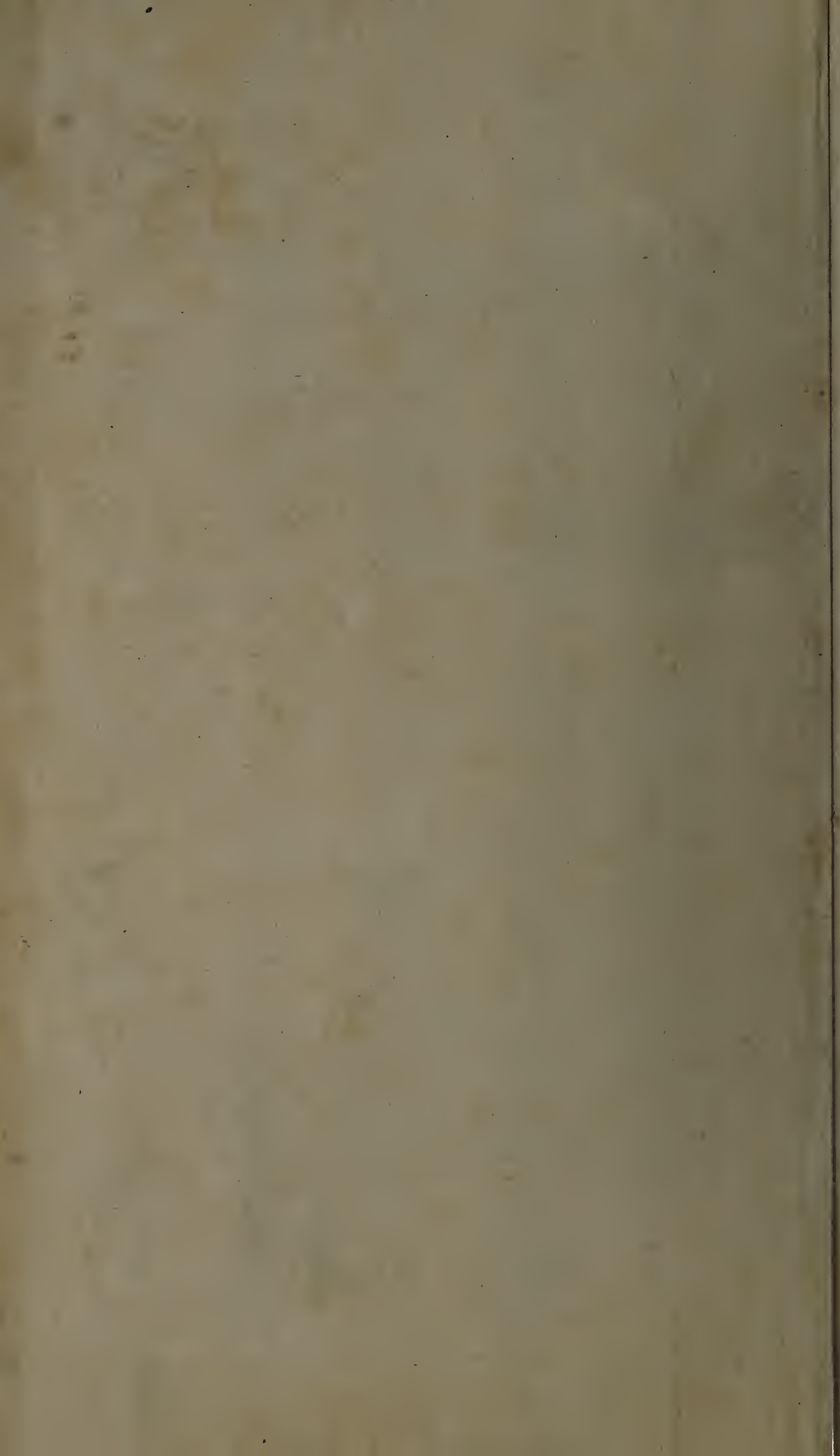
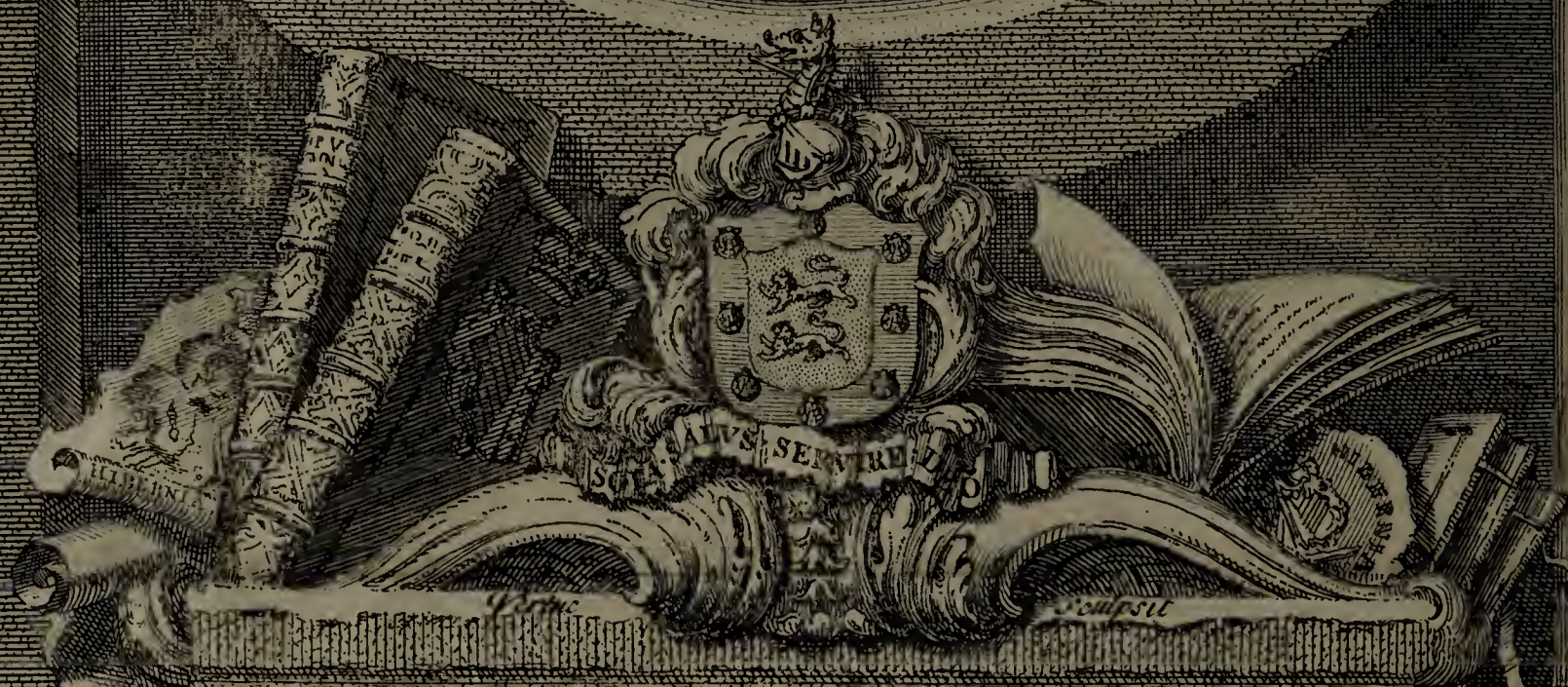


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JACOBUS WARTUS Eq Aural
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THE WHOLE
WORKS

OF

Sir JAMES WARE

CONCERNING

IRELAND,

REVISED and IMPROVED.

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VOL. I. The HISTORY of the BISHOPS of that Kingdom, and such Matters ECCLESIASTICAL and CIVIL, in which they were concerned, from the first Propagation of CHRISTIANITY therein to the present Time. Illustrated with Views of the Cathedral Churches, engraven on Seventeen large Copper-Plates.

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Written in *Latin* by Sir JAMES WARE, Knight; newly translated into *English*, revised and improved with many material Additions, and continued down to the Beginning of the present Century,

By WALTER HARRIS, Esq;

In TWO VOLUMES.

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MDCCLXIV.

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P R E F A C E.

A Meer Amusement, however odd it may seem, first led me into this laborious Undertaking. In a Country Retirement I often entertained my self with continuing Sir *Jame Ware's* Account of the Bishops of *Ireland*, and in comparing the *English* Translation of all his Works with the Original. In doing this I found the Translator had very often mistaken that Writer's Sense, and perverted his Meaning, which I frequently marked with a Pen. But finding these Errors endless, I was induced to believe it would be useful to give my Author a new *English* Dress, and to present him to the Publick with the same Truth and Fidelity, as he wrote; which is the least we owe to his Memory.

This done, I found great Room for Additions to illustrate both the Ecclesiastical and Civil Parts of our History; and for that purpose I set about searching for Materials not only in all the publick Libraries, and Offices of Record in *Dublin*; but in the private Studies of Gentlemen, who furnished me with several curious Books in print and Manuscript.

Among others, the Right Reverend Dr. *Sterne*, Lord Bishop of *Clogher*, (who is always ready to encourage every thing relating to the Honour or Interest of his Country,) gave me free leave to make Extracts out of his valuable Collections relating to *Ireland*; which, as I am informed, his Lordship intends to deposite in some publick Library at *Dublin* for the general Advantage of the Kingdom. The Library of Doctor *William King*, late Archbishop of *Dublin*, afforded me much useful Matter through the whole Work: Some Collections of that learned Prelate out of the publick Records the Reader will find frequently mentioned in the following Sheets, under the Title of, *King's Collections*. Nor was I without Aids from the antient Registries of the See of *Armagh* in the custody of his Grace the Lord Primate.

The Manuscripts of Doctor *Dudley Loftus* concerning *Ireland* have been not long since discovered lying in an obscure Corner of the publick Library in *Dublin*, founded and endowed by Primate *Marsh*, and, being first carefully bound, are now deposited therein. This curious Repository of Learning, I must thankfully own, I found always open to me; as indeed it is to all Lovers of Books at the most convenient Hours, without Delay or Difficulty. The Manuscripts of Primate *Ussher* and others in the College Library were much consulted by me, and are well worth the perusal of all persons who are studious in Antiquity.

The many curious original Records, and other Manuscripts in the Archives of *Christ-Church, Dublin*, were readily laid open to me by a very worthy Member of that *Chapter*, by direction of the Dean and the whole Body, who have certainly great Merit from the Church of *Ireland*, but more especially from the Diocese of *Dublin*, for preserving the only original Records of Ecclesiastical Matters in this Kingdom (that we know of) from being entirely lost; by procuring the most useful to be fairly transcribed, and the whole digested into good Order by a skilful Hand. These transcripts and Originals have furnished me with several valuable Materials for the Work now presented to the World, and enabled me to correct many Errors in Chronology. Here also I was supplied with all the ancient Arms of the Bishops and Chapters taken from the original Impressions in Wax still pendent to several old Instruments after many Ages past over.

These, and all other Places, from whence I had Materials for this or the ensuing Volumes, I have constantly referred to at the Bottom of every Page; taking care all along to give my Authority for what I deliver.

In making the Ecclesiastical Part of this Work the first Volume of my Undertaking, I follow the Steps of my Author; who in 1626 published a Book intitled, *Archiepiscoporum Casselerisum et Tuamensisum vitæ*. This was the first Treatise he published concerning *Ireland*: which was followed two Years after by another Tract, intitled, *De Præsulibus Lageniæ*. And after the Restoration he completed the whole under the general Title of, *Commentarius de Præsulibus Hiberniæ*; upon which Occasion Doctor *John Parry*, afterwards Bishop of *Ossory*, wrote a Panegyricall Epistle to the Author in excellent Latin, which was prefixed to the Book. The Translation of this Piece into *English* is now attempted; because Bishop *Nicholson*, in his *Irish* Historical Library, complains of its being neglected in the *English* Edition of *Ware's* Works published in 1705. There is also added a Translation made by the Rev. Mr. *William Dunkin* of a Latin Copy of Verses addressed to the Author by Doctor *Fuller*, Bishop of *Limerick*. And here I must take Occasion to own my Obligations to this ingenious Gentleman for most of the Poetical Translations of the whole Work.

In perusing the following Sheets the Reader will observe, that I have raised a large Superstructure upon the foundation laid by Sir *James Ware*: And this I found necessary, in order to give in some sort a View of the Lives of several very eminent Men, who have shone at the Head of the Church of *Ireland*, and made a considerable Figure in the World. He will find Examples of Heroick Virtue in the Accounts of *King*, *Foy*, and *Dopping*, who to the hazard of their Lives, with a Courage and Zeal truly primitive, defended our holy Reformed Religion in the perillous Reign of King *James* the Second.

The Life of St. *Patrick* cost me some extraordinary Pains, in comparing all that had been delivered of him by others in infinite Volumes, in adjusting the series of his Actions to as near a chronological Exactness as could be done, and above all, in stripping the Truth from the Fable in what had been handed down to us concerning this venerable good Man. Here, and in other Parts of the Book the

P R E F A C E.

Reader will see the unwearied Vigilance of our early Reformers from Heathenism, their Probity, Courage, and Sincerity, and the perseverance of the People of *Ireland* for some Centuries in the practice of the strictest moral and religious Duties, for which, it is well known, the Land was so eminent abroad, as to be distinguished by the Title of the *Island of Saints*. He may see the Agreement of their Doctrine and Discipline with that of the Church now happily established. He may see the gradual Declension of Virtue and Piety, according to the Advances made by foreign Ecclesiasticks in erecting a spiritual Dominion over us. He may see in several instances how the Papal Authority was introduced and supported by factious People, on account of the Disputes that it raised and fomented between King and People, and Subject and Subject; how monstrous it grew, till at length it overwhelmed Religion itself, and caused it to center, not in the practice of the Gospel Precepts, but in a servile Submission to the Bishop of *Rome*, and a total Compliance with his absolute Will and Pleasure.

On the other hand, under Archbishop *Browne*, and in other Places, may be seen how resolutely these Usurpations were opposed, the Yoke shaken off, and, in a word, Religion restored, as to the main System of it, to the same State and Condition in which the primitive Preachers of the *Christian* Doctrine among us had left it.

I have examined into that fierce and tedious Dispute between the Archbishops of *Armagh* and *Dublin* about the Right of Primacy, from the first Rise thereof down to the final Decision of it in the Reign of King *Charles* the First, which may be seen under *Walter Jorke*, Archbishop of *Armagh*. p. 71.

The Reader will find the Accounts of the Bishops of *Glendaloch* (such as they are) to be entirely new, carried down from the early Ages of Christianity in *Ireland* to the Union of that see with *Dublin* in the beginning of the thirteenth Century. I have taken them from Martyrologies for the most part; which is the best Authority we can have for such Matters at so great a distance from the present time. There is also a Catalogue in some sort of the Bishops of *Mayo*, and *Iniscathy*: And many Prelates, whom Sir *James Ware* had omitted, are inserted throughout the Work in their proper Places.

There are many Topographical Notes also added to shew the Situations of several antient Places in *Ireland*, which are not now generally known, on account of new Names being given to them, and the old ones intirely antiquated.

By introducing thus whatever related to my Subject I have gone far beyond my Author's Design; which, being only to make a Catalogue of the Names and Preferments of all the Bishops, afforded little to us either useful or entertaining. I have also transplanted into this Volume the 16th and 29th Chapters of his Antiquities; because I thought this the properest Place for them to appear in. The first Treats of the antient Disposition of the Bishopricks of *Ireland*, which is printed after this Preface; and the latter, of the Foundation of the several Cathedrals, may be found at the beginning of every See.

All that is new in this Volume is inclosed within Crotchets [] and I intend to follow the same Method in the two succeeding Volumes. By these means I preserve a Connection in the narrative Part, and keep my Author's Work intire; which to the best of my Skill is faithfully translated. There are a few Places, I think, where this Method could not be well pursued; because the Matter was too copious, namely in the Lives of St. *Patrick*, Archbishop *Usher*, and *Bramhall*.

Here I beg leave to return my sincere Thanks to his Grace the Lord Primate, the Right Reverend the Bishops, with the Deans and Chapters, who have generously adorned and encouraged this Volume, by giving Copper-plates of such Cathedrals as are severally inscribed to them. My Benefactors Names appear on the Face of every Plate. I procured a few more to be done at my own Expence, together with the Arms of the Bishops and Chapters, for a further Embellishment of the Work, and to make it more compleat. The Head of Sir *James Ware*, who is allowed even by Foreigners to have deserved extremely well of the Publick, having never been engraved, I sent an original Picture in possession of his Grandson to the best Hand in *London*, to have a Plate done from it; a Print of which is prefixed to the Book; and as to a particular Account of this honourable and learned Man I have reserved that for the third Volume, where it will appear among the Writers of *Ireland* of the last Century.

In regard to the *Civil and Political History of Ireland*, I must acquaint the Reader, that I have superseded all Thoughts of publishing the same under the Countenance or Name of Sir *James Ware*, (as I formerly hinted my Intention to be,) because, upon mature Consideration, such a Design would appear to be improper; the said Writer having published no more on that Subject than very short Annals of four Reigns, viz. Of *Henry VII.* *Henry VIII.* *Edward VI.* and *Queen Mary*. But as I have from several Manuscripts, and the Offices of Record in this Kingdom, made many large Collections, I intend, as soon as competent leisure will permit, to put them in Form, and to publish in my own Name, a *General History of Ireland from the earliest Accounts to the Settlement established after the Revolution*.

Having now given an Account of my whole Undertaking and Design, and discharged my Obligations, as far as Thanks and Acknowledgments can go, How I have performed this first Part of my Task must be submitted to the judicious and learned Part of the Publick, *being little solicitous what the Censures of others may be*. And as the second Volume will be soon put under the Press, I do earnestly and humbly request all Gentlemen, who are possessed of any Materials, Memoirs, or Observations concerning this Kingdom, to which they observe no References made in the following Sheets, to transmit them to me without Delay, or to give me Notice where I may peruse them, and I shall duly acknowledge the Favour in a publick Manner.

WALTER HARRIS.

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TO HIS GRACE,

H U G H,

Lord Archbishop of *ARMAGH*, Primate
and Metropolitan of all *IRELAND*.



THE subject of the following sheets will excuse, what might otherwise want an Apology, my Ambition to appear under your Grace's Patronage. For to whom can the Memoirs of the *deceased Prelates of Ireland* be with Propriety inscribed but to him, whom Providence hath happily appointed to preside over the *living Bishops* of this Kingdom, as Head of that Venerable Body. In this station many Honourable Titles attend your Grace, which our antient Histories and Annals have ascribed to the Archbishops of *Armagh*, on account of the Dignity and Weight of their Office ; such as, the *Comorban and Heir of the Great St. Patrick ; the Head and Fountain of the Religion of Ireland, &c.* By whatever Title your Grace is distinguished, this Work naturally recommends itself to your Protection ; wherein if I have done Justice in any Degree to the Memory of your Predecessors, it is owing to your ready Candor and publick Spirit in communicating to me such antient Registries of your See, as are in your Grace's Possession:

I humbly

D E D I C A T I O N.

I humbly beg, my Lord, the continuance of your Favour and Protection to these my Endeavours, and to accept of this mean Testimony of my Gratitude : And that your Grace may long Live to adorn the high stations, which, for the Benefit of the publick, you eminently fill, shall be the sincere Prayers of,

May it please your Grace,

Your Grace's most devoted

and most dutiful Servant,

WALTER HARRIS.

ANTIQUITIES

CHAP. XVI.

Of the antient Disposition of the Bishopricks of IRELAND.



LET us now take a general View of the Episcopal Sees in *Ireland*. *John Paparo*, Cardinal Priest of *St. Laurence* in *Damaso* was sent Legate into *Ireland* by Pope *Eugene* the III^d, and brought with him four Palls, which in a Synod held in *March* 1152 he delivered to four Archbishops, viz. *Armagh*, *Dublin*, *Cashell* and *Tuam*. Writers are not agreed in the Place [or Time] of holding this Synod. [See what is said on this Subject under *Gelasius*, Archbishop of *Armagh*, p. 58.]

— In this Synod a certain Number of Suffragan Bishops was allotted and subjected to each Archbishop; which in the *Census Cameralis* of *Centius Camerarius*, (who was afterwards Pope *Honorius* the III^d,) are thus disposed.

Under the Archbishop of *Armagh*.

Bishopricks of	{	Conner,	{	Or by the more modern Names called,	{	Connor,
		Dun-Daleghlas,				Down,
		Lugud,				Louth,
		Cluainiard,				Clonard,
		Connanas,				Kennanus or Kells,
		Ardachad,				Ardagh,
		Rathboth,				Raphoe,
		Rathlurig,				Rathlure,
		Damliag,				Duleek,
		Darrich,				Derry.

I must here take the Liberty of making a good many Remarks on this Distribution. For if we descend to more modern times; not long after the arrival of the *English* in *Ireland*, the Sees of *Clonard*, *Kells*, and *Duleek* were united, and the Bishops of this Union from that Time forward took their stile from *Meath*, in which the said Sees were situated, and were called Bishops of *Meath*. So also the See of *Rathlure* was annexed to the Diocese of *Derry*. As to the Bishoprick of *Louth*, the Prelate of that See was sometimes called, Bishop of *Louth*, and sometimes, Bishop of *Clogher*. For although these two Sees were originally distinct, yet at last they were united, and continued so untill the Time of *David O-Brogan*, Bishop of *Clogher*, (who lived in the Reign of King *Henry* the III,) at which Time all the Deaneries of *Ergal* or *Uriel*, which formerly were Subject to the Bishop of *Louth* or *Clogher*, together with the Church of *Louth* it self, were forcibly separated from it, and annexed to the Diocese of *Armagh*; for the Recovery of which, there is yet extant a Citation instituted by the said *David O-Brogan*, against *Reiner*, Archbishop of *Armagh*, dated at *Peruse* the 13th of *August* 1252; although it was not attended with Success. [The Sees of *Down* and *Connor* were afterwards united in the 15th Century.] Lastly, it must not be omitted, that in this Distribution there are wanting the Sees of *Dromore*, *Clonmacnois*, [*Brefny* or] *Triburna*; which last in proceſſe of Time laid aside that old Name, and took up the Title of the See of *Kilmore*, from the time that *Andrew*, surnamed (as I think) *Brady*, Bishop of that place about the year 1453 [or 1454] by the consent of Pope *Nicholas* the Vth, erected the Parish Church of *St. Felimy* of *Kilmore* into a Cathedral. As to the Order of precedence observed between the Suffragan Bishops of *Ireland* in Councils and other Places, the Bishop of *Meath* held the first place, the Bishop of *Kildare* claimed the second, and the rest were ranked according to the Times of their Ordination. [See more fully of this hereafter, p. 380.]

Under the Archbishop of *Dublin*.

Bishopricks of	{	Clendelachi,	{	Afterwards called.	{	Glendaloch,
		Fern,				Ferns,
		Cainic,				Ossory,
		Leghlin,				Leighlin,
		Childar,				Kildare,

The See of *Glen-da-loch*, which (in the Bull of Pope *Lucius* the III^d, dated Ano. 1182, and obtained at the Suit of *John Comin*, Archbishop of *Dublin*) was called the Bishoprick of the *Isles*, was afterwards united and annexed to the See of *Dublin* in the Time of *Henry Loundres*, Archbishop of that See. [Concerning this Union the Reader may turn to what is said hereafter, p. 375, &c. The Sees of *Ferns* and *Leighlin* have also gone together ever since the Year 1600.] Some have said, that the See of *Ferns* was antiently Subject to the See of *Menevia* (*St. Davids*) in *Wales*. But we pass by such imaginary Conceits.

Under the Archbishop of *Cashell*.

Bishopricks of	{	<i>Cendaluan,</i>	{	Afterwards called.	{	<i>Killaloe,</i>
		<i>Limerick,</i>				<i>Limerick,</i>
		<i>Insula Gathay,</i>				<i>Iniscatty,</i>
		<i>Cellumabrach,</i>				<i>Fenabore or Kilfenoragh,</i>
		<i>Ole-Imlech,</i>				<i>Emly,</i>
		<i>Roscreen,</i>				<i>Roscree,</i>
		<i>Waltifordian.</i>				<i>Waterford,</i>
		<i>Lismor,</i>				<i>Lismore,</i>
		<i>Cluain-vanian</i>				<i>Cloyne,</i>
		<i>Corcaia,</i>				<i>Cork,</i>
		<i>Ross-Ailithir,</i>				<i>Ross,</i>
		<i>Ardfert.</i>				<i>Ardfert,</i>

Of these, the See of *Iniscatty* was after the Arrival of the *English* annexed to that of *Limerick* [or rather the possessions of it were divided between the Sees of *Limerick*, *Killaloe* and *Ardfert*. See p. 502.] The See of *Roscree* was annexed to that of *Killaloe*. Those of *Waterford* and *Lismore* were united; as were afterwards *Cork* and *Cloyne*, [and upon the separation of that Union, *Cork* and *Ross*.] *Emly* was annexed to *Cashell*, [as was afterwards *Ardfert* to *Limerick*, since the Restoration of King *Charles II*d, and *Fenabore* or *Kilfenoragh* was taken out of the Province of *Cashell*, and annexed to the Archiepiscopal See of *Tuam*, with which it hath gone ever since the year 1660.]

Under the Archbishop of *Tuam*.

Bishopricks of	{	<i>Mageo,</i>	{	Afterwards called.	{	<i>Mayo,</i>
		<i>Cell-Alaid,</i>				<i>Killala,</i>
		<i>Roscoman</i>				<i>Roscoman,</i>
		<i>Cluanfert,</i>				<i>Clonfert,</i>
		<i>Achad,</i>				<i>Achonry,</i>
		<i>Cinani,</i>				<i>Clonmacnois,</i>
		<i>Cellmun-duac,</i>				<i>Kilmacduach commonly Kilmaccough.</i>

Of these, the Episcopal See of *Mayo* was afterwards annexed to *Tuam*; as also, (though omitted in the distribution) was that of *Enaghdone*. The Bishoprick of *Roscoman* was afterwards translated to *Elphin*, and *Clonmacnois* was added to the Province of *Armagh*, after a tedious suit at *Rome* between the Archbishops of *Armagh* and *Tuam*. For I cannot but think, that *Cinani* is in the distribution aforesaid corruptly read for *Cluana* (commonly called *Clonmacnois*) both from the Affinity of the Name, and Vicinity of that See; being separated from the Province of *Tuam* only by the River *Shannon*. [See p. 167. *Killala* and *Achonry* have always gone together ever since the grant of these Sees to *Miler Magrath* A. D. 1607: As have also *Clonfert* and *Kilmacduach*, ever since the advancement of *Roland Lynch* to these Sees A. D. 1602.]

I have thought it not amiss out of an antient Manuscript to add hereto the Names of the Bishops who assisted in the Synod, wherein this distribution was made; because it gives some light to the Matter in hand.

Giola-Christ (or *Christian*) O-Conarchi, Bishop of *Lismore*, Legate.

Giola Mac-Liab (or *Gelasius*) Primate of *Ireland*.

Domnald O-Lonargain, Archbishop of *Munster*, i. e. *Cashell*.

Aeda O-Hoffin, Archbishop of *Conaught* i. e. *Tuam*.

Greri or *Gregory*, Bishop of *Ath-Cliath*, i. e. *Dublin*.

Giola-na-Namh, Bishop of *Glendaloch*.

Dungal O-Cellaid, Bishop of *Leighlin*.

Tuistius, Bishop of *Waterford*.

Domnald O-Fogertaic, Bishop of *Offory*, [called Vicar General Bishop of *Offory* by *Keating*.]

Find Mac-Tiarcaín, Bishop of *Kildare*.

Gillo-Ancomdeb (or *Deicola*) O-Ardmail, Bishop of *Emly*.

Giolla-Aeda O-Mugin, [or O-Heyn, according to *Keating*] Bishop of *Cork*.

Mac-Ronan, [called by *Keating*, *Maol-Breanuín* O-Ruavain,] Bishop of *Kerry*, i. e. *Ardfert*.

Torgesius, Bishop of *Limerick*.

Muirchertach O-Melider, Bishop of *Cluainmacnois*.

Meliosa O-Conachtain, Bishop of *Airthir Conaught*. [or *Oirthir Conacht*, i. e. *East-Conaught* or *Roscomman*.]

— *O-Ruadan*, Bishop of *Luigni*, i. e. *Achad* or *Achonry*; [called Bishop of *Luigni*, from a Territory of that Name, now the Barony of *Leny*, in the County of *Sligo*, wherein *Achonry* lies.]

Macraith O-Morain, Bishop of *Conmacne*, i. e. *Ardagh*. [Called *Conmacne* from a Territory of that Name, in which *Ardagh* lay.]

Ethru O-Miadachain, Bishop of *Cluanairard* [i. e. *Clonard*.]

Tuathal O-Connachtaig, Bishop of *Huambruain*, i. e. *Enaghdone*.

Muirideach O-Cobthaig, Bishop of *Ceanla-eogain*, i. e. *Derry*.

Mael-Patrick O-Bainan, Bishop of *Dailaraid*, i. e. *Connor*.

Maeliosa Mac-Inclericuir, Bishop of *Ullagh*, i. e. *Down*.

To the rest, whose Titles are for the most Part borrowed from the Territories in which their Sees are situated, we have before added the more modern Names.

There were also other Episcopal Sees in *Ireland* before the Arrival of Cardinal *Paparo*, of which mention is made by the Writers of *Ireland*, as of *Trim*, *Sletty*, *Lusc*, *Ardmore*, *Ardfrath*, *Slane*, and (to pass over the rest) *Saigre*. But these were added and annexed to other Sees, partly by the Synod before mentioned, some of them before it, and others a little after. Finally, if we look back on the first ages of the Infant Church of *Ireland*; *Jocelin* of *Furns* in the Life of *St. Patrick*, Ch. 186, affirms, that *St. Patrick* consecrated 350 Bishops, (*Nennius* says 365) with his own Hands. Let that be how it will, it is manifest, that the Episcopal Sees of that Age, being for the most part seated in small Villages, were not long after reduced to a much less Number.

Honorabili Ornatissimoq; viro,

D. J A C O B O W A R Æ O,

E Q U I T I A U R A T O,

E T

Regiæ Majestati a Consiliis secretioribus in
Hibernia.

Diu nimis obscurata tenebris delituit Hibernia, nec sibi prorsus cognita, nec aliis: diu satis Eclipsin passa est rudis admodum & indigesta; filiisq; suis peregrina, se vel fuisse huc-usq; dubitavit. Tandem vero (tanquam ad Augustam Caroli gloriam, calamiq; vestri honorem reservata) novos induit spiritus, formamq; venustiore.

Dum enim tot Reipublicæ Ornamenta, tot Ecclesiæ Luminaria, indefessamq; vestram (in eruendis Patriæ Annalibus) industriam contemplantur, fugari demum tenebras, excussam noctem, & è mortuis se excitatam agnoscit.

Et jure quidem omnia sibi fausta admodum & magifica promittat læta Mater, cum hodiernos conspiciat triumphos, ad Hiberniæ salutem ornatumq; undiquaq; conspirantes.

En enim Serenissimum Principem (quem post tot funera & clades, ad charos Patriæ amplexus, ad languescientia suorum gremia, incolumem reduxerint divinæ miracula providentiæ) eosdem cum Hiberniâ suâ Spiritus haurire grata agnoscit; Serusq; in cælum redeat precatur, diuq; Carolus populo lætus intersit; piâ Angelorum custodiâ, vivus muniatur: postq; depositas maturâ senectute vestes, Regiam Majestatem gloria perennis cingat.

Jure caput erigit Hibernia, cum Reverendissimos Ecclesiæ Patres, nuperis inclarescentes tenebris, & invigilantes undiquaq; Præsules respicit; qui post tot exactos labores, post tot laborantis Ecclesiæ suspiria, post tot terræ marisq; superata discrimina, jam tandem (stellarum instar) nativo splendent fulgore, gratosq; emittunt pietatis influxus, quibus oves sibi commissas sæliciter recreant. Dum hos conspicit, sperat prorsus Hibernia brevi se liberatam iri, brevi se captiva dejecturam vincula, & fidei se demum illorum tutelæ committere, qui ad proprios Deo accessus, ex impuro mundi consortio, separantur; Qui tam Apostolicè credunt, tamq; sollicitè curant animarum salutem.

Non est deniq; quin triumphet Hiberniâ, cum ab Ecclesiâ ad Rempublicam, ad tot filios, verè nobiles, tot generosos spiritus, oculos convertat; tot sublimes animos, qui nec confusionum mole, nec tyrannidis sævitiâ perterriti, sed Regum optimo (barbarè trucidato,) & expiraturæ Ecclesiæ, immoti adstiterint; dum tot tantosq; læta salutat, gratulationum vi plena Mater, intumescit.

Dumq; inter cætera Reipublicæ ornamenta, dignitatem vestram (Ornatissime) respicit Hibernia, ultrà se expatiatur, mihiq; (imbecilli licet Oratori, vestri tamen Honoris observantissimi) strictius imperat, ut inter densos gratulantium plausus, humilis occurram; licet jure verear, ne plus officii spirem quàm ingenii.

Non laudes patitur (absq; rubore) innatus candor, nec dignas satis aut meritis vestris æquales efferre potest tenuioris calami elogium.

Quantâ, Dignitas vestra, tum honorandi Parentis curâ, tum proprio calore, (pietati & studiis devoto) teneros transegerit annos, & quàm sælices fecerit progressus, hodierna testantur (quæ indies prodeunt) gratâ industriæ monumenta. Nil Honorem vestrum, veneranda prosapiæ dignitas, nil amplum satis & Equitè Aurato, & Serenissimo Regi à Consiliis, dignum satis patrimonium, nil vos juvenilis ardor (ad ineptias nimium proclivis) nil aliorum illecebræ à sobrio pietatis tramite, ab indefesso studio avocarunt; sed neminem sibi soli natum agnoscens, difficiliorem illam de propriis affectibus maturè incepit victoriam; nobilioresq; illos de se reportavit triumphos, sui tandem dominus, nec luxui deditus nec inertiae, illud solum admisit acumen, quod Pietatem sapuit & Reipublicæ honorem.

Utinam & idem ageret infælix illa, quæ nunc vivit, Generosorum cohors; quorum plurimi (tanquam Ignes erratici) non nisi in malum spirant; & vix nati, evanescunt: nullumq; post se vitæ indicium, præter ineptias, relinquunt. Vix hominem, nedum nobilem, nedum Generosi titulo undiquaq; plenum, ignavus decet torpor, & sibi & Patriæ inutilis. Languent per inertiam saginati, suoq; ipsorum pondere deficiunt; vix fuorit ille aliorum dominus, qui luxuriâ mancipatur; nec impune evaserit, qui vitia infælicius devorat, nec facile emerferit flagitiis irretitus.

Qui dulce (enim) blandiendo malum nutrit,
Serò recusat ferre quod subit jugum.

Seneca in Hipol.

Absit tamen ut veneno infecta in totum degeneret Nobilium cohors: Non desunt (nec in æternum desint) nobiliores animi, qui omnia possunt, præter inhonesta, qui viliores despiciunt (ne tenaciùs subjungunt) corporis voluptates, qui placidè mori audent, ne pietatem lædant. Utque vivere inceperit Epaminondas, qui à salvò
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clipes

clipeo expirabat, sic ubique viget numerosa proles, quæ Religionis causâ hilaris vel expirare possit, salvâ illâ, quâ læta vixit, innocentia. En quot nupèr triumphantes animæ, excussâ corporis ruinâ, laceratas membrorum exuvias terræ gremio alacritèr reposuerint, despectisque carnificum injuriis, gloriam anhelantes, sublimiori expatiantur cœlitus victoriâ.

Sed ignoscat Honor-incalcentis calami digressum; ad vos redit Oratio, qui fœliciter peractâ Juventute, ad Regia evocaris Consilia, ubi dum inter longum Senatorum ordinem fidelia præstes officia, gravis ubique oritur tempestas, & Horrida illa, quæ Serenissimam Majestatem, Florentissimas Apostolicæ Religionis Ecclesias, bonosque omnes penè obruit, in Honorem vestrum totos effudit impetus. Quàm misera ubique jam cœli facies, quantisque vallata est angustiis vera Religio, quantoque circumsepta tumultu, nusquam tuta fides, nusquam tranquilla securitas. Languent infatuatæ Gentes, sed in ipso morbo superbiunt; cumque maxima morbi pars sit, non velle sanari, de remedio ipso, quo sanari poterant, petulantiùs erubescunt, Medicosque (qui soli opitulari poterint) ferociùs prosequuntur,

Noverant inimici vix tutam sibi fore vestri quietem; ideoque dilectâ conjuge, charâ-liberorum coronâ, amicis, rebus omnibus, usque vel ad libros (ingenuâ selectos curâ) privatus, (quibus etsi vix intellexerant, uti tamèn statuebant) in Galliam ex improvviso solus exularis,

Sed depressa resurgit virtus, & defœcatus aurum illatâ probatur flammâ; supra nives & fulmina (Aquilæ instar) nobilior ascendit animus, & parem, cum Carolo, cum Ecclesiâ, cum bonis omnibus, sortem subire, non modò non recusat, sed laborante Patriâ & expiraturâ Ecclesiâ, dedignatur quietem.

Sed tandem, ad stuporem orbis, evanescunt tyrannidum minæ, horridiorque tempestas; restituto Cæsare reviviscit Imperii decus, reductisque Regni fidelibus, suam quæque gloriam sphæra recuperat.

Sic inter cætera Patriæ ornamenta, Dignitas vestra, ad avidos amicorum & Reipublicæ amplexus, ad hodiernos reservata triumphos, sedem meritis debitam recapescit, animumque vestrum in miseriis non otiosum esse potuisse, abunde testantur, magna & desiderata illa, quæ in publicum profluunt, incorruptæ industriæ monumenta.

Sicque jam tandem (diù nimis infœlix) Hibernia, remotis fabulis, abactisque procul commentis, ad vivum, se peritiori manu vestrâ impressam agnoscit; dumque labores vestros in eruendis rerum suarum Annalibus, gratè inceptos fœlicitèrque peractos intueatur, se diù nimis obscuro sepultam tumulo, novosque è calamo vestro spiritus indies haurire novamque induisse lucem fatetur.

Dumq; venerandos Ecclesiæ suæ Præfules (ab ignotis excitatos sepulchris) dum longam Episcoporum Seriem (hactenùs absconditam) dum antiquam Christianæ Religionis puritatem, (quæ semel floruit) dumq; indefessam Honoris vestri peritiam, sublimioremq; indolem læta meditatur; dum quanta egeris, quanta poteris & quanta libentèr velis, exultans perpendit, fugari demùm inscitias, restitui degeneres incolarum mores, redire vivam (quæ penè periit ab infœlici Insulâ) fidelitatem, gratulabunda agnoscit.

Sic excussâ nube, timidus sese vapor abscondit; sic catenis diù nimis gravatus, suam sibi libertatem captivus, avidè gratulatur. Sic terræ gremio inclusus aer, exitum sibi ad cælum ambitiosus quærit, & materna per-rumpens latera, viam sibi, aut invenit aut facit. Sic indagaci Nobilis Waræi genio, excussâ barbarie, novos se induituram vultus, nobilioresq; gesturam animos Hibernia pollicetur.

Maestè itaq; generosior indoles, inceptosq; perfice triumphos; sic illam, quam è frigidiori marmore frustra quis expectet, dabit vobis industria vestra æternitatem. Sileat sua Memphis (quæ jam pridem evanuerunt) miracula: Devoravit penitus Mausolea (pendant licèt in aere) temporis injuria. Supra invidiam superbit proprii faber Epitaphii: Solus in æternos exurgit trophæos, perennior cumulus virtutum: Cælumque illud, quod non poterant Gigantes, sublimiori ingenio superatur.

Ut ergò fausta hæc omnia, & magnifica satis Reipublicæ, & Ecclesiæ adveniant; sileat jam tandem armorum strepitus, & ad mitiorem Evangelii vocem, obmutescant tumultus. Subsident molestæ schismatum turbæ, verusq; amor ille, qui semper ardet, Ecclesiam accendat uniatque; angustos orbis Christiani limites in immensum extendat Divina Providentia; barbaræ Gentium superstitio, & occæcata Judeorum pertinacia, ad veriorum Christi cultum convertantur; floreat in æternum in hisce Insulis è tenebris clariores sacræ Episcopatus Cathedræ, in ultimos terræ fines, & in indomitas hominum mentes triumphet Evangelium; eoque tandem Dignitatem vestram cæterosque suos Deus perducatur, ubi sine nubilis serenitas, sine sole perpetuum jubar, vita sine labore, absque languescentis animi dolore, æterna salus. Hæc humilimè precatur.

Honori vestro devotissimus,

JO. PARRY.

To the Honourable and most accomplished
Sir *JAMES WARE*, Knight, one of
his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council in
IRELAND.

TOO long hath *Ireland* lain buried in Obscurity, scarce known to herself or to others: Long enough hath she laboured under an Eclipse, altogether in Disorder and Confusion; and, being a Stranger to her own Children, doubted that hitherto she hath even had a Being. But (as if the Subject were reserved for the Glory of our *August* Monarch, and the honour of your Pen) at length she assumes a new Spirit, and a Form more elegant and graceful.

For while she casts her Eyes round on so many Ornaments of her Commonwealth, so many Luminaries of her Church, and on your unwearied Industry in drawing into Light the buried Annals of our Country, she cannot but acknowledge, that the Darknes, with which she was clouded, is at length vanished, her Night fled, and she her self raised even from the Dead.

And indeed our joyful Mother may with Justice promise herself all Things great and fortunate, when she beholds the Triumphs of this Day, conspiring on every Side to the Safety and Ornament of this Kingdom.

For behold! she with gratitude Confesseth, that her most Serene Prince is animated with the same Soul as this his Kingdom; that Prince, whom Divine Providence hath after so much slaughter and bloodshed, miraculously restored in Safety to the dear Embraces of his Country, and the languishing Arms of his People; she prays to the Almighty, that *Charles* may long continue among us, that his removal to Heaven may be very late, that he may live under the pious Protection of guardian Angels, and when in a ripe old Age he shall put off the dress of Mortality, that his Royal Majesty may be encompassed with eternal Glory.

Ireland with Reason now exalts her Head, when she beholds the Reverend Fathers of her Church blazing into Light from their late Obscurity, when she beholds her Prelates on every Side watchful of their Charges; those Prelates, who after so many Dangers passed, after so many Sighings of a distressed Church, after so many Difficulties both by Sea and Land surmounted, now at Length (like Stars) shine out with native Glory, and spread abroad the welcome Emanations of their Piety, with which they happily refresh the Flocks committed to their Care. Whilst *Ireland* beholds these Prelates, she hopes in a short time to enjoy the most perfect Liberty, in a short time to shake off her captive Chains, and at last commit her self to the faithful Protection of those, who, being separated from the impure Commerce of the World, are united in nearer approaches to God; such whose Faith is truly Apostolical, and whose only Care is employed on the saving of Souls.

Ireland hath also just Cause to triumph, when she turns her Eyes from the Church to the Commonwealth; when she beholds so many of her Sons truly noble, so many generous Spirits, so many sublime Souls, who undismayed under the monstrous Mass of popular Confusions, and unshaken by the Cruelty of Tyranny, stood fixed and immoveable as well to the Interests of the best of Kings (inhumanely murdered) as to those of an expiring Church. Inflate with Pleasure our overjoyed Mother this Day exults to salute such and so many of her noble Sons.

And whilst *Ireland* (most accomplished Sir) among other Ornaments of the Republick contemplates your Worth and Dignity, she exceeds all Bounds in her Joy; and hath strictly enjoined me, though a feeble Orator, yet the most devoted of your Servants, among the repeated Tumults of publick Gratulations, to approach you also with the lowest Humility; though I justly fear that my Addresses may breath forth much more of Respect than Genius,

Your innate Candor will not suffer you to hear your just tribute of Praise without blushing; and I am sensible, that the Panegyricks of my weak Pen must fall far short of the weight of your Merits.

The precious Monuments of your Industry, this Day published, and which every Day appear, are clear Demonstrations not only of the care of your honoured Father, but of the Fire of your own Genius (a Genius always devoted to Piety and Learning.) They shew how you have passed your tender Years, and the happy Proficiency you have made. The venerable Honour of your antient Family, your ample Patrimony, sufficiently ample for supporting the Dignity of a Knight, and one of his Majesty's Privy Council, the natural Fire of Youth, (too often employed in trifles) the Blandishments and Allurements of your Companions could never draw you aside from the sober paths of Vertue, nor from the indefatigable pursuit of your Studies; but, well knowing, that no Man was Born for himself alone, you began to Practice an early, though a difficult, Victory over your own Passions, and, Lord of your self, to bring home an early Triumph over your self: Neither abandoned to Luxury or Indolence, you turned your Genius only to such things as favoured of Piety, and had the Honour of the Wealpublick in View.

And oh! That the unhappy Train of our modern Youth had followed your Example; many of whom (like wandring Meteors) only shew they have Motion to mislead; they vanish almost as soon as they are born, and leave no Traces behind them, but their Follies, to shew that they have lived. An inactive Laziness, unprofitable to our selves and our Country; ill becomes a Man; much less a Nobleman, not to say a Gentleman; dignified with this Title by the Merits of his
illustrious

Industrious Family. Such Men pampered with Sloath, languish and sink beneath their own Weight. That Man can hardly preserve Dominion over others, who is himself a Slave to Luxury ; nor can he hope to escape with Impunity who unhappily gorges in Vice, nor easily Emerge, who hath been entangled in flagitious Courses. For he

Who runs thro' Vices with a flowing rein,
And footing nuries the delicious Bane,
Too late refuses to sustain the Yoke,
By Passion prompted, and by Habit broke.

Seneca in *Hypolito*.

Yet far be it from me to think that the Infection hath spread so deeply through the whole Body of our Gentry : There are not wanting among us some noble Souls (and may such for ever be among us) who have Vertue enough to do any Thing but what is dishonourable ; who despise the viler Pleasures of the Body, least they should fall under the intire Slavery of Sin ; who would joyfully run into the Embraces of Death, rather than suffer the Violation of their Vertue : And, as *Epaminondas* only began then to live, when he expired in the Preservation of his Shield ; so we have a numerous Progeny flourishing among us, who could meet Death with Pleasure in the cause of Religion, and in the preservation of that Innocence, which only was the Delight and End of their Living. Behold ! how many triumphant Souls of late, shaking off this load of Flesh, have with chearfulness reposed their mangled Limbs in the Bosom of their Mother-Earth, who panting after Glory, and despising the insolent Cruelties of Executioners, now enjoy a Victory truly sublime in the Heavenly Mansions.

But your Honour will pardon this Digression of an over-heated Pen ; my Subject calls me back to you ; to you, who having spent your youthful Days in laudable Pursuits, were early called into the King's Council ; where, while you faithfully discharged your Duty among a long Roll of Senators, a grievous Tempest on every Side arose, such an horrid Tempest, as overwhelmed our most Serene King, the most flourishing Churches professing the true Apostolick Faith, and almost all good Men, and poured down also its collected Fury on your Head. How terrible was then the Face of Heaven in every Quarter ? To what narrow Streights was the true Religion reduced ? With what Tumults encompassed ? Where was Faith to be found, or a calm Security to be had ? The infatuated People grew faint, yet exulted in their Disease ; and, as an unwillingness to be healed is the greatest part of a Distemper, they redned and grew enflamed at the Health-bringing Remedy, and brutishly persecuted the Physicians, who only could give them ease.

Your Enemies knew, that your repose was incompatible with their Safety ; therefore separating you from your beloved Comfort, your dear Children, your Friends, and stripping you of all your Substance, even to your Choice collected Books (which, though they scarce understood, yet they were resolved to possess) they sent you a solitary Exile into France,

But Vertue depressed still rises against the weight, and the purity of Gold is proved by the Flame. Your noble Soul, (like the Eagle) soars above the Regions of Snow and Thunder, and not only does not refuse to bear a Similitude of Fortune with *Charles*, the Church, and all good Men, but scorns even the least repose, while your Country is oppressed, and Religion ready to expire.

Yet at last, to the astonishment of the World, the Terrors and horrid Tempests of Tyranny vanish ; *Cæsar* is restored, and with him the Glory of the Empire revives ; his faithful Subjects return, and every Sphere recovers its native Glory.

And among other Ornaments of our Country, you, worthy Sir, being preserved for the eager Embraces of your Friends, and the Publick, and for the Triumphs of this Day, reassume that Seat, which is justly due to your Merit. The high and much wished for Monuments of your great Industry, which have appeared in Publick, afford abundant Testimonies, that your Mind, even in Adversity, could not remain inactive.

So now at last, *Ireland* (too long unhappy) confesseth your masterly Hand ; you have banished the Fables, and expelled the vain and idle Fictions that surrounded and deformed her, and have given her a true and lively Figure. While she beholds your Labours, chearfully begun and happily pursued, in searching out her Story, she laments her being too long buried in Obscurity, and confesses the new Life and Light with which your Pen hath inspired and clothed her.

And while she joyfully contemplates on the venerable Prelates of her Church (raising their Heads as from the Dead,) while she beholds a long Series of her Bishops, (hitherto lost in the wide Womb of Night) while she meditates on the antient Purity of the Christian Religion (which once flourished amongst us) while she sees, honour'd Sir, your unwearied search after Knowledge, your sublimer Genius, while with Joy elate she weighs and considers what you have done, what you can do, and what you are willing to undertake, she testifies the sincerest Joy, that the Ignorance of her Sons is fled, that the degenerate Manners of her Inhabitants are reformed, and that Loyalty, (which had almost lost a Name in this unhappy Island) is at last revived.

So when the Clouds disperse, the fearful Vapours fly away. So the captive Wretch, too long in Durance held loaded with Chains, eagerly meets the joyful Sound of Liberty : So Air shut up in the Bowels of the Earth mounts upwards with ambitious Flight, breaks through its Mother's Sides impetuous, and either finds or forces out a Passage : So by the penetrating Genius of her noble *Ware* *Ireland* now shakes off her Barbarity, and promiseth to assume with a new Face, a more exalted Air.

Go on then, great Genius, to perfect your Triumphs so happily begun ; so shall your painful Industry be rewarded with that Eternity, which fainter Marble cannot give. Let *Memphis* boast no more her long since vanish'd Wonders. Where are the *Mausolea* now, which hung in Air ? devoured by the all destroying Teeth of Time. That Man, who by his worthy Actions becomes the Author of his own Epitaph, may glory in having placed himself beyond the reach of Malice. Immortal Ver-

ture can only raise to itself eternal Trophies; and that Heaven, which the earth-born Giants vainly attempted, is only to be won by a genius Sublime and great as yours.

Now that all these things may unite to bring Happiness and Glory both to the Commonwealth and Church, may the clashing of Arms and din of War be heard no more; may Tumults cease, hush'd by the Gospel meekness; may Schism, the parent of Confusion, with its long Train of Ills subside; may that true Love, which is always ardent, lighten up and animate the Church, and kindle in the Breasts of her divided Sons Unity and Peace; may divine Providence extend the narrow Limits of the Christian World to the Earth's utmost Bounds; may the wildness of Heathen Superstition, and the blind Obstinacy of the *Jews* sink in the purity of the Christian Worship; may the sacred Episcopal Order arise brighter from the Shades of Night, and flourish in these Islands till time shall be no more; may the Kingdom of Christ extend its Empire to the utmost Bounds of the Earth, and over the Minds of Men still unsubdued; and may God at last, worthy Sir, lead you among the rest of his Elect into those happy Regions, where there is always serenity without Clouds, a perpetual Light without Sun, Life without Labour, and eternal Health without the Languors of a sickly Mind.

These things, Honoured Sir, are the most humble Prayers of your most devoted Servant.

JOHN PARRY.



In *παλιγγενεσίαν* Episcoporum Hibernicorum, Pietate et Ingenio Doctissimi *Jacobi Waræi*, Equitis Aurati, feliciter elaboratam.

*J*AM tandem placidæ Valetæ Musæ,
Vos vexâsse satis diu est huc usq;
Nunquam commodiùs decentiusvè,
Da dicto veniam, superbiusvè,
Expirare potest Mitrata Musa,
Quàm, Vir Docte, tuas canendo laudes,
Qui tot luce novâ beas Mitratos.

Vitæ dum revocas Episcoporum
Manes, (Heu! nimium diu sepultos)
Waræe, Ingeniosiore cæpto
Illustrare tuam potesne vitam?
Nec possis, mihi fide, digniore
Prolongare tuam, Jacobe, vitam.
“ *Ætatem sibi Scriptor ampliavit,*
“ *Qui vitam dedit alteri ampliata.*
Sic dum tu renovas Episcoporum
Annos, tu numeras Episcoporum;
Elapsisq; tuis, fruiere nostris:
Qui sunt, Crede, tuis perenniores,
Quid si dixero, vel perennitate?
Doctis tam facile est Deos creare.

G. L.

On the New Birth of the Irish Bishops, happily accomplished by the Piety and Ingenuity of the most learned James Ware, Knight.

*A*T length adieu, ye Charming Nine,
I close my Labours at your Shrine:
Nor could the daring Mitred Muse
A nobler Altar ever chuse;
Nor, tho' she breath'd Celestial fire,
With greater Pride and Pomp expire,
Than in exhausting all her Flame
Devoted to thy Matchless Fame,
Who ha'st so many Sages drawn,
Reflecting Lustre on the Lawn.
While you recall their Shades to Light,
Too long, alas! consign'd to Night,
What fairer Trophæe could you raise,
To point thine own illustrious praise?
Their Lives, by thee sublimely shown,
Become the mirrors of thine own.
“ That writer who hath rais'd the Seeds
“ Of glory from another's Deeds,
“ Shall reap, to crown his pious Toil,
“ A greater Harvest from the Soil.
While you, O *Ware*, renew the Years,
And Merits of our sacred Peers,
The Years you spent, with double Joy
In Ours again thou shalt enjoy,
Revolving years to guard thy prime,
Nor yield thy Monuments to Time.
With so much ease the learned Pen,
Creates us Demy Gods from Men.

WILLIAM LIMERICK.

A D D I T I O N S.

PAge, 165. after l. 8. The Chapter of *Clonmacnois* consisted antiently of a Dean, Chantor, Chancellor, Treasurer, Archdeacon, and 12 Prebendaries, viz. *Clonmore*—*Clonleyn*—*Clondelaragh*—*Clonmehan*—*Clonfenlagh*—*Clonderigh*—*Clonagher*—*Crumrod*—*Cloghran*—*Cloncragh*—*Raghran*— and —*Clonefin*. But most of the Possessions of them have from Time to Time got into Lay-hands, and particularly into those of the *Malones* and *Mac-Coughlans*. The Archdeaconry of *Clonmacnois* subsisted in Bishop *Mountgomeries* Time, as appears by a Visitation Book in the College Library, in which its Valuation was returned at 16 *Sterl.* *Malachy Dalaghan* was presented to it on the 13th of *January* Anno. 10 *Eliz.* and a Mandate issued to give him a Stall in the Choir, and a Voice in the Chapter. The Prebend of *Clonleyn* was the Corps of the Archdeaconry, to which also a House and Garden near the Church of *Clonmacnois* was appurtenant. In a Visitation Book Anno. 1616, It appears that the Tyths of *Clonleyn* were valued at 4 *l. per Annum*, and were then possessed by one *Mac-Coughlan*, who paid 20 *s.* Rent for them to *Feoragh Malone*, by what Right unknown. That the Prebend of *Clonmore* was possessed by *Hugh Dallaghan*, and had the Tyths of the Town of *Clonmore* belonging to it: that the Prebend of *Clonderigh*, with the Tyths of *Clonderigh* were possessed by *Edmund Malone*, as also the Prebends of *Clonagher*, *Crumrod*, and *Cloncragh*; and further that the Prebends of *Raghran* and *Clonefin* were possessed by *Owen Oge Mac-Coughlan*. At present the Deanery is the only part of the Chapter which subsists, to which the Prebend of *Cloghran* is annexed, and he hath a Seal of Office, which appears to me to have been the antient Episcopal Seal of *Clonmacnois*, and may be seen at the Head of the See of *Meath*.

P. 174. l. 37. After *Peter Wall*, insert, — a *Dominican* Frier was advanced to the See of *Clonmacnois*, A. D. 1556, and,

P. 216. at the End. — *Francis Hutchinson*, Bishop of *Down* and *Connor*, died on the 23d of *June* 1739 and is succeeded by Doctor *Carew Reynel*, first Chaplain to his Grace the Duke of *Devonshire*, Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, by Letters Patent dated the 14th, of *November* 1739; and he was consecrated in the Castle Chappel on the 18th of the same Month, by his Grace *Hugh* Lord Primate of all *Ireland*, assisted by the Bishops of *Meath* and *Kilmore*.

p. 225. *Kilmore* hath no remains of a Chapter, but Dean and Archdeacon. — p. 247. The same may be said of *Ardagh*. — p. 286. In *Derry* are, Dean, Archdeacon and 3 Prebendaries. — p. 518. In *Ardfert* are, Dean, Archdeacon, Chantor, Chancellor, and Treasurer: Add to these the Archdeacon of *Aghadac*. — p. 601. The Chapter of *Tuam* consists of Dean, Archdeacon, Provost, and 8 Prebendaries, viz. *Leckaghe*, *Kilmeamnore*, *Keallebegge*, *Teafaxon* alias *Templegall*, *Killweylan*, *Kilwyen*, *Fayldowne*, and *Balla*. There are 5 Stipendiaries for the Choir of *Tuam*. — p. 649. In *Killala* are, Dean, Archdeacon, Provost, and the Prebendaries, of *Kilneharpy* and *Killanley*. — p. 658. In *Achonry*, Dean, Provost, Archdeacon, and 5 Prebendaries, viz. *Killaraght*, *Killoran*, *Donghorne*, *Tremoymlagh*, and *Killfry*. See the *King's Books*.

p. 253. l. 17. after Frier. r. succeeded in 1398, and. — p. 264. between *Thady* and *Magenis* insert. — *Quintin Cogley*, a *Dominican* Frier, was advanced to the See of *Dromore*, A. D. 1536.

C O R R E C T I O N S.

The Reader may with his Pen Correct the literal Errors of the Press; others more Material in dates, &c. are as follow.

PAge 44. l. 17. and in other places, for Register r. Registry. — p. 76. l. 30. for support, r. in support. — p. 95. l. 41 for Stragony r. Stagonyl. — p. 105. l. 27. between Men and Of, insert One. — p. 130. l. 20. for January r. February. p. 133. l. 6. for 1724 r. by Letters Patent dated the 31st of August 1724. — p. 160. l. 30. for 14th of January r. 11th of February. — p. 162. l. 20. for towards the close of the year 1705, r. on the 18th of September 1705. l. 27 for 19th of January. r. 10th of February. — p. 163. l. 40. for June. r. May. — p. 188. l. 6. for 18th r. 8th. — p. 190. l. 46. for 21st r. 19th. — p. 191. l. 13. for 26th. 29th. r. 28th. 25th. — p. 213. l. 21. for 21st. r. 19th. — p. 220. l. 11. for 1145 r. 1245. — p. 243. l. 36. for, 9th. of January r. 14th of February. — p. 244. l. 3. for 14th of January r. 15th of February. — p. 275. l. 12. for 1595. r. 1605. — p. 276. l. 45. for Iris r. Eris. — p. 296. l. 21. for 30th of January 1716 r. 3d of March 1713. — p. 297. l. 5. for 1736 r. 1726. — p. 358. l. 39. for 10th r. 8th. — p. 373. l. 8. for 1210 r. 510. — p. 390. l. 34. for Ob. r. Depriv. — p. 446. l. 22. for 1682. r. 1582. — p. 483. l. 35. for 1612 r. 1622. — p. 487 l. 14. for 10th r. 18th. — p. 508. l. 8. for 4th r. 10th. — p. 532. l. 2. for 1278 r. 1287. — p. 543. l. 3. for 1708. r. 1707. — p. 572. l. 56. for 1733 r. 1735. — p. 596. l. 17. for 1633 r. 1634. — p. 636. l. 20. for June r. May. — p. 645. l. 42. for 536 r. 636. — p. 648. l. 52. for 6437 r. 643. — p. 656. l. 40. for June r. May.

12

1280



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ECCLESIAE CATHEDRALIS ARMACHANAE FACIES AUSTRALIS.



OF THE

ARCHBISHOPS

OF

ARMAGH.

[*The Archiepiscopal See of Armagh bears Sapphire, a Pastoral Staff in Pale Luna, ensigned with a Cross Pattee Topaz, surmounted by a Pall of the second, edged and fringed of the third, charged with four like Crosses Pattee Fitched Diamond It is valued in the King's Books, by an Extent taken Anno 30 Hen. VIII. at 183 l. 17 s. 5 d. Halfpenny, Irish Money per Annum ; which amounts to 137 l. 18 s. three Farthings Sterl. (the difference between Irish and Sterling Money being, at that Time, one Fourth) But by an Extent returned Anno 15 Jac. I. it is valued at 400 l. Sterl. per Annum ; and pays so much First-Fruits at this Day.*]



PATRICK, the Apostle of the *Irish*, built a Church, and fixed a Bishop's See in this Place, A. D. 445, or, according to the *Annals of Ulster*, 444 ; under which Year we find this Remark in the said *Annals*, “ *Armagh* was “ founded, from the building of the City of *Rome*, to “ the founding of this City, are 1194 Years.” One *Daire*, a Man of great Affluence, and Reputation among his own People, granted the Scite whereon this Church was built, near the River *Calin* * ; which, from an Abundance of Sallows there planted, at

^a Antiq. ch, 29.

* The River *Calin* hath its Rise in the Barony of *Fews* and County of *Armagh*, and taking a Course due North, passeth on the East side of *Armagh*, and falls into the *Blackwater* at *Charlemount*.

first took the Name of *Druim-sailec* [or *Saileog**] but from its situation on a rising Ground, was afterwards called *Armach*, or *Ardmach*, that is, *editus campus*, a High Field.

Of the Episcopal See placed here by St. *Patrick*, *Joceline*, a Monk of *Furness*, in the Life of that Saint^a, says thus, “ St. *Patrick* placed the Archiepiscopal “ Chair in that City; and was determined in his Mind to make it the superior “ See, Metropolis, and Mistress of all *Ireland*.”

I have nothing further to add relating to the antient Dignity of this See; unless that in old Times it had very ample Privileges granted to it, for the better strengthening the Ecclesiastical Liberties.

But to return. As this Cathedral hath been often ruined and destroyed by Fire, so it hath been as often repaired and enlarged by the Archbishops of *Armagh*; but especially about the year 1262 [or 1263] by *Patrick O-Scanlain*, who had been then lately translated from the See of *Raphoe* to *Armagh*. His next Successor, Friar *Nicholas Mac-Moliffa*, besides Books, rich Vestments, and other Presents, which he made to this Church, granted to it also an annual Pension of twenty Marks out of his Manor of *Termon-Feickan*, to be laid out on the Fabrick of that Cathedral. He also appropriated the Manor of *Dromiskin* to this See; and died on the 10th Day of *May* 1303: A Prelate eminent for his Eloquence and Wisdom; having governed the Church of *Armagh* thirty one Years.

[The Chapter of *Armagh* is composed of five Dignitaries and four Prebendaries; who have Voices in every capitular Act. The Dignitaries are thus ranked, viz. a Dean, Chantor, Chancellor, Treasurer and Archdeacon. There are also eight Vicars Choral, and an Organist, attendant on the service of the Cathedral. The Vicars Choral were antiently fewer; and of the Number only one a Priest. Primate *Marsh* added another Priest; but without increasing the Number of Vicars. In the Year 1720, Primate *Lindsay* obtained a new Charter for enlarging the Number of the said Vicars to eight, and laid out upwards of four thousand Pounds on a Purchase, in augmentation of the Estate of the Choir, as is mentioned in his Life.]

* *Druim*, in *Irish*, signifieth the Ridge or Back of a Hill, and *Saileog*, a Willow; which compounded Imports, the height of Willows. a Chap. 164.





T H E
L I F E
O F
St. P A T R I C K.

*If I be not an Apostle unto others, yet doubtless I am to you ; for the Seal of mine
Apostleship are ye in the Lord. 1 Cor. Ch. 9. v. 2.*



HIS Primitive Bishop was a Person of such exemplary Piety, and Virtue ; and his Labours and Success, in converting this, once pagan and barbarous Nation, to Christianity, were so wonderful and useful ; that the Actions of his Life were worthy of being transmitted to Posterity by the most faithful and able Pen : But unhappily this Task hath fallen into the most weak and injudicious Hands ; who have crowded it with such numberless Fictions, and monstrous Fables ; that, like the Legends of King *Arthur*, they would almost tempt one to doubt of the reality of the Person. It is observable, that (as the purest Streams flow always nearest to the Fountain) so, among the many Writers of the Life of this Prelate, those, who lived nearest to his Time, have had the greatest Regard to Truth, and have been most sparing in recounting his Miracles. Thus *Fiech*, Bishop of *Sletty*, * and Contemporary with our Saint, comprehended the most material Events of his Life, in an *Irish* Hymn, of thirty four Stanzas ; which, translated literally into *Latin*, hath been since published with the *Irish* by *John Colgan* ^a. But in process of Time, as the Writers of his Life increased, so his Miracles were multiplied (especially in the dark Ages) untill at last they exceeded all Bounds of Credibility. Thus *Probus*, a Writer of the 10th Age, out-did all who went before him ; but he himself was far out-done by *Joceline*, a Monk of

* *Sletty*, or, as antiently called, *Slechte*, is now a ruined Church, but was formerly an antient Episcopal See, of which St. *Fiech* was the first Bishop. It stands in the Barony of *Slieu-Margie*, in the Territory of *Leis*, now the *Queen's County*, about a Mile Northward of *Carlow*. The Episcopal See was translated from hence to *Leighlin* ; but when, I am not certain. a Trias Thaum. p. 1.

Furnes, who wrote in the 12th Century. The Life of *St. Patrick*, written by the former, in two Books, is extant in the third Tome of the Works of the venerable *Bede*; to whom some have erroneously ascribed it: and that written by the latter, was first published, at *Antwerp* in 1514, at the Expence of *Cornelius Hugonis* (*Fitz-Hugh*) Provincial of the *Irish Franciscans*; and afterwards at *Paris*, by *Thomas Messingham*, in 1624.

At length came *Philip O-Sullivan*, who hath made *Joceline* his Ground Work; yet far exceeds even *Joceline*; and seemed fully determined, that no future Writer shou'd ever be able to surpass him in relating the Number, and Greatness of the Miracles of *St. Patrick*: He published his Work at *Madrid* in 1629, under the Title of *Patriciana Decas*; and hath divided it into ten Books, and afforded ten Chapters to each Book. But the first eight Books only regard the Life of *St. Patrick*: The two latter relate to his Purgatory; which neither *Joceline* nor *Probus* have mentioned, and probably never heard, or dreamed of.

There is one Consequence, that hath followed such a Legendary way of writing; which had Authors of this Turn foreseen, would probably have made them more cautious in this Point. Miracles are Things of so extraordinary a Nature, that they must be very well attested, in order to gain Credit among Men. But these Writers, by introducing them upon every frivolous Occasion, without Number, Measure, or Use, have called the Truth of every Thing they relate into Question; and in this Case have brought into Discredit, and even Ridicule, the real Miracles, which perhaps this Holy Man might have wrought. The lavish Use they have made of them, serveth only to oppress the Faith; as a Profusion of Scents overpowereth the Brain. By this great Indiscretion, they have made their Writings to be generally looked upon, as intirely Fabulous; and their unskilful Management, hath only served to bring our great *Patron* into Contempt. I will not Trouble the Reader with my private Opinion as to the Truth of his Miracles; which is a Point that may admit of much Dispute, without any great Benefit. On one side it may be urged, that as God inspired him with the Glorious Resolution of adventuring himself, to reclaim an infidel and barbarous People to Christianity; so he armed him with all the necessary Powers and Virtues to go through so great a Work. There may seem to be the same Necessity in this Instance, as in those of the Apostles; the End and Intention of their Mission being the same. On the other side it may be said, that several Infidel Nations have been converted to Christianity without Miracles; and that the present Missionaries in the *East* and *West-Indies* work Conversions, without pretending to that extraordinary Gift. I shall not engage in this Dispute; and in the following Account of *St. Patrick*, shall avoid dwelling on his Miracles, which exceed the Power of Human Nature; and shall think it a more profitable Task to relate his good Works, which may, and ought to be the Subject of every Man's Imitation.

I have often thought, it would not be Time mis-spent, to collect from the several *Latin* Writers of his Life, and especially from the earliest among them, a full Account of this Saint; and to digest it into a chronological Series, and as clear a Method, as the intricacy of the subject will admit. Such an Attempt might be a Means to rectifie the Practice of our deluded Countrymen; who spend the Festival of the most abstemious mortified Man, in Riot and Excess; as if they looked upon him, only in the light of a jolly Companion. Had this been done by a more able Pen, it might possibly have brought about this good End; and would have prevented my troubling the World with the Account that follows.

§. 1. As seven Cities contended for the Birth of *Homer*, the Prince of Poets; so almost as many Places have laid claim to the Honour of giving Birth to *St. Patrick*. *Baronius*^b, and *Matthew of Westminster*, usually called *Florilegus*^c say, he was a Native of *Ireland*, *Natione Hibernensis*; being deceived, probably, by an ambiguous Expression in the *Martyrologists*.—"In *Hibernia Natalis Sancti Patricij*—In *Ireland*, "the Nativity of *St. Patrick*." Whereas in the constant Language of the *Martyrologists*, a Saint's Nativity is not esteemed the Day of his Entrance into this World, but the Day of his Death. I wonder, *Philip O-Sullivan* hath, from these great Authorities, omitted to claim our Saint for his Countryman: But he hath fallen into as gross an Error; for he makes him a Native of *Bass-Bretagne*^d in *France*—"In *Britanniâ Gallicâ vel Aremoricâ Galliâ Natus*---Born in *Gaulish Britain*, or *Aremoric Gaul*." Yet he produceth no Authority for this. Another^e Writer gives *Cornwall*, in the South of *England*, the Honour of his Birth, with as little Reason as the former. The *English* Translator of the *Golden Legend*, will have him a *Welshman*, born at *Pendiac* or rather *Pepidiauc* (which *Ussher*^f and *Camden*^g take to be a Promontory in *Pembroke-shire*, since named by the *Welsh*, *Menevia*, or *St. Davids*: and what *Ptolemy* called the Promontory of the *Ostropitæ*.) And near this Promontory *Camden* also tells us, (out of the Ecclesiastical Histories of *Britain*) that *St. Patrick* was born in *Ross-Vale*, (in *Valle Rossinâ*) which signifieth a verdant Plain; and *Humphrey Lluid*,^h in *Vale Roseâ* or *Rosinâ*, the rosy Plain. But such an Opinion seems to be grounded on nothing but this; that *St. Patrick*ⁱ is reported, some time or other, to have retired, and built a Monastery in that Place; which hath given Writers a Handle to imagine that he was born there. *Sigebert of Gemblours*,^k and many others, have called him a *Scot*; and the *Scottish* writers to a Man will have him their Countryman. But this is grounded on two mistakes: First from the Language of the antient *Martyrologists*, as I observed before, which means by the Nativity of a Saint, the Day of his Death: So that when we meet in *Bede*, *Ussard*, *Rhaban* or *Ado*, this Passage, "XVI. Cal. April in *Scotiâ natale S. Patricij*.—On the 17th of *March* in *Scotiâ* "the Nativity of *St. Patrick*." It must be understood the Day of his Death; for, according to all Accounts, on that Day he died: And it is well known, that in the Days of *St. Patrick*, and for many Ages after, *Ireland* only was known by the Name of *Scotia*, and not the modern *Scotland*; as is fully demonstrated in the first Chapter of the *Antiquities of Ireland*, which, God willing, shall be soon published. The second mistake hath been occasioned by the Alteration of the Bounds and Limits of Countries; so that *Dun-Britton*, near which *St. Patrick* was born, though it be now a part of modern *Scotland*, yet in his Time it was within the *British* Territories. Having thus cleared the different Pretensions to his Birth, I shall now proceed to fix the right Place of it; and from thence go on to relate the several Particulars of his Life.

§ 2. He was born in the extreme bounds of *Britain* (in that part of it, which is now comprehended within the Limits of the modern *Scotland*,) at a Village called *Banaven*, in the Territory of *Tabernia* (as he himself saith in his Confession^l) in *vico Banaven, Taberniæ*; and which *Probus*^m more fully expounds.—"de *vico Bannavæ, Tyburniæ regionis, haud procul a mari Occidentali*." *Joceline*ⁿ explains *Tabernia*, to signify, *Tabernaculorum Campus*, the Field of Tents; be-

b Annals ad An. 431 & 491. c Ad An. 491. d Patr. dec. Lib. 1. Cap. 3.
e Scholiast on Joceline, Chap. 1. at the Word *Taburnia*. Edit, Mess. f Primord. 442. 4to.
g Britannia 4to. p. 582. h Fragm. of the Descript. of Britain, p. 63. i Jeff. Monmouth,
Lib. 11. Chap. 3. Primord. p. 821. k Ad An. 394. l Page 1. m Vita Patr.
Lib. 1. Chap. 1. n Chap. 1.

cause the *Roman* Army had pitched their Tents there; and adds, “ That the
 “ Place of his Father’s Habitation was near the Town of *Emptbor*, bounding
 “ on the *Irish* Sea.” From this Description, *Usher* ^o points out the very Spot
 where he was born, at a Place called, after him, *Kirk-Patrick*, or *Kil-Patrick*,
 between the Castle of *Dunbriton*, and the City of *Glasgow*; where the Rampart,
 which separated the *Barbarians* from the *Romans*, terminated. *Fiech*, ^p Bishop of
Sletty, layeth it down, (as a thing granted) that he was born at *Nemthbur*, which
 his Scholiast ^q calls, *Alcluide*; *Bede*, ^r *Alcluth*; and *Hoveden* ^t, *Alcluit*; a fortified
 City of the Britons; now known by the Name of *Dunbriton*. But I must dis-
 sent from that Scholiast, that *Nemthbur* and *Alcluid* were the same Place;
 though it must be granted they stood near each other; as appears by a Passage in
Joceline ^u. — “ *Erat in quodam*, &c.—There was on a Promontory hanging over
 “ the Town of *Emptbur*, a certain Fortification, whose Ruins are yet visible, &c.”,
 —And a little after. “ This celebrated Place, seated in the Valley of *Clud*, is
 “ in the Language of the Country called, *Dunbreaton*, that is, the Fort of the
 “ *Britons*.

§ 3. He tells us himself, ^v that he was born of a good Family.—*Ingenuus fui*
Secundum Carnem—His Father was *Calphurnius* ^w, a Deacon, who was the Son of
Potitus ^x a Priest. From whence may be observed, that the Clergy were not re-
 strained from Matrimony in that Age: Unless we are content with *Joceline*’s ^y
 groundless Assertion (which is not mentioned by the early Writers of *St. Patrick*’s
 Life) that both his Father and Grandfather took Orders after their Children were
 born. His Mother *Conchessa*, was, as some say ^z, the Sister, others, ^a more proba-
 bly, the Niece of *St. Martin*, Bishop of *Tours*. The antient Scholiast ^b on the
 Hymn of *Fiech* saith, that he had one Brother, the Deacon *Sanannus*, and five
 Sisters, *Lupita*, *Tigris*, *Liemanian*, *Darerca*, and *Cinnenum*.

§ 4. As there were various Opinions concerning his Country, so Writers differ
 much as to the Time of his birth. *William* of *Malmesbury*, ^c *Adam* of *Domer-*
ham, and *John* ^d the Monk of *Glastenbury*, (who are quoted and followed by *Al-*
ford and *Cressy*,) Place his Birth in 361; with whom *Staniburst* agrees; and all
 of them follow *Probus*, on whom we cannot depend, if we take the Character
 given of him by *Gabriel Pennotus* ^e: For he calls him, “ a trifling Writer, one
 “ manifestly convinced of Falshood, that he hath inserted many old Women’s
 “ Tales in his Work, and Numbers of Passages absurd, and foreign from Gos-
 “ pel Truth.” His Error seems to be grounded on an eager Endeavour, to stretch
St. Patrick’s Life to a longer Period, than what the best Writers of it have done:
 For he makes him 132 Years old at the Time of his Death, in 493, which car-
 ries the Account back to the Time assigned by him for his Birth. *Colgan* ^f thinks
 the Number 132 a Typographical Error, instead of 122: But I think it better
 accounted for this way; and especially as *Probus* repeats it in two different Para-
 graphs: And in this *William* of *Malmesbury* differs from *Probus*; for he placeth
 his Death in 472, in the Hundred and eleventh Year of his Age. The Annals of
Conaught are yet more grossly mistaken, in assigning his Birth to the Year 336.
Henry of *Marleburg* ^g says he was born in 376, *Joceline* ^h, in 370; but *Florence* of

^o Primord. p. 819. ^p Hymn, Stanza 1. ^q Note 1. a. ^r Lib. 11. Chap. 1.
^f Ad An. 756. ^t Chap. 11. ^u Epist. to Coroticus, Ware’s Edit. p. 26. ^w Confess.
^p 1. ^x *ibid.* ^y Chap. 1. ^z Brev. Canon. Later. Lect. 4. ^{Sigibert} ad An. 491.
Spelm. in Pref. ad Synod. S. Patr. ^a Primord. 832. *Jocel.* ch. 1. ^b Note 5. ^c An-
tiq. Glaston. ^d Chron. Glaston publ. by Hearne. v. 1. p. 60. ^e *Hist. Cler. Ca-*
non. Lib. 2. ch. 35. §. 4. ^f *Trias Thaum.* p. 64. Note 33. ^g Ad An. 376.
^h Chap. 191. and 196.

Worcester^b, nearer the Truth, in 372; from whose Calculation *Ussher*ⁱ could see no Reason to depart. Yet with Reverence to these great Authorities, I must take the Liberty to fix his birth a Year later, *i. e.* in 373 on the 5th of *April*. For the most commonly received Opinion is (with which *Ussher*,ⁱ in another part of his Work agrees) that *St. Patrick* lived but 120 Years, and that he died in 493, from which Substract 120, and it leaves 373, the Year of his Birth: And this is further confirmed by the old *Irish* Book of *Sligo*, as quoted by *Ussher*,^m “*Feriâ quartâ S. Patricius natus, renatus, & denatus. — That St. Patrick was born, baptizd, and died on the fourth Day (Viz.) Wednesday.*” Now the 5th of *April* 373 fell on *Wednesday*, or the *Feriâ quartâ*, and consequently was his Birth-Day that Year.

A.D. 373. §. 5. Having cleared up the Place and Time of his Birth, I shall now proceed. He was not called *Patrick*, at his Baptism, as *Joceline*ⁿ saith, but *Succath*, which the old *Scholiast*^o on the Hymn of *Fiech*, interprets in the *British* Language, to signifie, Valiant in War. *O’Sullivan*^p (to adapt the Name the better to his Scheme of making him a *Bass-Bretagne*) tells us, he was named at his Baptism, *Souchet*; for, saith he, *Souch*, in the old *French*, signifieth *Truncus*, a Stock of a Tree, and that *Souchet*, is *Trunculus*, a little Stock: And he further glosseth upon the Matter, “that the Name was very well adapted to the fruit-bearing Shoulders of this Infant Saint; For he was a most plentiful Stock, from whence so many Boughs, so many Branches, so many Leaves, so many Flowers, so much Fruit, *i. e.* so many venerable *Irish* Prelates, so many Priests, so many Preachers, so many Monks, and so many Doctors of Foreign Nations, have proceeded.”---But, after all this jingle of Words, it unluckily happens, that *Souch* or *Zouch*, in the old *French*, signifieth, *Stipes Siccus*, a dry Trunk, (a Thing, by no means so Fruitful, as *O’Sullivan* makes it) according to an old Verse quoted by *Camden*,^q to have been made on *William de la Zouch*, Arch-bishop of *York*, (said to be descended from the same Family with *St. Patrick*) for his Valour against the *Scotch*, at the Battle of *Beer-Park*, A. D. 1342.

Est pater invictus, sicco de Stipite dictus. —

§. 6. I shall pass over his Infancy, without taking Notice of any of the Miracles ascribed to him, by the Legend-Writers of his Life. His Contemporary, the venerable *Fiech*, is silent, as to this Particular; and *St. Patrick*^r himself, ascribes his Captivity to his Ignorance of the true God, and his Disobedience to his Commands. He was educated^t with great Care and Tenderneſs by his Parents; and his sweet and gentle Behaviour rendered him the Delight and Admiration of all his Neighbours.

A. D. 389. §. 7. He was just advanced into his sixteenth Year^u, when he was taken Captive: the Manner of which is thus related by the before-mentioned *Scholiast*^v, and by the Author of the Tripartite life^w of *St. Patrick* (supposed to be, *St. Evin*)—His Father, Mother, Brother, and five Sisters undertook a Voyage to *Aremoric Gaul* (since called *Bass-Bretagne*) to visit the Relations of his Mother *Conchessa*. It happened about this time, that the seven Sons of *Faëtmude*, some *British* Prince, were banished, and took to the Sea; that making an inroad into *Aremoric-Gaul*, they took *Patrick*, and his Sister *Lupita* (some^x

^h Ad An. 372.

^m Primord. 882.

^p. 191.

^u Chap. 5. e.

ⁿ Chap. 1.

^r Confess. p. 1.

^w Lib. 1. Ch. 16.

ⁱ Primord. 823.

^o Note 3.

^f Patr. Decas, Lib. 1. Ch. 3.

^x Trip. Life, Ch. 16,

^l Index Chron. ad An. 493.

^p Lib. 1. Ch. 3.

^q Remains,

^t Confess. p. 1.

say *Tigrida* also) Prisoners. They brought their Booty to the North of Ireland, and sold *Patrick* to *Milcho-Mac-Huanan*, a Petty Prince of *Dalaradia**; and *Lupita* they sold into *Conal-Muirthemne*†. Others^w tell the Story in a different Manner, and with a better Face of probability; That the Romans having left Britain, naked and defenceless, its Inhabitants became an easy Prey to their troublesome Neighbours, the *Irish*; and that our Saint fell into the Hands of some of these Pirates, and was carried into Ireland. But in this they all agree, and he himself^{*} confirms it, that he continued Captive in Ireland six Years. He was sold to *Milcho* and his three Brothers, which gave the occasion of changing his Name into *Cotbraig*, y or rather *Ceatbir-Tigh*, because he served four Masters; *Ceatbir* signifying four, and *Tigh*, a House or Family.—*Milcho*, observing the Care and Diligence of this new Servant, bought out the Shares of his Brothers, and made him his own Property. He sent him to feed his Hogs on *Slieu-Mis*, || and *St. Patrick* himself^z tells us his behaviour in this Office: “My constant Business was to
“ feed the Hogs. I was frequent in Prayer; the love and fear of God more
“ and more inflamed my Heart; my Faith was enlarged, and my Spirit aug-
“ mented; so that I said an hundred Prayers by Day, and almost as many by
“ Night. I arose before Day to my Prayers, in the Snow, in the Frost,
“ in the Rain; and yet I received no Damage; nor was I affected with
“ Slothfulness; for then the Spirit of God was warm within me” It was here he perfected himself in the *Irish* Language; the wonderful Providence of God visibly appearing in this instance of his Captivity; that he should have the opportunity in his tender Years of becoming well acquainted with the Language, Manners, and Dispositions of that People, to whom he was intended, as a future Apostle. Possibly the ignorance, in these particulars, of his Predecessor *Paladius*, might have been the cause of his Failure in the like Attempt.

A. D. 395. §. 8. He continued six whole Years^a in Servitude, and in the seventh was released. There seems to have been a Law in Ireland for this purpose, agreeable to the Institution of *Moses*; b that a Servant should be released the seventh Year;^c as it is said in an antient Life of *St. Patrick*, supposed to be written by *Patrick junior*; in another, ascribed to *Elerane* the Wife; and in the tripartite Life before mentioned. The Writers, who deal in the Marvellous, tell you, that the Angel *Victor* appeared to him, and bid him observe one of his Hogs, who should root out of the Ground a Mass of Money, sufficient to pay his Ransom. But *St. Patrick* saith no such thing. He only informs us^d “that he was warned in a
“ Dream to prepare for his return home; and that he arose, and betook him-
“ self to Flight, and left the Man with whom he had been six Years.”—He^e made all the hast he could to the Sea Side, and found a Ship unmoored, and

* *Dalaradia*. There were two Territories, whose Names are pretty near in Sound, which have been confounded by Writers, viz. *Dal-Aradia*, and *Dal Rieda*. The former comprehended the S. and S. E. Parts of the County of *Antrim*, since called *Clanebois*, and all the County of *Down*. The Barony of *Ards*, hath some Footsteps of the antient Name in it. It was of this Territory that *Milcho* was Prince, and in it stands the Mountain *Mis*, in the Barony of *Antrim*. *Dal-Rieda* was a Territory comprehending the N. N. W. and Part of the South of the County of *Antrim*. The District of *Reuts* or *Routs*, is a Corruption of this Name.

† *Conal-Muirthemne*, into which *Lupita* was sold, comprehends the County of *Louth*.

|| There are two Mountains called *Mis*, in Ireland; one in the Territory of *Dal-Aradia*, and in the Barony and County of *Antrim*, on which *St. Patrick* fed his Master's Swine. The other about three or four Miles South of *Trallee* in the County of *Kerry*.

w *Baillet's Life of St. Patr.* ad 17th March.

Scholiast.

z *Confess.* p. 6.

a *Confess.* p. 6.

x *Confess.* p. 1: 6.

y *Fiech*, and his

40. *Deut.* 15. v. 12. *Jerem.* 34. v. 14.

c *Trias Thaum.* p. 12. 37. 120.

b *Exod.* 21. v. 2. *Levit.* 25. v.

d *Con-*

fess, p. 7.

e *Confess.* p. 7.

ready to fail. The Master ^f refused to take him in, because he had no Fare to give him. Upon this Repulse he went to look for some Cottage, where he might securely wait for a better Opportunity to make his Escape; and in the mean time betook himself to his usual Consolation, his Prayers; during which, the Sailors sent after him to return, took him on Ship-board, and hoisted Sail. He is said to have had a bad Voyage; having been three Days on Sea, and afterwards spent near a Month in travelling by Land, before he came to his Parents; after which he suffered another Captivity, as *Joceline* ^g and *O'Sullivan* tell us; and he himself saith, ^h it was *post annos non multos*, a few Years after. At this time he continued in Captivity only two Months; but with whom he was a Prisoner, or how he was released, we want Information.

A. D. 397. §. 9. After all his Sufferings, he arrived at last to his Parents, who received him with the greatest Joy; with whom he continued about two Years. ⁱ His Parents ^k would have persuaded him, to have spent the rest of his Days with them: But he was destined to a more active and useful Employment. While he was pondering upon this Advice, he ^l tells us, “ he had one Night a Vision or Dream, “ in which he thought he saw a Man coming to him, as if from *Ireland*, whose “ Name was *Victorius*, with a great Number of Letters; that he gave him “ one of them to Read, in the beginning of which were contained these Words.— “ *Vox Hiberionacum*, the Voice of the *Irish*. While he was reading this Letter, “ he thought the same Moment that he heard the Voice of the Inhabitants who “ lived hard by the Wood of *Foclut*, * near the Western Sea, crying to him “ with one Voice, — *we intreat thee Holy Youth, to come and walk among us.*” He was greatly amazed at this Vision, and awoke. He tells us, ^m “ he thanked “ God, that after many Years he had Dealt with them according to their crying “ out.” I am persuaded, it was this Dream, that gave Occasion to the Legend-Writers to frame such a strict and frequent Commerce between the Angel *Victor*, and St. *Patrick*.

§. 10. From this Time he formed the Resolution of attempting the Conversion of the *Irish*; and the better to accomplish him for such a Task, he undertook a painful Journey to Foreign Parts, to enrich his Mind with Learning and Experience. He continued abroad 35 Years, pursuing his Studies for the most part under the Direction of his Mother's Uncle, St. *Martin*, Bishop of *Tours*, who had ordained him Deacon; and after his Death, partly with St. *German*, Bishop of *Auxerre*, (who ordained him a Priest, and called his name *Magonius*, which was the third Name he was known by) partly among a Colony of Hermits and Monks in some Islands of the Tuscan Sea, and he spent a good Part of the Time in the City of *Rome*, among the Canons Regular of the Lateran-Church. It would be a dry and unprofitable Task, to follow him through all these Countries, and fix the Time of his Abode in each; and I fear the several Contradictions and Differences that we meet among the Writers on this Subject, would render it impracticable. *John Colgan* ⁿ hath endeavoured at it, in a long and critical Discussion of particular Times and Places: But as he hath not done it to my Satisfaction, I have here omitted the Account of St. *Patrick's* Travels, during the above-mentioned

* The Wood of *Foclut* stood in the Territory of *Tir-Amalgaid*, now the Barony of *Tirawley*, and County of *Mayo*, West of the River *Moy*, which empties itself into the Sea at *Killala*. *Tir-Amalgaid*, i. e. the Country of *Amalgaid*, took its Name from *Amalgadius*, who was King of *Conaught* about the Time of St. *Patrick's* arrival in *Ireland*.

^f Prob. Lib. 1. Chap. 4.

^g Chap. 20. Patr. Decas. Lib. 1. Ch. 8.

^h Confess. p. 8.

ⁱ Usish Ind. Chron. ad An. 397.

^k Confess. p. 9.

^l *ibid.*

^m *ibid.*

ⁿ 5th Append. to the Lives of St. Patr. in the *Trias Thaum.* Ch. 13.

Interval of 35 Years. Before I proceed; it may be thought necessary to shew the State of Religion in *Ireland*, before the Arrival of *St. Patrick*; that we may the better judge what he had to do, and what he did.

§. 11. Not to mention what Writers^o have said that *James*, the Son of *Zebedee*, arrived in *Ireland*, and preached the Gospel there in the 41st Year of Christ; nor the Dreams of others,^p who would make us indebted to a *Piñish* Woman for our Conversion, about the Year 335: It is certain there were many Christians in *Ireland*, before the Arrival of *Palladius* in 431, or of *St. Patrick* the Year following. *St. Kieran*, *St. Ailbe*, *St. Declan* and *St. Ibar*, whom *Ussher*^q calls the Precursors or Forerunners of *St. Patrick*, are pregnant Proofs of this. They were of the Birth of *Ireland*, from whence they travelled to *Rome*, in search of Education and Learning; where they lived some Years, were ordained, and returned home about the Year 402. That there were some few Christians in *Ireland*, even before this Time, may be gathered from the Lives of *St. Declan* and *St. Ailbe*, as they are quoted by *Ussher*:^r For *Declan* is there said to have been baptized by one *Colman*, a Priest, and *Ailbe* by a Christian Priest, possibly the same *Colman*; and *Declan*, when he was seven Years old, was put under the Tuition of *Dymma*, a Religious Christian, to learn to Read; and *Cairbre* was his School-Fellow. The Writer of the Life of *St. Kieran*, published by *Colgan*,^s says, ‘that he was baptized in *Rome*, in the 30th Year of his Age; that he continued there 20 Years, and on his return to *Ireland* about the Year 402, *St. Patrick* being then on his Journey to *Rome*, met him in *Italy*, and the Saints of God rejoiced.’ It seems that these early Preachers confined their Labours to particular Places, in which they had considerable Success; but fell very short of converting the Body of the Nation. However they sowed the Seed, which *St. Patrick* came after to Water: And we shall see in the Sequel, that *St. Patrick* was so well satisfied with the Progress they made in their particular Districts, in *Munster*, that this was the last Province in *Ireland* he thought proper to visit. That there were many Christians in *Ireland* at this Period, seems to be confirmed by *Prosper*,^t who in giving an Account of the Mission of *Palladius*, says, “That he was ordained by *Pope Celestin*, and sent the first Bishop to the *Scots* believing in *Christ*.” This Passage can mean nothing else, but that *Palladius*, born in *Britain*, was sent to the *Scots* (i. e. the *Irish*) who had already formed Churches under *Kieran*, *Ailbe*, *Declan* and *Ibar*: and so the Bishop of *St. Asaph*^u expounds it. This then was the next Attempt that was made for the Conversion of the *Irish*. *Palladius* engaged in a more ample and extensive Design than his Predecessors; yet he failed in the Execution of it, stayed but a short Time in *Ireland*, and did nothing worth remembring. He converted however a few, and is said to have founded three Churches. But he had not Courage to withstand the Fierceness of the Heathen *Irish*; nor Abilities, for want of the Language, proper for the Work. *Nathi*, the Son of *Garchon*, an *Irish* Prince, opposed his preaching; upon which *Palladius* left the Kingdom, and died in the Land of the *Picts*, on the 15th of *December* 431. This great Work was reserved for *St. Patrick*, to whose Actions it is Time to return.

§. 12. It is controverted among Writers, by whom *St. Patrick* was ordained a Bishop, and sent on the *Irish* Mission. Some^w say by *Amatus*, *Amator*, *Amatorex*, *Amatheus*, *Amotus*, or *Matheus*; (for his Name is written all these Ways;) while others hold, that it was *Pope Celestin* himself, who ordained him, and chang-

^o Vincent. Belov. Spec. Hist. Lib. 8. Ch. 7.

^p Dempst. Lib. 6 N^o 522.

^q Primord. p.

781. ^r Ibid. 781 & sequ.

^s Aët. Sanct. 458.

^t Chron. ad An. 431.

^u Lloyd on

the Church Government of Eng. and Ire. p. 85.

^w 2d Life of St. Patr. in the Trias Thaum. ch.

26. 3d Life ibid. ch. 24. 4th Life ibid. ch. 29. Prob. lib. 2. ch. 24, &c.

ed his Name to *Patricius*, i. e. *Pater Civium*, Father of the People; whereas before he had been called *Magonius* or *Maun*, by St. German, when he ordained him a Priest. Concerning the Dignity and Priviledges of the *Patricii* among the Ancient Romans, the Reader may turn to *Dionisius Halicarnassens*,^x *Velleius Paterculus*,^y and others. From this dignity among the Romans, the Kings of France, in after Ages, by a Decree of Pope Stephen, made in the Reign of King Pepin, came to be called, *Patricii Romanorum*. That St. Patrick was ordained Bishop at Rome is the Opinion of the Generality of Writers;^z which seems to be confirmed by *Prosper*; who speaking of *Celestin*, says, “that having ordained a Bishop for the Scots, i. e. the Irish, while he endeavoured to keep the Roman Island, i. e. Britain, Catholick, he made the Barbarous Island, i. e. Ireland, Christian.” Now, as Bishop Lloyd^a judiciously reasons, this cannot with any probability be affirmed of *Palladius*, but of some other Bishop; who, by consent of all the Antients, was *Patrick*, sent to the Irish by the Pope after the Death of *Palladius*: And there was a sufficient Space of Time between the 15th of December, the Day on which *Palladius* died, and the 6th of April, on which Pope *Celestin* died, for the Pope to hear of the Death of the first Missionary, and to send *Patrick* to succeed him; and there was also Time enough in the Year 431, before the 15th of December, for *Palladius* to receive his Commission at Rome, to try what he could do in Ireland, and finding no Success, to go and dye in Britain.

§. 13. Bishop Loyd observes, that the Compassion, with which St. Patrick was touched, for the People of Ireland (whom he saw, during his Captivity, to be altogether Heathens) was that, which gave him the first Impulse to endeavour their Conversion; and no doubt this Impulse was not a little heightened by his Vision before mentioned.

§. 14. As *Palladius* died among St. Patrick's Relations, it was easy for him to hear of his Death, which he soon did; And, being then at Auxerre in the Dutchy of Burgundy, with St. German the Bishop thereof; the Bishop advised and perswaded him to pursue his former Design of going to Convert the Scots to the Faith of Christ; in order to this, he went to the Pope, to get such Powers, as were thought necessary for accomplishing his great Design.

§. 14. *Auxilius*, and *Iferninus*,^b (by some call'd; *Servinus*) Canons of the Lateran Church, and some others, received the Inferior orders with him; being intended for under Laboures in the same Harvest; *Auxilius* being ordained Priest, and *Iferninus* a Deacon: Having received his Credentials, he took Leave of Rome, and with all Expedition set forward on his Journey to Ireland; attended by twenty^c Disciples, Men eminent for Piety and Wisdom. He arrived safe in Britain, where he preached in Cornwall a few Days with Success, and as some^d say, in Wales. Here, having increased his Attendants to the Number of thirty four,^e he set sail for Ireland, and arrived with a prosperous Gale at a Port in the Territory of the *Evoleni**, as *Probus*^f calls it, but which the Irish Writers

* *Probus* calls this Territory *Régio Evolenorum*, which the Irish Writers call *Crioch-Cuolan*. It seems to be a Mistake in him, or his Printer, by changing the Letter C in *Cuolan*, into the Letter E in *Evolenorum*. It was a Territory in the East and Maritime Part of the County of Wicklow, comprehending now the North Parts of the Barony of Arklow, and the South of the Barony of Newcastle, seated on both sides of the River *Dea*, now called *Lettrim*; on the Mouth of which *Wicklow*, antiently called, *Kilmantan*, stands. Most of the Writers of the Life of St. Patrick call the Place where he landed *Jubber-Dea*, or the Mouth of the River *Dea*, which *Colgan* thinks should be called *Jubber-Dagad*, from *Dagad*; a Dynast of that Country, who was there drowned. *Cuolan* was the Country of a Branch of the O-Kelleys

x Anriq. Rom. Lib. 2. ch. 2. y p. 36. z *Marianus Scotus*, Flor. of Worcester, Sigibert, Vincent Bellov. Baronius. a Lloyd ut supra. b Primord. p. 842. Vincent. Spec. Hist. Lib. 20. ch. 23. Florileg. and Roger of Wendover, ad An. 491. c *Joceline*, ch. 26. d *Anselm*. Vit. Guigneri, sub init. Girald. Cambren: Itiner: Cambr. lib. 2 ch. 1. John of Tinmouth in Vit. S. Davidis. e John of Tinmouth, ut supra. f Lib. 1. ch. 27.

term, *Crioch-Cuolan*, or the Country of *Cuolan*. Others call it the Port of *Ĵnbber-Dea*, or the Mouth of the River *Dea*, and is now the Port of *Wicklow*.

A. D. 432. §. 15. He was in his 60th Year when he Landed in *Ireland* in 432; *Alford*, *Cressy*, and other Writers, following the Authority of *William* of *Malmesbury*, and of *John* the Monk of *Glastenbury* before quoted, place his Arrival in *Ireland*, in 425; but this plainly contradicts the more early Writers. He happily began his Ministry by the Conversion and Baptism of *Sinell*^g, a great Man in that Country, the Grandson of *Finchad*; who ought to be remembered, as he was the first Fruits of *St. Patrick's* Mission in *Ireland*; or the first of the *Irish* Converted by him. He was the 8th in Lineal Descent from *Cormac* King of *Leinster*, and afterwards came to be enumerated among the Saints^h of *Ireland*. *Nathi* the Son of *Garchon*, and King of that District, who the Year before had frighted away *Palladius*, in vain attempted to terrify *Patrick*, by opposing and contradicting his Doctrine. From hence he bent his Course to a Castle near the Sea, called *Rath-Ĵnbber*, † near the Mouth of the River *Bray*. But the Pagans of those Parts rose up, and drove him to his Ship; and then he sailed to an Island on the Coast of the County of *Dublin*, which after him is called, *Inis-Phadruig*, and by the *English*, *Holm-Patrick*, to this Day; where he and his Companions rested after their Fatigues.

§. 17. From *Inis-Patrick*, he sailed Northward, to that Part of *Ulster*, called, *Ulidia* ‖, and put in at *Ĵnbber-Slaing-Bay**. When he and his Fellow Labourers had Landed; *Dichu*,ⁱ the Son of *Trichem*, Lord of the Country, being informed that they were Pirates, came out with armed Men in order to kill them: But being struck with the venerable Appearance of *St. Patrick*, he gave him Audience, and listening attentively to the Word of Life preached by him, he changed his wicked Purpose, believed, and was baptized; and brought over all his Family^k to the Faith: It is further observed of him, that he was the first Person in *Ulster* who embraced Christianity. But this was not all; he dedicated the Land, whereon his Conversion was wrought, to God; where a Church was built, which got the Name of *Sgibol*, or *Sabball*^l-*Phadruig*, ** i. e. the Barn of *Patrick*; and is said to be extended from North to South, contrary to the usual Form of Churches, after the figure of the Barn dedicated by *Dichu*: And this Church was afterwards converted into an Eminent Monastery. These were the Transactions of the Year 432.

A. D. 433. §. 18. Early in the Year 433, *St. Patrick* left *Sabball*, and travelled Northwards by Land to *Clanebois*, in *Dalaradia*, to endeavour the Conversion of his old Master *Milcho*, whose Service he had left 38 Years before. But this obstinate Prince, hearing of the great Success of *St. Patrick's* preaching, and ashamed to be persuaded, in his old Age, to forsake the Religion of his Ancestors, (especially

† *Rath-Ĵnbber*, in *Irish* signifieth a Castle, or rather an artificial Mount or Barrow, seated on the Mouth of a River. *Usber* is inclined to think that this Place is *Old-court*.

‖ *Ulidia*, in a large Sense, is taken for all the Province of *Ulster*; but properly, only is that Part of it, called the County of *Down*, and a small Share of the South South East Parts of the County of *Antrim*, in *Irish*, *Ullagh*.

* *Ĵnbber-Slaing*, or the Mouth of the River *Slaing*, is now called the Bay of *Dundrum*, in the County of *Down*. The River *Slaing*, or *Slain*, riseth in the Barony of *Castle-reagh*, and County of *Down*; and, taking a southerly Course, falls into the North End of the Bay of *Dundrum*.

** *Sabball-Phadruig*, called *Saballum*, and commonly *Saul*, was an Abbey of Canons regular, founded by *St. Patrick*, in the Barony of *Lecale*, and County of *Down*, on the East side of the Bay of *Dundrum*. *Sgibol*, in *Irish*, signifieth a Barn.

g Primord. p. 846. Trias Thaum. 2d Life, Note 35. h Menelog. Geneal. ch. 20.
i Trias Thaum. p. 18. 39. Prob. ch. 28, k Joceline, ch. 32. l Tripartite
Life, ch. 47.

by one who had been his Servant) made a Funeral Pile of his House and Goods, and by the Instigation of the Enemy of Mankind, burned himself therein. Thus most of the Writers of the Life of St. *Patrick* relate this Event. But the Tripartite Author^r adds, that *Guaſaſt*, the Son of *Milcho*, and two of his Daughters, both called, *Emeria*, were converted, and baptized. The former became afterwards Bishop of *Granard*, in the Antient *Teffia*†: And the two Daughters took the Veil at *Cluain-broin*, in the Neighbourhood of it.— St. *Patrick*^r was sorely afflicted at this rash Action of *Milcho*, and is ſaid to have ſtood three Hours ſilent, and in Tears. It put a ſtop to his further Progreſs Northward, at this Time: He returned to *Inis* ||, the Habitation of *Dichu*, by the ſame Road he came; he made the Circuit of that whole Territory; and in it the Faith began greatly to increaſe.

§. 18. He took his Leave of *Dichu*, and bent his Courſe Southward by Sea, keeping the Coaſt on his right Hand; and arrived at *Port-Colbdi*, ** where he landed, and committed the Charge of his Veſſel to his Nephew *Luman*, deſiring him to wait for him there forty Days; while he and his Diſciples were travelling into the Inner-parts of the Country to preach the Goſpel. His Intention^r in this Journey was, to celebrate the Feſtival of Eaſter in the Plains of *Bregia* ‡, and to be in the Neighbourhood of the great Triennial Convention at *Tarah*, which at this Season was to be held by King *Leogair*, and all his Tributary Princes, Nobles and *Druids*, or Pagan Priests. St. *Patrick* juſtly thought, that whatever impreſſions be made here muſt have an Influence on the whole Kingdom: And therefore being armed with unſhaken Fortitude, he determined not to be abſent from a Place, where his Preſence was ſo neceſſary. In his Way he took up his Lodgings at the Houſe of the hoſpitable *Seſgnen* in *Meath*, who kindly received and welcomed him. St. *Patrick* preached Chriſt and his Doctrines to him: He believed and was baptized with his whole Family. *Seſgnen* had a little Son, of a ſweet and gentle Diſpoſition, whom St. *Patrick* named *Benignus*, (*Binen*, that is ſweet in *Iriſh*) from the Qualities he obſerved in him. See more of this young Chriſtian among the Succeſſors of St. *Patrick* in the See of *Armagh*.

§. 19. From the Houſe of *Seſgnen*, he moved Weſtward, and arrived, on the Eve of Eaſter, at *Ferta-fir-feic* *, on the North Banks of the River *Boyne*; where he reſted in a Tent erected for Shelter; reſolving there to prepare for the next Days Solemnity^u. It was penal for any Perſon at the Time of the Celebration of this

† *Teffia*, was a large extended Territory, comprehending more than half the County of *Westmeath*, and all the County of *Longford*. The *Longford Teffia* was divided into North and Weſt *Teffia*; in the former of which ſtood *Granard*, an early Epiſcopal See, planted by St. *Patrick*. If I am not miſtaken, the North Parts of the *Longford Teffia* came after to be called *Angalia*. *Cluain-broin* was a Nunnery founded by St. *Patrick*, a few Miles South of *Granard*.

|| The Habitation of *Dichu*, was ſaid before to be at *Sabbhall*, now at *Inis*. This implies no Contradiſtion. *Sabbhall* was the particular Spot where his Houſe ſtood; *Inis*, his whole Territory; which was the Iſland or Peninſula of *Lecale*. The antient Writers call it *Magh-Inis*, or the Iſland Plain; and it is all a Level, almoſt ſurrounded by the Lough and Bay of *Strangford*, the Sea, and the Bay of *Dundrum*. After the Time we are talking of, it came to be called, *Leth-Cathal*, or the Portion of *Cathal*, a *Dynaſt*, to whoſe Lot it fell upon a Partition; which hath been ſince ſoftend into *Lecale*, and is now a Barony in the County of *Down*.

** *Colbdi*, was a little Port, which yet retains a ſhare of its Name, and is called *Colp*, near *Drogheda*, at the Mouth of the *Boyne*. Our Antiquaries ſay it took its Name from *Colptha*, the Brother of *Hereman*, King of *Ireland*, who was drowned here about the Year of the World 3500.

‡ *Bregia*, or *Magh-Bregb*, was a large ſpacious Plain, extended for many Miles about *Tarah*, the Reſidence of the Monarch of *Ireland*, called antiently, *Temoria*.

* *Ferta-fir-feic*, in *Iriſh* imports, the Graves of the Men of *Fiegh*; and our Antiquaries ſay, that it took its Name from the Servants of *Fiegh*, who dug deep Graves there for their Enemies ſlain in Battle. It is now called *Slain*. It was afterwards made an Epiſcopal See, and St. *Erc* the firſt Biſhop of it.

r Lib. 1. ch. 20. lib. 2. ch. 30. Jocel. ch. 14. 36.

f Trias Thaum. p. 14. 23

* Jocel. ch. 39.

u Vit. Trip. Lib. 1. Ch. 55. Jocel. ch. 39. 40. Prob. ch. 40.

Solemn Convention at *Tarab*, to kindle a Fire in the Province, before the Kings Bonfire first appeared. St. *Patrick*, either not knowing, or not minding this Law, lighted up a Fire before his Booth, which, although eight Miles distant from *Tarab*, was very visible. It was seen, with Astonishment, from Court, and the *Druids* informed the King, that if he did not immediately extinguish this Fire, he who kindled it and his Successors, should hold the Principality of *Ireland* for ever : which hath hitherto happened to be a true Prediction of these Heathen Priests, in a Primatial and Spiritual Principality.

§. 20. The King dispatched Messengers to bring *Patrick* before him ; and gave his positive Orders, that no Body should presume to rise out of his Seat, or pay him the least Honour. But *Erc*, the Son of *Dego*, ventured to disobey this command. He arose, and offered the Holy Father his Seat. St. *Patrick* preached to him, and Converted him. He became a Person of great Sanctity, and after some Time was Consecrated by St. *Patrick*, Bishop of *Slain*^x. The Day following, when St. *Patrick* and two of his Disciples, appeared unexpectedly at Court, and preached to the King and all his Nobles ; *Dubtach*, the King's Poet Laureat payed Honour and Respect to St. *Patrick*, and was converted by his preaching. *Fiech*, a young Poet, who was under the Tuition of *Dubtach*, was also converted, and afterwards made Bishop of *Sletty*; and is said to have been the Author of that Poem composed in praise of St. *Patrick*, of which mention hath been made before. *Anselm* y Archbishop of *Canterbury*, relates the Conversion of *Fingar*, the Son of *Clito* (one of the Nobles at this Assembly) in the same Manner. The Queen also and many others of the Court, became Christians ; and although the King z held out for a long Time, with great obstinacy ; yet at last he submitted to be baptized. St. *Patrick* is said here to have wrought many Miracles : There could not indeed (according to the Schemes of humane Wisdom) have happened a more weighty Occasion for God Almighty's supporting this Preacher by Miracles, than when the collective Body of the whole Nation were assembled together ; from whose Report and Conviction, the Influences of his Doctrine and Works must necessarily spread through the Kingdom. But I shall wave relating the particular Miracles, and refer the Reader for them to the several Writers of his Life published by *John Colgan*^a.

§. 21. From *Tarab* he proceeded next to *Talten*, not far from thence, at the Season of the Royal Diversions *. Here he preached to *Cairbre* and *Conall*, the two Brothers of King *Leogair*: The former received him with great Indignity, and Obstinate shut his Ears against his Doctrine. But *Conall* believed and was baptized, and gave St. *Patrick* a Place to build a Church on. This *Conall* was Great-Grand-Father to *Columb-Kill*. He spent the remainder of this Year in *Meath* and *Louth*, and the Countries adjoining ; preaching and converting great Numbers of People.

A. D. 434. §. 22. The Writers of his Life have so jumbled his Actions about this time, that it is a difficult task to dispose them under their proper Years. But we are told

* The *Taltenian* Sports have been much celebrated by the *Irish* Historians. They were a Sort of warlike Exercises, something resembling the *Olympick Games*; consisting of Racing, Tilts, Tournaments, or something like them, and other Exercises. They were held every Year at *Talten*, a Mountain in *Meath*, for fifteen Days before, and fifteen Days after the first of *August*. Their first Institution is ascribed to *Lugaidh Lam-fadha*, the twelfth King of *Ireland*, who began his Reign, A. M. 2764, in gratitude to the Memory of *Tailte*, the Daughter of *Magh-mor* (a Prince of some Part of *Spain*) who having been married to *Eochaid*, King of *Ireland*, took this *Lugaidh* under her Protection, and had the Care of his Education in his Minority. From this Lady, both the Sports, and the Place where they were celebrated, took their Names. From King *Lugaidh*, the first of *August* was called *Lugnasa*, or the Memory of *Lugaidh* : *Nasa*, signifying Memory in *Irish*.

x Prob. ch. 41. Jocel. ch. 44. y *Anselm's* Life of *Fingar*, published by *Messingham*, p. 211. z Prob. ch. 46. a In the *Trias Thaum.*

that having given his Benediction to his dear Friend *Conall*, (as *Joceline*^b calls him) in the beginning of the Year 434 he took leave of *Meath*; and travelled into *Conaught*; not forgetting the Oracular Dream^c, or Vision before mentioned; by which he thought himself more particularly called to the Conversion of those Parts. In his Way, he happened to meet the two Daughters of King *Leogair*^d, *Ethne* the Fair, and *Fedeline*, the Ruddy, who were educated under the Tuition of two *Druids*, *Mael* and *Caplait*. He preached to them the Words of Truth: They heard him; were converted and baptized, together with their Tutors. The Lives of these Ladies have been published by *John Colgan*^e; and *Probus*^f hath given us at large the Sermon, which, he saith, St. *Patrick* preached to them.

§. 23. The Season of Lent approaching, St. *Patrick* withdrew into a high Mountain on the Western Coast of *Conaught*, called, *Cruachan-Aichle*^{*}, to be more at Leisure for Contemplation and Prayer. The Writers^g of his Life tell us, (and we leave the Relation to their Credit) that, in Imitation of our Saviour, *Moses*, and *Elias*, he here fasted forty Days, without taking any kind of Sustenance. *Joceline*^h goes further “ that to this Place he gathered together the several Tribes “ of Serpents and venomous Creatures, and drove them headlong into the Western “ Ocean; and that from hence hath proceeded that Exemption, which *Ireland* enjoys, from all poisonous Reptiles.” We seem to owe the Story of this Blessing, and considerable Privilege, to this Monk of *Furnes*, a Writer of the 12th Century: For none of the earlier Writer’s of St. *Patrick*’s Life, have mentioned one Word, of it, that I know of. *Solinus*, who wrote some Hundred Years before St. *Patrick*’s Arrival in *Ireland*, takes Notice of this Exemption; and *Isidore*ⁱ Bishop of *Seville*, in the 7th Century copies after him: The venerable *Bede*^k in the 8th Age mentions this Quality, but is silent as to the Cause; and so is *Donat*,^l Bishop of *Fesulæ*, near *Florence*, who in describing his Country (*Ireland*) hath these Lines,

Finibus occiduis describitur optima tellus,
Nomine, & Antiquis Scotia † Scripta Libris:
Insula dives opum, gemmarum, vestis & Auri:
Commoda corporibus, aëre, sole, solo.
Melle fluit, pulchris, & lacteis Scotia Campis,
Vestibus, atque armis, frugibus, arte viris.
“ Urforum rabies nulla est ibi; Sæva leonum
“ Semina, nec unquam Scotica terra tulit.
“ Nulla venena nocent, nec Serpens serpit in herbâ,
“ Nec conquesta canit garrula rana lacu;
In qua Scotorum gentes habitare merentur:
Inclita gens hominum, milite, pace, fide.

Far Westward lies an Isle of antient Fame,
 By Nature blest’d, and *Scotia* is her Name;

^{*} *Cruachan-Aichle*, or rather, *Cruachan-Achuil*, which in the old *Irish* signifieth, *Mount-Eagle*, is an high Mountain in the West of *Conaught*, in the Barony of *Morisk*, and County of *Mayo*, now called, *Croagh-Patrick*, from St. *Patrick*’s Residence on it for some time.

† *Ireland* was called, *Scotia*, in the Age these Verses were written.

^b Chap. 55, 138.
^{11th Jan.}

^f Lib. 2. ch. 14.

18, 19. Vit. Trip., lib. 2. ch. 63.

^k Hist. Eccles. Angl. lib. 1. ch. 1,

^c Supra, §. 9.

^d Vit. 4ta, ch. 55.

^e Act. Sanct. ad

^g Vit. 4ta, ch. 59. *Joceline*, ch. 171. Vit. 5ta, ch.

^h Chap. 170,

ⁱ Origin, lib. 14. ch. 6.

^l Colg. 5 Append. ad Vit. St. Patr. p. 255.

Enroll'd in Books; exhaustless is her Store
 Of veiny Silver, and of Golden Ore.
 Her fruitful Soil for ever teems with Wealth,
 With Gems her Waters, and her Air with Health.
 Her verdant Fields with Milk and Honey flow,
 Her woolly Fleeces vie with virgin Snow:
 Her waving Furrows float with bearded Corn,
 And Arms and Arts her envy'd Sons adorn.
 " No Savage Bear with lawless Fury roves;
 " No Rav'nous Lion, thro' her peaceful Groves;
 " No Poison there infects, no scaly Snake
 " Creeps thro' the Grass, nor Frog annoys the Lake:
 An Island worthy of its pious Race,
 In War triumphant, and unmatch'd in Peace.

Cambrensis^m treats this Story as a Fable, and even the credulous *Colgan*ⁿ gives it up. From these Testimonies arise unanswerable Arguments to prove, that this Exemption is owing to the Nature and Quality of the Air or Soil, or to some other unknown Cause; and not to the Virtues of our Patron, which have no need to be supported by the Inventions of *Joceline*. Yet *David Roth*,^o titular Bishop of *Offory*, hath beat the Air through a long Chapter, in Defence of this Fable; but hath not offered one solid Argument upon the Occasion. He cites the Traditions of the *Irish*, the Ecclesiastical Offices, and the Opinions of Writers, Foreign and domestick, antient and modern. But to give Weight to his Argument, he should have shewed, that these Traditions, Offices, and Opinions were much Antienter than *Joceline*, or supported by some Writer, who lived near the time of *St. Patrick*; which was not in his Power to do. They are all Authorities of a later Date than *Joceline*, and probably copied from him. The Objections, which *David Roth* raiseth to the Testimony of *Solinus*, have as slender a Foundation in Reason. " For *Solinus* (saith he) not only mentions this Exemption of *Ireland* " from venomous Creatures; but says further, that in *Ireland* there are few " Birds, and no Bees; and therefore concludes, that as he is mistaken in these " latter Particulars, so he is not to be believed in the former." But this way of reasoning strikes at the Credit of all prophane History; none being exempt from Error. Besides, although we have plenty of Birds and Bees now; yet it may admit of some Question, whether we had very many in the Age of *Solinus*. The *Britons* in the Time of *Cæsar*^p had no Corn, especially in the Inland Countries; but lived on Milk and Flesh. The Food of the antient *Irish* was for the most part Milk, Butter and Herbs; from whence *Strabo*^q calls them *πονπάγοι*, Herb Eaters. If then there was a scarcity of Corn among the *Irish* in the Days of *Solinus*; it may seem to follow, that there could be no very great Plenty of Birds; since there was not sufficient Food for the Support of the several Tribes of them; especially such as lived on Corn: and it may be observed at this Day, that Birds abound most in the Corn Countries of the Kingdom. There are several Species of Birds among us now, which were unknown to our Ancestors; and particularly the Magpie first visited us within the Memory of Man. As to what *Solinus* mentions, that there were no Bees in *Ireland* at the Time he wrote, I shall not

^m Topog. Hib. Dist. 1. ch. 23.
 ad cap. 170. printed in Messingham. Florileg.

ⁿ Trias Thaum. p. 358.
 p Comment. lib. 5.

^o Elucidat. in Jocel.
^q Geogr. lib. 4.
 take

take upon me to defend the Fact; but only observe, that *Modomnoc* or *Dominic* of *Offory*, who flourished about the middle of the 6th Century, is, by the Writer of his Life, (published by *Colgan*)^r said to be the first, who brought Bees (or at least a Particular sort of Bees) into *Ireland*; which *Cambrensis*,^t *Peter Lombard*^t the Calendar^u of *Casbell*, the Author^w of the Life of *St. David*, Bishop of *Menevia*, *St. Ængus*,^x and many others confirm. I do not offer either of these Arguments as conclusive: But will venture to affirm, that they carry as great Weight, as any thing *David Roth* hath offered in Defence of *Joceline*. But to return to *St. Patrick*.

§. 24. Having finished his Devotions on Mount *Aichle*, he descended into the Plain, to forward the Work of his Mission; and having preached and converted great Numbers here, he celebrated the Festival of *Easter*. In this Place he founded a Church in the Territory of *Umalia*,[†] or *Hy-Malia*, called *Achad-Fobbair*^y,* and placed over it one of his Disciples, the *humble Senach*; who was so little fond of vain Glory; that he made a request, that the Church might not be called after his Name.

§. 25. From hence he moved Northward, until he came to *Tir-Amalgaid*;** all the way preaching and converting Multitudes. It was in this Territory the Wood of *Foclut* || stood; concerning the Inhabitants of which he had the lively Dream before-mentioned.^z He looked upon this, as the Place, to which he was more particularly appointed; and did not fail to lay hold of the Opportunity, which here presented itself: For the seven^a or, (as some^b say), the Twelve Sons of *Amalgaid*, contending about a Successor to the Throne of their Father, had here convened all the Nobles and People in that Province to Council. He preached with boldness among them, and is said to have wrought many Miracles for their Conversion, especially among the *Druids*, or Heathen Priests. The Writers^c of his Life say, (with whom *Nennius*,^d and *Matthew* of *Westminster* Agree;) that he baptized in one Day, the seven Sons of *Amalgaid*, and twelve Thousand besides; possibly a certain for an uncertain Number: *St. Patrick*^e himself mentions many Thousands as converted on this Occasion. Among this People, he planted a Church, and placed over it, *Mancenus*,^f a religious and devout Man, and one well exercised in the Holy Scriptures. It would be a tedious Journey to Travel with him step by step through this Province; and the Writers of his Life, by their Inconsistencies, have made it a difficult Task. All I shall observe is; that he continued in it seven Years,^g preaching in every Quarter, and converting, and baptizing, wherever he came; so that he may be said to have wrought almost a general Conversion in it. *Colgan*^h reckons up the particular Names of forty seven Churches, planted by him here, over which he placed as many Pastors.

† *Umalia*, or *Hy-malia*, an antient Territory in the South West of the County of *Mayo*, seated on the Western Ocean; comprehending the Barony of *Morisk*, or at least the maritime Parts of it; and I believe the half Barony of *Ross*, in the County of *Galway*, as far as the Banks of *Lough-Curb*. It was here the Clann of the *O-malys* was planted; from the Founder of which, *Malius*, it took its Name.

* *Achad-Fobbair*, was antiently an Episcopal See; but is now only a Parish Church, and the Head of a rural Deanery, in the Diocese of *Tuam*, and County of *Mayo*.

** || For these Places, see before the Note to §. 9.

r Act. Sanct. p. 326. f Topog. Hib. dist. 1. ch. 5. t Comment. in Inf. Omn. Sanct. ch. 4. u Ad 13. Feb. w Chap. 10. x in Festilog. ad 13 Feb. y Jocel. ch. 131: z §. 9. a Jocel. ch. 59. b Vit. Trip. lib. 2. ch. 79. c Jocel. ch. 59. Vit. Trip. lib. 2. ch. 87. d Ad An. 491. e Confess. p. 19. f Jocel. ch. 59. Vit. Trip. lib. 2. ch. 87. g Jocel. ch. 96. h Trias Thaum. p. 270. & seq.

A. D. 441. §. 26. The last Church he founded in *Conaught* was at *Cassiol-Irra**, in that Part of it, called now the County of *Sligoe*; of which he made *St. Bron*, Bishop. From hence he travelled along the Maritime Coasts of the *North* of *Conaught* by *Sligeach* †, *Drumcliabh* ‖ and *Rosslogher**, until he arrived at *Magh-Ean* ††, in the *South* Parts of *Tirconnel* in *Ulster*, where he continued some time, and founded a Church, called *Domnach-Mor-Magh-Ean*, or the great Church of *Magh-Ean*. From hence he crossed the *Earn*, near *Easroa* or *Afbro*, ‡ and passed through all *Tirconnell*, preaching, converting and planting Churches every where, until he arrived at *Ailech-Neid*, †† the Seat and Residence of Prince *Owen*, one of the Sons of King *Neill*; whom he converted, with all his Family. He generally addressed himself first to the Princes and great Men; wisely judging, that the Populace would be easily prevailed on to follow their Leaders. From the Peninsula of *Inis-Eoghain**† or *Inis-Owen*, he passed the *Foyl*.*‖, between *Derry* and the *Lough*, and came to the River *Fochmuine* ‖‖; about which Neighbourhood he continued seven Weeks, and founded as many Churches: and then returned into *Inis-Eoghain*, the same Way; and Travelling Northwards continued there about the River *Bredach* †† forty Days; where he founded the Church of *Domnach-Bile* §; and reclaimed these Northern Parts of the Peninsula to Christianity. From thence passing over the narrow Frith, at the *North* end of *Lough-Foyle*, he kept along the Shore, till he came to *Dun-cruthen**†*; where he founded a Church, and

* *Cassiol-Irra*, now called simply, *Cashell*, is a Church, and Village, lying in the Barony of *Leny*, and County of *Sligoe*; between the Rivers *Unchin*, and *Owen-mor*, about six Miles South of *Sligoe*.

† *Sligeach*, now called *Sligoe*, is a well known Sea-Port-Town, seated in a County, and on a River, and Bay of the same Name. *Ptolomey* calls the River, *Libnius*, and *Cambrensis*, *Slicbneius*.

‖ *Drumcliabh*, now called, *Drumcliffe*, or *Drumclive*, though antiently an Episcopal See, yet is now but a sorry Village, in the Barony of *Carbury*, and County of *Sligoe*, about three Miles due North of *Sligoe*.

* *Ross-Clogher*, is a Barony in the County of *Leitrim*, in the North Parts of which stands a Village of the same Name, near *Lough-melve*.

†† *Magh-ean*, or the Plain of Water; *Magh*, signifying a Field, and *Ean*, in the old *Irish*, Water; is a large Plain, lying in the South of the County of *Dunnagall*, extended between the Bay of *Dunnagall*, the Rivers *Erne* and *Drabhois*; which last mentioned River, runs out of *Lough-melve*, and taking a W. N. W. Course, falls into the Bay of *Dunnagall* at *Bundroose*, antiently called, *Bundrabhois*; or the Tail of the *Drabhois*. From this Situation among Waters, *Magh-Ean* took it's Name. *Drabhois*, by Corruption, is called, *Drofos*.

‡ *Easroa*, now usually writ, *Afbro*, an antiently, *Easfadruaid*, is a great Cataract, or Water-fall on the River *Erne*, which floweth out of the West End of a Lough of that Name, and falls into the Bay of *Dunnagall*. It is a place famous for a plentiful Salmon Fishery. At *Beleck*, West of this, is another Water-fall, famous for Eels. *Easfadruaidh*, the antient Name of this Place, was called so from *Aoid-Rhuadh*, or *Aid the Red*, King of Ireland, A. M. 3582, who was accidentally drowned here. The Name imports, the Water of *Aoid the Red*.

†† *Ailech Neid*, commonly called, *Ailech*, without Addition, was an antient Palace of the Kings of Ireland, lying in the Peninsula of *Inis-Owen*, about three Miles North of *Derry*.

*† *Inis-Eoghain*, or the Island of *Owen*, now the Barony or Peninsula of *Inis-Owen*, is mostly surrounded by the Sea, *Lough-Suilly* and *Lough-Foyle*; so that the Land Entrance into it is not much above three Miles. It is usual for the *Irish* to call a Peninsula; an Island; as they do this.

*‖ *Lough-Foyle*, antiently called, *Lough-Febhail* and *Lough-Fewal*, is a large Lake in the County of *Londonderry*, about fourteen Miles long, and in most Places from six to eight Miles broad. On the South Arm of this Lake, which is called the River *Foyle*, stands *Londonderry*, antiently called, *Daire-Calgach*, near four Miles South of the great Lough. *Ptolomey* calls this Lake, the *Argita*, which *Camden* mistakes for *Lough-Suilly*. It empties itself into the Northern Ocean by a narrow Frith, about six or seven Miles from the Mouth of the *Bann*.

‖‖ *Fochmuine*, now corrupted into *Faughan*, a River rising in the Barony of *Tirekerin*, and County of *Londonderry*, which taking a N. N. W. Course, falls into *Lough-Foyle*, about a Mile East of the Mouth of the *Foyle*.

†† *Bredach*, is a little River, rising in the Barony of *Inis-Owen* and County of *Dunnagall*, which after a short S. E. Course, falls into *Lough-Foyle*, about mid-way between *Green-Castle* and *White-Castle*.

§ *Domnach-Bile*, now called *Magh-Bile*; of which Name there were two Monasteries, one here, the other in the County of *Dowry*.

† *Dun-Cruthen*, or the Castle of the *Crutheni*, is now, as *Colgan* thinks, called *Dunbo*, a Parish Church in the North Parts of the Barony of *Colerain* and County of *Londonderry*.

placed a Pastor over it. In these Parts he continued seven Weeks; and converted *Sedna*, the Son of *Trena*, and all his Clann.

§. 27. Then he passed the River *Bann*, at *Cuilrathen*[†]; and made some stay in the Territory of *Lea*,[‖] where he formed the Resolution of Proceeding both through *Dalrieda* and *Dalaradia*. In the former of these Territories he never had been before; and in *Dalaradia* he made but a short stay, when he thought fit to retire from thence, being oppressed with Grief for the cruel Fate of *Milcho*, as before^k is related. I shall not follow him through those Districts, but only observe, that wherever he came, he preached the Gospel, converted the Countries, planted Churches, and established Ecclesiastical Discipline. He spent two whole Years in this Progress, from the Time he left *Conaught*, untill he arrived at *Lugh* or *Ludha*, now called *Louth*.

A. D. 443 §. 28. He abode here sometime, at a Place, called afterwards from him, *Ard-Patrick*, to the East of the Town of *Louth*. He intended to have planted a Church, and to have fixed a Bishop's See at *Louth*; but was prevented herein by the Religious *Mochtbe*,^l who arriving from *Britain* at this Time, set about Building a Church here, and became himself first Bishop of *Louth*.

§. 29. From hence he moved Northward to *Clogher*^m; and founded there a Church, and a Bishop's See; which for sometime he governed himself; but then surrendered it to *Mac-Cartin*, the old Companion of his Travels both in *Italy* and *Ireland*; who is reckoned the first Bishop of *Clogher*.

A. D. 445. §. 30. His abode at *Ardpatrick*, and *Clogher*, and the Neighbouring Countries took up two Years; and in 445 he moved to *Druim-Sailech*^{*}, afterwards called *Armagh*. *Daire*, the Lord of the Territory, made him a Present of the Place.ⁿ Here he laid out a City, large in Compass, and Beautiful in Situation; built a Cathedral, Monasteries, and other Religious Places; drew to it Inhabitants both secular and spiritual; established Schools, and Seminaries of Education; and determined to make it the Metropolitane and Primatiale See of all *Ireland*. But this was not yet in his Power to accomplish: Because the greatest part of *Leinster* and *Munster* had not been at this time reclaimed from Paganism. *Ware*^o placeth the Foundation of the Church of *Armagh* in 455; which surely must be a Typographical Error; else that exact Writer must be supposed to contradict himself in the same Page: For he says, that *St. Patrick* committed the Care of the Church of *Armagh* to *Benignus*, ten Years after, and that *Benignus* resigned in 465. By which Account he must be understood to resign the See, at the same time he was promoted to it. But *Ussher*^p is more exact when he placeth the Foundation in 445, the Succession of *Benignus* in 455; and his Resignation, with the Advancement of *Jarlath*, in 465.

A. D. 447. §. 31. His Labours every where met with such prodigious Success, that he had not Hands sufficient to gather in so large a Harvest. To obtain therefore Coadjutors, and fellow Labourers for this pious Work, he crossed over into *Britain*^q in 447. He found that Island miserably corrupted with the *Pelagian* and *Arrian* Heresies: But he took such Pains, while he stayed among them, that he recovered Multitudes of his Countrymen from those pestilent Infections. Here

[†] *Cuilrathen*, now called, *Colerain*, a Town seated on the North Banks of the River *Bann*, took its Name from a Situation in a Ferny Country. *Cuil*, signifying a Corner, and *Rathen*, Fern.

[‖] *Lea*, was an antient Territory in the North of *Ulster*, in the County of *Antrim*, extended along the East Banks of the *Bann*.

^{*} *Druim-Sailech*, called so from the Plenty of Salleys there growing; took the Name of *Armagh*, or the High Field, from its Situation on an Eminence.

^k Supra §. 18.
lib. 2. ch. 7.

^l Jocel. ch. 134.
^o Præsul. p. 2. 3.

^m Jocel. ch. 143.
^p Index. chron. under these Years.

ⁿ Ibid. 165: Prob.
^q Jocel. ch. 92:
he

he found a great many Men of Learning and Piety ; whom he engaged to be assistants to him in the Conversion of the *Irish* ; and consecrated thirty of them Bishops. Before he returned, he went to the *Isle of Man* ; and placed *German*, one of his Disciples, a Bishop there ; and visited many of the Neighbouring Islands.

A. D. 448. §. 32. He returned into *Ireland* early in the Year following, and visited his new See of *Armagh* ; where, in Conjunction with *Auxilius* and *Iserninus*, he held a Synod, the Canons, ^r of which are yet extant. By the 6th of these Canons, the Wife of a Priest was obliged, when abroad, to appear veiled ; by which may be observed ; that Celibacy was not then enjoined the Clergy. In the 8th are the Footsteps of the Antient Combat for the Tryal of Truth ; it being there provided ; “ That if a Clerk became surety for a Heathen, and be deceived, he shall “ pay the Debt. For if he enters into the Lists with him, he shall be put out “ of the Pale of the Church.” The 14th lays a Penance on those, who should have recourse to Soothsaying, or the Inspection of the Entrails of Beasts, for searching into further Events.

§. 33. Having broke up this Synod, he took his Journey to *Leinster*, through *Meath* ; and passing the River *Finglajs*, came to *Bally-Ath-Cliath*, * now called *Dublin*. The People, not unacquainted with his Fame, flocked out in Multitudes to welcom him. *Alphin* ^t the Son of *Eochaid*, is said to be then King of that Place ; to whom St. *Patrick* preached, and having converted him, and all his People, they were baptized in a Fountain called, after him, St. *Patrick's-Well*, near the City of *Dublin*, to the South of it. He built a Church near this Fountain, which was named from him ; on the Foundation whereof, the Noblest Cathedral in the Kingdom hath been since erected ; which still bears his Name. *Ussher* tells us, ^t that he had seen this Fountain ; that it stood near the Steeple ; and that a little before the Year 1639, it was shut up, and inclosed within a private House.

§. 34. Having preached through several Parts of *Leinster*, propagated the Faith, and settled Bishops in it ; towards the close of the Year 448, he took a Journey to *Munster*, which he had hitherto put off ; not doubting but his four Precursors, ^u before mentioned, had made a good Progress in these Parts : And so indeed they did. But the Conversion and Baptism of *Ængus* ^w the Son of *Naitfrach*, King of *Munster*, was reserved for St. *Patrick*. The King, hearing of his coming into his Territories, went out with Joy to meet him in the Plains of *Femin* [†] ; and conducted him with all Honour and Respect to his Royal City of *Cashell* ; where he and all his Family hearkned to the Words of St. *Patrick*, were convinced, and baptized. *Ailbe*, *Declan*, *Kieran*, and *Ibar*, visited the King and St. *Patrick* ; and they held a Synod ^x together ; wherein they made many Constitutions, profitable for the Government of the Church, and the Establishment of Ecclesiastical Discipline. But these Holy Men had almost separated upon Account of one

* *Bally-ath-Cliath*, was the antient Name of *Dublin* ; which is yet called so in *Irish*. The Word signifies, a Town on the Ford of Hurdles, from the use of Hurdles, to come at the River, in the lower and morassy Parts of the Town. It after was called *Dubb-lin*, which signifieth a black Channel, from the boggy and black bottom of the River ; and not from *Dublinia*, the Daughter of *Alphin*, King of *Dublin*, at the time St. *Patrick* was there, as *Joceline* vainly dreams.

† The Plains of *Femin*, are all that far extended flat Country which surrounds *Cashell*, called *Gowlin-Vale*, and corruptly *Golden-Vale*, from a Village on the River *Suir*, called, *Gowlin*, about three Miles South of *Cashell*.

^r See these Cannons published by Ware among the Works ascribed to St. Patrick. ch. 69. ^t Primord. p. 863. ^u Supra §. 11. ^w Jocel. ch. 74. ^x Life of

Point, ^x which was not easily settled. For *Ailbe*, *Declan*, *Kieran* and *Ibar*, who had derived their Commissions from the same Source with *St. Patrick*, and were antecedent to him in Point of Time, with Reluctance submitted to his Primatial Authority. The three first, for the sake of Union in the Church, were after a short Contest, easily prevailed on : But *Ibar*, with some Obstinacy, adhered to his own Opinion ; not willing that any, but a Native of *Ireland*, should be acknowledged the Patron of it. However, after some Debates, he was at last prevailed on to submit, out of regard to the Great Labours *St. Patrick* had taken, and his extraordinary Success. *Emly** was in this Synod erected into the Archiepiscopal See of *Munster*, and conferred on *Ailbe* ; and *Declan* was confirmed Bishop of *Ardmore*. † *Kieran* was settled in the See of *Saigre*, ‖ which in process of Time was translated to *Aghavoe*, and thence to *Kilkenny* ; and *Ibar* was created Bishop of *Beg-Eri*. ‡ Things being thus settled, and the Synod broke up ; *St. Patrick* left *Cashell*, and travelled through *Ormond*, *Kerry*, and the remotest Parts of *Munster* ; in which Province he continued Preaching, Visiting, Baptizing, Planting Churches, and other Works of his Ministry, seven Years.^y

A. D. 455. §. 35. He took his final leave of this Province in 455 ; went back through *Leinster*, and proceeded to the Northern Parts of *Ulster* ; round which he made frequent Circuits, ^z for the next six Years ; converting the few, who yet remained Heathens, and comforting and fortifying those in the Faith, whom he had brought over to a Sincere Sense of the Christian Religion. The same Year he relinquished the See of *Armagh*, and appointed *Benignus* (*Binen*) his Successor in it. He employed a great part of these six Years in founding Churches, visiting such, as he had before founded, and placing proper Pastors over them.

§. 36. He settled the Church of *Ireland* on a solid Foundation, and ordained Bishops and Priests through the whole Island, according to the Patterns he had seen in other Countries. Thus he established the same Kind of Church-Government, which was used in the several Parts of the *Roman Empire* ; and it is observable, that in some of the Sees fixed by him, the Succession hath been continued down to this Day.

A. D. 461. §. 37. He took a Journey to *Rome*, ^a to render an account of the Fruits of his Mission. The *Pope* received him with Joy, confirmed him, as *Joceline* says, in his Apostolate of *Ireland*, and sent him back armed with the Legatine Authority. That Writer adds further, that he adorned him with the Pall. But *Roger Hoveden*, ^b and the *Annals of Mailros*, deny, that the *Pope* ever sent a Pall to *Ireland*, until the Year 1151, or 1152, in the Legateship of Cardinal *Paparo*, which is confirmed by *St. Bernard* ^c ; who says also, “ that *Gilbert*, “ (who was Bishop of *Limerick* in the beginning of the 12th Century,) was the “ first Apostolick Legate of *Ireland*.” This shakes the Authority of *Joceline* ; and

* *Emley*, antiently called *Imleach-Jobhuir*, was an Archiepiscopal See in the Barony of *Clon-Wiliam*, and County of *Tipperary*, and once a Town of considerable Note ; but is now dwindled into a small Village. It stands about sixteen Miles almost West of *Cashell*, and was united to that See by Authority of Parliament, A. D. 1568.

† *Ardmore*, a small Village, but an antient Episcopal See, in the Barony of *Decies*, and County of *Waterford*, on the East side of the Bay of *Youghall*.

‖ *Saigre*, called also *Seir-Kieran*, a Village, and an antient Episcopal See, in the Territory of *Ely-O-Carrol*, and *King's-County*, which was formerly looked upon as part of *Munster*, but now in *Leinster*.

‡ *Beg-Eri*, or little *Ireland*, is an Island lying off the Coast of *Wexford* ; but was antiently looked upon as part of *Munster* ; as the *Saltees Islands*, on the same Coast, are at this Day esteemed part of the County of *Tipperary*.

x Life of *Declan* cited by *Ussher*, p. 801. y *Jocel.* ch. 96.

ch. 166.

b *Ad An.* 1151.

c *vit. Malach.* ch. 8.

z *Ibid.*

a *Jocel.*

the Writers subsequent to him; who would make the Legatine Authority, and the use of the Pall, as early as the Age of St. *Patrick*; and quite confounds the unguarded assertion of ^d *Baillet*, who makes the Legatine Authority descend in course with the Archbishoprick of *Armagh*, from St. *Patrick* to his Successors. If this were so; it must be for *Benignus* that St. *Patrick* obtained the Pall, and the Legatine Authority: For he was at this Time Archbishop of *Armagh*.

A. D. 463. §. 38. He returned to *Ireland* in 463,^e and took his Native Country, *Britain*, in his way; where he stayed but a short Time, which he employed in founding Monasteries, and repairing such as had been destroyed by the *Pagans*; which he filled with *Monks*, and laid down Rules for them. Thus *Probus* tells us, that St. *Patrick* had received the *Monk's* Habit from his Uncle St. *Martin*, and likewise the Institutes of the Order: which were afterwards observed in *Ireland*, and called, *Cursus Scotorum*. (See *Ussher Primord.* p. 833,) He also brought over with him a new Supply of Bishops, and other Ministers of the Gospel from Foreign Parts.

§. 39. He lived thirty Years after this, which he employed for the most Part in Retirement and Contemplation; ^f being old, and unable to perform the active Part of his Charge. However he did not neglect the Concerns of that Church, which he had planted and watered. He held Synods, ^g and Ecclesiastical Councils, by which he rooted up, and destroyed whatever was practised contrary to the *Catholic* Faith. He settled and established Rules consonant to the Christian Law, to Justice, and the ancient Canons of the Church. *Nennius* ^h saith of St. *Patrick* (and is followed therein by others) that he writ 365 A. B. C's. founded 365 Churches, ordained 365 Bishops or more, and 3000 Priests.

Upon which Passage, I shall here insert Bishop *Lloyd's* ⁱ ingenious Observation.

“ It seems, says he, the Writers of these Times, when they were set upon the Pin of multiplying, used to say, that Things were as many as the Days of the Year: For so the Writer of *Kentigern's* Life saith, That in his Monastery at St. *Asaph*, he had 365 Monks for Divine Service; which no Man will understand literally that knows the Place.

“ Perhaps the meaning might be, that besides those 30 Bishops, which St. *Patrick* ordained for the Bishop's Sees; he also ordained as many Suffragans as there were Rural Deaneries, in each of which there were eight or nine Parish Priests, taking one Deanery with another. If St. *Patrick* would so far consult the Ease of the Bishops, or the Peoples Convenience, he might do it without altering the Species of the Church Government. But no Man that writes of the Church Matters of *Ireland*, speaks of any thing there in those Times, which was otherwise, than it was in the Churches of the *Roman* Empire.”

§. 40. He spent most of the last thirty Years of his Life between the Monasteries *Saballum* or *Saul*, and *Armagh*: Nor was he easily drawn out of these Retreats; unless some urgent Business, relating to his Function, called him abroad. Pleased with the Success of his Labours, he concluded his Ministry and his Life together, in the Abby of *Saul*, on the 17th of *March* 493, in the 120th Year of his Age, and was buried at *Down*.

§. 41. As the Place of his Birth, so that of his Death and Burial is much contested. Some affirm that he died and was buried at *Glastonbury* in *England*; and of this Opinion is *William* of *Malmesbury* in his *Antiquities* of that Abbey; which he afterwards corrects in another of his Works: ^k Where, though he says,

^d Vid. Vit. Sanct. ad 17 Mart. ch. 168.

Pontiff. lib. 2.

^h Camb. M. S. ch. 57.

^e Jocel. ch. 166.

ⁱ Church Governm. p. 92.

^f Jocel. ch. 191.

^g Ibid.

^k De gest.

that he was buried at *Glastonbury*; yet he adds a cautionary Remark to his Assertion. “*Si credere dignum est* — If we may venture to believe it.” *Capgrave* also speaks dubiously of the Matter; for having related that *St. Patrick* was buried at *Glastonbury*, he adds. “*Quæ si veritatem sapiant, lectoris arbitrio relinquo.*—” “I leave the Truth of this to the Judgment of the Reader.” And *John of Tinmouth* affirms it only as the Opinion of the Moderns. Many others of the *English* later Writers hold the same Sentiments; and in all probability are induced to do so from an Equivocal Signification of the Words, *Dun-leth-glaisse*, and *Glastonbury*. For as *Glass* in the *Saxon* Language, signifieth the same as *Vitrum* in *Latin*, and *Glass* in *English*; so in *Irish* it imports a Chain; from whence *Joceline*¹ says, *Down* took the Name of *Dundalet-glaisse*, a *Catenis confractis*, from broken Chains. In the same Manner, *Town*, in *Saxon*, *Beri* in *British*, and *Dun* in *Irish*, have the same signification (*viz.*) a Town, Burrow, or Fort. So that *Glastonbury*, in *English*, signifieth a Town of Glass, as in *Irish* it doth a Town of Chains. This Notion is confirmed by a Passage related by *Ussher*,^m out of a Manuscript Life of *St. Patrick*, remaining in the publick Library at *Cambridge*, written by an *Irishman*; wherein it is said, that his Resurrection should be at *Dunlege-glaisse*: to which Passage some *English* Interpolator hath added this Gloss, “*Quod nos dicimus in nostrâ linguâ Glestingabyri*”, *i. e.* *Glastonbury*. An Error of the Person, might also have induced the *English* Writers to think, that our Apostle was buried at *Glastonbury*. For there were three *Patricks* in early Times, besides our Saint. The first was called *Patrick the Elder*, a Disciple of the Great *St. Patrick*, and according to some Writers, his Suffragan in the See of *Armagh*. The second was *Patrick Junior*, who was Disciple and Nephew to our *Patrick*: The third was the Abbat *Patrick*, who flourished about the Year 850. One of these *Patricks* is said to have been buried at *Glastonbury*; but Writers are divided which of them it was.

§. 41. All the early *Irish* Writers affirm, that *St. Patrick* was buried at *Down*, in *Ireland*; and it is from such Authorities that the Truth must be drawn. Thus *Fiech*, Bishop of *Sletty*, who was contemporary with *St. Patrick*, and his Disciple, (as I said before,) informs usⁿ, “that when he sickned, he had a Desire to go and die at *Armagh*, but was hindred by the Interposition of an Angel:” And the antient Scholiast^o on that Writer saith, “that he was at *Saul* when he fell Sick, and began his Journey towards *Armagh*, desiring to be Buried there.” The Writer of the third^p Life of *St. Patrick*, supposed to be one of his Disciples, affirms, “that he sickned at *Saul*, and died at *Down*.” Another Writer, ^q supposed to be *St. Elerane* the Wise, who wrote the Life of *St. Patrick* towards the close of the 6th Century, relates a Battle fought between the *Airthेरians*† and the *Ulidians*, concerning the Property of his Body; and concludes that he was buried at *Down*. So doth *St. Evin*^r in the tripartite Life of *St. Patrick* ascribed to him. *St. Ultan*,^t in the Life of *St. Bridgid*, is express in that Particular; as is also *Cogitosus*.^u From these, and many more early Authorities, we may safely conclude to give *Down* the Honour of containing his Remains; with which several of the *English* Writers also agree: And *Cambrensis*^u affirms that the Bodies of *St. Patrick*, *St. Bridgid*, and *St. Columb*, were not only buried at *Down*; but were also there taken up, and translated into Shrines by *John de Curcey*, Con-

† *Airthēr*, or *Oirthēr*, was a Territory in the County of *Armagh*, so called from its situation eastward of *Uriel*: For the Word implies the East. It is now called by Corruption, the Barony of *Orior*, and was antiently the Country of the *O-Hanlons*. The *Ulidians* were the Inhabitants of the County of *Down*.

l Vit. Patr. ch. 38.

m Primord. p. 894.

n Trias Thaum. p. 3.

o Ibid.

p. 5. p Ibid. p. 129.

q Ibid. p. 47.

r Ibid. 169.

s Trias Thaum. p. 527. &c.

t Ibid. p. 518. &c.

u Topog. Hib. dist. 3. c. 5.

queror of *Ulidia*, about the Year 1185, and to this Purpose gives us these Verses.

Hi tres in Duno tumulo tumulantur in uno
Brigida, Patricius, atque Columba Pius. —
 In Down, three Saints one Grave do fill,
Bridgid, Patrick, and Columbkille.



Of the Religion introduced by St. PATRICK into IRELAND, and continued there for many Ages.

ARCHBISHOP *Usher* hath proved, that the Religion introduced by St. *Patrick* into *Ireland*, and which was professed by the antient Bishops, Priests, Monks, and other Christians there, was, as to the main Points of Doctrine; the very same in Substance, with that Religion which is now maintained by publick Authority, against the Errors which in former Times have been brought in by the Church of *Rome*. The same Thing he observes also, as to the antient Religion professed in *Britain*. From whence it follows; that the Reformation of the Church of *Ireland*, was so far from being liable to the Objection of introducing Novelties; that it only removed such Changes in the Doctrines and Worship of the Christian Church, planted in this Kingdom, as had been gradually introduced in the darker Ages. The method that the learned *Usher* hath taken, to clear up this Matter, is to quote the Sentiments of the most antient Writers, both of this and other Nations, as to the more substantial Points of Doctrine that are in controversy between the Church of *Rome* and us at this Day; by which only, saith he, “ we must judge whether of both Sides hath departed from the Religion of our Ancestors.” Possibly it may be of some use, as well as matter of Curiosity, to give a short Abstract of what he hath at large advanced upon this Occasion.

§. 1. As to the Use of the holy Scriptures among the Laity, he quotes *Sedulius*^a, an *Irish* writer, (who flourished about the Year 490.) “ Search the Law, in “ which the Will of God is contained,” and *Claudius*^b (who flourished about the Year 815) who affirms “ that Men therefore err, because they know not the “ Scriptures; and because they are ignorant of the Scriptures, they consequently “ know not Christ, who is the Power of God, and the Wisdom of God.” Venerable *Bede*,^c speaking of the Successors of our Country-man *Columbkille*, saith, “ That they observed diligently only those Works of Piety and Chastity, which “ they could learn in the Prophetical, Evangelical, and Apostolical Writings. And “ particularly of Bishop *Aidan* (who died in 651)^d he saith, that all such who went “ in his Company, whether they were shorn, that is Clergymen, or Lay-men, they “ were obliged to exercise themselves either in the Reading of the Scriptures, or in “ the learning of Psalms.” *Usher* gives an earlier Instance out of St. *Chrysostom*^e (who flourished about the Year 400) “ although (says he) thou shouldst go to the Ocean, and those *British* Isles; although thou shouldst sail to the *Euxine* Sea, or to “ the Quarters of the South, thou shouldst hear ALL Men, every where discoursing “ Matters out of the Scripture; with another Voice indeed, but not with another “ Faith, with a different Tongue, but with an according Judgment;” with a different Tongue, saith this learned Father, and not in one universal Language, the Latin Tongue. *Usher* adds the Opinion of St. *Patrick*; “ that the continual

^a Comment. in Ephes. 5. 17.
 ch. 4. ^d Ibid.

^b Comment. on Matth. lib. 3.

^c Eccl. Hist. lib. 3.

^e Tom. 8. p. 111. Edit. Savil.

^f De Abusio. Sæculi. ch. 5.

“ Meditation

“ Citation of the Scriptures adds vigour and Vegetation to the Soul”; and proves out of *Bede*,^g and another antient Author^h, “ what great pains *Furseus* and *Kilian* “ (who both flourished in the 7th Century) took in the study of the Scriptures, even “ from the Time of their Childhood.” He produceth the Testimony, which the Abbot *Jonas*,ⁱ a Writer of the same Century, gives of *Columbanus*; “ that in “ his Breast the Treasures of the holy Scriptures were so layed up, that in his “ Youth he set forth an elegant Exposition of the Book of Psalms”: And from the Example of the Virgin *Bitbilidis*^k, proves, “ That the study of the Scriptures was allowed to Women.” These Instances may be sufficient to shew, that the Study of the Scriptures was not confined to a particular Set of Men, in the earliest Ages of the Church of *Ireland*; but that the Laity had the free Use of them; and that Children were trained up in the Knowledge of them: Which Use of the Scriptures the Reformation hath justly restored.

§. 2. As to Purgatory, and Prayers for the Dead, *Ussher* exposes the Cheat of *St. Patrick's Purgatory*; and shews, that neither *Nennius*, nor *Probus*, nor any of the earlier Writers of the Life of *St. Patrick*, have mentioned one Word concerning it; but that *Henry*,^l a Monk of *Saltrey*, who wrote about the Year 1153; in the latter End of the Reign of King *Stephen*, was the first who gave any Hint of such a Place; which *Cæsarius*,^m a German Monk, in the Century following, carefully propagated; and othersⁿ have since improved. As to Purgatory in general; he quotes the Book *de tribus Habitaculis*,^o ascribed to *St. Patrick*, wherein there is not the least Mention made of any Place after this Life, but Heaven and Hell; and gives the following Passage out of it, “ There are three Habitations “ under the Power of Almighty God, the first, the lowermost, and the mid- “ dle: the highest of which is called, the Kingdom of God, or the Kingdom “ of Heaven; the lowermost is termed Hell, and the middle is named, the pre- “ sent World, or the Circuit of the Earth. The Extremes of these Habitations “ are altogether contrary to each other, and not joined together in any fellow- “ ship: for what Alliance can there be between Light and Darknes, or between “ Christ and Belial? But the Middle hath some resemblance to the Extremes. “ For in this World there is a Mixture of the Bad and Good; whereas in the “ Kingdom of God there are none bad, but all Good: But in Hell there are “ none good, but all bad. And both these Places are supplied out of the mid- “ dle. For of the Men of this World, some are exalted into Heaven, others are “ thrust down into Hell. For like are joined unto like; that is to say, good to “ good, and bad to bad; just Men to just Angels; Transgressors to disobedient “ Angels; the Servants of God, to God, and the Servants of the Devil, to the “ Devil. The Blessed are called to the Kingdom prepared for them from the be- “ ginning of the World, and the Wicked are driven into eternal Fire, which is “ prepared for the Devil and his Angels.” To this *Ussher* subjoins an antient Canon^p of one of our *Irish Synods*, “ That the Soul being separated from the “ Body, is presented before the Tribunal of Christ, who rendreth its own unto “ it, according to its Actions: And that neither the Archangel can lead it unto “ Life, untill the Lord hath judged it; nor the Devil can carry it into Pain, “ unless the Lord do damn it.” To which is added the Saying of *Sedulius*^q,

g Eccl. Hist. lib. 3. ch. 19.

h Canis. Antiq. lect. Tom. 4. p. 642.

i Vit. Columban.

ch. 2.

k Id. ibid.

l In Libro de Visione Oeni, M. S. since published by Colgan, Trias

Thaum. p. 273.

m Cæsar. Heisterbach. Dial. lib. 12. ch. 38.

n Gul. Thyreus Discurs.

de S. Patricio, p. 251. Phil. O-Sullivan, Hist. Cathol. p. 23.

o M. S. in St. James's Library,

since published by Ware,

p M. S. in Bibliotheca Cotton.

q Comment. on Rom. 7:

“ That after this Life, either Death or Life succeedeth.” And again, ^r “ That Death is the Gate by which we enter into our Kingdom.” And he produceth the Testimony of *Claudius* ^f, “ That Christ took upon him our Punishment, without the Guilt; that thereby he might loose our Guilt, and finish also our Punishment.” It follows then; that if there be no Purgatory, Prayers for the Dead are useles; and to this Point he observes, that the Obsequies made for the Dead in former times, were Sacrifices of Thanksgiving for their Salvation, and not of Propitiation for their Sins; because they were made for such, as they were confident were in Heaven. He instances from *Adamnanus*, ^t (who wrote about the Year 690) “ That *Columbkille* caused all things to be prepared for the Eucharist, when he had seen the Soul of St. *Brendan* received by the Angels.” The like he did, when *Columbanus*, Bishop of *Leinster*, died; “ for I must this-day (says he) celebrate the Eucharist, for the Reverence of that Soul, which this Night being carried beyond the starry Firmament betwixt the Holy Quires of Angels, ascended into Paradise.” He gives many other Instances to the like Purpose from *Bede*, ^u and other antient Authors, ^w and concludes with the Advice of *Claudius*; ^x “ That while we are in this present World, we may be able to help one another, either by our Prayers or Counsels; but when we shall come before the Tribunal of Christ, neither *Job*, nor *Daniel*, nor *Noah*, can intreat for any one; but every one must bear his own Burden.” To which may be added, (which *Ussher* hath omitted) the Synod of St. *Patrick*, “ He who deserveth not to receive the Sacrifice in his Life, how can it help him after his Death.”

§.3. Touching the Worship of God alone, and Image Worship, *Ussher* quotes *Sedulius*, ^y “ That it is impious to adore any other, besides the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost; and, ^z that all the Soul oweth unto God, if it bestow it upon any besides God, it committeth Adultery.” He ^a tells the Wisemen of the Heathen, “ that they had departed from the light of Truth, in thinking they had found out a Way, how the invisible God might be worshipped by a visible Image.” To which he adds a saying of *Claudius*, ^b “ that God doth not dwell in Things made with Hands, nor in Metal, nor Stone”; and the Canon of St. *Patrick*, ^c “ That no Creature is to be sworn by, but only the Creator.

§. 4. As to the Liturgy, or Publick Service of the Church, *Ussher* proves, that there was no Uniformity observed therein; but several Forms of Divine Service were used in divers Parts of the Kingdom; until the *Roman* use was at last brought in by *Gille*, or *Gillebert*, (who was Bishop of *Limerick*, and the Popes Legate) in the beginning of the 12th Century; And he cites the Preface ^d to that Bishop's Book, *de Ufu Ecclesiastico*, directed to the whole Clergy of *Ireland*; in which he writeth thus; “ at the request and Command of many of you, dearly beloved, I have endeavoured to commit to writing the Canonical Custom in saying of Hours, and in performing the Office of the whole Ecclesiastical Order; not presumptuously, but in Obedience to your Godly Command: to the end, that those different, and schismatical Orders, wherewith almost all *Ireland* is deluded, may give Place to one Catholick and Roman Office. For what may be said to be more indecent or schismatical, than that the most learned of one Order, should be as illiterate or as Laymen in the Church of another.” This beginning

r Id. on Corinth. 3. f Comment. on Galat. 3. t Vit. Columb. lib. 3. ch. 11, 12.
u Vit. Cuthberti, cap. 34. w Walafrid. Vit. Galli, lib. 1. ch. 26. Theodor. Vit.
Magni, lib. 1. ch. 12. Edit. Canisii. x Comment. on Galat. chap. 6. y Com. on
Rom. ch. 1. z Idem. ch. 2. a Idem. ch. 1. b Com. on Matthew, ch. 2.
c Synod St. Patr. Can. 23d. d De Ufu Ecclef. prolog. M. S.

was seconded by *Malachy*, Archbishop of *Armagh*, in the same Century ; for Proof of which, his Life, written by St. *Bernard*, is quoted. “ He established in all “ Churches the Apostolical Constitutions, and the Decrees of the Holy Fathers, “ and especially the Customs of the Holy Church of *Rome* ; and from hence it “ is, that at this Day the Canonical Hours are chanted and sung in the said Churches, “ according to the Custom of the whole Earth : Whereas before that, this was “ not done, no, not in the City (of *Armagh*) itself. But *Malachy* had learned “ Song in his Youth, and shortly after had caused Singing to be used in his Monas- “ tery ; when as yet, as well in the City, as in the whole Bishoprick, they either “ knew not, or would not Sing.” This Work was perfected by *Christian* Bishop of *Lismore*, the Popes Legate, in the Synod of *Cashell*, held A. D. 1171, wherein “ a Special Order was taken for the right singing the Ecclesiastical “ Office” and a general Act established, “ That all Divine Offices should from “ thence forth be handled in all Parts of *Ireland*, according to the Observations of “ the Church of *England* ;” which was confirmed ^s by King *Henry* the 2^d : So late it was before the *Roman* use was fully settled in this Kingdom. That the *Britons* had another manner of Baptism than the *Romans* used, he proves from the Proposition of *Austin* the Monk^h ; “ that they should perform the Ministry of Bap- “ tism, according to the Custom of the Church of *Rome*.”

§. 5. As to the Word *Mafs*, and the Administration of the Sacrament in both kinds ; he proves, that the Word *Mafs*, is Synonymous to Liturgy, and that the publick Service of the Church, was in old Times called, the *Mafs*, even when Prayers were only said, without the Celebration of the Communion. That the *Mafs* was used for evening Prayer ; and that *Adamnanus*ⁱ Notes, “ that the last “ *Mafs* St. *Columb* was present at, was the Evening *Mafs* of the Lord’s Night” ; and he thinks these Evening *Masses* were the same with the ἐσπερινὰ μίσαι mentioned by the Emperour *Leo*,^k and differed not from what we call Evening Song, or Evening Prayer. But that the Word, *Mafs*, was, in those Days, more specially applied to the Administration of the Lord’s Supper ; and that in *Adamnanus*,^l “ the sacred Ministry of the Eucharist, and the Solemnities of the *Mafs*, “ are taken for the same thing.” He sheweth, that the Word, *Sacrifice*, did anti- ently import, what the Sacrament doth now ; in the Performance of which Part of the Service, both the Minister was said to give, and the Communicant to receive the Sacrifice ; so that what was offered to God was called the Sacrifice, and what was given to, and received by the Communicant, was called by the same Name. Thus in the Speech of *Gallus*^m to his Scholar *Magnoaldus*, “ My Master, *Columbanus*, is accustomed to offer to the Lord the Sacrifice of Salvation in bra- zen Vessels” ; and in one of the Antient Synodsⁿ of *Ireland* “ a Bishop may be- “ queath ten Scruples to the Priest that gives him the Sacrifice.” And in the before quoted Canon of the Synod of St. *Patrick*,^o “ He who deserveth not to receive “ the Sacrifice in his Life, how can it help him after his Death ? ” So in the Gloss of *Sedulius*^p “ wait one for another, until you do receive the Sacrifice.”

§. 6. That the Sacrament was antiently Administred in both Kinds, he sheweth out of *Bede*,^q in the instance of *Hildmer*, an Officer of King *Egfrid* ; who intreated *Cuthbert*, “ to send a Priest to visit, and to Minister the Sacrament of the Lord’s

e Brompt. in Hist. Joranalenfi. M. S.

f Cambr. expug. Hib. lib. 1. ch. 34.

g Idem Ibid.

h Bede Histor. Eccl. lib. 2. ch. 2.

i Vit. Columb. lib. 3. ch. 23.

k Leonis tactic.

ch. 11. Sect. 18.

l Vit. Columb. lib. 3. ch. 11. Walaf. Strabus Vit. St. Gall. lib. 1.

ch. 25.

m Walaf. Strabus Vit. St. Gall. lib. 1. ch. 18.

n Lib. Can. 66

tit. in the Cotton Library.

o Chap. 12.

p Com. on 1 Cor. 2. 23.

q Vita

Cuthberti, ch. 15.

“ Body and Blood to his Wife, before she died,” and that *Cuthbert* himself immediately before his Death, “ received the Communion of the Lords Body and Blood from *Abbat Herefrid*.” So in the Life of *Furseus*,ⁱ (which was written before the Time of *Bede*) it is said, “ that he received the Communion of the Holy Body and Blood; and that he was wished to admonish the Pastors of the Church, that they should Strengthen the Souls of the Faithful, with the Participation of the Holy Body and Blood.” He instances a Passage out of *Cogitosus*^u (who Flourished about the Year 540) touching a Place in the Church of *Kildare*, to which *St. Brigid*, with her Maidens and Widows, used to resort, “ that they might enjoy the Feast of the Body and Blood of Jesus Christ,” and adds, that one of the Miracles of *St. Bridgid*, is reported, even in the latter Legends, to have been wrought, “ when she was about to drink out of the Chalice at the Time of her receiving the Eucharist.” These instances are sufficient to prove, that in ancient Times the Cup was not denied to the Laity; and that the Doctrine of Concomitance, was a Fancy not then thought of.

§. 7. Here *Usher* raiseth an Objection from the Testimonies alledged in the foregoing Paragraph; that since they specify the receiving not of Bread and Wine, but of the Body and Blood of Christ, that they confirm the Opinion of Transubstantiation. To this he answers; that as Christ, in the Institution of the Sacrament, saith expressly, “ THIS is my Body, and THIS is my Blood”, that every one ought to speak in the same Language, which Christ used: But that the Question is, in what Sense the Elements must be conceived to be his Body and Blood. He sheweth, that the demonstrative Particle, THIS, in the Proposition, can have reference to no other Substance, but what Christ held in his Hands, (*viz.*) Bread and Wine; which are of so different a Nature from his Body and Blood, that in a proper Sense, one cannot possibly be said to be the other; as the *Romanists* themselves confess: That in the latter Part of the Proposition, there is mention made not only of Christ’s Body and Blood, but of his Body broken, and his Blood shed; to shew, that his Body is to be considered apart, not as it was born of the Virgin, or is now in Heaven; but as it was broken and crucified for us; and his Blood likewise apart, not as running in his Veins, but as shed out of his Body. He alledgeth the saying of *St. Paul*,^w “ that as often as ye eat this Bread, and Drink this Cup, ye shew the Lord’s Death until he come.” That the Antients, who held the Sacrifice to be given and received, as well as offered, did not consider otherwise of Christ in the Sacrament, than as he was in Sacrifice and Oblation, that is, dead: From whence he reasons; that if Christ’s Body be presented as broken and lifeless, and his Blood as shed forth, and severed from his Body; and if it be most certain, that there are no such things now *Really* existing any where (as is confessed on all Hands) then it follows necessarily, that the Bread and Wine are not converted into these things *Really*. He produceth the Opinion of the *Rhemists*,^x “ that when the Church doth Offer and Sacrifice Christ daily; he in Mystery and Sacrament dyeth;” and argues, that if they had said, he died *Really*, they should make themselves not only daily Killers of Christ, but should also contradict the Principles of the Apostle.^y “ that Christ being raised from the dead, dyeth no more.” If then, proceeds he, the Body of Christ be propounded as dead in the Administration of the Eucharist, and die it cannot *Really*, but only in Mystery and Sacrament; it follows, that it cannot be thought to be contained under the

^r Ibid. ch. 39.
^w 1 Cor. 11. 26.

^f Auth. Antiq. Vit. Fursei.
^x On Math. 26. v. 26.

^t Ibid.
^y Romans, 6. v. 9.

^u Vit. S. Brigi ch. 14.

outward Elements, otherwise than in Mystery and Sacrament. That such, who in Times past were said to have received the Sacrifice from the Hand of the Priest, could receive no other Body and Blood, but such as was suitable to the Nature of that Sacrifice, (*viz.*) Mystical and Sacramental. In proof of this Opinion, he produceth the Testimony of *Cælius Sedulius*,^z (not the *Sedulius* before quoted) who calls the Things offered in the Christian Sacrifice, “ the sweet Meat of the Seed of Wheat, and the lovely Drink of the pleasant Vine.” And of the other *Sedulius*,^a “ that *Melchizedeck* offered Wine and Bread to *Abraham*, for a Figure of Christ offering his Body and Blood unto God his Father upon the Cross.” From whence he observes, that *Melchizedeck* offered Bread and Wine to *Abraham*, not to God, and that he was a Figure of Christ offering his Body and Blood upon the Cross, not in the Eucharist. “ But we (saith *Sedulius*^b) do offer daily for a Commemoration of the Lord’s Passion, once performed, and our own Salvation.” And in expounding the Words of our Saviour, *do this in remembrance of me*, *Sedulius*^c useth this Similitude. “ He left a Memory of himself unto us : even as if one that was going a far Journey, should leave some Token with him whom he loved ; that as often as he beheld it, he might call to Remembrance his Benefits and Friendship.” He then quotes *Claudius*,^d “ Because Bread doth confirm the Body, and Wine doth make Blood in the Flesh : Therefore the one is mystically referred to the Body of Christ, and the other to his Blood.” Which Doctrine he shews to be the same in effect with what *Henry Crump*, a Monk of *Baltinglas*, (who flourished in the Year 1382) long after maintained, (*viz.*) “ That the Body of Christ in the Sacrament of the Altar, was only a Looking Glass to the Body of Christ in Heaven.”

§. 8. As to the Use of Chrism in Baptism ; ^e *Ussher* shews, that *Lanfrank*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, in the eleventh Century, complains in his Letter to King *Tirdelvac* or *Tirlagh*, of the *Irish*, subject to him, “ That their Infants are baptized without the consecrated Crism.”

§. 9. That Celibacy was not enjoined the Clergy, appears clearly from the Canon of a Synod^f held by St. *Patrick*, *Auxilius*, and *Iserninus*, which provides ; “ that the Wives of the Clergy should not appear abroad with their Heads uncovered.” Sr. *Patrick* himself saith, ^g “ That his Father was *Calphurnius*, a Deacon, and his Grandfather *Potitus*, a Priest.” *Gildas* reprehends the *British* Bishops, “ That they were not content to be the Husbands of ONE, but of MANY Wives” ; and *Nennius*^h inscribes his Book, “ to *Samuel*, the Child of *Ben-lanus*, the Priest, his Master.” *Cambrensis*ⁱ complains of an Abuse in *Wales*, “ that the Children of the Clergy were continued in Succession to the Spiritual Promotions of their Fathers” ; and Pope *Innocent* the Third, in the twelfth Century, sent express Directions^k to *John Salernitan*, his Legate in *Ireland*, to abolish that Abuse prevailing there ; “ Whereby Sons and Grandsons did use to succeed their Fathers and Grandfathers in their Ecclesiastical Benefices.”

§. 10. As to Miracles ; it seems the ancient *Irish Theologists* did not hold them necessary to be continued always in the Church. For *Sedulius* observes, on 1. Cor. 14. “ Here is shewn, that the Faith increasing, Miracles were to cease ; since they are declared to have been given for their sakes that believe not.” And

^z In Pasch. lib. 4. ch. 14.

^a Com. in Heb. 5.

^b Idem in Heb. 10.

^c Id.

in 1 Cor. 11.

^d Comment. in Matth. lib. 3.

^e Baron. ad An. 1089. No. 16.

^f Synod. Patr. Auxil. & Isernini, publ. by Ware.

^g Confes. Patri. publ. by Ware, p. 1.

^h Nennius in M. S. Durham.

ⁱ Descrip. Cambriæ, lib. 2.

^k Alph. Ciac. Vit. Pontif.

p. 624. Romæ. 1630.

Claudius (*Lib. 1. in Matth.*) saith, “ now when the Number of the Faithful is grown,
 “ there be many within the Holy Church, that retain the Life of Virtues, and
 “ have not the Signs of Virtues ; because a Miracle is to no purpose shewed
 “ outwardly, if that be wanting which it should work inwardly : For according
 “ to the Words of the Master of the Gentiles ; Tongues are for a Sign, not to those
 “ that believe, but to those who believe not.”

He further saith of the Use of Miracles, “ that every Miracle is Vain, which
 “ worketh not some Profit to Man’s Salvation,” which is a warning against the
 infinite Number of idle Miracles, wherewith the Lives of our Saints are every
 where stuffed ; such as that is which *Cogitosus* relates of *St. Bridgid* ; “ that for sa-
 “ ving the Credit of a Nun, who had been got with Child, she blessed her swell-
 “ ling Womb, and caused her Conception to vanish, without Delivery, and with-
 “ out Pain.” Either *Canisius*, or the Monks of *Aichstad*, from whom he had
 his Copy of *Cogitosus*, have erased this Story out of the Manuscript, to save *St.*
Bridgid’s Credit : But it is extant in two Manuscripts in the *Cotton Library*, and in
 the Church of *Salisbury* ; and *Colgan*¹ hath not blushed to publish it with this
 Apology ; “ that it doth not appear that the *Fœtus* was animated.” He tells the like
 Story of *Brunechia*, in the Life of *St. Kieran*,^m and makes the same Apology for it.

§. 11. As to the Head and Foundation of the Church ; *Sedulius*ⁿ asserts,
 “ that by the Word, *Foundation*, is meant Christ. That the Foundation is attri-
 “ buted to Christ, the Apostles, and the Prophets : that where it is said, *Isaiah*, 28.
 “ 16. *Behold I lay a Stone in Sion for a Foundation* ; that it is certain, by the
 “ Stone, Christ is signified.” *Claudius*^o expounds the Text in *Matthew* the 16th
 v. 18. *Upon this Rock will I build my Church*, “ that is, upon Christ our Saviour,
 “ who granted unto *Peter*, his faithful Knower, Lover, and Confessor, the Partici-
 “ pation of his own Name ; that from *Petra* (the Rock) he should be called, *Pe-*
 “ *ter*.” and concludes with the Apostle, “ that other Foundation can no Man
 “ lay, besides that which is laid, which is Christ Jesus.” He^p acknowledgeth in-
 deed, “ that *St. Peter* had a Primacy given him over the Circumcision” but adds,
 “ that *St. Paul* was also chosen in the same Manner, to have the Primacy in found-
 “ ing the Churches of the Gentiles, and that he received the Gift from God,
 “ that he should be worthy to have the Primacy in preaching to the Gen-
 “ tiles, as *St. Peter* had in preaching to the Circumcision. He further adds, ^q
 “ that *St. Paul* did not esteem himself inferior to *St. Peter* ; because both of
 “ them were by one ordained unto one and the same Ministry.” In a Hymn, ^r
 written by *St. Secundin* (called *St. Scachlin* by the *Irish*) in the Year 448, *St.*
Patrick is thus complemented. “ He is constant in the Fear of God, and
 “ unmoveable in the Faith, upon whom the Church is builded as upon *Pe-*
 “ *ter* ; whose Apostleship also he hath obtained from God, and the Gates of
 “ Hell shall not prevail against him ;” and Christ himself is there said “ to have
 “ chosen him his Vicar upon Earth.” *Armagh*^t is stiled the Apostolick City,
 the Bishop of *Cabors* in *France*, hath been called, *Papa & Apostolicus*, and *Cogi-*
tosus^u intitles the Bishop of *Kildare*, *Summus Sacerdos*, & *Summus Pontifex*, the
 highest Priest, and the highest Bishop ; these Titles, which the *Pope* now arrogates
 to himself, as Ensigns of his Monarchy, being heretofore usually communicated
 to other Bishops, when the Universal Church was governed Aristocratically.

§. 12. As to the *Pope’s* Spiritual Jurisdiction, *Campion*^v asserts, “ that the *Irish*,
 “ upon their embracing Christianity, submitted themselves both to the spiritual and

1 Trias Thaum. p. 520. & Note. 12. m Act. Sanct. p. 459. & Note. 19. n Com-
 ment. in Heb. 11. o Com. in Matth. lib. 2. p Id. in Galat. 2. q Id. ibid.
 r Hymn. in laud. St. Patr. f Cod. vet. Eccl. Armach. t Cogitos Vita S. Bridgidæ, ch.
 29. 35. u Hist. Ire. lib. 2. chap. 2.

“temporal Jurisdiction of the See of *Rome*.” But *Usher* shews this to be false and absurd in both Particulars. First, for that the *Pope* never sent any Deputy to Exercise temporal Jurisdiction here : and secondly, that from the first Mission of *Palladius* and *Patrick* to plant the Faith in this Country, the *Pope* never sent any Legate to Exercise spiritual Jurisdiction in *Ireland* before *Gille*, Bishop of *Limerick*, in the 12th Century ; which he proves from the Testimony of *Bernard*,^w Contemporary with *Gille*, “ who was the first that discharged the Legatine Authority of the See of *Rome* in *Ireland*.” He shews, that although *Ireland* abounded with Saints and holy Men, whose Memory was revered there ; yet none of them were canonized by the *Pope*, before *Malachy*, and *Laurence*, Archbishops of *Armagh* and *Dublin* ; who both lived in the 12th Century. He observes, that *Joceline* * alledgeth, “ that the Bishop of *Rome* conferred the Pall, and the Legatine Power on St. *Patrick*,” But he thinks, that the Testimony of that Fabulous Writer cannot be put in competition with that of *Bernard*, (an earlier Writer than *Joceline*) who saith, y “ that “ from the beginning untill his Time, the Metropolitcal See of *Armagh* wanted “ the use of the Pall.” To which he adds the Authority of the Annals of *Mailrofs* z ; “ that in the Year 1151 *Pope Eugene*, by his Legate, *John Paparo*, transmitted “ four Palls into *Ireland*, to which a Pall had never been before brought :” and the Testimony of *Girald Cambrensis* a ; “ that there were no Archbishops in *Ireland*, until *Paparo*, the *Pope*’s Legate, brought four Palls there,” and strengthens it by the Authority of several Annalists, who say, b “ that *Gelasius* is said to have “ been the first Archbishop of *Ireland*, because he was the first who used the “ Pall ; but that others before him were called Archbishops and Primates in Name “ only, for the Reverence due to St. *Patrick*, the Apostle of *Ireland*.” He shews that the Archbishops of *Armagh* exercised a larger Power before they were obliged to *Rome* for their Palls, than ever they did afterwards ; and that they erected Bishopricks and Archbishopricks without consulting the *Pope*. “ *Celsus* (says *Bernard* c) had constituted another Metropolitcal See, but subject to the first See, “ and to the Archbishop thereof.” He proves from Numberless Instances, that Archbishops, and Bishops, were constituted in *Britain* without any Application to the *Pope* ; and *Campion* d himself owns, “ that in *Ireland*, the Monarch “ had a Negative in the Nomination of Bishops on a Vacancy ; the Clergy and Laity of the Diocese recommending him to their King, the King to the Monarch, “ and the Monarch to the Arch-bishop of *Canterbury* for Consecration.” But he shews, that *Campion* is mistaken, when he alledgeth generally, that the Bishop elect was to be presented to the Archbishop of *Canterbury* ; for that this was only done by the *Ostmen*, who inhabited the Cities of *Dublin*, *Waterford*, and *Limerick* ; who being a Colony of the *Norwegians* and *Livonians*, and so Countrymen to the *Normans* ; when they saw *England* subdued, and *Normans* advanced to the chief Archbishoprick there, were fond of assuming the Name of *Normans*, and of sending their Bishops to *Canterbury* for Consecration. But as the *Ostmen* were desirous to sever themselves from the *Irish*, and to be esteemed rather *Normans* than *Irish* ; so on the other Hand, the *Irish* Bishops, though they did in some sort bear with their being sent to *Anselm* and *Lanfranc*, (on Account of their great Fame) yet they could not well brook with their Dependance upon a Metropolitan of another Kingdom, which they thought derogated from the Dignity of their

w Vita Malach. ch. 8.
An. 1151. M. S. in Cotton Librar.
Camden. Annals of Mary’s Abbey.
Hib. lib. 1. ch. ult. ad An. 948.

x Vit. S. Patr. Cap. 166.

y Vit. Malach. Cap. 8.

z Ad

a Topog. Hib. Dist. 3. ch. 16.

b Pembridge. Cafe.

c Vita Malach. p. 363. Edit. Messing.

d Hist.

own Primate : As appears by the Epistle of the Burgeſſes and Clergy of *Dublin* to *Rodulph*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, in behalf of their elect Biſhop, *Gregory* : “ Know e you for Truth, that the Biſhops of *Ireland* have great Indignation to-
 “ ward us ; and that Biſhop’ moſt of all, who dwelleth at *Armagh* ; becauſe
 “ we will not ſubmit to their Ordinations, but will always be under your Go-
 “ vernment.” But this Jealouſy did not continue long : For upon the Introduc-
 tion of the Palls by Cardinal *Paparo* in 1152, the Biſhops both of *Dublin*, *Waterford* and *Limerick*, from that time applied no more to the See of *Canterbury* for Conſecration ; ſo far were the generality of the Biſhops of *Ireland* from ſubmitting to any foreign Jurisdiction.

He proceeds to ſhew ; that as the King and People of *Ireland* kept the Nomination of Archbiſhops and Biſhops in their own Hands ; ſo it doth not appear by any approved Record of Antiquity ; that any Viſitations of the Clergy were held here antiently in the *Pope’s* Name, or that any Indulgences were ſought by the *Iriſh* at his Hands. He thinks it eaſily demonſtrable ; that the Charter aſcribed to *St. Patrick*, wherein *Phaganus* and *Deruvianus* are ſaid to have obtained ten or thirty Years of Indulgences from *Pope Elutherius*, and *St. Patrick* twelve Years from *Pope Celeſtin*, is a meer Fiction of the Monks of *Glaſſonbury*. As to the Quotation out of an old Book of Canons in the Cotton Library, and out of the Acts of a Synod ſaid to be held by *St. Patrick*, *Auxilius*, and *Iſerninus*,^f “ that if any Cauſe be too difficult for the Deciſion of the Primacy of *Ireland*, let it be referred to the Apoſtolick See.” If it be not forged, yet it proves no more, than that *St. Patrick* had a ſpecial Regard to the Piety and Learning of the Biſhops of *Rome* in thoſe Days, from whence he was ſent for the Converſion of *Ireland* ; but it is no Proof, that he fancied an Infallibility in that Church ; or that he was of Opinion, that the Church of *Rome* ſhould ever after continue in that good Eſtate, or ſhould always be exempt from Error. As to the Assertions of *Coppinger*,^g viz. “ that *Ireland*, as *Baronius* writes, was abſolved from the *Pelagian* Hereſy by the
 “ Church of *Rome* ;” and again “ that the Biſhops of *Ireland*, being infected by
 “ the *Pelagian* Error, ſought Abſolution firſt of *Pelagius* the *Pope* ; but that the
 “ ſame was not effectually done, until *St. Gregory* did it.” He ſhews theſe to be Dreams of *Coppinger’s* own Head ; and that neither *Baronius*, nor any other Author writes ; that the *Iriſh* Biſhops ſought Abſolution from *Pope Pelagius*, or that they had any thing to do with *St. Gregory*, in any Matter relating to the *Pelagian* Hereſy : That *St. Gregory’s* Epistle treats only on the Controverſy of the three Chapters, which were Condemned by the 5th general Council ; of which *Baronius*^h ſays “ that all the Biſhops of *Ireland* eagerly ſtood up in Defence of the
 “ three Chapters ; and when they perceived that the Church of *Rome* received the
 “ Condemnation of the three Chapters, they departed from her, and adhered to
 “ the reſt of the Schiſmaticks, that were in *Italy*, *Africk*, or other Countries,
 “ animated with that vain Confidence ; that they ſtood for the Catholick Faith,
 “ while they defended theſe Things that were concluded in the Council of *Chal-*
 “ *cedon*.” From whence may be collected, that the Biſhops of *Ireland* did not take all the Reſolutions of the Church of *Rome* for undoubted Oracles ; but when they thought they had good Reaſon for doing ſo, they preferred the Judgment of other Churches before it.

^e *Iſidore Mercator*, M. S. in Bib. Cott. ad Calcem.

published by Ware.

7. No. 31.

^g Mnemoſynum to the Cath. of Ire. lib. 2. ch. 3.

^f Synod. Patr. Auxilii & Iſernini,

^h Ann. Tom,

He then gives us the History of the Paschal Controversy ; and shews, that the *Irish* differed from the *Romans* in the Time of celebrating the Feast of *Easter* ; untill the Southern Part conformed in the time of Pope *Honorius* the first, and the Northern Part about forty Years after. He shews, that Miracles were as rife among those who opposed the *Roman* Tradition, as on the other side ; and that the Opposers of *Rome*, upon this Score, were in a high Degree of Reputation for their Sanctity. He shews, that though this Controversy was for the most Part quieted both in *Britain* and *Ireland* ; yet that it subsisted longer in *West-Wales* ; and he cites for this Purpose the Greek Writers of the Life of *Chrysostom*, “ That certain
 “ Clergymen, who dwelt in the Isles of the *Ocean*, repaired from the utmost borders of the habitable World unto *Constantinople*, in the Days of *Methodius* (who
 “ was Patriarch there, from the Year 842, to 847) to enquire of certain Ecclesi-
 “ astical Traditions, and the perfect and exact Computation of *Easter*” ; by which it appears, that the Resolution of the Bishop of *Constantinople* was sought for from hence, as well as the Determination of the Bishop of *Rome*, who is now made the only Oracle of the World.

§. 13. As to the Temporal Power challenged by the Pope over *Ireland*, together with the Power of Absolving Subjects from their Allegiance : The Favourers of the Pope produce three Titles for their Master’s direct Dominion over *Ireland*.

I. A special grant supposed to be made by the Inhabitants of the Country, at the Time of their first Conversion to Christianity.

II. A Right which the Pope challengeth to all *Islands* in General. And,

III. The Covenants made by King *John* to the Pope.

I. As to the first, *Usher* shews, that it was first invented by *Polydore Vergil*, an *Italian*, the Collector of the Popes Peter Pence, in the Reign of King *Henry VIII*th ; who, to do the best Service he could to his Employer, gives an Account in his History of *England*,ⁱ “ that the *Irish* being moved to accept *Henry II*d. for their
 “ King, denied that it could otherwise be done but by the Pope’s Authority ; be-
 “ cause (says he) that from the Time of their embracing Christianity, they sub-
 “ mitted themselves to his Power, and constantly affirmed that they had no other
 “ Lord, but the Pope : of which they yet brag.” In this he is followed by *Edmond*
Campion,^k and *Nicholas Sanders*,^l two *Englishmen*, as fond of advancing the Pope’s temporal Jurisdiction, as the *Italian* was. He confutes this Claim by the Bull of Pope *Adrian* the 4th to King *Henry* the Second, (and this includes the Second Pretence,) which mentions nothing of this Title ; but hath recourse to that far fetched Interest, which he saith, the Church of *Rome*, hath to all Christian Islands. “ Truly (saith the Bull) there is no doubt, but that all Islands, unto which Christ, the
 “ Sun of Righteousness hath shined, and which have received the Instructions of
 “ the Christian Faith, do appertain to the Right of St. *Peter*, and the Holy Church
 “ of *Rome*.” He shews the Ground of this strange Claim from *John* of *Salisbury*, an Intimate of Pope *Adrian* ; at whose Request the Grant was made. “ At my Re-
 “ quest (saith he^m) he granted *Ireland* to King *Henry* the Second, to be possessed
 “ by Right of Inheritance. For all Islands, of Antient Right, are said to belong
 “ to the Church of *Rome*, by the Donation of *Constantine*, who founded and en-
 “ dowed the same.” He shews then first, that the Donation of *Constantine* hath been long since discovered to be a notorious Forgery, and is rejected as a Senseless Fiction. Secondly, that even in the said forged Donation, there is mention made of

ⁱ Hist. Engl. lib. 13. p. 220. Edit. 1557.
 Angl. lib. 1, ad An. 1542.

^k Hist. Irel. lib. 2. ch. 1.
^m Metalogic. lib. 4. ch. 42.

^l De Schism.

Islands in one Place only ; where no more Power is given to the Church of *Rome* over them, than in General over the whole Continent, *East, West, North* and *South*; and in particular over *Judea, Greece, Asia, Thrace* and *Africa* ; which have never been accounted as *St. Peter's* Patrimony. Thirdly, that *Constantine* had no Interest in *Ireland*, and therefore could not confer it on another. He then gives an Abstract of the History of *Ireland*, in Relation to the Title which the Kings of *England* have to it, viz. Partly by Conquest, prosecuted at first upon Occasion of a Social War, and partly by the Submissions of the Chieftanes of the Land, and the Clergy made afterwards ; of which he gives the particular Instances; and adds the Pope's Authority ; which was of great Weight in those Days of ignorance ; and he shews that Peter-pence had their Original from this Grant in *Ireland*.

As to the 3d claim viz. King *John's* Covenants to the Pope, he thinks them so frivolous, that that they were not worth mentioning.

St. BINEN, (BENIGNUS.)

[Succ. 455. Resign. 465.]

THERE are many Opinions concerning the immediate Successors of *St. Patrick*. Some say *Senan* ⁿ was ; who had been for a Time a Soldier ; and in his Life written in Rhime, *St. Patrick* is introduced Prophefying of him after this Manner.

*Nascetur vobis parvulus,
Futurus Dei famulus,
Qui et Senanus nomine,
In meo Stabit ordine,
Mibi, Deo propitio,
Succedens Episcopo.*

To you an Infant shall be born,
A future Minister of God ;
Who call'd *Senanus* shall adorn
This Place of my Abode ;
And, by the Grace of God, will be
Succeeding Bishop after me.

And afterwards in the same Life ; *Senan* is called, *Arch-prelate*. But without all Controversy, he was Bishop of *Inis-Catty*, and not of *Armagh*, [Which See of *Inis-Catty*, came afterwards to be divided between the Sees of *Limerick, Ardfert* and *Killaloe*. In a Manuscript Life of *St. Bridgid*, quoted by *Ussher*, ^o *Senan* is said to have “ lived in a certain Island, seated on a Mouth of “ the Sea, surrounded by a broad Channel, on the *Western* Coast of *Ireland* ; ” which plainly points out the Island anciently called *Inis-Catty*, or *Inis-Catbuigh* ; and now, corruptly, *Inis-Scattery*, which lies in the Mouth of the *Shannon*, about thirty four Miles *West* of *Limerick*.]

Other Writers make out another Series. In the *Psalter of Cashel*, ^p *Secundin*, by some called, *Sechnall*, *St. Patrick's* Sister's Son, is mentioned for his next Successor ; and *Patrick* the elder, by some called, *Sæn-Patrick*, or *Old-Patrick*, a Domestick of our *Patrick*, is said to have succeeded *Secundin*. But *Secundin* was Bishop of

ⁿ Of *Senan*, see *Ussher*. Primord. p. 874. *Edm. Camp. lib.* 1. ch. 14.
^p *ibid.*

^o Primord. p.

Dunshaglin || in *Meath*, where he died on the 27th of *November* 448, in the 75th Year of his Age, [or 447, according to the *Annals of Inis-fall*; when past question *St. Patrick* was himself Archbishop of *Armagh*] and *Sæn-Patrick*, who is confounded with our great *Patrick*, died ten Years after.

Other Writers ^q (who in my Opinion are more worthy of Credit) make *Benignus*, in *Irish*, *Benin*, a Disciple of *St. Patrick* (of whom before) his Successor, as appears in *Probus*, ^r *Tirechan*, and *Joceline* ^f [He was the Son of *Sesgnen*, ^t a Man of Wealth and Power in *Meath*; who hospitably received *St. Patrick* in his Journey to the Court of King *Leogair*, A. D. 433, and was with his whole Family converted by him. When the Son of this *Sesgnen* was baptized, *St. Patrick* gave him the Name, not of *Benin*, but of *Binen*, which imports, *Sweet*, from the good Qualities; and gentle Disposition he observed him possessed of. The Youth grew so fond of his Father's Guest, that he could not be separated from his Company; *St. Patrick* took him along with him at his Departure, taught him his Alphabet, and instructed him in the Rudiments of Learning and Religion. He afterwards became a Man eminent for Piety and Virtue; and was by *St. Patrick*, placed in the See of *Armagh*, when relinquished by him in 455.^u] *Binen* resigned in 465, and died three Years after, on the ninth of *November*, at *Armagh*, or, as others say, at *Ferlingmor* in *England*; from whence his Bones were said to have been afterwards translated to *Glastonbury*, A. D. 1091: but the *Annals of Inis-fall* take Notice that he died at *Rome* [in the Year 467. *Usher* out of *William of Malmesbury*, hath given us this Epitaph, said to be inscribed on his Monument at *Ferlingmor*, viz.

Hoc Patris in lapide Beonæ sunt ossa locata;
Qui Pater extiterat Monachorum hinc tempore prisco;
Hunc fore Patricii dudum fortasse ministrum.
Fantur Hiberniginæ, et Beonam de nomine dicunt.

Father *Beonnas*'s Bones in this Tomb lie;
 Of old the Father of the Monks hereby;
 Disciple to *St. Patrick* so much fam'd,
 The *Irish* say he was, and *Beon* nam'd.

But *Usher* seems to be of Opinion, that this was a different Person from our *Benignus*; especially, if what the Tripartite Writer of the Life of *St. Patrick* says, be truth (viz.) that his Remains were deposited with great Honour at *Armagh*: which Passage, I must observe, is not to be found in the printed Tripartite Life.]

J A R L A T H.

[Succ. 465. Ob. 482.]

BINEN, by the appointment of *St. Patrick*, was succeeded by his dear Friend,^x *Jarlath*, the Son of *Trena* or *Trieh*, [for his Name is written

|| *Dun-Schachlin*, or *Domnach-Schachlin*, took its Name from this *St. Sechnal*, who is called in *Irish* *Shachlin*; and *Domnach* (according to *Usher*) signifies a Church. But *Joceline* makes *Domnach*, to signify such a Church as *St. Patrick* founded in those Places where he rested on a Sunday; for *Domnach*, or in Latin *Dominica*, signifieth the Lord's-Day; and from thence it came in general Use to signify a Church. *Dunshaglin* lies in the Barony of *Ratoath*, and County of *Meath*, about seven Miles East of *Trim*.

^q Primord. p. 875.

^r Lib. 2. ch. 1.

^f Chap. 39.

^t ibid.

^u Ibid.

^w Primord. p. 877.

^x Act. Sanct. p. 307. ch. 5.

both ways. He was of the Family of the † *Dalfiatacians* born in [East] *Ulster*, [in the Territory of *Mudborn* *] but had his Education under *St. Patrick*. [His Father, though he lived to hear *St. Patrick* Preach; yet could not be prevailed on to become a Christian, but died an obstinate Pagan. His two Sons, *Jarlath*, and *Sedna*, did not follow their Fathers Example; but became zealous Imitators of *St. Patrick's* Virtues; and *Jarlath*, though younger than many of *St. Patrick's* Disciples, yet for Wisdom and Piety, being esteemed inferior to none, was thought the properest Person to sit in the Archiepiscopal Chair, in the Room of *Binen*.] He died on the 11th of *February*, 482, [in the 18th Year of his Pontificate.] The Annals of *Ulster*, point out the Time of his Death under the Year 481. “*Quies Jarlathi filii Trena, Episcopi Ardmachani.*— The Rest of *Jarlath*, the Son of *Trena*, Bishop of *Armagh*.” Or, as it is in another Copy. “The Rest of *Jarlath*, the Son of *Trena*, third Bishop of *Armagh*.” [The Reader must not confound this Prelate with his namesake, *Jarlath*, Archbishop of *Tuam*; who was a *Conaught* Man by Birth, of the Stock of *Conmac*, and Son of *Logha*, educated under *Binen*, predecessor to this *Jarlath*, and died on the 26th of *December*; but the Year uncertain. They were different Persons; y and the Lives of both of them are publish'd by *Colgan*.^y]

C O R M A C.

[Succ. 482. Ob. 497.]

AFTER the Death of *Jarlath*, *Cormac* was appointed his Successor, by *St. Patrick*; who was then very old, and wholly intent on Divine Contemplation. [He^z was baptized by him, and educated under four of his Disciples; by whose Instructions he became an eminent example for Innocence, Learning, Piety, and the Knowledge of the Holy Scriptures.] He was [by *St. Patrick* made] Bishop of *Trim*, and was Nephew to King *Leogair*, by his Brother *Ende*. The Annals of *Ulster* call him *St. Patrick's* Heir, because he survived him. He [governed this Church fifteen Years and] died on the 17th of *February* 497, and was buried at *Trim*, [on which Day is celebrated his Festival both at *Trim* and *Armagh*.]

D U B T A C H. I.

[Succ. 497. Ob. 513]

DUBTACH, by some called, *Duach*, succeeded. He sat in this See sixteen Years, and died in 513. In the Life of *St. Tigernach*, he is called, the Venerable *Duach*, the famous Archbishop of *St. Patrick's* See. [The Annals of the four Masters, place his Death in 512. We are no where told, that I

† *Dal*, signifieth a part or Branch of a Family, from whom Tracts of Countries have taken their Names; and signifieth not only the Head of a Family, but also the Countries possessed by them; so that *Dal-Rieda*, is the Family and Territory of *Rieda*; *Dal-Fiatacia*, the Family and Country of *Fiatach*, or *Fiachad*, King of *Ireland*. *Hy*, *Sioll*, *Clan*, *Kinel*, *Mac*, *Muintir*, *Teallach* and so forth, added to Names, bear the like signification.

* *Mudborn*, now the Barony of *Mourne*, in the South of the County of *Down*. There is a high Ridge of Mountains therein, called, *Mourne Mountains*.

y Act. Sanct. p. 307. & Sequ.

z Act. Sanct. p. 358.

know of, how this Prelate came in; whether by the Nomination of the Monarch, by Election of the Clergy, or of the Clergy and People jointly. While *St. Patrick* lived, the appointment came from him, and every body, out of Reverence to his Sanctity, acquiesced in his Nomination: But whether *Cormac*, who survived him, assumed the same Right, doth not appear. It is certain, the Pope did not interfere in these Matters, till the weak and tumultuous Reign of King *John*, introduced his Usurpations.

A I L I L D. I.

[Succ. 513. Ob. 526.]

A I L I L D, or *Ailil*, by some called *Helias*, the Son of *Trichen*, Prince of *East Ulster*, and born of Royal Blood; Sat thirteen Years in this See, and died on the 13th of *January*, 526. [He and his Successor, *Ailild* the Second, who were both descended from the same Royal Family of the *Dalfiatacians*, Dynasts of *East Ulster*, are confounded by Writers for one and the same Prelate. But it is manifest they were distinct Persons; as appears from the Testimony of many of our most authentick Annals, and from other convincing Circumstances. So say the Annals both of *Munster* and *Ulster*; with whom *Ussher*^a agrees. The Martyrologies of *Marian Gorman*, *Ængusius Auētus*, and several others, place the Death of the first *Ailild*, on the 13th of *January* 525, and of the second *Ailild*, on the first of *July* 535. The Annals of *Senat*,[†] and of the four Masters, make one the immediate Successor of the other in the See of *Armagh*. This *Ailild* the first was converted to Christianity by *St. Patrick*, together with his five Brothers; and was a married Man at the Time of his Conversion. But *Colgan*,^b in order to account for a married Man's taking Holy Orders, tells us, he put away his Wife first. He should rather ingenuously have owned; that Celibacy was not at this time enjoined the Clergy; and that the sixth Canon of the Synod held by *St. Patrick*, *Auxilius*, and *Iferninus*, A. D. 448, provides, "that the Wife of a Priest should appear abroad veiled."]

A I L I L D, II.

[Succ. 526. Ob. 536.]

A I L I L D, the second of that Name, and of the same Family, succeeded; and, having sat ten Years, died on the first of *July*, 536. [But *Marian Gorman*, and other Martyrologists place his Death a Year earlier.]

[†] The Annals of *Senat* seem to be no more than a different Copy of the Annals of *Ulster*. They were written by *Charles Maguire* of *Senat-Mac-Magnus*, in the County of *Fermanagh* (who died in 1498) and from thence called *Annales Senatenfes*, as they were called the Annals of *Ulster*; because they principally treated of the Affairs of that Province. So the Annals of *Dunnagall*, were called by that Name; because they were compiled in a Convent of Franciscans at *Dunnagall*; but are also entitled, the Annals of the Four Masters, from Four Antiquaries, who joined in collecting them from the most approv'd Chronicles and Annals of the Kingdom. The Work was compiled by *Michael* and *Peregrine O-Clerigh*, *Maurice* and *Ferfeasa Conry*.

^a Ind. Chron. ad An. 526. et 546.

^b Act. Sauct. p. 62. ch. 6.

DUBTACH. II.

[Succ. 536. Ob. 548.]

DUBTACH, by some called *Duach*, descended from the Stock of *Colla-Huais**, presided twelve Years in this See, and died in 548, [but according to the Annals of the Four Masters, 547] of whom I find nothing else mentioned.

DAVID [Mac-Guaire Hua-Farannan.]

[Succ. 548. Ob. 551.]

SOME Annals of *Ulster* place *David Mac-Guaire [Hua-Farannan]* in Succession after *Duach*. They call him Legate of all *Ireland*, and Point out the Time of his Death, under the Year 550, which answers to 551, according to our Account. [But it is much to be doubted, whether ever there was an Apostolical Legate^c in *Ireland*, before *Gilbert* Bishop of *Limerick*. in the beginning of the 12th Century.] *Colgan*^d says, that this *David* is the same Person, whom the *Psalter* of *Cashell* calls *Fiacher*, or *O-Fiachra*, [and gives many probable Reasons for his Opinion.]

FEIDLIMID.

[Succ. 551. Ob. 578.]

FEIDLIMID *Fin*, that is *White Felim*, born in the Territory of *Hy-Nel-lan*, succeeded, and died in 578. [His Festival is observed on the 30th of *October*, or (as some say) on the 20th of *December*.] The Annals of *Ulster*, after the Antient Manner, call him Abbat of *Armagh*; but in the *Psalter* of *Cashell*, and in the Martyrologies, he is reckoned among the Primates. [Possibly the reason, why the same Person is sometimes called Abbat, and sometimes Archbishop of *Armagh*, may be this: that as there was a celebrated Abbey at *Armagh*, the Abbats were often elected into the Archiepiscopal Chair; and after their Election, many of them have retained the Name, by which they were known before; and from thence came to be called Abbats, after their Advancement. Or, it may be; as Abbat, in the *Syriack* Language, signifieth, a Father; so the Archbishop of *Armagh* may in this Sense be called, Abbat, as being the common Father of all the Bishops of *Ireland*.]

CAIRLAN.

[Succ. 578. Ob. 588.]

CAIRLAN, by some called *Cairlæne*, born in a Territory called *Hy-Nel-lan*†, and Abbat of some Monastery in the Diocese of *Armagh*, succeeded

* *Colla-Huafius*, or *Colla-Vais*, was the 130th King of *Ireland*, and began his Reign, A. D. 327.

† *Flaberty* makes all *Meath* the Territory of *Hyniellia*, and to take its Denomination from *Niell* the Great. But without Controversy, it contained a larger District than this Northward. v. *Ogyg*. p. 187. in *Marg*. But he explains this more fully in another Place; where he divides *Hyniellia* into North and South; and says, that four of the Sons of *Neill* the Great, planted in *Meath*, which was divided among them; and the Posterity of these four were called the South *Neills*; The other four, a little before the Arrival of *St. Patrick*, moved into *Ulster*, and possessed themselves of large Territories, which were called North *Hyniellia*. *Ogyg* p. 400.

c See before the Life of *St. Patr.* § 37.

d *Trias Thaum.* p. 293. Col 2.

Feidlimid in 578 ; and died on the 24th of *March* 588 [or 587, according to the *Annals* of the four Masters, and the Author of the *Psalter* of *Cashell* ; who do still maintain, that he presided ten Years in this See, and to make their Accounts square, place the Death of his Predecessor, and his Promotion a Year back.]

E O C H A I D [*Mac-Dermod.*]

[*Succ.* 588. *Ob.* 598.]

E O C H A I D *Mac-Dermod*, called also Abbat of *Armagh*, died in *January* 598. [The *Annals* of the four Masters say, in 597, and call him both Abbat and Bishop of *Armagh*.]

S E N A C H.

[*Succ.* 598. *Ob.* 610.]

S E N A C H, who like his Predecessor, was also called Abbat of *Armagh*, died A. D. 610. [*Ussher*^e makes him the last of the Third Order of Holy Bishops in *Ireland*, or Bishops dignified by the Name of Saints ; having with great Industry, and from an Antient Catalogue, distinguished them into *Sanctissimos*, *Sanctiores*, and *Sanctos*. *Colgan*^f hath quite omitted this Prelate in his Catalogue ; and makes *Mac-Laisir* to succeed *Eochaid* ; and yet the *Psalter* of *Cashell* (of which he hath given us a faulty Transcript) mentions him.]

M A C - L A I S I R.

[*Succ.* 610. *Ob.* 623.]

M A C - L A I S I R, or the Son of *Laisir*, (whose proper Name is nowhere mentioned) succeeded *Senach*. Possibly he may be the same Person, whom *John* of *Tinmouth*, in the Life of *St. Laurence*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and from him *Capgrave*, calls *St. Terenan*, Archbishop of *Ireland*, “ who (says he) “ hearing *St. Laurence* Dispute upon the Observation of the Festival of *Easter*, “ and other Apostolick Institutions, laid hold of the Truth, and afterwards took “ a great Deal of Pains in reforming his own People in these Particulars.” The Times fall in well enough ; for as *Mac-Laisir* began to sit in this See in the Year 610, and died on the 2d of *September* 623 : So *Laurence* was advanced to the Archbishoprick of *Canterbury* in 611, and died *February* the 3d. 619.

T H O M I A N [*Mac-Ronan.*]

[*Succ.* 623. *Ob.* 661.]

T H O M I A N, or *Tomian Mac-Ronan*, a Man of Noble Birth ; was, upon the Death of *Mac-Laisir*, for his Learning and other Virtues, appointed the next Successor ; [or, as *Colgan*^g saith, was by general Suffrage elected. It is said, “ he was the most learned of his Countrymen, in an Age most fruitful of learned “ Men.”] To this Prelate, and to the other Bishops, Priests and Abbats of *Ireland*,

^e Primord. p. 966.
p. 53.

^h Ibid.

^f Trias Thaum. 7ma Append. Par. 3a. p. 293]

^g Act. Sanct.

was wrote that Epistle of the *Roman* Clergy, in the Year 639, during the Vacancy of the *Roman* See, concerning the due Season for the Celebration of *Easter*; part of which is extant in the Works of the Venerable *Bede*.ⁱ [It seems to be an Answer to one wrote by *Thomian*, and some of his Neighbouring Bishops, to the Pope, upon the same Subject; which may be judged by this Expression in it, *Scripta quæ per latores*, &c. The Letter which your Messengers brought, &c. It doth not appear to what side *Thomian* adhered in this Controversy.] He died on the 10th of *January* 661, [*Colgan*^k reckons him the seventeenth Archbishop of *Armagh*, and in this follows the *Psalter* of *Cashell*, which takes in *Sechnal*, and *Patrick* the Elder.]

S E G E N E.

[Succ. 661. Ob. 688.]

S E G E N E governed this See twenty seven Years, and died *May* 24. 688. [The Martyrology of *Dunnagall* placeth his Death a Year, and *Colgan*^l two Years earlier than this Account; following that faulty Copy of the *Psalter* of *Cashell*, which *Colgan* hath exhibited.] *Armagh* twice suffered by Fire during this Prelate's Time, in 670, and 687.

F L A N - F E B L A.

[Succ. 688. Ob. 715.]

FLAN [or *Florence*] furnamed *Febla* [of the Family of *Colla-Dachrioch*,^{*} and] the Son of *Scanlan*, like his Predecessor, fate also 27 Years, and died *April* 24. 715. He celebrated a Synod in the Year 695, [at which *Killene Mac-Lubney*, Abbat of *Sayghir*, and forty other Prelates assisted. *Colgan*^m tells us, that the Canons of this Synod were in his Custody.]

S U I B H N E Y.

[Succ. 715. Ob. 730.]

SUIBHNEY [or *Suivney*, for the *Irish* pronounce the *bb* like a *v* Consonant] the Son of *Cronumail*, succeeded, and died in 730, *June* [the 21st, having governed this See fifteen Years; during which time *Flathbert*, or *Flabertach*, King of *Ireland*, (according to *Colgan*ⁿ) abdicated his Scepter, and embraced a monastick Life, at *Armagh*. But according to our correctest Catalogues of the Kings of *Ireland*, this Event did not happen till 734, when *Congusa* was Archbishop.]

C O N G U S A.

[Succ. 730. Ob. 750.]

CONGUSA, or *Congus*; sprung from the Stock of *Animire*, died in 750, having sat twenty Years. “ He wrote (as *Colgan*^o says) a Poem, exhor-

^{*} *Colla-da-Chrioch*, was the Son of *Eochaid Doimhlen*, and Brother to *Colla-Vais*, who was King of *Ireland*, A. D. 327.

ⁱ *Ecccl. Hist. Lib. 2. ch. 19.*

^k *Aët. Sanct. p. 54. Not. 15.*

^m *Aët. Sanct. p. 473.*

ⁿ *Thrias Thaum. p. 294.*

^o *Ibid.*

^l *Trias Thaum. p. 294.*

“ing *Aid*, or *Edan Allan*, King of *Ireland*, (whose Confessor he had been) to
“revenge the Crime of Sacrilege, committed by *Aid-Rony*, King of *Ulster*, who
“had invaded and pillaged some Churches in the Diocese of *Armagh*.” [The
Annals of the Four Masters, under the Year 732, quote this Poem, and mention
Congusa under the Title of Scribe; which hath given *Colgan*^p room to think,
that such Persons, who are any where mentioned under the Title of Scribes, have
been the Authors of some Works. See the *Antiquities*, chap. 17. of the Word, Scribe.]

CELE - PETER.

[Succ. 750. Ob. 758.]

CELE - PETER, [or *Petricola*, a Servant of *Peter*'s, (the word *Ceile*,
signifying a Servant)] descended from the Clan of *Bressail*, * and called
the Comorban, or Successor of St. *Patrick*, succeeded *Congusa*; and died in
758. [Of the meaning of the Word, Comorban, See the *Antiquities*, chap.
17.]

FERDACHRY.

[Succ. 758. Ob. 768.]

FERDACHRY, Son of *Suibhney*, and Grandson of *Ronan*, succeeded
Cele-Peter. He sat about 10 Years, and died in *May*, 768. [But *Colgan*,
and the Annals of the Four Masters, extend his Life to 771.] The *Ulster*
Annals call this Prelate, Abbat of *Armagh*; but in the *Psalter* of *Cashell*,
he is with more Justice enumerated among the Archbishops of that See. It
is worth observing; that the Names, *Abbat* and *Archbishop*, are often con-
founded in the said *Annals*.

FOENDELACH.

[Succ. 768. Resign. 771.]

FOENDELACH, the Son of *Moenach*, is said to have succeeded
upon the Death of *Ferdachry*, and to have sat three Years. There
arose a great Controversy, concerning the Right to the Primatial See, between
this Prelate, and his Successor *Dubdalethy*. He is said to have died in 794;
from whence one may gather, that he either resigned, or was deposed. [There
are irreconcilable Differences among our Writers, concerning the Succession at
this Period. The *Psalter* of *Cashell* placeth *Foendelach* in this See, immediately
after *Ferdachry* in 768, and makes him to preside three Years; after him *Dubda-*
lethy, fifteen Years, *Aretach*, one, and *Cudiniscus*, four; and leaves *Affiat* intire-
ly out; according to which Scheme, the Sums added together, answer directly to
the Time of *Cudiniscus* his death, in 791. But other Catalogues place them
thus: *Ferdachry* died, 771, *Cudiniscus*, 790, *Dubdalethy*, 792; *Affiat* Bishop, and
Aretach, Abbat of *Armagh*, died in the same Night, 793. Others make *Aretach*

* There were two Territories called, *Hy-Bressail*, one in *Hy-falgia*, or *O-Faly*, in *Leinster*; the other
called *Hy-Bressail-Macha* in *Ulster*, in the County of *Armagh*: and both took their Names from diffe-
rent Princes. *O-Faly*, or *Hy-Falgia*, was an antient Territory, extending it self into Part of the *King's-*
County, part of the County of *Kildare*, and Part of the *Queen's-County*. The Barony called *O-Faly*,
now lies wholly in the County of *Kildare*.

p Trias Thaum. p. 294.

Bishop, one Year, and *Cudiniscus*, Successor to him ; then *Dubdalethy*, whose Death they place in 792. There is no Way to reconcile these Differences ; but by supposing, that the great Contests about the Succession, at this Time, created a Schism in the See ; and that the contending Parties became reciprocally in Possession of the Archiepiscopal Cathedral, as their Factions prevailed, or declined. The like Difficulties happened about the Successors in the Papal Chair at several Times ; by which means, the Catalogues of the Popes are not clearly made out.]

DUBDALETHY. I.

[Succ. 778. Ob. 793.]

DUBDALETHY, the Son of *Sinach*, sat (according to the *Psalter* of *Casbell*) fifteen Years ; and died in 793. [But the *Annals* of the Four Masters, place his Death a Year earlier.]

A F F I A T.

[Succ. 793. Ob. 794.]

IN the *Annals* of *Ulster*, under the Year 793, which answers to 794, (according to our Account) *Affiat*, Bishop of *Armagh*, and *Airesach*, or *Arectach*, Abbat of *Armagh*, are said to have died the same Night. But on the other Hand, the *Psalter* of *Casbell* omits *Affiat* ; and *Arectach* is named Successor in the See of *Armagh*, and is said to have sat one Year.

CUDINISCUS.

[Succ. 794. Ob. 798.]

CUDINISCUS, the Son of *Conasuichus*, is named Successor in the *Psalter* of *Casbell*, and said to have presided four Years. But the *Annals* of *Ulster* place his Death under the Year 790, or 791 ; and call him Abbat of *Armagh* ; by which Name however, Bishop, or Primate, ought to be understood.

CONMACH.

[Succ. 798. Ob. 807.]

CONMACH, the Son of *Dubdalethy*, died a sudden Death, A. D. 807. [The *Annals* of the Four Masters, place the Death of *Gormgall* the Son of *Dinnagaich*, Abbat of *Armagh*, in 805 ; and of this *Connmach*, whom they call also Abbat of *Armagh*, the Year after.]

TORBACH. [Mac-Gorman.]

[Succ. 807. Ob. 808.]

TORBACH *Mac-Gorman*, called also, *Scribe*, *Reader*, and Abbat of *Armagh*, died on the sixteenth of *July*, 808, having sat only one Year. The *Scribes* among the *Jews* were their *Readers*, and *Doctors*, or *Expounders* of the Law :

Law. This Office was also known to the *Grecians*. As to the antient *Irish Scribes*; some understand the Name to signifie Writer; but it may be worth the inquiry, whether it doth not rather denote, a Reader of Divinity. [*Gorman*, the Father of this Prelate, according to the Annals of the Four Masters, was Abbat of *Louth*, and died in Pilgrimage at *Clonmacnois*, in 743.]

NUAD. [*Mac-Segene.*]

[*Succ.* 808. *Oob.* 812.]

NUAD, the Son of *Segene*, Abbat of the Convent near a Lake in *Brefny*,* called *Lough-Vamba*, [or *Lough-Vamb*, which signifieth, the Lake of the Cave, it being said to rise out of a Cave] was promoted to this Archiepiscopal See, and was the immediate Successor to *Torbach*. [He was first a Monk, and an Anchorite; from which State of Life he was, against his Will, promoted to the Abbatial, and from thence translated to the Archiepiscopal Dignity.] A. D. 810, he made a Progress into *Conaught*; and is there reported to have made a Reformation of some Abuses in the Churches. [It is said by the Writer of the Tripartite Life of St. *Patrick*,^q that *Cormac* (who was the fourth Archbishop of *Armagh*) was educated by four of St. *Patrick*'s Disciples, viz. *Domnall*, *Connitius*, *Dabonna*, and one, whose Name is not mentioned; and that when he came to be Archbishop of *Armagh*, and visited *Conaught*, where they lived; they each of them every Year gave him a Cow, in acknowledgement of the Reverence which they owed to St. *Patrick*, who had intrusted them with the Education of *Cormac*; and that this grew into a Custom with his Successors; so that they demanded this Tribute as their due; untill *Nuad* released them from it. It may be presumed that this was one of the Abuses which he is said to have reformed.] He died on the 19th of *February*, 812 or 811; under which Year one meets with this Passage in the Annals of *Ulster*. “*Nuad* of *Loch-Huama*, Bishop, Anchorite, and Abbat of *Armagh*, fell Asleep.” [There was another *Nuad*, the Son also of *Segene*, who in the Year 843, suffered Martyrdom by the *Danes*, according to the Annals of the Four Masters.]

[*Flangus*] MAC-LOINGLE.

[*Succ.* 812. *Ob.* 822.]

MAC-LOINGLE or *Mac-Longsech*. [a Patronymick Name; for his Christian Name was *Flangus*] is said to have succeeded, and to have sat thirteen Years. But as to the Time of his continuance in this See, there surely must be a Mistake: For his Successor, *Artrigius*, was Archbishop in the Year 822. [The Annals of the Four Masters place this Prelate after *Artrigius*, and his Death in 825; which makes thirteen Years from the Death of *Nuad*.]

ARTRIGIUS.

[*Succ.* 822. *Ob.* 833.]

ARTRIGIUS, or *Artrius*, the Son of *Cornelius*, sat in this See, as I said before, in the Year 822; and the same Year held a Visitation

* *Brefny* comprehended the present County of *Cavan*; and was divided into upper and lower, or *East* and *West Brefny*; in the latter of which, called *Brefny Hy-Ruairc*, lay this *Lough-Vamb*. *Allemande* in his *Histoire Monast.* p. 109. makes the Counties of *Fermanagh* and *Cavan*, the two *Brefnies*: But he is so faulty in other Particulars of the Topography of *Ireland*, that I do not know how to take his Word without a Voucher.

^q *Trias Thaum. Vit. Trip.* p. 2. ch. 19.

through the whole Province of *Munster*. “ At this time (say the *Ulster Annals*) “ the Law of *Patrick* was propagated through *Munster*, by *Fetblim Mac-Crim-* “ *than*, King of *Munster*, and by *Artrigius*, Bishop of *Armagh*.” Some, by the Law of *Patrick*, understand the Monastick Rule, framed by him, [and of this Opinion is Archbishop *Ussher*^r; who makes the Law of *Kiaran* and *Brendan*, the same with the Monastick Rule, which they introduced.] Others^f take it to be the Exercise of the Metropolitick Jurisdiction over the Subordinate Provinces, [and the Right of visiting, and receiving certain Pensions from them, which seems to be grounded (at least as to *Munster*) on the Submissions of *Ailbe*, *Declan*, *Kiaran* and *Ibar*, to St. *Patrick*, in the Synod of *Cashell*, held about the Year 448; of which the Reader hath an Account in the Life of St. *Patrick*.¹ That the Archbishops of *Armagh*, in Right of their Primacy, of old claimed this Visitatorial Power over the other Provinces, is manifest in this Instance; as also in that of *Nuad*, the immediate Predecessor, but one, to this Prelate; and in that of Archbishop *Melisa*, hereafter mentioned. But there is a later, and more remarkable Example of this to be seen in the Register of *John Bole*, Archbishop of *Armagh*; where may be found, the form of the Archbishop’s Citation to the Archbishop of *Tuam*, and to the Bishops of *Elphin*, *Clonsfert*, *Kilmacduach*, *Killala* and *Achonry*; whom he styles “ Suffragans to the Archbishop of *Tuam*, but subjected to him, and his “ Church of *Armagh*, by his Primatial Right;” and he cites them in Virtue of their Obedience, to appear before him, on a certain Day at *Tuam*, and to produce their Titles to their several Benefices; Dated 24th of *April* A. D. 1461. There is another Citation in the said Register, of the same Date, to the Archbishop of *Cashell*; wherein he directs to him, *Nobis Primatiali Jure Subjecto*. But whether through disuse of the Jurisdiction, or for what other Cause, I cannot tell; it is certain it was not cordially submitted to by the other Provinces, and at the time of Archbishop *Bole*, was fallen much into contempt: For which Reason that Archbishop, being desirous to retrieve the Jurisdiction, was willing to support himself by the Pope’s Authority; and therefore mentions in the said Citation, “ that he “ had lately received Messengers from the Apostolick See, urging him to the exer- “ cise of this Jurisdiction; and further; that the same was founded on the “ Concessions of the *Roman Pontiff*.” But it is more probable, that this Jurisdiction had it’s first Original from the Practice of St. *Patrick*; who after he had established his See of *Armagh*, frequently visited other Churches in the Kingdom, held Synods and Councils, and received his accustomed Revenues in many Parts, as the Writers of his Life inform us; and *Keating*^u says, that about the Year 731 an interview was held between *Hugh-Allan*, King of *Ireland*, and *Cathal Mac-Fingin*, King of *Munster*; wherein Methods were concerted for advancing the Yearly Revenue of St. *Patrick* throughout the Kingdom; and that they established a particular Law^w for that Purpose. He further adds, that in the Year 837, the Revenue of St. *Patrick* was laid upon the Province of *Munster*, by *Fedlim*, *Mac-Criomthan*, and *Artry*, the Son of *Connor*; who enjoined the same Tax upon the Province of *Conaught*.] *Artrigius* afterwards visited *Conaught*, A. D. 824 and died in 833; but I have not been able to discover, when he was consecrated. He happened to preside in very tumultuous Times, occasioned by the *Danish* Wars; and our Annals say, that in the Year 830 *Armagh*, was in the Possession of the Danes and *Norwegians* for the Space of a Month.

^r Primord. p. 1050.^f Vit. Trip. St. Patr. Lib. 3. Ch. 53.¹ § 34.^u 2 Part. p. 47.^w Ibid. p. 42.

EUGENE [Monaster.]

[Succ. 833. Ob. 834.]

EUGENE, or Eogan [Monaster] called also Abbat of *Armagh*, died in 834. [The *Psalter* of *Cashell* gives an eight Years Government to this Prelate, and only two, to his Predecessor. But the Annals of the Four Masters place them as here. There is such Confusion in the Accounts of the Order of these Prelates at this Period, that it is impossible to fix on any thing certain.]

FARANAN.

[Succ. 834. Resign. 848.]

FARANAN succeeded, and was driven from his See, by *Turgesius* the Norwegian; and all the Religious Orders and Students of *Armagh* were expelled at the same Time. There arose great Contests between this Prelate, and *Dermot O-Tigernach*, concerning the Right to the Archbishoprick; and each carried himself as Prelate. [The Annals of the Four Masters place *Dermot* in the Chair before *Faranan*; who (they say) was substituted in his Room, in the same Year 834; and add, that *Dermot* being expelled, made a Progress into *Conaught* the Year following, to establish the Law of *St. Patrick*. From whence may be gathered; that during this Schism, each was received as Archbishop by their respective Factions. The same Annals say, that in 838, *Dermot* got the better, and was received as Archbishop at *Armagh*, in the Room of *Faranan*. But *Usher* placeth this Event in 848; ten Years later; and makes *Faranan*, Archbishop, fourteen Years] *Faranan* abdicated in 848, [to make Room for his Competitor] and died in 852, the same Year with *Dermot*; [which is confirmed by the Annals of *Ulster*; in which we meet this Passage: “The two Heirs of *St. Patrick*; that is, *Faranan*, “Scribe, Bishop, and Anchorite, and Bishop *Dermot*, the wisest of all the Doctors of *Europe*; went to Rest.” During the Contests of these two Prelates, great Ravages were committed by the *Danes*. In 839, the City of *Armagh*, with the Cathedral, and other Religious Houses, were burned down: And in 843, Primate *Faranan*, and all his Family, and the sacred Reliques were secured by the *Danes*, and carried away to their Ships at *Limerick*.]

DERMOD [O-TIGERNACH.]

[Succ. 848. Ob. 852.]

UPON the Abdication of Archbishop *Faranan* [in 848] *Dermot O-Tigernach* succeeded, and died in 852; leaving behind him the Reputation “of the “Wiseest of all the Doctors of *Europe*,” as the Annals of *Ulster* say. A little before his Death [in 850 or 851] *Armagh* was, on *Easter Sunday*, again laid waste by the Heathen *Danes*; which (as it was thought) bore heavy on his Spirits; caused him to pine away with Grief and Vexation, and brought him to his End soon after.

FACUNA.

[Succ. 852. Ob. 874.]

AFTER *Dermot*, *Faetna*, [called by the *Psalter* of *Cashell*, and our Annalists, *Fethgna*] governed this See 22 Years; and died on the 6th of *Octo-*

ber 874. He is called “ Bishop, Heir of St. *Patrick*, and head of the Religion of all “ *Ireland*.” In his Time, *Amlaf* the *Norwegian*, A. D. 869, plundered and set fire to *Armagh*, and slew a Thousand of its Inhabitants.

A I N M I R E.

[Succ. 874. Ob. 875.]

A I N M I R E entred on the Government of this See in 874; which he held only nine Months, and died in 875.

C A T A S A C H [Mac-Rabartach.]

[Succ. 875. Ob. 883.]

C A T A S A C H *Mac-Rabartach*, called Prince of *Armagh*, died in Peace in the Year 883. By Prince, in this Place, I understand a Bishop. So in an Antient Book of Canons of 66 Titles, in the Cotton Library, “ *Synodus, Hibern. ait. Testamentum Episcopi, sive Principis, est decem Scripuli Sacerdoti danti sibi Sacrificium, Sagum pauperi, viaticum cibi viduæ, commune vestimentum Ministro. Et hæc tamen firmentur a Clericis.*” An *Irish* Synod saith, that the “ Legacy, which a Bishop or Prince may leave by his Will, is ten Scruples to the Priest; who gives him the Sacrament, a Mantle to a poor Man, travelling; Provision to a Widow, and an Ordinary Habit to his Servant; and yet let these Legacies be confirmed by the Clergy. [St. Hilary, in his Commentary on St. Matthew’s Gospel, expressly calls, Bishops, *Principes Populi*, the Princes of the People: And St. *Augustin* in his commentary on the 44th Psalm, tell us; that it grew into Use from the early Ages, to call all Bishops, *Ecclesiæ Principes*. But that the Archbishops of *Armagh* should be called so, might be owing to another Reason, viz. because they sat in the Principal Metropolis; and were constituted over the rest of the Clergy of the whole Kingdom: as the supreme Moderators^b of the Jewish Church, were called *Principes Sacerdotum*.]

M Æ L C O B. [Mac-Crumvail.]

[Succ. 883. Ob. 885.]

A CCORDING to the *Psalter* of *Cashell*, *Mælcob* or *Mælcoba* *Mac-Crumvail*, succeeded *Catasach*. But in the *Annals of Ulster* he is placed before *Ainmire*; who is said to have obtained the See by his Resignation. He died, worn out with old Age, in the Year 885. The *Annals of Ulster* say, that *Mælcoba*, together with *Mochta*, Reader of *Armagh*, were made Prisoners by the *Danes*, in the Year 878 or 879.

M Æ L-B R I G I D. [Mac-Dornan.]

[Succ. 885. Ob. 927.]

M Æ L-B R I G I D, or *Brigidian*, the Son of *Tornan*, or *Dornan*, sprung from the Blood Royal of *Ireland*, [and the 13th in descent from King *Neill* the Great] was Abbat of *Derry*; and from thence promoted to this Archbishoprick. [He was also Bishop of *Raphoe*; and is called in our *Annals*, *Comorban* of *Adamnanus*, who was Abbat of *Raphoe*. But the Abbey of *Raphoe*, was long before

^a Chap. 26. ^b Matth. 26. 3. Mark, 1. 44. Luke, 3. 2. in St. Jerom’s Translation.

dans un bistré plus foncé
rapprochant d'avantage du ton de
~~l'appareil~~ la gravure

Agreez messieurs de mes
sentiments profonds

Jayles O'Reilly

Knock Abbey
Louth

Dundalk

C. Louth

Ireland

Aug 15th

Messieurs,

Je vous remercie pour la
carte.

Si vous pourriez arranger le
texte de façon d'arriver à ~~élargir~~
la longueur ~~au~~ proportion à la hauteur.
Ensuite laisser un peu plus d'espace
entre la dernière ligne du texte principal
et le nom "Myles O'Reilly" le "Myles
O'Reilly" à mi-chemin à travers la
carte et de même des mots "pray
for me".

Je préférerais le tirage être

who went to Rome

Wase I 64 Abraham b'Connellan

" " 66 Reiner d.

65 Donato Idabra

61 Maclis a. b' Carrol going to d.

54 S. Malachy

this, erected into a Cathedral by St. Eunan; and from thence the Comorban of Adamnanus, was understood to mean the Bishop of Raphoe. He administered this high Station with great Sufficiency, and Authority; which afforded him the Opportunity of obliging the great Men within his Jurisdiction to live in a good Understanding among themselves; and he became Umpire of their Quarrells upon all Occasions. We are told in the Annals of the four Masters, “ That in the Year 889, on *Whit-Sunday*, there happened a great Riot and Sedition at *Armagh*, between the Clanns of *Kinel-Eoghuin* †, and *Ulidia*, that is, between *Added Mac-Laighne* (King of *Ulidia*) and *Flathbert Mac-Murchad* (Prince of *Oileach* *, of the Family of the O-Neils) until *Mæl-brigid*, Comorban of St. *Patrick*, intervened, and repressed, or separated them from one another. But *Mæl-brigid*, because they had so offended against the Reverence due to the Church of God, and St. *Patrick*; received Hostages, and 210 Oxen from the *Ulidians*; who also executed on a Gallows four of the Ring-leaders of the Riot. The Clan of *Kinel-Eoghuin*, on their part also, submitted to the like Penalty.” There is a particular Instance given in the same Annals, of the extensive Charity and good Nature of this Prelate. “ That in the Year 908 he took a Journey into the remote Parts of *Munster*, to redeem from servitude a strange Briton, who was there held in Captivity.”] He died on the 22d of *February* 927, or as some say 926; under which Year the Annals of *Ulster* make this Remark; “ *Maolbride Mac-Dornan*, Comorban or Successor of *Patrick*, and *Columkille*, went to rest in a happy old Age.” He was a Man eminent for learning, and Virtue; and from thence merited the Name of, *the Ornament of Europe*. While he sat in this See, *Armagh* was three Times taken and plundered by the *Danes*; namely, in 890, 893, and 919; and was once set on Fire in the Year 914. [In the Year 907, the Priviledges of the Cathedral of *Armagh* were violated by *Kernach Mac-Dulgen*, by dragging a Captive out of the Church, who had taken Sanctuary there, and drowning him in *Loch-Kirr*, to the West of the City. But this Violation was retaliated on *Kernach*, by *Neill Glundub*, then King of *Ulster*, and afterwards of *Ireland*, who drowned him in the same Lough.] It is not beside the Purpose to observe; that the Annalists of *Ireland* have framed another Series of the Archbishops of *Armagh*, after *Mælcob*, which is this,

Mocta or *Mocte*, who died in 889.

Mælatogene died in 890.

Kellach Mac-Saorgus died in 898, or (as some say) 903.

Mæl-Kiaran Mac-Eogain died in 914 or 915, in the 70th Year of his Age.

But these are not reckoned by others among the Archbishops of this See; as being only Suffragans to *Mæl-Brigid*; [and it is past Question, that *Mæl-brigid* sat in this See from the Death of *Mælcob* in 885, until his own Death in 927, during the Time of these intermediate Suffragans above-mentioned: From whence also may be corrected an Error in the *Psalter* of *Cashell*, which gives only a Continuance of XXIX Years (in Figures) to this Prelate. I rather think the Figure I in the third Place, is a mistake in the Copy, for the Figure X, and then the Account will be XXXX Years; which is pretty near the Truth.]

† *Kinel-Eoghuin*, or *Tir-Eoghain*, the Territory of *Eoghain*, or *Owen*, one of the Sons of King *Neill* the Great, since called *Tirone*. What Territory *Ulidia* was, See the Notes on the Life of St. *Patrick*, ad §. 17.

* *Oileach*, called also, *Aileach*, was a Palace, and Residence, sometimes belonging to the Kings of *Ireland*, and at other times to some of the Northern Princes, of the Family of the O Neills. It stands about three Miles North of *Derry*, in the Peninsula of *Inis-Owen*.

J O S E P H.

[Succ. 927. Ob. 936.]

JOSEPH, a Man of Learning, was consecrated in 927, and died in 936, or 935 ; under which Year we meet with this Passage in the *Ulster Annals*. “ *Joseph*, Prince of *Armagh*, a Bishop, a Man of Wisdom, and an Anchorite “ died in a good old Age.” [During his Time *Armagh* was plundered by the *Danes* of *Lough-Cone*, in 931, about the Festival of *St. Martin*.]

MÆL-PATRICK [Mac-Maoltule.]

[Succ. 936. Ob. eod. An.]

THE next Successor, *Mæl-Patrick Mac-Maoltule*, is also called in the said *Annals*, Prince of *Armagh* ; and is said to have rested in his old Age, before the end of the same Year ; having sat only 5 Months. [It is said in other *Annals*, under the Year 935, “ that two *Comorbans* of *St. Patrick* (i. e. two Arch- “ bishops of *Armagh*) died, that is, *Joseph*, Scribe, Bishop, Anchorite, and the “ wisest of the *Irish* ; and *Patrick Mac-Maoltule*, Bishop, and a Man of Wis- “ dom ; having sat only five Months.” The *Psalter* of *Cashell* gives *Joseph* the Primacy for nine Years, and to *Mælpatrick*, for one. But it is certain he died the same Year with *Joseph*, in 936.]

CATASACH II. [Mac-Dulgen.]

[Succ. 937. Ob. 957.]

CATASACH *Mac-Dulgen*, of *Drumtorraig*, called in the *Ulster Annals*, *Comorban* of *St. Patrick*, died in 957 ; having sat twenty Years in this See. [He is called Bishop of *Kinel-Eoghain*, in the *Annals* of the Four Masters ; and his Death placed in 956. By Bishop of *Kinel-Eoghain*, must be understood here, Archbishop of *Armagh* : because, by the *Psalter* of *Cashell*, and all our other *Annals* that mention him, he is placed immediately in Succession after *Mæl-Patrick* ; and the same Number of Years ascribed to him. The Reason why these *Annals* call him Bishop of *Kinel-Eoghain*, or *Tirone*, is ; because part of the Diocese of *Armagh*, extends into *Tirone*. In this Prelate's Time, A. D. 941, *Armagh* was possessed and plundered by the *Danes* ; who slew *Murchertach*, Prince of *Aileach*, Son of *Neill Glundub*, King of *Ireland*.]

MUREDACH [Mac-Fergus.]

[Succ. 957. Dep. 966.]

MUREDACH *Mac-Fergus*, called also *Comorban* of *St. Patrick*, governed this See nine Years ; and was deposed in 966, [for what Reason I have not been able to discover.]

DUBDALETHY II. [Mac-Kellach.]

[Succ. 966. Ob. 998.]

DUBDALETHY II. [Mac-Kellach] called *Comorban* of *St. Patrick*, and *St. Columb*, died June 2d, 998, in the 83d Year of his Age, and the 33d

after his Consecration. [He is called *Comorban* of *St. Columb*, * because in the Year 988, he was both by the *Irish*, and by the *Scots* of *Albany*, elected supreme Moderator of the Monasteries of the Congregation of *St. Columb*, in *Ireland* and *Albany*, or *Scotia the lesser*. Three Years before his Death, *Armagh* was wasted by an accidental Fire.]

M U R E C H A N.

[Succ. 998. Resign. 1001.]

UPON the Death of *Dubdalethy*, *Murechan* [or *Muregan*] succeeded in 998, and the third Year after resigned; [though the *Psalter of Cashell* says; he sat four Years] *Mælmury Mac-Scanlan*, is said to have succeeded him; but the *Psalter of Cashell* takes no notice of such a Successor among the Archbishops.

MÆLMURY, or MARIAN.

[Succ. 1001. Ob. 1021.]

MÆLMURY, or *Marian*, the Son of *Eocha*, [and Father of *Dubdalethy* the third] a Man of great Reputation in his Time, succeeded, A. D. 1001, and sat 19 Years. [He is called in the Annals of the Four Masters, “the Head of the Clergy of the West of *Europe*; the Principal of all the Holy Orders of the West; and a most wise and learned Doctor.”] He died on the third of *June*, 1021, [or 1020] of Grief, as it was thought, for the universal Destruction of *Armagh* by Fire, the Month before. [However, the Annals of the Four Masters do not make this Devastation so total; for in the fourth Quarter, called the *Rath-Armagh*, no House was burned, except the Library; but, that many Houses were consumed in the three other Quarters; and among the rest, the chief Church, and three other Churches. In the Year 1011, or 1012, another Misfortune had fallen on this City: For it was visited by a great Mortality; which continued from *All-Saints*, to the beginning of *May*; by which vast Numbers of the Students and Religious died.] During this Prelate’s Time, *Brien Borou*, or *Boruma*, that Renowned Monarch of *Ireland*, was slain in the Battle of *Clontarf*, [A. D. 1014;] whose Body, together with that of his Son *Murchard*, [the Head of *Conang*, Nephew to *Brien*, by his Brother *Duncan*, and that of *Mothlan*, Prince of the *Desies*] were carried to *Swords* (a Town six Miles from *Dublin*) and from thence, (they say,) were conveyed by this Archbishop, to *Armagh*; the Clergy following in Procession; and were there deposited, with great Solemnity, in the Cathedral, to which *Brien* had been a Benefactor. [Though some say *Brien* was buried at *Kilmainham*.]

A M A L G A I D.

[Succ. 1021. Ob. 1050.]

MÆLMURY was the same Year succeeded by *Amalgaid*, [the Father of the Archbishops *Malisa* and *Donald*, and was elected by the unanimous Voice of the Clergy and People.] He sat twenty nine Years, and died in 1050, or (as others say) 1049: Under which Year the Annals of the Priory of the Island of All Saints, say thus; “*Amalgaid*, Comorban of *St. Patrick*, having spent twenty nine

“ Years in this Principality, rested penitentially in Christ.” [He visited all *Munster*, and made a Circuit round it in the first Year of his Advancement.] In the Annals of *Ulster* one *Maoltulius*, Bishop of *Armagh*, is said to have rested in Christ in 1032. But he is not reckoned among the Primates; and it seems was only Suffragan [or Vicar] to *Amalgaid*.

DUBDALETHY. III.

[Succ. 1050. Ob. 1065.]

DUBDALETHY, the Son of *Mælmury* [or *Marian*, Archbishop of *Armagh*] was Reader of Divinity at *Armagh*, and upon the Death of *Amalgaid* was appointed his Successor, [the same Day on which, as *Colgan* says, his Predecessor died,] having resigned his Reader's Place to *Aid*, or *Hugh O-Forrey*. He died on the first of *September*, 1065, [in the fifteenth Year after his Consecration; and yet the *Psalter of Cashell* hath made him Archbishop but twelve Years; which affords some Room to suspect, that *Gilla-Patrick Mac-Domnald*, (who is expressly called Archbishop of *Armagh* in the Annals of the Four Masters, and his Death placed in 1052,) ought to intervene, between *Amalgaid* and *Dubdalethy* the third; which will pretty near square with the Death of *Dubdalethy*, in 1065. *Hugh O-Forrey* is also mentioned as Bishop of *Armagh*, and his Death placed on the eighteenth of *June*, 1056, which was during the Time *Dubdalethy* governed this See. But he must be considered only as Suffragan, or Vicar, to *Dubdalethy*; and not as Primate.] *Dubdalethy* wrote Annals of *Ireland*, which I find quoted in the *Ulster* Annals, under the Years 962 and 1021, [and also by the Annals of the Four Masters, under the Year 978.] He is said further to have written (according to *Colgan*) an Account of the Archbishops of *Armagh*, which he carried down to his own Time.

CUMASACH [O-Herudan.]

[Succ. 1065. Resign. eod. An.]

CUMASACH, according to the *Psalter of Cashell*, is said to have succeeded *Dubdalethy*, and to have sat three Years. On the other Hand, the Annals of *Ulster* take no Notice of *Cumasach*; but place *Mælisæ Mac-Amalgaid* next in Succession to *Dubdalethy*. For under the Year 1064, which (according to our Account,) is 1065, I find this Remark: “ *Dubdalethy*, Comorban of St. “ *Patrick*, died very penitent, on the first of *September*; and *Mælisæ*, the Son “ of *Amalgaid*, took possession of his See.” This *Cumasach* seems to be the same Person with *Cumasach O-Herudan*; whom some call, Abbat of *Armagh*, [and place his Death in 1075: If so, he must have surrendered, or have been deposed, long before he died. For it is plain, *Mælisæ* succeeded the same Year that *Dubdalethy* died.]

MÆLISA [Mac-Amalgaid.]

[Succ. 1065. Ob. 1092.]

MÆLISA, the Son of *Amalgaid*, [Archbishop of *Armagh*,] is said to have sat in this See twenty seven Years, and to have died at *Armagh* on the 24th of *December*, 1092. He held a Visitation in *Munster* in 1068, or 1069. In his Time *Armagh* was consumed by Fire, on the *Tuesday* next after *May-day*,

1074, or 1075, together with all the Churches, Bells, and Furniture, as may be seen in the *Ulster Annals*, [and again, the *Trian-mor* and *Trian-Saffon* Quarters, together with the *Rath-Armagh*, suffered greatly by Fire in 1091, or 1092, a little before his Death. *Of the Division of the City of Armagh into Quarters, see hereafter under Celsus.*]

DONALD [*Mac-Amalgaid.*]

[Succ. 1092. Ob. 1106.]

DONALD, the Son of *Amalgaid*, [Archbishop of *Armagh*] and (as it seems) Brother to the said *Mælisæ*, was promoted to this Archiepiscopal See, a few Days after the Death of his Predecessor; [and the Year following visited the Territories of *Kinel-Eogain*, or *O-Neill*, as he did all *Munster* in 1094. A. D. 1101, he interposed his good Offices, with *Donald O-Lochlin*, King of *Oileach*, and prevailed on him to discharge out of Prison, *Donat O-Heochadb*, King of *Ulidia*; taking his Oath, and his Son in Hostage, for the performance of a League then made between them. In 1102 he procured a Truce for a Year, between the said *Donald O-Lochlin*, and *Murtogh O-Brien*, Prince of the *South of Ireland*; and both of them put Hostages into his Hands, for the performance of their Agreement. This Truce he kept on Foot till the Year 1106, when] he took a Journey to *Dublin* to Mediate a final Peace between them. But upon his return to *Armagh*, he fell sick, and died at *Damliag* or *Duleek* on the 12th of *August*, in the 68th Year of his Age. His Body was from thence conveyed to *Armagh*, and there honourably interred. [But the *Annals of the Four Masters*, although they agree in his Errand, yet say he did not die, until he arrived at *Armagh*.] In the *Annals of Ulster*, under the Year 1099, *Coencomrach O-Boil* [or *O-Boighbill*] is said to be consecrated Bishop of *Armagh* on *Whit-Sunday*. But he was only a Suffragan Bishop [or Vicar] to *Donald*, [who is mentioned in the same *Annals*, seven Years after that Time, as Archbishop of *Armagh*.] There is extant an Epistle from *Lanfrank* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, to Archbishop *Donald*, and another from *Anselm*, *Lanfrank's* Successor, to him and others, [which are published by *Ussher*.^d All the Catalogues of the Archbishops of this See, taken from the *Psalter of Cashell*, which I have seen, proceed no lower than this Prelate; and assign no Number of Years for the time he sat. From whence may be gathered; that the Author of that *Psalter* lived in his Time. But then, this takes from the Credit of those, who make *Cormac Mac-Culinan*, King of *Munster*, and Bishop of *Cashell*, (who died in the Year 908,) the Author of it: Unless we may suppose (which hath been not uncommon in other Instances) that *Cormac* carried on the Work as far as his own Time; and that it was enlarged, and carried lower down by other Hands.]

CELSUS [*Mac-Aid Mac-Mælisæ.*]

[Succ. 1106. Ob. 1129.]

CELSUS, otherwise called *Celestin*, and in *Irish*, *Cellach*, *Mac-Aid*, *Mac-Mælisæ* was elected Archbishop by the unanimous Suffrages of the Clergy and People, and consecrated on the 23d of *September* 1106; a Prelate of excellent Learning. *Brian Twine*, calls him “a Man universally skilled in the Circle of the Sciences;” and affirms, out of *Bale*, that he for a Time flourished at *Oxford*. [The same Year of his Consecration he visited *Munster*, and received as

^d *Hibern. Epist. Syloge.* p. 137, 140.

^e *Antiq. Acad. Oxon. Apolog.* l. 2. §. 2801

a free Gift out of every Cantred or District, containing an hundred Villages, seven Oxen, seven Sheep, and half an Ounce of Gold, with many other Presents: He also that Year held a Visitation through *Ulster*.] “ In the Year 1112 or 1111 (according to the *Ulster Annals*,) a Synod was held at *Fiad-Mac-Ængusa* * (by some called *Usneach*) at which assisted *Cellach*, Comorban of *Patrick*, and *Mælmury O-Dunan*, Arch-Senior of *Ireland*, (who possibly may be the same whom the *Annals of Conaught* call, *Meiler O-Dunan*, Archbishop of *Cashell*) together with 50 Bishops, 300 Priests, and 3000 of the Ecclesiastick Order; to prescribe Rules for the Regulation of the Lives and Manners of the Clergy and Laity.” *Moriertach O-Brien*, King of *Ireland*, is said also to have been Present at this Synod; together with the Nobles of *Leghmoa*, § or the South Parts of *Ireland*. *Henry of Marleburgh*, Vicar of *Ballyscadan*, in the Diocese of *Dublin*, under the same Year, takes Notice of a great Council of Bishops, and all the great Men of *Ireland*; but hath fallen into an Error, in affirming that this Council was convened by *Maurice Mac-Loghlin*, King of *Ireland*: For *Maurice* did not begin his Reign, before the Year 1157. But to return to *Celsus*. [A. D. 1116 he took the whole Circuit of *Conaught* in Visitation; and the same Year the Abbey of *Armagh*, with Twenty other Buildings, was consumed by Fire.] In 1121 (as *Colgan* says) two Streets of *Armagh*, in the *Trian-Massain* Quarter from the Rath or Tower, to *St. Bridgid’s Cross*, were burned down. The same Author observes a little before, “ that formerly *Armagh* was divided into Four Quarters. The first was called *Rath-Armagh*, that is the Tower of *Armagh*: The second *Trian-Mor*, or the great third Quarter: The third, *Trian-Massain*, that is, the *Massan* third Quarter, and the fourth, *Trian-Saxon*, or the third Division or Quarter of the Saxons; which Name it seems to have taken from the *English-Saxon* Merchants, or (which is more probable) from the *English-Saxon* Students, who inhabited in that Quarter,” [when they flocked thither for the sake of Learning, as is proved from *Bede*, *Cambden*, and innumerable other Testimonies. These frequent Fires, which happened at *Armagh*, are a sufficient Proof of the Meanness of their Buildings in that Age; which were nothing but Wattles plaistered over, and covered with Sedge or Straw. It was long after this, viz. in 1161, that *Roderick O-Connor* built the wonderful Castle at *Tuam*, of Lime and Stone, which was reckoned the first Pile of that Sort erected in *Ireland*. [The same Year 1121, *Celsus*, by the common consent of the *Irish* and *Normans*, is said to have been appointed also Bishop of *Dublin*; for an Account of which, the Reader may turn to *Colgan* † [and to the *Annals of Multifernan*, under the Year 1121, which affirm the same thing.] It is True, the See of *Dublin* was at that Time vacant, by the Death of *Samuel O-Haingley*, on the 4th of July, 1121; but on the 2d of October following, one *Gregory* was consecrated Bishop of *Dublin*, at *Lambeth*, by *Ralph* Archbishop of *Canterbury*. [Possibly *Celsus* might have been appointed Guardian of the Spiritual-

* *Fiad-Mac-Ængusa*, as much as to say, the Land or Wood of the Son of *Ængus*, was, in very ancient Times, called *Coendruim*, and afterwards *Usneach*. It is a Mountain near the Centre of *Meath*, antiently famous not only for Synods and publick Assemblies, but also, for that (according to the antient Divisions of *Ireland*) from the Top of it, the Bounds of the four Provinces terminated, and were distinguished; to each of which, from the Top of this Mountain, four publick High-ways lead. It is now called the Hill of *Usney*, and stands in the Barony of *Rathconrath*, and County of *Westmeath*, about 6 Miles S. W. of *Mullengar*.

§ *Ireland* was divided into two Parts, between *Conn-Ceadcathach*, King of *Ireland*, (who began his Reign, A. D. 177) and *Mogha-Nuadh*, King of *Munster*. From whence the South Parts of *Ireland*, in a Line from the Mouth of the *Liffy*, to *Galway*, got the Name of *Leth-Mogha*, or *Mogha’s Share*; as all Northward of that Line, was called, *Leth-Cuin*, or *Leth-Conn*, that is, *Conn’s Share*. And to this Day the North and South Parts of the Kingdom are known by these Distinctions. *Leghmoa*, and *Leghcuin* are often writ corruptly for *Leth-Mogha* and *Leth-Cuin*. f Trias Thaum. p. 300.

ties, or by his Primatial Right, have the See committed to his Care during the Vacancy; which might have given Occasion to Writers to call him Bishop of *Dublin*. One *Mel-Colmb O-Brolcan*, is mentioned under the Year 1122, to have died Bishop of *Armagh*. But past Controversy he was only Suffragan, or Vicar, to *Celsus*. On the 12th of *January*, 1125, *Celsus* put the last Hand to the repairs of the Church of *Armagh*, by covering it intirely with Tiles: Whereas for One hundred and thirty Years before, *viz.* from the Year 995, when it was burned down, during the Government of *Dubdalethy* the 2d. it was but in Part roofed.

He spent the greatest Part of the Remainder of his Life in reconciling Differences among the Princes, and great Men of the Kingdom. For which good Work, he left his See in 1126, and continued absent from it 13 Months; and in 1128 he mediated and settled a Truce for a Year between the Kings of *Conaught* and *Munster*, which he did not Live to see the Expiration of. For] he died on the 6th, or as others [more truly] say, on the first of *April* 1129, having scarce passed the 50th Year of his Age, at *Ard-Patrik*, a Village in the County of *Limerick*; from whence his Body was convey'd to *Lismore*, as he had left in Charge by his Will, and there Honourably interred. [He was scarce 27 Years old when he was advanced to this high Dignity; possibly the Youngest Bishop that ever was in *Ireland*. For he sat 23 Years, which substracted from 50, his Age when he died, leaves the Number 27. *Hanmer*,^g from I know not what Authority, says, *Celsus* was a married Man, and that he was buried with his Wife and Children, in the Church of *Armagh*. Certainly as to the Place of his Interment he is mistaken; whatever he may be as to his married State. It was no uncommon Thing in that Age for the Clergy to have Wives. *Donald* and *Melisa*, both Predecessors of this Prelate, were the Sons of *Amalgaid*, Archbishop of *Armagh*, and *Dubdalethy* the 3d was the Son of *Mælmury* or *Marian*, who was also Primate. *Colgan* himself confesseth, he was one of those Bishops who intruded into this See, by the Claim of Hereditary Right; of whom *St. Bernard*, hereafter quoted, makes mention: And he was so Sensible of the Prejudice of this Custom, that at the Time of his Death, he made strong Efforts to break it. For] *St. Bernard*^h says, “ that *Celsus* upon
“ the approach of Death had it above all things in his Contemplation, that *Malachy Morgair*, (then Bishop of *Connor*,) should succeed him, and that he sent
“ him his Staffe, as a Token that he was to be his Successor.” Nor was he intirely frustrated in his Design. For *Malachy* succeeded him, though not immediately. “ For one *Maurice Mac-Donald*, a Man of Noble Birth, says, *St. Bernard*,
“ relying on his secular Power, usurped that Church, not as a Bishop, but as a
“ Tyrant. For a most pernicious Custom had gained strength, by the Diabolical
“ Ambition of some Men in Power, of getting Possession of Ecclesiastical Sees
“ by Hereditary Succession. Nor did they suffer any Persons to be put in Election
“ for a Bishoprick, but such who were of their own Tribe and Family: And this
“ kind of execrable Succession made no small progress: For fifteen Generations (or
“ Successions) of Bishops, as *Colgan* expounds it) had passed over in this kind of
“ Mischievous Custom. And so far had this Wicked and Adulterous Generation
“ confirmed to themselves this untoward Priviledge, or rather I may call it, an injury
“ deserving the severest Punishment; that although sometimes it happened,
“ that Clergymen of their Family failed, yet Bishops of it never failed. In fine
“ eight married Men, and not in Orders, though Men of Learning, were Predecessors to *Celsus*: From whence proceeded that Universal Dissolution of Eccle-

g Chron. 101.

h In the Life of Malachy, Archbishop of Armagh.

“ siastical

“fiastical Discipline, (of which we have Spoke at large before) that enfeebling
“of Censures, and Decay of Religion over all *Ireland*,” Thus far *St. Bernard*.

Colgan, in the Place before quoted, hath set down the Names of these eight married Primates, who were not in Holy Orders. [But during the Times of these unordained Bishops, there were others who were reckoned only Suffragans or Coadjutors to the Intruders, but yet did all the Episcopal Duties. And this was the Cause of that great Confusion in the Catalogues of the Archbishops of this See, which we have so often before taken Notice of. From hence forward the Succession is more certain.] After the Death of *Maurice Mac-Donald*, his Kinsman, *Nigell Mac-Aid* forcibly usurped the See; but was soon removed, “and took away with him (says “*St. Bernard*) some Ornaments of the Church, as the Text of the Gospels, which “belonged to *St. Patrick*, a Staffe covered with Gold, and adorned with precious Stones, which some called the Staffe of Jesus, &c.” And they brought him no small Advantage: For they were in such Reverence among the unthinking People, that whoever was possessed of them, was looked on as the true Pastor.] *Nigell* died in 1139, and some have numbred him among the Archbishops of this See.

M A U R I C E [*Mac-Donald*.]

[*Succ.* 1129. *Ob.* 1134.]

THIS *Maurice*, (of whom before) was descended from that noble Family, which had now for 208 Years, possessed itself of the Archiepiscopal See, and held it, as it were by hereditary Right. [He was the Son of *Donald*, Predecessor to *Celsus*, and Grandson of *Amalgaid*, Archbishop of *Armagh*.] Upon the Death of *Celsus* he entered on this See, and held it alone for three Years; and two Years more in Schism against *Malachy*. He died in 1134 [on the 17th of *September*; having expressed great Signs of Remorse and Penitence, as our Annals say. Yet *St. Bernard*,ⁱ being enraged against this family Succession, and more Particularly against two of them, who were Usurpers, is so uncharitable as to pronounce Damnation both to him and *Nigell*; and with an unbridled Licence, calls their whole Family, a damnable Tribe.]

M A L A C H Y O-M O R G A I R.

[*Succ.* 1134. *Resign.* 1137.]

MA L A C H Y, by the *Irish* called, *Mælmadoic O-Morgair*, [was born in the Year 1095, of Parents of high Birth and Power.] He was at first educated at *Armagh*, under the Abbat *Imar*, a Man of great Austerity, [who lived in a Cell, near the Church; and to his Tuition he was committed in the 5th Year of his Age, A. D. 1100, with whom he continued seven Years, making a considerable Progress in Learning and Virtue.] From thence he was removed to *Lismore*, and put under the Government of *Malchus* [who was afterwards] Bishop of that See. [Under this Able Master he was perfectly instructed in the Knowledge of the Holy Scriptures, and of Ecclesiastical Discipline.] Upon his return to *Ulster* [he was admitted into Priests Orders, in the Year 1120, by Archbishop *Celsus*, in the 25th Year of his Age] and was placed over the Abbey of *Bangor*, which he himself had rebuilt. He was soon after made Bishop of *Connor* in the 29th Year of his Age, A. D. 1124. [and consecrated by the said *Celsus*. *St. Bernard* ^kgives a lamen-

ⁱ Vit. Malach. Chap. 7.

^k Vit. Malach, Chap. 6.

table Character of the People of this Diocese. He found them rude, barbarous, and uncultivated; Christians in Name, but Pagans in Practice. No wonder then, that it was with the greatest Reluctance he was prevailed on by the Archbishop, and his old Master *Imar*, to accept the Charge. He thought it a burthen too weighty for his young Shoulders: Yet being perswaded, or rather forced into a Compliance, he applied himself to the Discharge of his Pastoral Duty, with a commendable Zeal and Vigour; and in a few Years wrought such a Reformation in the Morals of his Flock, as was little inferior to that brought about by *St. Patrick* in these Parts.] *Celsus* on his death Bed [in 1129] appointed *Malachy* his Successor in the See of *Armagh*, (as I said before) and in about five Years after he entred into this high Office, [being thereto also elected by the joint Suffrages of the Clergy and People: But this was not untill after the Death of *Maurice* in 1134, who had usurped the See. It is true he had in part entred on the Charge in 1132; and exercised it in the Diocese at large; but dared not to enter into the City of *Armagh*, for fear of the Tumults, which he expected the Intruder would raise upon that Occasion: And this makes the two Years Schism, which is before mentioned in the Life of *Maurice*. But it was with Difficulty he was at all prevailed on to accept the Office; and at last was overcome by the Perswasions of *Malchus*, Bishop of *Lismore*, and *Gilbert* Bishop of *Limerick*, enforced by the Request of a Synod assembled upon the Occasion; yet on Condition, that when Peace was restored to the Church of *Armagh*, he should be suffered to resign this new Dignity, and return to his former Spouse. On the Death of *Maurice*, *Nigell* intruded, as before is observed under *Celsus*. But the Prelates, and Princes of the Country, supported *Malachy*, and introduced him into *Armagh*. *Nigell*, unable to oppose so great a Power, was obliged to retire; which restored the See to perfect Peace and Tranquility. This happened about the Year 1134, in the 38th or 39th Year of his Age.] Having spent three Years in the Archbishoprick, (according to the stipulation before-mentioned,) he voluntarily resigned it in the Year 1137, to *Gelasius*, [the Clergy and People with great Reluctance consenting] and betook himself to the See of *Down*; where he founded an Abbey of regular Canons. [The Reader may see under the Bishops of *Down*, why he retired there, and not to the See of *Connor*.]

Two Years after he took a Journey to *Rome*, to solicit two Palls from Pope *Innocent* the 2d; one for the See of *Armagh*; which from the Beginning (as *St. Bernard* writes) never had the use of the Pall: And the other for the new Metropolitcal Church constituted by *Celsus*, [supposed to be *Cashell*:¹ He was received with great Humanity by the Pope; to whom he gave an exact Account of the State of the Church of *Ireland*; and obtained the Confirmation of the new Metropolitcal Church (as *St. Bernard* tells us.)] The Pope made him Legate of *Ireland*, on Account of the decrepid old Age of *Gilbert* Bishop of *Limerick*, [who then enjoyed that Office;] but as to the Palls, he was dismissed with this Answer; that a Matter of that Consequence ought to be transacted with great Solemnity, and by the common Suffrages of an *Irish* Council [which the Pope advised him to call, and that then upon their request the Pall should be granted. The Pope took off his Mitre, and put it on the Head of *Malachy*, as a token of the Reverence he bore him. He also made him a present of the Stole and Maniple, which he was wont to use in the Celebration of divine Offices; and dismissed him with the kiss of Peace; and the Apostolical Benediction. He returned to *Ireland*, and landed at *Bangor*, where he was received with the universal Exultations of all Degrees of People. He entred

¹ See Inf. Primat. Armach.

on the Exercise of his Legatine Function over all Parts of *Ireland*, held many Synods, and restored and reformed the old Discipline. He built a Stone Oratory at *Bangor*, like what he had seen in other Parts; which is said to be the first of the sort that was erected in *Ireland*.]

A. D. 1148. He undertook another Journey towards *Rome*, in order to obtain the Palls, but died on the Road, in the Abbey of *Clarevall*, [in the Arms of St. *Bernard*, who was then Abbat of it] on the 2d of *November* in the 54th Year of his Age, being wasted away with a Fever; and was there honourably interred [in a Chappel dedicated to the blessed Virgin.] But his Festival was translated to the Day following, [for a Reason given by *Baronius*^m; “because (says “he) the Commemoration of the Festival of All-Souls took up the 2d of *November*; and therefore the Festival of *Malachy* was translated to the Day following, *quo Solemnus agi possit*, that it might be observed with the greater Solemnity.”] But *Andrew Saussay*ⁿ [and others^o] will have it translated to the 5th of *November*, [Mr. *Rapin*^p placeth his Death under the Year 1150: But St. *Bernard*, who was present when he died, and our *Irish* Annals,^q (which fix his Death to 1148) deserve greater credit. Upon what Ground, *Keating*,^r and certain anonymous Annals, [in my Custody, call this Prelate, Archbishop of *Ireland* and *Scotland*, I cannot learn; whether it be, that he was Primate in both Kingdoms, or that the Church of *Scotland* was subordinate to that of *Ireland* in point of Primacy, I do not find. St. *Bernard* had *Malachy* in great Veneration. There are extant several Epistles of that Abbat to him, and a Sermon preached on his Festival.] One may see the Epitaphs made on him in *Christopher Henriques*, late Historiographer General, of the *Cistercian* Order, [one of which in Verse is as follows, viz.

Scire cupis quisnam jacet hic? Dominus Malachias.
Hæres quis fuerit? Querere pergis adhuc?
Hibernus Patria, meritorum munere Sanctus,
Celsus prodigiis, Præsul honore fuit.
Accumulavit onus Summæ largitio Sedis,
Romam ibat; sed ab hinc carpit ad astrâ sedem.
Hac in valle sita domus est sibi petra polita,
In qua sacrata tua sunt, Pater, ossa locata.
O Pater digne, dulcis, sacer, atque benigne,
Oro tui Memoris ut sis memor omnibus horis.

Would'st thou fain know who here doth
 It is the Bishop *Malachy*. (lye?
 But who he was you are in Doubt,
 And yet go on to find it out.
 By Birth he was an *Irishman*;
 A Saint, his Merits if you scan,
 In Miracles he was full high,
 A Prelate eke in Dignity.
 The Bounty of the Papal Seat
 On him did heap a goodly Weight.

To *Rome* he went; but by the by,
 From hence * he travel'd to the Sky.
 In this fair Vale not yet demolished,
 Stands his long home of Marble polished;
 Where, beneath an Heap of Stones,
 O Father, lie thy reverend Bones.
 O worthy Saint, most sweet and kind,
 I pray,
 As I do you, remember me for aye.

^m Annot. in Roman Martyrol. p. 466.

ⁿ *Henriques Menel. Cist.* p. 146.

^o *Christ. Hen-*
Annales de Multifern. et
f Ad An. 1148.

^p *Hist. Engl. v. 2. p. 434.*

^r 2d Part, p. 103.

* From hence, i. e. from *Clarevalle*, where he died, and was buried.

His Remains were translated into *Ireland*, A. D. 1194 “ and there received with great Reverence in the Abbey of *Mellifont*, and in other Abbies of the *Cistercian* Order;” as we find in the Manuscript Annals of *St. Mary’s-Abbey* near *Dublin*. *Malachy*, among other Works, wrote a Prophecy on the Bishops of *Rome*, which *Arnold Wion* published in a Book, intituled, *Lignum Vitæ*,^t with an Exposition annexed of *Alphonfus Ciaconius*, a *Dominican* Frier, to the Time of Pope *Urban* the VIIth ; which others have continued down to our Times. [This Piece hath been since published by *Thomas Messingham*,^u at the End of the Life of *Malachy*.] Whoever is desirous of reading a further Account of him, may consult the History of his Life wrote by *St. Bernard*.

GELASIUS, [*Mac-Roderick*.]

[Succ. 1137. Ob. 1174.]

UPON the Resignation of *Malachy*, [in 1137,] *Gelasius*, [or *Gilla*,] the Son of *Roderick*, succeeded. [His Father was esteemed a Man of Learning, and the most considerable Poet of his Age ; from whence some Writers have taken Occasion to call this Prelate, *Antonomastically*, the Son of the Poet ; and *Gilla Mac-Leigh*, *Gilla*, the Son of the Scholar He was born in the Year 1088, and when he grew up, embraced a Monastick Life,] and became at first an Augustin Canon of the Abbey of *Derry* ; of which he was afterwards Abbat for 16 Years, [being advanced thereto in the 33d Year of his Age, A. D. 1120. The Benedictins claim both him and the Abbey, as belonging to their Order. It is not worth opening a Controversy upon the Occasion ; but it is certain the Abbey of *Derry* owed it’s Filiation to the House of *St. Peter* and *St. Paul* of *Armagh* ; which past Question was of the Augustin Congregation. During the last Year of his Government of this Abbey, he had the Misfortune to see it, and the whole City of *Derry* reduced to Ashes ; which pierced him the deeper, because he had not the Abilities to repair the Loss, before he was advanced to this high Office ; to which he was consecrated in 1137,] *Nigell* indeed, (of whom before) had by the Power of his Friends intruded again into this See ; but, as before had happened under *Malachy*, so he was again soon put by, and *Gelasius* was established. *Nigell* died two Years after, having, as it is said, expiated the Errors of his Life with Tears and Repentance.

[A. D. 1138. He took the whole Circuit of *Munster* in Visitation, and reformed what he found amiss.] On the 29th of *January* 1139, *Mæl-Bridgid O-Brolcain*, Suffragan to this Prelate, (and whom some call Bishop of *Armagh*,) a Man of great Virtues, died. [The Year following he visited *Conaught*, and was received with great Reverence, and Humanity, by King *Tirdelvac O-Connor*, and the Nobles of that Province ; from whence he returned to *Armagh* laden with Presents. He spent the greatest Part of the Year 1143 in composing the Differences, which had broke out into a civil War, between the said King *Tirdelvac*, and *Murrough O-Melagblin*, King of *Meath*, and in procuring the Liberty of the latter, who had been unawares surprized, and made Prisoner by King *Tirdelvac*. In 1145 he set strenuously about rebuilding and repairing the Cathedral of *Armagh*, and other Religious Houses adjoining to it ; and for that End, is said to^w have erected a Lime-kiln of such an enormous Size, as to extend 60 Feet in Dimension every Way. Three Years after, this Prelate, and *Malachy O-Morgair*, the Popes Legate, held a Synod in the Church of *Holm-Patrick* ; at which 15 Bishops, 200 Priests, and many

^t Lib. 2ⁱ Ch. 40.

^u Florileg. Inf. Sanct. p. 376.

^w Colg. Act. Sanct. 775.

more of the Clergy assisted. The Subject of their Conferences, besides matters of Reformation, regarded the Pall ; and they Unanimously agreed to send *Malachy*, to the Pope on that Errand ; who died the same Year on his Journey, as you may see in his Life. Archbishop *Gelasius* busied himself the remainder of the Year in restoring and establishing a firm Peace among his Neighbours : And for that End *Maurice O-Lochlain*, Prince of *Tirone*, and all the petty Princes and Nobles of *Tirone*, *Orgiell*, * and *Ulidia*, appeared at *Armagh* on his Summons ; where he put an end to their Complaints of each other ; and all the rest paid Obedience, and gave Hostages to *Maurice*. On the 24th of *November* 1150, the third and greatest Quarter of *Armagh*, called the *Trian-Mor*, was for the most Part burned down ; for the repairs of which, he made a Visitation through all his Diocese of *Armagh*, to obtain Subsidies from well disposed Persons ; and every Nobleman and Principal of a Village, contributed an Ox, and the Prince of the Country gave Twenty.]

While *Gelasius* was Archbishop, *John Paparo*, Cardinal Priest, under the Title of Cardinal of St. *Laurence* in *Damaso*, was in the Year 1152 sent Legate into *Ireland*, by Pope *Eugene* the third, and brought with him four Palls ; which in a Synod held in *March*, he distributed among four Archbishops, viz. *Armagh*, *Dublin*, *Cashell* and *Tuam*. Writers do not agree about the place where this Synod was held ; some say at the Abbey of *Mell* or *Mellifont*, others at *Kenanuse* or *Kenlis* (now contracted into *Kells*, in *Meath*.) But most indeed agree, that *Kells* was the Place [and the Time 1152. So say the Annals of *Mary's* Abbey near *Dublin*, those of *Multifernan*, and certain Manuscript Annals in my Custody ; and this is further confirmed by the Book of the Clergy of *Cluain-Ednach*, || quoted by *Keating* x and others, y which placeth this Synod in the Bissextile Year, which then was 1152 and not 1151. *Keating* indeed, from the Book aforesaid, brings the opening of this Synod down lower, viz. to 1157 : But this account is attended with such Difficulties, as cannot but overthrow it. First, the Book quoted agrees, and so do all other Authorities, that this Synod was convened by Commission from Pope *Eugene* the 3d. who began his Pontificate in 1144, and died in 1153 z : So that it is not very probable, that this Commission should Subsist for upwards of 5 Years, and no attempt be made to carry it into execution. 2dly. a Catalogue of the Bishops, who assisted at this Synod, is there produced : And among the rest, *Dungall O-Cellaic*, Bishop of *Leighlin*, who died in 1152 ; five Years before the Term allotted by *Keating* for the Celebration of this Synod. 3dly. The Bissextile or Leap Year, in which this Synod is supposed by *Keating* to be held, doth not fall in 1157 but 1156 : Certainly *Keating* must have followed a faulty Copy of this Book of *Cluain-Ednach* ; for I find it quoted by later Authors, a who Place the Date of this Synod in 1152 : Or I rather believe that the Translator of *Keating* hath erred. For in an *English* Translation of that Writer now in Manuscript in *Marsh's* Library, the Date is 1152, as it ought to be. Some say this Synod was held at *Droghedab*; ad *Monasterium Pontanense* ; possibly *Mellifont* went by this name, because it stood near *Droghedab*. But after all, as there were Matters of great Moment conducted in this Council, besides the delivery of the Palls, viz. the Extir-

* *Orgiell*, called also, *Oriel* and *Uriel*, was an ample Territory, comprehending the present Counties of *Louth*, *Monaghan*, and *Armagh*, governed by its proper King, subject nevertheless to the supreme Monarch. *Ulidia* comprehends the County of *Down*.

|| *Cluain-Ednach* was an antient Monastery in the Diocese of *Leighlin*, in the Territory of *Leix*, now a Part of the *Queen's* County. I take it to be the Place at this time called *Clonenagh*, near *Mountrath*, and is a Parish Church. *Allemande* in his Monastick History of *Ireland*, p. 38. erroneously placeth this Monastery in the County of *Meath*.

x Part 2. p. 104.
Chron. ad An. 1153.

y Colg. Act. Sanct. p. 775. Mac-Curtin, p. 278.
a Colg. Act. Sanct. p. 644. 776. Mac-Curtin, p. 271.

z Palmer.

pation of Symony and Ufury, and the Establishment of Tyths by Papal Authority, Why may we not suppose, that although it opened in 1152 at *Kells*, yet that it continued by adjournment, at Different Places untill 1157? as the Council of *Trent* continued about Eighteen Years, and was in that Time adjourned to *Bologna*, and back again to *Trent*. If this be so; certainly Cardinal *Paparo* did not preside in it all that Time. For we are told by the Book of *Cluain-Ednach*, before quoted, that he on the 24th of *March*, the same Year, immediately after the finishing the Council, began his Journey back to *Rome*.] In this Synod a certain Number of Suffragan Bishops was made Subject and allotted to each Archbishop; concerning which the curious Reader may turn to what is said in the Antiquities,^b where also the Names of the Bishops, who assisted at the said Synod, are set down. [The Annals^c of *St. Mary's Abbey*, and those at the End of *Camden*, call this Prelate, “the first Archbishop of *Armagh*, that is, the first who “used the Pall; although others before him were called Archbishops and Primate “out of Reverence to *St. Patrick*, the Apostle of *Ireland*; whose See was from “the beginning held in the greatest Honour, not only by Bishops and Priests, but “by Kings and Princes.” The same Year in which the Synod of *Kells* was held, our Primate was wounded by *O-Carroll*, King of *Ergall*. The Annals,^d which are my Authority for this, do not inform us, how, or upon what Occasion it happened; but that *O-Carroll* was deposed for it, by *Melagblin* King of *Meath*.

A. D. 1157. he held another Synod in the Abbey of *Mellifont* (which I take to be an Adjournment of that in 1152) in which *Christian O-Conarchy*, Bishop of *Lismore* and the Pope's Legate, presided: At this Synod seventeen Bishops, besides the Legate and the Primate, assisted; and it was honoured with the Presence of *Murtogh O-Loghlin*, King of *Ireland*, *O-Eochaid*, King of *Ulidia*, *Tiernan O-Ruairk*, Prince of *Bresny*, and *O-Carrol*, Prince of *Ergall*. The chief Matter of Consequence transacted in this Synod, was the Excommunication of *Dunchad O-Melagblin*, King of *Meath*, and his Deposition by the Princes; in whose Room his Brother *Dermod* was substituted. It is not clearly laid down what his Offence was; but in the Anonymous Annals, before quoted, it is said, “that the cursed *Atheist* was Excommunicated from the Church, for dishonouring “the *Comarb* (i. e. the Primate) *Jesus's Staff*, and all the Clergy.” They also with great Solemnity consecrated the Church of the Abbey of *Mellifont*; and the Princes made great Oblations to it. King *Murtogh* gave 140 Oxen or Cows, 60 Ounces of Gold, and a Town Land near *Droghedab*, called, *Finnabbuair Naningeon*. *O-Carrol* gave 60 Ounces of Gold; and *Tiernan O-Ruairk's* Wife, Daughter to *O-Melagblin*, Prince of *Meath*, as much; together with a Golden Chalice for the High Altar, and Holy Ornaments for nine other Altars, which were in the same Church.

The Year following, this indefatigable and venerable old Pastor held another Synod at *Brigh-Thaigh*, or *Brigh-Mac-Taidgbe*, in *Meath*; at which twenty five Bishops, and *Christian O-Conarchy*, Bishop of *Lismore*, the Pope's Legate, assisted. There were none of the *Conaught* Bishops at this Synod; For, as our Annals say, they were on their Road to it; but leaving *Clonmacnois*, were the next Morning set upon, and plundered: And two of their Company were murdered by a Party of the Soldiers of *Dermod O-Melagblin*, King of *Meath*. Either this Accident, or their being busied in their own Country, at a Synod held by them this Year in *Roscommon*, prevented their Appearance. However, besides the Reformation of Discipline, and Manners, they, by common Consent, erected the Abbey Church of *Derry*, into a Cathedral; and appointed *Flatkbert*

^b Chap. 16.^c Ad An. 1174.^d Anonym. Annal. ad An. 1152.

O *Brolcan*, Abbat of *Derry*, Bishop; and constituted him Supreme Moderator over all the Abbeyes of *Ireland*. *Gregory*, Archbishop of *Dublin*, dying in 1161; the Year following *Gelasius* consecrated *Laurence O-Toole* Archbishop of *Dublin*; the first Bishop or Archbishop of that See, that we read of to be consecrated in *Ireland*: For before this the Prelates of *Dublin*, as also those of *Waterford* and *Limerick*, received their Consecration from the Archbishop of *Canterbury*; and paid Canonical Obedience to him.] I must not forget to mention here, that *Gelasius* in the Year 1162 or 1163 convened a Synod of twenty six Bishops at *Cleonad*, or *Clane*, [in the Diocese of *Kildare*,] in which a Decree was made; that no Body, for the Time to come, should be admitted a publick Reader in Divinity, but such who had been Students in the University of *Armagh*, [or, as the Anonymous Annals,^e before quoted, say, such as had been fostered, or else adopted by *Armagh*; by which Words, there was room left for Incorporation, or Admission *ad eundem*, from other Universities. The Year 1165 was for the greatest Part taken up by him, in making Peace between *Murtogh Mac-Loghlin*, King of *Ireland*, *Eochaid Dunleve*, King of *Ulidia*, and *Donat O-Carrol*, Prince of *Ergal*; which was the next Year perfidiously broke by *Murtogh*; who surprized *Eochaid*, and cruelly put out his Eyes: But *Donat* revenged his Confederate's Quarrel, took the Monarch unprepared, and slew him in the Battle of *Letter-Luin*. These Tumults bore heavy on the Spirits of our Primate; who loved nothing more than Peace; and his Grief was soon after encreased by the accidental burning down of a great Part of *Armagh*.

In 1167, a great Assembly of the Clergy and Princes of *Leth-Cuin*, or the North Parts of *Ireland*, was convened at *Athboy*, by *Roderick O-Connor*, King of *Conaught*, and Monarch of *Ireland*; at which *Gelasius*, Archbishop of *Armagh*; *Laurence O-Toole*, Archbishop of *Dublin*; *Cadla O-Dubhai*, Archbishop of *Tuam*, and many other Bishops and Princes assisted: Wherein they made many Laws, both for the publick Peace, and the Discipline and Government of the Church.

A. D. 1170, a Synod was held at *Armagh*, by this Prelate and the *Irish* Clergy. The Subject of their Consultations was to inquire into the Cause of the arrival of Strangers into their Country, to invade it; and they concluded, that it was the Sins of the People that subjected them to Divine Vengeance, and especially their Practice in buying *English* Children from Merchants and Pirates, and making them Slaves. Upon this Resolution, they, by publick Consent, made a Decree, that all the *English*, that were in Servitude, should have their Liberty. *Cambrensis*^f, who gives this Account, adds; that the *English*, by a common Vice of their Country, had a Custom to sell their Children and Kinsfolks into *Ireland*, although they were neither in Want nor extreme Poverty.

A. D. 1172, *Gelasius*, in the 85th Year of his Age, made his fourth and last Visitation round all *Conaught*; which he continued through *Ulster*, until he came to *Armagh*; where he spent the residue of his Life, in a due Preparation for the next. It was probably his employment in this Visitation, that hindered his waiting on King *Henry* the 2d. in the Council of *Cashell*, held this Year; although “*Cambrensis*^g imputes his Absence to his old Age, and Infirmities; yet he afterwards
“ came to *Dublin* in the Depth of Winter, and submitted to the King, as to his Supreme. He had a white Cow drove before him through all his Journey; and
“ wherever he went; on the Milk of which alone he lived; and in the Opinion
“ on of the Vulgar he was reckoned a Saint.”] He lived near two Years after this,

^e Anonym. Annal. ad An. 1162. ^f Hib. expugn. lib. 11. ch. 18. ^g ibid. ch. 34.

At length worn out with Age and Labours, he died on the 27th of March, 1174, in the 87th Year of his Age, [having governed the Abbey of *Derry* 16 Years, and the See of *Armagh* 38. The Annals of *Inisfall*, place his Death in 1173; but they often Anticipate the Christian *Æra* one Year. He bears a large Character among our *Irish* Writers, for Capacity, Wisdom, Learning, Humanity and Hospitality.] The Reader may find a fuller Account of him in *Colgan*,^h who hath written his Life at Large; from whence I have taken most of the Particulars which are here related of him.

CORNELIUS [*Mac-Concaledede.*]

[Succ. 1174. Ob. 1175.]

CORNELIUS, or *Concobar Mac-Concaledede*, Abbat of the Convent of St. Peter and St. Paul at *Armagh*, succeeded *Gelasius*. [But the Annals of St. Mary's Abbey near *Dublin*, and those at the End of *Camden*, take no Notice of him, and make *Gilbert O-Caran*, the next Successor; which was probably occasioned by the shortness of the Time *Cornelius* sat; and his Absence most Part of it at *Rome*, in procuring the Pall.] He died at *Rome* in 1175 or 1176.

GILBERT [*O-CARAN.*]

[Succ. 1175. Ob. 1180.]

GILBERT (or *Gilcomge*) *O-Caran*, sometime Bishop of *Raphoe*, succeeded; and died in 1180. A short Time before his Death, viz. in 1179, the Cathedral, together with the Abbey of St. Peter and St. Paul, two Nunneries, and a great Part of *Armagh*, were consumed by Fire. He gave to St. Mary's Abbey, near *Dublin*, the Town of *Ballybagball*, in the County of *Dublin*, called so, a *Baculo Sancti Patricii*, from St. Patrick's Staffe. [See more of him among the Bishops of *Raphoe*.]

MÆLISA O-CARROL.

[Succ. 1184. Ob. eod. An.]

[**THOMAS** *O-Connor* (of whom hereafter) succeeded, but resigned, and] *Mæliſa O-Carrol*, Bishop of *Clogher*, was elected Archbishop of *Armagh*; and died on his Journey towards *Rome*, in 1184. Among other Things, he is said to have given to the Abbey of *Clogher*, a Chesible, or Priests upper Vestment, and a Mitre. [*Peter Talbot*,ⁱ Titular Archbishop of *Dublin*, mentions a great Contest between *John Comyn*, Archbishop of *Dublin*, and this Prelate, concerning the Primatial Right. But this is not the only Error of that Writer. For Archbishop *Comyn* did not come over to *Ireland*, untill September, 1184; when this Primate was on his Journey towards *Rome*, to Sollicit the Pope's Confirmation; from whence he never returned.]

AMLAVE [*O-Murid.*]

[Succ. 1184. Ob. 1185.]

AMLAVE *O-Murid*, succeeded, and died in 1185, [after a very short Enjoyment of his Dignity, at *Dun-Crutney*, or *Duncruthen**: From whence he was with great Solemnity conveyed to *Derry*; and buried there at the Foot of

^h Act. Sanct. p. 772.

ⁱ Primatus Dubl. p. 11.

^k Annal Anonym. ad An. 1185.

* See for this Place the Life of St. Patrick, § 26.

Bishop O-Coffey, on the side of the Church. Our Annals give him the Character of a shining Light, illuminating both Clergy and People.] I find nothing more said of him.

THOMAS O-CONNOR.

[Succ. 1185. Ob. 1201.]

AFTER the Death of Gilbert [O-Caran] Thomas or Tomultach O-Connor succeeded to this See [in 1181, and the same Year held a Visitation in *Tirone*.] The Author of the Annals of St. Mary's-Abbey near Dublin, calls him "a noble and a worthy Man." He scarce spent four Years in the See, when he grew weary of it, and (probably to avoid the Tumults of War) voluntarily resigned it to Maelisa O-Carrol, Bishop of Clogher, of whom before. But after the Death of Maelisa in 1184; and of his Successor, Amlave, the Year following, he re-entered on the See, which he governed for 16 Years after. [In his time, viz. in 1189, the famous John Courcy, in his northern Ravages, spoiled the Town of *Armagh*; it having been burned the same Year from *Cross-Bridgid* to *Bridgid's Chapel*.] Our Prelate died in 1201, [though some say 1200^k] and was honourably interred in the Abbey of *Mellifont*, [He was a man of a religious Life, and great Learning: At his Instance *Joceline* undertook to write the Life of St. Patrick, as he informs us in his Preface to that Work. I cannot forbear remarking a gross Error of *Colgan*,^l who makes this Archbishop the same with Thomas or Tomultach O-Connor, who was advanced from *Elphin*, to the Archbishoprick of *Tuam*, in 1259, and died 20 Years after.]

EUGENE [Mac-Gillivider.]

[Succ. 1206. Ob. 1216.]

UPON the Death of Thomas O-Connor, a Dispute arose concerning the Election of a new Archbishop, between Simon Rochfort, Bishop of Meath; Ralph le Petit (or Little) Archdeacon of Meath; and Humphrey Tickbull; each of them pretending to be the Person upon whom the Election fell. King John conferred the Archbishoprick upon Tickbull, on the 4th of May, 1202. But Eugene-Mac Gillivider was declared Archbishop by the Pope; at which the King was so enraged, that on the 22d of May, 1203, ^m he sent his Mandatory Letters to all the Suffragan Bishops of that Province, forbidding them to acknowledge Eugene for their Metropolitan. [He also sent Duplicates ⁿ of the said Letters to all his faithful Subjects within the Province of *Armagh*, with the like Commands. This was the first Archbishop of *Armagh*, who appears to have been advanced by the Pope's Provision. Nor is it clear in History, that the King's of Ireland interfered in the Promotion of Bishops before the Arrival of the English; yet nevertheless there is just Cause to think they did; and the Instance of St. Albe, first Bishop of *Emly*, seems to confirm it; of which see his Life. The first three Successors of St. Patrick, were appointed by himself, and every one submitted, in Reverence to his Character and Authority. We are not told how their Successors came in, whether by Election of the Clergy alone; or of the Clergy and People; or by Nomination from the Prince; or whether it was necessary that all these Interests should be consulted. It seems to me, from the following Passage in St. Bernard,^o that the King's of the Province had a great Hand in these Promotions: For he tells us, "that for fifteen Successions, the Archbishoprick was enjoyed by hereditary

^k Annal. Anon.

ⁿ Ibid.

^l Act Sanct. p. 7. Note 6.

^o Vit. Malach.

^m Pryns. Pap. Usurp. v. 2. p. 240.

“ Right ; and that none were suffered to be put in Election, but such as were of one particular Tribe or Family,” It is plain then, that the Form of an Election was observed ; but the Power of the Prince directed the Success ; and what *St. Bernard* calls, an hereditary right, must not be understood so in the strict Sense ; as signifying, a Succession by descent. For the Passage means no more than this ; that they proceeded in the Way of Election, but the Candidates were taken out of that one Family. *Celsus*, although one of those hereditary Bishops, yet was so sensible of the Evils from this manner of electing, that he endeavoured to correct the Abuse, and to assume that Authority, of which *St. Patrick* had prescribed the Example. He sent *Malachy* his Staffe, as a Token, that he had appointed him his Successor: But *Maurice* obtained the See, under Colour of his Family Claim. As to the Papal Right of filling vacant Sees ; the introduction of the Pall, A. D. 1152, seems to have given the first Pretence to the *Pope* to interfere in this Particular ; and the blind Obedience of the People in that dark Age, gave Strength to the Usurpation : Probably the Compliment of the Pall was designed for this End. I do not remember one Instance among our Bishops, where the *Pope* pretended to a Right of Confirming them, when elected, untill after this mischievous Present. But from that Time, History affords many melancholy Instances of Contests between the King and the *Pope*, concerning this Badge of Sovereignty. *Luke Nettervill*, next Successor to *Eugene*, the present Archbishop, seems to me to be the first, who had a regular and canonical Election ; yet the ingredient of the *Conge d’Eslier*, or the King’s Licence to proceed to an Election, was wanting ; which by the Law of *England*, (now received in *Ireland*) was necessary to compleat the Title. Whatever Power the *Pope* encroached upon this Occasion, was only in Relation to the Spiritualties, being such profits, as the Bishop received as Bishop, and not as a Baron of Parliament ; such as Visitation, Ordination and Institution Duties, and the like. The Temporalties, or lay Revenues, which the Bishop enjoyed, as Baron of Parliament, still remained intire to the Crown, and the Provisional Bishop had but little to live on, untill he obtained Restitution to the Temporalties by the King’s Concurrence. So that to make a compleat Bishop, there were hence-forward three Interests to be consulted ; the King’s, the Electors, and the *Pope*’s ; which could not but Occasion many Contests and Disorders. It is true the *Pope* endeavoured to wrench the Grant of the Temporalties out of the Hands of the Crown. *Gregory* the 8th conferred the See of *Worcester* on *William de Gainborough*, and committed to him the Administration both of the Spiritualties and Temporalties of that See : But the King obliged him to renounce this Clause. Hence it became the constant Practice, at the Time Bishops received their Temporalties from the King, for them to renounce, by a solemn Writing, all Right to the same by Virtue of any Papal Provision ; and to acknowledge them as held only by the King’s Bounty: And thus things continued untill the Reformation. Yet oftentimes we may observe the *Pope*’s Encroachments on the Crown, either when they met with a weak Prince, or one involved in Difficulties with his Neighbours ; or Subjects. Thus *Pope Alexander* the 4th ^P A. D. 1258, sent an insolent Command to King *Henry* the 3d, then at War with his Barons, to restore *Abraham O’Conellan* to the Temporalties of this See ; which the necessitous King complied with. One may see the mischief of these Rights clashing with one another, in the Instance now before us of *Eugene Mac-Gillivider*, and the other Candidates: For neither the Bishop that was nominated by the *Pope* ; nor he that was appointed by the King,

could enjoy his Promotion in Quietness: And it was five Years before the See was thoroughly settled. We find in the Anonymous Annals under the Year 1206, “ that the Comorb of *Patrick*, (called there *Eghdon Mac-Gilluys*) went to the “ King of *England*’s House for the good of the Churches of *Ireland*, and to complain of the *Galls* (that is the *English*) of *Ireland*.” But his Errand was to sue for the King’s Favour, which he obtained about that time; though I think this Recovery of the King’s Favour ought to be placed in 1207. For it appears among the Tower Records,^q although the Archbishop’s Name is not mentioned, “ that two Friars of *Mellifont*, *Benedict* and *Gerald*, came to the King, and offered “ him 300 Marks of Silver, and 3 Marks of Gold, in behalf of the Archbishop, “ for Restitution of the Lands and Liberties belonging to the See:” And then, we find the King’s Anger was appeased, and he soon sent a Writ to the Justice to do what was fitting in it. It is time to return.]

About the End of the Year 1203, *Tickbull* [who was the King’s Bishop] died, but I cannot be positive, whether before he had assumed the Mitre. After him the King approved the Election of *Ralph*, Archdeacon of *Meath*; But neither did he obtain the Primacy. For *Eugene* at last recovered the King’s Favour [as I said before] and governed the See of *Armagh*, untill the Year 1216, [or 1215, as the Anonymous Annals, before mentioned, say,] when he died at *Rome*, having assisted at the General Council of *Lateran*, held there. The Author of the Annals of *St. Mary’s* Abbey near *Dublin*, gives him the Character “ of a Man of Singular Honesty, and “ an Exemplary Life.” [I have been the more full and particular on these Elections and Provisions; because it will serve as a Key to open many things hereafter mentioned.]

LUKE NETTERVILL.

[Succ. 1220. Ob. 1227.]

LUKE *Nettervill*, Archdeacon of *Armagh*, being elected Primate by the Chapter of that See, in the Year 1217, went to *England*, and carried over with him the Instrument of the Chapter’s election. But the King refused to confirm him; because the Election was made without his Licence. [For the constant Course of Elections to Archbishopricks and Bishopricks in *England*, and in *Ireland*, after the Introduction of the *English* Laws, was; that upon a Vacancy, the Chapter first sued to the King for a *Conge d’Eslire*, that is, a Licence to go to Election; and after an Election made, they certified the same to the King, and obtained his Royal Assent; who after that Notification, issued a Writ of Restitution to the Temporalities, which he always held in his Hands, untill the See was settled. If any Chapter proceeded to an Election without the King’s previous Licence, (as often they presumed to do) the King nulled the same, and commanded them to proceed to a new Election, upon Licence first obtained; unless he was graciously pleased to pardon the Contempt, in regard to the Electors Poverty, or out of Affection to the Person elected; but he always added a Clause to the Grant of this Favour; that it should not be drawn into a Precedent, to the Prejudice of the Crown; and obliged both the Electors, and Elected, to give Security to that Purpose. Sometimes he proceeded judicially, and imposed a heavy Fine on them for their Contempt; as in the Case^r of the Prior and Convent of *Christ Church*, and the Dean and Chapter of *St. Patrick’s, Dublin*, 33 Ed. 1. of which the Reader will find an Account under *Richard de Ferings*, Archbishop of *Dublin*. The Pope often interfered in the Matter; and when he found an Election to a Church litigated, would place Pastors

^q Rat. 8. John. Mem. 3. Dorf. test. 30th Aug.

^r Reily’s placit. parliam. p. 296.

in it, out of the Plenitude of his Power (as he termed it) without any Election, and often disapprove of, and set aside Canonical Elections, to place his own Dependents in Sees, in Opposition to, and Despight of the King's Prerogative: But these *Conge d'Esliers* at last came to be considered as leaving only a Shadow of a Right in the Electors; while the King nominated in the Licence the Person to be elected; and therefore by Act of Parliament^f the *Conge d'Eslier* was taken away in Ireland, and Bishopricks made grantable by Letters Patent, without Election. But to Return to *Nettervill*.]

At last the King granted a Licence to the Chapter to go to Election, and he was re-elected and obtained the King's Approbation, and the Pope's Confirmation, by the investiture of the Pall; and was consecrated by *Stephen Langton*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*. While these things were in Agitation, three Years passed over; so that he did not Return to *Ireland*, untill the 14th of *October*, 1220; [where he landed at *Holm Patrick*.] He died on the 17th of *April* 1227, and, according to his Request, was buried in the Abbey of *Mellifont*. He founded a Monastery for *Dominicans*, or Friars of the Preaching Order, at *Droghedab*, [Anno 1224.]

D O N A T O-F I D A B R A

[Succ. 1227. Ob. 1237.]

DO N A T O-Fidabra, Bishop of *Clogher*, was the same Year translated to this See, and obtained the Royal Assent on the 20th of *September*: [Yet on the 3d^t of *July* before, Pope *Gregory* the 9th had issued his Bull, in behalf of one *Nicholas*, Canon of *Armagh*, whom he takes Notice to have been Canonically, and Unanimously elected by the Chapter, confirmed by the Pope, and consecrated by the Bishop of *Tusculum*; and praying the King to restore him to the Temporalities. But before he could appear to present his Bull, *Donat* was in full possession, and it was not thought proper to displace him. *Donat*, being thus possessed, held a Synod some Time after at *Droghedab*, on the Subject of settling certain Stipends on the Vicars of his Province.] He died in *England*, on his return from *Rome*, in *October*, 1237. [Although the Annals of the Priory of all Saints erroneously place his Death in 1235.] While he was Bishop of *Clogher* he built an Episcopal Palace there, near *St. Mary's* Abbey.

A L B E R T of C O L O G N.

[Succ. 1240. Resign. 1247.]

TH E See was kept vacant three Years, after the Death of Archbishop *Donat*; King *Henry* the third, in the mean Time using all his Endeavours to advance *Robert Archer*, a *Dominican*, to it. At last *Albert* of *Cologne*, whom *Matthew Paris*, in a Mistake calls *Andelm*, was on the 30th of *September* 1240, consecrated at *Westminster*, by *Walter de Cantilupe*, Bishop of *Worcester*, in the Presence of the King, *Otho* the Pope's Legate, and many Bishops, [and came to *Ireland* the Year following.^u *Luke Wading*^w makes him a *Franciscan* Frier, a Scholar of *Bremen*, and elect Bishop of that See, and adds, that four Years after his Advancement to the Primacy, he assisted at the Council of *Lyons*, and subscribed there before all the Bishops of *France*, *Italy* and *Spain*; the manner of his Subscription was, *Albertus Armachanus*. In 1241, he consecrated the Conventual Church of the

^f Irish Stat 2. Eliz. ch 4.
ad An. 1241.

^t Rym. Tom. 1. p. 305.

^u Annales Mon. B. M.

^w Annales Minor, Tom. 1. p. 605; A. D. 1241. No. 28.

Franciscans at *Athlone* ; although others place this a Year later. He was a high spirited Prelate, and fond of advancing the Pope's usurped Power, which brought him under the King's Displeasure. There was a long suit carryed on in the Spiritual Court, between the Prior of *Lanthony* and him, concerning Pleas of Advowson and Patronage, which only belonged to the Temporal Courts of the King ; and an Appeal hereon was carried out of the Realm, before Delegates of the Pope. The King thereupon issued a Writ^x of Prohibition against him, forbidding him at his Peril to proceed further therein, under pain of Seizing his Temporalities. He also issued an Appeal, y in Nature of a Prohibition, to the Pope's Delegates in Foreign Parts, not to proceed in the said Cause ; suggesting, that he enjoyed that Priviledge, time immemorial, by the Special Indulgence of the Pope. I believe this composed the Archbishop : For I find no further proceedings in it.] He made an Exchange with *Hugh de Lacy*, Earl of *Ulster*, of the Lands of *Coulrath*, in *Toscard*, (which the Earl had by Force possessed himself of,) for the Lands of *Machirgallin*, and the Mannor of *Nobbir*, as appears in the publick Records; [yet Nevertheless the Earl reserved a Yearly Acknowledgement of a pound of Wax.] He sat in this See about Seven Years, which he resigned in 1247, and died beyond Seas. [In his Time an Attempt was made to unite the See of *Clogher* to *Armagh*, on Account of the Poverty of both ; which failed of Success, as you will find under the Life of *Neemiah O-Brogan*, Bishop of *Clogher*.]

R E I N E R.

[Succ. 1247. Ob. 1256.]

THE same Year, *Reiner*, (by some called, *Reginald*, a *Dominican* Frier, being consecrated at *Rome*, succeeded, and came first to *Armagh*, in the Month of *June*. [It seems the King having had Intelligence, z that the Pope designed to dispose of this Archbishoprick by Provision, was resolved to be beforehand with him ; and therefore issued a Commission to the Lords Justices of *Ireland*, Authorizing them to Grant his Licence (without any Application to him in *England*) to the Dean and Chapter to elect a Primate, and at the same Time to give his Consent to such Election ; but directed the Justices to take Caution from the Dean and Chapter, by their Letters patent, that such a proceeding should not turn to the Prejudice of his Prerogative at any other Time. Accordingly we see here the Resignation of *Albert*, the Election of *Reiner*, his Journey to *Rome*, and Consecration there, and his Return to *Armagh*, all by the Month of *June* 1247. The King gave him a Licence for five Months, a dated 11 *June* 1253, to repair to *Rome*, in order to settle some Affairs relating to his Church, and to be freed from all Suits from the Day of the Date untill Saint *Martins* following. It appears, that he never returned to *Ireland* ; And his long stay at *Rome* raised the King's Jealousy, as if he were doing something prejudicial to the Royal Prerogative ; from which Suspicion the Pope endeavoured to clear him : For he wrote to the King, on the twelfth of *January* 1255, b excusing *Reiner*, and declaring his Innocence. The Annals of *St. Mary's-Abbey*, and those of *Multifernan*, place this Prelate's Death in 1258 : But both are in an Error ; for it is manifest from the publick Records, that his Successor obtained the Royal Assent in 1257.]

Archbishop *Reiner* died at *Rome* in 1256 ; and the Executors of his last Will and Testament, were *Patrick Scanlain*, Bishop of *Raphoe*, *Milo* of *Dunstable*,

x Rot. Claus. 28. Hen. 3. Memb. 7. dorso.

y Ibid. Mem. 4. dorso.

z Claus. 30.

H. 3. Memb. 2. dorso.

a Pat. 37 Hen. 3. Memb. 9. intus.

b Wilk. Counc. Tom. 1.

p. 710. Rymer, Tom. 1. p. 538.

Bishop of *Ardagh*, and *Bertran*, Archdeacon of *Armagh*. I have not been able to discover, whether this Prelate was of the *English* Nation, or not ; but I am of Opinion he was a Foreigner. *Matthew Paris*, in his *Historia Major*, saith, that a certain Archbishop of *Armagh*, who had been for a Time Dean of *St. Pauls*, died at *London* in *April* 1258. But he is evidently mistaken in the Name of the See : For the Archbishop, who then died there, was *Walter de Salern*, Archbishop of *Tuam* ; who had indeed been for sometime Dean of *St. Pauls, London* ; as appears in the *Annals of Loughkee*, and in the Records of the Tower of *London*. This *Reiner* disunited the County of *Louth* from the Diocese of *Clogher*, and annexed it to the See of *Armagh* ; of which the Reader may find a fuller Account among the Bishops of *Clogher*.

ABRAHAM O-CONNELLAN.

[Succ. 1257. Ob. 1260.]

ABRAM O-Connellan, called in the publick Records, “ *Master Abraham*, *Arch-Presbiter of the Church of Armagh*, [and Chaplain to the “ *Cardinal of St. Sabina*,”] was elected Successor, and obtained the Royal Assent on the 18th of *October* 1257. [But he was not content with his Titles to the Bishoprick by Election, and the Royal Assent ; and therefore applied to the Pope for his Provision ; which his Holiness granted, through the Plenitude of his Power. The Account of which Proceeding occasioned the King to withhold his Writ of Restitution to the Temporalities, notwithstanding the Pope’s Bull to the King in his Favour. But it seems that he got Possession of them after some Time, by Means of a ^d Bull from the Pope, wherein he had the Assurance, in express Terms, to Command the King to restore the Archbishop to his Temporalities ; to which Order the King tamely submitted. We are told in the publick Records,^e that the King, at the Pope’s special Request, ordered the Lord Justice and Escheator of *Ireland*, to restore the Temporalities to the Archbishop before he had done his Fealty ; but that they should sequester the Profits till he appeared in Person to do it. After which] he went to *Rome*, where he was also confirmed by the Pope, and invested with the Pall. He returned to his own Country, and was received with great Solemnity at *Armagh*, in *June* 1258. But he sat only a short time ; for he died on *St. Thomas’s Day*, *December* the 21st 1260 ; [the *Annals of Multifernan* and those of *Loughkee* say, 1259.]

PATRICK O-SCANLAIN.

[Succ. 1261. Ob. 1270.]

ON the 27th of *February* after Archbishop Conellan’s Death, the King granted a Licence to the Chapter of *Armagh* to proceed to the Election of a Successor, who unanimously chose *Patrick O-Scanlain*, a *Dominican* Frier, and Bishop of *Raphoe*. This Election was confirmed by the King, and earnestly recommended by Letters to the Pope, and was approved of by the Bull of *Urban* the 4th, Dated the 5th of *November* 1261. The Year following he convened a Provincial Synod at *Drogheda* ; part of the Constitutions whereof are yet to be found in the Register^f of *Octavian de Palatio*, Archbishop of *Armagh*. [There assisted at this Synod not only all the Suffragans of the Province of *Armagh*, but

^c Rym. Tom. 1. p. 648.
^d 3. intus.

^d Wilk. Counc. Tom. 1. p. 370.

^e Pat. 42 H. 3. Mem.

^f Fol. 282. a.

also some of those of the Province of *Tuam*, as subject to *Armagh* by Primatial Right, (of which the Reader may See an Account under *Artrigius* before ;) and not only these Prelates, but also the Lord Justice, and several of the principal Men of the Kingdom, graced this assembly. What is found in the Register of *Ostavian* concerning this Synod, would give one Room to Judge, that it was principally called to establish the Authority of the Archbishop of *Armagh* over the other Provinces. For the Privileges of that Church concerning the Primatial Right, were now solemnly published; and the great Disputes which had arose, between the Primate, and the Bishops and Clergy of *Meath*, were appeased, after many Appeals, and great Expences had, and suffered by the Bishops of *Meath* at the Court of *Rome*; the said Bishops having claimed an exemption from the Visitations of the Primate; as may be seen under *Hugh de Tachmon*, Bishop of *Meath*. The Agreement now made between them, was upon this Foot.—

“ That it should be Lawful for the Archbishop of *Armagh*, and his Successors, without any Cause of Offence, to visit the Bishop and Clergy of *Meath* and their Successors.” In pursuance of this Agreement, *Milo Sweetman*,^g Archbishop of *Armagh*, A. D. 1374, visited the Diocese of *Meath*; by his Metropolitcal Right; and then confirmed to *St. Mary's Abbey* in *Dublin*, all the Churches and Livings, which belonged to the said Abbey in that Diocese; as his Predecessors had done before him. But there yet remained a Scruple, whether the Primate could visit the Diocese of *Meath*, otherwise than in Person. To remove which, the Bishop and Clergy of *Meath*, in a Convocation held in the Year 1429, granted to Archbishop *Swain*,^h that he might visit them by his Commissaries, without any Contradiction; the Instrument of which Grant, is to be seen in *Swain's Register*.ⁱ It appears that Pope *Urban* the IVth, by a Bull, dated *November* 1263, confirmed the Dignity of the Primacy of all *Ireland* to this Prelate, in these Words.—*Primatiam vero, &c.* “ Following the Example of Pope *Celestin*, our Predecessor, We, by our Apostolick Authority, Confirm to you and your Successors, the Primacy of all *Ireland*, which Title it is well known your Predecessors have held firm and unshaken to this Time; decreeing, that all the Archbishops and Bishops of *Ireland*, and other Prelates, thereof, shall at all Times pay to you, and your Successors, all Obedience and Reverence, as to their Primate.”] He repaired and much beautified the Cathedral of *St. Patrick* at *Armagh*, and founded a *Franciscan* Monastery in that City, [in 1263, or 1264. *Allemande* observes, that it was not usual to find a *Dominican* to be the Founder of a House of *Franciscans*; and further of this Bishop, ^k that in all appearance he was not satisfied with his Order, and was willing to revenge himself on it, by this Contempt of it; or else he thought by these prudent Means to renew and establish that Harmony and Friendship, which once subsisted between the Founders of these Orders; and that has never been since between the two Orders; which is another and more rational Conjecture of the same Writer.] He died on the sixteenth of *March* 1270, at *St. Leonard's Abbey*, at *Dundalk*, [a House of *Crouched Friars*, of the Order of *St. Augustin*,] and was buried in the *Dominican* Convent at *Drogheda*.

^g Annal. Mon. B. M. ad An. 1374.
487. ^k Hist. Monast. p. 277.

^h Vid. Regist. Swain.

ⁱ Tom. 2. p.

NICHOLAS MAC-MOLISSA.

[Succ. 1272. Ob. 1303.]

NICHOLAS Mac-Molissa, who succeeded, was consecrated in 1272, and having sat in this See about thirty one Years, died at length, on the 10th of May 1303. [There are many Particulars related concerning this Active Prelate, which ought not to be passed over. He was an inveterate Enemy to such *Englishmen*, as were preferred to Bishopricks in this Kingdom; and laid them under all the Difficulties in his Power. There is an Instance of this in *Thomas St. Leger*, Bishop of *Meath*; who, although advanced to this See in 1282, could not obtain Confirmation from his Metropolitan, untill 1287. There is a Letter¹ of this Bishop extant to the Bishop of *Bath and Wells*, then Lord Chancellor of *England*, on this Subject, “desiring him to procure the King’s Letter to the Pope “to confirm his Election, since the Archbishop, to whom it belonged, was then “disabled to do it, being under a Sentence of Excommunication from the Pope’s “Delegates. That he had appealed from the said Archbishop to the Pope, on “account of the many Injuries and Grievances, which he and his Clergy suffered “from him; and therefore prayed the Chancellor to procure the King’s Letters, “and to write himself to the Cardinal of *St. Laurence* in *Lucinia*, and other Friends “in *Rome*, on his and his Clergy’s behalf.” The Bishop took a Journey to *Rome* upon this Occasion, to prosecute his Appeal. The Archbishop took Advantage of his Absence, and endeavoured to have his Temporalties seized, and granted to the Brother of the Lord Justice, who had passed into *England*, to solicit the King’s Favour to obtain Possession of the Temporalties. The Clergy of *Meath* were not idle in their Bishop’s Absence. They petitioned^m the King, setting forth the whole Matter; and that the Archbishop, during the Process before the Delegates, had incurred the Sentence of the greater Excommunication; that their Bishop elect had, in due Time, demanded to be confirmed by the Archbishop before the Sentence of Excommunication had issued; which being refused, occasioned the Bishop to appeal to *Rome*, as they had done also for their own Rights. That the Archbishop persevering under the Excommunication, had recourse to the Power of the Lord Justice for Protection, and had promoted his Brother to the See of *Meath*, in contempt, both of the Pope and the King; for which Reasons, they prayed the King, to retain the Temporalties in his Hands, untill the Matter was determined in the Court of *Rome*; and to inhibit the Justice from oppressing and molesting them; dated the first of *January* 1282. But notwithstanding this representation, it was five Years before the Bishop of *Meath* could obtain Consecration, and a quiet Settlement in his See. The next attempt our Primate made, was on the King himself. For the See of *Dromore* being vacant in 1285, he seized the Temporalties of it, in derogation of the King’s Prerogative; for which he was prosecuted in the *King’s-Bench* in *Ireland*. and amerced twenty Marks. But the King issued a Writⁿ to the Barons of the *Exchequer*, on the fourth of *October* following, letting them know, that he had pardoned him ten of the said Marks, on condition that he payed the Remainder. About five Years after he was a great Benefactor to his Church; having purchased seventeen Plow-lands in *Dromiskin*, from *Roger de Thornton*, and *Isabel* his Wife, and *Ralf Burgeys*, for him and his Successors; although without a Mort-

¹ Bundel. literar. de privat. Sigil. in Tur. Lond. Anno 10 Edw. 1.
ⁿ Claus. 13 Edw. 1. Memb. 2.

^m Ibid. 10. Edw. 12

main Licence. He also purchased the Advowsons of the Churches of *Bernemedé*, *Dumbenny*, and *Kilkerby*, to him and his Successors, from *Alice de Napton*; both which the King pardoned, ° and confirmed; on the fifteenth of *June* 1290.

The Year following he promoted a very extraordinary Association^p among the Bishops and Clergy; at the Head of which he appeared. He brought in the three other Archbishops, all their Suffragans, all the Deans and Chapters, and the several other Degrees and Orders of Clergy into his Scheme; and they unanimously engaged to promote and stand by their Confederacy, not only under their Hands and Seals, but they added to it the Sanction of an Oath.

1st, They swore, that if they, or any of them, their Churches, Rights, Jurisdictions, Liberties or Customs, should by any Lay-Power or Jurisdiction *whatsoever*, be impeded, resisted, or grieved; that they would at their common Expence, in Proportion to their respective Incomes, support, maintain and defend each other in all Courts, and before all Judges either Ecclesiastical or Secular.

2dly, If any of their Messengers, Proctors, or the Executors of their Orders, should suffer any Loss or Damage in the Execution of their Business, by any Lay-Power or Jurisdiction; that in such case they would amply, and without Delay, make up to them all such Losses and Damages, out of their own Fortunes, according to a ratable Proportion of their Revenues.

3dly, If any Ordinary should pronounce Sentence of Excommunication against a Delinquent; that all the other Bishops should promulge, and with Effect prosecute such Sentence in their respective Dioceses: So that if a Person excommunicated in one Place should fly to another; the Place he continued in should be put under an Interdict: As also wherever he had his Habitation, or the greater Part of his Fortune: Provided, Notice thereof be given in Writing by the Bishop, publishing such Sentence.

4thly, If any of the Archbishops should prove cool, or negligent in the Execution of the said Agreement; then they bound themselves, by Virtue of the Oath they had taken, in five hundred Marks to the Pope, and as many to their Brethren who should observe it; and each Bishop under the like Circumstances, in two hundred Pounds to the Pope, and as much to their Brethren, who should keep up to the Terms prescribed.

And, lastly, they agreed, that if any Archbishop, Bishop, &c. absent at the Time of the Agreement, should, upon Request, refuse to comply with the Terms stipulated; then they engaged and promised to complain of him to the Pope, and to prosecute such Complaint with Effect, at their common Charges; and not only so, but that they would not afford him any Aid, Counsel or Assistance, in any other Affairs relating to him or his Church. This Agreement was executed at the Convent of *Dominicans*, at *Trim*, on the Sunday after *St. Matthew's Day* 1291. There is no need of a Comment on it. Ten Years after, this Prelate was amerced 40 l. by the Justices of the *Common-Pleas*; but for what Cause, I have not been able to discover: However, an *Exchequer* Proceſſe issued against him for it, and he applied to the King for Relief; who issued a Writ^q on the 28th of *June* 1301, to the Barons of the *Exchequer*, to moderate the Fine; and they reduced it to five Marks, which he paid: And yet the Proceſſe continued against him for the Residue; which obliged him to sue out a second Writ, and he then obtained a *Quietus*. *Pryn*^r hath misplaced this Writ, and recites it to be granted

° Pat. 18 Edw. 1. Mem. 24. p Regist. Swain. Tom. 2. p. 203. q Claus. 29. Edw. 1. Memb. 7. r Pryn's Pap. Usurp. Tom. 3. p. 10.

at the Petition of J. Archbishop of *Armagh*, who was not advanced to this See untill some Years after.] He was a Man in great Reputation for his Eloquence and Wisdom ; and besides Books, rich ecclesiastical Vestments, and other things, which he gave to his Church of *Armagh*, he also [in 1283,] endowed it with an annual Pension of twenty Marks, payable out of his Mannor of *Termon-Feichan*, to be laid out on the Fabrick of that Church. [But, as the publick Records^f inform us, this Grant was only to continue for twenty Years ; and they call it the Mannor of *Termonfetlym*, which Grant the King confirmed. He also gave to the same use, a Tenement in the said Town of *Termon-Feichan*.] He appropriated the Mannor of *Dromiskin* to his See, [which he had purchased, as is before related.]

J O H N T A A F.

[Succ. 1305. Ob. 1306.]

ONE *Michael*, a *Franciscan* Frier, and Reader of that Order at *Armagh*, was elected by the Dean and Chapter, to succeed *Nicholas* ; and obtained the Royal Assent, on the eighth of *October* 1303, [which Assent was certified to the Pope for his Confirmation on the Twentieth^t of the same Month.] Yet he is not enumerated among the Archbishops of *Armagh*, in regard he never was consecrated. After the Death of Archbishop *Mac-Molissa*, the See of *Armagh* continued Void for near three Years ; And then *John Taaf*, by a Provision from the Pope, was consecrated. He died at *Rome*, in the Year 1306, and after taking the Mitre, never saw his See.

W A L T E R de J O R S E.

[Succ. 1306. Resign. 1311.]

WALTER de *Jorse*, [by some called *Joyce*^u] a *Dominican* Frier, and Brother to *Thomas Jorse*, Cardinal of *St. Sabina*, was consecrated by *Nicholas*, Cardinal of *Ostium*, as appears by a Bull of Pope *Clement*^w the Fifth, dated the Fifth of *August*, in the second Year of his Pontificate, which is extant among the Records of the Tower of *London*. [But this Provisional Bull contained some Clauses derogatory to the Crown ; and therefore the King refused to give him Restitution of the Temporalties, untill he had renounced those prejudicial Clauses ; particularly the Pope's Claim to dispose of a vacant See, when the^x late Bishop dies at his Court : And he entred into a Recognizance to pay 1000 l. for his offence : It was upwards of Four Years after, and just before his Resignation, that he was restored to the quiet Possession^y of the Profits of his See. He died before the Recognizance was levied ; and in the Fifteenth of *Edward* the Third, the Treasurer and Barons of the *Exchequer* issued Proccesse to Levy the same on the Temporalties of *David O-Hiraghty*, who was his Third Successor. *David*, being neither Heir, nor Executor to the deceased *Walter*, nor *Manucaptor* for him, nor Tenant to any Lands or Hereditaments of his, thought himself aggrieved by this Proccess ; and applied for Relief. Upon which there issued a Writ^z to the Treasurer and Barons, reciting the whole Matter afore said ; and commanding, that if, upon Inspection of the Rolls, and Memorandums of the *Exchequer*, or by inquisition, it should appear as the said

^f Pat. 11. Edw. 1. Memb. 13.

Script. p. 397.

^w Rym. Tom. 3. p. 4.

put. Walt. de. Istle. Anno 6 Edw. 2. in Memb. 30.

^t Pat. 31. Edw. 1. Memb. 10.

^x Ibid. p. 13.

^y V. Com.

Offic. Remom. Scacc. 2 Claus. 15. Edw. 3. pt. 2.

^u Pits.

David had represented the Case ; that then they should supersede the Proceſſe, and give him a *Quietus* as to the Demand : But that they should levy the said Sum from the Heirs, Manucaptors, or Executors of Archbishop *Walter*, or from the Tenants of his Fee-simple Lands, but avoid-touching the Temporalties aforesaid. It was the Pope's Usurpations that caused so heavy and unusual a Fine to be laid on this Prelate : For he tells^a the King in plain Terms, “ that no Body but he had a Right to “ provide for the Church of *Armagh* ; having, in the beginning of his Apostolate, “ reserved the Provision to all Churches, both Archiepiscopal and Cathedral, to the “ Holy See ; and decreed every thing Fruitless and Vain, that should be ignorantly or “ knowingly attempted to the contrary by any Power whatsoever. That he had adorned Archbishop *Jorſe* with the Pall, taken from the Body of St. *Peter*, the ensign “ of the Pontifical Office ; and therefore exhorts, or rather commands the King to “ restore the Temporalties without any Delay, which during the Vacancy had been “ kept in his, and his Fathers, Possession.” This Bull was the true Cause of the long Delay given to this Prelate's Restitution ; and of the heavy Fine as aforesaid. In 1308, before his Restitution to the Temporalties, he petitioned the King for Relief in the contest which had been maintained between him and his Predecessors, and the Archbishops of *Dublin* and *Cashell*, concerning the Right of carrying the Cross erect in the Provinces of these Prelates. The present Remedy^b the King gave him, was ; that to avoid Tumults, he should be admitted to make Attorneys to appear for him in Parliament, and other publick Meetings within the said Provinces, to act every thing in his Name, as he might have done in Person.

I shall here take Occasion to give the Reader, in one view, a full Idea of this Controversy, in its Rise, Progress, and final Period ; which will give light to many Passages, now dispersed in several Records and Histories, and which are often only barely hinted at by Sir *James Ware*.

The Submission of the *Munster* Bishops to St. *Patrick* in point of Primacy, may be seen in the Accounts of his Life.^c History indeed is silent as to the Conduct of those of *Leinster* and *Conaught* upon the Occasion : Yet it is no way improbable, that as they were indebted for their establishment to his Labours ; so they returned him that Reverence and Submission, which were due to his superior Virtue. His Contemporary and Disciple, *Fiech*,^d Bishop of *Sletty*, gives the preference to *Armagh*, before all other Bishopricks in the Kingdom, and calls it, by way of Eminence, *the See of the Kingdom*. St. *Evin*,^e a Writer of the sixth, or at latest, the beginning of the seventh Century, gives *Armagh* the Name of the fixed Metropolis of *Ireland* ; and allows it the Supreme Administration over all the Churches of the Kingdom : And all the early Writers agree in calling it the Metropolis, Primatial Church, and Mistress of all *Ireland*. St. *Bernard*^f in the twelfth Century, intitles it, *the first See* ; and adds, “ that there was another “ Metropolitan See (*i. e.* *Cashell*) which Archbishop *Celsus* had then lately constituted, but subject to the first See, and to the Archbishop of it, *Tanquam Primati*, as to its Primate.” And in Reason it seems necessary, that there should be a Supreme in every Country, for a last resort in all Matters of Controversy.

The Humility, and Virtue of the early Prelates, and the Regular Lives both of the Clergy and Laity, in the first Ages of our Reformation from Heathenism, afforded but little Occasion for the Exercise of this Primatial Right. *Nuad*, Archbishop of *Armagh*, in the Year 810, is the first we read of, after St. *Patrick*, who made a Regular Visitation in *Conaught*, and reformed some Ecclesiastical Abuses. And a

^a Rym. Tom. 3. p. 4.

^b Ibid. p. 86.

^c Sect. 34.

^d Vit. St. Pat. Stanz.

22 & 25.

^e Vit. Trip. pt. 3. ch. 101.

^f Vit. Malach. ch. 9. 11.

few Years after, *Artrigius* visited both *Munster* and *Conaught*, and exercised his Primatial Jurisdiction in both these Provinces. *Dermot*, *Maelisa*, *Donald*, all Archbishops of *Armagh*, in their respective Ages continued this Practice. Archbishop *Celsus*, in 1106, visited *Munster*, and in 1111 presided at the Synod of *Ufneach*, convened by his Authority; at which fifty Bishops, and three hundred Priests assisted; where Rules and Canons were established for the Regulation of the Lives, both of Clergy and Laity. In 1116 he visited *Conaught* a second Time. In 1126, he continued a Year out of his Diocese, and reduced the Clergy and People to a better Discipline. The several Visitations and Synods held by *Gelasius*, Archbishop of *Armagh*, through all the Provinces of *Ireland*, may be in part seen in his Life; one of which he held at *Clane*, in the Diocese of *Kildare*, and Province of *Dublin*, in 1162; ten Years after the Introduction of the Pall. Thus this Subjection continued without Rub or Interruption, for between seven and eight hundred Years, and without any Attempt made, from any other Part of the Kingdom to shake it off. The Introduction of the Palls in 1152, was rather a Matter of Pride and Ostentation, than of any real Use; and seems to have inspired the other Archbishops with the thoughts of contending with *Armagh*; founded upon a Supposition; that all the Archbishops were constituted upon an equal Foot of Jurisdiction; since there was no difference made in the distribution of the Palls. It is probable, that the bearing of the Cross erect, and other attendant Ceremonies, were introduced with the Pall, or much about the same Time; at least I have met with no Account of it before in our *Irish* History.

The first Pretence for opening a Breach between *Armagh* and *Dublin*, was occasioned by a Bull procured by *John Comyn*, the first *English* Archbishop of *Dublin*, from Pope *Lucius* the III^d, dated the thirteenth of April 1182, whereby the Pope decreed, “that following the Authority of the Holy Canons, no
“ Archbishop or Bishop, should without the Assent of the Archbishop of *Dublin*,
“ (if in a Bishoprick within his Province) presume to Celebrate any Synod, or
“ handle any Causes or Ecclesiastical Matters of the same Diocese, unless enjoy-
“ ned thereto by the *Roman* Pontiff, or his Legate.” This Bull was twice renewed in the Year 1216, in favour of Archbishop *Loundres*, by the Popes *Innocent* the III^d, and *Honorius* the III^d; notwithstanding the Opposition given to it by *Eugene Mac-Gillivider*, Archbishop of *Armagh*; whose Death the same Year put an end to any Contest at that Time.

It is hard to conceive what Pretence of Exemption the Archbishop of *Cashell* could set up; unless from the equality in the Distribution of the Palls before mentioned: For he had no Bulls in his Favour; yet there is a Copy of a Covenant still extant, and to be seen in the black Book of the Archbishops of *Dublin*; whereby Archbishop *Loundres* covenants with *Marian O-Brien*, Archbishop of *Cashell*, to oppose the Primate’s Claim with joint Care and Expences; and, being also the Pope’s Legate, and a Favourite of the Court of *Rome*, his Interest prevailed so far, that in 1221, he obtained a Bull from *Honorius* the III^d, “prohibiting
“ any Archbishop or other Prelate of *Ireland* (except the Suffragans of *Dublin*,
“ or the Apostolick Legate) without the Assent of the Archbishop of *Dublin*, or
“ his Successors, to bear up the Cross, celebrate Assemblies, or handle Eccle-
“ siastical Causes in the Province of *Dublin*, unless delegated thereto by the
“ Apostolick See.

On the other Hand the Archbishop of *Armagh* supported his Claim by Immemorial Custom, and a Right derived down from *St. Patrick*; and also by

Bulls obtained from Pope *Celestin* the III^d, and confirmed by his Successor, *Innocent* the III^d. The Contrariety of these Grants occasioned a great Controversy in the Court of *Rome*, between *Reiner*, Archbishop of *Armagh*, and *Luke*, Archbishop of *Dublin*, in the Year 1250; which was held in suspense for many Years between them and their Successors; untill at last Pope *Urban* the fourth, about the Year 1261, confirmed the Order set down by Pope *Celestin* the III^d. and amply established the Rights of the Primacy, in the Person of *Patrick O-Scanlain*, Archbishop of *Armagh*. “By our Apostolick Authority (says he) after the example of Pope *Celestin* our Predecessor, we confirm to you and your Successors, the Primacy of all *Ireland*, which you and your Predecessors to this Time are well known to have held firm and unshaken; and we Decree, that all the Archbishops, Bishops, and other Prelates of *Ireland*, shall at all Times pay Reverence and Obedience to you and to your Successors, as to their Primates. We give Licence also to you and to your Successors, to bear before you the Cross, which is the Standard of Christ, through all the Provinces and Bishopricks subject to you by Metropolitcal and Primatial Right, as it is well known, was granted to your Predecessors.”

During this Controversy between *Armagh* and *Dublin*; *Florence Mac-Flin*, Archbishop of *Tuam*, set up his Claim of Exemption also in 1255. But he had neither Prescription nor Bull in his Favour, and was soon over-ruled by Pope *Alexander* the IVth; who decreed, “that the Archbishop of *Armagh*, and his Successors, may, if they please, call themselves Primates of the Province of *Tuam*, and cause the Cross to be carried before them through all that Province, whenever they happened to pass through it; and may also visit the said Province, from five Years to five Years, and continue twenty seven Days only in their Visitations.” From whence may be observed, that instead of a Septennial Visitation over *Conaught*, which the Archbishops of *Armagh* formerly exercised, it was now changed by this Bull, to a Right every five Years; but the Days of Visitation, which before were unlimited, were now confined to twenty seven.

These Priviledges of the See of *Armagh*, thus renewed to *Patrick O-Scanlain*, were soon after published by him in a Provincial Synod, held at *Droghedab*; whereof in the Registry of *Armagh*, there is this Entry. “*Feria Secunda*, &c. On Monday the eighteenth of January 1262, Frier *Patrick O-Stannail* (as he is there called) Archbishop of *Armagh*, and Primate of *Ireland*; celebrated a Synod at *Droghedab*, with the Suffragans of his Province, and some of the Suffragans of the Province of *Tuam*, subject to him by Primatial Right; and some of the Cathedral Canons and Council of the Archbishop of *Dublin*; at which the Lord Justice, and some of the Peers of *Ireland* were present; and there the Priviledges of the Church of *Armagh*, concerning the Primatial Right, after their Renovation in the Court of *Rome*, were published.”

This solemn Proceeding put a stop to the Controversy; and it was not stirred again untill a little before the Year 1311; when *John Lech*, Archbishop of *Dublin*, depending on the King's Power (for he was his Favourite and Almoner) then revived it. Against whom our Prelate, *Walter Forse*, petitioned the King, and had the usual Relief, that is, a Liberty to make Attorneys to appear in Parliament for him. In a Parliament held at *Kilkenny*, before the Lord Justice *Wogan*; these Archbishops fell into Arguments about their Jurifdictions, and *John Lech* forbad our Primate, *Walter Forse*, to Carry the Cross erected before him, within the Province of *Dublin*. I do not know what Application the Primate

made at that Time for Relief; but he surrendered the *November* following, not improbably from this Cause; that he was over-born in his Rights by the Archbishop of *Dublin*, supported by the King's Power.

His Brother *Roland Forse*, who succeeded him in the Archbishoprick, continued the Contest. For it appears in the Annals published by *Camden*, “ That Arch-
“ bishop *Forse* arrived at *Hoath*, the Day after the Annunciation 1313. He arose
“ in the Night Time, and by stealth erected his Cross, and carried it erect as far
“ as the Priory of *Grace-Dieu*, within the Province of *Dublin*. That some of the
“ Family of the Archbishop of *Dublin* met him, and beating down his Cross,
“ drove him in confusion out of *Leinster*.” *Roland* surrendered as his Brother did; and Archbishop *Bicknor* carried all before him for this Time.

The same Annals give an Account, that in the Year 1337, *St. John Charleton*, Lord Justice, held a Parliament in *Dublin*, and *David O-Hiraghty* Archbishop of *Armagh*, “ being summoned, made Preparation for his Attendance in *St. Mary's*
“ Abbey near *Dublin*. But he was hindered from appearing, by Archbishop
“ *Bicknor*, and his Clergy; because he would carry his Cross erect before him,
“ and they would not suffer it: Although the King had issued several Writs † to
“ the Archbishop of *Dublin*, his Vicar General, and to the Mayors and Bayliffs
“ of the City, prohibiting them from giving him any Disturbance, which they
“ disobeyed. Upon this *David* caused the aforesaid Clauses of Pope *Urban's*
“ Bull, which confirm the Privileges of the See of *Armagh*, to be exemplified,
“ under the great Seal of *Ireland*, on the Twenty Ninth of *November*, the same
“ Year.” But I do not find that he made any further prosecution of this Business.

In 1349, the Contention broke out more Fiercely than ever, between *Richard Fitz-Ralph*, Archbishop of *Armagh*, and the said *Alexander Bicknor*. King *Edward* the 3d wrote several Letters that Year to Archbishop *Fitz-Ralph*, “ ena-
“ bling him to carry the Cross before him, in any Part of *Ireland*; and also to
“ the Peers, and great Men, to be aiding and assisting to him in the prosecution
“ of the Rights of his Church of *Armagh*, as to the Primacy. *Fitz-Ralph* con-
“ fiding in his Right, and trusting to the Power of God, and the Aid of his Pa-
“ tron, *St. Patrick*, approached with the Cross erect before him, even to *Dub-*
“ *lin*, and through *Dublin*, lodged in the City, and continued in it three Nights.
“ He openly read and proclaimed the Privileges of the Church of *Armagh*, and
“ the Bulls of his Primacy, in the presence of the Lord Justice of *Ireland*, the Prior
“ of *Kilmainham*, and such of the Peers, who were then in Town; and fulmina-
“ ted the Sentence of Excommunication against all who should oppose or resist
“ him. But the Lord Justice, and Prior of *Kilmainham*, with their Accompli-
“ ces, having received Money from the Archbishop of *Dublin*, put a Stop to the
“ Affair of the Church of *Armagh*. The Primate returned to *Droghedab*, and
“ publicly denounced all of them excommunicated. But some of them ac-
“ knowledging their Error, went to *Droghedab*, and humbly on their Knees ob-
“ tained Absolution from the Primate. The same Year, immediately after the
“ Retreat of the Primate from *Dublin*, the Prior of *Kilmainham*, who was the
“ second in the Conspiracy against the Church of *Armagh*, fell sick to Death,
“ acknowledged his Error, sent solemn Messengers, and special Proctors to
“ *Droghedab*, and offered to oblige himself, and all his Kindred, never to resist
“ the See of *Armagh* for the future. Immediately after he had sent these Messen-
“ gers, he died, and was refused Christian burial; untill the Primate absolved

† Pryn. Animad. p. 271. 410.

“ him ; there having appeared Tokens of Penitence in him, The same Year
 “ also, *Alexander Bicknor*; Archbishop of *Dublin*, died.

John de St. Paul succeeded in the See of *Dublin*; and in 1350 procured a Revocation of the King's Letters granted to the Primate, and a stay of Execution of the Primacy, within the Province of *Dublin*. The King in his Letter of Revocation suggested ; that these Letters granted to the Primate had been fallaci-
 ously obtained, by concealing the Truth, to the great Prejudice of the See of *Dub-
 lin*; and he commanded the Chancellor to issue Writs as often as there should be
 Occasion ; and to have publick Proclamation made; that no Body under peril of Life
 or Limb should act to the contrary ; and he commanded the Justices, Officers and
 Ministers, to arrest and imprison all Offenders in the Premisses. *Fitz-Ralph* still
 insisted on the Rights of his Church ; and the Archbishop of *Dublin* obtained
 other Letters patent from the King, Dated the 12th of *May* 1352, forbidding,
 more strictly than before, the Execution of the Primate's Power in the Pro-
 vince of *Dublin*.

A. D. 1353 The Controversy was removed to *Rome* ; where the Matter (being
 discussed before Pope *Innocent* the VIth) received this decision by his Holiness,
 and the College of Cardinals ; as Archbishop *Alan* in his Register, Reports, (*viz.*)
 “ When I was in *Rome* (says he) soliciting the Affairs of the Archbishop of
 “ *Canterbury*, in turning over many Controversies then depending, I found in
 “ the Registry of Pope *Innocent* the VIth, that the aforesaid Suit was composed
 “ by the Authority of the Pope, and the Approbation of the College of Car-
 “ dinals, under this Form, (*viz.*) that both *Armagh* and *Dublin* should be Pri-
 “ mates ; but that for distinction sake, *Armagh* should intitle himself Primate
 “ of all *Ireland* ; and *Dublin* should write himself Primate of *Ireland*, like *Can-
 “ terbury* and *York*.”

There have been some pains taken to blemish the Credit of this Entry by a late
 Writer, ^h who insinuates, as if *Alan* had foisted it into his Registry without Authority,
 support of his own Cause. Be that as it will ; it is certain it did not answer the
 End intended. For it appeareth in the Registry of *Armagh*, that the Remedy
 was so far from being compleat, that the Suit was yet depending in *Rome*, on the
 twentieth of *January* 1365, twelve Years after the Decision before mentioned :
 At which time the Controversy grew so warm between *Milo Sweetman*, Arch-
 bishop of *Armagh*, and *Thomas Minot*, Archbishop of *Dublin* ; that King *Ed-
 ward* the III^d thought it necessary to interpose again, and required that the
 Matter should be friendly compounded between them ; and that according to the
 Example of *Canterbury* and *York*, both should bear up their Crosses in each
 others Provinces, without any interruption ; as is evident from many of the King's
 Writs issued in this Cause ; and especially by his Letters directed to the Archbi-
 shop of *Armagh*, dated the ninth of *June* 1365. To which *Milo* answered thus,
 “ That in Obedience to the Writ, I personally appeared two Days, *viz.* 17th
 “ and 24th of *September*, to treat with the Archbishop of *Dublin*, on the Con-
 “ fines of my Province ; that the Archbishop of *Dublin*, although he had No-
 “ tice, did not appear ; but that on the last of the said Days he sent his Proctor,
 “ who demanded, that I should obey every particular in the said Writ ; and
 “ especially what related to the Mutual bearing up of the Cross in each others
 “ Province ; which (says he) I could not agree to, for the following Reasons,
 “ First, Through shortness of Time, I could not have the Advice of my Dean
 “ and Chapter. Secondly, That in token of my Primatial Right, I had by

^h Mac-Mahon's Jus. Primat. §. 76. & Sequ.

“ common Law, Pope’s Bulls, and King’s Concessions, the Right of erecting my
 “ Crofs in the Province of *Dublin*, and in all other Provinces of the Kingdom.
 “ *Thirdly*, That concerning the Primatial Right, and carrying the Crofs in
 “ the Diocese of *Dublin*, there hath been a Controversy depending for many
 “ Years, and still remains undecided in the Court of *Rome*; but no Controversy
 “ concerning his carrying the Crofs in my Province. *Fourthly*, That every
 “ Archbishop of *Armagh* hath, or ought to have, by Right, and antient Custom,
 “ three Archbishops in *Ireland* subject to him, (*viz.*) *Dublin*, *Cashell*, and *Tuam*;
 “ The latter of whom contended upon this Matter, and my Predecessor had a
 “ judicial Sentence against him in the Court of *Rome*; and obtained a Bull from
 “ the Apostolick See, that he might, by Primatial Right, visit the Province of
 “ *Tuam* every five Years; (which I have in my custody;) and so concludes,
 “ praying the King’s excuse for not obeying his Writ in that particular; and de-
 “ firing, that no such Writ should for the future issue out of his Chancery.”

The King also sent a Writⁱ to the Archbishop of *Dublin* about the same time, injoining him to give a meeting to *Armagh*, and to treat amicably concerning their Differences about carrying the Crofs; and to make such a final End, that the Liberty of carrying the Crofs might be mutual in each others Diocese; taking example from the Reformation made by the King between *Canterbury* and *York*; and if any impediment should arise, then commanding him to appear before him in *England* at a future Day, to give an Account to him of the impediment, and to receive his and his Councils Orders therein. We see the Archbishop of *Dublin*’s Conduct upon this Occasion before, in the Answer of the Archbishop of *Armagh*.

This Method then proving ineffectual; *Lionel* Duke of *Clarence*, Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, on the third of *October* following, issued a Writ to the Sheriff of *Dublin*, dated at *Kilkenny*, commanding him to warn the Archbishop of *Dublin*, to appear before him, at *Castledermot*, on the *Tuesday* after *St. Luke’s* Day, to answer for the aforesaid Contempt, in not meeting and agreeing with the Archbishop of *Armagh*.

Whether the Ambition of the Archbishops of *Dublin* flagged, or for what other Cause I cannot tell; but the Contest seems to have been laid aside, untill the Time of *Richard Talbot*, Archbishop of *Dublin*; who had been many times Lord Justice, and Lord Deputy. His Contemporary, *John Swain*, Archbishop of *Armagh*, was, at five several Parliaments held in the Province of *Leinster*, summoned to appear, (*viz.*) in 1429,^k 1435, 1436, 1437, and 1438; and as often made Returns to the Writs of Summons, that he could not personally attend without violation of his Oath taken at his Consecration (*viz.*) *To defend the Rights of his See*; and that he was hindered by the Means of the Contradiction and Rebellion of the Archbishop and Clergy of *Dublin*, on the Articles of bearing his Crofs, and his Primatial Jurisdiction, in the Province of *Leinster*. The same happened to his Successor, *John Prene*, in 1442^l and 1443, and four times to Archbishop *Mey*, (*viz.*) in 1446,^m 1447, 1448, and 1449. It ought to be observed, that on the 15th of *July* 1443, after the Death of Primate *Prene*; the Dean and Chapter of *Armagh* elected Archbishop *Talbot* to the Primacy; and in the Preamble of their Letters to Pope *Eugene* the IVth, intimating the Election; they set forth the Priviledges of the See of *Armagh*, and its Right of bearing the Crofs through all the Provinces of the Kingdom. But he rejected the Election, and therefore

i Rym. Tom. 6. p. 467. Wilk. 3. Tom. p. 64.
 629. 643. & 651.

l Ibid. v. 2. p. 612. 665.

k Regist. Swain. v. 1. p. 292. 298.
 m Ibid. v. 2. p. 636. 648. 650. 655.
 hath

hath left us room only to guess what his Conduct would have been, in case he had accepted of it.

Archbishop *Talbot* died in 1449. His next Successors, (*viz.*) *Michael Tregury*, *John Walton*, *Walter Fitz-Simons*, *William Rokeby*, and *Hugh Inge*, being Men of Moderation, were contented with their peculiar Rights; by which means the Archbishops of *Armagh* quietly enjoyed their Primacy over the other Provinces. In the Records of *Armagh* may be seen the Letters issued by Primate *Bole*, in 1461, for Visitation of the Provinces of *Cashell* and *Tuam*; and the next Year, a Sentence given upon an Appeal made from the Archbishop of *Dublin*, to the Primate's Consistory, November 5th, 1462, in a Matrimonial Cause between *Alfon* or *Alice Knight*, and her Husband *Simon Abrey*, wick is cited out of the Register of *Armagh* by Dr. *Dudley Loftus*, in the Cause of *Ware* and *Shirley*. So in 1493, in a Cause between *Nicholas Maguire*, Bishop of *Leighlin*, and the Chapter of that Cathedral; the Chapter appealed to the Metropolitan Consistory of *Dublin*: But not meeting Relief, they again appealed to the Primatial Court of *Droghedab*, where *Octavian*, Archbishop of *Armagh*, hearing the Proofs, inhibited the Bishop from attempting any thing to the Prejudice of the Daily Distributions of the said Cathedral, and cited the Parties to his Chancery near *Droghedab*. This Account is given by *Thady Dowling* in his Annals. ¶ Nor was there any Difference of Note after this, untill 1533; where, in a Parliament that Year Assembled, *John Alan*, Archbishop of *Dublin*, a Prelate of an high and turbulent Spirit, revived the old Controversy concerning Precedence, with Primate *Cromer*, who had been the Year before constituted Lord Chancellor, which Office Archbishop *Alan* had formerly exercised. The Account *Alan* gives of it in his Register is but short, and shews his Temper, but not the Success. “*Tempore meo, &c.* In my Time (saith he) a Controversy arose between me and the Archbishop of *Armagh*, who was then the King's Chancellor, concerning Precedence.” Doubtless he was defeated in his Enterprize, or he would not have omitted to inform the World of the Success.

The establishment of the Reformation put an end to all Controversies concerning bearing the Cross. From that Time it consisted in a Contest for Precedence in Parliament, and other publick Assemblies. *George Dowdal*, Archbishop of *Armagh* was a zealous Enemy to the Reformation, and with all his Might opposed the introduction of the Liturgy in the *Englisch* Tongue. On the Contrary, *George Brown*, Archbishop of *Dublin*, favoured it with as much Zeal and Resolution: In Reward of whose extraordinary Merit, King *Edward* the VIth stripped *Dowdal* of the Primacy of all *Ireland*; and by Letters patent Dated the 20th of *October* 1551, conferred the same on Archbishop *Brown*, and annexed it for ever to the See of *Dublin*. Queen *Mary* brought all back again into the old Channel, obliged *Brown* to surrender his Patent, and to deliver it cancelled into the Chancery, where a Vacat remaineth on it on Record. That Queen on the 12th of *October* 1553, in the first Year of her Reign, passed new Letters Patent under the Great-Seal, whereby she re-established the Title and Office of the Primacy of all *Ireland* in the See of *Armagh* for ever, according to antient usage. “We restore (says she, to *Dowdal*) the Primacy of all *Ireland*, which your Predecessors beyond the Memory of Man, have been known to have held; and we confirm to you for ever the same; commanding that all other Archbishops and Bishops shall pay Obedience to the Primates, in the Exercise of their Primatial Office.”

Under this Authority; Matters continued quiet for upwards of seventy Years: *Adam Loftus*, while Primate of *Armagh*, took place, and signed before the Archbishop of *Dublin*; but when he was translated to *Dublin*, he gave precedence to Primate *Lancaster*, and signed after him: We hear of no Dispute for Precedence, untill *Lancelot Bulkeley* was promoted to the See of *Dublin*. He revived the Controversy with Primate *Hampton*, about the Year 1623; upon this Ground; that a Protestant King and Council would confirm the Patent granted by a Protestant King to his Predecessor *Brown*, and abolish that of a Popish Queen to Primate *Dowdall*. The Death of Primate *Hampton* soon after silenced the Dispute at this time. But Archbishop *Bulkeley* again set it on Foot against Primate *Usher*; upon which Occasion, King *Charles* the First, on the 8th of *July* 1626, in the second Year of his Reign, directed Letters to the Lord Deputy *Falkland*, and the Privy Council, to examine into, and finally determine the Difference; that the Scandal, arising upon such an unseemly Contention between Prelates, might be avoided. But nothing was done in Execution of this Command, untill *June* 1634, a little before the Meeting of the Parliament; when the Lord Deputy *Strafford* summoned the two Archbishops before the Council Board, and for two several Days, examined narrowly into the Differences; viewed the Records; and heard all that could be alledged on either side; and then declared, ⁿ “ That
 “ it appeared as well by the Testimony of *Bernard*, in the Life of *Malachy*, as
 “ by the old *Roman* Provincials, and divers other Evidences, that the See of
 “ *Armagh* had from all Antiquity been acknowledged the prime See of the
 “ whole Kingdom, and the Archbishop thereof reputed, not a Provincial Pri-
 “ mate, (like the other three Metropolitans,) but a National, *i. e.* the sole Pri-
 “ mate of *Ireland*, properly so called. That in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*,
 “ the Archbishop of *Dublin* (not being Chancellor) both at the Council Board,
 “ and in the Execution of the High Commission, (even for such things as pro-
 “ perly concerned the Diocese of *Dublin* itself) did constantly subscribe after the
 “ Archbishop of *Armagh*: That in the Statute made for the Erection of Free-
 “ Schools in the 12th *Eliz.* the Archbishop of *Armagh* is nominated before the Arch-
 “ bishop of *Dublin*, as he was in that of the 27th of Queen *Elizabeth*; where all
 “ the Archbishops and Bishops were ranked in their Order; as appeared by the
 “ Parliament Rolls: For which Reason he decreed, that the Archbishop of
 “ *Armagh*, and his Successors for ever, should have Precedency, and be ranked
 “ before the Archbishop of *Dublin*, and his Successors, as well in Parliament
 “ and Convocation House, as in all other Meetings; and in all Commissions
 “ where they should be mentioned; and in all places, as well within the Diocese
 “ or Province of *Dublin*, as elsewhere; untill upon better Proof on the part of the
 “ Archbishop of *Dublin*, it should be adjudged otherwise.” And thus was this Dispute finally ended, which had from time to time perplexed and disturbed both Church and State for many hundred Years.

Before the passing of this Act of Council, Primate *Usher* was commanded to draw up a State of the Controversy, and to deliver in Writing what he knew on the Subject. He unwillingly engaged in so invidious an Argument, especially as it so nearly concerned himself. But on the repeated Commands of his Superiors, he wrote a short Discourse upon the Subject; which is deposited among the Manuscripts of *Trinity College, Dublin*. This is the same Piece which Dr. *Wilkins* ^o hath published in his Councils, and therein brings down the Argument to the

ⁿ See this Order among the M. S. of *Dudley Loftus* in *Marsh's Library*.

^o Tom. 4. p. 80.
Time

Time of granting the Patent to Archbishop Dowdal by Queen Mary, in 1553.

I should have observed, that after the Reformation, the Controversy, concerning Precedence was kept up between the titular Clergy of the Papal Communion, and handed down among them, probably to this Day. For we find that in June 1670, there was a Meeting in Dublin, of all the Archbishops and Bishops of that Communion, in order to subscribe a Remonstrance of their Loyalty, to be presented to the Lord Berkley, Lord Lieutenant; when a Dispute arose among them, whether Oliver Plunket, titular Primate of Armagh, or Peter Talbot, titular Archbishop of Dublin, should subscribe first. This Contest gave rise to a Pamphlet wrote by Plunket, called, *Jus Primatiale*, or the antient Right and Preeminence of the See of Armagh above all other Archbishopricks of Ireland, printed in 1672, 8vo. Talbot answered this by a Treatise published at Lisle in 12mo, intituled, *Primatus Dubliniensis, vel summa rationum quibus innitur Ecclesia Dubliniensis in possessione et prosecutione sui Juris ad Primatum Hiberniæ*. The Argument hath been since more copiously treated of by Hugh Mac-Mabon, titular Primate of Armagh, who died 2d August 1737, with the Title of *Jus Primatiale Armachanum*, published in 1728, 4to. wherein the Subject is learnedly and accurately handled, and, I may say, exhausted. From these several Treatises I have for the most Part drawn, what I have offered upon the Occasion of this Controversy; that hath caused a long Digression in the Account of Primate Forse; but as it may be judged necessary to lay the whole of this Dispute open in one View, I hope the Reader will excuse the length that the History of it hath run into.]

Walter Forse made a Resignation of the Archbishoprick on the 16th of November 1311, [as some say; but I rather think his Resignation was earlier. For the provisional Letters, for his Successor Roland, bear Date the 13th of November 1311; and therein the Pope mentions the Church of Armagh to be long vacant, by the Resignation of Walter. Antonius Senensis, in his Chronicle of the Dominicans, gives him the Character of a Man of exquisite Learning, and great Gravity.] He had six Brothers by the same Mother, who were all of the Order of St. Dominick. Perhaps he was Walter the Englishman, whom Raphael Volaterran^q makes Confessor to King Edward of England, and says, that he was buried at Genoa in Italy.

ROLAND FORSE.

[Succ. 1311. Resign. 1321.]

ROLAND Forse, a Dominican Frier also, and Brother both by Father and Mother to his Predecessor Walter, succeeded by the Pope's Provision, [bearing Date the 13th of November, 1311. It appears by the said provisional Bull, that he was consecrated by Berengar, Bishop of Tusculum.] He was restored to the Temporalties on the 15th of September, 1313, [although it appears by the Exchequer Records, that his Writ of Restitution bears Date the 20th of December 1312, Anno 6 Edward 2d.] He also, as his Brother did before him, resigned the Archbishoprick on the 20th of March, 1321, [being, it seems, grieved on Account of the impoverishing of his See, by the Ravages and Devastations of Bruce and his Scots, and the perpetual Demand of the Pope for the Fees of his Promotion. The Year before his Resignation, the King wrote to the Pope in his Behalf, to beg a Forbearance of the Debts he owed to the Apostolick See, for five or six Years, and to relax any Sentence of Excommunication, which he might

p Rym. 3. Tom. p. 289.

q Comment. Urban. Lib. 21.

r Rym. 3. Tom. p. 289.

f See the Account of Walter de Islepe in Offic. Rom. de An. 6 Ed. 2.

t Rym. 3. Tom. p. 845.
have

have incurred for Nonpayment.] Some Writers place *Walter de la Pole* next after *Roland*; and say, that in the Year 1318, he was present in the Battle, wherein, *Edward Bruce*, Brother to the King of the *Scots*, who laid claim to the Kingdom of *Ireland*, was slain. But I suspect the Truth of this Account; for there is not the least Mention made of this *Walter* in the publick Records: And it is manifest besides out of the same Records, that *Segrave*, who succeeded, was restored to the Temporalities, upon the Resignation of *Roland*.

STEPHEN SEGRAVE.

[Succ. 1322. Ob. 1333.]

STEPHEN *Segrave*, Rector of the Church of *Stepney*, near *London*, [elected^t Dean of *Litchfield*, December 5th, 1320,] and for a Time Chancellor of the University of *Cambridge*; was descended from a Noble Family; and succeeded to this See by the Provision of Pope *John* the 22d, in 1322. He was confirmed by King *Edward* the 2d, and restored to the Temporalities, (as we call them) or the Episcopal Revenues, on the 31st, of July 1323 [having^u first openly, willingly, and expressly relinquished all Clauses in the Popes Bull, prejudicial to the Rights and Prerogatives of the Crown; and acknowledged, that he was ready to receive the Temporalities from the King by his Liberality and special Grace.] King *Edward* [the third] wrote Letters in his Favour to the same Pope, in the Year 1331, [or, as I rather think, in 1328^w;] in which among other Things he commends him “for the Nobility of his Birth, the integrity of his Morals, his eminent Knowledge, and approved Diligence in his Pastoral Function. He died in 1333, on the 27th of October. [*Le Neve*^x placeth his Promotion to this See in 1324, and quotes the Chapter Acts of the Church of *Litchfield* for his Authority: possibly it was that Year he quitted *Litchfield* to come to *Ireland*.]

DAVID O-HIRAGHTY.

[Succ. 1334. Ob. 1346.]

DAVID O-Hiraghty, by others, called *Mac-Oreghty*, was consecrated at *Avignon*; and afterwards obtained Restitution of the Temporalities on the 16th of March 1334. He was summoned to a Parliament held in *Dublin* under St. *John Charleton*, Lord Justice of *Ireland*, in 1337, “and made Preparations for his Attendance in St. *Mary's* Abbey near *Dublin*: But he was obstructed by the Archbishop of *Dublin*, and his Clergy; because he would have his Cross advanced before him; which they would not suffer.” So says *Christopher Pembridge* in his *Annals of Ireland*, published by *Camden* at the End of his *Britannia*. He died according to the *Annals of Nenagh*, on the Feast of St *Brendan* of *Clonfert*, i. e. on the 16th of May, 1346; but these *Annals* are grossly mistaken in calling him *David O-Ferral*; as *Pembridge*, in the above quoted *Annals*, also is, when he placeth his Death in 1337.

RICHARD FITZ-RALPH.

[Succ. 1347. Ob. 1360.]

RICHARD *Fitz-Ralph*, by others called *Richard Ralph*, [was born at *Dundalk* in the County *Louth*; and was educated at *Oxford* under the Tuition of

^t *Le Neve Fasti*;

^u *Rym. 4. Tom. p. 7.*

X

^w *Ibid. p. 359.*

^x *Fasti. p. 127.*

John

John Bakenborp, y an eminent Divine, and a great Enemy to the begging Friers; who inspired his Pupil with these Sentiments, which he afterwards learnedly exercised against that Fraternity.] He commenced Doctor of Divinity at *Oxford*, and became Chancellor of that University, in the Year 1333; His first Promotion is said to be to the Deanery of *Litchfield* [by the Favour of King *Edward* the III^d, to whom he was well recommended. Yet it appears from *Le Neve's Fasti*, that he was collated Chancellor of the Church of *Lincoln*, July 10th 1334; became Archdeacon of *Chester*, in 1336; and was personally installed Dean of *Litchfield* on the 20th of April 1337.] He was afterwards by the Provision of Pope *Clement* the 6th advanced to the See of *Armagh*; and consecrated at *Exeter* on the 8th of July 1347, by *John de Grandison*, Bishop of *Exeter*, and three other Bishops. *Raphael Volaterran* z calls him Cardinal of *Armagh*: but I am of Opinion he is in an Error. It is certain *Alphonfus Ciaconius* and *Onuphrius Panvinius* make no mention of him in their Catalogues of the Cardinals. He was a very learned Divine, and an assiduous Preacher. There is extant in Manuscript a Book of his Sermons, which he preached partly at *Litchfield*, *London*, and other places in *England*; partly at *Droghedab*, *Dundalk*, *Trim*, and other Churches in his Province; and partly at *Avignon* in *France*; which are pregnant Testimonies of his Learning, and other Virtues. If the Reader hath a Curiosity to know what Works he left behind him, he may consult the first Book of the *Irish* Writers.

In 1356, [or 1357,] he went for *England*, [at a Time when there were great Contentions between the Friers and Secular Clergy, concerning Preaching, and hearing Confessions. The Controversy began in the Year 1240^a; when the *Oxford* Men first opposed the Friers; and the Quarrel was continued down to the Time of *Richard Fitz-Ralph*, and grew more violent afterwards. *Luke Wading* b placeth this Opposition to a Principle of Revenge in the Primate; for that he was obstructed in an Attempt he made, to remove the Ornaments of a Convent of Friers at *Droghedab* into his own Palace; but that the Friers were protected, and their Property preserved, by one *Bath*, then Mayor of *Droghedab*: That being provoked by this Repulse, he eagerly and warmly engaged in the Controversy then on Foot against them in *England*; that he at first only opposed the Exemptions and Privileges of the *Mendicants*; but that the Disputes growing high, he at last impugned the Legality of their Order, and with all his might supported the Rights of the Secular Clergy against them.] He preached some Sermons in *London*, wherein he maintained nine Conclusions (as he himself says in his *Defensorium Curatorum*) against the *Mendicant* Orders; for which the Guardian of the *Franciscans* at *Armagh*, and others, both of that Order, and of the *Dominicans*, had him cited to *Avignon*; where he appeared, and continued for three Years, [and in the Presence of Pope *Innocent* the VIth, c undauntedly maintained the same Conclusions. The Pope committed the Examination of his Cause to four Cardinals, viz. *William*, Bishop of *Tusculum*; *Peter*, Cardinal of *St. Martin* in *Montibus*; *Heli*as, Cardinal of *St. Stephen* in *Cælio Monte*; and *Francis*, Cardinal of *St. Mark*; and wrote to all the Archbishops and Bishops of *England*, not to make any Innovation against the Friers during the Suit. The Controversy continued a long Time; *Fitz-Ralph* was silenced, the Pope maintained the Rights of the Friers, in Relation to Preaching, Confessions, and free Sepulture.]

y Fox's Acts and Monum. Vol. 1. p. 464.

ut supra. p. 467

z Comment. Urban. Lib. 3. & 21.

b Ann. Min. Tom. 4. p. 62. Ad An. 1357.

c Fox ut supra, p. 468.

Before these Tempests were appeased, he died, on the 16th of *November* 1360; under which Year in the *Annals of Ireland*, published by *Camden*, is this Passage. “ In the Year 1360, Master *Richard Fitz-Ralph*, Archbishop of *Armagh*, died “ in *Haynault*, on the 16th of *December*.” But in the Manuscript Copy of these *Annals*, it is more truly said, in the Court of *Avignon*, on the 16th of the Calends of *December*, that is, the 16th of *November*. [In a Fragment of *Henry of Knighton*, it is said, that upon these Differences between the *Franciscans* and *Richard Fitz-Ralph*, both Parties appealed to the Court of *Rome*; that the Archbishop had a Subsidy from his Clergy to maintain the Suit; and that the Abbat of *St. Albans* was his Proctor there: And further, that he died in the Year 1361, and not 1360; but his Death is almost universally fixed to the latter of these Years; and is confirmed by certain Manuscript *Annals* in the *Cotton Library*, under the Year 1360; which alledge, “ That the Disputes between the *Franciscans* “ and *Richard Fitz-Ralph* were put an End to, by the absolute Command of the “ Pope, in the Life-time of the Archbishop; but that he died the same Year in “ the Court of *Rome*: And that it was at that Time said, that he was poisoned by “ the Friars, his Enemies.” *Fox* ^e adds, that a certain Cardinal, hearing of his “ Death, openly protested, that a mighty Pillar of Christ’s Church was fallen.]

His Bones are said to have been translated by *Stephen de Valle*, Bishop of *Meath*, about the Year 1370, to *Dundalk*, (where he was born, and hath been known by the Name of *Richard of Dundalk*;) [and *Sir Thomas Ryves* ^f affirms, that his Monument, although defaced, and maimed, yet remained at *Dundalk* in the Year 1624.] His Virtues were so great, and so many were the Miracles ascribed to him, that afterwards Pope *Boniface* the IXth issued a Bull to *John Colton*, Archbishop of *Armagh*, *Richard Young*, Bishop elect of *Bangor*, and to the Abbat of *Osney*, near *Oxford*, to hold an Inquiry concerning the Truth of them. But the whole Matter by Degrees vanished away in Silence under this Commission; of which the Reader may find a fuller Account in *Luke Wading*. ^g [Yet notwithstanding the great Opinion, which was had of his Virtue and Sanctity; yet, because he was an Enemy to the *Mendicants*, some have spoken but indifferently of him and his Writings; and *Bellarmin* ^h thinks they ought to be read with caution. *Prateolus*, ⁱ and others, although they allow him to have been possessed of great Accomplishments, yet rank him among the Hereticks: But *Wading* ^k, though not favourable to his Cause, yet clears him of this Aspersions; and affirms, that he never departed from the Unity of the Church, to whose Correction he submitted all his Writings; and adds, that he rather offended by the Exuberance of his Knowledge, than by the Perversity of his Will. Some ^l have thought it probable that he translated the Bible into *Irish*. Archbishop *Bramhall* had so great an Opinion of him; that in returning from his Visitation by *Dundalk*, a little before his Death, he made an Inquiry where he was buried, and was resolved to have erected a Monument to his Memory.]

MILLO SWEETMAN.

[Succ. 1361. Ob. 1380.]

MILLO Sweetman, Treasurer of the Cathedral of *Kilkenny*, was promoted to this See in the Year 1361; a Man of Wisdom and Learning. He was

^d Sub Nerone A. C. called, *Chronica ab adventu Saxonum*, Ad 1 H. 4.

^f *Defens. Regim. Ang. adversus Analecten*. lib. 3. p. 40.

^h *De script. Eccles.* p. 387.

^l *Tom.* 4. p. 64. ad An. 1357.

¹ *Fox* ut supra. p. 473.

^e Ut supra. p. 472.

^g *Annal. Min.* *Tom.* 4. p. 62. &

ⁱ *Elench. Heres.* p. 56. §. 62.

^k *Annal. Min.*

the Year before elected Bishop of *Offory*, and took a Journey to *Avignon*, to sollicite the Pope's Confirmation. But before his Arrival, *Innocent* the VIth had conferred that Bishoprick on *John* of *Tatenale* : However, to give Satisfaction to *Milo*, he afterwards declared him Archbishop of *Armagh*, which See he governed almost nineteen Years ; and died in his Manor of *Dromiskin*, on the 11th of *August* 1380. [*Patrick Magonail*, Bishop of *Rapboe*, was elected to this See by the Dean and Chapter of *Armagh*, and confirmed by the Popes Bull, in 1363 ; upon a Supposition, as is to be presumed, of the Death of *Milo*. See this Matter at large under *Patrick Magonail*, Bishop of *Rapboe*.]

JOHN COLTON.

[Succ. 1382. Resign. 1404.]

JOHN Colton succeeded. He was born at *Tirington*, in the County of *Norfolk*, took his Degree of Doctor of the Canon-Law in the University of *Cambridge*, was the first Master of *Gonville-Hall* in the said University in 1348, afterwards Dean of *St. Patrick's*, *Dublin*, and for a Time both Lord Chancellor and Lord Justice of *Ireland*. For upon the Death of *Edmund Mortimer*, Earl of *March* and *Ulster*, Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, in the *Dominican* Abbey at *Corke*, on *St. Stephen's* Day, the 26th of *December* 1381, he was the Day following appointed Lord Justice, and there took the Oath of Office. [But he was Lord Chancellor of *Ireland* before that (*viz.*) in 1379, and had both Advancements while he was Dean of *St. Patrick's*.] He was afterwards by the Provision of the Pope, advanced to the See of *Armagh*, and had Restitution of the Temporalties, on the 9th of *March* 1382. King *Richard* the II^d employed him in Embassy to the Court of *Rome*, together with *John Whitehead*, Batchellor of Divinity, and *Richard Moor*, Vicar of *Termon-Feichan*.] He died on the 27th of *April* 1404, and was buried in *St. Peter's* Church, *Droghedah*, having a little before his Death resigned his Arch-Bishoprick. [*Richard Messing* Bishop of *Dromore*, and his next Successor *John*, are said to have made their Profession of Obedience to Archbishop Colton, the First, on the 11th of *November* 1408, the other, on the 4th of *February*, 1410. But that Account is attended with such Difficulties, that I cannot but think Colton was misprinted for *Fleming*. For by all Accounts he died in 1404. ⁿ See under *Messing*, Bishop of *Dromore*.] He annexed to his See, the *Benedictin* Abbey of *St. Andrew*, in the County of *Down*, commonly called *Black-Abbey*, which was purchased from the Abbey of *St. Mary de Lonley* in *Normandy*, to which it had been a Cell. [Some say ^o this Union was made by *Richard Fitz-Ralph*, in the Reign of King *Edward* the III^d; who payed two hundred Pounds to the Abbat and Convent of *Lonley* for their Confirmation. This may possibly be so, and yet the Union be not compleated untill the Time of this Prelate. It is certain it was seized into the King's Hands, as an Alien Priory in the 19th Year of King *Richard* the II^d, A. D. 1395, ^p and the Custody of it granted on the 19th of *July* that Year to Archbishop Colton, at the Rent of ten Marks.] He was a Prelate in very high Reputation, for Virtue and Learning, [dear to all Ranks of People on the Score of his Affability and sweetness of Temper.] There are yet extant some of the Provincial Constitutions promulged by him. [And he hath written, according to *Leland*, ^q (who calls him *Johannes Coledunus*,) a *Treatise de Causa et remedio Schismatis*, occasioned by the Schisms then in the Popedom.]

ⁿ Annals of Lough-kee, ad anno. 1404.
^p Offic. Remom. sub. hoc anno.

^o See Antiq. ch. 26. under the County of *Down*.
^q De scrip. lib. 2. Ch. 486.

NICHOLAS FLEMING.

[Succ. 1404. Ob. 1416.]

NICHOLAS Fleming, a Secular Priest, was, after the Resignation of *Colton*, declared Archbishop by Pope *Boniface* the IXth, and was consecrated on the first of *May* 1404. [He sent *William Purcel*, his Proctor, to assist at the General Council of *Constance* in 1415; which *William Purcel* was also Proctor for *Thomas Snell*, Bishop of *Offory*.] Our Prelate died in *June* 1416, and was buried at *Droghedab* in *St. Peter's* Church. His Provincial Constitutions, and Part of his Register are yet extant.

[After his Death, there were two elected to this high Station, before the Advancement of his Successor, *John Swayn*; first, *Richard Talbot*, who did not in due time prosecute his Confirmation, and was presently after advanced to the See of *Dublin*: Then, *Robert Fitz-Hugh*, Chancellor of the Cathedral of *Dublin*, and Rector of *Finglas* in that Diocese; who was certified for Confirmation to the General Council of *Constance* then Sitting, in the Vacancy of the See of *Rome*, on the 30th of *October* 1416. But how he came to be set aside, I know not, to make room for the Advancement of *Swayn*; in whose Register may be seen the Certificate above mentioned; wherein the Election and Negligence of *Talbot*; and the Election and Recommendation of *Fitz-Hugh* to the Council of *Constance*, both appear.]

JOHN SWAYN.

[Succ. 1417. Resign. 1439.]

JOHN Swayn, Rector of the Church of *Galtrim* in *Meath*, was Consecrated Archbishop of *Armagh*, at *Rome*, about the beginning of *February* 1417, [being advanced thereto by the Provision of Pope *Martin* the IIIrd, then lately placed in the Papal Chair.] He was afterwards, in the Year 1421, sent by the Parliament into *England*, together with *St. Christopher Preston*, to lay the State of *Ireland*, and the many Grievances necessary to be redressed there, before King *Henry* the Vth.

[He held a Provincial Synod at *Droghedab*, on the 13th of *October* 1427; at which, *Edward*, Bishop of *Meath*, *John*, Bishop of *Down*, *Arthur*, Bishop of *Clogher*, *Lawrence*, Bishop of *Raphoe*, *Donat*, Bishop of *Kilmore*, *Richard*, Bishop of *Ardagh*, and *Donald*, Bishop of *Derry*, assisted. In 1429, 1435, 1436, 1437, and 1438, he was summoned to attend several Parliaments held in the Province of *Leinster*; but made returns as often, that he could not appear Personally, on Account of the Obstructions that he expected to meet from the Archbishop of *Dublin*, about bearing up his Cross; of which the Reader may see a full Account in the Life of Archbishop *Walter Forse*. p. 77.] Having governed this See upwards of twenty one Years, and sinking under the Burthen of Old Age, he made a voluntary Resignation of the Archbishoprick, in the Year 1439, and died a few Years after, and was buried at *Droghedab*, in *St. Peter's* Church, where he had founded a Chappel and Chantry, dedicated to *St. Anne*.

JOHN PRENE.

[Succ. 1439. Ob. 1443.]

JOHN Prene, Batchelor of the Civil and Canon Laws, Archdeacon [and Official ^t] of *Armagh*, [and perpetual Vicar of the Churches of *Keppock*, *Drumcarre*, and *Stabanan*,] was by the Provision of Pope *Eugene* the IVth, appointed Successor in this See, and was Consecrated about the Close of *November* 1439. [He also, like his Predecessor, refused to appear Personally in Parliament, on Account of the Obstruction given him in bearing his Cross, by the Archbishop of *Dublin*.] He died in *June* 1443, at his Manor of *Termon-Feichin*, and was buried there in the Chancel of *St. Feichin's* Church.

JOHN MEY.

[Succ. 1444. Ob. 1456.]

JOHN Mey, Batchelor of the Civil and Canon Laws, Official of the Court of *Meath*, [and, as he says himself, ^u Vicar of the Parish Churches of *Delvin* and *Kilmessan*, in the County of *Meath*] was advanced to this See by the same Pope *Eugene* the IV, and was Consecrated on the 20th of *June* 1444. [He was often under the same Circumstances with his two immediate Predecessors in regard to his personal Appearance at Parliaments, held in the Province of *Leinster*, on Account of the Opposition given him in bearing his Cross by the Archbishop of *Dublin*.] He died in 1456, having sat above twelve Years; during which Period he had been for a Time [*viz.* in 1453] Lord Deputy to *James Butler*, Earl of *Ormond* and *Wiltshire*, Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*.

[It should have been mentioned before, that at the Petition of the Dean and Chapter of *St. Patrick's*, *Dublin*, he granted ^w fourty Days Indulgences to all People, who should be Contributors to the providing a great Bell in that Cathedral, and to the making some new Windows and other Repairs therein. He united ^x and annexed, by the Consent of his Dean and Chapter, his Mensal Tyths of *Rathcool* for ever, to the Chantry of *St. Anne's* Chappel, within *St. Peter's* Church at *Droghedab*, founded by Archbishop *Swain*, to maintain a greater Number of Priests to pray for the Souls of him and his Predecessors.]

JOHN BOLE.

[Succ. 1457. Ob. 1470.]

JOHN Bole, Abbat of the Monastery of *St. Mary* at *Navan* in *Meath*, was Consecrated in *June* 1457, and died on the 18th of *February* 1470. While he was Abbat of *Navan*, he procured some indulgences from Pope *Nicholas* the Vth, in favour of such, who should undertake Pilgrimages to that Abbey, and who should offer Oblations towards repairing or beautifying the Fabrick of it. [He held a Provincial Synod at *Droghedab*, in *St. Peter's* Church, on the 9th of *June* 1460; at which *Thady*, Bishop of *Kilmore*, and *Cormac*, Bishop of *Ardagh*, assisted, as may be seen in his Register^y.] At the Instance of this Prelate, King *Edward* the IVth confirmed the Priviledges of the See of *Armagh* on the 5th of *April* 1467. His Register, together with those of his three next immediate Predecessors,

^t Regist. Swain. Tom. 1. p. 8. 68.
f. 25.

^x Ibid.

^y Regist. Bole. f. 184. a.

^u Regist. Armagh. pt. 3. f. 10. b.

^w Regist. Mey.

are to this Day extant in one Volume, among the Archives of the Church of *Armagh*. Some mention *Humbert* of *Roan*, a *Dominican*, as Archbishop of *Armagh*, in the Year 1464. But as it is past Controversy, that *Bole* governed this See at that Time, I do not reckon this *Humbert* among the Archbishops; and the rather, as there is no mention made of him in our Records. [Possibly such a Man might have been Coadjutor or Vicar to him.] Upon the Death of Archbishop *Bole*, the Custody of the Temporalities of the See of *Armagh* was committed to *Richard Lang*, Bishop of *Kildare*, on the 5th of *May* 1470; and after he had received the Profits thereof for four Years, *Charles O-Mellan*, the Dean, and the Chapter of *Armagh*, made earnest application to the Pope to promote him to the Archiepiscopal See; a Copy of which Letter is to be seen among the Records of the Church of *Armagh*.^z But *Sixtus* the IVth, who was then Pope, rejected their Suit, and conferred the Archbishoprick on *John Foxalls*.

JOHN FOXALLS.

[Succ. 1475. Ob. 1476.]

THE See was vacant almost five Years after the Death of Archbishop *Bole*, [the Temporalities during that Time being received by *Richard Lang*, Bishop of *Kildare*, as aforesaid.] But at last *John Foxalls*, a *Franciscan*, was Consecrated Archbishop of it. He died in *England* the second Year after his Consecration, having, as it seems, never visited his Diocese.

EDMUND CONNESBURGH.

[Succ. 1477. Resign. 1479.]

EDMUND *Connesburgh*, was consecrated in 1477, and Resigned in 1479. [Before his Settlement in this See, at least before his Restitution to the Temporalities, King *Edward* the IVth issued a Commission^a to him, and to *Alvared Connesburgh*, Esquire of his Body, to hear and determine all Controversies, Suits, and Debates depending between any of the Great Men or Peers of *Ireland*, dated the first of *June*, A. D. 1477; and on the third of *July* following, granted^b him the Custodium of all the Temporalities of the said Archbishoprick, then in the King's Hands; to hold during the Time they should remain in the King's Custody, without Account. On the second of *May* 1478, the King issued a Writ^c to the Lord Deputy, and all his Subjects, to be aiding and assisting to him in the Possession and Enjoyment of the said Custodium, so granted him; and commanding them not to admit of any Archbishop but him, without the King's express Consent. It seems the Pope had a mind to displace him, for not being expeditious in paying the Fees of his Bulls, and to place a Successor in his Room, as will appear presently.] His Successor, *Ostavian de Palatio*, administered the See under him, and made use of this Title, "Nuntio" of the Apostolick See, and by special Deputation, General Governour both "in Spirituals and Temporals of the Cathedral, Metropolitan Church of *Armagh*, and Primacy of *Ireland*;" as appears in his Registry;^d [wherein there is extant a provisional Epistle to *Ostavian*, constituting him Governour of the Church of *Armagh*, both in Spirituals and Temporals, because *Edmund* had not taken care to pay the Pope's Fees; — "Quia dictus Edmundus Connes-

^z Regist. *Ostavian*, p. 366.

^c Ibid. p. 58.

^d Fol. 6. a.

^a Rym. Tom. 12. p. 44.

^b Ibid. 45.

“ *burgh Literas Apostolicas Super Provisione à manibus Mercatorum, quibus eas consignavi, nunquam redemit.* Because he had never redeemed his Apostolick Letters from the Merchants, to whom the Pope had consigned them.” And for this Reason *Octavian* was appointed Governour of the See, to secure Payment to the Pope out of the Profits; which I think can be the only meaning of that Passage in the Pope’s Letter; and explains the King’s Writ to the Lord Deputy, dated the Second of May 1478, before mentioned. But Archbishop *Connesburgh* did not enjoy this Dignity long: He was made uneasy, and kept poor by his crafty Successor; and in November following, was obliged to come to a sort of Simoniackal Agreement with *Octavian*, which is entred in his Registry, (*viz.*) that *Connesburgh* should resign into the Hands of the Pope; and that as soon as *Octavian* should obtain peaceable Possession of the See, he should discharge all *Connesburgh*’s Debts contracted at Rome, for the obtaining his Dignity; and should pay him during his Life, a Pension of fifty Marks current Money of Ireland, or the Value in any Irish Commodities, at the Election of the resigning Archbishop. But it was near two Years before this Agreement had its full effect in the peaceable Advancement of *Octavian*.]

OCTAVIAN de PALATIO.

[Succ. 1480. Ob. 1513.]

OCTAVIAN de Palatio, a Florentine, and Doctor of the Canon Law, was advanced by Pope *Sixtus* the 4th, in the room of *Connesburgh* who had resigned, and was consecrated a little before the End of March 1480. In one particular he is not to be named without due Honour; that when King *Henry* the 7th was deserted by most of the Men of power in Ireland, he never could be persuaded to depart from his Allegiance, or to strike in with the contrary Faction; although he was obliged to struggle with many Difficulties and Troubles on that Account. [Notwithstanding his firm Attachment to the King, yet there wanted not those, who whispered the contrary into the Ears of the Pope; and his Holiness, on the 9th of January 1487, directed his Bull to the Archbishops of *Cashell* and *Tuam*, and the Bishops of *Clogher* and *Ossory*, reciting, that he had been informed, that this Archbishop, *Walter*, Archbishop of *Dublin*, and the Bishops of *Meath* and *Kildare*, were not ashamed to adhere to the King’s Enemies, and to Proclaim and Crown a Pretender; and therefore authorized them secretly to inquire into the truth, and send him Word, that he might proceed against them according to the Canons. It is certain *Dublin*, *Meath* and *Kildare*, were very faulty in this particular: But *Octavian* was firm and unshaken in his Loyalty; nor had the Pope Reason to judge otherwise. For the Year before this Bull issued, and at the very Time of the Distraction occasioned by the Mock-Prince; *Octavian* had wrote to the Pope, expressing his Dissatisfaction at the then Proceedings, and telling him, “ That his Brother of *Canterbury* had satisfied him of the Truth, and that he “ was convinced, that the Fomenters of that Imposture were willing to breed “ Dissention.” And in his Letter to the Archbishop of *Canterbury* in 1488, soliciting his Interest to be made Chancellor of Ireland, he tells him, “ that he “ was the only Person who obstructed the Coronation of *Simmel*; and that in “ doing so, he had subjected himself to great Perils: For that the Earl of *Lincoln* “ had in a Rage demanded Authority from the Lord Deputy (*Kildare*) to execute

Wilk. Counc. Tom. 3. p. 622. Rym. Tom. 12. p. 332.

Ad. An. 1486.

g See. M. S. in Marsh’s Library, intit. Presidents of the See of Armagh, p. 83.

f Ware’s Ann. H. 7. Eng. Edit.

“ the

“ the Vengeance of the King (meaning *Simnell*) on all opposers; which, although
 “ *Kildare* at that Time refused, yet (he says) he never had been able to recover
 “ his Favour, but still remained under doubt and perplexity of losing his tem-
 “ poral Goods.” The Reader may see many curious particulars in this Letter,
 too long to be here inserted. This Anger of *Kildare* against the Primate continu-
 ed long. There is a Letter^h of that Earl’s extant to *Walter Houth*, Chief Baron of
 the *Exchequer*, in 1497, Commanding him “ to acquit *Ostavian*, and his Vicars
 “ General, of all Fines, Actions and Amercements, at the King’s Suit, touch-
 “ ing his Absence out of the Kingdom, without sufficient Licence; for that an Ac-
 “ cord and Agreement was made between them concerning the same.” So small
 a Thing did *Kildare* lay hold on to revenge himself of one of a contrary Party !]

Ostavian died in a very advanced Age, sometime in *June* 1513, having gover-
 ned this See thirty three Years and three Months; during which Time he held
 many Provincial Synods, which are taken Notice of in his Register, [*viz.* one
 at *Droghedab*, on the fifth of *July* 1480, another in the same Place on the tenth
 of *July* 1486, another in the same Place on the 6th of *July* 1489; another at *A-*
thirdee on the thirteenth of *September* 1492, another at *Droghedab*, on the 6th of
July 1495, another at the same Place, on the eighth of *July* 1504; from whence,
 the Plague raging in that Town, it was adjourned to the 8th of the Month follow-
 ing at *Athirdee*; and one at *Droghedab* on the 8th of *July* 1507. These Vulgar
 Rhimes made on the Barbarous Manners of the Common People of *Armagh* are
 ascribed to this Prelate.

<i>Civitas Armachana,</i>	<i>Armagh</i> is notorious
<i>Civitas Vana,</i>	For being vain-glorious,
<i>Abq; bonis moribus :</i>	The Men void of Manners; their Spouses
<i>Mulieres Nudæ,</i>	Go naked; they eat
<i>Carnes Crudæ,</i>	Raw Flesh for their Meat,
<i>Paupertas in Ædibus.</i>	And Poverty dwells in their Houses.]

He lies buried at *Droghedab*, in *St. Peters* Church, in a Vault built by himself.

JOHN KITE.

[*Succ.* 1513. *Resign.* 1521.]

JOHN Kite, was born in the City of *London*, and was for a Time Ambassador
 from King *Henry* to *Spain*; a Man in great Esteem for his Hospitality. He
 was by the Provision of Pope *Leo* the tenth, advanced to the See of *Armagh*, be-
 fore the close of the Year 1513, and (according to the mode of Speaking) got
 restitution of the Temporalties on the twentieth of *May* 1514.

[He went to *England*, at the King’s special command, in the Year 1516, and had
 a Writⁱ of Protection for himself and his See during his Absence; for which he
 had a Licence as long as he pleased, and in the mean Time, Authority to receive
 and enjoy all the Profits of his Bishoprick, and to have them returned to him by his
 Attorneys and Proctors; notwithstanding the Statute of Absentees made in the
 Reign of King *Henry* the VIth, or any other Statutes.] But he resigned on the
 third of *August* 1521; and was afterwards made Archbishop of *Thebes* in *Greece*,
 and Bishop [Commendatory] of *Carlisle* in *England*; [by which Title he is cal-
 led in a Recognizance^k entred into by *St. Thomas Kytson* to him, dated the 4th of

^h Ibid. p. 140.

ⁱ Pat. 3 Hen. 8.

^k Rym. 14. Tom. p. 465.

June 1533, conditioned for the performance of the Sale of an Estate in *Cornwall*, made to him by Sir *Thomas*. Dr. *Heylin*¹ placeth his advancement to the See of *Carlisle* in 1520, and takes no Notice of his having been Archbishop of *Armagh*; which his Epitaph, hereafter mentioned, also omits.] He lived afterwards to the 19th of *June* 1537; on which Day he died, in a very advanced Age, at *Stepney* near *London*, and was buried there, almost in the middle of the Chancell, inclining to the *North*, under a Marble Monument; on which is engraved an *English* Epitaph, in hobling Rhime, unworthy of so learned an Age: It is extant in *Weever's* Funeral Monuments,^m and runs thus.

[Undyr this ston clofyde and marmorate
 Lyeth *John Kitte* Londoner natyffe.
 Encreasyng in vertues rose to high estate:
 In the fourth *Edward's* Chappell by his young lyffe,
 Sith whych the sevynth *Henryes* servyce primatyffe
 Proceeding stil in vertuous efficace
 To be in favour with this our kings Grase.
 With witt endewyd chosen to be Legate
 Sent into *Spayne*, where he ryght ioyfully
 Combyned both Prynces, in pease most Amate:
 In *Grece* Archbyshop elected worthely;
 And last of *Carlyel* rulyng pastorally
 Kepyng nobyl Houshold wyth grete Hospitality:
 On thow sand fyve hundryd thirty and sevyn,
 Invyterate wyth pastoral Carys, consumyd wyth age,
 The nintenth of *Jun* reckonyd ful evyn,
 Passyd to hevyn from Worldly Pylgramage:
 Of whos soul good pepul of cherite
 Prey, as ye wold be preyd for; for thus must ye lie.
 Jesu mercy Lady help.

By his Will,ⁿ dated the eighteenth of *June* 1537, and proved in the Prerogative of *Canterbury*, three Days after, (wherein he stiles himself Archbishop of *Thebes*, and Commendatory perpetual of *Carlisle*) he bequeaths his Body to be buried by that of his Father in *St. Margaret's* Church, *Westminster*: Yet his Executors, or Friends, did not think fit to be at the Trouble of complying with his Request; but buried him where he died. His Promotions to *Thebes*, and *Carlisle*, came so quick upon him, that the Fees of the Bulls for his Translations, and the Retention of other Benefices, amounted to the Sum of 1790 Ducats; but we are told,^o that 275 Ducats of these Fees were remitted to him for the sake of Cardinal *Wolfey*, whose Creature he was.]

GEORGE CROMER.

[Succ. 1522. Ob. 1542.]

GEORGE Cromer, an Englishman of great Gravity, Learning, and a sweet De-meanour, succeeded *Kite* in the Archbishoprick of *Armagh*; and was consecrated in *England* the *April* after that Prelate's Resignation. [He was restored to the Temporalities by Writ,^p dated the 20th of *June*, 1523, which had a Retrospect

¹ Help to History. p. 171.
^p Rym. 13. Tom. p. 796.

^m p. 539. 540.

ⁿ Athen. Oxon. v. i. p. 672.

^o Ibid.

to the Time of the Resignation of Archbishop *Kite*; and in it was contained a Protection, and a Licence of Absence for a Year and a Half from the Time of his Consecration; with Power in the mean time to receive the Profits, and to return them into *England*; notwithstanding any Statute to the contrary; as also Liberty during all the time he should continue in the See to Transport all his Goods and Chattles, Horses, Hawks, Wooll, and other Merchandizes for his own use into *England*, or else where; without paying Custom or Subsidy, or any Exaction or Burthen to the King; and free from Seisure, Forfeiture or Search of any of the King's Officers.]

In *July* 1532, he was, by the Interest of *Gerald* Earl of *Kildare*, made Lord Chancellor of *Ireland*, upon the removal of *John Alan*, Archbishop of *Dublin*; which proved a great Means of heightning the old Feuds between *Kildare* and *Alan*. He executed this high Trust for two Years; but was then removed, and succeeded by *John Barnwall*, Baron of *Trimleston*. [He much opposed the King in shaking off the Pope's Supremacy in *Ireland*, and laid a Curse on those who should disown it; and drew to him most of his Suffragans and Clergy within his Jurisdiction. He incited both the Pope and *Oneil* to obstruct the Changes in Religion; and after the Act of Supremacy had passed, did what he could to put a Stop to the Execution of it.] He died on the 16th of *March* 1542, or 1543, if we count the beginning of the Year from the first of *January*. [On the 3d of *July* following Primate *Cromer's* Death, a Synod was held by the Clergy of *Armagh*, in the vacancy of the See.]

GEORGE DOWDALL.

[Succ. 1543. Ob. 1558.]

GEOURGE Dowdall, a Native of the County of *Louth*, and Official to his Predecessor *Cromer*, succeeded by the Interest of the Lord Deputy St. *Leger*, [who also had procured him the Guardianship^q of the Spiritualities of this Archbishoprick, during the Vacancy.] He was a Man of Gravity and Learning, and a very assiduous Preacher. By the Mandate^r of King *Henry* the VIIIth he was about the beginning of *December* 1543, consecrated by *Edward Staples*, Bishop of *Meath*, assisted by other Bishops. [Notwithstanding he was a most zealous Man for Popery; yet he was contented to take his Advancement from the King, and could never obtain a Provision from the Pope; who had promoted another to it. In *February* 1550, King *Edward* the VIth sent his Order into *Ireland* for the use of the Liturgy in the *English* Tongue. Sir *Anthony* St. *Leger*, then Lord Deputy, assembled the Clergy upon this Occasion. Archbishop Dowdall set himself at the Head of the Popish Party, and opposed the receiving it with all his Might; while *Brown*, Archbishop of *Dublin*, was as zealous on the other Side of the Question; and after much bickering between the Deputy and the Primate, it was received and ordered to be Read in all Churches. See more of his Opposition to the Reformation under *George Brown*, Archbishop of *Dublin*. All the Suffragan Bishops of the See of *Armagh* adhered to Dowdall, except *Staples* Bishop of *Meath*, before-mentioned. Dowdall suffered for this Opposition. For, on the 20th of *October* following, he was deprived of the Title of Primate of all *Ireland*, and the same was by Letters patent conferred on Archbishop *Brown*, and his Successors for ever. I do not find that he was stripped of his Bishoprick; but his high Stomach

^q Dowdal Regist. f. 10. a.

^r Pat. 35. Hen. 8.

could not digest this Affront. He went into voluntary Banishment] and lived an Exile for a Time in foreign Parts, during the remainder of the Reign of King *Edward the VIth*, [with the Abbat of *Centre* in *Brabant*.] And in the mean Time his See was conferred on *Hugh Goodacre*. But he was recalled by Queen *Mary*, about the close of the Year 1553, and on the 12th of *March* following, was by Letters patent restored to the Title of Primate of all *Ireland*, which King *Edward* had granted to Archbishop *Brown*; and so he recovered both the Archbishoprick, and the Title annexed to it, as it were by a Remitter to that Right which he had been before deprived of. [There was also, the same Day, a Grant made to him in *Commendam*, during Life, of the Precincts of the late dissolved Monastery or Hospital of *St. John* of *Atbirdee*; of which he had been Prior before the Dissolution of Abbeys, and before his Promotion to *Armagh*. There is remaining among the Archives of *Christ Church, Dublin*, an Instrument dated the 20th of *October*, in the 15th Year of *Henry* the 8th; whereby, with the consent of his Convent of *Atbirdee*, he granted to *William Hazard*, Prior of *Christ Church*, and to his Convent, in Fee, an Annuity of 10s Sterling, to issue out of the Lands of *Blackiston*, in the County of *Louth*, parcel of the Possessions of the said Priory.]

In *April* following his Restoration, a Commission issued to our Archbishop *Dowdall*, and to *William Walsh*, elect Bishop of *Meath*, and others, empowering them to deprive the married Bishops and Clergy. On the 29th of *June* (*St. Peter* and *St. Paul's* Days) they, by Virtue of this Commission, deprived *Edward Staples* Bishop of *Meath*; and about the End of the same Year, or the beginning of the following, *Brown*, Archbishop of *Dublin*, *Lancaster*, Bishop of *Kildare*, and *Traverse*, Bishop of *Leighlin*, met with the same Fate. All the rest of the Bishops, except *Bale* of *Offory*, (who had fled beyond Seas,) and *Casey* of *Limerick*, kept their Bishopricks. [The same Year, Primate *Dowdall* held a provincial Synod^f at *Droghedab*, in *St. Peter's* Church; the Constitutions whereof I have seen; and they chiefly tend to the Restoration of Popery, and the Deprivation of the married Clergy. But one in Particular ought to be remembred; which obliged all Rectors and Vicars, who did not know how to Preach, to hire one to Preach for them four times a Year. The next year he caused a Day of Jubilee to be observed through all *Ireland*, for the Restoration of the *Romish* Religion. In 1556 he held another provincial Synod^t at *Droghedab*; in which little more was done, than giving Liberty to Husbandmen and Labourers to work on certain Festivals therein mentioned.] Afterwards in 1558 he took a Journey to *England* on the Affairs of his Church; and on the 15th of *August* died in *London*. His Epitaph may be seen in his Register; [which, because not any where published, that I know of, I have taken the Liberty to transcribe at Length. It was registred by *Thomas Walsh*, principal Register of the Court of *Armagh*, on the 27th of *February* 1558.

*Fonte, Georgius, a sacro sum, candide lector,
A Dowdallorum stirpe creatus eram.
Nascenti primam præbebat Hibernia lucem,
Marte et belligeris insula clara viris.
Armacham rexi sacrato munere Præsul,
Totius hinc Primas Gentis eramque meæ.
Exul sacra fides patriæ me finibus egit.
Optatos reditus hæc renovata dedit.*

^f M. S. Presidents of the Diocese of Armagh in Marsh's Library.

^t Ibid.

*Dum Patriæ studio celebres proficiscor ad Anglos,
 Londini summum fata dedere diem.
 Virginis assumptæ fuit hæc lux postera Matris,
 Cum Canis æstifero sidere torret humum.
 Annum scire cupis; a Christi anno, octo decemque
 Tercentum lustris addita lustra dabunt.
 Hoc quisquis tacitis pererres carmen ocellis,
 Det tibi cunctipotens prospera cuncta precor.*

From Dowdal's noble Family I came,
 Dipp'd in the sacred Font, I, George, arose,
 Hibernia gave me Birth: Hibernia's Fame
 For War, and warlike Sons, the World well knows.
 With sacred Fillets Kings my Temples bound,
 Thus deck'd; Armagh I rul'd with holy Sway,
 Thence became Primate of the Nation round,
 As of my Tribe I was the Prince and stay.
 My sacred Faith, Religion's awful Law,
 Drove me an Exile on a foreign Strand;
 Religion, Faith restor'd; with them I saw
 My Restoration to my native Land.
 While to the far fam'd English Coast I speed,
 Studious to serve my dearest Country's Weal,
 At London, (so the Heavenly Powers decreed)
 The Fates in Death my Eyes for ever seal.
 'Twas on the Night succeeding that blest'd Day,
 That sent the Virgin Mother to the Skies,
 When sultry Sirius with unhealthy Ray,
 From Heaven's wide Arch Earth's inmost Bosom fries.
 Wouldst'd thou collect the Year, from that of old
 In which a Saviour issued from the Womb;
 Five hundred thrice, once eight, and fifty told,
 Compleat the Æra of my final Doom.
 Who'ere thou art, that with attentive Eyes
 And Heart well-willing reads these artless Strains;
 May he, who thron'd above the azure Skies,
 Rules all beneath, turn all things to thy Gain.]

I must not forget here, that during the Life of *George Dowdall*, (who was in Possession of the See of *Armagh* by Donation from King *Henry* the VIIIth,) Pope *Paul* the third conferred that Archbishoprick on *Robert Waucop*, by others called, *Venantius*, a *Scot*; who, although he was blind from his Youth, yet applied himself with that Diligence to Learning, that he commenced Doctor of Divinity in *Paris*. He assisted at the Council of *Trent* from the first Session, which was held in 1545, to the 11th in 1547. [Of whom the Reader may see an Account in the Authorities quoted below, ^u which I mention; because some deny that the Pope nominated him to this See, or that he assisted at the Council of *Trent*.] He is said to have been sent *Legate a latere* by the Pope into *Germany*; from whence arose the *German Proverb*, "*Legatus Cæcus ad Oculatos Germanos*;

^u Spondani Ann. ad Ann. 1546. Palavicini Hist. Concil. Trident, lib. 6. ch. 5. lib. 15. ch. 133. Pere Orleans, lib. 3. p. 85. Mac-Mahon's Jus. Primat. p. 7. 19.

“ a blind Legate to the sharp-sighted *Germans*.” By his means the Jesuits made their first Entrance into *Ireland*. He died in a Convent of Jesuits at *Paris*, on the 10th of *November* 1551.

HUGH GOODACRE.

[Succ. 1552. Ob. 1553.]

HUGH Goodacre, Batchelor of Divinity, was advanced to this See by King *Edward* the VIth, while *Dowdall* was yet living in foreign Parts; and was consecrated in *Christ-Church, Dublin*, on the 2d of *February* 1553, or (according to the *English* Stile) 1552; together with *John Bale*, Bishop of *Offory*, by *George* Archbishop of *Dublin*, *Thomas* Bishop of *Kildare*, and *Eugene* or *Owen* Bishop of *Down*, [and was restored to the Temporalties the Day following.^w] He died in *Dublin*, on the first of *May* after, having scarce had any Enjoyment of the Archbishoprick; and if I am not mistaken, was buried in *St Patrick's Church*.

ADAM LOFTUS.

[Succ. 1562. Resign. 1567.]

FROM the Death of Archbishop *Goodacre*, the See was vacant for some Years, [except the Time that *Dowdall* filled it, during the Reign of *Queen Mary*.] But at last *Queen Elizabeth* advanced to it *Adam Loftus*, Batchelor of Divinity, and Chaplain to *Thomas* Earl of *Suffex*, Lord Deputy of *Ireland*, as also to that Queen. He was born in *Yorkshire*, [and was the younger Son of an antient and wealthy Family; which forwarded his Advancement, by a more than ordinary Allowance for his Support and Education. This gave him the Advantage of an early and acceptable Appearance to *Queen Elizabeth*, at a publick Act at *Cambridge*; before whom he performed his Part, both as a florid Orator and subtile Disputant. The Queen took notice not only of his Parts, but of his comely Person and Address; and encouraged him to proceed in the Course of his Studies; giving him her Gracious Promise suddenly to promote him: She soon after sent him into *Ireland* in Quality of Chaplain to *Thomas* Earl of *Suffex*, Lord Lieutenant.] He was Consecrated by *Hugh Curwin*, Archbishop of *Dublin*, and other Bishops, about the beginning of *March*, towards the close of the Year 1562, [in the twenty eighth Year of his Age; being the youngest Archbishop that we meet with in this See, except *Celsus*. Through this Prelate our *Irish* Protestant Bishops derive their Succession, without any pretence of Blemish, or open for Cavil. For he was Consecrated by Archbishop *Curwin*, who had been Consecrated in *England*, according to the Forms of the *Roman Pontifical*, in the third Year of *Queen Mary*. It is true, some derive their Succession from an higher source, (*viz.*) from *George Brown*, Archbishop of *Dublin*, who was Consecrated in the Reign of King *Henry* the VIIIth; and who Consecrated *Hugh Goodacre*, Archbishop of *Armagh*, and *John Bale*, Bishop of *Offory*, in the Reign of King *Edward* the VIth. But these Bishops were not Consecrated according to the old Pontifical, or any other Ritual, then in Force by the Laws of this Kingdom; which was not authorized by Act of Parliament here untill the second Year of *Queen Elizabeth*; and Dean *Lockwood*, at the Time of their Consecration, protested against the Form of it; although at that time no other was used in *England*: And for this Reason our *Irish Hierarchy* rather choose to derive their Succession, from

^w Pat. 7. Ed. 6. in Rot. Canc.

Archbishop *Curwin*, through Archbishop *Loftus*, than from *Brown* through *Good-acre* and *Bale*, as not liable to the least Objection. To return,—He had his Restitution to the Temporalities on the third of *March* 1562, the Day after his Consecration ; and yet on the 18th of *November* before, he obtained a Grant from Queen *Elizabeth* of all the Revenues of the Archbishoprick, and power to determine Ecclesiastical Causes in his Diocese ; and this before his Consecration, as appears by a Roll in *Chancery*, dated the 18th of *November*, Anno. 5th of *Elizabeth*.] He was appointed Successor to *Hugh Curwin*, in the See of *Dublin*, on the 8th of *August* 1567, having a little before taken his Degree of Doctor of Divinity in *Cambridge*, (where he was educated,) together with *John Whitegift*, afterwards Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and others. [It is not to be admired at, that he sought a Translation from the Primatial See, to the Archbishoprick of *Dublin*. The *North* was then ruined by the Rebellion of *Shane O-Neal* ; and *Armagh*, (which with its Cathedral || had been utterly destroyed ;) afforded but little Profit. After his Translation to *Dublin*,] he was twice made Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, and afterwards Lord Chancellor ; which Office he enjoyed to the Time of his Death. He was four times one of the Lords Justices of *Ireland*, (*viz.*) in 1582, [in conjunction with Sir *Henry Wallop*, Treasurer at War ; in 1585 with the same,] in 1597, [with Sir *Robert Gardiner*, Chief Justice of *Ireland*,] and in 1599, [with Sir *George Cary*, Treasurer at War,] and, to conclude his Preferments, was the first Provost of *Trinity College* near *Dublin*, [in the Foundation of which he had a large share.] Worn out with old Age, he died at his Palace of *St. Sepulchers Dublin*, on the 5th of *April* 1605 ; and was buried in *St. Patrick's Church* [within the Rails of the Altar, on the Right-Hand of the Earl of *Cork's* Monument ;] having spent thirty seven Years, and almost eight Months in the See of *Dublin*, and fourty two from the Time of his Consecration. [See more of him among the Archbishops of *Dublin*.]

THOMAS LANCASTER.

[Succ. 1568. Ob. 1584.]

THOMAS Lancaster, an *Englishman*, Treasurer of *Salisbury*, and Chaplain to Queen *Elizabeth*, [was advanced to this See by the Queen's Letter, dated the 12th, of *March*, in the tenth Year of her Reign ; and] was Consecrated in *Christ-Church, Dublin*, by *Adam*, Archbishop of that See, *Hugh*, Bishop of *Meath*, and *Robert*, Bishop of *Kildare*, on the 13th of *June* 1568, [the Patent for his Consecration and Restitution to the Temporalities, bearing date four days before. On account of the Poverty of his See, he had a Licence * dated 26th of *March* following his Consecration, to hold in Commendam, the Treasurership of *Salisbury*, the Rectory of *South-hill*, in the Diocese of *Exeter*, the Rectory of *Sherfield*, in the Diocese of *Winchester*, the Archdeaconry of *Kells*, together with the Rectory of *Nobbir*, and the Prebend of *Stragony*, in the Cathedral of *St. Patrick's, Dublin* ; all which, at the Time of his Advancement, he possessed ; to hold during such Time as he should continue Primate ; but under a Provision, that the said Churches should not be defrauded of their usual Service ; but be supplied by the Provision of Vicars and Curates. A. D. 1572, an Act of Parliament passed to enable him to make Leases of his Lands within the *Irish* Pale, without the Consent of his Dean and Chapter.] He died in the sixteenth Year after

|| See Stat. 11. Eliz. ch. 1.

x Rym. 15. Tom. p. 675.

his Consecration, [A. D. 1584.] and was buried at *Droghedab*, in *S. Peter's Church*, in the Vault of his Predecessor, *Ottavian de Palatio*.

JOHN LONG.

[Succ. 1584. Ob. 1589.]

JOHN Long, was born in the City of *London*, and educated in *Kings-College, Cambridge*, where he took his Degree of Doctor of Divinity. He was promoted^y to the Primacy on the 13th of *July* 1584, [by Sir *John Perrot*, Lord Deputy of *Ireland*; the Nomination to this vacant See being referred to him, and the Council, by the Queen's instructions,^z (although the Collation to Archbishopsricks, and Bishopricks, was excepted out of his Commission) and at his instance also, the said Lord Primate was called into the Privy-Council in 1585.] Having governed this See not full five Years, he died at *Droghedab*, and was buried in *St. Peter's Church*, close by his Predecessor, Archbishop *Lancaster*.

JOHN GARVEY.

[Succ. 1589. Ob. 1594.]

JOHN Garvey, an *Irishman*, [was Born in the County of *Kilkenny*, but was educated in *Oxford*, where he took one or more Degrees in the Reign of King *Edward* the VIth, as *Anthony Wood*,^a informs us.] He had for his first Promotion, the Archdeaconry of *Meath*; and afterwards in 1565, was made Dean of *Christ-Church, Dublin*, and of the Privy-Council to Queen *Elizabeth*, in *Ireland*. He was promoted to the See of *Kilmore*, in *April* 1585, [at the Instance, and Recommendation of Sir *John Perrot*,^b Lord Deputy of *Ireland*,] and held the Deanery of *Christ-Church* by Dispensation. On the 10th [or 11th] of *May* 1589, he was translated to the See of *Armagh* [by virtue of the Queen's Letter^c dated the 24th of *March* before,] and still held the Deanery. [In 1591, he gave in Concordatum towards building the College of *Dublin*, seventy six Pounds.] He died in *Dublin* on the second of *March* 1594, *English* Stile, and was buried in *Christ-Church*. [There is ascribed to him^d a small Treatise, intitled, *The Conversion of Philip Curwin*, a *Franciscan Frier*, to the Reformation of the Protestant Religion, A. D. 1589, which was published by *Robert Ware*, *Dublin*, 1681, from two Copies of the Original, remaining among Primate *Usher's*, and Sir *James Ware's* Papers. This *Philip Curwin* was Nephew to *Hugh Curwin*, Archbishop of *Dublin*.]

HENRY USSHER.

[Suc. 1595. Ob. 1613.]

HENRY *Usher*, was a Native of *Dublin*, and received part of his Education at *Cambridge*, and part at *Paris*. [His first Promotion was to the Treasurer'ship of *Christ-Church*, and on the *Saturday* before *St. Patrick's Day*, 1580, he was by Dean *Garvey*, and the rest of the Chapter of *Christ-Church*, admitted into the Chapter-House, and installed Archdeacon of *Dublin*; having that Dignity conferred on him by the means of *Adam Loftus*, then Archbishop of *Dublin*. He was Rector of *Tany*, *Rathfarnam*, *Donnebrook*, and *Kilgobban*, being the Corps of the Archdeaconry. He laboured greatly about the erection of *Trinity-College*

^y Life of *Perrot*, p. 182, 191.

^z Cox. 1. v. p. 368.

^a Athen. Oxon. vol. 1. p. 715.

^b *Perrot's* Life, 179, 191.

^c Qu. Letter, 24. Mar. An. 31.

^d Athen. Oxon. v. 1. p. 715. near

near *Dublin*, and was the Agent employed by Archbishop *Loftus* into *England*, to present a Petition to Queen *Elizabeth*, and to solicit the Matter in that behalf : He obtained a Mortmain Licence for the Lands granted by the City of *Dublin*, for the Site of the said College ; and in Reward of his Labour was made the first Fellow of it.] From the Archdeaconry of *Dublin*, he was advanced to the See of *Armagh*, [by Letters Patent dated the 22d of *July* ; had Restitution of the Temporalties on the 24th, and] was Consecrated in *August* 1595. [He had before that been employed by the Dean and Chapter of *St. Patrick's*, to prevent the Suppression of that Church, when attempted by the Lord Deputy *Perrot* ; and by his Prudence, Wisdom, and Vigilance, was successful. He held the Archdeaconry of *Dublin*, with the Primacy for some time ; as I judge by his ^e Parol Will, reduced to Writing on the second of *April* 1613 ; where-by is recited, “ That whereas he had disposed of the Archdeaconry of *Dublin* “ to his Son, *Luke Usher*, who had enjoyed it five Years ; he dischargeth “ him of all Accounts for the same, only 150 l. that he left in Legacies ; “ that if his Son *Luke* held the Archdeaconry above five Years, he was to pay “ 100 l. to his Son *Richard*, and 50 l. to some other of his Family.” He was Uncle to *James Usher*, Archbishop of *Armagh*. Although he was educated partly at *Cambridge* ; yet we are told by *Anthony Wood*,^f “ that in 1572, “ he settled in *University College* in *Oxford* ; and in *July* that Year, was incorporated therein as Bachelor of Arts ; which Degree he had taken in *Cambridge*. “ That he there laid a sure Foundation in Divinity, by the aid of *Dr. Humphrey*, “ *Dr. Holland*, and others ; and that he sat in the See of *Armagh*, as long as he “ lived, in great Honour and Repute among all Protestants.”] He died full of Days, at *Termon-Feichan*, on *Easter Sunday* the second of *April* 1613, and was buried at *Droghedab* in *St. Peter's-Church*.

CHRISTOPHER HAMPTON.

[Succ. 1613. Ob. 1624.]

CHRISTOPHER Hampton, Doctor of Divinity, was born at *Calais*, and was a Student of *Christ College* in *Cambridge*, and elect Bishop of *Derry*, [upon the Death of *Brutus Babington*, but never consecrated.] He was advanced to the Archbishoprick of *Armagh* by Letters Patent dated the seventh of *May* 1613, and the Day after consecrated in *St. Patrick's, Dublin*, together with *Jonas*, Bishop of *Ossory*, by *Thomas*, Archbishop of *Dublin*, assisted by *George*, Bishop of *Meath*, *William*, Bishop of *Kildare*, and *John*, Bishop of *Killaloe*. He was also made the King's Almoner, and called into the Privy Council. [We are told by *Dr. Smith*,^g that he was Vice-Chancellor of the University of *Dublin*, in the Year 1612, and conferred the Degree of Dr. of Divinity on *James Usher*, his next Successor in the See of *Armagh*.] He died a Bachelor at *Droghedab* on the third of *January* 1624, *English Stile*, in the seventy third Year of his Age, and was buried there in *St. Peter's Church*. He was a Prelate of great Gravity and Learning ; and built from the Foundation a handsom Palace at *Droghedab*, for himself and his Successors ; and repaired the Cathedral of *St. Patrick*, at *Armagh*, [which had been ruined by *Shane O-Neal*, and the Steeple of it demolished. This Primate rebuilt the Steeple, beautified the South and North Walls of the Church with fair Windows, roofed the South and North Isles, and made Platforms on both

^a Prerog. Off.

^f Athen. Oxon. v. 1. p. 722.

^g Smith's Life of Usher, p. 34.

sides of the Church. He also new Cast the great Bell, and repaired an old Episcopal House at *Armagh*, to which he added new buildings, annexed three hundred Acres of Land near the Town of *Armagh* for Mensal Lands to the See: All which appears by a Visitation^h held A. D. 1622.]

JAMES USSHER.

[Succ. 1624. Ob. 1655.]

[JAMES *Ussher*, was translated to this See from that of *Meath*, on the 21st of March 1624. And as the Name of this Prelate may perhaps be better known in the World, than the Particulars of his Life; I shall take Occasion here to give a more exact Account of him, than of any of his Predecessors; chiefly collected from his Life written by Dr. *Nicholas Bernard*, his Chaplain, Dr. *Thomas Smith* of *Oxford*, and Dr. *Richard Parr*, who was his Chaplain at the Time of his Death.

He was born in the Parish of *St Nicholas, Dublin*, on the Fourth of January 1580, *English* Style. His Ancestor's Name by the Fathers side, was Originally *Nevil*; who came into this Kingdom with King *John* in the Quality of *Ussher* of the Chamber; and from thence, what was the Name of Office, came to be the Name of the Family; as happened in many other Instances. The Descendants of this *Nevill* were branched out into many considerable Families, and from Time to Time filled high Offices in the City, and other Places. His Father's Name was *Arnold Ussher*, who was one of the Six Clerks in *Chancery*; a Person in good Esteem for his Integrity and Prudence. By the Mother's Side he was descended from the *Stanibursts*. She was the Daughter of *James Staniburst*, who was a Lawyer of Distinction, Recorder of the City of *Dublin*; a Master in *Chancery*; and three times elected Speaker of the House of Commons; once in the Reign of Queen *Mary*; and twice in that of her Successor Queen *Elizabeth*. His Uncle *Richard Staniburst* was of the *Romish* Religion; but was esteemed a Man of Learning, an Historian, Philosopher and Poet: Between whom and *Ussher* there was always maintained an Epistolary Commerce in Matters relating to the History and Antiquities of *Ireland*. He had two Aunts who were both born blind; and yet they found out a Method of teaching him to read *English*; which he used to tell among his Friends, as a Thing rare and uncommon. They had vast Memories, and could repeat most part of the Scripture by Heart distinctly, and without mistake. He had one Brother only, named *Ambrose*, who studied for a Time at *Cambridge*, and was eminent for his Knowledge in the *Hebrew* and *Arabick* Languages. He translated Part of the Scriptures from the Book of *Genesis* to *Job*, out of *Hebrew* into *English*; but desisted, when the New Translation by order of King *James* came out. He wrote other Works also; which, together with this Translation, are extant in Manuscript in Trinity College Library, *Dublin*. But he died young.

In 1588, when *James Ussher* was eight Years old, he was sent to a Grammar School in *Dublin*; which was kept by two learned Scots, *James Fullerton*, and *James Hamilton*. They were sent over to this Kingdom to secure a Party for King *James* in case of the Death of Queen *Elizabeth*; and, the better to cover their Design, taught School. The former was afterwards Knighted, and of the Bed-Chamber to King *James*, and was sent Ambassador to *France*; and the latter was created Viscount *Clandeboys*.

^h Visitation Book in Marsh's Library, p. 69.

In 1593, having spent five Years under such eminent Masters, he was removed to *Trinity College, Dublin*, and was one of the first admitted into that new established Seminary; and placed under the Tuition of his former Master *Hamilton*, who had been advanced to a Senior Fellowship in it. Here he studied Philosophy: But his leisure Hours were employed in reading of History. He then resolved, if God would spare him Life, to make himself Master of the Histories of all Nations. It is prodigious to tell; that a Youth of about fourteen Years old should reduce into Synoptical Tables, the most memorable Facts of all ancient History; which he did, according to a just Series, and a clear Method. Yet he studied the Holy Scriptures with Care; which he used to call, the Book of Books, and by which he determined to regulate his Life. He read also *St. Augustine's Meditations*; and while other Scholars were amusing themselves Abroad, he often retired to his Closet for the sake of Divine Contemplation; especially on the Day before the Celebration of the Holy Sacrament. When between fifteen and sixteen Years of Age, he had made such a Proficiency in Chronology, that he had drawn up in Latin an exact Chronicle of the Bible, as far as the Book of *Kings*. He took his Degree of Batchelor of Arts in his seventeenth Year; and having got a good Knowledge in *Greek* and *Hebrew*, he fell to the study of Polemical Divinity. He read *the Fortrefs of Faith*, wrote by *Stapleton*, and most other Books in defence of Popery, which were in greatest esteem at that time. This confirmed him the stronger in his Faith; and for his further Satisfaction in Points of Controversy; he took a Resolution to read over all the Fathers, from the Apostles Time, to the Council of *Trent*.

A. D. 1598, He defended the Philosophy Act at the University, before *Robert Earl of Essex*, Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, and Chancellor of the University, with great Applause. He determined to dedicate himself entirely to the Service of the Church; while his Father importuned him to study the Law. He received the Proposal with great reluctance; but his Piety obliged him for some time to follow the Commands of his Father; who, dying on the 12th of *August* this Year, left him at liberty to pursue his own Inclinations. A fair Paternal Fortune descended to him, as eldest Son; but thinking the Management of it not consistent with the pursuit of his Studies, he relinquish'd his Right to his Uncle, and other Trustees; to the Use of his Brother and Sisters; reserving only a yearly Competency, to enable him to maintain himself in the College, and to buy Books.

A. D. 1599, he held a celebrated Dispute with *Fitzsimons* the Jesuit, at that time Prisoner in the Castle of *Dublin*, and had confessedly the Victory; at least the Jesuit was so baffled by his Arguments, that he gave up his Cause. The Year following he took his Degree of Master of Arts, and was chosen Catechist-Reader in the College; where he weekly employed himself in explaining the principal Articles of the Christian Religion, as professed and maintained in the reformed Churches, in opposition to the Errors and Innovations of Popery. He was also appointed one of the three Preachers before the State at *Christ-Church*, on *Sundays* in the Afternoon; the chief Governours at that time usually attending Divine Service twice every *Sunday*. But he was perplexed with Scruples, whether he could with a safe Conscience execute this necessary part of the sacred Function, without being in Holy Orders; which by the Rigour of the Canons he was not of Age to enter into. This Scruple was removed by granting him a Dispensation; and he was on the *Sunday* before *Christmas* 1601, at the same time ordained Deacon and Priest by his Uncle *Henry Usher*, Archbishop of *Armagh*. From this time he

became a diligent and constant Preacher, and so continued during his Life. It was now thought necessary to oblige the Papists to resort to the Church Service every *Sunday*, under a pecuniary Mulct of twelve Pence, by Virtue of a Clause in the Act of Uniformity, passed in the second Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*. This young Divine was appointed by the State to preach against the Errors of Popery in *St. Catherine's Church*; while other Preachers had other Churches assigned to them for the same purpose. He digested the principal Heads of his Sermons into Chapters, and a brief Form, for the Help of Memory, by way of Question and Answer; and on the *Sunday* after his Sermon, he used to examine the more Adult in the Principles of their Faith. From these beginnings, proceeded that large Catechism, first digested for the Use of his Family; which afterwards came to be filled with great Additions, and was printed against his Will. The *Irish*, for the most part, resorted to hear his Sermons, and many of them were converted by the Force of his Reasoning. But by the persuasions of their Priests, and a Suspension, or at least a Connivance, of the penal Laws, they forbore coming to those Assemblies, and applied for a Toleration to use their own way of Worship. *Usher*, fearing that the allowing of a free Exercise of the Popish Religion by publick Authority, would tend to the Disturbance of the Government in Church and State, preached a very remarkable Sermon against it, before the Government at *Christ-Church*, on a great Solemnity, upon *Ezek. iv. 6. And thou shalt bear the iniquity of the House of Judah forty days: I have appointed thee each day for a Year.* He applied these Words of *Ezekiel's* Vision, concerning the Destruction of *Jerusalem*, and that Nation, to this Kingdom, and made use of this observable Expression—“ From this Year I reckon “ forty Years, and then those whom you now embrace shall be your Ruin, and “ you shall bear their Iniquity.” Many Persons looked upon this as prophetic; when they saw it fully compleated in the Massacres of 1641. It may be further observed, that this was the last Sermon which was so much studied by him, as to be written at length: For his usual Manner was not to transcribe his Sermons at large, but to trust to short Heads, and his Memory.

A. D. 1603, *Ireland* being settled after *Tirone's* Rebellion, the Officers of the *English* Army contributed out of their Arrears of Pay, 1800*l.* to augment the publick Library of the University of *Dublin*. Dr. *Challoner* and Mr. *Usher* were, this Year, commissioned to go to *England* to lay out this Money in Books. *Usher* undertook the Task with great Pleasure; knowing, how conducive it would be to the Advancement of Knowledge in his Country. At the same time Sir *Thomas Bodley* was busied in buying up Books for his new-erected Library at *Oxford*; who meeting *Usher* at *London*, entered into Familiarity with him, and they were useful to each other upon the Occasion; so that the famous *Bodleian* Library at *Oxford*, and that at *Dublin*, began together. From this time he constantly went into *England* once in about three Years; and spent one Month in *Oxford*, one in *Cambridge*; and one at *London*; searching and collating Manuscripts. He returned into *Ireland*, and began to read the Fathers, according to their several Ages, (as he had before resolved to do) unbending his Mind at the same time by the Study of History and Antiquities.

In 1606 he again went to *England*, to furnish himself with Helps out of the *British* History, both Ecclesiastical and Civil, from Manuscripts, which were there only to be had. This brought him into the Acquaintance of the most eminent Antiquaries, *Cotton*, *Camden*, and *Allen*; with whom he contracted an intimate Friendship. He had the full Use of their Collections in this way, as well

as of the publick Libraries of *Oxford* and *Cambridge*; which he perused with so much Diligence, that scarce any thing useful or material escaped his Observation. *Camden* was at that time busily employed about a new Edition of his *Britannia*, and consulted him about publishing *Nennius*, an antient *British* Writer, concerning *St. Patrick*, *Congal*, and other things, relating to the antient State of *Ireland*, and to the City of *Dublin*; to whom he wrote such accurate and judicious Letters upon this Subject, that *Camden* was infinitely pleased with them; and afterwards transferred a great Part of them into his Work, to which he added this magnificent Eulogy, — *Hæc de Dublinia, &c.* “ Thus much I have to observe of *Dublin*; for the greatest part of which I must confess myself indebted to the Diligence and Learning of *James Usher*, Chancellor of *St. Patrick’s*, whose variety of Learning, and soundness of Judgment infinitely surpass his Years.”

A. D. 1607, he took his Degree of Batchelor of Divinity; having performed his Exercises with more than ordinary Applause. Abundantly content with his private Fortune, and happy in his College Privacy, he was utterly free from all Ambition and Desire of Wealth. He did not solicit the obtaining opulent Promotions in the Church, nor frequented the Levees of the Great for their Favour or Interest. His only Care was, to render himself qualified to discharge any Ecclesiastical Preferment, to which he should happen to be advanced. But his eminent Learning, seasoned with so much Piety and Modesty, was not suffered to continue long in Obscurity. Archbishop *Loftus*, under whose Eyes his Fame had now for almost fourteen Years grown conspicuous, drew him into the publick View, and, this Year, promoted him to the Chancellorship of *St. Patrick’s, Dublin*. This Dignity seemed fully to content *Usher*: He held it for many Years, and never sought after higher Titles. Although the Law did not oblige him to residence here; yet he did not look on himself as absolved before God from the exercise of his Ministerial Function, in the Place, from whence he received his Maintenance; and therefore on every *Sunday* he preached at *Finglas*, being the Corps of the Chancellorship, unless hindered by some extraordinary Occasion. He endowed the Church thereof with a perpetual Vicaridge. Here he kept a decent Table, and shewed much Hospitality; being little solicitous about laying up Riches; and reserved only a small part of his Income for buying Books. The same Year he was made Professor of Divinity in the College; which for thirteen or fourteen Years after, he executed with great Diligence. He at first prelected twice, and afterwards once a Week, on the controverted Points of Divinity between the Churches of *England* and *Rome*; and especially against the Doctrine of *Bellarmin*, and other eminent Writers of the Romish Church. He this Year also digested the antient Canons of the Church into Method; but they were not then published, being contented to communicate them to the learned *Samuel Ward*, of *Cambridge*, who was then employed in the same Kind of Study.

A. D. 1609, he wrote a learned Treatise concerning the *Herenach, Termon*, and *Corban* Lands, antiently belonging to the Chorepiscopi of *England* and *Ireland*; which hath been held in great Esteem, and was presented by Archbishop *Bancroft* to King *James*. The Substance of it was afterwards translated into Latin by Sir *Henry Spelman*, in his Glossary, and by Sir *James Ware* in the seventeenth Chapter of his *Antiquities*. This Treatise was never, I think, published; but remains in Manuscript in the *Lambeth* Library. His thirst for Learning carried him again this Year into *England*, in search of Manuscripts; where he contracted

Friendships with the greatest Men of the Age. He brought over with him *Thomas Lydiat*; a Man eminently famous for his Chronological Works, who wrote against *Scaliger*; and he continued with him in *Ireland* two Years.

A. D. 1610. About the beginning of this Year he was unanimously elected Provost of *Trinity-College, Dublin*; but no Entreaties could prevail on him to accept the Charge. He was afraid the Troubles attending that Office would interrupt him in the Course of his Studies, on which he was wholly bent: But by his Advice they made Choice of *William Temple*, who was afterwards Knighted; and for seventeen Years governed the College with great Wisdom.

A. D. 1612, he took his Degree of Doctor of Divinity, being admitted by the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. *Hampton*, Archbishop of *Armagh*. He made two Prelections upon the Occasion; one on the seventy Weeks of *Daniel*, the other on the Millennium of the Apocalypse, or the Saints reigning with Christ a thousand Years.

A. D. 1613. In the beginning of this Year he passed into *England*, where he published an elaborate and learned Book, under the Title of — *Gravissimæ Quæstionis de Christianarum Ecclesiarum in Occidentis præsertim partibus, ab Apostolicis temporibus ad nostram usque ætatem, continuâ Successione et statu, Historica Explicatio.*—This Book was highly acceptable to King *James* the First, to whom he dedicated it. It was presented to that Monarch by Archbishop *Abbot*, as the eminent first fruits of the University of *Dublin*. In it he learnedly and clearly treated on the Millennium of the Apocalypse, and the binding of Satan; when that celebrated Epocha began, and when it should have an end; of the Changes which should happen in this interval, or should be consequent to it. He shewed, that after a Course of six Ages, the Christian Religion had in these *Western* Parts, by the Ambition, Pride, and insatiable love of secular Pomp in the Pontiffs of *Rome*, sensibly declined from its primitive Purity. That the Corruptions and Superstitious Rights introduced by the Frauds and Subtilties of the Priests, under the plausible Pretexts of adorning Religion, had prevailed every where. That their destructive Opinions, which were neither consonant to Scripture, nor to the Faith of the Ancient Christians, were obtruded at pleasure, as necessary Articles of Faith; untill under the Pontificates of *Silvester* the II^d, *Benedict* the IX, and *Gregory* the VIIth, this Mystery of Iniquity had arrived to its full Growth; and the *Roman* See, treading under Foot the sacred Canons, and abolishing the Rights of Bishops, had usurped a truly Antichristian Tyranny over all the Churches of the World; which they actually exercised in the *West*. Yet that in every Age good and zealous Men arose, who opposed and rejected these Innovations; among whom were the *Waldenses*, *Albigenses*, and many others; who for the sake of pure Religion, as once delivered to the Saints, undauntedly expired in Flames and Butcheries. He clears up the History of those Times, which had been perplexed and obscured through the Defect or Malice of Writers. He paints to the Life, the Pride, Ambition, Affectation of secular Pomp, the Simony, Luxury, Wickedness and prodigious impiety of some of the Popes; and this he did, to the end, he might stop the Mouths of our Adversaries, who brand the Reformers with the Names of horrible Schismatics, and the worst of Hereticks; and that they had introduced a new Doctrine, manifestly unknown to Antiquity. Whereas he shews, that the Doctrines of the Reformers, were the Doctrines of the first Ages of the Church. He elaborately, and accurately connects the Series of those Times down to the beginning of the Pontificate of Pope *Gregory* the XIth, i. e. to the Year 1370. He

He intended in another Work to have carried it down to the Times of *Leo* the Xth, where the Light of the Gospel began to break forth, and arise out of the thick darkness of Superstition. But I cannot be certain whether he ever finished this Part, which he proposed to publish, the Heads of the Principle Chapters whereof are in his Table. At least if ever it were wrote by him, it seems to have been lost during the Confusion of the Usurpation. And this is necessary to be observed; because an Edition of that Work, published at *London* in 1677, gives it the Specious Title, of the whole Work of the Author, augmented and corrected by himself. His learned Friends, *Isaac Casaubon*, and *Abraham Sculter*, prefixed Encomiastick Verses to this Work; the first in Greek, the other in Latin; as did also *Anthony Martin*, then a Fellow of *Trinity-College, Dublin*, and afterwards *Ussher's* Successor in the See of *Meath*. His Uncle, *Richard Staniburst*, A. D. 1615, published a Letter at *Doway* to his Nephew in two or three Sheets, under the Title of — *Richardi Stanibursti, Hiberni Dubliniensis, brevis Præmonitio pro futurâ Concertatione cum Jacobo Usserio, Hiberno Dubliniensi; qui in suâ Historicâ explicatione conatur probare Pontificem Romanum, (legitimum in terris Christi Vicarium) verum et germanum esse Antichristum.* — However *Staniburst*, although he compliments his Nephew for his Learning and Abilities; yet in this Epistle hath not shewed himself an Historian, a Logician, or a fair Advocate for the other Side; but rather a Declaimer and a Sophist.

While he continued in *London*, intent on the publication of this Work, he had many Conferences with Archbishop *Abbot*, Chancellor of the University of *Dublin*; concerning a new Set of Statutes for that Body, or at least an amendment and Reformation of the Old ones. But this was reserved for Archbishop *Laud's* Time. He returned home, and soon after married *Phæbe*, the only Daughter of Dr. *Luke Challoner*; who by his last Words bequeathed her to him, in case he were willing to marry her: And by her he had a fair Fortune in Land and Money. This change of his Condition did not take him off from his beloved Studies.

A. D. 1615 A Parliament was held in *Ireland*, and, according to Custom, a Convocation of the Clergy, wherein the Articles of the Church of *Ireland* were composed and published; and *Ussher*, being a Member of the Convocation, was appointed to draw them up. The nine *Lambeth* Articles were inserted in them; which gave a handle to his Enemies to tax him with favouring Puritanism; and some were so ill-natured as to whisper such an insinuation into the Ears of the King, to whom that Faction was odious: But *Ussher* despised these Reproaches. However, being about to go to *England* towards the close of the Year 1619, his Friends, to remove this Calumny, procured Letters from the Privy-Council of *Ireland* to that of *England*, in his Vindication; wherein they attested his innocence, and gave him the Character of a Man worthy to govern in the Church, when Occasion should Offer. This Letter, and a Personal Conference with the King, wherein he declared openly his Opinion of the Doctrine and Discipline of the Church of *England*, abundantly satisfied his Majesty.

In *February* 1620, the King, of his meer Motion, and from a certain Knowledge he had of the Wisdom, Piety, and exquisite Learning of *Ussher*, promoted him to the See of *Meath*; which was then vacant by the Death of Bishop *Montgomery* in *London*, on the 15th of *January* before. The King used often to boast, that he was a Bishop of his own making. A few Days after his Advancement, he was chosen to Preach before the House of Commons in *St. Margaret's, Westminster*; which he performed to the universal Satisfaction of his Illustrious Audience, and the Sermon was by Order printed.

In 1621, he returned to *Ireland*, and was consecrated at *Drogheda* by Primate *Hampton*, and two other Bishops. This high Promotion rather increased, than abated his Practice of Preaching; and to keep him in constant mind of it, he had that Sentence of *St. Paul*, *Væ mihi si non Evangelizavero*, engraved on his Episcopal Seal; which he continued also in the Seal of the Primacy. He had numbers of the Roman Communion in his Diocese, whom he endeavoured to reclaim by private Conversation, and gentle Methods of Reasoning. They consented at last to hear him Preach, so it were not in a Church. He condescended to their exception, and preached to them in the Session-house; and his Sermon had such influence, that their Priests prohibited them for the future to hear him in any Place. They were generally obstinate in their Opinions, and fondly addicted to the reading of the idle Legends of the Lives of their Saints; but utterly ignorant of all true Knowledge in the Holy Scriptures. Their Prejudices were so strong and prevalent, that the best Arguments he could use, extorted only this Answer from them; That they followed the Religion of their Ancestors, and would never depart from it. To pluck up this Error by the Roots, the year following, he wrote in *English*, a Book intitled; *A Discourse of the Religion antiently professed by the Irish*; of which there is an Abstract before given at the End of the Life of *St. Patrick*, p. 24. This learned Work, (in which he illustrated the Antiquities of his Country by ancient Manuscripts, with great Judgment and Fidelity, and corrected the Errors of *Campion* and *O-Sullivan*) he dedicated to *Sir Christopher Sibthorp*, Knight, one of the Justices of the King's-Bench, and printed it this Year at the End of a Book wrote by the said *Sibthorp* on the same Subject, 4to, and it was afterwards published at *London* in 1631.

About this Time he was called into the Privy-Council, and had soon an opportunity presented to him of giving a Proof of his Wisdom and solid Judgment. Some *Irishmen* of Quality, of the Romish Communion, being promoted to publick Offices, refused to take the Oath of Supremacy. To preserve the Authority of the Law intire, and to consult the publick Tranquillity, it was thought necessary by the Lord Deputy *Falkland*, and the Privy-Council, to inflict a Censure on them in the *Star-Chamber*. The 22d of *November* 1622, was the Day appointed for their Appearance. After the Judges had explained to them the Nature, Reason, and Equity of the Oath, our Bishop delivered himself in a grave Speech upon the Occasion; wherein he demonstrated, that the King was the Supreme and only Governour within his Dominions, distinguishing between the Power of the Keys, and the power of the Sword; and shewed that they by no means clashed together. That the Jurisdiction of the Roman Pontiff over the Universal Church was an usurped and unjust Jurisdiction, and quite overturned the Foundation on which it was built. Some of those who were called to hear the Sentence of *Præmunire* denounced against them, were convinced by his Reasons, and submitted willingly to take the Oath. The King, to whom a Copy of it was transmitted on the 11th of *January* following, returned him a Letter of Thanks for this seasonable and zealous vindication of his legal Rights. This Letter was annexed to the Speech, and both printed, and are to be seen among his *English* Works. The King, having been informed, that the Bishop was about compiling the Antiquities of the *British* Churches, earnestly recommended the prosecution of that Work to him, and wrote to the Council of *Ireland*, to grant him a Licence of Absence, to consult the Manuscripts in the Libraries of *England*.

A. D. 1624. Having therefore carefully settled all things in his Diocese, this Year he passed into *England*. The Court was then at *Wansted*, whither our Bishop

Bishop was sent for ; and on the 20th of *June* that Year, he preached a learned and judicious Discourse before the King and Court, on the Universality of the Christian Church, and the Unity of the Catholick Faith, which the King ordered to be printed. He printed also this Year in *London*, a Book intitled, — *An Answer to a Challenge made by a Jesuit in Ireland ; wherein the Judgment of Antiquity in the Points questioned, is truly delivered, and the Novelty of the now Romish Doctrine plainly discovered.*—Which he dedicated to the King. To this Answer, *Malone*, the Jesuit, with whom the Controversy was held, published a Reply in 1627, in *English*, intitled, — *A Reply to Dr. Usher's Answer about the Judgment of Antiquity concerning the Romish Religion.*—A Book written with so much Calumny and Sophistry, that our Bishop's Friends thought it unworthy to have his Time taken up in answering it ; which he the readier consented to, when he understood, that three Divines in *Dublin*, *Hoyle*, *Syng* and *Puttock*, had taken up his Quarrel, and published Rejoinders to the Jesuit's Reply.

While our Bishop was in *England* Primate *Hampton* died, on the third of *January* 1624 ; and the King, about six Days before his own Death, promoted him to the See of *Armagh* on the twenty first of *March* following ; to the universal Satisfaction of all the Protestants of *Ireland*, testified by numbers of congratulatory Letters upon the Occasion. But their Pleasure of seeing him was delayed by a Quartan Ague, which confined him nine Months in *England* after his Advancement ; during which time he was engaged in an unlooked for Dispute with a Jesuit, upon the same controverted Points in Religion, occasioned thus : — The Lord *Mordaunt*, afterwards Earl of *Peterborough*, being of the *Romish* Communion, had a Desire to draw his Lady over to the same Religion. To free herself from her Lord's Importunity, she agreed, that a friendly Conference should be held between two principal Men of each Party, and promised to embrace that Religion, which should appear to her, by their Arguments, to be supported by Truth. The Lord chose his Confessor, one *Beaumont*, alias *Rookwood*, a Jesuit. The Lady sent an obliging Letter to our Primate, inviting him to come and support her Cause, and the Cause of Truth. Although scarce recovered, in *November* this Year he immediately repaired to Lord *Mordaunt's* Seat, at *Drayton*, in *Northamptonshire* ; where there was a well-furnished Library to have recourse to, as occasion should require. The Points discussed were, Transubstantiation, the Invocation of Saints, Images, the Visibility of the Church ; and in general, whether the *Romish* Religion, or the Religion established in the Church of *England*, was the same with the Primitive Religion. The Primate was Opponent for three Days : On the fourth, when it came to the Jesuit's Turn to impugn the Articles of the Reformation, he declined the Combat, and sent an Excuse in these Words, “ That “ by the just Judgment of God, he had forgotten all the Arguments he had “ framed ; for that he had of himself dared, and without the Licence of his Superiors, to undertake a Disputation with a Man of that profound and consummate Learning.” This Apology Dr. *Bernard*^a assures us he had from an Eye and Ear Witness ; and is in some measure confirmed by the Testimony of one *Challoner*, a secular Priest ; who in a Book against *Beaumont*, bids him, *beware of Drayton, lest he meet another Usher there.* The issue of this Controversy was the Conversion of the Peer to the Protestant Faith ; in which he persevered to his Death. The Lady always retained a grateful Sense of this seasonable piece of Service, and afterwards in the calamitous Times, when the Primate was strip-

^a Life of Usher, p. 64.

ped of all his Revenues, entertained him in her House for nine or ten Years, where he died.

A. D. 1626. He returned to *Ireland* in *August* this Year. King *James* the first had, before his Death, made him a Grant of the Temporalities of the Primacy, from the Death of his Predecessor; and King *Charles* the first, as a Pledge of his Esteem, gave him an Order on the Treasury for 400 l. to be paid him immediately after his Return. The first thing he did was to reform his own Diocese; the next, to amend and correct, as far as was in his Power, the Disorders in his Ecclesiastical Courts. But these were Distempers too inveterate to be suddenly healed. In *Michaelmas* Term this Year, a Scheme was set on Foot to oblige the Papists to a greater willingness to support the Charge of the Army; and to consent to a constant Tax for the Maintenance of 5000 Foot, and 500 Horse; in consideration of relaxing the penal Laws for a Time, and a more full Toleration of their Religion. In order to which the Lord Deputy *Falkland* summoned an Assembly of the whole Nation, both Papists and Protestants, to the Castle of *Dublin*. To obviate this Design, the Lord Primate invited the Bishops to his House, in order to consult what was proper to be done upon an Affair of such Nicety and Consequence: And on the 26th of *November* they unanimously entered into a Protest against any Toleration of Popery from Temporal Motives, which they call, *the setting of Religion to Sale*: and alledge, that it would be a grievous Sin to tolerate that Religion, which they look upon as superstitious, idolatrous, erroneous, and heretical, and the Church professing it, an apostate Church; and therefore recommended it to the Government to be zealous and resolute against all Popery, Superstition and Idolatry whatsoever. This Instrument was signed by the Primate, the Archbishop of *Cashel*, the Bishops of *Meath*, *Ferns* and *Leighlin*, *Down* and *Connor*, *Derry*, *Cork*, *Cloyne* and *Ross*, *Killalla* and *Acconry*, *Kilmore* and *Ardagh*, *Dromore*, *Waterford* and *Lismore*, and *Limerick*.

A. D. 1627. Against the next Assembly, *Downham*, Bishop of *Derry*, on the 23d of *April* this Year, preached before the State upon that Subject, and published this Protest at the End of his Sermon; and the Sunday following, the Primate preached to the like Purpose, and before the same Audience. This zealous Proceeding clogged the Wheels of the Project; by which means it drove on heavily; and at last was stopped. The Lord Deputy, finding the Discontents encrease, requested the Lord Primate, in regard of the general Esteem in which he stood with both Parties, and as he was a Member of the Privy Council, to move them to comply with the King's Necessities, and to grant an Aid without any previous Conditions. Accordingly, upon very little Warning, on the 30th of *April*, he made a Speech to the Assembly at the Castle; wherein he pathetically set forth the weak State of the Kingdom, the Dangers and Desolations threatening it both at home and from abroad; the inevitable Necessity of consulting their Safeties, and of granting a speedy Supply to support the Army, without any previous Stipulation; recommending it to them to leave the Conditions of their Subsidies to the Wisdom, Goodness, and Lenity of the King, which they had fully experienced upon many Occasions. He artfully interwove the Praises of such of the *Romish* Perfwasion, who were of *English* Families, and enjoyed Estates under the Grants of the Crown; whom, in the Time of *Tyrone's* Rebellion, neither the Allurements nor Promises of the King of *Spain*, neither Briefs nor Bulls from the Pope, nor the Declarations of foreign Universities, could divert from their Allegiance to her Majesty. He shewed them, that there was no Danger that the Grant of this Subsidy should pass a Right to the Crown in time to come;

or should be continued as a constant Revenue to the *Exchequer*. He laid before them many Presidents of the like Grants; and concluded, that the denying the King a Supply to support the Necessity of his Government, could be no less than robbing him of what was his certain Due. This Speech had not its desired Effect, which was much to be wished; for the standing Forces then moved for, would probably have prevented the cruel Rebellion which broke out some Years after. The Lord Deputy desired a Copy of this Speech, which was transmitted to the King; who very well approved of it, as much conducing to his Service, and the publick Safety. He laid out considerable Sums of Money every Year on Books, but especially on Manuscripts; which he procured both at home and abroad. About this time, by the means of Mr. *Thomas Davis*, Chaplain to the *Turkey Company* at *Aleppo*, he procured one of the first *Samaritan Pentateuch's* that ever was brought into the Western Parts of *Europe*, as Mr. *Selden*^b and Dr. *Walton*^c acknowledge: As also the Old Testament in *syriack*, much more perfect than any had been before seen in these Parts, together with many other Manuscripts of Value. This Pentateuch, with the rest, were made use of by Bishop *Walton*, in his Edition of the *Polyglot Bible*; and were since deposited in the *Bodleian Library*.

A. D. 1628. About this Year there commenced a strict Correspondence by Letter between Archbishop *Ussher*, and *William Laud*, then Bishop of *London*, which improved into a great Friendship; and by *Laud's* Means many Favours were obtained both for the Church, and University of *Dublin*. It was at our Primate's instance, that *Laud*, when advanced to *Canterbury*, was elected Chancellor of the said University; and by his Means, a Reformation of the old Statutes was obtained.

A. D. 1630. The King (being informed of several abuses in the Church of *Ireland*, not only among the inferior Clergy, in neglecting their Duties, but also among some of the Bishops, in applying Ecclesiastical Dignities, within their Collations, to their own Uses) on the 12th of *April* 1630, wrote to Archbishop *Ussher* and the rest of the Archbishops, to take Care to remedy these evils. Armed with this Authority, he engaged himself into the good Work, and through his Diocese and Province enforced the Ecclesiastical Canons, and reformed whatever had been acted contrary to them. He also met with considerable Success in reducing both Romanists and Schismatics by his mild Method of Arguing, to the established Church. Upon the Birth of the Prince of *Wales* this Year, an express was sent to *Ireland* to inform the State of it. Upon which a Solemn Day of Thanksgiving was appointed; and *Ussher* was sent for on Purpose from the Country to Preach upon the Occasion; which he did accordingly at *Christ-Church*, on Psalm. 45. v. 16. *instead of thy Father's shall be thy Children, whom thou mayest make Princes in all the Earth*.

A. D. 1631. He published, at *Dublin*, the History of *Gottescalcus*, and of the Predestinarian Controversy, stirred by him in the beginning of the ninth Century. In this Treatise he shews, that there were many dangerous Opinions and Consequences imputed to that learned Monk, of which he was by no means guilty. He shews his constancy under his cruel Whippings, and long Imprisonment, which continued to his Death; and gives us his two confessions of Faith, there published.

A. D. 1632. He published in *Dublin* a Collection of Antient Letters, under the Title of—*Veterum Epistolarum Hibernicarum Sylloge, quæ partim ab Hibernis, partim ad Hibernos, partim de Hibernis, vel rebus Hibernicis sunt conscriptæ*,—commencing about the Year 592, and ending about the Year 1180: containing divers choice

b Marmor. Arundel.

c Pref. to the Polyglot Bible.

Matters, relating to the Ecclesiastical Discipline, and Jurisdiction of the Church of *Ireland* in those Times, and especially concerning the keeping of *Easter*. His intimacy with Dr. *Laud*, at this time Bishop of *London*, and soon after Archbishop of *Canterbury*, was of great Advantage to the Church of *Ireland*. For there was scarce any considerable Preferment bestowed in that Church, but by his Approbation. He prevented several Grants from being confirmed to Courtiers, who had under Hand obtained Promises of them; and particularly caused a Patent, made to a *Scotch* Man of Quality of several Tyths in *Ireland*, to be vacated; the King being deceived in his Grant: And some Years before this, he procured a Patent in his own Name, but in trust for the Church, of such Improvements belonging to the Crown, as were then leased out, to commence as soon as the Leases should expire.

A. D. 1634 The Controversy for Precedence, between the Archbishops of *Armagh* and *Dublin*, was finally settled, through the means of the Primate; who proved the Precedence of the See of *Armagh* to that of *Dublin*; and it was accordingly so determined by the Lord Deputy and Council, and confirmed by the King. See more of this Matter before, under *Walter Jorje* p. 79. At the opening of the Parliament this Year, he preached before the Lord Deputy *Strafford*, and the two Houses at St. *Patrick's*, *Dublin*, upon this Text, Gen. 49. 10. *The sceptre shall not depart from Judah, nor a law-giver from between his Feet, untill Shiloh come, and unto him shall the gathering of the People be.* In the Convocation now assembled, he proposed, at the Instance of the Lord Deputy, and the Archbishop of *Canterbury*; that to express the Agreement of the Church of *Ireland* with that of *England*, both in Doctrine and Discipline, the 39 Articles of the Church of *England* should be received by the Church of *Ireland*; which was consented to by both Houses of Convocation; and the said Articles were declared to be the Confession of Faith in the Church of *Ireland*. But here there was a Contest between the Lord Primate, and Dr. *Brambal*, then Bishop of *Derry*, about establishing Canons for the Church of *Ireland*; which the Bishop of *Derry* would have had passed in the same Form and Words with those in *England*. The Lord Primate opposed this, as prejudicial to the Liberties of the Church of *Ireland*. At last it was unanimously compromised and agreed, that some of the Canons should be selected out of the *English* Book of Canons, and such others added as should be judged agreeable to the Polity and Genius of the Church of *Ireland*; this was accordingly done, and a Book of Constitutions and Canons compiled, which was published in *Dublin* in 1635, and approved of by the King, and confirmed under the Broad-Seal.

A. D. 1638. He published a small Treatise in *Dublin*, concerning the Mystery of the Incarnation of the Son of God, in *English*, which was chiefly digested out of the Sermons which he had before preached on the same Subject.

A. D. 1639. About the End of this Year, he published in *Dublin*, his celebrated and long expected Work, intitled, *Britannicarum Ecclesiarum Antiquitates*; in which is inserted the History of *Pelagius* and his Heresy; which he dedicated to King *Charles* the First; to which he added a Chronological Index, in which the Events of each Century are clearly laid down. This Work is so great a Treasure of *British* and *Irish* Ecclesiastical Antiquities, that all who have since wrote with any Success on this Subject, cannot avoid owning, how much they are indebted to his Labours.

A. D. 1640. Having sat sixteen Years in the Primatial See, to the great Benefit and Satisfaction of the Church, about the beginning of this Year, he passed into *England* with his Wife and Family; being invited over by some eminent

eminent Persons, on account of the then Differences between the King and Parliament. Dr. *Bernard* takes Notice; that this was God's special Providence for his Preservation; and that the Primate taking leave of him, gave him "a serious Preparative against the heavy Sorrows and Miseries which he should feel, before he saw him again: And further says, that he spoke of them with that Confidence, as if they had been within his View." See his foresight of the Calamities of the following Times before in page 100. At *London*, he was received by the King with his accustomed Favour; and then went to *Oxford*, as well to absent himself from the Heats which happened in that short Parliament, as to pursue his Studies in the Libraries there with greater Freedom. Here he was accommodated with Lodgings in *Christ-Church* College, by Dr. *Morice*, Hebrew Professor. Having spent some Time here and at *Cambridge*, he returned to *London* the same Year; where, after the meeting of the long Parliament, he made it his Business, both by Preaching and Writing, to exhort them to Loyalty, and endeavoured, although unsuccessfully, to heal those Breaches, which were ready to break out both in Church and State.

A. D. 1641 He published a short Treatise intitled. *The Original of Bishops and Metropolitans*; wherein he proves from Scripture, and antient Monuments, their establishment and Succession from the Apostles, and that there was never any Christian Church founded in the Primitive Times without Bishops. Upon the Execution of the Earl of *Strafford* this Year, a Scandal was raised on our Archbishop; as if he had made use of the Distinction of a personal and political Conscience, to satisfy the King, that he might with safety consent to the Death of the Earl; and that although his personal Conscience resisted, yet he might do it by his political Conscience. But his Innocency was cleared by the King with an Oath; and Doctor *Bernard* hath given us a Relation of the whole Business, from a Paper under the Primate's own Hand, too long to be here inserted. This Year the Barbarous and unparalleled Rebellion broke out in *Ireland*; in which, as the Protestant Interest received an inexpressible Blow, so the Primate bore too great a share in the common Calamity; all his personal Estate, and whatever belonged to his Primacy, was destroyed; and nothing of his escaped the Fury of the Rebels, but his Library, and the Furniture of his House, at *Droghedah*, which were secured by the Care of his Chaplain *Bernard*, while the Town was besieged, and conveyed to him the Summer following to *Chester*, and so to *London*. During the Ravages committed upon his Revenues in *Ireland* this Year, he was made Preacher at *Covent-Garden* Church, *London*. Upon hearing of his Losses in this Kingdom, two Offers were made him from Foreign Parts. The University of *Leyden* would have chose him their Honorary Professor, with a more ample Stipend than was usually annexed to the Place: And Cardinal *Rich-lieu* gave him an invitation to come to *France*, with the promise of a noble Pension, and the Freedom of his Religion. The Cardinal had before expressed a great Honour for him, when upon publishing his Book of the Antiquities of the *British* Churches, he sent him a Letter full of Respect, with a Gold Medal of considerable Value, having his own Image stamped on it; which the Primate returned with a Letter of Thanks, and a Present of *Irish* Grey-Hounds. But he refused both these Offers, and bore his Misfortunes with an Heroick and Christian Magnanimity. The *January* following, upon the Death of Doctor *Potter*, the King granted him the Bishoprick of *Carlisle*, to hold in Commendam; of which he received the Administration, *February* 16th, 1641. On this See, although it was much sunk in its Value by the *Scotch* and *English* Armies quartering there, he made a shift to subsist, untill the House of Commons seized on all Bishops

Lands, and then they voted him a Pension of 400l. a Year, in consideration of his great Losses in *Ireland*, and his exemplary Merits; yet it is said, he never received it above once, or twice at most.

A. D. 1642. The King having left *London*, and retired to *Oxford*; the Primate obtained leave from the Parliament this Year to go thither; where Doctor *Prideaux*, Bishop of *Worcester*, lent him his House adjoining to *Exeter-College*, that he might be near the Library, for the sake of pursuing his Studies. On Sunday after the Battle of *Brainford*, he was commanded by the King to Preach before him at *Oxford*; which he did now, and on other Solemn Occasions; both this and the following Year.

A. D. 1643. He was nominated by the Parliament (although against his desire) to be one of the Assembly of Divines at *Westminster*. But while the Matter was under Debate in the House, a Question^a arose, whether he should be admitted or not? Upon which Mr. *Selden* answered; that they had as good inquire, whether they had best admit *Inigo Jones*, the King's Architect, to the Company of Mouse-Trap-Makers. But our Archbishop, neither approved of the Authority that named him, nor of the Business they were about; so that he never once went among them; of which neglect he was complained of to the House of Commons, who did him a Pleasure in voting him out again; and in Resentment, soon after seized his Study of Books, as being part of the Estate of a Delinquent; which would have been sold, if the Friendship of Doctor *Featly* and Mr. *Selden* had not interposed to preserve them for him; some few of them however were imbezilled. About this Time he published a small, but learned Treatise, Intituled, *A Geographical and Historical Disquisition, touching the Lesser Asia, properly so called, (viz.) The Lydian Asia, so often mentioned in the New Testament, and by Ecclesiastical and other Writers, by the Names of the Proconsular Asia, or Asian Dioecese*: Wherein he hath shewn his admirable Skill in the Geography of the Antients, and also in the Imperial Laws.

A. D. 1644. He published at *Oxford* the Epistles of St. *Ignatius*, and as much of the Epistle of St. *Barnabas*, as the great Fire at *Oxford* had spared. The old Latin Version of *Ignatius*, he published out of two Manuscripts found in *England*, noting in red Letters the interpolations of the former Greek Impression. This Work was much illustrated by his Collation of several Greek Copies of the Letters and Martyrdom of *Ignatius* and *Polycarp*. To which he added a learned Dissertation concerning these Epistles; as also touching the Canons and Constitutions ascribed to the Apostles, and to St. *Clement* Bishop of *Rome*. Three Years after this, viz. 1647, (not in 1651, as Dr. *Parr* has it,) he published his Appendix *Ignatiana*, wherein, besides other tracts, there are added the Six Genuine Epistles of *Ignatius*, according to the *Amsterdam* Edition, published by *Isaac Vossius*, from the Greek Manuscript in the *Florentine* Library, which the Primate had some Years before given him Notice of; and had also obtained the great Duke's Leave to Copy it. During his stay at *Oxford*, several Queries were sent him from the Parliament Quarters, concerning the Lawfulness of taking up Arms against the King; which he answered in the Negative, and gave his Reasons fully and particularly; which may be seen at large in his Life written by Dr. *Parr*, too long to be here inserted. While the Epistles of *Ignatius* were under the Press, the Heads of the University of *Oxford*, in a Solemn Convocation of Doctors and Masters, came to a Resolution on the 10th of *March* 1644 to procure his Effigies to be engraved in a Copper-Plate, and prefixed to the said Work, with the following En-

^a Append. to *William of Worcester*. pub. by *Hearn*. vol. 2 p. 594.

comium.——— *Jacobus Usserius, Archiepiscopus Armachanus, Totius Hiberniæ Primas, Antiquitatis primævæ peritissimus, Orthodoxæ Religionis Vindex ἀναντιστήτος errorum malleus, in concionando frequens, facundus, præpotens, vitæ inculpata exemplar Spectabile.* The want of a skilful Engraver prevented the execution of this Design at present ; but it was afterwards done, and prefixed to some other of his Works.

A. D. 1645 It being rumored abroad, that the Siege of *Oxford* was resolved on, and that the King would be obliged to quit the Place, the Primate, with his Majesty's Leave, took the Opportunity of waiting on the Prince of *Wales*, as far as *Bristol*, and from thence proceeded to *Cardiffe* in *Wales* ; where there was a strong Garrison commanded by Sir *Timothy Tyrrel*, who had married his only Daughter ; to which Place he had before been invited. He Stayed here almost a Year ; during which time he made a great Progress in the first Part of his Annals ; having brought many Chests of Books with him. After the fatal Battle of *Naseby*, the King retired to the same Place, where he stayed some Days, and gave the Primate great Pleasure by his excellent Conversation. He preached before the King in the Castle, and when his Majesty went away, he declared, that nothing lay nearer at his Heart than the imminent Danger of the King and Church, and the Effusion of so much Christian Blood. The Necessities of the King forced him to unfurnish this Garrison of its Soldiers and Ammunition ; so that Sir *Timothy Tyrrel* was obliged to quit the place. Upon which the Primate had some Thoughts of going over to *France* or *Holland* ; to both which Places he had been formerly invited. But the Lady Dowager *Stradling*, at this Interval, sent him a kind Invitation to come to her Castle of *St. Donates*. In his Journey thither, with his Daughter the Lady *Tyrrel*, he fell into the Hands of a stragling Party, who were scouting about the Mountains. They immediately fell to plundering and breaking open his Chests of Books, and other things which he had with him ; ransacking his Manuscripts, and Papers, many of them of his own Hand Writing, which were quickly dispersed among a thousand Hands ; not sparing their Affronts and Insolencies to him and his Daughter, and other Ladies in the Company, whom they pulled off their Horses : But some Officers coming in (who were of the Gentry of the Country) seemed ashamed of their barbarous Treatment ; and by Force, or fair Means, caused their Horses and other Things to be restored : But the Books and Papers had got into too many Hands to be then retrieved. They conducted him to Sir *John Aubrey's* House, where he was civilly lodged that Night. The Loss of his Papers broke his patience more than all the Sufferings he had ever undergone. However, after he arrived at *St. Donates*, this Loss was in a great Measure repaired by the Care and Diligence of the Gentry and Clergy of the Country ; so that in two or three Months they were brought in to him by Parcels, and, being put together, little was found wanting, except two Manuscripts, containing the History of the *Waldenses*, which he much valued, and a manuscript Catalogue of the *Persian* Kings, communicated to him by *Elikmannus*, and one Volume of Manuscript various Readings of the New Testament. Of printed Books, he lost only *Tully's* Works, and some others of less Moment. While he continued at *St. Donates*, untill he could get his own Books and Papers again, he spent his Time among the Books and Manuscripts in the Library of that Castle ; which had been collected by Sir *Edward Stradling*, a great Antiquary, and Friend of Mr. *Camden's* ; out of which he made a choice Collection of the *British* or *Welsh* Antiquity. He was here seized with a sharp and dangerous Illness, which began with a Stranguary, and ended with a violent Bleeding at the Nose, for near forty Hours together, without any considerable

Intermission. No Applications could give him relief, and the Physicians despaired of his Life; untill at last it stanch'd of it self; and then he recovered by degrees his former Health. While he was in this weak Condition, he gave Orders to Dr. Parr how to dispose of his Books and Papers, and recommended the finishing his Annals to Dr. Langbaine, as the fittest Man for that Purpose, in case he could be prevailed on to undertake it. He cleared himself of advising the King to pass the Bill against the Earl of *Strafford*; as did also his Majesty, upon hearing the Report of his Death. While he was in *Wales*, Mr. *Downham* published a Book at *London*, under his Name, intitled, *A Body of Divinity, or the Sum and Substance of the Christian Religion*. This had been collected by him when he was a young Man, for his own Use, and was never intended to be published by him; but being lent, it was transcribed, and by this Means it came abroad into the World unknown to him. The Treatise at the End of the Book was wholly the Lord Primate's; it is intitled, *Immanuel, or the Incarnation of the Son of God*: It is esteemed an excellent Discourse, and is the Substance of divers Sermons which he had formerly preached upon that Subject.

A. D. 1646. Having continued in *Wales* about half a Year, he re-assumed his Thoughts of going beyond Seas, and for that end procured a Pass; but Vice-Admiral *Melton*, threatening to deliver him up to the Parliament, gave him some delay; during which he received an Invitation from the Countess Dowager of *Peterborough*, to come and make his abode with her in *London*, engaging for his Safety. He accepted her offer, obtained Passes, and left *St. Donates*; the Gentlemen of the Country sending him in considerable Sums of Money to supply his Necessities. He arrived safe at the Countesses House in *London*, and from this time generally resided with her at some or other of her Houses untill his Death. He was obliged however upon a Summons, to appear before a Committee of Parliament, and was examined, whether Sir *Charles Coot*, or any other ever desired him to use his Power with the King for a Toleration of Religion in *Ireland*. To which he answered, that neither Sir *Charles Coot*, nor any other Person, ever moved any such thing to him: But that as soon as he heard of the Arrival of the *Irish* Agents at *Oxford*, he went to the King, and besought him not to do any thing with the *Irish* in point of Religion without his Knowledge, which the King promised; and when the Point of Toleration came to be debated at the Council Board, the King, with all the Lords, absolutely denied to grant it; and he professed, for his Part, he was ever against it, as a Thing dangerous to the Protestant Religion. After these Questions, the Chairman of the Committee tendered the negative Oath to him, (which had been made on purpose for all those that adhered to the King, or came from any of his Garisons.) But he desired time to consider of it, and so was dismissed, and appeared no more; Mr. *Selden* and others using their Interest, that it might not be insisted on. Not long after he retired with the Countess to her House at *Rygate* in *Surry*, where he often preached, either in her Chappel, or in the Parish Church.

A. D. 1647. About the Beginning of this Year, he was chosen Preacher to the Society of *Lincolns-Inn*, which with difficulty he was prevailed on to accept. He had handsome Lodgings ready furnished assigned to him, as also divers Rooms for his Library, which was about this Time brought up from *Chester*. Here he constantly preached among them all the Term Time, for almost eight Years; untill at last his Eyes and Teeth failed him; so that he could not be well heard in so large a Congregation; and about a Year and half before his Death, he quitted the Place, being not able to be serviceable in it longer. About this time he published his—*Diatriba de Romanæ Ecclesiæ Symbolo Apostolico vetere, et aliis fidei*

fidei formulis; wherein he gives a learned Account of that which is commonly called *the Apostles Creed*, and shews the various Copies which were used in the Roman Church, with other Forms of Confessions of Faith, proposed to the *Catechumeni*, and younger People, in the Eastern and Western Churches; together with several other Monuments of Antiquity relating to the same; which he dedicated to *Gerard Vossius*.

A. D. 1648. About the beginning of this Year, he published his learned Dissertation on the Solar Year, antiently used among the *Macedonians*, *Syrians*, and inhabitants of *Asia*, properly so called; in which he explains many great Difficulties in Chronology and Ecclesiastical History, and fixes the Time of the Martyrdom of *St Polycarp*. He also compares the *Grecian* and *Macedonian* Months with the *Julian*, and with those also of other Nations; and having laid down the Method and intire Disposition of the *Macedonian* and Asiatick Year, he adds certain Rules whereby to find out the Cycles of the Sun, Moon, and *Easter* for ever. In this Treatise he hath shewed an incomparable Skill in Astronomical, as well as Chronological Learning. At the Treaty of the *Isle of Wight*, the greatest Points in Controversy were about the Government of the Church; the Parliament Commissioners insisting peremptorily on the abolishing all Archbishops, Bishops, &c. out of the Churches of *England* and *Ireland*. The King was willing to consent to the Suspension of Episcopacy for three Years; but by no means to agree to the taking it absolutely away. To stop the present Career of the Presbyterian Discipline, the Primate (who had been sent for upon the Occasion) proposed an Expedient, to conjoin Episcopal and Presbyterian Government, which his Majesty approved of. But this notwithstanding was voted unsatisfactory by the House, who were absolutely bent on abolishing the Order. The Primate hath been censured for being the Author of this Expedient. But it should be considered, that at the time he proposed it, the King had consented to the suspension of the Episcopal Government for three Years, and for quite taking away Archbishops, Deans and Chapters; whereas the Primate's Expedient supposes, that the Archbishops ought to be continued, and that they should be Moderators of the Provincial Synod of Suffragans and Pastors. Although he mentions Bishops to be only Presidents of the Diocesan Synods; yet he no where denies them a negative Voice in that Assembly. And although he proposeth the making of as many Suffragans in each Diocese, as there were rural Deaneries; and who should assemble a Synod of all the Rectors or Ministers of their Precinct; yet their Power was to be guided by the Statute of the 26th *Henry the VIIIth*; whereby they are expressly forbid to act in any Matters, but by the Authority of, and in Subordination to their Diocesan Bishop; nor doth he extend their Power further, than to be Moderators of this lesser Synod, where Matters of Discipline and Excommunication were only cognizable; still reserving the Power of Ordination to the Diocesan: And an Appeal also was given to the Diocesan from this lesser Synod. Whatever Concessions he would have had made in this Expedient, they were surely owing to the Necessities of the Times, and the Difficulties of the King's Affairs. But all came to nothing. The Presbyterians were excluded the House, and the Independents brought their King to the Block. After the King's Death he kept close to his Study and Charge at *Lincolns-Inn*, disowning the Usurpers, and comforting the Loyal Party.

A. D. 1650. About the middle of this Year he finished the first Part of his Annals of the old Testament, from the Beginning of the World to the Year 3828, as far as to the Reign of *Antiochus Epiphanes*; in which he hath exactly fixed the

three great Epochas of the Deluge, the Departure of the Children of *Israel* out of *Egypt*, and the Return of the *Jews* from their Captivity in the first Year of *Cyrus*; which is the only certain Epocha of conjoining the sacred with prophane Chronology. In this Volume he gives an exact Account of the Reigns of the Kings of *Israel* and *Judab*, with their Synchronisms; as also the Succession of the *Babylonish*, *Persian* and *Macedonian* Monarchy, with the concurrent Olympiads and Æra of *Nabonasser*, and the most remarkable Eclipses of the Sun; as they might any way be serviceable in the Regulation of the Accounts of Time; which he hath collected out of all Authors, both sacred and prophane, with singular Industry, Learning, and Judgment.

A. D. 1654 Followed the second Part of his Annals, beginning with *Antiochus Epiphanes*, and continued to the Destruction of *Jerusalem*, by *Titus Vespasian*. In which he hath given an exact Account of the *Macedonian* Empire, under the *Asiatick* and *Egyptian* Kings, reducing their Reigns to a more certain Calculation than ever had been done before; and restoring several of them to their due Places and Times, which had been omitted by other Writers of Chronological History; as also, an Account of the Affairs of the *Roman* Empire, especially in the *East*; together with the History of the New Testament, from the Birth of *St. John Baptist*, to the Year of Christ, seventy three, out of the Holy Scriptures, and the best *Greek* and *Roman* Authors, who have written of those Times. These two Volumes may well be esteemed a Repository or Common-Place of all antient History. *Cromwell* having seized the Government, sent for the Primate this Year, and received him with much outward Respect; and after a great deal of canting Discourse, he civilly dismissed him. His pretence was to consult with him about establishing the Protestant Interest both at home and abroad. But he was too great an Enthusiast to follow his Advice. It is said that he settled a Pension on him at this time; but it is certain he promised to make him a Lease of some part of the Lands belonging to the Archbishoprick of *Armagh*, for twenty one Years; which the Primate was willing to accept of, considering it then of right belonged to him; and if there should happen to be a Restoration, the Church could lose nothing by the Grant. But this was never done. About the beginning of Winter, he preached Mr. *Selden's* Funeral Sermon, in which he gave him all the Elogies that so great and learned a Man did deserve; and with great Modesty, told his Audience; that he looked on the deceased as so great a Scholar, that himself was scarce worthy to carry his Books after him.

A. D. 1655. The last Book of his, which was published during his Life, was this Year, under the Title — *De Græcâ Septuaginta Interpretum versione Syntagma: cum Libri Estheræ Editione Origenica, et vetere Græcâ alterâ, ex Arundelianâ Bibliothecâ nunc primum in lucem productâ.* — It must be confessed he held some Opinions in this Treatise peculiar to himself, of which learned Men have justly doubted: Yet he endeavoured to establish them with a wonderful subtilty of Wit. To this he added a Dissertation on *Cainan*, together with an Epistle of his to *Lewis Chappell*, Anno 1652, concerning the various readings in the *Hebrew* Text; and another from *William Eyre* to him, wrote Anno 1607. About the middle of *February*, he went to *Rygate*, the House of the Countess of *Peterborough*. As soon as he came there he set himself about finishing his sacred Chronology, which took him up most of the Remainder of his Life. Although his Body and Mind were healthy and vigorous for a Man of his Years, yet his Eye-sight was extremely decayed, so that he could scarce see to Write, but at a Window,

and

and that in the Sun-Shine, which he constantly followed in clear Days, from one Window to another: Upon this Account, had he lived longer, he intended to have made use of an Amanuensis. He had now frequent Thoughts of his Dissolution; and as he used every Year to note in his Almanack, opposite to the Day of his Birth, the Year of his Age; so this Year 1655, he wrote with his own Hand: NOW AGED SEVENTY FIVE YEARS, MY DAYS ARE FULL; and presently after, in Capital Letters, —RESIGNATION.—From which may be gathered, that he thought his Days fulfilled, and that he resigned himself to God. On the 20th of *March* after Supper, he complained of the *Sciatica*, which had afflicted him many Years before. Next Morning early he complained of a *Pleuritick* Disorder, which the Physician, that attended him, could not remove. He bore the Pain for thirteen or fourteen Hours with great Patience; but his Strength and Spirits decaying, he applied himself wholly to Prayer, and to give Spiritual Advice to all about him. He took leave of the Countess with great expressions of Thanks for all her Favours; and gave her excellent Spiritual Council. Then he desired to be left to his private Devotions. After which the last Words he was heard to utter, about one of the Clock in the Afternoon, were these, (*viz.*) *O Lord forgive me, especially my Sins of Omission*; and presently after he died, to the great Affliction of the Countess, who could never sufficiently lament her own, and the Churches great Loss, by his too sudden departure out of this Life. *Cromwell*, against the Will of the Countess, and his Relations, claimed the Honour of burying him at his own Charge; and they durst not refuse. So he was embalmed and preserved untill the seventeenth of *April*, and then in great State removed to *Westminster-Abbey*, and there interred according to the Form of the *Liturgy* of the Church of *England*, next to the Grave of Sir *James Fullerton*, who was once his School-Master. He hath no Monument placed over him. The following Inscription, as a Tribute due to his Virtues, hath been published, which I shall give the Reader.

M. S.

Jacobus Usserius,
Archiepiscopus Armachanus,
 Hic situs est.

Ob

Præclaram Profapiam,
Raram eruditionem,
Ingenii acumen,
Dicendi et scribendi facilitatem,
Morum gravitatem, suavitatem conditam,
Vitæ candorem et integritatem,
Æquabilem in utrâque fortunâ animi constantiam,
Orbi Christiano, et piis omnibus Charus;
Omniumque judicio, præterquam suo,
Præsul vere magnus.
Qui ecclesiam veterum institutis,
Clerum suo exemplo,
Populum concionibus
Affiduè instruxit:
Qui Scripturas veteris ac novi Fæderis,
Commentariis ex ultimâ,
Et reconditâ antiquitate,
Illustravit,

M. S.

James Ussher,
 Archbishop of *Armagh*;
 Is here deposited;
 A Man,

Who for his illustrious Birth;
 Uncommon Learning,
 Acuteness of Parts,
 Fluency in speaking and writing,
 Gravity of Manners, tempered with Sweetness,
 Candor, and integrity of Life,
 A steady Equanimity in both Fortunes,
 Is dear
 To the Christian World, and to all Men of Virtue:
 A Prelate,
 In every Man's Judgment truly Great;
 Except his own.
 Who modelled the Church
 By the Rules of the Ancients,
 Who instructed the Clergy
 By his own Example,
 And the People
 By his constant preaching:
 Who hath much enlightened
 The Books of the Old and New Testament
Chronologiam

*Chronologiam sacram pristino nitori
Resituit ;
Bonarum Artium Professores
Inopiâ afflictos,
Munificentia sublevavit.
Denique qui Hæreses repullulantes,
Calamo erudito contudit.
His ingenii dotibus
His animi virtutibus ornatus,
Antistes optimus, piissimus, meritiissimus,
Inter bella civilia
Et patriæ suæ et Ecclesiæ funesta,
Sibique luctuosa,
Cum nec Patriæ nec Ecclesiæ
Diutius prodesse poterat,
In Christo, pacis Auctore,
Placide obdormivit.
Anno æræ Christianæ 1655.
Ætatis suæ 76.*

By deep researches into the earliest Writers,
And restored sacred Chronology
To its antient Clearness :
Who supported
By his Munificence,
The Professors of the Liberal Arts,
By Poverty oppressed ;
Finally, who by his learned Pen,
Checked the growth of Heresies
At their first appearance.
Adorned with such gifts of Nature and such Virtues,
This best, most pious, most deserving Prelate,
In the midst of Civil Wars,
Fatal to his Country, and the Church,
And lamentable to himself ;
Being no longer useful
Either to his Country, or the Church,
Fell gently asleep in Christ, the Author of Peace,
A. D. 1655, in the 76th Year of his Age.

*Riegatæ in Comitatu Surriæ Martii 21. obiit, sepul-
tus apud Westmonasterium, in Hen. Septimi Ca-
pella Apr. 1656.* He died at *Rygate* in *Surrey*, on the 21st of *March*,
and was buried at *Westminster*, in *April* 1656,
in *King Henry the VIIth's* Chappel.

JOHN BRAMBALL.

[Succ. 1660. Ob. 1663.]

JOH*N Bramball*, Doctor of Divinity, was born [at *Pontfract*] in *Yorkshire* [in 1593, of a gentile, and antient Family, descended from the *Bramballs* of *Bramball-Hall* in *Cheeshire*. He was instructed in Grammar Learning in the Place of his Birth, but when fitted for the University, was removed to *Cambridge*,] and educated in *Sydney-College* there, [where he continued no longer than untill he took his Degree of Batchelor of Arts, with general Consent, that he was only too young for a higher Degree. He soon after married a young and wealthy Widow of a Clergyman, with whom, among other Advantages, he got a good Library collected by her deceased Husband. Being put into Orders, he diligently attended his Duty of Preaching, first in the City of *York*, and afterwards at his Country Parsonage of *Elvington* or *Eterington*, a good Living ; to which he was presented by *Mr. Wandesford* (afterwards Master of the Rolls, and for a Time Lord Deputy of *Ireland*) Here he became as eminent in the Church, as before in the University, and greatly beloved by all Degrees of Men.

At this time an opportunity fell in his Way of ingratiating himself with *Toby Mathews*, Archbishop of *York*, and with all the Protestant Clergy, and Gentry of that Diocese, by a Victory obtained over a Secular Priest, and a Jesuit at *North-Allerton*. These Men, in 1623, sent out a publick Challenge to all the Protestant Clergy in that Country. *Mr. Bramball* being then thirty Years of Age, undertook the Combat, and reduced his Antagonists to that Pass, that they had Reason to repent of the Adventure. One of the Subjects of Disputation was, *Transubstantiation* ; from whence they easily slid into that of Half Communion. He shamefully baffled their Doctrine of Concomitancy, and pressed the Disputant so close, that he affirmed, that Eating was Drinking, and Drinking was Eating, in a Material Sense. *Mr. Bramball* looked on this as so elegant a Solecism, that he needed no greater Trophy, if he could get it under his Hand ; which the other in the heat of Dispute, and out of shame to retreat, readily gave him. But on cooler thoughts, finding that he could not quench his Thirst with a Piece of Bread,
he

he reflected so sadly on the Dishonour he had suffered, that not being able to digest it, he died in ten Days.

Archbishop *Mathews*, hearing of his Triumph, sent for him ; but instead of caressing, rebuked him for his hardiness, in undertaking so publick a Disputation, without Licence. But his Resentment was soon appeased. He absolved him, promoted him to be a Prebend of *York*, and after of *Rippon* ; and employed him in as much of his Affairs, as the largeness of his Jurisdiction, and the Infirmary of his Body, would not admit him to exercise in his own Person. In this Trust and Honour he continued untill the Death of the Archbishop in 1627 ; and by a diligent Application to this Province, he arrived at a ready skill in Ecclesiastical Administration, which afterwards rendered him a great blessing to the Church of *Ireland*.

After the Death of the Archbishop, he went and resided at *Rippon*, and conducted most of the Affairs of the Church of *York*, in the Quality of Sub-Dean. Here he was a constant Preacher for seven Years, and became famous for his Abilities in the Pulpit. In the Time of a Contagious Pestilence he conscientiously abode with his Flock, visited them in their infected Houses, baptized their Children, and did all other Offices of his Ministry ; which procured him the Love and Veneration of that People : And this was encreased by the Services he did them in their Temporal Affairs. For he indefatigably cultivated Peace and Love among his Neighbours ; and, as Justice of Peace, he prevented many Law-Suits among them, not only by his Knowledge in the Laws (Common and Statute, as well as Civil and Canon) but in his Application of them. This gave him a considerable influence in all Publick Transactions ; and even in the elections of Members of Parliament, such as he named at *Rippon*, and other Corporations, usually carried the Vote and Favour of the People ; so much did not only particular Men, but even Societies depend on his Wisdom and Integrity, although in a private Character.

As soon as he was qualified by his Standing, he took his Degree of Doctor of Divinity in *Cambridge*. In performing his Acts he made choice of a Thesis purposely to express his Thoughts of the Controversies in Religion, (*viz.*) *Pontifex Romanus est causa vel procreans vel conservans, omnium, vel saltem præcipuarum controversiarum in orbe Christiano* ; which he so defended, that he received the Thanks of that learned Assembly.

The Fame of his Abilities spread so far in that Country, that his Talents could not be hid from the vigilant Eye of the Lord Viscount *Wentworth*, afterwards Earl of *Strafford*, then designed for the Government of *Ireland* ; who wrote from *London* to Mr. *Wandesford* in order to persuade Dr. *Bramhall*, by large Promises, to go over to *Ireland* with the Lord Deputy : But indeed no Argument could move him, except his hearing of the Necessities that the Church of that Kingdom then groaned under ; which immediately fixed his Resolutions ; and in 1633 he resigned all his Church preferments in *England*,] was made Chaplain to the Lord *Wentworth* [and thus attended him into *Ireland*. His manner of leaving *England* shewed his Virtue in a fine Light, and I think may be mentioned here to his immortal Honour. Some Noble-Men, and other Friends in *England*, promised to make him his Majesty's Chaplain in ordinary, and to help to raise him to the highest Honours in the Church. In all which he acknowledged there was great Force ; but said, they might thence see, that he consulted not with Flesh and Blood ; and moreover he solemnly protested in the Presence of God, that nothing but an unmingled Zeal to serve God, and the King, in recovering the Rights of an oppressed Church, which, he understood, the Lord Deputy had seriously laid

to Heart, could byas him against the Inclinations he had to gratify so many dear and noble Friends. Upon which Declaration they all desisted from any further Attempt, as giving him up to the Will of God, which they saw over-ruled him in this Matter.

Dr. *Bramball* soon gave Evidence of his sufficiencies for the Work the Lord Deputy had for him ; and the Deputy soon found Ways to express his Value for Dr. *Bramball*. The Archdeaconry of *Meath* being vacant, he, presently after his Arrival, promoted him to it.

The first publick Service he was employed in, was a Regal Visitation ; in which he was either one of the Commissioners with Baron *Hilton*, Judge of the Prerogative, or such a Coadjutor, that all was governed by his Directions. He found the Revenues of the Church miserably wasted; the Discipline scandalously despised, and the Ministers but meanly considered. The Bishopricks were wretchedly dilapidated by Fee Farms, and long Leases, at small Rents ; granted partly by the *Papish* Bishops, who resolved to make as much of them as they could, and partly by their Protestant Successors, who seemed to fear another turn of Affairs, and therefore used the same Arts. By these Means many Bishopricks were made as low as Sacrilege could make them. *Cloyne* was reduced to 5 Marks ; hence the Bishop of it was called, *Episcopus quinque Marcarum*. *Aghado* to 1 l 1 s 8 d. and *Ardfert* to about sixty Pounds. *Limerick* had about five Parts in six made away in Fee Farms, or encroached on by the undertakers. *Cashell*, *Emly*, *Waterford*, *Lismore*, and *Killaloe*, all made the same Complaint. *Cork* and *Ross* fared the best of any ; a very good Man, Bishop *Lyön*, being placed there early in the Reformation, prevented any Diminution to be made in the Revenues of those Churches : He was succeeded by two of the Family of the *Boyles* of the same honest Disposition. What mischief was done in *Cloyne* was before their times. But otherwise, there was not one Bishoprick in the Province of *Cashell* that had not the print of the Sacrilegious Paw upon it ; and on some of them, *Vestigia nulla retrorsum*. — He found also the Practice of *Simony* very Prevalent. The lay Patrons must have some feeling of the Gratitude of such as they presented, or at least, a Trust and Confidence, that the Clerk would be a Gentleman. Upon his return to *Dublin* he advised the Lord Deputy of all he had observed and done ; and humbly desired him to invigorate the Church Discipline with the Secular Arm, without which, the other would be of no Consideration ; and he did not find him backward in affording his Aid.]

Upon the Death of Dr. *Downham*, Bishop of *Derry*, he was consecrated Bishop of that See in the Castle Chappel, *Dublin*, on the 26th of May 1634, by *James*, Archbishop of *Armagh*, *Anthony*, Bishop of *Meath*, *Robert*, Bishop of *Down*, and *Richard*, Bishop of *Cork*. [Being promoted by the Interest and Recommendation of the Lord Deputy. In a short Time he took an Opportunity to visit his new Flock ; and when he came upon the Bounds of his Diocese, he alighted from his Horse, and with great Devotion implored the Divine Assistance, in the Discharge of the Duty he was called to : He inquired after the State of his Diocese from the old venerable Dr. *Walker*, whom he addressed himself to, as to his Father. He found the same Mischiefs here, as he had done in the Regal Visitation ; either farming during Incumbency, or a strife kept up by the Landlords against the Minister. He advised his Clergy in a fair way to insist upon their Rights ; and if it was denied, he would let these Men see, that they were not greater than the Laws, which the Lord Deputy was resolved vigorously to execute. The poor Clergy began to lift up their Heads, and found their Estates had as firm a Foundation as any others in the Law. He found his Diocese provided with a-

ble, and for the most part, resident Preachers ; only the Bishop of *Ardagh* held the Archdeaconry and Living of *Ardfrath* by Commendam ; but finding his Title infirm, he soon made way for two able Incumbents to succeed him. The Revenues of his Church he very much improved in the Recovery of Lands detained from his Predecessors ; as those of *Termon, Colaby, &c.* besides the Advancements he made in the Rents. Finding *Desart-Martin* to be Menial Lands, he retrieved them to that Use ; and made a Park there, which he left to his Successors. He was so Successful in his Endeavours of this kind, that he is said to have doubled the Revenue of the Bishoprick, before he was forced from it by the Common Calamity.

On the 14th of *July* 1635, a Parliament met, and with it a Convocation of the Clergy. The Things he chiefly intended at this Time were the improvement of the Temporal Estate of the Church, and the Union of it with that of *England*, in the same Articles of Religion, and the same Canons of Discipline and Worship. In order to the first, several Acts were passed, in behalf of the Church, more than in any one Parliament ; in all which the Lord Deputy made such use of the Bishop of *Derry*, that he was the first to project, and the last to model them. The first Act made on this Occasion, was, for the maintenance and execution of pious Uses ; obliging all Archbishops and Bishops to perform every such trust according to the true intent of the Deeds in that behalf made, or to be made. The next was a Statute for Confirmation of Leases made by the Lord Primate, and other Bishops of *Ulster*, of such Endowments as had been made by King *James* to the See of *Armagh, Derry, Clogher, Raphoe* and *Kilmore*, giving them Power at any Time within five Years to make Leases for sixty Years of such Lands. The third and greatest was ; for the Preservation of the Inheritance, Rights and Profits of Lands belonging to the Church, and Persons Ecclesiastical. This limited them to Term and Rent, prescribed what they might set, for what and how long, and is the great Security of Succession. In another Session of this Parliament, an Act was made for the Benefit of the inferior Clergy ; inabling restitution of Improvements and Tyths, and other Rights Ecclesiastical to the Clergy, with a Restraint from alienating the same, and Directions for the Presentation to Churches.

These Foundations being laid, our Bishop immediately applied himself to the Building, which he carried up with incredible Expedition. The Fee-Farms and Improvements stuck like Ivy to the old Walls, and it was hard to separate them. In all the numerous Controversies arising from thence, he was the Moderator to state the Rents, and compromise the whole Differences ; generally by consent of Parties, sometimes by Order from the Council Table, which then determined many Matters ; especially where Forms and Niceties had rendered the Laws incompetent for that End. But to carry on the Work with Effect, he recommended able and prudent Persons to the Lord Deputy for the higher Preferments of the Church. Dean *Sing* was made Bishop of *Cloyne*, of which he soon gave a good Account ; and raised every Mark of the Revenue to an hundred Pounds ; and Dean *Lesly* was made Bishop of *Down* and *Connor* ; both Prelates of Parts and Learning. It would be an endless Labour to be particular in all the Services he did the Church ; I shall mention only one Instance of what he did of this Sort, in Relation to the Primacy, as it appears in a Letter from Archbishop *Usher* to him, dated the 25th of *February* 1635, not a Year after the Statute had passed. “ I find (says
“ he) by the Catalogue of Compositions, that the Augmentation of the Rents of
“ this See amounteth to 735 *l.* 4 *s.* 4 *d.* per Annum, and that you have now passed
“ the greater Half of your Journey. Not only my self, but all my Successors,
“ will have cause to honour the Memory of my Lord Deputy, and yours, whom
“ God hath used as an Instrument to bring this Work to such Perfection, &c.”

If so great an Improvement was made in this one See by the Surrendring of Fee-Farms and Compositions for the Rents ; and that this was only the half of his Journey, what may we judge was done by him through the Kingdom?

He was not less industrious or successful in behalf of the Inferior Clergy, whose Case he often lamented, and often singly sustained. He obtained for them some few Improvements, by power of Reason and Persuasion, more by the Law, but most of all by Purchase. The King's example was of great influence upon the Occasion. He had by his Letter restored all impropriate Tyths, as fast as the Leases should expire. The Lord Deputy in pursuance thereof, restored several Livings kept by his Predecessors for their Provisions, reserving something to be annually paid out of them for that end ; and this noble Precedent had its influence on some of the Nobility and Gentry. He persuaded some into a full restitution, and others into a competent Endowment of the Vicaridge, or at least an Allocation of a decent Salary for the Curate. Where neither Reason, Religion, nor Law could prevail, he dealt in the way of Purchase ; and to raise a sufficient Fund for this Purpose, he employed his own Income very liberally. The Archbishop of *Canterbury* countenanced the Work, and lent him both his Hand, Head and Purse, having designed 40000*l.* for it. His Majesty gave some Money to pious Uses, which his Grace procured to be committed to our Bishop's Management. He borrowed great Sums of several rich Men, and secured them Repayment out of the Issues of the Improvements, which he bought ; putting them into the Hands of such Creditors for a certain Term of Years, upon the Expiration of which they were to revert to the Church. He also got Money by voluntary Subscriptions, and he so ordered Matters, in the Surrendry of Fee-Farms, that the Surplus Rents, which he gained for several Bishops, should be for some Years in this way employed. From such of the Clergy, as were rich, he had great Assistance, by procuring Loans, which he was very just in repaying. By these and other prudent Methods, he regained to the Church, in the Compass of four Years, 30, some say, 40000*l. per Ann.* whereof he gave an Account to the Archbishop of *Canterbury* at his going into *England*. Many poor Vicars now eat of the Tree which the Bishop of *Derry* planted, and many have their Grounds refreshed by his Care and Labour, who know not the Source of the River that makes them fruitful.

The second Point he proposed, (which was an Union between the Churches of *England* and *Ireland*, in the same Articles of Religion, and the same Canons of Discipline and Worship) he managed with great Address. The two Churches had much of the same Air and Spirit, but differed in some Articles, which were looked upon as inclining to *Calvinism*. Our Bishop laboured in the Convocation to have the Correspondence between the two Churches more intire, and the Articles of Communion expressed in that Latitude, that dissenting Persons, in Matters not of pure Faith, might subscribe ; that the two Churches, being reformed by the same Principle and Rule of Scripture, might confess their Faith in the same Form. At last the *English* Articles were admitted, and a Canon passed accordingly ; which is the first of those that were made in that Convocation, *viz.* Of the Agreement of the Church of *England* and *Ireland* in the profession of the same Christian Religion. It was agreed in the said Convocation, that some of the Canons should be selected out of the *English* Book of Canons, and such others added, as should be judged agreeable to the Genius and Polity of the Church of *Ireland* ; and this was done by the Means of Primate *Usher* ; least if the *English* Canons had been passed verbatim, it might have proved prejudicial to the Liberties of the Church of *Ireland*.

A. D. 1637 He went to *England* to dispose of his Estate there. He was received by Persons of the greatest Quality wherever he came, with vast Respect. At *Rippon* they were profuse in their Joy to see their faithful Pastor advanced to the Dignity of a Bishop. At *York*, not only Archbishop *Neil*, and the rest of the Clergy, but the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, and the chief of the Citizens seemed ambitious to do him Honour. From *York*, (having spent some time at *Pontfract* among his Kindred and Friends,) he went to *London*; and the first News he met with was, that an Information was filed against him in the Star-Chamber, for being present at *Rippon*, when one *Palmer* had made some reflecting Discourse on the King, and that his Lordship had neither reprov'd, nor inform'd against him. But he easily cleared himself and the whole Company, and the Words spoken appeared only to be a Jest. However, by this the Bishop learned that he had got many Enemies; whose Malice the King could not but take Notice of, at the same time that he admired his Innocence, when nothing could be thought of to asperse him with, but his want of Loyalty; concerning which the Bishop of *Derry* might use that bold Expression of Bishop *Latimer*, viz. "That as to his Loyalty, he was so innocent, he needed not a Saviour." At this time he became familiar with the Archbishop of *Canterbury*. He gave him an Account of his Stewardship in *Ireland*; which was very acceptable to him; as appeared, not only from his Expressions of Kindness; but from the Character he gave of him and his Services; when he presented him to the King. Having received much Honour from that gracious Prince, he returned to *Ireland*; where with 6000 *l*, for which he sold his *English* Estate, he purchased another of good Value, and began a Plantation at *Omagh*, in the County of *Tirone*, which he sometimes attended, when he was inclined to unbend himself by Country Recreations. But the Rebellion breaking out a few Years after, prevented his bringing that, or his more publick Designs, to the Perfection he intended.

In the Parliament of 1640, our Bishop, with Sir *Richard Bolton*, Lord Chancellor, and Sir *Gerard Lowther*, one of the Chief Judges, was impeached by Sir *Bryan O-Neil*, and a Party of the *Irish* Papists, backed by some violent and deluded Protestants. He was at *Londonderry*, when he received the Intelligence, on the 6th of *March*, from his Friends, who wrote to him to decline the Trial. But instead thereof he came directly up to *Dublin*; in order to shew the World that the Malice of his Enemies could not be greater than his Innocence: And we find, that no Arguments drawn from the Confederacy formed against him, or from the Condition of his Patron, the Earl of *Strafford*, (who was then under the same Circumstances in *England*) could terrify him in the least; while he relied on God's Providence, and his own conscious Integrity. The next Day after he came to Town, he appeared in the Parliament House, and was immediately made a close Prisoner. All Persons were encouraged to bring in their Complaints; but they found nothing to object, except his undaunted Endeavours to retrieve the antient Patrimony of the Church; which he looked on as his greatest Glory. They examined all his Actions strictly, and could not find the least Tincture of private Advantage, to sully the Purity of his Conduct. He defied them to shew, where he had gotten so much as a Pair of Gloves, by all that he acted in those Matters. Nor indeed were any of his Relations, Family or Friends, the richer for any thing he had recovered for the Church. His Enemies then charged him in general with his Endeavours to subvert the fundamental Laws; but being able to prove nothing particular, the Prosecution was dropped; and their Malice was over-ruled by the King, who wrote to this Kingdom in his Favour, at the Instance of that honourable Peer, the Earl of *Strafford*, who was anxious about the Lives and Liberty

berty of his virtuous Friends ; while with a glorious, but ill-judged Contempt of his own, he urged the King against himself, praying his Majesty to remove that unfortunate thing (meaning his Life) out of the Way of a blessed Agreement between him, and his Factious Parliament. Primate *Usher* in his Letter to Bishop *Bramhall* speaks thus of it. “ My Lord *Strafford*, the Night before his Suffering, “ (which was most Christian and Magnanimous, *ad stuporem usq;*) sent me to the “ King, giving me in Charge, among other Particulars, to put him in Mind of “ you, and the other two Loyds that are under the same Pressure.” Upon this our Bishop was restored to his Liberty, without any publick Acquittal ; the Charge still lying dormant against him, to be awakened when his Enemies should find a fit Opportunity.

He was scarce got down to *Londonderry* when the Rebellion broke out in 1641. Sir *Phelim O Neil* had an Eye on the Bishop and the Town, and laid a Scheme to take both, which miscarried. But he found no Safety here. The Town daily filled with discontented Persons out of *Scotland*, and he began to fear they would deliver him up. One Night they turned a Piece of Ordnance against his House to affront him. He was perswaded to take it as a Warning-piece, and soon after took Ship privately for *England*. He was received graciously by the King, who then began to want the Services of such Men : and for this Purpose he repaired into his native Country ; where, by his Example, his incessant Exhortations from the Pulpit, his Labours with the Gentry, and prudent Advices to the Marquess of *Newcastle*, who adhered to the King, he put great Life into his Majesty's Affairs. The Marquess was so sensible of the Merit of his Service, that in consideration of his Sufferings. he offered him 500*l.* out of the publick Fund ; but he generously refused the Bounty ; and instead thereof, sent a valuable Present of Plate to the King, at *Nottingham*, which was afterwards coined for his Use at *Scarborough*. He employed his Pen at the same time in defending by Argument, what he encouraged others to do by the Power of the Sword. The Treatise called, *The Serpent Salve, or a Remedy for the biting of an Aspe*, printed 1643, was writ by him during his Retirement from the Noise of the Drum. Primate *Usher*, in a Letter to him from *Oxford*, in 1644, commends his clear reasoning in this Treatise, and professeth to have profited more by it, than by any Book he had read on the Subject. He is said also about this Time to have written, *The History of Hull*. But it is not printed among his Works. Thus active he continued all the time of his Abode in *England*, untill the fatal Battle of *Marston-Moor* ; after which, and the Surrender of *York*, his Majesty's Interest declined so fast in the North of *England* ; that with the Marquess of *Newcastle*, and several Persons of Quality, he took Ship to sail into foreign Parts.

He continued at *Brussels* for the most Part, untill the Year 1648, with Sir *Henry de Vic*, the King's Resident, where he preached every Lord's Day, administered the Sacrament, and confirmed such as desired it. Here he also assisted the *English* Merchants at *Antwerp*, in a Dispute they had rashly engaged in with some *Jesuits*, and wrote, for their use, a Piece upon this Occasion, which is now lost. He returned into *Ireland* in 1648 ; where all his Stages were from one Danger and Misery to another. At *Limerick*, the Earl of *Roscommon*, died by a Fall down a Pair of Stairs, and lived only so long to declare his Faith, as it is professed in the Church of *Ireland* ; and this at the Instance of our Bishop ; which gave such Offence to the *Romanists* (who would have reported, he died a *Papist*) that they threatned his Death, if he did not suddenly depart the Town. At *Portumna*, in the County of *Galway*, he, and those who went with him, enjoyed more Freedom, and the Church Service, under the Protection of the Marquess of *Glanriccard*. At the revolt of
Corke,

Cork, he had a very narrow Deliverance ; which *Cromwell* was so troubled at, that he declared, he would have given a good Sum of Money, for that *Irish Canterbury*. But his greatest Deliverance was at his departure from *Ireland* ; when he was pursued by two Parliament Frigats, and was Providentially saved by a sudden turn of the Wind, when they were near apprehending him.

He arrived in *France*, when an unexpected Debt of 700 l. was paid to him, which had been long due for Salmon taken on his own Lands, as Bishop of *Derry*, in the River *Bann*. This was a seasonable Relief both to himself, and many of the Sufferers for the Royal Cause. It was at this Season that Mr. *Militer*, Councillor to the King of *France*, wrote his—*Victory of Truth, or an Epistle to the King of Great Britain, to invite him to embrace the Catholick Faith*. The Bishop of *Derry* was too Vigilant in the King's and the Church's Cause, not to see the Danger of Publishing such a Piece, although weakly handled; and therefore prevented the Mischief by an excellent Answer, which is printed among his Works. Some of the reformed Churches gave him their Thanks for it, which he well merited. He intended a Journey into *Spain*, but met with an unexpected Diversion. For after his first Days travel into that Kingdom, he put up at a House to refresh himself, where his Hostess called him by his Name. Admiring at his being discovered, she revealed the Secret to him, shewed him his Picture, and assured him there were several of them on the Road ; that being known by them, he might be carried to the Inquisition ; and that her Husband, among others, had Power to that Purpose, and would certainly execute his Commission, if he found him. He made use of the Advertisement, and escaped out of the Power of that Court.

The Restoration being wonderfully brought about, he returned into *England*,] and was soon after, (*viz.*) on the 18th of *January* 1660, translated from the See of *Derry*, to the Archbishoprick of *Armagh*, having been a little before, on the first of that Month, called into the Privy-Council. [No Man could be more acceptable to the Kingdom, than he, or better qualified to repair the Breaches in the Church. He was universally congratulated upon his Promotion. Even the Queen of *Bohemia*, in a Letter, prayed him to be confident, “ that “ none of his Friends could be more glad, or wished him more happiness, than “ his ever most Affectionate Friend, *Elizabeth*.” The King immediately restored to the Church, all her Temporalties, in as full a Manner, as she formerly possessed them in 1641. He appointed new Bishops to fill the several vacant Sees ; and issued his Royal Mandate to our new Archbishop of *Armagh*, for their Consecration ; by Virtue of which, in one Day, he laid his Hands on two Archbishops, and ten Bishops.

Our Primate presently betook himself to the Government of his Diocese, and by his mild and prudent Conduct, reformed the Disorders in it, even beyond his hopes. His Wisdom, in regard to the Nonconformists, was remarkable. When the Benefices were called at the Visitation, many of the Incumbents exhibited only such Titles, as they had received from the Hands of the Usurpers. He told them they were no legal Titles ; but on Account of the good Reputation which they bore, he was willing to make their Titles Legal by Institution and Induction ; which was accordingly done. Calling for their Letters of Orders, he found some had only Certificates of Ordination from Presbyterian Classes, which he told them, did not qualify them for any Preferment in the Church. That the Church of *Ireland* must be considered as a National Church, limited by Laws, which take care to prescribe about Ordination. That if they were not ordained as the Law of the Church requires, he did not see how they could recover their Tyths

For want of a Legal Title. He did not determine concerning the Validity or Invalidity of their Orders, but only was willing to supply what was before defective by the Canons of the Church of *England*, and to take away the Occasion of Schism. By this moderation he greatly softened the Spirit of Opposition, and gained over such as were Learned and Sober. A Parliament being convened on the 8th of *May* 1661; he was appointed Speaker of the House of Lords; the Office and Character which the Lord Chancellor then bore (as one of the Lords Justices) being inconsistent with the Place. The esteem, which the Parliament had for his Grace, appeared very early, by their appointing Committees of both Houses to examine what was upon Record in their Journals against him, and the Earl of *Strafford*; and they found the Proceedings against them to have been so violent and unjust, that they ordered the Votes and Resolutions concerning these great Men, to be torn out of their Books; which was accordingly done. The Convocation, now assembled; had such a Sense of his good Services to the Church; that they acknowledged them in an Instrument of Recognition; which was designed to be made publick, but was unhappily mislaid or lost.

During the Session of this Parliament, many advantages were obtained, and more intended for the Church; in which the Primate was very industrious. Several of the Bishops must acknowledge the Augmentation of their Revenues to be very much due to his Intercession. The Inferior Clergy, through his Means, recovered much of the forfeited impropriate Tythes; and the whole Church of *Ireland*, now got all the advantageous Clauses, that we find in the Acts of Settlement and Explanation: Although the Church hath not had the Benefit thereof, in so extensive a Measure, as was intended. There were two Bills formed by him for the Passing whereof, he took great Pains; but was disappointed in both. The First was for making the Tything Table of *Ulster*, the Rule for the whole Kingdom; there being the same Reason for it in the other Provinces, as there was for its first Admission into that. The Lands of these Countries being formerly employed in Tillage, are now converted to Pasture; so that whole Baronies are overspread with Cattle, out of which very little Profit ariseth to the Minister, and from Oxen, nothing at all. The other Bill was for empowering the Bishops to make Leases for sixty Years, in order to enable them to improve the Lands: But the Duke of *Ormond*, who then came into the Government, when the Bill had passed both Houses, but had not yet got the Royal Assent, shewed the Mischiefs of such a Power as would be granted thereby, to one Bishop to sweep away half the Estate of the Church for so long a time as sixty Years, leaving only the bare Statute Rent for his Successors; besides the opportunities such Leases would give the Tenants to alter and confound the Bounds of the Church Lands, with such of their own as were contiguous, with many other Evils; and the Bill was thrown out of the House of Lords, where it had taken its Rise.

About this time he was alarmed with a great fit of Sicknefs. It was the second fit of a Palsy, so violent, that all thought it would take him off. But it pleased God to add some Months yet to his Life. Before his Death he was very intent on a Regal Visitation, in order to the Correction of some Disorders he had observed, and the Settlement of Ministers upon their Cures, with more convenience and Comfort. He often declaimed against Non-residence, as the Ruin of the Church; and therefore greatly desired to have the Act for uniting and dividing of Parishes carried into Execution. But nothing of these things were brought to Perfection. A little before his Death he took care to visit his Diocese, and to provide for the repairing his Cathedral, and other Works worthy of his Pastoral Care. On his return to *Dundalk*, he enquired where one of his Predecessors

cessors, the famous *Richard Fitz-Ralph*, was buried, and resolved to erect a Monument to his Memory.

About the Middle of *May* 1663, he returned to *Dublin*. He had then a Tryal with *Sir Audley Mervin* for some part of his Temporal Estate at *Omagh*, depending in the Court of Claims. At the Time of hearing this Cause, sometime in *June*, a third Fit of the Palsy seized him to that Degree, that he sunk in the Court, and was carried out senseless, and continued so untill] he died on the 25th of *June* 1663, in the 70th Year of his Age, and was buried in *Christ-Church*. [His Estate he had settled on his Son *Sir Thomas Bramhall*, Baronet; who dying without Issue, the same descended to his three Daughters; the Eldest of whom was married before his Grace's Death, to *Sir James Graham*, Son to the Earl of *Monteith* in *Scotland*: And the other two since; one to *Alderman Toxteath* of *Drogheda*, and the other to *Standish Hartstong*, Esq. He left by his will, ^a dated the 5th of *January* 1662, 500 l. towards the Repairs of the Cathedral of *Armagh*, and *St. Peter's Drogheda*, over and above such Sums as he should bestow on them in his Life. He repaired the Episcopal House of *Drogheda* which he found in Ruins, and provided Timber to rebuild the House of *Termon-Feichan*, and to enclose his Park; and if he died before he finished them, he left all the Materials to his Successor, to whom also he bequeathed the Hangings of the Presence-Chamber and all the Furniture in it. He left also as many black Gowns, as should make up the Years of his Life, to so many poor Men; and constituted his Son, *Sir Thomas Bramhall*, his Executor, and the Duke of *Ormond*, and the Earl of *Orrery* Supervisors of his Will.] Whoever is desirous of reading a fuller Account of this Prelate, may consult his Funeral Sermon, published in *English*, by *Jeremy Taylor*, Bishop of *Down* and *Connor*, or his Funeral Oration written in *Latin* by *Dr. Dudley Loftus*, [as also his Life prefixed to his Works, published in *Dublin* by *John Vesey*, Bishop of *Limerick*, afterwards Archbishop of *Tuam*; from whence I have taken most of the Particulars related of him.

HYPOMNEMONEMA.

Posito, quod habet Mortale,
Dierum ac famæ Satur,
Ævum agit in gloriâ
Johannes Bramhallus;
In Theologiâ Professor simul et Primas;
Qui Straffordio debuit,
Quod Derensis sedis factus sit Ornamentum
Carolo, quod Armachanæ Decus,
At sibi
Quod utramque dignitatem et meruit et auxit.
Veræ Religionis in Hibernia
Erat et sacerdos, et sacrificium, sed et stator.
Sub hujus auspiciis
Tam feliciter militavit Ecclesiâ
Ut vel hic triumphantem facile dixeris.
Civiles inter discordias,
Prospero Regni Principisque statu
Deique Cultu unâ collapsis,
Ipse etiam cecidit:
(Neque enim aliter potuit perire)
Cum iis resurrexit, cum iisdem victurus

A MONUMENT.

Inscribed to the Memory of
John Bramhall;
 Who full of Fame, no less than Days,
 Having put off his mortal Part,
 Leads now a Life in Glory.
 In Divinity he was not only a Professor,
 But one of the first Rank.
 It is due to *Strafford*
 That he graced the See of *Derry*,
 To his Prince, that of *Armagh*,
 But to himself that he merited and improved
 The Dignity of both.
 Of the established Church in *Ireland*
 He was not only the Priest,
 But the Sacrifice and Support.
 Under his Conduct the Church warred
 With such good Success,
 That even here she may well be called Triumphant.
 Amidst the Feuds of Civil War
 He fell with his King, his Country
 And the Worship of his God:
 (Nor could he otherwise fall)
 And with the same restor'd he rose again,

*Quamdiù vel Monarchia vel Pietas,
 Futuræ sint superstities.
 Pœnas a rebellibus subiit, sed invidiâ dignas;
 Honore pleſcebatur, Oſtraciſmo inſignitus
 Dum in illo Eccleſia Anglicana
 Vel exularet, vel peregrinaretur.
 At non tam victus quàm in poſterum providens
 Fortunæ potiùs quàm hoſti ceſſit;
 More planè Parthico fugiens jaculabatur;
 Niſi quòd eadè Sagittâ
 Et vulnera et medelam meditatus ſit.
 Papifticæ Calvinifticæque Superſtitionis
 Simul et Atheiſmi malleus,
 Romam et Genevam ſubegit,
 Quodque magis Herculeum eſt, Hobbeſium,
 Quovis, vel ſuo Leviathane monſtroſiorem,
 Perdomuit;
 Infulamque tot intertextam laureis
 Æternitati conſecravit.
 Viator! ne Bramhallum quærites
 Inter ſaxa et rudera, peritura temporis Trophæa;
 Ille in literarum Monumentis
 Sua ſibi ſtruxit marmora;
 Longæviora Ægyptiacis,
 Et ſupra Pyramidas miranda:
 Sethum noſtrum non aliæ decent Columnæ,
 Quam quæ Scientiam et veritatem
 E Diluvio vindicent;
 Hæ Chriſtianæ decent Alcidem.
 Has cum demùm ſtatuiſſet
 Religioſas lites longùm juſſit facèſſere,
 Et militia propè functus, ceſſit quieti.
 Nobis et ſeris nepotibus
 Meritò Inſcribamus licet
 Literariis his Columnis,
 NON ULTRA.*

With them to live,
 As long as Monarchy or Virtue ſhall remain.
 He ſuffered greatly by the Rebels: But he ſuffered
 With a Bravery worthy of Envy.
 He was robbed of his Honours,
 And driven into Banishment;
 Whilſt with the illuſtrious Exile,
 The Church was baniſhed, or ſent abroad,
 To exerciſe her Rites in foreign Lands.
 Yet ſtill he was not beaten out of the Field,
 But, like a wiſe General, retreated with Deſign;
 Yielding to Fortune, rather than his Foe.
 Like a Parthian, he darted his Javelin as he fled;
 But with this Difference, that with the ſame Arrow
 He meant both to wound and heal.
 He beat down Atheiſm, and the Superſtitions
 Both of Calvin and the Pope:
 He ſubdued Rome and Geneva,
 And, what was more Herculean,
 He tamed Hobbs,
 A Monster, greater than any,
 Even than his own Leviathan.
 The Mitre that he wore, thus adorned with Laurels;
 He conſecrated to Eternity.
 Search not, O Traveller! for Bramhall,
 Among Stones and Piles of Rubbiſh,
 The perishable Trophies of Time:
 For in his learned Works;
 He hath built a Monument for himſelf
 More durable and magnificent
 Than the Pyramids of Egypt:
 Our Seth no other Columns do become;
 But thoſe which ſhew
 How Truth and Learning have eſcap'd a Deluge;
 Theſe are the Pillars of our Chriſtian Hercules;
 Which having rais'd, he bid a long Adieu
 To all religious Controverſies;
 And having finiſhed his Courſe with Glory,
 Sunk into Reſt.
 Let us for our ſelves and lateſt Poſterity,
 Write this Inſcription (which he juſtly merited)
 On thoſe Pillars of his Learning;
 NO ONE COULD GO FURTHER.

JAMES MARGETSON.

[Succ. 1663. Ob. 1678.]

JAMES Margetson, Doctor of Divinity, of the University of Cambridge, was, like his Predeceſſor, Chaplain to the Earl of *Strafford*, and a *Yorkſhireman* alſo. [For he was born in that County, at *Drighlington*, in the Year 1600, and educated in *Peter-houſe* College in Cambridge; from whence he was promoted to the Pariſh of *Watlas* in his own Country. It was here he fell under the Notice of the Lord Viſcount *Wentworth*, afterwards Earl of *Strafford*; who was ſo pleaſed with the good Report he univerſally bore for Learning and Piety, that being appointed Lord Deputy of *Ireland*, he brought him over with him in 1633, and obliged him to reſign his Pariſh in *Yorkſhire*.

What Preferments he met with upon his Arrival, I know not; but the firſt to which I find him advanced, was the Deanery of *Waterford*, by Letters Patent, dated

Dated the 25th *May* 1635. Next] he was installed Dean of *Christ-Church, Dublin*, in *December* 1639. [He did not enjoy this new Dignity long, when the detestable Rebellion broke out on the 23d of *October* 1641. *Dublin* was then almost the only Place of refuge for the miserable Sufferers, to which they Daily flocked by Thousands, naked and half famished. Here our good Dean met Objects more than enough, to exercise his tender Compassion on. He fed, cloathed, and relieved so many, that he reduced himself to great Streights, the Course of his Revenues, being almost every where stopped. By means whereof, and by the Dangers surrounding him on all Sides, he was at length forced to fly into *England*, not only for security, but for Subsistence. Yet this was not untill after the Year 1647: For on the 9th of *July*^b that Year, he joined with the rest of the Clergy of *Dublin*, in a vigorous Remonstrance to the Commissioners of the *English* Parliament, praying Liberty for the use of the Common Prayer (then lately abolished) in their respective Churches; and rejecting the Directory, ordered to be used in the Room of the Common Prayer. In *England* he was also overtaken with unexpected Evils, as great and general as he had fled from; by which at length both Church and State were together over-turned. He was by the Parliament Party taken, and thrown into *Manchester* Goal; and hurried from Prison to Prison; untill at last he was set at Liberty in Exchange for three or four Officers.

After this he retired to *London*, as to the most private and safe Retreat. But here he was found out, and became an useful Instrument of good. For during *Cromwell's* Usurpation, many Noblemen and Gentlemen of the King's Party, who dared not appear publickly in the matter themselves) privately employed him; as a Person of an inviolate Integrity; to distribute their Alms to the needy and reduced Cavaliers. Although the Dangers were many that attended this employment, yet he undertook it with the greatest Chearfulness. It was a Task agreeable to his natural Goodness, to dispense the Charity of others; when he had nothing of his own left to give. He discharged this Trust with the greatest Fidelity, travelled through *England* and *Wales* many times upon this Errand; and relieved Numbers both of the Clergy and others, whom Loyalty to their Prince and a firm Attachment to their Religion, had reduced to the severest Poverty. Among others, we are told, that he had the good Fortune to relieve *Chappel*, Bishop of *Cork* and *Ross*, who was then a Refugee upon the same Account.

Thus was he engaged, Comforting the afflicted by his Spiritual Counsels, and procuring them relief from the Bounty of others; untill the King's Restoration made Way for happier Times, and put it in his Power to exercise those Acts of Humanity, (which were natural to him) out of his own Purse. Then were the scattered Members of the established Church of *Ireland* sought after, to fill up those Vacancies, which the Iniquity of the Preceding Times had made; among whom was our venerable and pious Dean,] who by Letters patent dated the 25th of *January* 1660, was promoted to the Archiepiscopal See of *Dublin*, and on the 27th following consecrated in *St. Patrick's, Dublin*; together with eleven other Bishops, by *John* Archbishop of *Armagh*, *John* Bishop of *Raphoe*, *Robert* Bishop of *Kilmore*, and *Griffin* Bishop of *Ossory*. He had been on the first of the same Month before his Promotion made one of his Majesty's Privy Council.

[He continued in the See of *Dublin*, untill after Archbishop *Bramhall* died; when] King *Charles* the 2d by Letters Patent dated the 29th of *August* 1663, on Account of his many Virtues, translated him to the Primacy. [We are told

^b Borlase's Irish Rebel. Appen. p. 94.

in a Funeral Oration, spoke at his Hearse by *William Palliser*, afterwards Archbishop of *Cashel*; that Archbishop *Bramball* on his Death Bed, earnestly recommended him to the Duke of *Ormond* then Lord Lieutenant, as the worthiest Person for his Successor; which had such Weight both with the King and Duke, that his Promotion followed in about two Months after. If this be so; it is a Precedent which comes near to the early Practice. For the three next Successors to St. *Patrick* in the See of *Armagh*, were advanced by his Designation, and *Celsus* on his Death Bed sent his Staffe to *Malachy Morgair*, as a token that he was desirous he should succeed him, which accordingly happened. But this Account of Dr. *Bramball's* Request, seems to be only inserted as a Rhetorical Flourish; if what we are told by the Writer of his Life be true, viz. that he was seized with an Apoplectick Fit in Court, was carried out of it Senseless, and continued so untill he died. To return to our Archbishop.

His Behavior was the same in these high Employments, as it was in his more Humble Stations; saving what was absolutely Necessary to support the Dignity of his Place. His Change of Fortune made no Alteration in his Demeanour, unless for the better. He who, when a private Priest, was Humble, Sincere, Modest, Generous, Humane, Ingenuous, Blameless, Hospitable, Sober, Charitable; was the same when Metropolitan and Primate of all *Ireland*; except, that now he had an ampler Field to exercise those Virtues in. He now shewed a Picture at full length, which before could only appear in Miniature. He administered his Pastoral Office, with undissembled, sincere and solid Wisdom. He was to his Clergy mild, and gentle; yet, where they deserved it, severe. Their Faults touched him to the Quick; yet he could scarce reprove any of them with dry Eyes; so that his Conduct could not fail to conciliate to him both their Love and Veneration. In his Legislative Capacity, if any thing touched the Church, he was her true Patron, and active Champion. He pleaded her Cause in the Supreme Council, with the most ardent Zeal, and persuasive Eloquence. His great Labour was to preserve her Revenues from Sacrilegious Hands, to establish and fence in the pure Protestant Religion by publick Laws, and defend it from the Insults both of its Popish and Schismatick Enemies.

In 1667 he was appointed Vice-Chancellor of the University of *Dublin*, in the Room of *Jeremy Taylor*, Bishop of *Down and Connor*, then deceased; which Employment he administered to the Time of his Death with great Gravity and Wisdom; not only to the intire Satisfaction, but great Advantage of the Fellows and Scholars; as the many favours he obtained by his Intercession from the Chief Governours and Council in their Behalf, do abundantly testify. So that by his Death the Church lost a Loving Father, and the University a Powerful Patron.

Thus did he employ a long Life in the Constant exercise of Piety and Benevolence. He fell into a Jaundice in Winter 1677, which daily gained Ground on him, and at last confined him to his House: Yet notwithstanding the Violence of his Disorder, on the fifth of May 1678, he would needs be a publick Communicant at the Holy Sacrament in *Christ-Church*, preferring the Service of God to his private safety, contrary to the Importunities of his Physicians, of whose Advice he was always a strict observer, except at this Time. Soon after he was confined not only to his Chamber, but even to his Bed: And although he had some hopes given him by his Physicians, yet he gave himself up by Meditation and Prayer to a Careful Preparation for that Change, of which he had a clearer Foresight than others. He received the Sacrament, and the Absolution of the Church, and appeared to be exceedingly comforted with both. Although

though his Patience wonderfully encreased with his Pains, yet a Groan would sometimes break from him. There was a daily resort to his Bed-side of all Conditions and Degrees of Men, for his last Benediction, and his Dying Prayers and Exhortations: such influence had his exemplary Life on the Minds of the People. He died on the 28th of *August* 1678, in the 78th Year of his Age; and was buried in *Christ-Church*, within the rails of the Altar: Two Days after Doctor *William Palliser* pronounced a Funeral Oration at his Hearse; and *Henry Jones*, Bishop of *Meath*, preached his Funeral Sermon; from both which I have taken the greatest Part of the Account here given of him, both as to the Matter and Form.

We have no remains of his Learning that I know of: And yet his Contemporaries have said, that he stood in a high Degree of Fame that way; although his Modesty, and humble Disposition did not suffer him to make a Noise in the World about it. He is said to have been well read in the early Fathers, and to have drawn his Divinity from the clear Fountain of the Holy Scriptures, and the interpretations of the Ages immediately succeeding the Apostles: That his Parts were more in Substance than Shew, his Value intrinsic, and not set forth for Ostentation. Bishop *Jones* tells us, that he was present at his Table, when a Point of Learning was started and canvassed from Hand to Hand. He for a great while heard and was silent; but at last took up the Argument, handled it with variety of Learning, and determined it to Admiration; which made a learned Prelate then present, break out into this Expression; *My Lord, I thank you; I am now both Fed and Taught.* I have given some instances of his Charities before. In this particular he was reserved and private; yet constant and forward in relieving the indigent. He did not wait for Addresses; but inquired secretly for the Needy, and sent them help, when they knew not from whence it came; even 100 l. at a time to a single Object; and that he did out of his own Purse; which I mention, to distinguish his peculiar Charities, from what he did as the King's Almoner. In this publick Trust, he never would suffer what came in that way to mix with his own; but forthwith disposed of it to its proper Use, as the Income, which was small, would allow. The before mentioned Bishop of *Meath* assures us, that he had perused his Accounts as Almoner, and that the whole Income for fifteen Years amounted but to 169 l. 18 s. 1 d. Yet small as it was, it was sufficient to cloud his private Charities; what he did that way, being interpreted to be done on the publick Account. But this answered his Intentions, in being in such Works private and unobserved.

His publick Benefactions were many. A little before his Death (*viz.*) in 1678, he gave 50 l. to the College of *Dublin*; to be laid out on additional Buildings to it. By his Will^b he erected a Free-School at the Place of his Nativity in *Yorkshire*, and endowed it with a Revenue of 60 l. *per Ann.* for ever; leaving the Nomination of the Chief Master of the School; to the Master and Senior Fellows of *Peter-House, Cambridge*, where he was educated; with a Power to the Master of the School to nominate the *Usher*. In his Life-time he bountifully contributed to the repairing and adorning the two Cathedrals in *Dublin*. Nor was his Care and Publick Spirit wanting to his own at *Armagh*, which was Sacrilegiously burnt down by Sir *Phelim O-Neal*, in 1642. The rebuilding this at his own Expence, exceeded our good Primate's Abilities; yet his Care was not wanting. He had, according to the Precedents of former Times, Contributions made

^a College Register,

^b Prerog. Off.

through the several Dioceses, subject to his Metropolis; and applied other small Revenues of the Church to the same End. But these coming in slow, and some failing, all was very short of the necessary Charge, which he supplied out of his own Bounty, and so perfected the whole Fabrick. He was at considerable Expences also, in repairing and adorning his Episcopal Palace. Notwithstanding these Charities and publick Works; yet he was not unmindful of his own Family. He laid out 8000 l. in *Ireland* for the Settlement of two of his Children, and was about purchasing an Estate (after sold for 6000 l.) which he might have had cheaper: But understanding, that part of it was Abby-Land, he refused to treat about it any further; as he did in all things that he knew ever belonged to the Church. This latter Sum, it is to be presumed, he laid out in *England*; which raised some causeless and unreasonable Clamours against him, as if he had done an Act of injustice, in laying out what he had acquired in *Ireland* elsewhere.

MICHAEL BOYLE.

[Succ. 1678. Ob. 1702.]

MICHAEL Boyle, Archbishop of *Dublin*, and Lord High Chancellor of *Ireland*, was translated to this See by the King's Letter, dated the 27th of *January* 1678; and together with the Primacy, held the Office of Lord High Chancellor; which he administered for about twenty two Years, (*viz.*) from 1663 to 1685, when he was removed from it after King *James's* Accession to the Throne. He was three times one of the Lords Justices of *Ireland*, (*viz.*) in 1671, 1675; and 1684, each time in conjunction with Sir *Arthur Forbes*, Lord *Granard*. Quite spent with old Age, having arrived to his ninety third Year (according to the Inscription on his Coffin) he died in *Dublin* on the 10th or 11th of *December* 1702, and was buried about midnight, without any Funeral Pomp in *St Patrick's* Church, under the Altar; the Chancellor of the Cathedral performing the last Office, in the Absence of the Dean. He was greatly impaired in his Hearing and Eye-sight for near fifteen Years before he died, and towards the End of his Life, lost his Memory; from whence it is thought it happened, that although he died very Rich, yet he scarce left any thing to the Poor, or to Pious Uses; being otherwise of a Disposition, both liberal and publick spirited. All he left to the Poor by his Will, was twenty Shillings a piece to twenty Poor Men of the Parish of *St. Patrick's*, and as much to ten poor Men of the Parish of *St. Michans*. He gave in his Life time two hundred Pounds towards erecting a new Gate-House to the College of *Dublin*, and joined in a Contribution of 100 l. to the said College, with *Thomas*, Bishop of *Offory*, and Dr. *Jeremy Hall*, for buying Books for the Library. This Prelate built the Town of *Blessington*, and in it a magnificent Country House, an elegant Chapel; and a Parish Church and Steeple, which he furnished with a Ring of Six Bells. From this Town his Son and Heir, *Morough Boyle*, took his Title of Viscount *Blessington*, being created in his Father's Life-time, *viz.* on the 23d of *August* 1675. But the Title became extinct, by the Grandson's dying without Issue Male. To the Memory of this Prelate, his said Son and Heir erected a Monument, crowned with a Mitre, in *St. Mary's* Church of *Blessington*, in the North Wall, and under it the Arms of the See of *Armagh*; and upon a Plate of Black Marble the following Inscription.

Michael Boyle, S. T. D. *Archiepiscopus Armachanus, totius Hiberniæ Primas et Metropolitanus, summus Regni, per viginti Annos, Cancellarius; ejusdemque sæpius Iustitiarius: inter plurima sua de Ecclesiâ et Republicâ merita, Ecclesiam hanc Beatæ Mariæ de Blessington, cum Cæmeterio (ad Dei gloriam, decentem cultus Divini administrationem, et hujus Parochiæ solatium et usum) propriis sumptibus fundavit, erexit, et lagenis, calicibus, patinis argenteis, cæterâque suppellectile mensem sacram et Ecclesiam instruxit, addito etiam campanili elegante, cum sex Harmonicis campanis. Hæc omnia viceesimo quarto Augusti, Anno millesimo sexcentesimo octuagesimo tertio Deo et Religioni solenniter dedicavit. Ut perpetuum sit piæ hujus munificentiae Monumentum, Lapis hic inscribitur memorialis per Filium ejus Morough Vicecomitem Blessington. Abi et fac tu similiter.*

Michael Boyle, D. D. Archbishop of Armagh, Primate and Metropolitan of all Ireland; Lord High Chancellor of the Kingdom for twenty Years, and often Lord Justice of the same. Among many other his Merits to the Church and Commonwealth; he founded and erected, (at his own expence) this Church of Blessington, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, together with the Church-Yard, to the Glory of God, the decent Administration of Divine Worship, and the Comfort and Use of this Parish: He also furnished the Communion-Table, and Church with Silver Flagons, Cups, and Patins, and other Ornaments; and added to the Church an Elegant Steeple, with a Ring of six musical Bells. All these Things he solemnly dedicated to God, and Religion on the 24th Day of August, MVCLXXXIII. His Son Morough, Viscount Blessington, hath caused this Memorial to be inscribed on this Stone, to serve as a Monument for ever, of his pious Munificence. *Go and do thou likewise.*

See more of this Prelate under the Archbishops of *Dublin*, and under the Bishops of *Cork*, *Cloyne* and *Ross*, which Sees he enjoyed.

NARCISSUS MARSH.

[Succ. 1702. Ob. 1713.]

NARCISSUS *Marsh*, Doctor of Divinity, was translated from the Archbishoprick of *Dublin* to this See, by the Queen's Letter, dated the 18th of *February* 1702. He died on the 2d of *November* 1713, in the 76th Year of his Age. The Reader may find a fuller Account of this Prelate under the Bishops of *Leighlin* and *Ferns*, and under the Archbishops of *Dublin* and *Cashell*; each of which Sees he had enjoyed.

THOMAS LINDSAY.

[Succ. 1713. Ob. 1724.]

THOMAS *Lindsay*, Doctor of Divinity, was born at *Blandford* in *Dorsetshire*, became a Commoner in *Wadham College*, *Oxford* in 1672, in the 15th Year of his Age, was elected Scholar of the House in 1673, and Fellow in 1678. He afterwards was made Minister of *Woolwich*, in *Kent*, by the Favour of the Bishop of *Rocheſter*; and came into *Ireland* in 1693, in quality of Chaplain to *Henry Lord Capell*, then one of the Lords Justices, and afterwards Lord Deputy of that Kingdom; about which Time he was diplomated Doctor of Divinity, by the Favour of the University of *Oxford*. He was first promoted to the Deanery of *St. Patrick's, Dublin*; and a little after to the Bishoprick of *Killaloe*, to which he was consecrated in *St. Patrick's Church*, in *March* 1695.

In 1699, while he sat in the See of *Killaloe*, he was employed by the Bishops of *Ireland* to solicit a Clause in the Act of Resumption, then in Agitation in the Parliament of *England*, for applying the Profits of all forfeited Rectories impropriate, Tythes &c. for 20 Years on the Rebuilding and Repairing such Parish Churches as the chief Governour of *Ireland*, with the consent of the Bishop of the Diocese, should appoint; and afterwards for the perpetual Augmentation of poor Rectories and Vicaridges: In which Affair he had Weight and Address enough to succeed.

From *Killaloe* he was translated to the See of *Raphoe* in May 1713; and from thence to this Archbishoprick, in January following; and soon after was made one of the Lords Justices of *Ireland*, in Conjunction with Sir *Constantin Phipps*, Lord Chancellor, and Dr. *John Vesey*, Archbishop of *Tuam*.

A. D. 1720 He obtained a new Charter for enlarging the Number of the Vicars Choral and singing Boys for the Choir of *Armagh*; and the King's Licence for purchasing more Lands for the Endowment of them. He accordingly laid out upwards of 4000 l in a Purchase, which he annexed to the antient Estate belonging to the said Choir; and at his own Expence brought over from *England* four Persons well skilled in Church Musick, whom he settled in the said Choir: He was at the Charge of erecting a second Organ fit for the Choir Service; and as the Organist, who had been before fixed in the said Church, on a Salary of thirty Pounds a Year, was judged not to be sufficiently qualified for performing Choir Service; he removed him, and procured a more skilful Organist; and settled thirty Pounds a Year on the old Organist, during the said Officers Life, in Consideration of the loss of his Place. He purchased a Ring of six Bells, (which were cast by the Famous Mr. *Ryddal* at *Gloucester*) for the said Church, and sent for Artificers from *England* to make the proper Frames and Wheels for hanging them; the Timber, Materials, and Workmanship being all paid out of his own Pocket. While he governed this See he was at the whole Expence of keeping the Cathedral in repair; and it is estimated that his Munificence to this Church in his Life-time, and by his Will, amounted in the Whole, to at least seven Thousand Pounds. His private Charities were also very considerable; but issued with that caution, that there is no coming at an Account of them.

He died in *Dublin* on the 13th of July 1724, having laboured under an ill State of Health for many Years before his Death, and was buried in *Christ Church*. By his Will,^d dated the 25th of October 1722, he devised a Thousand Pounds to be laid out on the Purchase of fifty Pounds a Year for the OEconomy of *Armagh*, which had before little more than paid the Officers of the Church their Salaries. He also devised three hundred Pounds to his next Successor, towards purchasing a convenient House, to serve for Lodgings for his Successors, when they should have Occasion to be at *Armagh*; but clogged with a Condition that he should not renew a Lease in the Possession of *Thomas Dawson Esq*; of a House in *Armagh*; but that the same should come to the See, to serve as a Dwelling House for the Archbishops of *Armagh*; alledging, that he had received full Satisfaction, that the said House, formerly known by the Name of *Parson Simon's* House, was rebuilt and repaired, by the Direction, and at the Expence of *Primate Marsh*, for the use of himself and his Successors; but that there being no Writings, the said *Dawson* refused to give it up.

HUGH BOLTER.

Succ. 1724.

HUGH Bolter, Doctor of Divinity, and Archdeacon of *Surry*, was consecrated Bishop of *Bristol*, on the 15th of *November* 1719, and translated from thence to this Archiepiscopal See in 1724.—In the Scarce Years of 1727 and 1728, when a Famine threatned this Nation, he distributed great Quantities of Corn for the Relief of the Poor throughout the Kingdom, which, it is verily believed, was a great means of averting the Evil; for which the House of Commons passed a Vote of Publick Thanks to him, (which is entred in the Journals of that House,) and ordered all the vagrant Poor to be received into the Poor-House, where they were maintained at the private Expence of this Prelate.

He erected four Houses at *Droghedah*, for the Reception of Clergymen's Widows; and hath purchased an Estate for the Endowment of them, after the Model of Primate *Marsh's* Charity; of which the Reader may see an Account in that Prelate's Life, under the See of *Dublin*. He hath also made a Donation of twenty five Pounds a Year, during Pleasure, to *Stephens's-Hospital*, erected for the Maintenance and Cure of the Poor, and subscribed fifty Pounds towards finishing the said House, in which he hath also furnished a Ward for the Reception of Patients, and laid out thereon considerable Sums of Money.





OF THE
B I S H O P S
O F
M E A T H.

[This See bears Sapphire, three Mitres, with Labels Topaz; a Crozier in bend sinister, suppressed by the Escoccheon of the second. It is valued in the King's Books at 373 l. 7 s. 0 ¹/₂ d. Ster. by an Extent returned Anno 28 Eliz. But by a former Extent, taken Anno 30 Hen. 8. the Valuation amounts to 373 l. 12 s. which being the largest, and most profitable for the King, is the measure of the First-Fruits at this Day.]



HERE were formerly many Episcopal Sees in Meath, as Clonard, Duleek, Kells, Trim, Ardbraccan, Donshagblin, Slane and [Foure] besides others of less Note; all which, except Duleek and Kells, or Kenanuse, were consolidated, and their common See was fixed at Clonard, before the Year 1152; at which time the Divisions of the Bishopricks of Ireland was made by John Paparo, Cardinal Priest, intituled, Cardinal of St. Laurence in Damaso, then Legate from Pope Eugene the III^d. to the Irish: And this Division was made in a Synod held on the 6th of March, [in the Abby of Mellifont, or as some say, at Kells.] The two Sees also of Duleek and Kells, afterwards submitted to the same Fate. [Of these Sees, I shall say something briefly in their Order; and first of Clonard.]

St. F I N I A N.

[Promot. 520. Ob. 563.]

ST. *Finian*, or *Finan* [called also *Finbar*] the Son of *Fintan*; an eminent Philosopher and Divine, was the first Bishop of *Clonard*. He was descended from a Noble Family [of the Branch of *Ire*, the second Son of *Milesius*] but was more enobled by his Piety. [He was Baptized by St. *Abban*; and in his Youth put under the Tuition of St. *Fortkern*, Bishop of *Trim*; who taught him the Psalms, Hymns, and other ecclesiastical Offices; with which Bishop he continued untill he was thirty Years old. From thence he took a Journey to *Britain*,] and resided for some time with St. *David*, Bishop of *Menevia*, (St. *David's*) in *Wales*; and for the excellent Endowments of his Mind, was highly carested by him. [He is said ^a to have continued thirty Years with St. *David*, and to have founded three Churches in *Britain*.] Upon his return to his own Country [in the Year 520] he was made a Bishop, and fixed his See at *Clonard*, in *Meath*, near the River *Boyne*; where he also opened a School, which by his Care and Industry, produced many Men of eminent Sanctity and Learning: Among whom were the two *Kierans*, the two *Brendans*, the two *Columbs*, (namely, *Columb-Kill*, and *Columb*, the Son of *Crimthan*) *Lasarian*, the Son of *Nathfrack*, *Cainec*, *Moveus*, and *Ruadan*. And as St. *Finian's* School was, “not improperly a Sacred Repository of all Wisdom,” (as the Writer of his Life tells us) so he himself got the Surname of, *Finian the Wise*. He died [as some say] on the 12th of December 552, or according to others, in 563, and was buried in his own Church. [Though the Annals of the Four Masters place his Death earlier than either of these dates, (*viz.*) in 548. Archbishop *Ussher* ^b agrees, that he died in 552, and calls him the Chief of the Saints of the second Order in *Ireland*. But had that exact Writer reflected on what he had asserted upon another Occasion, he must have given a later Period to the Life of St. *Finian*, and have carried it down at least to the Year 563. For having told us, ^c that St. *Columb* left *Ireland* to avoid the Anger of King *Dermot*; he afterward prosecutes the Story more at large ^d out of an Anonymous Writer of the Life of St. *Columb*, who had taken it from an Antient Manuscript Copy of *Adamnanus*; the Passage quoted by *Ussher* not being in the printed *Adamnans*. “The Reason (says he) why St. *Columb* left *Ireland*, was, because he had been the Occasion of a great Battle between *Dermot*, the Son of *Cerbaile*, King of *Ireland*, and the Tribes of *Conal* (of which Family St. *Columb* was) in which the latter obtained a great Victory, and slew a Number of their Enemies. Then he adds, that after this, St. *Columb* came to Bishop *Finian* to receive condign Penance at his Hands, for being the Cause of so much Bloodshed. And St. *Finian* made him this Answer, *That your Example ought to carry as many Souls to Heaven, as have been cast into Hell, by your provoking this War*. To which St. *Columb* answered with Joy; you have given a right Judgment concerning me.” *Ussher* ^e affirms, that the Battle here mentioned, was that of *Cuildreibne*, (which according to him, and the Annals of *Ulster*, was fought in 561,) and that it was two Years after this Battle that St. *Columb* took his Journey to *Britain*; it follows then, that St. *Finian* was alive at the Time St. *Columb* began his Travels to *Britain*, when this Penance was laid on him in 563.]

^a *Ussher*. Primord. p. 912. Ind. Chron. Ad An. 491.^b Ind. Chron. ad An. 552.^c Primord. p. 694.^d Ibid. p. 902.^e Primord. p. 694, 904. Ind. Chron. ad An. 561.^f *Simon*

^f *Simon Rockfort*, an *Englishman*, was the last of the Bishops of this Diocese, who sat at *Clonard*. He was stiled Bishop of *Meath*, as his immediate Predecessor, *Eugene*, had been; who in the last Years of his Pontificate, borrowed his Stile from that spacious Country, *Meath*; which all his Successors have constantly used. Yet I must not forget here, that *Idunan*, one of the Predecessors of *Eugene*, was long before him called Bishop of *Meath*, and used that Stile in his Subscription, among other Witnesses, to an Epistle written by the Inhabitants of *Waterford*, to *Anselm*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, in favour of *Malchus*, elect Bishop of *Waterford*, in the Year 1096. But to return to *Simon*. About the Year 1206, he forsook *Clonard*, and translated his Episcopal Chair to the Abby of the Apostles, *St. Peter* and *St. Paul*, at *Newtown*, near *Trim*; which he had just before founded for *Augustin* Canons. It appeareth also, that King *Henry* the VIIIth (who cast out the Monks every where) converted the Church of *St. Mary's* Abby at *Ballymore*, near *Lough-Seudy*, in the County of *West meath*, into the Cathedral of this Diocese, but I know not how long it continued so.

An Episcopal See was first fixed at *Damleagh*, or *Duleek*, (as it is now called) by *St. Kenan*, or *Cianan*, who was himself Bishop of it in the early Infancy of the *Irish* Church. [The Writer ^g of the Tripartite Life of *St. Patrick* says, “ that *St. Kenan* was baptized and adopted by *St. Patrick* for his Son; who instructed him in Learning and Virtue, and formed him into a Man of extraordinary Sanctity.” But the Writer of the Life of *St. Kenan*, as quoted by *Ussher*, ^h makes him a Pupil of the Religious *Nathan*; and adds, “ that when he was a Youth, he was one of the fifty Hostages, whom the Princes of *Ireland* gave to King *Leogair*; from whose Tyranny he was set free by the Intercession of Bishop *Kiaran*; that he afterwards went to *France*, and was instructed in Regular Discipline in the Abby of *St. Martin* at *Tours*: From whence returning, he converted numbers in *Conaught* to Christianity; proceeded to *Leinster*, and founded a Church in a Place, which to this Day is called, *the Wood of Kenan*; that at length he went into the Territories of *Owen* (*i. e. Tiroen*) called so from King *Owen*, whose Niece, *Ethne*, was Mother to *Kenan*; and there broke down an Idol, and an Altar dedicated to it; in the Room of which, he founded a Christian Church, and placed his beloved Disciple *Congall* over it.”] It is said in the Office of *St. Kenan*, which is extant in Manuscript in the Publick Library at *Cambridge*, “ that *St. Kenan* built a Church of Stone in this Place; and that from thence it took the Name of *Damleagh* ^{*}: For that before this Time, the Churches of *Ireland* were built of Wattles and Boards.” Nor indeed can we easily discover any other Building of Stone erected by the *Irish*, earlier than the Time of *St. Malachy*, Archbishop of *Armagh*, who was Contemporary with, and dearly beloved by *St. Bernard*, although he died a little before him. But of the Buildings of the Antient *Irish*, the Reader, if he thinks it worth while, may turn to what is said upon that Subject in the *Antiquities* ⁱ. This *St. Kenan* was descended from the Royal Blood of the Kings of *Munster*; [being the Son of *Sedna*, and the eleventh ^k in descent from *Olil Olum*, King of *Munster*.] He was educated for a time in *France*, under the Tuition of *St. Martin* Bishop of *Tours*; [or rather, as I observed before, in the Monastery of *St. Martin*, after the Death of that Saint, in the Year 402 ^l; of which Opinion is Archbishop *Ussher* ^m] *St. Kenan* died on the 24th of Novem-

^f Antiq. chap. 29.

Chron. ad An. 450.

Notis Martyr. Roman. ad An. 402.

^g Trias Thaum. p. 146. chap. 136.

ⁱ Chap. 22.

^m Primord. p. 1070.

^h Primord. p. 1070. Ind.

^k Sanctil. Geneal. Chap. 36.

^l Baron. in

^{*} *Daimh*, in the old *Irish*, signifies a House, and *liag*, a Stone, which compounds *Daimleag*.

ber 489, or 488, [on which Day his Festival is celebrated in the Church of *Duleek*; which at several times greatly suffered by the Devastationsⁿ of the *Danes*, (*viz.*) in the Years 830, 878, 1023, 1037, 1149, and 1171, and was twice burned down, (*viz.*) in the Years 1050 and 1169.]

Next follows the See of *Cenanus*, afterwards contracted into *Kenlis*, and at length (as it is commonly called at this Day) *Kells*. Antiently it was reckoned among the Cities of the First Rank in *Ireland*; but in latter Times, after it had dwindled into a small Town, it was called, from it's Situation and Fortification, "*the Key of that side of Meath*" It is memorable also, upon this account; that St. *Columba*, called also, *Columb-Cille* (a Name compounded, says *Bede*, from *Cella* and *Columba*) founded a famous Monastery in this Place, about the Year 550, upon a Scite granted by *Dermod*, the Son of *Cervail*, King of *Ireland*; [and *Aid-Slain* the King's Son, was a subscribing Witness to the Deed of Gift, as *O'Donnell*^o affirms.] It is also manifest that an Episcopal See was afterwards erected here; but it is not so easy to discover the particular Time when this was done. However it is certain, that it was united to the See of *Meath* in the 13th Century. I must observe by the Way, that St. *Cuthbert*, Bishop of *Lindisfarne*, was in old Times accounted the great Ornament of *Kells*, where he was born; as the Writer of his Life, in the *Cotton Library*^e demonstrates out of the *Irish* Histories. Yet some hold that he was born at a place called *Killmacudrick*, four Miles from *Dublin*.

[The Abbey of *Foure* (founded by St. *Feckin*) was also an Episcopal See, as well as an Abbey, of which St. *Suarlech* was the first Bishop. He died on the 27th of *March* 745. The *Annals*^a of the Four Masters, and several of the Martyrologists mention this Saint under the Title of Bishop of *Foure*, as does *Keating*.^r *Aidgene* is the only Successor that I find to St. *Suarlech* in this See, who died on the first of *May* 766;^f from which Time I am of Opinion it subsisted under its first Title, only as an Abby.]

As to the rest of these Sees, it will be sufficient to say in one Word, that the Churches of *Trim* and *Donsbaghlin* were founded by St. *Patrick*'s Nephews; this by St. *Secundin* or *Sechnall*, and that by St. *Luman*. That afterwards the Church of *Slane* was erected by St. *Erc*, who died in the Year 513; and the Church of *Ardbraconn*, by St. *Ultan*, who died in 657. And as they were the Founders, so they were the first Bishops of these Churches. And thus much must suffice to have said succinctly of these Sees; which were afterwards all united and conjoined to the Bishoprick of *Meath*.

[The constitution of this Diocese is singular; having no Dean, nor Chapter, Cathedral or Œconomy. Under the Bishop the Archdeacon is the head Officer of it, to whom and to the Clergy in general the *Conge de Eslier* issued, while Bishops were elective. The Affairs of the Diocese are transacted by a Synod, in the Nature of a Chapter, who have a common Seal, which is annually lodged in the Hands of one of the Body, by the Appointment and Vote of the Majority. What we meet among the Chancery Rolls in the Petition of *William Walsh*, Bishop of *Meath*, to be restored to the Temporalities, where he alledges, that he was elected by the Chapter and Clergy; the Synod before-mentioned must be understood by the word Chapter.]

This Bishoprick is divided into 12 rural Deaneries, *viz.* *Duleek*, *Ratoath*, *Scrine*, *Trim*, *Kells*, *Slane*, *Clonard*, *Mullingar*, *Ballymore-Loughjeudy*, *Ar-*

ⁿ Trias Thaum. p. 633.
XIV. 8. ^q Ad An. 745.

^o vit. St. Columb, lib. 1. chap. 64.
^r Lib. 2. p. 48.

^p Sub Vitell. D
^f Act. Sanct. p. 143, & 772.

nurcher, *Foure*, and *Ballyloughgort* alias *Clonmacnois*. Though I believe the last of these Deaneries belongs to the See of *Clonmacnois*, which is united to *Meath*.]

There are but slender Memoirs remaining of the Successors of *St. Finian* in the See of *Clonard*, untill the Arrival of the *English* in *Ireland*. Those who follow, except *Idunan*, are mentioned in the Annals of *Ireland*, as *Colgan*^t says.

Senach, Bishop of *Clonard* [and Disciple to *St. Finian*] died on the twenty first of *August* 587.

Fiachre, [is called also Abbat of *Congbail*, in *Tirconnell*, and his Death placed on the 8th of *February*, but the Year uncertain.]

Colman died on the 8th of *February* 652, [not 852, as *Ware* says, which must have been a Typographical Error; otherwise he must have died after many of his Successors. He was the Son of *Telduibh*, and generally called *Colman O-Telduibh*, Bishop of *Clonard*.]

Offenius, the Long, [did not survive his Predecessor three Months, but] died on the first of *May* 652.

Ultan O-Cunga died on the first of *July* 664 or [rather] 665, [of the Plague, which that Year miserably afflicted both *Britain* and *Ireland*, according to *Bede*, and the Annals of the Four Masters.]

Becan died on the sixteenth of *April* 687.

Colman O-Heir, died on the ninth of *February* 700.

Dubdan O-Foelan, Bishop and Abbat of *Clonard*, died in 716.

Aelchu died in 726.

Fienmale Mac-Girtbid [called a chosen Soldier of Christ] died on the thirtieth of *March* 731.

Tola Mac-Dunchad, Bishop of *Clonard* and *Kildare*, died on the third of *March* 732 [or rather 733.]

Beglatneu [died in 755.]

Fulertach, the Son of *Brec*, [was born of an Antient Family in *Ulster*; but retired from thence to lead the Life of an Hermit, in the Territory of *Hy-Falgia*, or *Ofaly* in *Leinster*; where he built an Oratory, in a Place, which Posterity hath called after his Name, *Disert-Fulertach*; and from thence was promoted to the See of *Clonard*. The Annals of the Four Masters distinguish between *Fulertach* the Hermit, and *Fulertach* the Bishop: But *Marian Gorman*, and other of the Martyrologists make them one and the same Person, and call him after both Places, viz. *Clonard*, and *Disert-Fulertach*. *Colgan*^u thinks, that where the said Annals mention him under the Years 755 and 774, that he flourished in the first of these Years, and died in the last, on the twenty ninth of *March*.

[*Algnied* died on the 8th of *March* 778, for whom See *Colgan*^w and the Annals of the Four Masters.

Cormac Mac-Suibny, Bishop, Abbat, and Scribe of *Clonard*, died in 828.^x

Cormac, called by the Annals of the Four Masters, Bishop of *Damliag* or *Du-leek*, and Abbat of *Clonard*, died in 882.

Rumond or *Rumold Mac-Cathasach*, Bishop of *Clonard*, called in the Annals of the Four Masters, the rich Repository of excellent Wisdom, died in 919.]

Colman Mac-Ailild, Abbat of *Clonard* and *Clonmacnois*, a most Wise Bishop and Doctor, died on the 7th of *February* 924. It was he that built the Cathedral of *Clonmacnois*, and derived his Pedigree from the *Conals* of *Muirthemne*.

^t Act. Sanct. ad 23. February.

^x Annal. 4. Mast. ad Ann. 828.

^u Act. Sanct. 406, 787.

^w Ibid. 568.

Ferdomnach Mac-Flannagan died in 930.

Moſtean, [called alſo *Mæl-Moſthe*] died on the 9th of September 940. He was called the *Fountain of Religion, and Wiſdom among the Iriſh*.

Mælfecchin died in 942.

Becan Mac-Laſtnan, called *Comorban*, or *Successor of St. Finian of Cluaineraird*; died in 971.

Faithman, *Comorban of Finian*, died in 1010.

Tuatbal O-Dunluing, *Bishop of Clonard*, died in 1028. [He is called *Tuatbal O-Dubarick* in the *Annals of Loughkeo*, and his Death placed a Year later.]

[*Cellach O-Clerchen*, *Comorban of Finian of Clonard*, died in 1043.]

Tuatbal O-Follanmuin, *Comorban of Finian of Clonard*, died in 1055.

[*Tigernac Boircech*, called in the *Annals of the Four Masters*, *Head of the Synod, principal Confessor, Anchorite, and Comorban or Successor of St. Finian*, died in 1061.]

Murchertach Mac-Longſec, called *Comorban of Finian of Clonard*, died in 1092.

Idunán, called *Bishop of Meath*, flouriſhed in 1096; [in which Year he aſſiſted at a Council held in *Ireland* by King *Muriertach O-Brien*, *Ferdomnach*, *Bishop of Kildare*, *Samuel Bishop of Down*, and many others; when the See of *Waterford* was firſt erected; and all of them ſubſcribed an *Epistle to Anſelm* ¹ *Archbiſhop of Canterbury*, letting him know, that it was convenient to erect *Waterford* into a *Bishoprick*, and deſiring him in regard to the *Primacy*, which he had over them, to appoint *Malchus* the *Bishop*, whom they elected and ſent to him, and requeſted the *Archbiſhop* to conſecrate him; which accordingly was done.]

Concovar, *Comorban of Finian* [of *Clonard*] died in 1117.

Fiachry, the moſt holy *Elder of Clonard and Meath*, died in 1135.

[*Gilla-Chriſt*, or *Chriſtian O-Hagan*, *Comorban of Finian*, died in 1136.

Eochaid O-Kelly, *Archbiſhop of the Men of Meath*, is mentioned in the *Anononymous Annals*, to have died in the Year 1140.]

O-Folloman, *Comorban of Finian of Clonard*, died at *Kells* in 1150.

But it is to be obſerved, that in this Catalogue, they who are not expreſſly called *Bishops*, or *Comorbans*, or *Elders*, were called only *Abbats of Clonard*. And indeed it is well known, that the Names of *Abbat* and *Bishop* were often confounded by our *Historians*; as was obſerved before in the Catalogue of the *Archbishops of Armagh*. [Another thing to be obſerved is, that as there was a *Finian of Maghbile*, as well as a *Finian of Clonard*, ſo the Term, *Comarban of Finian*, is not an infallible Mark to judge, that the Perſon ſo called, was *Bishop of Clonard*.]

ELEUTHERIUS [O-Miadachin.]

[Succ. 1150. Ob. 1174]

WE are now come to the Times when the *Engliſh* firſt arrived in this *Iſland*.

Etbri O-Miadachain, whom *Hoveden* calls, *Eleutherius*, then ſat in the See of *Clonard*, and died in 1174. [He aſſiſted at the *Synod of Kells*, held in 1152. Some of our *Annals* call him ² *Edruth O-Mandachan*, others, ^a *Edru O-Meghan*, and place his Death in 1173.]

^y Wilk. Counc. 1. Tom. p. 374.
Annal. ad An. 1173.

^z *Annals of Leinſter*, ad An. 1173.

^a *Anon.*

EUGENE.

[Succ. 1174. Ob. 1194.]

EUGENE succeeded, and sat about twenty Years. A little before his Death he took on him the Stile of Bishop of *Meath*, which all his Successors have constantly used to this time. [His Predecessor, *Idunan*, was called by the same Title ; but after him it was discontinued untill this Prelate's Time. He appropriated^b unto St. *Mary's* Abby near *Dublin*, the Church of *Scrine* in the Diocese of *Meath*; and in 1183 confirmed two Donations made by *Hugh de Lacy*, Conqueror of *Meath*, to the Abby of *Thomas-court*, near *Dublin*, particularly of the Tythes of the Fee of *Ratoath*, and *Dunshachlin*, the Instruments of which are in the Register of that Abby ; in both which he styles himself Bishop of *Clonard*.]

SIMON ROCHFORD.

[Succ. 1194. Ob. 1224.]

SIMON Rochford, or *de Rupe forti*, was the first *Englishman*, who took on him the Government of this See, and was consecrated about the Year 1194. [He was a Witness to the Foundation Charter of the Abby of *Tristernagh*, made by Sir *Jeffry de Constantin*, about the Year 1200, as some say, but much earlier as I think ; of which the Reader may see the Reason in the Antiquities speedily to be published; where it is made probable that this Prelate was advanced to this See a considerable time before the Year 1194. He granted^c to the said Abby, the Privileges of a free Church-yard, where any Person dying within his Diocese may choose to be buried without Opposition ; but saving the Rights of the Church where the Person died. He also granted^d to that Abby the Church of *Slewin*.] Some Years after [in 1206] he founded an Abby for *Augustin* Canons at *Newtown* near *Trim* ; and forsaking the Old Cathedral of *Clonard*, erected the Church of this Abby into a Cathedral, and dedicated it to the Honour of St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*.

[He held a Synod in this Church in the Year 1216, the Constitutions and Canons^e whereof are yet extant. Among the rest, he allotted Vicars Portions to the Churches in his Diocese, which were appropriated to the Convent of St. *Thomas* near *Dublin*. This Prelate, together with the Archdeacon of *Meath*, and the Prior of *Duleek*, were appointed Judges by Pope *Innocent* the third, in a Controversy had between the Canons of St. *Thomas's* Abby near *Dublin*, and the Monks of *Beeliff*, concerning the Right to the Body of *Hugh de Lacy*, then deceased, and on St. *Valentine's* Day 1205, they gave Sentence in favour of the Abby of St. *Thomas*.] He died in the Year 1224 ; having carried himself in the Episcopal Function with so much Fidelity, Integrity, and Wisdom, especially in establishing the Clergy of his Diocese ; and was of such an humble and meek Behaviour, that he justly acquired the Reputation among the Inhabitants of his Diocese, of a most excellent Prelate. [Some Writers, out of the Martyrology of *Killeen*, place *Jeffry Cusack* in this See before *Simon Rochford*, and mention his Death under the Year 1200. But past Question, Bishop *Rochford* filled this See at that time, and long before and after.]

^b M. S. Loftus in Marsh's Library.
Chart. 20.

^c Arch. Tristern. M. S. 2. pt. Chart. 8.

^d Ibid.

^e Wilk. Counc. Tom. 1. p. 547.

D E O D A T.

[Succ. 1224. Ob. 1226.]

DE O D A T being elected Bishop of *Meath*, obtained the Royal Assent on the 29th of *August* 1224^f. Some^g say he died before Consecration, a little before the Close of the Year 1226; and therefore do not reckon him among the Bishops of this See. But he is expressly called Bishop of *Meath* in a Charter of his, inserted in the Register of *St. Mary's* Abby near *Dublin*; by which he put an End to a Suit between the Abbat of the said Monastery, and the Prior of *Christ-Church*, on the 21st of *October* 1226. [Yet this he might have done before Consecration. Nor was it uncommon to call a Person, Bishop, after Election and Confirmation, even without adding the Word, Elect, before he received Consecration. It is certain some^h of our Annals call him, Bishop, absolutely, and someⁱ only, Bishop elect.] On the 26th of *January* following, King *Henry* the third wrote a Letter to Primate *Nettervill*, commanding him to use all his Endeavours to advance *Walter de Brackell* to the See of *Meath*, [the same who was afterwards promoted to the Bishoprick of *Ossory*.] But *Brackell* was put by, for I know not what Cause, and *Ralph le Petit* soon after got the Bishoprick, and the King's Consent also.

R A L P H le P E T I T.

[Succ. 1227. Ob. 1230.]

ON the 30th of *March* following, the King confirmed the Election, of the said *Ralph le Petit*, or *Little*, Archdeacon of *Meath*; a Man of great Gravity and Wisdom. [He was a Witness to the foundation Charter of the Abby of *Tristernagh*, made by Sir *Jeffry de Constantin*, about the Year 1200. But this was when he was only Archdeacon of *Meath*.] He died advanced in Years about *Michaelmas* 1230^k, in the fourth Year of his Consecration: [Though the Annals of *Loughkee* anticipate this Account a Year.] He founded and endowed the Priory of *St. Mary* at *Mullengar* for Canons of the Order of *St. Augustin*.

R I C H A R D de la C O R N E R.

[Succ. 1230. Ob. 1250.]

ON the 11th of *January* 1230, *Richard de la Corner*, Canon of *St. Patrick's*, *Dublin*, [and Seneschal^l of *St. Sepulchers*] was confirmed by King *Henry* the III^d, and Consecrated at *Droghedab*, in *St. Peter's* Church, in 1232. He granted the Mannors of *Dunfink* and *Bally-Godman*, to the Convent of the Blessed-Trinity of *Lismullen* in *Meath*, which his Sister, *Avice de la Corner*, had founded for *Augustin Nuns*. He was also a great Benefactor to his own Church. [He likewise granted^m and confirmed to the Abby of *Tristernagh* in free Alms, the Church of *Leene* with its Appurtenances; saving to him and his Successors the Episcopal Rights; as did also *Robert* Bishop of *Ardagh*, with the like saving. How it happened that both should grant the same thing, I know not; unless that Church were litigated, and claimed by each; or that they had the alternate Right

^f Pat. 8. Hen. 3. ^g M. S. Catal. of the Bishops of Meath in the College Libr. B. 58.
^h Annals of Multiferan, ad An. 1226. ⁱ Annals of Mary's Abby, ad An. 1226. ^k M. S.
Col. ibid ^l Black Book of the Archbishops of Dublin, p. 224. ^m See the Arch. of
Tristernagh, pt. 2. Chart. 15, 16.

of Presentation to it. This Prelate had a great Law-Suit with the Abbat of *St. Mary's* near *Dublin*, concerning the Tythes of some Churches in the Diocese of *Meath*; which, by the *Pope's* Authority, was referred to the Arbitration of *William*, Bishop of *Leghlin*, and other Delegates; who awarded the Tythes to the Abby, reserving thereout an Annual Rent of twenty Pounds to the See of *Meath*. The Instrument of this Composition is in the Registry of the said Abby, now in the *Chandois Library*. In 1235, he in a Synod allotted Portions to the Vicars of his Diocese. About the same time he had a great Contest with the Friars of the Hospital of *St. John of Jerusalem*, concerning the Right of Patronage to the Churches of *Moylagh*, *Dovenagh-Patrick*, *Taveragh*, *Kells*, *Dungrey*, *Armulchan*, *Leckno*, *Kiltalton*, *Drumore*, *Dullardstown* and *Kinevelane*; which was referred to the Arbitration of *Simon* Archdeacon of *Meath*, and others; who awarded the Churches of *Moylagh*, *Dovenagh-Patrick*, *Taveragh*, *Leckno*, *Dungrey* and *Kiltalton*, to the Friars; saving nevertheless competent Portions to the Vicaridges; namely, to the Church of *Moylagh* twelve Marks, to the Church of *Dovenagh-Patrick* fifteen Marks, to the Church of *Taveragh*, ten Marks; and that the Taxation on the Churches of *Leckno* and *Dungrey* should be according to their Incomes; and further, that the Friars should receive four Marks yearly out of the Church of *Kiltalton*: And as to the other Churches in Contest, (*viz.*) *Kells*, *Dullardstown*, *Armulchan* and *Kinevelane*; that the Friars should Release, and quit Claim all their Right therein to the Bishop and See of *Meath*, for ever.] He died in the Year, 1250.

HUGH de TACHMON.

[Succ. 1250. Ob. 1281.]

HUGH de *Tachmon* succeeded. Perhaps he was born at *Tachmon**, and from thence took his Surname, according to a Custom prevailing among Ecclesiasticks in these Times. King *Henry* the III^d. made him Lord High Treasurer of *Ireland*, [and he continued so after the Accession of *Edward* the first to the Throne. For he was in that Station when the Commission hereafter mentioned, was sent to him and others, to administer the Oath of Allegiance in 1272. This Prelate claimed an exemption from the Visitations of the Archbishop of *Armagh*, and had long and expensive Contests with him in the Court of *Rome*, upon that Head; but without Success. What end was put to them in a Provincial Synod held at *Droghedagh* in 1262, the Reader may find before under the Life of *Patrick O-Scanlain*, Archbishop of *Armagh*. But there was a more memorable difference between him and *Reiner*, Archbishop of *Armagh*, before this. For after the Death of *Richard de la Corner*; the Archbishop Consecrated one *Jeffry Cusack*, a Frier, Bishop of *Meath*; who was indeed elected, but without the King's Command or Licence; nor had he a subsequent Confirmation: Notwithstanding, being supported by the Archbishop of *Armagh*, he took upon him to confer Benefices belonging to the See, and to act every thing as a Legal Bishop. Among the rest he promoted to a Church Living, *Ralph* of *Norwich*, Lord High Chancellor of *Ireland*; the same, who in 1255, was elected Archbishop of *Dublin*, but miscarried in his Confirmation at the Court of *Rome*. Our Bishop, *Hugh de Tachmon*, being elected and confirmed by the

n See under *William*, Bishop of *Leighlin*.

o M. S. Collect. of Archbishop King, p. 54.

* *Tachmon*, or *Taghmon*, is a Borrow Town, which sends Members to Parliament, in the Barony of *Shelmalier*, and County of *Wexford*. It is no matter whether this Prelate was born here, or at an obscure Place of that Name in *Meath*.

King, although not then Consecrated, petitioned for Relief: Upon which the King issued a Writ^p to the Lord Justice, commanding him to preserve the Rights of his Crown against these Conspirators; to null all presentations of the intruding Bishop, and to punish the Opposers of his Authority. He also commanded the Justice, to enjoin *Ralph of Norwich*, not to presume to hold the Living, to his Prejudice; and to cause such as *Hugh de Tachmon* should signify to him as excommunicated, to be arrested; and to remove all Lay-force. The Intruder applied to the Pope, and procured a Commission to the Bishop of *Killaloe*, the Archdeacon of *Waterford*, and others; to examine the Differences between the Bishop who was elected and confirmed by the King's Licence, and himself. The King upon this, issued a Writ of Prohibition^q to the Commissioners, not to presume to do any thing to his or the Bishop elect's Prejudice, under pain of seizing their Temporalities; declaring his own and his Progenitors Right; that no Bishop ought to be elected in *Ireland*, but by his Precedent Licence; and if that was wanting, that a subsequent Ratification was necessary to compleat the Title. The King, being in earnest, had at this Time the better of the Contest; the Commissioners obeyed the Prohibition; and thus *Hugh de Tachmon* was settled.] He died in *January* 1281, having sat about thirty one Years in this See, and was buried at *Mullengar*. The Author of the *Annals*^r of *St. Mary's Abby* near *Dublin*, calls him a *Man of Piety, and of a Venerable Life*, [but placeth his Death in 1280]. King *Edward* the First, upon the Death of his Father, issued a Commission^s, to *Maurice Fitz-Maurice*, Lord Justice of *Ireland*, to this Prelate, and to *John de Saundford*, Escheator of *Ireland*, or to any one or more of them, to administer the Oath of Allegiance to the Nobility and Commonalty of *Ireland*, bearing date at *Westminster* the 7th of *December* 1272.

THOMAS St. LEGER.

[Succ. 1287. Ob. 1320.]

THOMAS *St. Leger*, was born of an illustrious Family, but became far more illustrious for his Manners. [After the Death of *Hugh de Tachmon*, the King granted a Licence^t to proceed to the Election of a Successor, dated the 10th of *March* 1281; and hereupon the Archdeacon and Clergy of *Meath* (who possessed the Right of Election) unanimously chose *John de Dubleton*, Rector of *Kells*, to this See: But he refused to consent to the Election; and then they chose *Thomas St. Leger*^u, who was Archdeacon of *Kells*: But he could not obtain Confirmation from his Metropolitan; which obliged him to appeal to *Rome*; and in his Absence the Primate, *Nicholas Mac-Moliffa*, pretending that the Right of Provision was devolved on him, consecrated *Walter de Fulburn*, then Dean of *Waterford*, to this See; hoping by the Power of the Lord Justice, who was Brother to *Walter*, to support his usurped Pretentions. The two Antagonists resigned all their Rights under the Election and Provision into the Hands of the Pope; who out of the Plenitude of his Power, preferred *St. Leger*, and sent his Bull upon the Occasion to the King, dated the 12th of *July* 1286; for so long this Contest lasted; of which the Reader may find a fuller Account in the Life of *Nicholas Mac-Moliffa*, Archbishop of *Armagh*.] He was indeed confirmed by the King [long before, viz.] on the 5th of *November* 1282, but was not consecrated untill

^p Clause. 38 Hen. 3. Memb. 10. Dorfo.

^q Ibid. Memb. 13.

^r Ad An. 1280.

^s Rym. 2. Tom. p. 2.

^t Pat. 10 Edw. 1. Memb. 17.

^u Pat. 14 Edw. 1. Rym.

Tom. 2. p. 325.

the 3d of *November* 1287; for on that Day he received Consecration in the Cathedral of *St. Canic's, Kilkenny*, at the Hands of *John de Saunford*, Archbishop of *Dublin*, together with *Roger of Wexford*, Bishop of *Offory*. [It is certain the See of *Meath* was reckoned vacant in 1285, notwithstanding the election of *St. Leger*, and the King's Confirmation. For on the first of *July* that Year, the King by Writ^w impowered *John de Beverly*, Chancellor of the *Exchequer* in *Ireland*, to present a Parson to the Church of *Lexmedy*, in the Diocese of *Meath*, belonging to his Donation, by Reason of the Vacancy of the See.

This Prelate, being at length settled, made a Purchase from *Robert of Worcester*, of three *Burgages*, with their Buildings, and Appurtenances, in the Town of *Nobir*, to hold to him and his Successors, without regard had to the Mortmain Statute; which the King afterwards confirmed on the 12th of *July* * 1290. He was very careful and industrious in preserving the Privileges and Franchises belonging to his See. For which End, in the Year 1291^y, he had a Claim made of them, and inrolled in the High Court of *Chancery*, in perpetual Memory, (*viz.*) to his Manor of *Clonard*, a Market every *Saturday*, a Hundred Court from fifteen to fifteen Days, Pleas *de vetito Namio*, (when the Lord distrains and impounds in unknown Places, where the Sheriff cannot Replevy them) and many others too tedious to mention; and much the same in his Manors of *Ardraccan*, *Killeighan*, *Disert*, *New-Castle*, *Ardagh*, *Scurlogstown*, and *Newtown* near *Trim*, and the rest. And as he was careful of his Temporal Privileges, so he was of his Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction; and would not suffer it to be encroached upon by any Lay-Attempts. In the Year 1290, he made a warm Remonstrance to the King against some of his Officers and Bailiffs of Liberties, within the Diocese of *Meath*, who had publicly inhibited any Persons to appear before him, his Ordinaries, or Commissaries, when they made their accustomed Inquisitions concerning Mens Sins, and that no Lay-man, defamed of any Crime, should purge himself before them, but only by his own Hand, (that is, should not be obliged to clear himself by Compurgators, as I understand the Roll) to the great Prejudice of the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction. The King gave him Redress upon his Complaint; and on the 19th of *July* 1290, issued a Writ,^z to the Lord Justice, commanding him to take care to revoke such Inhibitions. In 1292, the Pope granted a Disme or Tenth to the King through all *Ireland*, for the Relief of the *Holy-Land*, and deputed this Prelate, and *Nicholas*, Bishop of *Kildare*, to collect it. The King, for the greater Ease and Expedition in the Collection, on the 12th of *February* that Year, issued his Writs^a to the several Sheriffs to be aiding and assisting to them in it.] Four Years after [his Consecration] he was called into the Privy Council^b of *Ireland*, by King *Edward* the First. He lived in a very bad state of Health for some Years before his Death, which visited him in an advanced Age, in *December* 1320; thirty eight Years after his first Election.

JOHN O-CAROLL.

[Succ. 1321. Resign. 1327.]

JOHN O-Caroll, or Mac-Carwil (for he is so called also in the Publick Records) was first Dean, and afterwards Bishop of *Cork*, and was translated to the See of *Meath*, by the Pope, in the Year 1321, [or 1320, according to

^w Pat. 13 Edw. 1. Memb. 10.

^x Pat. 18 Edw. 1. Memb. 14.

^y Archbish. King's

M. S. Collect. p. 106.

^z Claus. 18 Edw. 1. Mem. 7.

^a Pat. 20 Ed. 1. Mem. 204

^b Ibid. Memb. 1.

a Catalogue of the Bishops of *Meath*, in the *College Library*;] and from thence to *Cashell* in 1327. [The Registry of *Meath* says, that he was the first Bishop who enjoyed this See by Authority from the Court of *Rome*. I suppose it means solely, without the concurrence of Election, or the King's Confirmation. For his Predecessor had a Provision to it, upon his renouncing his Right of Election, as you see before in his Life.] He died in *London*, about the beginning of *August* 1329, on his return from *Avignon*.

W I L L I A M de P A U L.

[Succ. 1327. Ob. 1349.]

WILLIAM de Paul, a Carmelite Frier, and for a Time Provincial of that Order, both in *England* and *Scotland*, [to which he was elected at a General Chapter held at *Genoa*, in *Italy*, on the Score of his singular Piety, Gravity, Learning, Wisdom, and Dexterity in the Management of Affairs, about the Year 1324.] He was a *Yorkshireman* by Birth, a student in *Oxford*, and received part of his Education in *Paris*; [in both which Universities he took the Degree of Doctor of Divinity.] He was advanced to the See of *Meath* by the Pope's Provision, was Consecrated at *Avignon*, and afterwards restored to the Temporalities on the 24th of *July* 1327^c. He died in *July* 1349, having governed this See twenty two Years. *Leland* calls him, *William Paganer*; and *Bale* gives him the Name of *Pagham*. But they are both in an Error, as appears in the Publick Records; where he is expressly called *William de Paul*; [as he is also in the Registry of *Meath*, || in the *College Library*. *Mark-Anthony Allegre*^d agrees in the Account given of this Prelate under the Name of *William Pagham*, save only that he makes him a *Kentishman*, and would make a Difference between him and one who was called *Paghanerus* or *de Pagula*, who flourished (as he says,) in the Year 1350; which is pretty near the Account of our Bishop: For he died, as aforesaid, in 1349. But *Allegre* is grossly misled by following *Pitts*, both of whom place him in the Year 1280; and say that he was made Bishop of *Meath* by Pope *Clement* the Vth, which is impossible. For that Pope did not fill the Chair untill 1305, and died in 1314; so that the Advancement of him by Pope *Clement* the Vth in 1280, could not be. There is no doubt, but *Pagham*, *Paganerus*, and *de Pagula*, is the same Man with our *William de Paul*; and we must place his Promotion to this See, by Pope *John* the XXII^d, who was advanced to the Papal Chair in 1327, when *de Paul* was restored to the Temporalities. *Allegre* and *Pitts*, agree also, as to the Names of the Books wrote by *Pagham*, being the same, of which *William de Paul* was Author. Sir *James Ware*^e, in his *Writers* makes him a *Kentishman* by Birth, and in this agrees with *Allegre* and *Pitts*: But was better informed in making him a *Yorkshireman*, in his *Bishops*.]

W I L L I A M St. L E G E R.

[Succ. 1350. Ob. 1352.]

WILLIAM St. Leger, Archdeacon of *Meath*, was advanced to this See both by the Election of the Clergy of *Meath*, and by a Provisory Bull from Pope *Clement* the VIth, without any regard had to the Election; and was Consecrated in *England*, by *John Thursby*, Bishop of *Worcester*, and other Bishops, on the second of *May*, 1350, and died on St. *Bartholomew's* Day, 1352.

^c Pat. 1 Edw. 3.
decoris. p. 270.

|| Catal. of the Bishops of Meath. B. 58.
^e Writers Cent. 14.

^d Paradis. Carmelitici

NICHOLAS ALLEN.

[Succ. 1353. Ob. 1366.]

NICHOLAS Allen, Abbat of the Monastery of St. Thomas, near Dublin, succeeded, [by Election,] and was consecrated about the beginning of the Year 1353. He died on the 5th [or rather the 15th^f] of January 1366, *English* Stile, having governed this See almost fourteen Years; during which Period he was made Lord High Treasurer of *Ireland*, and took the Oath of Office, on the 10th of March 1357. [But he did not continue long in that important Post. For it appears by the Records, || that in 1359, a Writ issued to him, commanding him to appear on the Quindene of *Easter* following before the Treasurer and Barons of the *Exchequer* in *England*, to render an Account of the Profits of *Ireland*, during the Time he was Treasurer.]

STEPHEN de VALLE.

[Succ. 1369. Ob. 1379.]

STEPHEN de Valle, or *Wale*, Dean of *Limerick*, was by the Pope's Provision advanced to the See of *Limerick*, and consecrated in the Year 1360. He sat in that See nine Years, during which Interval he was made Lord High Treasurer of *Ireland*. He was from *Limerick* translated to this See by Pope *Urban* the fifth, in the Year 1369. [On the 20th of September 1373^g he was sent to *England* by the Parliament, in Commission with *John de Swaffham*, Bishop of *Cloyne*, *William Tany*, Prior of St. *Johns* of *Jerusalem*, and Sir *Robert Holywood*, one of the Barons of the *Exchequer*, to certify to the King the State of *Ireland*. Their Remonstrances had such Weight, that the Earl of *March* was ordered to repair there, as soon as possible; and in the mean time Sir *William Windsor* was nominated Custos. In 1376 this Bishop was appointed Governour or Overseer of *Munster*^h, as we are informed.] He died intestate at *Oxford* on the 10th of November 1379, and was buried there in a Church of the *Dominicans*. [See more of him under the Bishops of *Limerick*.]

WILLIAM ANDREW.

[Succ. 1380. Ob. 1385.]

WILLIAM Andrew, an *English* Dominican Frier, and Doctor of Divinity, was consecrated Bishop of *Achonry*, in the Year 1374, and was by Pope *Urban* the VIth translated to this See in the Year 1380. He died five Years after his Translation, on the Eve of St. *Michael* the Archangel 1385 [and left behind him a great Character for Wisdom and Learning. See more of him among the Bishops of *Achonry*.]

ALEXANDER de BALSCOT.

[Succ. 1386. Ob. 1400.]

HE was succeeded by *Alexander Petit*, Bishop of *Offory*, commonly called *Alexander de Balscot*, from the Place of his Birth in the County of *Oxford*. The Bulls of his Translation were published in the Church of St. *Peter's-Abby*

^f M. S. Catal. of Bishops of Meath in Col. Libr.^g Rym. 7. Tom. p. 28.^h Cox. 1. Vol. p. 132.

|| Claus. 33. Edw. 3. Mem. 312

of *Newtown* near *Trim*, on the 14th [or rather 24thⁱ] of *December* 1386. From a Canon in *St. Canic's-Church*, *Kilkenny*, he was promoted to the Bishoprick of *Offory*, and was restored to the Temporalities of that See on the 12th of *May* 1371. He was a little Time after constituted Lord High Treasurer of *Ireland* by King *Edward* the III^d: and King *Richard* the II^d, in his Reign, first made him Treasurer, afterwards Chancellor, and for a time Lord Justice. But this last Promotion was after his Advancement to the See of *Meath*. [On the 4th of *April* 1388^k King *Richard* the II^d wrote a warm and angry Letter to this Prelate, who was then Lord Justice; for using the Seal of *Robert de Vere*, late Duke of *Ireland* (to whom the King had granted the Dominion and Government of the said Land) and for advancing the said *Robert's* Standard and Penons against the Rebels, and Enemies, after he had Knowledge of his Attainder, and forfeiture of all his Estate and Dominions by Act of Parliament; and therefore commanded him to lay aside the Duke of *Ireland's* Seal and Standard, and to use the King's.] He governed the See of *Offory* about fifteen Years; and was then at the Instance of the Clergy of *Meath*, translated by the Pope to this See [as I observed before.] He died at *Ardbraccan* (a Town wherein the Bishops of *Meath* had for the most part their Residence) on the 10th of *November* 1400, and was buried at *Trim* in *St Mary's-Abby*. [He Had the Reputation of a good Bishop; and is said to have executed the high Stations, in which he was placed, with great Sufficiency.]

ROBERT MONTAIN.

[Succ. 1402. Ob. 1412.]

ROBERT *Montain*, Rector of the Church of *Kildalky*, succeeded by the Pope's Provision. It appears in the publick Records^l, that the Custody of the Temporalities of this See, were from the Death of *Alexander Balfcot*, granted to *Robert Mascall*, a *Carmelite* Frier, and Confessor to King *Henry* the IVth; who was soon after advanced to the See of *Hereford* in *England*. It seems the King struggled hard to promote him to this Bishoprick, but could not prevail. [However, to oblige him all he could, on the 25th of *January* 1410^m he granted him a Licence to live out of *Ireland*, during the Time he had the Custody of the Temporalities, and to receive and transmit the Profits of this See by his Attorneys and Proctors into whatever Parts he should choose to reside.] Bishop *Montain* sat in this See ten Years, and died on the 24th of *May* 1412.

EDWARD DANTSEY.

[Succ. 1413. Ob. 1429]

EDWARD *Dantsey*, Archdeacon of *Cornwall*, was promoted to this See by the Provision of Pope *John* the XXII^d; and is said to have been received by the Clergy of *Meath*, on the 8th of *May* 1413, [the King having on the 11th of *April* before confirmed the Pope's Provision, and issued his Writⁿ of Restitution; and *Dantsey*, on his part, having done his fealty, and renounced all Clauses in his Bull, Prejudicial to the King's Prerogative.] He died on the 4th of *January* 1429, *English* stile, having sat above sixteen Years; and was during that Period, Lord High Treasurer of *Ireland* for some time, and afterwards [in

ⁱ M. S. Col. Ibid. ^k Rym. 7. Tom. p. 577.
^m Ibid. ⁿ Ibid. Tom. 9. p. 4.

[Rym. Tom. 8. p. 175.]

1428] Lord Deputy to Sir *John de Gray*, Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*. [There is a remarkable Passage of this Prelate to be seen in the Register^o of *John Swain*, Archbishop of *Armagh*. A. D. 1426 A Bill of Indictment was found against him at *Trim*, for stealing a Cup, Value 13s 4d, out of the Church of *Taveragh*, in the Diocese of *Meath*. The Indictment was removed into Parliament by *Certiorari*. The Bishop appeared in his Place, and demanded that the Indictment should be Read; which being done by *Thomas Bron*, Clerk of the Parliament; the Bishop stood up, and made Protestation, that he did not intend by any Answer he should give to violate the Priviledges of the Church; but only to manifest his Innocence, by declaring, that he was not guilty of the Felony, whereof he was accused; and demanded, that as he was a Spiritual Lord, and Peer of Parliament, his Ecclesiastical Priviledges should remain untouched. Upon this he was turned over to his Metropolitan for his Purgation; and on the 10th of *September* 1427, he appeared before Archbishop *Swain* Judicially, and Swore, that he did not commit the Felony laid to his Charge; and a sufficient Number of Compurgators swore the same; whereupon he was cleared, and the Archbishop returned a Certificate of his Proceedings to the Parliament. On the third of *December* following, one *John Penteny* Esq, of the Parish of *Taveragh*, made a voluntary, publick and open Confession to the Bishop, that he was present, and an Accomplice with those who committed the Robbery, and humbly submitted himself to the Bishop's Mercy; who was good Natured enough to forgive him; and turned him over to the Archbishop for Absolution. I find no more of it. Doubtless the Prosecution was looked on as malicious; since he was soon after advanced to so high a Place of Trust as that of Lord Deputy.]

WILLIAM HADSOR.

[Succ. 1430. Ob. 1434]

THE same Month that Bishop *Dantsey* died, *Thomas Scurlog*, Prior of the Abby of *St. Peter* of *Newtown* near *Trim*, and then also Lord High Treasurer of *Ireland*, was elected Bishop of *Meath*. Upon his election he hastened to *Rome*, to Sollicit the Pope's Confirmation; but, it seems, he fell short of his Expectations. Certainly he either was not consecrated; or survived his Consecration a very short Time. Upon this repulse which *Scurlog* met with, or upon his Death, *William Hadfor*, a Native, (I think) of the County of *Louth*, was declared Bishop of *Meath* [by the Pope's Provision] and consecrated; [but so little to the Mind of his Metropolitan^p, *John Swain*; that on the 16th of *April* 1432, he issued a Citation against him, to oblige him to appear, and produce his Provisional Bull.] He died, as we find in the publick Records, on Ascension Day 1434.

WILLIAM SILK.

[Succ. 1434. Ob. 1450.]

WILLIAM Silk, Doctor of the Canon Law, Official of the Court of *Meath*, [and Rector of *Killeen*] succeeded [by means of Commendatory Letters to *John Swain*^q, Archbishop of *Armagh*, from the General Council of *Basil*, dated the twenty eighth of *August* 1434, in which he is called Rector of *Kiltalton*, mistaken for *Killeen*.]

He died at *Ardbraccan* on the 9th of *May* 1450, and lies buried in the Church of *St. Mary* at *Killeen*. [But I Question whether he died in the enjoyment of his

^o Tom. 1. p. 228.

^p Regist. Swain. f. 169.

^q Ibid.

Pastoral Charge. For in the Register ^r of *John Mey* Archbishop of *Armagh*, there is the Recital of a Letter wrote by him to the Pope, *ut exoneretur a Regimine Ecclesiæ suæ ob senium*, to discharge him from the Government of his Church, on the Score of his Age. And in the same Register ^f, there is mention made of Letters in Favour of *Edmund Ouldball*, to prefer him to the See of *Meath*, vacant by the Resignation of *William Silk*. Yet Notwithstanding, as the Pope's consent was necessary, before a Resignation could be compleated, and as there are no dates to these Letters, in the Copies I have seen, it is possible he might have died before the Pope's Answer could have arrived. However *Ouldball* was not disappointed.] The third Day after the Death of this Prelate, the Temporalties of the See of *Meath*, were committed to the Custody of Sir *William Ouldball*, Chamberlain to *Richard Duke of York*.

EDMUND OULDBALL.

[Succ. 1450. Ob. 1559.]

THE same Year ^t *Edmund Ouldball* [before mentioned,] a *Carmelite* of *Norwich*, and Brother to the said Sir *William Ouldball*, succeeded. He died at *Ardraccan* on the 9th, or, as some say, the 29th ^u of *August* 1459, and was buried in the Church of that Place.

WILLIAM SHIRWOOD.

[Succ. 1460. Ob. 1482.]

WILLIAM Shirwood succeeded by a Provisional Bull from Pope *Pius* the II^d, and was consecrated in 1460. [There were great Animosities ^w between this Prelate, and *Thomas Earl of Desmond*, Lord Deputy of *Ireland*, and in 1464, Nine of the Lord Deputy's Men were slain in *Fingall*, by the Instigation of the Bishop. Their Quarrel grew to so great a Height, that the same Year they both took a Journey to Court to accuse each other. But here the Bishop was disappointed; and the Earl of *Desmond* returned ^x to his Post loaded with many Presents and Favours by the King. Yet he was removed from his Deputyship about two Years after; and made Room for *John Lord Tiptoft*, Earl of *Worcester*; during whose Government, an Act passed in a Parliament held at *Droghedab*, to attain the Earl of *Desmond* of Treason, for Alliances, Fosterage, &c. with the King's *Irish* Enemies, and for furnishing them with Horses and Arms, and supporting them against the King's Subjects; and on the 15th of *February* 1467 he was beheaded at *Droghedab*. It was thought Bishop *Shirwood* was an active Instrument in this Prosecution. In 1476, he made an Agreement between *John Walton* Archbishop of *Dublin*, and *Richard Forster*, Abbat of *St. Thomas*, near *Dublin*; whereby he awarded that the Archbishop should every Year that he visited the Monastery, and the Churches united to it in Person, receive fourteen Marks in the Name of Proxies.]

He died in *Dublin* on the third of *December* 1482, but was buried in the Abby Church of *St. Peter* and *St. Paul*, at *Newtown*, near *Trim*, before the high Altar, having governed this See twenty two Years; and was during that Period for a Time Deputy to *George Duke of Clarence*, Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, [in 1475] and afterwards [I think the same Year] Lord Chancellor of that

^r Part. 3. f. 6. ^f Ibid. f. 8. ^t Pat. 28 Hen. 6. ^u Catal. Col. ut supra.
^w See M. S. Annals of Dudley Firbisse, ad Ann. 1464; ^x Ibid. cod. An. ^y M. S. Bibl. Marsh.

Kingdom, [in which Office he continued untill 1481^z, when he was superseded by Laurence St. Laurence.]

JOHN PAIN.

[Succ. 1483. Ob. 1506.]

AFTER Bishop Shirwood's Death, John Pain, a Dominican Frier, and Doctor of Divinity, was promoted to the See of Meath, by the Provision of Pope Sixtus the fourth, on the seventeenth of March; and is said to have been enthroned by the Clergy of Meath on St. Dominick's Day, the 4th of August 1483. [He was educated in a College of Dominicans, in the South Suburbs of Oxford, where he spent several Years in the study of Divinity. Anthony Wood^a says he went through many Preferments, before he was advanced to this See: but I cannot find what they were, except the Provincialate of the Dominicans in England, which he enjoyed. King Edward the IVth granted him a Custodium of all the Temporalities of the See of Meath, by Writ, dated the fifteenth of February 1482, which was before his Advancement by the Pope. King Richard the third, in the first Year of his Reign, recites and confirms this Grant, by Writ dated the 16 of July 1483.]

He was highly in the Favour of Giraldd Fitzgerald, Earl of Kildare, Lord Deputy of Ireland, in the Beginning of the Reign of King Henry the seventh; and went all Lengths with him in endeavouring to advance the mock Prince, Lambert Simnel, to the Throne. He was one of those, who in 1486 contrived and signed the excusatory Letters to the King, when, jealous of the Earl of Kildare, he sent for him to come to England. It was he that was appointed to preach the Sermon, and proclaim the Title of Simnel, at his Coronation the Year following, in Christ-Church. For which nevertheless he afterwards obtained a Pardon in 1488. He was early in his Applications to Sir Richard Edgecomb upon this occasion, when he came to settle the Country after the Defeat of Simnel; and attended him at Malabide the Moment^c he heard of his Landing; and it was he that Sir Richard Edgecomb appointed to proclaim the Pope's Absolution, and the King's Pardon to every one who should return to their Duty; which he did in a Sermon upon the Occasion.

Presently after Sir Richard Edgecomb's Departure, he was commissioned by the Earl of Kildare, (who still continued in the Government) and the Council, to the King, to assure him of their future Allegiance, and to thank him for his Pardon. And he managed his Negotiation with such Address, that he disappointed the Archbishop of Armagh of his Designs on the Chancery. In 1489 he assisted at a Provincial Synod held at Athirdee, and was Arbitrator between Thomas Brady Mac-Andrew, and one Cormac, about their respective Claims to the See of Kilmore. I do not find that he fell from his Allegiance, when Perkin Warbeck, personating the Duke of York, made an Attempt on Ireland in 1492; yet in 1493 he was, among many others, obliged to give Bonds and Pledges for the Observance of certain Articles tending to the Peace and well being of the Kingdom. Notwithstanding the Friendship between the Earl of Kildare, and this Bishop; yet, if we may give Credit to the Book of Hoath, f. 105, they at last broke, and were as mortal Enemies, as before they were Friends. The Time is not fixed, but by all Circumstances it must have been about the Year 1494 or 1495.

^z Catalogue of the Lord Chancellors, M. S. Tom 12. p. 196.

^a Athen. Oxon. v. 1. p. 648.

^b Rym.

^c Sir Richard Edgcomb's Voyage. ad 5th July 1488.

“ After the Death of *Plunket* of *Ramorc*, who was an Enemy to *Kildare*, the Bishop supported the Faction against the Earl. Upon this Occasion the Earl chased the Bishop into a Church, where he fled for Protection, and followed him with a drawn Sword, dragged him out, and kept him Prisoner. A Lord Deputy was sent over, and at his command the Bishop was set at large. The Earl was sent into *England*, to answer such Things as were laid to his Charge. The Bishop followed, and accused him of many Matters of great Importance. The Earl had but little to Answer; for the Book of *Hoath* observes, that he was but half an Innocent, and only afforded Diversion and Laughter to the King and Court. The King seeing him perplexed, gave him his Choice of any Councillor in *England*, and time to Advise. Grant me that, said the Earl, and I will Answer to morrow; but I doubt, I shall not be allowed that good Fellow I would choose. The King gave him his Hand in Assurance of it, and when the King asked him, when he would choose his Councillor, the Bishop put in his Word, and said; never, if it be left to his Choice. Thou liest, *Bralagh*, bald Bishop, said the Earl, as soon as thou wouldst choose a fair Wench, and that would be within an Hour. The King and Lords were ready to burst with Laughter, and asked the Earl, if he said true. By your Hand, said he to the King, and took him by the Hand, there is not in *London* a better Mutton-Master, or Wench-Butcher, than yonder shorn Priest is. I know him well enough, and have three Tales to tell your Majesty of him, that I dare swear will make every body present laugh. I will tell you a Tale of this vicious Prelate. The King could not hold Laughter, however the Earl never changed Countenance, but told his Story as unconcerned as if he were among his Companions in the Country. To divert the Discourse from the Bishop, the King bid the Earl be well advised whom he chose for his Councillor, for that he would have enough to do to defend him. Marry, said the Earl, I can see no better Man in *England* than your Majesty, and will choose no other. By *St. Bridgid*, said the King, it was well chose; for I thought your Tale could not well excuse your doings. Do you think I am a Fool, said the Earl, no, I am a Man indeed both in the Field and in the Town. The King laughed at his Simplicity, and said, a wiser Man might have chosen worse. You see, said the Bishop, what a Man he is, all *Ireland* cannot rule yonder Gentleman. If it is so, said the King, then he is fit to rule all *Ireland*; and so made him Deputy, and sent him back with rich Presents.” Thus the Book of *Hoath* relates this Story.]

This Bishop died on the 6th of *March* 1506, and was buried, as *George Cogley* says, [who was a Notary Publick, and Register of the Diocese of *Meath* about that time] in *Dublin*, in a Monastery of his own Order. However he erected for himself and his Successors, a Marble Monument, formerly adorned with Brass Plates, in *St. Patrick's Church, Dublin*, not far from the West Door; [of which, *Sir James Ware* says, the Knowledge was transmitted to Posterity, by a barbarous Latin Epitaph, inscribed on the said Monument, in hobling Rhime, which remained in his time: But nothing of it is to be seen now.] He sat in this See upwards of twenty three Years, and was in that Time, on the third of *October* 1496, made Master of the Rolls. He was a Prelate in great Reputation for his Alms Deeds and Hospitality. The Reader may find a fuller Account of him in the Annals^b of *Ireland*, during the Reign of *Henry the seventh*.

^d Ware's Annals passim.

WILLIAM ROKEBY.

[Succ. 1507. Refig. 1511.]

WILLIAM Rokeby, Doctor of the Canon Law, and a Native of *Yorkshire* [was brother to Sir Richard Rokeby^c, Lord Treasurer of *Ireland*, and received Part of his Education in an Antient Hostel for the Reception of Canonists in *Aldgate* Parish, *London*, and about the same Time was made Rector of *Sandal*, near *Doncaster*, perpetual Vicar of *Halyfax*, in *Yorkshire*, and afterwards] was advanced to this See by Pope *Julius* the second in the Year 1507; and by the same Pope translated to the See of *Dublin*, on the 28th of *January* 1511, where he died on the 29th of *November* 1521.

[Before his Advancement to this See he was made Lord Chancellor of *Ireland*, by King *Henry* the VIIth, in 1498; and upon his promotion to *Meath* was called into the Privy Council^e, and afterwards by King *Henry* the VIIIth again made Lord Chancellor in the Year 1515^f, and continued in that Office during his Life] The Reader may find a fuller Account of him among the Archbishops of *Dublin*.

HUGH INGE.

[Succ. 1512. Resign. 1522.]

HUGH Inge, an *Englishman*, and Doctor of Divinity, by the Pope's designation succeeded Rokeby both in the Sees of *Meath* and *Dublin*. [He^e was born at *Shipton-Mallet* in *Somersetshire*, educated in *William* of *Wickham's* School, at *Winchester*; made perpetual Fellow of New College in *Oxford* in 1484, took his Degrees in Arts, and left the College in 1496. He afterwards travelled into Foreign Countries, where he was made Doctor of Divinity (but my Author doth not say, where.) After his return he was successively made Prebendary of *East-Harptrey*; Subchantor of the Church of *Wells*; Guardian of *Wapulham* in the Diocese of *Lincoln*; Prebendary of *Auste*, in the Church of *Westbury*, in the Diocese of *Worcester* (to which the Vicaridge of *Wellow*, in the Diocese of *Bath* and *Wells*, was annexed by the Pope) Vicar of *Oldeston* in the Diocese of *Lincoln*, of *Dultyng* in *Somersetshire*, and of *Weston* alias *Sowey*. He was in *Rome* in 1504^h: For on the thirteenth of *October* that Year, he was appointed a Commissioner by King *Henry* the VIIth, together with *Silvester*, Bishop of *Worcester*, and *Robert Shirborne*, Dean of *St. Pauls*, then the King's Orators in the Court of *Rome*, to take the Renunciation of all prejudicial Clauses in the Apostolick Bulls for the Translation of Cardinal *Hadrian*, to the Sees of *Bath* and *Wells*, and to take the Oaths of Fealty and Allegiance to the King from the said Cardinal.]

He died in *Dublin* in 1528, [August the 3d,]ⁱ of a Distemper called, the *English Sweat* [the first Appearance of which Distemper in these Countrys, together with the Progress, Danger, and Cure of it, *Polydore Vergil*^k pathetically Describes.] The Reader may find a fuller Account of this Bishop, among the Archbishops of *Dublin*.

^c Athen. Oxon. v. i. p. 1059.^d M. S. Catalogue of Chancellors.^e Ware's Annals;

ad An. 1507.

^f Catalogue as above^g Athen. Oxon. v. i. p. 665.^h Rym.

13. Tom. p. 108.

ⁱ Book of Obits Christ-Church, under the Month of August:^k Hist.

Angl. Lib. 26. ad An. 1486.

RICHARD WILSON.

[Succ. 1523. Ob. 1529.]

RICHARD Wilson, a Native of *England*, succeeded by the Pope's Provision in 1523¹, and sat about six Years. [Anthony Wood^m mentions one Richard Wilson, a Northern Man, who spent some Time in the Theological Faculty in *Oxford*, became Prior of *Drax*, in *Yorkshire* in 1507, in 1515 was made Suffragan to the Archbishop of *York*, under the Title of Bishop of *Negrepont*; and in 1518 built the Choir of the Church of *Bingley* in *Yorkshire*. But that inquisitive Searcher could not be positive, whether he was the same with this Bishop of *Meath*. For my Part I have met nothing else concerning him. The above dates fall in well enough with his Advancement to this See.]

EDWARD STAPLES.

[Succ. 1530. Depr. 1554.]

EDWARD Staples, a Native of *Lincolnshire*, succeeded by Provision from Pope Clement the VIIth in the Year 1530ⁿ, and for a Time held St. Bartholomews Hospital, *London*, in Commendum. [He was a Master of Arts^o of the University of *Cambridge*, and incorporated to the same Degree in *Oxford* in 1525, and was then one of the Canons of Cardinal Woolsey's College.

In 1534^p he was obliged to fly into *England* to avoid the Dangers of the Rebellion raised by Thomas Fitzgerald, Son to the Earl of Kildare; being in a Faction opposite to that Family. But he returned the Year following, and was on the fourteenth of June appointed in Commission with Walter Wellesley, Bishop of Kildare, John Allen, Master of the Rolls, Gerard Aylmer, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, Thomas Lutterel, Lord Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas and Thomas Heth, Chief Remembrancer, to suppress the Nunnery of Grèyn, in the County of Carlow and to place the Abbess and Nuns in other Houses. A D 1544. King Henry the VIIIth granted a Licence to this Prelate to annex the Archdeaonry of Kells, and the Rectory of Nobir, in the Diocese of Meath, to the Bishoprick for ever, for the Maintenance of the Bishops Table. But if this were done, it is certain the Archdeaonry again returned to its former State. On the fourteenth of January following, another Licence issued to him and to the Clergy of Meath to Alien unto Philip Penteny and Edward Feld the Manor and Lordship of Ardcathe, and to others the Manors and Lordships of Scurlogstown, Newtown, Killene and Clonard, with the Appurtenances, in the County of Meath; and two Years after he and his Clergy obtained another Licence to alien the Advowson of Painstown in the County of Meath, to John de la Feld; his Heirs and Assigns for ever, as appears in the Chancery Rolls. On the eighth of November 1546, King Henry the VIIIth appointed him one of the Commissioners, for taking the Surrender of St. Patrick's Church Dublin, from Dean Basnet and the Chapter; which was afterwards restored by Queen Mary. King Edward the VIth in the first Year of his Reign called him into the Privy Council of Ireland, and made him Judge of the Faculties. He was instrumental, and active in all the Changes of Religion which happened at this Time, and joined with Archbishop Brown, in opposition to his Metropolitan, Primate Dowdal, in introducing the Liturgy

¹ Pat. 14. Hen. 8.^m Athen. Oxon. v. 1. p. 656.ⁿ Pat. 21 Hen. 8.^o Athen. Oxon. v. 1. p. 678.^p Ware's Annals, ad An. 1534.^q Rym. 14. Tom.^r Chancery Rolls, Anno 35. and 37. Hen. 8. ^f Rym. Tom. 15. p. 104. ^t Ibid. p. 146.

in *English*; for which he afterwards was a Sufferer. For] on the twenty ninth of *June* 1554, in the Reign of *Queen Mary*, he was deprived [by the said *Dowdal* and his Successor *Walsh*] and soon after died; having been but in an ill State of Health for some Years before his Death.

WILLIAM WALSH.

[Succ. 1554. Depriv. 1560.]

WILLIAM *Walsh*, Doctor of Divinity, and a Native of *Waterford*, was [on the 18th of *October* 1554] appointed Successor to Bishop *Staples*, and was restored to the Temporalties on the 22d of *November* following, [with a Retrospect to the Time of his Predecessors Deprivation. Yet if one may give Credit to a Manuscript Treatise, wrote by *John*, alias *Malachy Hartrey*, a *Cistercian* Monk of the Abby of *Holy Cross*, intitled, *de Cisterciensium Hibernorum viris illustribus*, this Bishop was born at *Dunboyn* in the County of *Meath*, and not at *Waterford*, and was, before his Promotion to this See, a *Cistercian* Monk of the Abby of *Beftiff* in the County of *Meath*. However that may be,] he was deprived in the Reign of *Queen Elizabeth* [for preaching against the Book of Common Prayer, then newly established, and the Queen's Supremacy] and thrown into Prison; and some Years after sent into Banishment. He died at *Alcala de Henares* in *Spain*, on the 3d of *January* 1577, and was buried there, in the Church belonging to a Seminary of the *Cistercian* Order, of which he was a Monk.

[The above-mentioned *Hartrey* hath given us the following Inscription taken from his Monument, which *Christopher Henriques* ^u hath copied from him. “*Hic* “*jacet Gulielmus Walsheus, Cisterciensis Ordinis Monachus, & Episcopus Midenfis;* “*qui pro fide Catholica post tredecim Annos, Carceris, et multos toleratos labores, tan-* “*dèm obiit exul Compluti Anno 1577, pride non: Januarij.* Here lieth *William Walsh*, “a *Cistercian* Monk, and Bishop of *Meath*, who having suffered Imprisonment, “and many other hardships for thirteen Years, at last died in Banishment at “*Alcala*, on the Day before the Nones of *January* in the Year 1577.”

Bishop *Walsh* being deprived in 1560, his Successor, *Hugh Brady*, was not advanced untill the Year 1563; so that there is a Chasm here of near three Years. The *Oxford Antiquary* ^w hath placed one *William Johnson* in this See in the mean Time, but still under a Doubt, *uti fertur*, as it was reported. I will give the Reader his Words, that he may Judge of the Fact; for I confess I have no where else met with him mentioned as Bishop of *Meath*. He says, “*William Johnson* “took his Degree of Batchelor of Arts in 1543, and of Master in 1546, and “was for a time Fellow of *All-Souls* College in *Oxford*; that he was also for a “time Dean of *Dublin*, and (as it was reported) Bishop of *Meath*.” And for his Authority, he refers to a Manuscript Catalogue of the Fellows of that College. The same thing he alledgeth in his *Athenæ Oxonienses* ^x: But I must leave it upon his Credit. Possibly *Johnson* might have been nominated to this See; but whether through the unsettled State of Religion, or for what other Cause, I know not, it doth not appear by any other Evidence, that he became possessed of this Bishoprick. It is certain, in the M. S. Register of the Bishops of *Meath*, now in the College Library, *Hugh Brady*, is placed as immediate Successor to Bishop *Walsh*. This Register from *Simon Rochfort* to *Hugh Inge*, Inclusive, was written out of the antient Rolls of the See of *Meath*, A. D. 1518, by *George Cogley*, Notary Publick, and Register of that See, and continued afterwards by some other Person.]

^u Menol. Cistert. p. 5.
^x Vol. 1. p. 696. & 700.

^w Wood's Hist. et Antiq. Oxon. v. 2. p. 176.

HUGH BRADY.

[Succ. 1563. Ob. 1583.]

HUGH Brady, [A. M.] was appointed Successor to *Walsh*, by Queen *Elizabeth* [unless *Johnson*, before-mentioned, may be placed between them,] and was consecrated in 1563. [His Letters Patent bear Date the 21st of *October* in the 5th Year of that Queen; but are entred in the Rolls Office in the 6th, and he was restored to the Temporalities on the 7th of *December* following his Promotion. His See was so poor at this Time, that on the 6th of *October* 1564, the Queen sent special Letters to the Government, ordering them to give a Respite of five Years to him for the payment of his First-Fruits. He was Archdeacon of *Meath*, before he was Bishop of it, as appears by an Inscription on a Stone in the Church of *Kells*.] Having sat about 20 Years, he died on the 13th of *February* 1583, at *Dunboyn*, the Place of his Birth, and lies buried there in the Parish Church. [In his time, A. D. 1568, the See of *Clonmacnois*, was by Act of Parliament united to *Meath*, and he enjoyed the Profits of both during the Remainder of his Life.]

THOMAS JONES.

[Succ. 1584. Resign. 1605.]

THOMAS Jones, a *Lancashire* Man by Birth, was first Chancellor, and afterwards Dean of *St. Patrick's, Dublin*. He was consecrated Bishop of this See on the 12th of *May* 1584 [the Letters Patent for his Creation bearing Date two Days before, and his Writ of Restitution the same Day ^z.] He was translated to *Dublin* on the eighth of *November* 1605. See more of him among the Archbishops of *Dublin*. [He was called into the Privy Council^a by Virtue of the Instructions of Government given to Sir *John Perrot*, Anno 1584, by special Name.]

ROGER DOD.

[Succ. 1605. Ob. 1608.]

ROGER Dod, Doctor of Divinity of the University of *Cambridge*, was Dean of *Salop*, [yet *Le Neve* in his *Fasti*, neither mentions this Dignity, nor Names him as preferred in that Church.] He was consecrated about the Close of the Year 1605, or the Beginning of the succeeding Year, [the Letters Patent of his Creation bearing Date the 13th of *November* in the third Year of King *James* the first.] He died at *Ardraccan* on the 27th of *July* 1608, and was buried in the Church of that Place.

GEORGE MOUNTGOMERY.

[Succ. 1610. Ob. 1620.]

GEORGE Mountgomery, Doctor of Divinity, a Native of *Scotland*, and sprung from the illustrious Family of the Earl of *Eglington*, Head of the House of the *Mountgomeries* in that Country. He was Dean of *Norwich*, and Chaplain to King *James* [the first.] In 1605 he obtained the Bishopricks of *Derry*, *Raphoe*, and *Clogher*; but in 1610 he surrendered the two former, and took on him the Administration of the See of *Meath*; which he held with that of *Clogher*.

y Rot. Canc. de An. 6. Eliz.

z Pat. 18. April, 26 Eliz.

a Cox. 1. Vol. p. 369.

as long as he lived. [He held also the Deanery of *Norwich* ^a with these two last mentioned Sees, untill the 24th of *September* 1614, and then resigned it. What Accession of Revenue came to the See of *Clogher*, during this Prelate's Time, by the Munificence of King *James*, may be seen under the Bishops of *Clogher*.] He died in *London*, on the 15th of *January* 1620, *English* Stile. His Body was conveyed into *Ireland*, and buried in the Church of *Ardbraccan*.

JAMES USSHER.

[Succ. 1621. Resign. 1624.]

JAMES *Ussher*, a Native of *Dublin*, and Doctor of Divinity of the University there, was consecrated at *Droghedab*, in *St. Peter's* Church, in 1621, [by *Christopher*, Archbishop of *Armagh*, *Robert*, Bishop of *Down*, *Thomas*, Bishop of *Kilmore*, and *Theophilus*, Bishop of *Dromore*, and was soon after called into the Privy-Council. He was, a little before his Advancement to this See, presented to the Rectory of *Trim*, on the 17th of *April* 1620, but was never instituted and inducted to it. His Letters Patent to the Bishoprick of *Meath* bear date the 16th of *January* following; and by the King's Letter, dated the 28th of *November* 1621, he had a remittal of the First Fruits.] He was translated to *Armagh*, on the 21st of *March* 1624; under which See, the Reader may find a full and ample Account of him.

ANTHONY MARTIN.

[Succ. 1625. Ob. 1650]

ANTHONY *Martin*, Doctor of Divinity of the University of *Dublin*, Dean of *Waterford*, [and Prebendary of *Lackab* in the Diocese of *Tuam*,] was consecrated Bishop of *Meath* in *St. Patrick's*, *Dublin*, on the 25th of *July* 1625, by *Lancelot*, Archbishop of *Dublin*, *William*, Archbishop of *Tuam*, and *William*, Bishop of *Kildare*. [The Letters Patent for his Promotion bear Date the 23d of *March* 1624, four Days before the Death of King *James* the First: But King *Charles* the First confirmed his Title, and on the 29th of *May* following issued a Mandate ^b for his Consecration and Restitution to the Temporalties] He was a Native of *Galway*, and educated partly in *France*, and partly in *Emanuel* College, in *Cambridge*. [The Course of his Promotions were these.] Upon his return home he was elected a Fellow of *Trinity College*, near *Dublin*, where Sir *Jame Ware* observes, that he used to attend his Lectures in Philosophy, and mentions it the more willingly, as thinking himself bound through Gratitude to tell it. [This was in the Year 1607, being recommended to Dr. *Ussher*, afterwards Lord Primate, by *William Eyre*, in an Epistle, mentioning him in high Strains of Praise, both for his Philosophy, polite Learning, and other Accomplishments, in which he styles him, *a true Nathaniel without Guile*. His first Promotion in the Church was the Prebend of *Jago*, and he was next made Archdeacon of *Dublin*, and afterwards, on the 4th of *April* 1620, obtained a Faculty to hold together the said Archdeaconry, the Treasurership of *Cashel*, together with the Vicaridge of *Galbally*, in the County of *Limerick*, united to it, and the Rectory of *Battersea* in *England*. On the 18th of *May* 1621, he was advanced to the Deanery of *Waterford* by Sir *Oliver St. John*, afterwards Lord *Grandison*, then Lord Deputy of *Ireland*, whose Chaplain he was, and afterwards promoted to this See.

^a Le Neve's Fasti, p. 214.

^b Lit. de Privat. Sig. de An. 1. Car. 1. in Ret. Canc.
R r He

He was a Member of the Privy Council at the Time of the Rebellion in 1641, and always with Courage and Constancy opposed any Peace with the *Irish*, until the Kings Honour was vindicated from their Aspersions, and more Safe, and Satisfactory Terms obtained for the Protestants, than he saw proposed in that Treaty. Upon the Flight of Provost *Washington* from the said Rebellion, Doctor *Tate* was for a Time appointed to live in the Provosts Lodgings to oversee the few Scholars remaining, who then abode in the College; but never was legal Provost. Upon *Tates* removal, this our Bishop was made Provost, and lived with his Family in the College. On the sixteenth of *January* 1642 the Members then present in the Privy Council subscribed an Instrument declaring, that they would send in their Plate the next Day to help to satisfy the Officers of the Army, who had warmly remonstrated their Condition. A Messenger was sent to the Absent Members for their Subscription. When the Paper was presented to our Bishop; he told the Messenger, (as the Truth was,) that he had neither Plate, nor any thing else to convert into Money, but a few old Gowns; his House being pillaged and burnt in the beginning of the Troubles, and all he had, seized on by the Rebels. The Lords Justices, and some of the Privy Council, who favoured the Measures of the *English* Parliament, taking this Answer as an Affront to the Jurisdiction of the Board, were willing to lay hold on the Opportunity to punish the Bishop, who was no way agreeable to the Parliament Commissioners, then in *Dublin*; because he was a Bishop, nor to the Lords Justices; because he had been Active in Parliament in opposing some extraordinary proceedings of theirs; and therefore was seldom summoned to Council. The Lords Justices caused the Messenger to make an Affidavit of the Bishops Answer, and, upon his appearance, committed him a Prisoner to one of the Sheriffs of *Dublin* by Warrant signed by the Lords Justices, and five of the Privy Council. He petitioned the Board the Week following, desiring to be removed to his own House; but his Petition was rejected. He applied to the King for relief, setting forth his Poverty and Hardships; and was at last enlarged, after a considerable Restraint. Upon the surrender of *Dublin* in 1647, an Order^d issued from the Parliament Commissioners for the discontinuance of the Liturgy, and for the Observation of the Directory in all Churches and Chappels within the City. But the Act of Uniformity, which established the Liturgy, being still in force, Bishop *Martin* had the Courage to slight the Order, and continued to use the Liturgy in the College Chappel, and to preach against the Heresies of the Times with an Apostolick Liberty, in a crowded Audience.] He died [oppressed with Poverty] in *July* 1650; being taken off by the Plague, which then raged in *Dublin*, and was buried in the Anti-Chappel [near the North Wall, under the old Steeple.]

HENRY LESLEY

[Succ. 1660. Ob. 1661.]

HENRY Lesley, was a Native of *Scotland*, Doctor of Divinity, Dean of *Down*, and Treasurer of *St. Patrick's, Dublin*. He was Chaplain to King *Charles* the first, and was consecrated Bishop of *Down* and *Connor* at *Drogheda*, in *St. Peter's* Church, on the 4th of *October* 1635, and translated to this See [after a long Vacancy of near ten Years] on the 18th of *January* 1660. He sunk under the Burthen of old Age, and died in *Dublin* on the 7th of *April*, 1661, and was

^c Carte's *Life of Ormond*, i. V. p. 387.

^d Ibid. 605.

buried there in *Christ-Church*, on the 10th of that Month. [The Day after his Death, *John Bramhall*, Archbishop of *Armagh*, issued a Mandate ^c to the Archdeacon and Clergy of the Dioceses of *Meath* and *Clonmacnois*; inhibiting them from the Exercise of any ecclesiastical Jurisdiction within the said Dioceses during the Vacancy; alledging, that all the Power and Jurisdiction of the said Dioceses had devolved on him by his Metropolitcal Right: He also, on the 16th of the same Month, issued a Citation ^f to *Ambrose Jones*, Archdeacon of *Meath*, (afterwards Bishop of *Kildare*,) giving him Notice, that he intended on the 2d of *May* following to visit the said Diocese, by virtue of his Metropolitcal Right; and warning him to cite all the Clergy, and others concerned, to attend at the said Visitation, in *St. Patrick's Church* at *Droghedab*. He hath left behind him, *A Treatise of the Authority of the Church: A Charge to his Clergy at a Visitation at Lisnegarvy*, and several *Sermons*. See a fuller Account of him among the Bishops of *Down* and *Connor*.]

HENRY JONES.

[Succ. 1661. Ob. 1681.]

HENRY Jones, Doctor of Divinity of the University of *Dublin*, [and for above fifteen Years Vice-Chancellor of it] was Dean of *Kilmore*, and Son of *Lewis Jones*, formerly Bishop of *Killaloe*. He was consecrated Bishop of *Clogher* in *Christ-Church, Dublin*, on the 9th of *November* 1645, by *Lancelot*, Archbishop of *Dublin*, *William*, Bishop of *Kildare*: and *George* Bishop of *Cloyne*; and was translated to this See on the 25th ^e of *May* 1661, and a little after called into the Privy Council of *Ireland*. [But he was in great Danger of being prevented in these high Promotions, by the loss of his Life in the beginning of the Rebellion in 1641, had he not been preserved by a Gentleman ^h named *Philip Mac Mulmore O-Reily*, who had protected several of the Protestants, and therefore ought to be remembred. On the 29th of *October* that Year, one of the *O-Reily's*, Sheriff of *Cavan* with 3000 Men, passing by the Castle of *Belanenagh*, where Mr. Jones then lived, and which he maintained for six Days, summoned the Place; which, not being Tenable, he surrendered, and was with his Family committed to the Charge of the said *Philip Mac-Mulmore O-Reily*, and a Garrison placed in his Castle. He was soon after employed by the Rebels of the County of *Cavan* to deliver a Remonstrance to the Lords Justices (Bishop *Bedel* having refused that Employment) He accepted the Charge, not thinking it safe to refuse; and returned after ten Days stay in *Dublin*, having left his Wife and Children, as Hostages among the Rebels. See his relation of this Matter p. 6 &c. He was Instrumental in the Preservation of *Droghedab*, by giving timely Notice to the Lords Justices of a Design formed by the Rebels against it; which obliged the Government to strengthen the Garrison. Upon his coming up to *Dublin*, after he had been discharged, he was employed by Commission from the Government to take the Examinations of all the Protestants, who had escaped the Fury of the first Insurrection, to inquire into their Losses, and to examine Witnesses towards the Conviction of such, who had been engaged in the Rebellion, either by any hostile Act of their own, or by corresponding with or relieving the Rebels. He was afterwards sent to *London*, to solicit relief for the distressed Protestants of *Ireland*, either from the Parliament, or by the Contributions of charitable Persons. It was upon his Return

^e M. S. Loftus in Marsh's Library.
^h Nalson's Collect. V. 2. p. 535.

^f Ibid.

^g 29. April, Dopping's Bishops.

from thence, A. D 1645, that the King advanced him to the See of *Clogher*; by the Recommendation of the Marquis of *Ormond*. Yet he was not so strait laced in Point of Loyalty to his Prince and Benefactor, but that he could accept of an Employment under the Usurper of his Crown. For we are told,ⁱ that he was Scout Master General to *Oliver Cromwell's* Army; a Post not so decent for one of his Function. This is glanced at by a certain Writer^k, his Contemporary, who in giving an Account of the Consecration of the twelve Bishops on the 27th of *January* 1660, tells us, “ That some, who in the late Wars moved “ extrinsecal to their Functions, were not admitted to lay on their Hands, lest a “ Question might be raised as to the Legitimacy of the Ordination; although the “ eminence of their Parts, and the strictness of their Lives, were exemplary.” However he afterwards appeared early in favour of the Restoration, which gave him Interest enough to procure his Promotion to this See on the Death of Bishop *Lesley*. During the Time of the Usurpation, viz, in 1651, he adorned the Old Library of the College with a fair Stair-case, Windows, Classes, Seats, and other Ornaments, and made Additions to it, to the Value of about 400 l. He died in *Dublin* on the 5th of *January* 1681, and was buried in *St-Andrew's* Church the Day following; his Funeral Sermon being preached by his next Successor. He was a Prelate^m of considerable Fame for his Learning, and profound Judgment in Politicks, Hospitality, and a constant exercise of preaching. Two of his Children, a Son and a Daughter, named *Ambrose* and *Alice*, changed their Religion in the Reign of King *James* the second, and died bigotted Papists; as I have been well informed by one living, who knew the Fact. The Reader may find an Account of what Books he wrote, among the Writers of *Ireland* of this Period.

ANTHONY DOPPING.

[Succ. 1681. Ob. 1697.]

ANTHONY Dopping, Bishop of *Kildare*, was translated to this See by Letters Patent, dated the 14th of *January* 1681; in which was an unusual Clause inserted, that he should be admitted into the Privy Council; and accordingly on the 5th of *April* following, he was sworn a Privy Councillor, and continued so untill the Death of King *Charles* the second, and the Dissolution of the Council by King *James* the second, on the 2d of *February* 1684.

I do not know whether his Successors in this See have the same Clause in their Patents; but I am of Opinion, that from hence, and for that the Bishops of *Meath* have been frequently Privy Councillors, hath sprung that vulgar Error, that the Bishops of *Meath* are *Consiliarij Nati*, or Privy Councillors in right of their Bishopricks. But to proceed.

Our good Bishop lived to see his Country a Scene of Desolation, to see it wasted with Fire and Sword, Popery triumphant, the established Religion trod under Foot, the Protestants forcibly turned out of their Offices, Ecclesiastical, Civil, and Military, deprived of the Rights of Citizens, and spoiled of their Charters and Freeholds; to see the Clergy robbed of their Tythes and Churches, the Bishops drove away from their Flocks, and the Protestants almost universally plundered by their *Irish* Enemies; many of whom were obliged in point of Safety to fly for Refuge into *England*, and such who remained were imprisoned,

ⁱ Cartes Hist. of the Duke of Orm. v. 2. p. 498. Nalson's Collect. V. 2. p. 535. Reduct. p. 283 ^l Col. Register.

^m Dopping's Bishops in Margin.

^k Borlase.

stripped,

stripped, spoiled, expelled out of their Houses and Estates, and treated with all sorts of inhumanity. But under these Calamities he endeavoured to support the sinking Protestant Interest, with the greatest Fortitude and Constancy; frequently applying by Petition to the Government^m in its behalf, and speaking in the House of Lords, with such extraordinary Eloquence, Boldness, Intrepidity and Honesty, against the unjust Proceedings of King *James* and his Parliament, as no body could do, but one, who had the Interest and Welfare of his Religion and Country sincerely at Heart. The Reader may see a Speech of his made in the House of Lords on the fourth of *June* 1689, against the Act of Repeal of the Acts of Settlement and Explanation, then depending in Parliament, in Archbishop *King's* Stateⁿ of the Protestants of *Ireland*, too long to be here inserted; which clearly evidenceth the Eloquence, Constancy, Fortitude and Magnanimity of this great Patriot in Times of the utmost Danger. And it pleased God to prolong his Life to behold the Interest of his Country, and of the Protestant Religion restored by the Victorious Forces of *Londonderry* and *Iniskillin*, to see a compleat Deliverance wrought by the Prosperous Arms of the Glorious King *William* the third, his Country restored to its happy, peaceful and flourishing Condition, and himself to the quiet Enjoyment of the several Dignities which he deservedly held both in Church and State. The only Bishops who remained in *Ireland*, during these Combuſtions, were He, *Michael*, Archbishop of *Armagh*, *Edward*, Bishop of *Cork*, *Thomas*, Bishop of *Ossory*, *Simon*, Bishop of *Limerick*, *John*, Bishop of *Killaloe*, and *Hugh*, Bishop of *Waterford*; and they were by the wonderful Providence of God preserved safe among all those Dangers, untill the general Deliverance wrought on the first of *July* 1690. But *Hugh* Bishop of *Waterford* suffered the most: For he was seized in his Bed by a Gang of *Irish* Ruffians, inhumanely treated, stabbed with many Wounds, and left for dead.

After the Deliverance of this Nation, wrought by the Battle of the *Boyn*, our Prelate, at the Head of the Protestant Clergy, who were in *Dublin*, waited on King *William* in his Camp, to whom he made an Excellent Congratulatory Speech for his Majesty's happy Victory, and their Deliverance. He died in *Dublin*, much lamented by all degrees of People, on the 24th of *April* 1697, and was buried in a Vault of his Family in *St. Andrews* Church. By his Will, dated six Days before his Death, he bequeathed sixty Pounds to the Parish of *St. Andrews*, of which he had been Vicar, to be laid out at Interest for such Uses as the Minister and Church-Wardens should think fit. He also devised a piece of Plate, given him by the kind Parishioners of the said Parish, to the Heir of his Family, as an Heir-Loom, to descend for ever, as a Remembrance of the Parishioners kindness to him. This piece of Plate is a large Dish, now in the Custody of his Son, *Dean Dopping*, containing 124 oz. 7 pwt. on the Margin of which is engraved his Family Arms; on the bottom of the Dish within side, *St. Andrew* on the Cross, round about which is this Greek Lemma, viz. *ΟΙ ΚΑΛΩΣ ΠΡΟΕΞΩΤΕΣ ΠΡΕΣΒΥΤΕΡΟΙ ΔΙΠΛΗΣ ΤΙΜΗΣ ΑΞΙΟΥΘΩΣΑΝ*. Let the Elders that rule well be counted worthy of double Honour,

^m See his Proposals to Tyrconnel. King's State of the Protest. Append. No. 15, p. 401. Edit. Lond. 1692.

ⁿ Append.

RICHARD TENNISON.

[Succ. 1697. Ob. 1705.]

RICHARD Tennison, Doctor of Divinity, was translated from the Sees of *Killala* and *Achonry* to *Clogher*, on the twenty eighth of *February* 1690, and from *Clogher* to this See, on the 25th of *June* 1697, and was enthroned in the Church of *Trim*. He was soon after called into the Privy Council by King *William*, and died on the 24th of *August* 1705; having left by his Will ^e 5 l. to the poor of the Parishes of *Ardbraccan* and *Liscartan*, 5 l. to the Poor of *Trim*, as much to the Poor of *Kells*, and 3 l. to the Poor of *Navan*. He also bequeathed 200 l. to the Lord Primate to be layed out in Land, as the Foundation of a Fund for the Maintenance of Clergymens Widows and Orphans, expressing his hopes, that the Bishops of this Kingdom would add thereto. The Reader may see a fuller Account of him among the Bishops of *Killala* and *Achonry*, and of *Clogher*.

WILLIAM MORETON.

[Succ. 1705. Ob. 1715.]

WILLIAM Moreton, Doctor of Divinity, and a Native of *Chester*, was translated from *Kildare* to this See upon the Death of Bishop *Tennison*, towards the close of the Year 1705. He died in *Dublin* on the twenty first of *November* 1715, and was buried there in the Cathedral of *Christ-Church*, three Days after. See more of him among the Bishops of *Kildare*.

JOHN EVANS.

[Succ. 1715. Ob. 1723.]

JOHNS Evans, Doctor of Divinity, was consecrated Bishop of *Bangor* in *Wales*, on the fourth of *January* 1701, and from thence translated to this See, by Letters Patent, dated the 19th of *January* 1715, and enthroned the 3d of *February* following. He died in *Dublin* on the second of *March* 1723, and was buried there in the Church Yard of *St. George's* Chappel, over whom his Widow erected a handfom Monument, of black and white Marble, curiously carved and gilded, on which is this Inscription, viz.

M. S.

*Reverendi admodum in Christo Patris**Johannis Evans, S. T. P.**Cui**Maximè semper cordi erat**Ministerium, quod acceperat in Domino, implere.**In Juventute suâ ad remotos Indos evocatus**Alacris exivit,**Et Mercatorum ibidem agentium Societati**Variis in locis, per viginti Annos a Sacris:**Suavis Sermone, aspectu gravis, moribus severus,**Lingua, ore, exemplo**Attraxit, concrevit, duxit;**Et suis et Ethnicis venerabilis.*

o Prærog. Offic.

Sacred to the Memory

Of the most reverend Father in Christ,

John Evans, Professor of Divinity.

Who had it always principally at heart

To fulfil the Ministry

Which he had received in the Lord.

Having in his Youth a call to the remotest Indies

He went with Alacrity,

And was, in divers Places, for twenty Years

Chaplain to the Merchants there residing.

He had

A sweetness of Speech, a gravity of Aspect,

And severity of Manners;

With his Voice, his Countenance, and Example

He allured, united, and led,

Venerable

Fandem

<i>Tandem in Patriam redux</i>	Both to his own Flock, and to the Heathens.
<i>Sub serenissimi Principis Gulielmi Auspiciis</i>	At length returning home,
<i>Ad sedem Bangorenssem (inter Indigenas suos)</i>	He was,
<i>Evocatus,</i>	Under the Government of the most serene Prince
<i>Deinde, Imperante Georgio, ad Midensem translatus,</i>	King <i>William,</i>
<i>In utraque Dioceſi</i>	Promoted to the Bishoprick of <i>Bangor,</i>
<i>Vigilantiſſimum egit Paſtorem,</i>	Among his own Countrymen,
<i>Subditum Fideliſſimum</i>	And from thence,
<i>Reformatæ fidei vindicem acerrimum ;</i>	In the Reign of King <i>George,</i>
<i>Omnis ubique Tyrannidis</i>	Translated to the See of <i>Meath ;</i>
<i>Strenuum oppugnatorem ;</i>	In both Dioceses
<i>Demum Eccleſiæ emolumento tam in Hibernia</i>	He was a moſt vigilant Paſtor,
<i>Quam in Anglia</i>	A moſt faithful Subject,
<i>(Prout ſeipſum vivens)</i>	A moſt ſtrenuous aſſerter of the reformed Religion;
<i>Moriens Sua</i>	And
<i>Devovit.</i>	A valiant Oppoſer of all Sorts of Tyranny.
<i>Morte obiit repentinâ } 2do die Martii Anno Dom.</i>	At length dying,
<i>fibi unicè non improvifâ } 1723, Ætatis ſuæ 74.</i>	He dedicated all he had
<i>Monumentum hoc Uxor mæſſiſſima amoris ergo</i>	To the Profit of the Church,
<i>Poſuit.</i>	Both in <i>England</i> and <i>Ireland</i>
	(As he had done himſelf, when living.)
	He died a ſudden Death, } On the 2d, of <i>March,</i>
	by himſelf only not } A. D. 1723, in the
	unlook'd for. } 74th Year of his Age,
	His mournful Relict
	On the ſcore of her Love to him,
	Erected this Monument to his Memory.

He bequeathed by his Will ^P, dated the 15th of *February* 1723, 1000 l to his Succeſſor, to build an Episcopical Houſe at *Ardraccan*, in Caſe, (according to his Deſign,) it were not built by himſelf. To the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and the Biſhop of *London*, all his perſonal Eſtate in *England* or elſewhere, in the Hands and Management of *Peter Godfrey* Merchant (except the Increate of his perſonal Eſtate ſince his nomination to the See of *Meath*) to be laid out, with the conſent of the Governours of Queen *Ann*'s Bounty, in the Purchaſe of Glebes and impropriate Tythes, for the Benefit of the poor Clergy in *England*. He left to the Biſhop of *Bangor* (after the Deceafe of his Wife) 140 l to be laid out in the Purchaſe of Lands to the uſe of the Rector of the Church of *Llanllyban* in the Dioceſe of *Bangor*. He left the Increate of his perſonal Eſtate ſince his removal into *Ireland*, to the Archbiſhop of *Armagh* and Biſhop of *Meath*, to be laid out in the Purchaſe of Glebes and impropriate Tythes, for the Benefit and Endowment of the ſeveral Churches in the Dioceſe of *Meath*, in the ſole Donation of the Biſhops of that See.

HENRY DOWNS.

[Succ. 1724. Reſign. 1726.]

HENRY *Downs*, Biſhop of *Killala* and *Achonry*, was tranſlated from thence to the See of *Elphin* in *June* 1720, and from *Elphin* to this See by the Letters Patent of King *George* the 1ſt, dated the 9th of *April* 1724, and was ſoon after called into the Privy Council. He was from hence tranſlated to *Derry* by Letters patent dated the eighth of *February* 1726. See under the reſpective Sees of *Killala*, and *Achonry*, *Elphin* and *Derry*.

RALPH LAMBERT.

[Succ. 1726. Ob. 1731.]

RALPH Lambert, Doctor of Divinity, was translated from the Bishoprick of *Dromore* to this See by Letters patent, dated the tenth of *February* 1726. He died on the sixth of *February* 1731, and was buried in *St. Michans Church Dublin*. See under the Bishops of *Dromore*.

WELBORE ELLIS.

[Succ. 1731. Ob. 1733.]

WELBORE Ellis, Bishop of *Kildare*, was translated to this See by Letters patent, dated the 13th of *March* 1731, and was sworn into the Privy Council on the twenty eighth of *June* following. He died on the first of *January* 1733, and was buried with great solemnity in *Christ-Church, Dublin*, of which he had been Dean upwards of twenty six Years. He bequeathed 100 l. to the Charity Boys of the Blew coat Hospital. See under the Bishops of *Kildare*.

ARTHUR PRICE.

[Succ. 1733.]

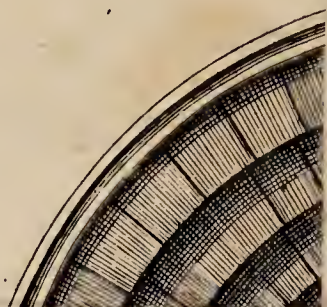
ARTHUR Price, Doctor of Divinity, was translated from *Clonfert* to the Sees of *Leighlin* and *Ferns* in 1729, and from thence to this See in *February* 1733, and on the twenty eighth of *April* following was sworn into the Privy Council. See under the Bishops of *Clonfert*, *Ferns* and *Leighlin*. He is now employed in building an Episcopal House at *Ardbraccan*, pursuant to the Design of his Predecessor, Bishop *Evans*.





*The 1st
Chapp
Collia
near 1/4
Clonin*

R
I



Heroin, annted at his Funeral Obiequies the third Night following; and his

a Ware's Antiq. ch. 29.

T t

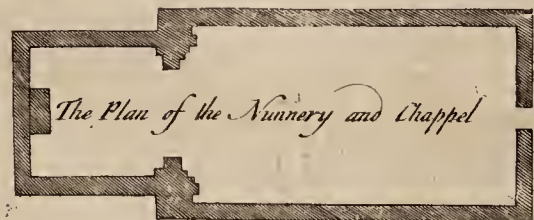
Friend



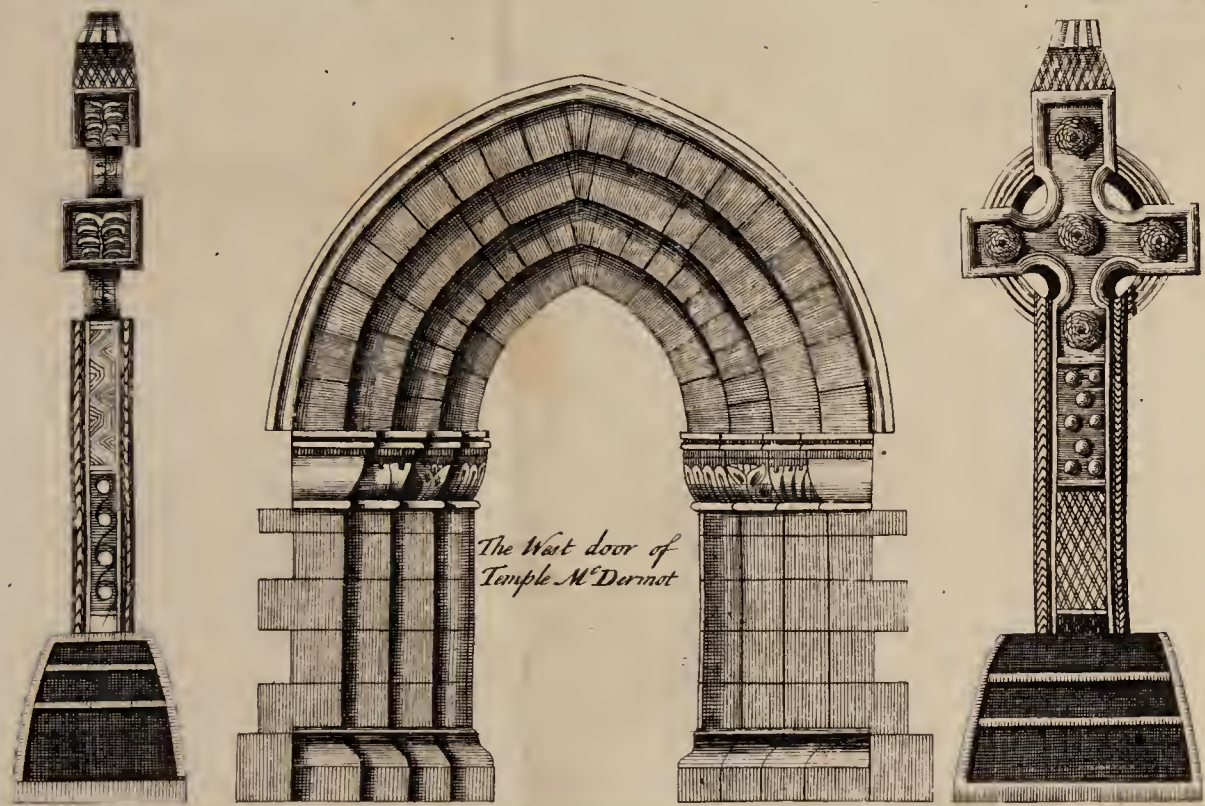
The Ruins of the Arch of the Chappel belonging to the Ruaghalla Colliagh, or Religious women, near 1/4 of a mile North of Clonmacnoise



The North door of Temple M'Dermot



The Plan of the Nunnery and Chappel

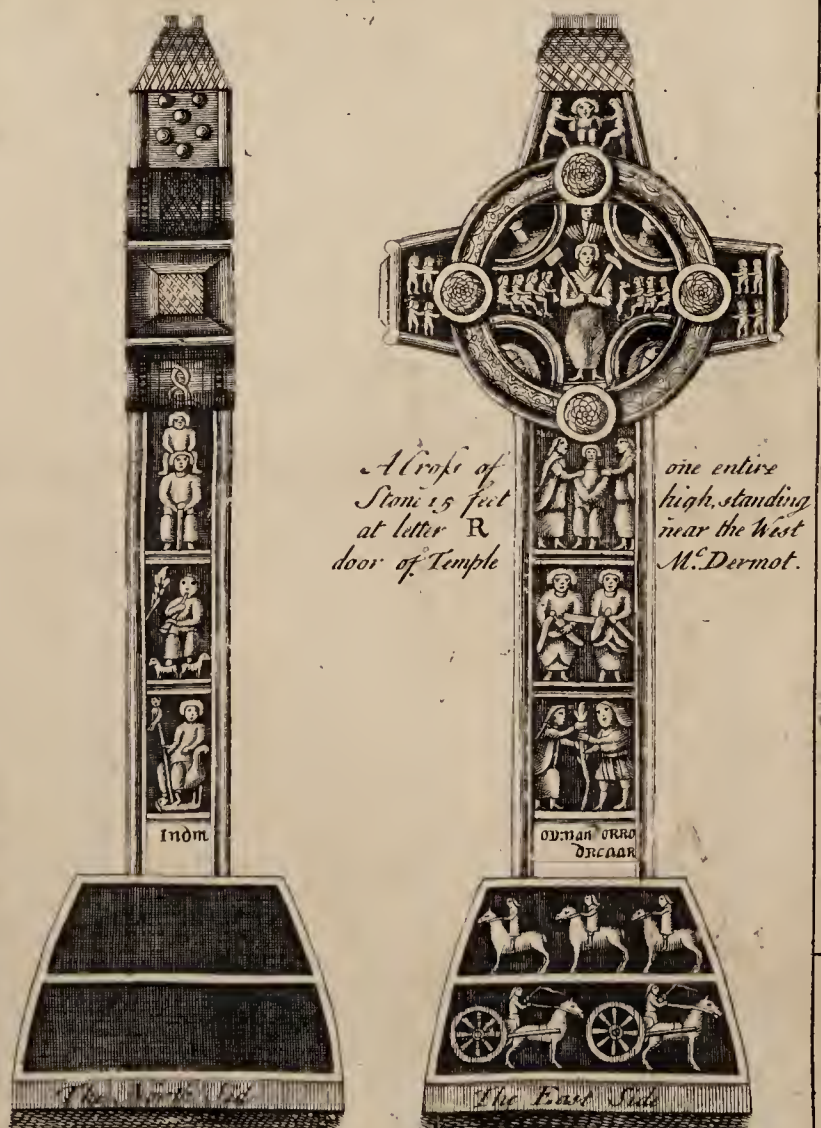


The West door of Temple M'Dermot

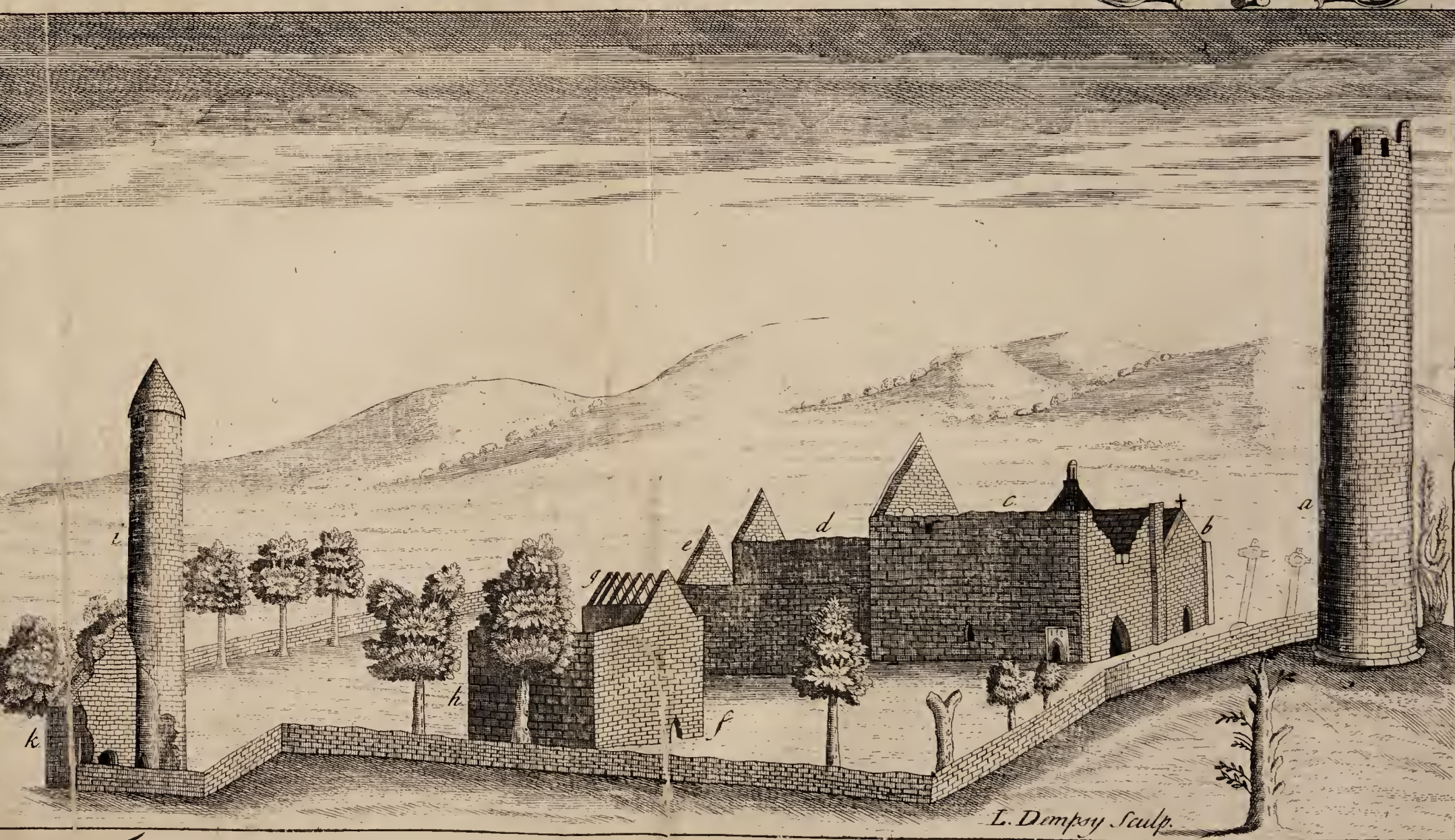


J. Blaymire delin.

The North Prospect of the Ruins of the Ancient Palace belonging to the Bishop of Clonmacnoise

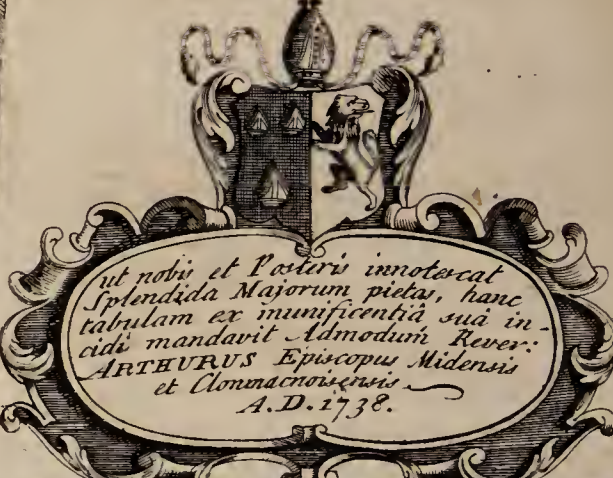
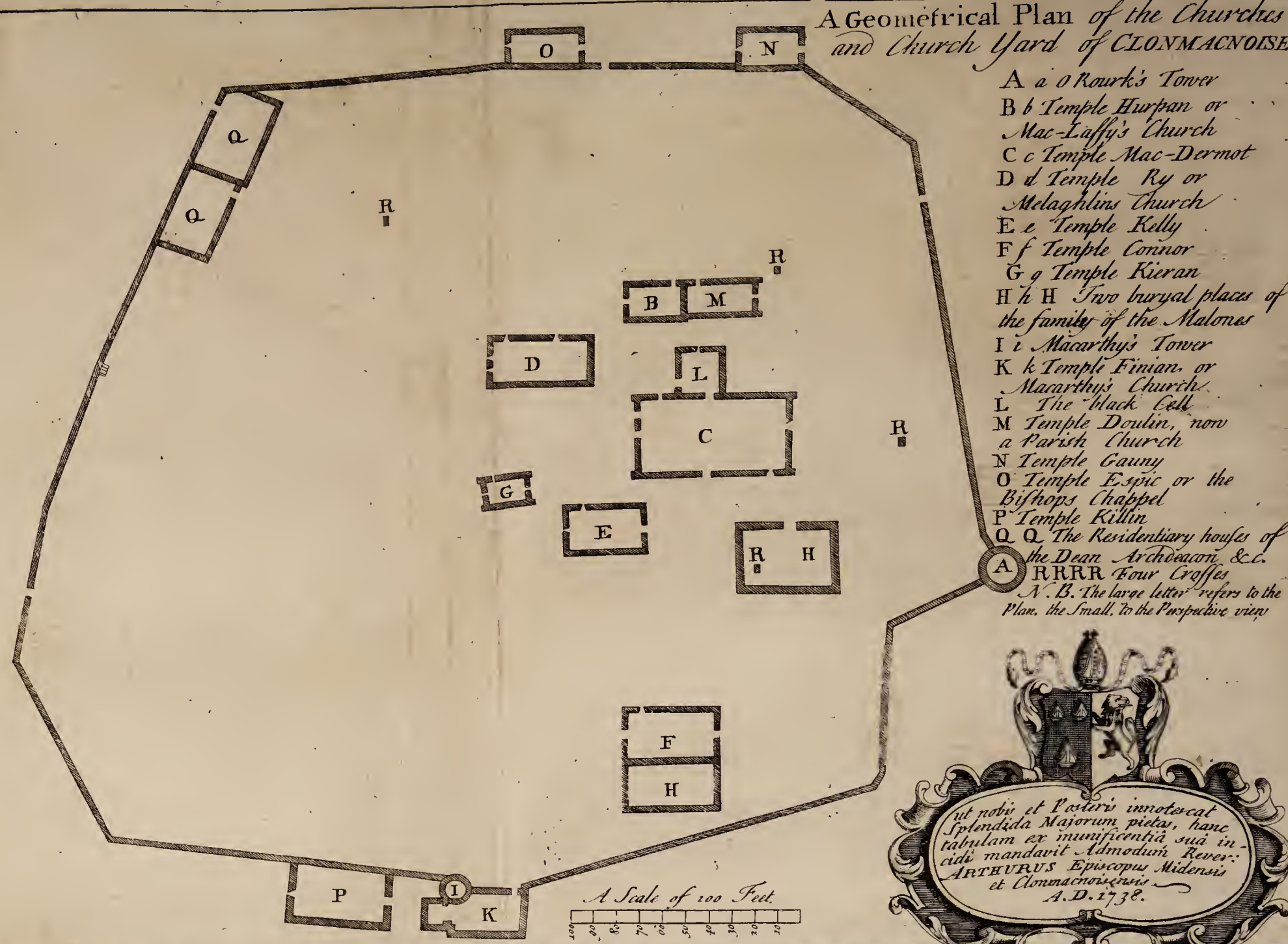


A cross of Stone 15 feet at letter R one entire high standing near the West M'Dermot.



L. Dempsey Sculp.

The North West Prospect of the Churches at CLONMACNOISE





O F T H E
B I S H O P S
O F
C L O N M A C N O I S

To the Year 1568; in which the See of CLONMACNOIS was united and annexed to that of MEATH.

There is no Valuation of this See in the King's Books: But I suppose it is included in the Extent of the See of Meath, taken Anno 30 Hen. 8.

St. K I A R A N.
[Ob. 549.]



K I A R A N; or Ciaran the Younger, founded the Abby of Clonmacnois, antiently called *Tipraic*, [or *Druim-Tip-raid* near the River *Sbenon*,] in the very Centre or Navel of the Kingdom, A. D. 548; and *Dermod*, the Son of *Cervail*, King of Ireland, granted the Scite on which this Abby was built. St. *Kiaran* was descended from the Sept of the *Arads*, but was the Son of *Boetius*, or *Boenandus*, a Carpenter; from whence he was commonly nick-named, *Mac-Iteir*, or the Son of the Artificer. Many are of Opinion that *Kiaran* presided over this Abby only one Year, although others say, seven; which I think must be a Mistake; for he died there, on the 9th of September 549, in the Flower of his Age; having lived only thirty three Years. [St. *Coemgene* or *Keirvin*^a, assisted at his Funeral Obsequies the third Night following; and his

^a Ware's Antiq. ch. 29.

Friend St. *Columb* some time after compos'd a Hymn in his Praise. [The *Annals of Inisfall* place the Birth of St. *Kiaran* under the Year 506, and his Death in 548. But Archbishop *Usher* b from the Authority of the Book of *Navan*, and the *Ulster Annals*, is more worthy of Credit, who alledgeth that he was born in 516, and died in 549, in the thirty third Year of his Age; which best agreeth with what a Writer of his Life sayth, when he calls him *μικροβίων*, short Lived.]

The Church of this Abby was afterwards converted to a Cathedral; but I am utterly at a Loss to fix the Time when it was done. Some indeed expressly say, that St. *Kiaran* was Bishop of *Clonmacnois*. If this be true, there is no occasion of any further enquiry into the Original of the Cathedral. However, in latter Ages, nine other Churches were subjected to it, as it were in one and the same Church Yard, which contained about two *Irish Acres* in Circuit; on the *West* whereof, the Bishops of *Clonmacnois* afterwards built their Episcopal Palace, [the Ruins of which are yet visible. The Situation of this Place is not unpleasant. It stands on a green Bank, high raised above the River, but encompassed to the *East*, and *North East* with large Boggs. The nine Churches were most of them built by the Kings and Petty Princes of those Parts for their Places of Sepulture; who, although at perpetual Wars in their Lives, were contented to lie here peaceably in Death. One of these Churches, called, *Temple-Ri*, or the *King's-Church*, was built by *O-Mellagblin*, King of *Meath*, and to this Day is the Burial Place of that Family. Another, called *Temple-Connor*, was built by *O-Connor-Dun*; a third and fourth by *O-Kelly*, and *Macarthy-more*, of *Munster*. The largest of all was erected by *Mac-Dermot*, and is called after his Name. The rest by others. Before the *West Door* of *Mac-Dermot's Church*, stood a large, old-fashioned Cross, or Monument, much injured by Time; on which was an Inscription in Antique Characters, which no-body, that I could hear of, could read. The *West* and *North Door* of this Church, although but mean and low, are guarded about with fine wrought, small, Marble Pillars, curiously Hewn. Another of the Churches hath an Arch of a greenish Marble, flat wrought, and neatly Hewn and Polished, and the Joints so close and even set, that the whole Arch seems but one entire Stone, as smooth as either Glass or Christall. The Memory of St. *Kiaran* is yet fresh and precious in the Minds of the Neighbouring Inhabitants; insomuch that they make no scruple in joyning his Name with Gods, both in Blessing and Cursing. God and St. *Kiaran* after you, is a common Imprecation, when they think themselves injured. In the great Church, was heretofore preserved a Piece of the Bone of one of St. *Kiaran's* Hands, as a sacred Relique. The ninth of *September* is annually observed as the Patron Day of this Saint; and great Numbers from all Parts flock to *Clonmacnois* in Devotion and Pilgrimage.]

This Cathedral was heretofore endowed with large Possessions; and was above all others famous for the Sepulchres of the Nobility and Bishops, as also for some Monuments and Inscriptions, partly in *Irish*, and partly in *Hebrew*. Yet it declined by degrees, and was in the End reduced to a most shameful Poverty. In the Synod before mentioned to be held A. D. 1152, in Cardinal *Paparo's* Legateship in *Ireland*, *Cinani* is reckoned among the Episcopal Sees, subject to the Province of *Tuam*; which after a tedious Suit at *Rome*, between the Archbishops of *Armagh* and *Tuam*, was in the End adjudged to the Province of *Armagh*. I was once of an Opinion, induced thereto by the Affinity of the Names, that this Bishoprick was the same with the See of *Kenanuse* or *Kells*. But,

b Primord. 909, 957. Ind. Chron. 1126, 1140.

as every Day improves the Day before, I am now convinced, that *Cinani*, is there corruptly read for *Cluana*, commonly called *Clonmacnois*; both from the reason of its vicinity to *Tuam*, being separated from that Province, only by the River *Shenon*; as also, because in the before mentioned Division of the Bishopricks of *Ireland*, *Conanas*, is reckoned among the Sees subject to the Province of *Armagh*; which doubtless is the same with *Kenanuse*. For it is not probable, that in that Distribution of Sees, made in a Synod, wherein so many *Irish* Bishops assisted, that one and the same See should be twice named and allotted to different Provinces. *Clona* or *Cluaina**, signifyeth, a Den, or lurking Place; [and agrees well with its Situation among Bogs.] As to the Reason of the rest of the Name, the Annals of *Inisfall* under the Year 547 or 548 have this Passage. “ This Year was founded *Cluainmacnois*, that is *Nois-Muccaid*, King of *Conaught*, from whom *Cluain* is named.” Thus far of antient *Clone*, of which the Reader may now see the Figure. There are but slender Memoirs remaining of the Bishops of this See before the arrival of the *English*.

[St. TIGERNACH.]

[Ob. 549.]

[ST. TIGERNACH, succeeded St. Kiaran in the Bishoprick of *Clonmacnois*, In the Annals of the Four Masters, he is expressly called Bishop of *Clonmacnois*, and his Death mentioned on the fourth of *April* 548, which answers to 549: For as I have more than once observed, these Annals often anticipate their common Accounts by one Year. He died of a Pestilence called in *Irish* *Cronconnuil*, or *Chromchonnail*, and by some *Buidhe-Chonnail*, the Yellow Plague. St. Kiaran is said to have died the same Year, and of the same Distemper, on the 9th of *September*. But it must follow from these Accounts, that as the 4th of *April* is before the 9th of *September* 549; so, either St. Kiaran was never Bishop of *Clonmacnois*, or, if he were, he enjoyed it but a short Time, and surrendered it to *Tigernach*; contenting himself with the Government of the Abby.]

BAITAN [O-Cormac.]

[Ob. 663.]

BAITAN, called Abbat and Bishop of *Clonmacnois*, died on the first of *March* 663. [His Name is found variously written in the *Irish* Annals, where he is called, *Boetan*, *Baotan*, *Buadan*, *Boedan*, *Baithen*, *da-Buadoc*, &c. He was descended from the antient and illustrious Family of the *Conmacni*, (who took their Names from *Conmacus*† *Mogadoid*, one of the Bastard Sons of *Fergusius Rogius*, King of *Ulster*, by *Maud* the Wife of *Olill*, King of *Conaught*) and from the particular Branch of *Cormaic*. From whence he was called *Baitan Mac-Hua-Cormaic*. He was born in the Territory of * *Conmacne-Mbara*‡, or *Maritima*, now called the Barony of *Ballynebinch* in the County of *Galway*, and became

* There were several Territories of the Name of *Conmacne* in *Ireland*, as *Conmacne de Moyrein* in the County of *Longford*, the Territory of the *O-Farrells*: *Conmacne* in the County of *Leitrim*, the Territory the *Magrannels*, or *Reynolds*. *Conmacne de Kinel-Dubbain*, since called, *Conmacne de Dunmor*, in the County of *Galway*, in which the Archiepiscopal See of *Tuam* is placed, and is now called the Barony of *Downamore*. *Conmacne-Mara* or *Maritima*, in the County of *Galway* also, now the Barony of *Ballinebinch*, bounded North, West and South by the Western Ocean, and East by the half Barony of *Rofs* and Barony of *Moycullen*: *Conmacne-Cuiltola*, now the Barony of *Kilmain* and County of *Mayo*.

‡ Ware's Antiq. ch. 29.

† Ogyg. p. 257.

‡ Act. Sanct. p. 437.

very eminent for his Piety and Virtue. He was first a Monk, afterwards Abbat, at length Bishop of *Cluain-Mac-Nois*; having succeeded *Ædlug* (whom Archbishop *Ussher*^f calls *Aidblog*) in the Government of that Abby, who died in 652.]

J O S E P H

[Ob. 839.]

JOSEPH of *Rosmor* died in 839. [The Annals of the Four Masters call him both Bishop and Abbat of *Clonmacnois*, and of other Monasteries; and say, that he was an excellent Writer. But I can hear no Account of his Works.]

MÆLDARIUS died in 886.

C O R P R E Y C R O M.

[Ob. 899.]

CORPREY *Crom*, or the crooked, died on the sixth of *March* 899. [He succeeded *Mældarius* in the Bishoprick, and got the Character of the Head of Religion in all *Ireland*, and the principal Ornament of his Age and Country. *Colgan*^g, from the Martyrology of *Dunnagall*, and from *Ængusius Auētus*, gives an Account of this Prelate too ridiculous to be here repeated at large, of an Appearance of the Spirit of *Melsechlin*, King of *Ireland* (who died in 862) to him, and of his praying him out of Purgatory by a Year's Devotion and Fasting. That the King appeared again to the Bishop to give him thanks (as well he might) for his great Services to him, and before his Eyes took his Flight to Heaven. If any Reader hath leisure enough to consult the Story at large, he may find it in *Colgan*, taken *Verbatim* from the Authors before quoted, with many curious Particulars, too tedious to be here inserted.]

C O L M A N.

[Ob. 924.]

COLMAN, the Son of *Ailill*, died in 924 [February the 7th.] He is said to be the Founder of the Cathedral of *Clonmacnois* [in the Annals of the Four Masters; which also give him the Character of the wisest Doctor of all *Ireland*; and say that he was Abbat of *Clonard*, and Abbat and Bishop of *Clonmacnois*, and that he drew his Pedigree from the *Conals* of *Muirthemne*.]

C O R M A C O - K I L L E E N.

[Ob. 964.]

CORMAC O-Killeen, Abbat of *Roscommon*, and Bishop of *Clonmacnois*, died in 964. [He is called in the Annals of the Four Masters, Abbat and Bishop of *Clonmacnois*, and Abbat of *Tuaim-Grene* and *Roscommon*. He also seems to have been Abbat of *Roscrea*; for he is called *Comorban* of *Cranan*, as well as of *Kiaran*, and *Comane*. He had the Character of a Man of Learning, and is said to be the Founder of the Church of *Tuaim-Grene*.]

^f Primord. p. 971. Ind. Chron. 1163.

^g Aët. Sanct. p. 508.

T U A T H A L.

[Ob. 969.]

TUATHAL died in 969. [He was both Abbat and Bishop of Clonmacnois, and is expressly called so in the Life of his Successor Dunchad O-Braoin.

DUNCHAD O-BRAOIN.

[Succ. 969. Resgn. 974.]

DUNCHAD, or Donat O-Braoin, was elected Successor to Tuathal, (although against his Will,) to the Abby and (as I think) also to the Bishoprick. Colgan, ^e who gives the Account of his Succession, hath expressed himself but darkly in this particular. “*Judicatur igitur, (viz. Dunchadus) tanto suo Patre, (i. e. Tuathalio,) dignus Successor, tantoque monasterio moderator—Dunchad* was thought a worthy Successor to such a Father (or Bishop) as Tuathal and a worthy Moderator, or Abbat, over so large a Monastery.” Here the Abbat and Bishop seem to be the same: And if this be admitted, that large Chasm of ninety eight Years between the Death of Tuathal in 969, and the Death of Colocair in 1067, will be in part filled up; and the Succession of Ectigern and Ailild will supply the rest. Dunchad discharged this Office worthily for some Years; but being past Measure fond of the Sweetness of a Solitary Life, he abdicated his Government, and retired to Armagh in 974; where he died with a high Reputation for his holy Life, on the sixteenth of January 987. Colgan ^h gives an Account of his descent from the Antient Family of the O-Braoins; and that he was born in the Territory called Bregmuin, near Lough-ree in the County of Westmeath; of which the O-Braoins were petty Princes. There is at this Time a Barony in the County of Westmeath, bordering on Lough-ree, called the Barony of Brawny, which, from the Similitude of Names, gives one Room to Judge was called so after this Family of the O-Braoins, as the Territory of Bregmuin, which lay in the same Place, was also.

ECTIGERN O-ERGAIN.

[Ob. 1052].

ECTIGERN O-Ergain, Comorban of Kiaran of Clonmacnois died in Pilgrimage at Clonard in 1052 i.]

COLOCAIR died in 1067.

[AILILD O-HARRETAIGH.

[Ob. 1070.]

AILILD O-Harretaigh, supreme Comorban of Kiaran of Clonmacnois died in Pilgrimage at Clonard in 1070 ^k.]

CHRISTIAN O-Hectigern died in 1103.

DOMNALD O-DUBHAI.

[Ob. 1136.]

DOMNALD O-Dubhai died in 1136. [I think his Name should be Writ Donnell O-Duotby. For in certain Anonymous Annals under that Year there

^g Aët. Sanct. p. 106.
^k Ibid. ad An. 1070.

^h Ibid. 106.

ⁱ Ann. 4. Mast. ad An. 1052.

is mention made of the Death of *Donell O-Duothy*, Bishop and Comorban of *Ki-aran*, who was also Bishop of *Elphin*, and died that Year at *Clonfert*, as did also *Donald O-Dubhai*, Archbishop of *Tuam*. It is hard to conceive that the same Person should die in Possession of those three Bishopricks.]

MORIERTACH O-MELIDER.

[Sed. 1152.]

THIS *Moriertach* assisted at the Synod held under Cardinal *John Paparo*, in the Year 1152. He died in a very advanced Age in 1188, or, as some say in 1187. But he seems to have resigned this See a long Time before his Death. For in the Supplement to the Annals of *Tigernach O-Broin*, under the Year 1172, I meet with this remark. “*Tigernach O-Mæl-eoin*, Comorban of *Kiaran* of *Clonmacnois* went to rest”.

TIGERNACH O-MÆLEOIN.

[Ob. 1172.]

THIS *Tigernach*, (of whom before,) died in 1172. We find in the Annals of *Conaught*, that at this Time Money was coined at *Clonmacnois*.

MUREACH O-MURRECHAN.

[Ob. 1213.]

MUREACH O-Murrechan, who succeeded, was a Man of Learning, and died in the Year 1213. He seems to be the same Prelate with one whom some call *Muriertach O-Murry*, and say he was buried at *Clonmacnois*, under a Monument erected to his Memory, by *Slaman*, his Foster Brother.

EDAN O-MAILY.

[Ob. 1220.]

EDAN O-Maily was drowned in the Year 1220; but in what Place, or by what Accident I do not find related.

MÆLRONY O-MODEIN.

[Succ. 1220. Ob. 1230.]

MÆLRONY O-Modein died in 1230, having sat ten Years. [In some Manuscript Annals which go under the Name of the Annals of the Abby of *Boyl*, he is called *Mælmury O-Moitin*, Comorban of *Kiaran* of *Clonmacnois*; and his Death placed in 1231. But the Anonymous Annals call him *Mulmory O-Muleoin*, Abbat of *Clonmacnois*, and place the Time of his Death, as here.]

HUGH O-MALONE.

[Succ. 1230. Ob. 1236.]

THE next Successor, *Hugh O-Malone*, died in 1236, and was buried at *Kilbegan* in *St Mary's Abby*. [But I am of Opinion he resigned before his Death to make Room for his next Successor.]

ELIAS.

ELIAS, was Bishop of *Clonmacnois* in the twentieth Year of King *Henry the III*d. A. D. 1236. For having resigned his See that Year, the Dean and Chapter

Chapter went to Election, without the King's Licence ; but had that of *Maurice Fitz-Gerald*, Lord Justice; by Virtue of which they elected *Thomas*, Dean of *Clonmacnois*. The King upon this issued his Mandatory Writ^m to the Lord Justice, reciting the Misbehaviour, but on Account of the Poverty of the Church, gave his Assent, and ordered ; “ that assoon as the Archbishop of *Armagh* had certified his “ Metropolitcal Confirmation, that then the Lord Justice should give Restitution “ of all the Lands belonging to the See of *Clonmacnois*, of which *Elias*, late Bishop “ of *Clonmacnois*, and Predecessor of *Thomas*, was seized on the Day of his Resig- “ nation.” So that *Elias* must intervene between *Hugh O-Malone* and *Thomas*, or must be the same Person with *Hugh* ; which I confess is not improbable.]

T H O M A S.

[Succ. 1236. Ob. 1252.]

ON the 18th of *April* 1236, the King confirmed the Election of *Thomas*, Dean of *Clonmacnois*, who was afterwards consecrated, and sat sixteen Years.

T H O M A S O-QUIN.

[Succ. 1252. Ob. 1279.]

THOMAS O-Quin [or O-Cuin, as he is called in the Annals of *Loughkee*,] a *Franciscan* Frier, was confirmed by King *Henry* the III^d, on the 20th of *February* 1252, *English* Stile. He sat twenty seven Years, and died in 1279. The See was afterwards vacant two Years. [This is he who is called *Thomas Ornin*, in the *Exchequer* Accounts of the Bishoprick of *Clonmacnois*, under the seventh Year of King *Edward* the First.]

G I L B E R T.

[Succ. 1281. Resign. 1288.]

ONE Gilbert, Dean of this Church, was consecrated by *Nicholas* Archbishop of *Armagh*, in 1281, [having been elected without the King's Licence, the Year before ; which the Chapter petitioned for by a special Messenger : But he dying on the Road, they proceeded to the Election of this Prelate without further Ceremony. On the 20th of *July* 1280, the King issued a Writⁿ to the Lord Justice to fine them for the Contempt ; but confirmed the Election, on Condition that the Bishop, and Dean and Chapter should give Security that such a proceeding should not be drawn into Custom. His Writ of Restitution did not issue untill the 27th of *July* 1281, which was about the Time of his Consecration.] He resigned in 1288 ; after which the King granted a Licence^o to the Dean and Chapter to elect a Successor, dated the 8th, [or rather the 12th] of *July* 1288.

W I L L I A M O-DUFTY.

[Succ. 1290. Ob. 1297.]

THE See continued two Years vacant ; and then *William O-Dufty*, a *Franciscan* Frier, succeeded, and was restored to the Temporalties, on the 6th of *October* 1290, [although his Writ^p for Restitution bears date the 15th of *July* before. The Year following his Promotion, he granted forty Days Indulgences to whoever should hear a Mass from any Canon of the Monastery of the *Holy Trinity*, *Dublin*, or should say the Lord's Prayer, or an *Ave Mary*, for the Benefactors of the said Church. The Instrument of this Grant, dated the 21st

m Pat. 20. Hen. 3. Memb. 9. Int. Pryn. Pap. Usurp. 2. Vol. p. 240. n Claus. 8. Edw.
1. Memb. 8. o Pat. 16. Edw. 1. Memb. 10. p Pat. 18. Edw. 1. Memb. 19.

of March 1291, at Drogheda, remains among the Archives of Christ-Church, with a Part of a Pendant Seal to it, the rest being defaced.] He died by a Fall from his Horse in 1297.

WILLIAM O-FINDAN.

[Succ. 1298. b. 1300].

WILLIAM O-Findan, by some called O-Muan, Abbat of Kilbegan, succeeded in 1298, and died two Years after. The See was then kept vacant for some Years.

DONALD O-BRUI N.

[Succ. 1303.]

DONALD O-Bruin, Guardian of the Franciscans of Killeigh, succeeded by Election. He obtained the Royal Assent on the 14th of April 1303, and on the 24th of June following had Restitution of the Temporalities.

LEWIS O-DALY.

[Ob. 1337.]

UPON Donald's Death, Lewis O-Daly, [called in the Annals of Loughkee, Lugud O-Daillaig] was appointed his Successor, and died in 1337.

HENRY.

[Ob. 1367.]

ONE HENRY, who succeeded, was a Dominican Frier, and died about 1367.

RICHARD.

RICHARD succeeded. He was a Monk, but I do not know of what Congregation.

PHILIP.

[Ob. 1388.]

ONE PHILIP succeeded the before mentioned Richard, and died in 1388.

MILO CORY.

[Succ. 1390.]

MILO Cory, a Franciscan Frier, succeeded by the Provision of Pope Boniface the IXth, on the 9th of November 1390, and was soon after constituted Justiciary of Conaught, by King Richard the IIId. He presided here but a short Time.

O-GALCHOR.

[Ob. 1397.]

ONE O-Galchor succeeded Milo, and died in 1397. [In the Annals of the Priory of All-Saints, there is mention made of the Death of a Bishop of Clonmacnois, in 1397, but his Name is concealed. He is the same with Bishop O-Galchor.]

P E T E R.

[Succ. 1398. Ob. 1411.]

PETER, a Cistercian Monk, and Abbat of Granard, succeeded the Year following, and died in 1411.

P H I L I P O - M Æ I L.

[Succ. 1411. Ob. 1422.]

PHILIP O-Mæil succeeded, [by the Pope's Provision] and died in 1422.

D A V I D B R E N D O G.

[Succ. 1423.]

DAVID Brendog, a Cistercian Monk, succeeded by the Provision of Pope Martin the Vth, on the 24th of September 1423. The See was vacant the Year following, perhaps by his Death, and continued so for some Years after.

C O R M A C M A C - C O U G H L A N.

[Succ. 1427. Ob. 1442]

CORMAC Mac-Coughlan, Dean of Clonmacnois, being elected to the Bishoprick by the Chapter, was consecrated in 1427. [I do not know how it happened that his consecration was so long delayed: For it is certain he was elected before the 27th of January 1426. There is in the Registry^q of John Swain, Archbishop of Armagh, then Guardian of this See, during the Vacancy, a Commission for a Visitation of the Diocese of Clonmacnois to this Cormac (whom he styles elect Bishop) and to John O-Mayl Guardian of the Monastery of Granard, dated the above Day and Year, whereby he constituted them Sub-Guardians of the See of Clonmacnois; and there is in the same Registry another Citation^r to him as Bishop elect, to appear at a Provincial Synod, to be held at Drogheda^h the October following; but he did not appear.] He died [as it is said] in 1442, [But I think not untill 1444. For it appears in the Annals of Dudley Firbisse, under that Year; that one Bishop Mac-Coughlan, and the Prior of Clontuofkirt, and James the Bishop's Son, who was Archdeacon of Clonmacnois, were slain in a Battle fought with another Sept of the Mac-Coughlans, on the Monday before St. John Baptists Day. Now as Clonmacnois lies in the Mac-Coughlan's Country, and as I find no other Mac-Coughlan a Bishop at this time of any other Diocese; I cannot but think that this Cormac Mac-Coughlan was the Warlike Bishop that Year slain. The said Annals greatly commend him, as a Man of Liberality, and a Patron to the learned.]

J O H N O L D A I S.

[Succ 1444.]

JOHN Oldais, a Franciscan Frier, succeeded by the Provision [of Pope Eugene the IVth] on the 18th of September 1444.

J O H N.

[Ob. 1486.]

ONE John was Bishop of Clonmacnois, and died in 1486. I do not suppose that he was the same John, with the former John Oldais.

q Regist. Swain. p. 5.

r Ibid. p. 75.

WALTER BLAKE.

[Succ. 1487. Ob. 1508.]

WALTER Blake, a Native of Galway, and Canon of Enaghdune, succeeded upon the Death of John by the Provision of Pope Innocent the VIIIth on the twenty sixth of March 1487. Pope Sixtus the IVth had before given him a Provision to the Archbishoprick of Tuam, while that See was full. But the Donation could not take Effect, because Donat O-Murray, Archbishop of Tuam, was still living. [He was educated for some time at Oxford; but the Writer^f who tells us so, is silent in what College, or whether he took any Degrees there.] He governed this See 21 Years and died in May 1508,

THOMAS.

One Thomas succeeded, and this is all I find relating to him.

QUINTIN.

[Succ. 1516. Ob. 1538.]

ONE Quintin, a Franciscan Frier, obtained this Bishoprick by the Pope's Provision on the 10th of November 1516, and died in 1538, having sat twenty two Years.

RICHARD HOGAN.

[Succ. 1538. Ob. Eod. An.]

RICHARD Hogan, who, like his Predecessor, was a Franciscan Frier, and Bishop of Killaloe, was translated to this See in 1538, [or 1539.] and died the same Year [within a few Days after his translation.]

FLORENCE GERAWAN.

[Succ. 1539.]

FLORENCE, or Flan Gerawan, a Franciscan Frier also, was promoted to this See by the Provision of Pope Paul the III^d on the 5th of December 1539; and, having taken the Oath of Allegiance, was confirmed by King Henry the VIIIth on the twenty third of September 1541. He died about the Year 1554. [In his time, Viz. on the thirty first of January 1547 the two West Angles of the Cathedral of Clonmacnois were demolished by a Tempest^t, reckoned the most violent that ever had happened in Ireland. In 1552^u the English Garrison of Athlone pillaged this Cathedral in a scandalous Manner; so that, as the Annals of Dunnagall relate, they took away the Bells, destroyed the Images and Altars, not sparing the Church Books nor the Window Glafs.]

PETER WALL.

[Ob. 1568.]

HIS Successor, Peter Wall, died in 1568, and then this See was by Parliamentary Authority united to the Bishoprick of Meath.

^f Ant. Wood Ath. Oxon.^t Annals Dunnagal ad An. 1547.^u Ibid. ad an. 1552.



L. Dempsey Sc.

OF THE
B I S H O P S
O F
C L O G H E R.

[This See bears Sapphire, a Bishop sitting in a Chair habited, sustaining his Crozier in his Left-Hand, leaning on the Chair sinister bend ways, and extending his Right-hand towards the Dexter chief Point of the Escoccheon, all Topaz.

It is valued in the King's Books at 350 l. per Ann. by an Extent returned Anno 15 Jac. I.

It appears by the Register of Clogher. that the ancient Chapter of Clogher, consisted of twelve Canons, whereof the Dean and Archdeacon were always two. But Bishop Mountgomery*, without Warrant, altered the Corporation, and to the Dean and Archdeacon added a Chantor and Chancellor. Yet I am uncertain whether the Chapter hath not been since brought back to its antient Constitution.]

Clogher, situated on the River Launy, takes its Name from a Golden Stone, from which in the Times of Paganism, the Devil used to pronounce Jugling Answers, like the Oracles of Apollo Pythius, as is said in the Register of Clogher.

Saint *M A C A R T I N*.

[Ob. 506.]

[ST. *MACARTIN* is mentioned by Writers under various Names, which cannot but create Confusion in the Mind of a Reader, when he finds the same Actions ascribed in appearance to different Persons. To remove which

* Visit. Book in Marsh's Library. p. 80.

Difficulty, it will be necessary to shew, by what appellations this Bishop was known. *Colgan*^a, from the Authority of several Calendars and Martyrologies, says, he was *Trinomius*, *imo et Quadrinomius*, that he went by three, nay four Names. First *Aed* or *Aid*, which was the Name given him by his Parents. Secondly, *Ferdachrich* or *Ferdachrioch*^{*}, as much as to say, a Man of two Places or Countries; because he was successively Abbat of *Darinis*[†], and Bishop of *Clogher*; and by this Name he is called by *Marian Gorman*, *Ængus*, and other Martyrologists. It is true, the Calendar of *Cashel* makes *Ferdachrioch* and *Macartin*, two different Persons, and asserts that *Ferdachrioch* was Bishop of *Clogher* after *St. Macartin*. But the Author of that Calendar is singular in this particular. Possibly it might have been a mistake in the Copy, and be written *Ferdachrich*, instead of *Tigernach*, who really succeeded *Macartin*. For *Marian Gorman*, and his Scholiast are express, that they were the same Persons. “*Ferdachrioch* that “ is *Macartin*, Bishop of *Clogher*; and *Ferdachrioch* was his other Name when he “ was Abbat of *Darinis*.” But if he was called *Ferdachrioch*, when he was Abbat of *Darinis*, it leaves us at a loss for the Reason of that Name, as given before. For it is certain he was Abbat of *Darinis*, before he was Bishop of *Clogher*; unless it may be supposed, that he had the Government of some other Abby or Church besides that of *Darinis*. His third Name was *Kerten*, as he is called by *Jocelin*^b, But this was only a Mistake, in putting *Kerten* or *Caerthen*, which was his Father’s Name, for the Patronimick Name, *Macartin* or *Macaerthen*, which signifieth, the Son of *Caerthen*, and this was his fourth and true Name. *Allemande*^c calls this Saint *Mac-Carty*, and quotes *Colgan* for it. But he might have known from that Writer^d, that the Name and Family of this our Saint, was utterly extinct, and none of them surviving, at least in any Degree of Reputation, for upwards of a thousand Years before he wrote. Whereas the *Macartys* are a quite different Name, and are a numerous Family in *Ireland* at this Day, and once were the most Potent Princes of *Munster*.]

The Cathedral of *Clogher* was first founded by *St. Patrick*, before he built the Church of *Armagh*, as *Jocelin*^e tells us; and if we may venture to give Credit to him, the great *St. Patrick* himself governed this Church for some Time, before he set *Macartin* over it. On the other Hand, in the Registry of this Church, *Macartin* is said to be the first Bishop of *Clogher*. He was descended from the Noble Family of the *Arads* ||, but was more enobled by his good Qualities, He was one of the earliest Disciples of *St. Patrick*, an indefatigable assistant to him in preaching the Word of God, [and for many Years the inseparable Companion of his Travels and Labours; so that he was called the Staff and Support of his old Age. Some^f say he was his Fellow-Traveler in foreign Countries, before *St. Patrick* came to preach the Gospel in *Ireland*.] He fixed his See at *Clogher*, where he also built a Monastery at the com-

* *Fear*, in Irish, signifies a Man, *Da*, two, and *Crioch*, a Country.

† There were two Islands of this Name in *Ireland*; one in *Munster* on the Coast of the County of *Waterford*, near *Youghball*, called also the Island of *St. Molansid*, who founded a Monastery here, and was Abbat of it in the 6th Century. The other was in *Leinster*, in the Territory of *Hy-Kinselagh*, near *Wexford*. Neither *Ware* nor *Allemand* take Notice of any religious House founded in the latter of these Places. But *Colgan* mentions it in many Parts of his Writings. and makes *St. Nemanh* Abbat of it about the middle of the 7th Century.

|| The Sept of the *Arads* took their Name from *Fiachus Araidh*, who was King of *Ulster* about the Year of Christ 240, and was the Founder of many potent Families, and also gave Name to the Territory of *Dalaradia*; of which see before the Note to p. 8.

a Aët Sanct. p. 737. 740.

b Vit. Patr. Chap. 143.

c Hist. Monast. p. 106.

d Aët.

Sanct. p. 740.

e Vit. Pat. Chap. 143.

f Ush. Primord. p. 856.

mand of St. Patrick, “ in the Street before the Royal Seat of the Kings of “ *Ergal*.” St. Macartin died on the 24th of *March*, or, as some say, the 6th of *October* 506, and was buried in his own Church-Yard. Some Centuries after (*viz.* A.D. 1041) this Church was new built, and dedicated to the Memory of St. Macartin, [but by whom, is no where mentioned that I know of. As to such who employed themselves in rebuilding, repairing, improving or adorning this Church, the Reader may turn to the Accounts given under *Mathew Mac-Cataisaid*, and *Arthur Mac-Camail*, Bishops of *Clogher* here after mentioned. As to the Actions ascribed to *Mac-Cartin*, they chiefly consisting of Miracles, I must refer the Reader to *Colgan*, for them, who hath published his Life at large.] I have borrowed out of the said Registry the greatest part of what I have in this Treatise delivered concerning the Bishops of *Clogher*, as far down as the Year 1519, in which *Patrick Culin* obtained this See. [But as *Colgan* out of the Martyrologists, and the Annals of the Four Masters, hath framed a different Series of the first Bishops of this See, down to *Christian O-Morgair*, from what appears in the said Registry; I think necessary to set down both at large in different Columns, for the satisfaction of the Reader.]

[A CATALOGUE of the BISHOPS of CLOGHER, according to COLGAN.

A CATALOGUE of the BISHOPS of CLOGHER, according to the Registry of that See, transcribed by WARE.

ST. Patrick, the first Bishop and Founder, died in 493.

St. Macartin, died on the 24th of *March* 506.

St. Tigernach, died on the 5th of *April* 550.

Liberius, died on the 2d of *November*; it is uncertain in what Year.

Aitmetus. His Festival is observed on the second of *February*.

Hermetius. Possibly this may be the same, whom *Boland* calls *Ermedus*, and whom the opposite Catalogue mentions under the Name of *Airmeadachus*, the Predecessor of *Feldobar*. There is no certain Year mentioned for the Deaths of these three last Prelates. Those who succeed are drawn out of the Annals of the Four Masters.

Feldobar, Bishop of *Clogher*, died the 29th of *June* 731. The opposite Catalogue under the Name of *Feldobar*, placeth him next in Succession to

St. Macartin, as before, died in 506. St. Tigernach, [or *Tierna*] called Legate of *Ireland* in the Registry of *Clogher*, (to whom *Macartin*, as far as in him lay, bequeathed this Bishoprick, together with his Benediction) fixed his See in the Church of *Cluain*; and from thence the *Irish* Annals call him Bishop of *Cluanois*, commonly *Clunes*. This Church of *Clunes* is one of the four principal Churches of the Diocese of *Clogher*, in which, as also in the Church of *Derimcailain*, the Memory of *Tigernach* is held in great Veneration. He died on the 5th of *April* 550 [according to *Ussher*,] or 549, [as others say, though the Annals of the Four Masters place his Death in 548,] under which Day in the Martyrology of *Molanus*, his Death is thus pointed out. “ In *Scotia* (that is *Scotia* “ *Major* or *Ireland*) the Death of St. Tigernach, Bishop and Confessor.” He founded an Abby for *Augustin* Canons [under the Invocation of St. Peter and St. Paul] at *Clunes*. His Office is extant in the Library of St. Bennet’s College, Cambridge, with a Hymn beginning thus.—*Adest dies Celebris Sancti Tigernaci*. [I am mistaken if *Tigernach*, Bishop of *Clonmacnois*, and this *Tigernach* be not the same Person.

St. Sinell, is said to have succeeded *Tigernach*. To his Memory the Church of *Clarinslochtain* is dedicated. [as also a Fountain called, *Glais-Deargain*.]

Y y

Deodeagha

According to Colgan

to *Airmedachus*; and this agreeth with *Colgan*, as they both do with the *Annals of the Four Masters* in the Date of his Death.

Artgal, Abbat of *Clogher*, and Son of *Damenius*, died in 765. The opposite Catalogue calls him *Artgail*, Son of *Darimus*; but they are the same Person. The *Annals of the Four Masters* take no notice of *Cunnacht*, *Melmochair* and *Synach*, who in the other Catalogue are placed between *Feldobar* and *Artgail*.

Moran, the Son of *Indraet*, Abbat of *Clogher*, died in 841. This is he whom the other Catalogue calls *Moraind*. But neither *Colgan*, nor the *Annals of the Four Masters* take the least notice of *Cairbre*, *Mælduin*, *Dermot* and *Conaid*, Successors to *Artgal*, according to the opposite Catalogue; nor of *Dubroith* Successor to *Moran*.

Ailild, Scribe, Abbat, and Bishop of *Clogher*, died in 867, according to the *Annals of the Four Masters*, but the *Ulster Annals* say, in 898. He is the same with *Ailil*, Successor to *Dubroith* mentioned in the opposite Catalogue.

Kenfail, the Son of *Lorcan*, Comorban of *Clunes* and *Clogher*, died in 929, which agrees with the opposite Catalogue; but *Cairbre* the second, and *Ængus*, Successor to *Ailil*, are here omitted.

Conaing O-Domnallan, *Archenach*, or Chief Prince of *Clogher*, died in 959. The other Catalogue calls him *Conaid*, and makes him the immediate Successor of *Cenfælad* or *Cenfail*.

Muredach, O-Cuillen was slain in 1126. This must be the same with *Mac-*

According to Ware.

Deodeagha, *Mac-Cairvill*, to whom the Church of *Iniscain* in the Diocese of *Clogher* is consecrated, [and a Fountain * called *Glanognagugan*.]

Feidlimid or *Felim* succeeded and was buried in the Church of *Clunes*, near *Tigernach* [To him † is consecrated a Well, called *Tibrad Fethlim*, or *Felim's Well*.]

St. Ultan, descended from the same Family with *Macartin*, succeeded. He is a different person from *St. Ultan*, the Brother of *St. Furse* mentioned by *Bede* ^m. He is said to be buried at *Clogher* in *St. Macartins Church-Yard*, near his Sepulchre.

Sethne. *Earch.* *Eirglean.* *Cedach.* *Crimir-Rodan.*

St. Lasarian, otherwise called *Molaisre*, [but not he of the same Name, who was the first Bishop of *Leighlin*] succeeded. He was Abbat of *Devenish*, a House founded by himself. This Abby is situated in *Lough-erne*, and called by the *Irish*, *Daminis*, that is the Island of the Oxen. He died on the 12th of September, or as some say, the 13th of April 571, or 563 as others will have it.

Tigerna. *Altigerna.*

St. Enna, or *Ende Mac-Conail*, is placed in the Registry of *Clogher*, next after *Altigerna*, and to him was dedicated the Island of *Arnanaom*, or the Altar of the Saints. But as this *Enna* flourished in the Life of *St. Patrick*, how is it possible he should be the fifteenth Bishop in this Catalogue?

Ronan, the Son of *Ædi-Dubb*, or *Hugh* the Black, King of *Ergal*, succeeded; to whom the Church of *Achadurbair* was consecrated.

St. Ædan or *Aidan* succeeded; and to him was dedicated the Church of *Celmor-Ædain*. This is that celebrated *Aidain*, mentioned by *Bede*; who leaving *Ireland* in 635, went to *Britain*, where he was Honourably received by King *Oswald*, converted the *Northumbrians* to the Faith of Christ; and was made the first Bishop of *Lindisfarne*. He died on the 31st of August 651, wasted (as it seems) with Grief for the Death of King *Oswald*; who fell by the treachery of his own Subjects, about twelve Days before.

Mælcob or *Mælcab*, flourished in the Year 640. He was Brother to *Donald*, and Son of *Ædan*, or *Hugh*, King of *Ireland*. The Church of *Druimlais* was dedicated

According to Colgan.

Mac-Mal-Iosa O-Cullean, whom the opposite Catalogue makes the immediate Predecessor of *Christian O-Morgair*, as this doth also. *Muredach* was his Christian Name, and *Mac-Mal-Iosa*, an assumed Name, which signifieth the Son of the Servant of Jesus. Then follows *Christian O-Morgair*, who died in 1139.

It is plain this Catalogue by *Colgan* is imperfect. For from the Death of *Conaing O-Domnallan* to that of *Muredach O-Cuillen* is a Period of 167 Years; too long for one Bishop to sit. Also from the Death of *Artgal* to that of *Moran*, is 76 Years, and from the Death of *Ailid* to that of *Kenfail* 62. In general, from the Death of *St. Patrick*, to the Death of *Muredach O-Cuillen* takes up 633 Years; during which Time this Catalogue furnisheth only twelve Bishops. The opposite Catalogue though collected from the best Authority (*viz.*) the Registry of the See, yet affords room for just Objections. From the Death of *Tigernach*, to that of *Lasarian* is a period of only twenty one Years, taking it according to the highest Accounts; during which, it is hard to conceive, that there should be a Succession of ten Bishops.

According to Ware.

cated to this Prelate. [The Registry of *Clogher* says, he was afterwards made Comorban of *Patrick*, i. e. Archbishop of *Armagh*.]

St. Adamnanus, called in the Registry of *Clogher*, Legate of *Ireland*, is said to have governed this See. I cannot be positive, whether he be the same with the Abbat of *Hy*, whom *Bede*ⁿ mentions with great Respect. The Times indeed fall in well enough for it. To him is said to be consecrated the Church Yard at the upper end of the Street of the City of *Clogher*, on the North Side. [He left to his Church a Brass-Bell, to be rung every Morning through the City of *Clogher*.]

Dianach, [to whom the Church of *Domnach-mor-magiene* was dedicated.

Altigren.

Saint Kiaran, the Son of an Artificer of *Cluainmacnois*, is placed in the Registry of *Clogher* after *Altigren*. But it is manifest from his Life, and from the Annals of *Ireland*, that he is to be carried back to much earlier Times. For he died on the 9th of September 549, (the Year before the Death of *St. Tigernach*) in the twenty third Year of his Age, having sat at *Clonmacnois* only one Year.

Conall.

Airmeadach, who is said to have written the Life of *St. Patrick*.

Faldobar died on the 29th of June 731.

Cunnacht. *Maelmochair*. *Synach*.

Artgail Mac-Dairin. *Cairbre*.

Malduin. *Dermot*. *Conaid I*.

Moraind. *Dubroith*.

Ailil, called in the Annals of *Ulster*, Scribe, Bishop and Abbat of *Clogher*, died in 898.

Cairbre, the second. *Ængus*.

Cenfælad or *Cenfail*, the Son of *Lorcan*, called Comorban of *Clunes* and *Clogher*, died in 929. The Memory of *St. Cenfælad*, Confessor, is remarked in the Martyrology of *Killeen*, under the 7th of April.

Conaid II. *Tomultach*. *Cellack*,

Murigach. *Odo O-Buigil*,

Mac-Mal-Iosa O-Cullean.

CHRISTIAN O-MORGAIR.

[Succ. 1126. Ob. 1139.]

CHRISTIAN O-Morgair, only Brother to *St. Malachy*, Archbishop of *Armagh*, succeeded. *St. Bernard* calls this *Christian*, "a good Man, full of

“ Grace and Virtue, second to his Brother in Fame, but possibly not inferior to
 “ him in Sanctity of Life, and Zeal for Righteousness.” I find it remarked in the
 Registry of *Clogher*, “ That his Brother *Malachy* obtained from Pope *Innocent*
 “ the II^d, that the fourth part of the Tithes, or the Episcopal part through all
 “ *Ergall*, should be allotted to the Bishops of *Clogher*.” [The Reader may
 see the History of these Quarter-Episcopals under the Life of *Edward Synge*,
 now Archbishop of *Tuam*.] *Christian* died on the 12th of *June* 1139, or, as
 some say, 1138, during the Life of his Brother *Malachy*; and was buried at
Armagh, in the Abby of *St. Peter* and *St. Paul*, [under the great Altar, whereon
 his Reliques were antiently preserved. The Annals of the Four Masters give him
 the Character of “ a Man excelling in Wisdom and Piety, a shining Light, en-
 “ lighting both the Clergy and People with his holy Works and Godly Ad-
 “ monitions; the Common Father and Pastor of the Church.” *St. Bernard*
 calls the two Brothers, the Pillars of *Ireland*.]

EDAN O-KELLEY.

[Succ. 1139. Ob. 1182.]

EDAN, or Odo O-Kelley, was elected to this See upon the Death of *Christian*,
 and consecrated by *Malachy*, then Bishop of *Down*, whose Scholar he had
 been. Afterwards, in the Year 1148, *Donat O-Carrol*, or *Mac-Carwill*, King
 of *Ergall*, and this our *Edan* founded a new Monastery for Canons Regular at
Louth, [on the same Spot, as some suppose, where the antient Abby of *St.*
Mochthe, who was Bishop and Abbat of *Louth*, and a Disciple of *St. Patrick*,
 stood.] Here *Edan* was buried in the Year 1182, or (as some say 1180) hav-
 ing sat in the See of *Clogher*, to which the See of *Louth* was annexed, about
 forty two Years. The Abby of *Knock*, near *Louth*, otherwise called, the Ab-
 by of the Mountain of the Apostles *Peter* and *Paul*, founded by *Donat O-Carrol*,
 was endowed by *Edan* with Lands, which *Donat* had given him; as we find in the
 Registry of *Clogher*. The Place was antiently called *Knock-na-Sengan*, that is, the
Ant-Hill. This Prelate was Confessor to *Dermot* King of *Leinster*. [I find him
 a subscribing Witness to the Foundation Charter of the Abby of *Newry*, or *de*
viridi ligno, in the County of *Down*, and he there writes himself *Æd O-Killedy*, Bi-
 shop of *Ergal*.] *Philip Seguin*, and *Christopher Henriques*, who treads in *Seguin's*
 Steps, are strangely mistaken in affirming that this *Edan* was Archbishop of *Ar-*
magh.

MÆLISA O-CARROL.

[Succ. 1182. Ob. 1184.]

MÆLISA, by some called *Malachy O-Carrol* succeeded, and being elected
 Archbishop of *Armagh*, died on his Journey towards *Rome*, in the Year
 1184 [where he went to solicit his Confirmation and Pall from the Pope. But
 before he took this Journey he went to *Clogher*, A. D. 1183, where he held
 an Ordination, and made a present of a Priests Robe and a Mitre to the Monastery
 of the blessed Virgin of that Place, and promised them a Staff. He also con-
 secrated the Church of the said Monastery in the Presence of many of the Cler-
 gy, and of *Christian O-Macturan*, Abbat of *Clunes*, who was his Successor.]

CHRISTIAN O-MACTURAN.

[Succ. 1184. Ob. 1191.]

CHRISTIAN, or Gilla-Christ O-Macturan, Abbat of Cluain-eois, Governed the See of Clogher seven Years, and then died.

MÆLISA [Mac-Mail-Ciaran.]

[Succ. 1191. Ob. 1195].

MÆLISA, the Son of Bishop Mac-Mail-Ciaran, Abbat of Mellifont, succeeded, and sat four Years. He by Deed remised and released to John Comin, Archbishop of Dublin, and his Successors, the Church of All-Saints, without Dublin, reserving it to himself only during his Life; to be held of the said Archbishop, and of the Church of the holy Trinity, as may be seen in the Registry of the Archbishop of Dublin, called *Crede Mibi*.

[The Family Names of this Bishop, and of his Father are lost: For those that they are called by here, are assumed Names, according to a Custom often practised among Ecclesiasticks, to express their Devotion to Christ, or to some Saint. For *Maolisa*, signifies the Servant of Jesus, as *Mac-Maol-Ciaran*, does the Son of the Servant of Kiaran.]

TIGERNACH, [Mac-Gilla-Ronan.]

[Succ. 1195. Ob. 1218.]

TIGERNACH Mac-Gilla-Ronan, an Augustin Canon, who succeeded, died in 1218, and was buried in St. Mary's Abby in Louth, near his Predecessor, Edan O-Kelley. [He is called Gilla-Tierna Mac-Gilla-Ronan, Bishop of Ergall, and head of the Canons of Ireland, in the Anonymous Annals^a, and his death placed in 1217. As I observed before under *Mælis*; so here, Gilla has the same Sense, as *Maol*, and signifies a Servant. And in this they followed the Example of St. Paul, who frequently Stiles himself the Servant of Jesus Christ.]

DONAT O-FIDABRA.

[Succ. 1218. Resign. 1227.]

UPON the Death of Tigernach, Donat O-Fidabra succeeded; and having governed this See nine Years, was elected Archbishop of Armagh, and obtained the Royal Confirmation on the 20th of September 1227. [He built an Episcopal Palace at Clogher, near St. Mary's Abby, to the South of it.] See under the Archbishops of Armagh.

NEHEMIAH O-BROGAN.

[Succ. 1227. Ob. 1240.]

NEHEMIAH O-Brogan succeeded, and died, as I conjecture, in 1240. For on the 8th of February following, King Henry the third sent a Mandatory Letter to Maurice Fitzgerald, Lord Justice of Ireland, commanding him “to unite the Bishoprick of Clogher to the Archiepiscopal See of Armagh, upon account of the Poverty of them both, and that he should cause full Seizin to be given of all Lands belonging to the See of Clogher, to Albert, Archbishop of Armagh.” These Particulars are to be seen among the Records of the Tower

of London. But although the Intention of uniting these two Sees at that time failed of Success; yet a few Years after this Diocese of *Clogher* was reduced to narrower Bounds, as you will see in the Time of the next Successor.

[This Prelate was a subscribing Witness to a Charter^b of Confirmation, granted by *Luke*, Archbishop of *Dublin*, about the Year 1237, of the Liberties and Privileges of the Dean and Chapter of *St. Patrick's Dublin*, formerly granted to them by Archbishop *Loundres*.]

DAVID O-BROGAN.

[Succ. 1240: Ob. 1267.]

DAVID O-Brogan, Brother to the last Bishop, succeeded. He was very active in defending the Jurisdiction and Estate of his See. Yet notwithstanding he was stripped of the Church of *Ardfrath*, with many others in * *O-Fiachra*, by the over-bearing Power of *German O-Cerbalan*, Bishop of *Derry*, and his Tribe of *Kinel-Eogain*; as he was also of the Church of *Louth*, with the three Deaneries of *Droghedah*, *Atbirdee*, and *Dundalk*, by the Power of *Reiner* and *Patrick [O-Scanlan]* Archbishops of *Armagh*. For although these two Sees of *Louth* and *Clogher* were originally distinct; yet at last they became united, and continued so to the Time of this *David*. There is yet extant a Citation, prosecuted by Bishop *David*, upon this Account, dated at *Perusium* the 13th of August 1252, against *Reiner*, Archbishop of *Armagh*, but without relief. At last after long and unsuccessful Quarrels, upon both these Occasions, he sunk under them, and died of the Palsy in the Year 1267, and was buried in the Abby of *Mellifont*, of which he had been for some Time a Monk. [It was about the Year 1266^c, that *Ardfrath* and the other Churches before mentioned were forcibly taken from this See. It is not clear, at what time the Union of the two Sees of *Louth* and *Clogher*, at first commenced; but in the Annals of the Four Masters there is express mention made of several Bishops of *Louth*, as low down as the Year 1044; of which the Reader may see the following Catalogue: From whence it must be concluded; that the two Sees of *Louth* and *Clogher*, continued distinct untill after that Year.

Mochtee, a Briton, Disciple of *St. Patrick*, and Bishop of *Louth*, died on the 19th of August 534. His Life is published by *Celgan*^d.

Eocha Mac Tuathail, Anchoret, Bishop and Abbat of *Louth*, died in 820.

Cuana, or *Cuanus* the Wise, Bishop of *Louth*, rested in the Lord A. D. 823 or 824, according to the Annals of *Ulster*; which often quote the Book of *Cuana*, down to the Year 628. It is doubted whether this *Cuana*, Bishop of *Louth*, was the Author of that Book, or another of the same Name. But certainly he must have been a very old Man, if he was a Writer before the Year 628, and died in 823. See the first Book of the Writers of *Ireland*.

Coencomrach, of *Inis-Endaimh* †, Bishop and Abbat of *Louth*, died on the 23d of July 871.

Moel-Patricius, or *Patricianus Mac-Bron*, Bishop of *Louth*, died in 936.

* *O-Fiachra*, or *Hy-Fiachra*, was an antient Territory in the County of *Tirone*, lying on the River *Derg*, and took its Name from *Fiachra*, one of the Grandsons of *Colla-Huais* King of *Ireland*. The antient Bishoprick of *Ardfrath*, usually called *Ardfra*, formerly united to *Clogher*, and from *Fiachra-Aidze*, in the County of *Galway*, in that District, after called *Clauricard*. *Kinel-Eoghain* comprehended the County of *Tirone*, which took their Names from *Eoghain* or *Owen*, one of the Sons of *Neil Nigialach*, King of *Ireland*. For *Kinell* signifies a Progeny or Offspring, as *Tir* doth a Country or Territory, so that *Kinell-Eoghain* is the Offspring of *Owen*, as *Tirone* is the Country possessed by them.

† *Inis-Endaimh*, is an Island in *Lough-Ree* in the River *Shenon*.

^b M. S. Loftus in Marsh's Library.

^c Ogyg. 362.

^d Act. Sanct. p. 729.

Finnaeta

Finnaſta Mac-Eſtigern, Biſhop, Scribe and Abbat of *Louth*, and ſupreme Procurator of the Church of *Armagh*, died in the South Parts of *Ireland* A. D. 948.

Moel-Moſtee, or *Moſſinianus*, Biſhop of *Louth*, died in 1044. There are many Perſons mentioned in the ſaid Annals, under the Names of Abbat and Archenach of *Louth*, which I have omitted to ſet down.]

MICHAEL [*Mac-Antſair.*]

[Succ. 1268. Ob. 1285.]

AFTER the Death of *David*, *Reginald Mac-Gilla-Finin*, Archdeacon of *Clogher*, was elected Biſhop, by the Chapter of *Clogher*. But this election was nulled by *Patrick O-Scanlain*, Archbiſhop of *Armagh*, who ſubſtituted *Michael Mac-Antſair*, Official of *Armagh*, in his Room; and conſecrated him on the 9th of *September* 1268. He governed this See ſeventeen, or as ſome ſay nineteen Years; and was buried at *Clogher*, in an Abby of Canons of the bleſſed Virgin. He exchanged with that Convent, the Court, near the Abby, in which his Predeceſſors uſually had their Reſidence, for a Place without the Town, called, *Diſert-na-Cuſiac*, where he built a new Palace for himſelf and his Succeſſors. [The Manuſcript Collections^e of Archbiſhop *King*, are groſſly miſtaken, in applying the ſeveral Facts, related here of *Michael Mac-Antſair*, to his Competitor, *Reginald Mac-Gilla-Finin*.]

MATTHEW MAC-CATAS AID. I.

[Succ. 1287. Ob. 1316.]

WHILE *Matthew Mac-Cataſaid*, Chancellor of *Armagh*, was ſolliciting the Affairs of that Church, in the Court of *Rome*, he was unanimouſly elected Biſhop of *Clogher* by the Dean and Chapter. Upon his return home he was confirmed by *Nicholas* [*Mac-Moſiſſa*,] Archbiſhop of *Armagh*, and by his Aſſent and Mandate, was conſecrated in the Abby of *St. Mary of Liſgool* or *Liſgabail*, [in the County of *Fermanagh*] on *Sunday*, being the Feſtival of the Apoſtles *Peter* and *Paul* 1287, By *Tigernach*, Biſhop of *Dromore*, *Florence*, Biſhop of *Raphoe*, and *Maurice* Suffragan of *Kells*. The Conſtitutions of this Prelate, promulged in the Years 1298 and 1301, are yet extant. He built two Epifcopal Houſes, one at *Roffoirtir*, and another at *Mucnumba*, in the Iſland of *St. Macartin*. He erected alſo a Chappel over the Sepulchre of *St. Macartin* at *Clogher*; ſurrounded the Church-Yard with a Wall, and new built his Cathedral, [about the Year 1295;] to which he alſo made a Preſent of two Bells, a Chalice, a Pyx, a Silver Croſs guilded, a Mitre, a Cope, and other Veſtments. After theſe Donations, on the 6th of *September* 1308, he is ſaid to have tranſlated the Bones of *St. Conſtans* of *Eonois*, and of *St. Fergumith*, Biſhop of *Cutmain*, into Shrines. In the Catalogue of Illuſtrious Monks, collected by *Hugh Kirkſted*, a *Ciſtertian*, the Memory of *Conſtance*, Monk, and Abbat of *Ireland*, is remarked. He was Abbat of *Inifeo* or *Eonois*, in *Lough-Ern*, and died on the 14th of *November* 777. *Matthew* governed this See about twenty eight Years. He died in 1316, and was buried in his own Cathedral.

GELASIUS O-BANAN.

[Succ. 1316. Ob. 1319.]

GELASIUS O-Banan, Comorban of *St. Tigernach* of *Cluain-eois*, ſat in this See three Years, and died in 1319.

^e King's Collect. p. 334.

^f Act. Sanct. p. 222. chap. 4.]

NICHOLAS MAC-CATASAI D.

[Succ. 1320. Ob. 1356.]

NICHOLAS Mac-Catafai d, Archdeacon of Clogher, succeeded. He was elected in the Abby of St. Peter and St. Paul of Cluain-eois on the Eve of St. Matthew the Apostle 1319, and was consecrated the Year following in the Abby of Canons Regular of Lisgabail, by Michael, Bishop of Derry, Thomas, Bishop of Raphoe, and Patrick, Bishop of Kilmore, [in the Absence of Roland Forse, his Primate, who then lived beyond Seas.] He died in Autumn 1356; having governed this See thirty six Years, and was buried in his own Cathedral.

BERNARD MAC-CAMÆ I L.

[Succ. 1356. Ob. 1361.]

BERNARD or Brien Mac-Camæil, Archdeacon of Clogher, was, by the means of Richard Fitz-Ralph, Archbishop of Armagh, promoted to this See by the Provision of Pope Innocent the 6th. He died at Clogher of the Plague, which miserably afflicted Ireland, and in particular the City of Clogher, I think, in 1361, according to our Annals ^g. Although some say he died in 1358.

MATTHEW MAC-CATASAI D. II.

[Succ. 1361.]

MATTHEW Mac-Catafai d, like his two Predecessors, was also Archdeacon of Clogher, and Nephew by the Brother to the former Matthew Mac-Catafai d. He was lawfully elected to this Bishoprick, by the Dean and Chapter of Clogher, and consecrated in the Parish Church of Drumineasglan, by Milo, Archbishop of Armagh, Richard, Bishop of Down, and Owen, Bishop of Ardagh. He sat but a short time.

O DO O-NEAL.

[Ob. 1370.]

ODO [or Hugh] O-Neal, Chancellor of Armagh, succeeded, and died on the 27th of July 1370.

O-CORCROIN.

ONE O-Corcroin, a Cistercian Monk, and Doctor of the Canon Law, succeeded by the Pope's Provision.

ARTHUR MAC-CAMÆ I L.

[Succ. 1389. Ob. 1432.]

ARTHUR Mac-Camæil, Archdeacon of Clogher, a Man of Gravity and Learning, was consecrated in 1389. In his Time, viz. on the 28th of April 1395, while he was employed in rebuilding the Chappel of St. Macartin, the Cathedral of Clogher ^h, two Chappels, and the Monastery of the blessed Virgin, together with the Episcopal Court, and thirty two other Houses, were consumed by Fire. This Prelate applied himself with unwearied Diligence to the rebuilding and repairing his Church and Court. His Constitutions published in the

^g Annals of Mary's Abby.^h Regist. Clogher.

Years 1395 and 1430 are yet extant. He died on St. Laurence's Day, 1432, having governed this Church about forty three Years.

[After his Death, *John Swain*, Archbishop of *Armagh*, laid Claim to his principal Goods, as his Due from his Suffragan, in the nature of an Heriot. It is certain in antient Times the Archbishops of *Armagh* claimed a Right to the principal Goods of their Suffragans upon their Deaths, as of the best Horse, Ring and Cup. When, or from whence this Custom had its Original, or how long it continued, doth not appear in any Book I have met with; but that it prevailed in the Instance of this Prelate, and of some others, is evident. Among certain Manuscript Collections, in the Hand-writing of Sir *James Ware*, which I have seen, there is a Copy of a Letter Monitory, or Citation, taken out of Archbishop *Swain's* Registry ^h, to *John Mac-Camæil*, supposed to be Executor or Administrator to this *Arthur*, in the Words following, viz. “ *Johannes Swain*, &c. “ *John Swain*, by Divine Providence, Archbishop of *Armagh*, and Guardian of “ the Spiritualties of the Diocese of *Clogher*, during the Vacancy of that See, “ to *John Mac-Camæil*, greeting. Whereas upon the Death of every one of “ our Suffragans, the best Horse, Cup, and Ring, which such Suffragan dieth “ possessed of, belongeth and is due to us in Right of our Church of *Armagh*, “ in the Name of his principal Goods. And whereas hitherto we have received “ no Satisfaction out of such principal Goods of *Arthur*, late Bishop of *Clogher*, “ our Suffragan of blessed Memory, except only his Horse; of which for this “ time we acknowledge our selves to be in part satisfied: Wherefore we will, “ and command, that you do not omit to give us full Satisfaction for his Ring “ and Cup due to us as aforesaid; which Ring and Cup, as we are given to understand, have come to your Hands and Possession.— Given at our Manor of “ *Dromiskin* this 26th of *November*, in the fifteenth Year of our Consecration.” This Instrument is not in the fair Copy of Archbishop *Swain's* Registry, now in the Custody of his Grace the Lord Primate. But there is an Instrument ⁱ of the like Claim made after the Death of *Cornelius O-Farrel*, Bishop of *Ardagh*, and the greater Excommunication denounced against *Catherine O-Farrel* and *Cornelius* her Son, in case of Disobedience; where it is claimed by prescriptive Custom. See under *Cornelius O-Farrel*, Bishop of *Ardagh*.]

PETER MAGUIRE.

[Succ. 1432. Resign. 1449.]

PETER Maguire, who, like his Predecessor, was also Archdeacon of *Clogher*, succeeded both by the Chapter's Election, and the Pope's Provision, and died in 1450, having (it seems) resigned a little before his Death. [He made an Exchange with the Archbishop of *Armagh* of the Church of *Mucknan*, and the *Herenach* belonging to it, in the Diocese of *Clogher*, for the Churches and *Herenachs* of *Argull*, *Termon*, and *Collessill* in the Diocese of *Armagh*, the Consents of each Chapter being first obtained. A Copy of the Instrument of this Exchange is among the Manuscripts of St. Sepulchres Library, in a Book, Intituled, *Presidents of the See of Armagh*, p. 51. The word *Herenach*, mentioned in this Instrument, is taken in a different Sense from what it is in the Antiquities ^k. There it is taken for the Office of an Archdeacon, or something like it, here for the Estate or Lands, which supported such Officer: As the word *Burgage*, in its general Acceptation, is taken for a soccage Tenure in a Borough, yet in the

^h Folio 67.

ⁱ Regist. Swain. Tom. 1. p. 301.

^k Chap. 17.

Life of *Herlewin*, Bishop of *Leighlin*, it is taken for a dwelling House, or Burgessees House in a Borough.]

ROGER MAGUIRE.

[Succ. 1449. Ob. 1483.]

R OGER or *Rofs Maguire*, Son of *Thomas* the Younger, Dynast or petty Prince of *Fermanagh*, succeeded by the Pope's Provision, and was consecrated at *Drogheda* by *John Mey*, Archbishop of *Armagh* in 1449. He governed this See about 34 Years, and dying in 1483, was buried in the Church of *St. Ronan* of *Achadurchar*.

EDMUND COURCEY.

[Succ. 1485. Resign. 1494.]

E D M U N D Curcey, or Courcey, a *Franciscan* Frier, descended from the noble Family of the *Courceys* of *Munster*, and Professor of Divinity, was consecrated Bishop of *Clogher* in 1485; and afterwards for his approved Loyalty, became a great Favourite to King *Henry* the VIIth. [He defended that King's Title, and Interest, with all his Might, both against the Attempts of *Lambert Simnel*, and *Perkin Warbeck*; and when Sir *Richard Edgecomb* arrived from the King, on the Coast of *Dublin*, in order to settle the Country after the Rebellion, and to take the Fealty and Pledges of the great Men, this Bishop was the first¹ Person he sent for to Advise with in his Proceedings; and (such an Opinion was conceived of his inviolable Loyalty,) that when most of the other Bishops and Nobles were obliged to swear to a new Form of an Oath of Allegiance, and to give Pledges for their future Demeanour, it was thought unnecessary to lay any such Ties on him, who had behaved himself so uprightly and unexceptionably in the times of Danger. The Kingdom being thus settled; the Year following, *Viz.* July the 6th 1489, he assisted at a Provincial Synod convened by *Octavian*, Archbishop of *Armagh*, at *Athirdee*, and was made Arbitrator between two contending Bishops of *Kilmore*, concerning their respective Rights to that See.] This Bishop is reckoned the first *Englishman* who ever sat in the See of *Clogher*; which having governed nine Years, he was on the 26th of September 1494, translated to *Rofs* by Pope *Alexander* the VIth. [Of his Death, and Benefactions to the Abby of *Temolague*, the Reader may see an Account under the Bishops of *Rofs*.]

NEHEMIAH CLONIN.

[Succ. 1502. Resign. 1503.]

N E H E M I A H Clonin, a *Benedictin* Frier, or, as some say, an *Augustin* Hermit, was by the Provision of Pope *Alexander* the VIth, made Bishop of *Clogher*, on the 24th of January 1502, [near eight Years] after the Translation of *Courcey*. On the 29th of August the Year following, he was persuaded to Resign by *Patrick O-Conally*, his Successor, reserving to himself a small Pension of eighteen Ducats, payable to him Yearly out of the Episcopal Treasury or Revenue.

¹ See Sir Richard Edgecomb's Voyage, ad 3d July 1488.

PATRICK O-CONALLY.

[Succ. 1504. Ob. eod. An.]

PATRICK O-Conally, Abbat of the Monastery of St. Peter and St. Paul of Cluanois, succeeded by the Bull of Pope Julius the II^d, on the seventh of March 1504. He returned to Ireland the same Year, having left his Provisional Letters behind him, in the Office at Rome. [But it was of no great Consequence to him ; for] a few Days after his return he died of the Plague, [which swept away Numbers of People that Year^m, but especially in Ulster.]

EUGENE MAC-CAMÆIL.

[Succ. 1508. Ob. 1515.]

EUGENE Mac-Camæil, Dean of Clogher, succeeded by the Provision also of Pope Julius the II^d, on the fourth of April 1505, and was consecrated by Octavian, Archbishop of Armagh, Thomas, Bishop of Kilmore, and Tiberius, Bishop of Down and Connor, in the Year 1508. [He sat about seven Years after his Consecration,] and died in 1515, [and was buried in his own Cathedral. This See continued vacant four Years after.]

PATRICK CULIN.

[Succ 1519. Ob. 1534.]

PATRICK Culin, an Augustin Hermit, succeeded by the Election of the Dean and Chapter, in the Year 1519. This Prelate, and Roderick Cassidy, Archdeacon of Clogher, were at the pains of compiling the Registry of that See ; from whence the greatest Part of the Accounts given of his Predecessors are taken [the Memory of whom would have perished, had it not been for their Care. The Registry concludes with these Words, *Ego Ruaricus Scripsi* 1525. I Roderick writ it in 1525 ; which discovers the Name of the Compiler, and the time when it was writ. Our Prelate was accounted a Person of considerable Knowledge both in Antiquities, and Poetry ; and was the Author of a Hymn of ten Stanzas in Metre, in praise of St. Macartin, first Bishop of Clogher, which is extant in Manuscript among the Collections of the late Archbishopⁿ King.] He died about the beginning of Spring 1534 [and was buried in the Cathedral of Clogher,°]

HUGH O-CERVALLAN.

[Succ. 1542.]

HUGH, or Odo, O-Cervallan, was promoted to this See by the Provision of Pope Paul the III^d, [after a Vacancy of about eight Years] and having first done his Liege Homage, according to Custom, was confirmed by King Henry the VIIIth in 1542, [at the same Time when Con O-Neal, whom he accompanied into England, was received into Favour, renounced the Name and Title of O-Neal, and was created Earl of Tirone.]

There are extant some Ecclesiastical Constitutions promulged by this Prelate, on the 26th of October 1557 ; but I have not been able to discover how long he governed this See.

^m Annals of Henry 7th, ad An. 1504.
ad An. 1534.

ⁿ King's Collect. p. 335.

^o Annals of Ulst.

MILER MAGRAGH.

[Succ. 1570. Resign. eod. An.]

MILER Magragh, a *Franciscan* Frier, was by Pope *Pius* the 5th advanced to the Bishoprick of *Down*; but being afterwards converted to the Protestant Religion, he was, by Grant from Queen *Elizabeth*, placed in this See on the 18th of *September* 1570, [and restored to the Temporalities the same Day.] From hence, on the 3d of *February* following, he was translated to the Archbishoprick of *Cashell* [having received little or nothing out of the See of *Clogher*; occasioned by the long Wars in these Parts.] He died at *Cashell* in a very Advanced Age [in *December* 1622.] The Reader may find a fuller account of him among the Archbishops of that See.

GEORGE MOUNTGOMERY.

[Succ. 1605. Ob. 1620.]

THE See of *Clogher* remained Vacant for many Years [after the Translation of *Miler Magragh*, occasioned by the Rebellions in those Parts.] But in the Year 1605, *George Montgomery*, a Native of *Scotland*, Doctor of Divinity, [and Dean of *Norwich*] was advanced to it by the Favour of King *James* [the First] as also to the Sees of *Derry* and *Raphoe*. In the Year 1610, he surrendred the two latter, and took on him the Administration of the See of *Meath*, [which he held together with this, as long as he lived.] While he sat here, King *James*, among many other Grants, annexed the Abby of *Clogher*, with the Revenues thereof, to this Bishoprick; by which Munificence it is now look'd on as one of the richest of all *Ireland*. See more of him among the Bishops of *Meath*.

JAMES SPOTTISWOOD.

[Succ. 1621. Ob. 1644.]

JAMES Spottiswood, a Native also of *Scotland*, and Doctor of Divinity, Brother to *John Spottiswood*, Archbishop of *St. Andrews*, in *Scotland* [and Chancellor of that Kingdom] was consecrated at *Drogheda* in 1621, [by *Christopher*, Archbishop of *Armagh*; his Letters Patent bearing date the 22d of *October* that Year; and on the 11th of *December* following he had the King's Letter, remitting to him the first Fruits: But before his Consecration, he had a Contest with Primate *Hampton*, concerning the Exercise of Jurisdiction in his Diocese before Consecration; concerning which See *Ushers* Letter ^p to the Primate, and the Primate's Answer. I think he is the same Person whom King *James* the first had before naturalized by Letters patent dated the 29th of *November* 1603^q. Upon the Death of *Malcolm Hamilton*, Archbishop of *Cashell*, in 1629, the King would have promoted our Bishop to that See: But he refused^r the Translation, possibly not thinking it at that Time so valuable as what he had; and *Archibald Hamilton*, Bishop of *Killala*, was advanced to it. He died at *Westminster* about the middle of *March* 1644. [He was the Author of a Treatise called, *St. Patrick's Purgatory*. In a regal Visitation held about the Year 1622 this See was returned by Bishop *Spottiswood* at 700*l.* per Annum.]

^p Ush. Let. No. 41. 42.^q Rym. Tom. 16. p. 706.^r Ibid. No 148.

HENRY JONES.

[Succ. 1645. Resign. 1661.]

HENRY Jones, Doctor of Divinity, of the University of Dublin, [and Dean of Ardagh, Son of Lewis Jones, Bishop of Killaloe] was consecrated Bishop of Clogher, [in Christ-Church, Dublin;] on the 9th of November 1645, and was translated to the See of Meath on the 25th of May 1661. See a fuller Account of him among the Bishops of Meath.

JOHN LESLEY.

[Succ. 1661. Ob. 1671.]

JOHN Lesley, Doctor of Divinity, [was born in the North of Scotland, and educated first at Aberdeen, and then at Oxford. He travelled afterwards into Spain, Italy and Germany; but resided for the most part in France; where he made himself Master both of the most Polite and Abstruse Parts of Learning. He spoke French, Spanish and Italian, with the same Propriety and Fluency as the Natives; and was so great a Master of the Latin; that it was said of him, when he was in Spain, “Solus Lesleius Latine loquitur. Lesley is the only Man that can speak Latin.” He continued 22 Years abroad, and during that Time was at the Siege of Rochell, and the Expedition of the Isle of Rhee, with the Duke of Buckingham. He was all along conversant in Courts, where he learned that Address, which gave a peculiar Grace even to his preaching. These accomplishments obtained him the Favour of many Princes abroad; and at home he was particularly happy in that of King Charles the first; who admitted him into his Privy Council both in Scotland and Ireland; in which Stations he was continued by King Charles the second after the Restoration of the Royal Family.]

His Chief Preferment in the Church of Scotland, was the Bishoprick of Orkney, called the Bishoprick of the Isles, from whence he was translated to Raphoe on the first of June 1633, and was the same Year admitted into the Privy Council of Ireland. [When he first came to Raphoe, he found the Revenues of it engrossed into the Hands of several Gentlemen, who combined together to maintain what they had gotten. But by an expensive Law-suit, he retrieved the Rights and Estate of the See, and increased the Income of it near a third Part. He built a Stately Palace in his Diocese for himself and his Successors, contriving it for Strength as well as Beauty; which proved to be useful afterwards in the Rebellion of 1641, and preserved a good Part of that Country; particularly those under his Protection in his Diocese: Yet he would not take any Military Command on him, as judging it not suitable to his Function: Though upon Occasion, we are told^t, that he performed the Office of a General, and even ventured to expose his own Person, as particularly in the Case of Sir Ralph Gore, who was besieged in Magherebeg, and reduced to great Extremities: When the Lagan Forces, consisting of three Regiments, refused to hazard themselves for the relief of him and his Party; yet this Bishop with his Company, Tenants and Friends, sallied forth amidst the Flames of the whole Country, relieved the besieged, and evidenced in the Action as much personal Valour, as regular Conduct.

After the Declension of the King's Cause in England, he raised a foot Company for his Majesty in Ireland, and maintained them, both Officers and Soldiers, at

^f Athen. Oxon. v. 2. p. 1157.^t Borlace's Irish Rebellion, Epist. to the Reader.

his own Charge. He afterwards endured a Siege in his Castle of *Raphoe*, before he would surrender it to *Oliver Cromwell*, and held out the last in that Country. He declared then against the *Presbyterian* as well as the *Popish* Pretences for Rebellion; and would neither join in the Treasons nor Schism of those Times, but held unalterably to the Practice as well as Principles of the Church of *England*, whose Liturgy he always used in his own Family, after he was thrust out of the Church; and even in *Dublin* he had frequent Confirmations and Ordinations; where, although he was prosecuted for it by the Faction then in Power, yet he persevered in the Discharge of his Episcopal Office. After the King's Restoration, he hastened with so much Zeal to see him, that he rode from *Chester* to *London* in twenty four Hours.]

He was translated to this See on the 17th of *June* 1661; [and it is said the King would afterwards have given him more profitable Preferments; but he excused himself, resolving to end his Labours among those with whom he had suffered, and where his Influence was most powerful.

He was a Person of great Temperance, and was so great a Stranger to Covetousness, that he hardly understood Money; which however he employed to the best Uses. He wrote on the Art of Memory, and several other curious and learned Treatises; which were designed for the publick, but were all destroyed with his Library of many Years Collection, and several Manuscripts, which he had gathered in foreign Countries, partly by the Rapine of the *Irish*, and partly by King *William's* Army, in 1690, long after his Death. He died at his Seat at *Castlelesley*, alias *Glaslough*, in *September* 1671, and was there buried in a Church of his own building; which he had procured to be made a Parish Church by Act of Parliament, and consecrated to *St. Salvator*. He was reckoned at the Time of his Death the oldest Bishop then in the World; having been so about fifty Years from the Time of his Promotion to the Bishoprick of the Isles, till the Time of his Death.

R O B E R T L E S L E Y.

[Succ. 1671. Ob. 1672.]

ROBERT Lesley, Son of *Henry Lesley*, Bishop of *Meath*, was translated from *Raphoe* to this See, on the 26th of *October* 1671, and died the Year following. By his Will^u, dated the 3d of *July* 1672, he ordered that the Expences of his Funeral should not exceed 100 *l.* and that he should be buried at the East End of the Church of *Clogher*, if he died within five or six Miles of it. He devised 10 *l.* to buy a Silver Chalice and Patten for that Church; 5 *l.* to the Poor of the Parish where he should die, and 5 *l.* to the Poor of the Parish of *Clogher*; The Interest of 500 *l.* to the Maintenance of a School-Master of a Free-School to be erected at *Clogher*, the Nomination of whom he reserved to his Heirs; and he also left the Interest of 100 *l.* towards the Maintenance of the Poor of the Parish of *Clogher*. See more of him under the respective Sees of *Dromore* and *Raphoe*, both which he enjoyed for a time.

R O G E R B O Y L E.

[Succ. 1672. Ob. 1687.]

ROGER Boyle, Bishop of *Down* and *Connor*, was translated from thence to this See on the 21st of *September* 1672. He died on the 26th of *November*

^u Prerog. Offic.

1637, in the 70th Year of his Age, and was buried in the Church of *Clunes*. After his Death the Episcopal Revenues ^w were payed into the *Exchequer*, and applied by King *James* the second to the Support of the Popish Bishops; and the See continued without a Pastor for three Years and upwards. He was a Prelate of great Learning and an unblameable Life, See what he wrote among the Writers of this Period, and a fuller Account of him among the Bishops of *Down* and *Connor*.

RICHARD TENNISON.

[Succ. 1690. Resign. 1697.]

RICHARD *Tennison*, Bishop of *Killalla* and *Achonry*, was translated from thence to this See, by the Letters Patent of King *William* and Queen *Mary*, dated the 26th of *February* 1690, and from this See to *Meath*, on the 29th of *June* 1697. While he was Bishop of *Clogher* he repaired and beautified the Episcopal Palace, built Out-Offices to it, and encreased the Revenues of it at least a third Part. He was remarkable for the constant Exercise of Preaching, by which he reduced many Dissenters to the Church, both in his Diocese, and at *Droghedah*, where he lived seven Years; and in one Year in his Visitation confirmed about two thousand five hundred Persons. See more of him among the Bishops of *Killalla* and *Achonry* and *Meath*.

St. GEORGE ASH.

[Succ. 1697. Resign. 1716.]

ST. GEORGE *Ash*, was translated from *Cloyn* to this See by the King's Letter, dated the first of *June* 1697, and afterwards to *Derry* in *February* 1716. We are told ^x that upon the Death of *John Vesey* Archbishop of *Tuam* in 1716, he was offered to be translated to that See; but he refused it, as not so profitable, although of more Honour than his own. While he was Bishop of *Clogher*, he expended near the Sum ^y of nine hundred Pounds in repairing and improving the Episcopal House and Lands of that See; which upon due Proof was ratified and allowed to him, by *Michael* Archbishop of *Armagh*, his Metropolitan, on the 25th of *July* 1701, in Pursuance of an Act ^z of Parliament for such Purpose made, which gives a Demand of two thirds of the Sum expended against the next Successor. See more of him among the Bishops of *Cloyn* and *Derry*.

JOHN STERNE.

[Succ. 1717.]

JOHN *Sterne*, Doctor of Divinity, was the Son of *John Sterne*, an eminent and learned Physician, who was Senior Fellow of the College of *Dublin*, and at the same Time (which is uncommon) by Dispensation, a married Man. He educated this his Son in the same College, in which he took his Degree of Doctor of Divinity. From thence he was first made Vicar of *Trim*, afterwards Chancellor, and at length elected by the Chapter, Dean of *St. Patrick's Dublin*; from whence he was promoted to the See of *Dromore* in *May* 1713, and then translated to this See by the King's Letter, dated the 30th of *March* 1717, and afterwards made Vice-Chancellor of the University of *Dublin*.

^w See King's State of the Protestants under King James, ch. 3. § 15.
^p Book in the Prerogative Office.

^x Mac-Mahon's Jus
^z 10 William 3d chap. 6.

While he was Bishop of *Dromore* he laid out ^a three hundred thirty three Pounds nineteen Shillings and ten Pence on the Episcopal House of *Magherellin*, and had a Certificate of Allowance from *Thomas* Archbishop of *Armagh*, his Metropolitan, pursuant to the Statute before-mentioned. After his Promotion to this See, he expended ^b three thousand Pounds in Building and other Improvements at *Clogher*, for which he hath the like certificate of Allowance from his Metropolitan, *Hugh* Archbishop of *Armagh*, pursuant to the Statute of 12th *George* the 1st, which gives a Reimbursement of three Fourths against the next Successor. In the Year 1733 he made a Present of 1000*l.* to the College of *Dublin*, to build a Printing-House, which hath been since finished; and as an Addition to this Benefaction, hath in 1735, given 200*l.* towards buying Types for the use of the said House.

As a Corollary to this See, I shall take the Liberty to add, from a celebrated Romance ^c, the feigned Character of *Antenorius*, the High Priest of *Apollo*, leaving it to the Fancy of the Reader, to make the Application to whatever Person he thinks it most suitable — *In placidissimâ senectute vacuus curis, et ad arbitrium fœlix — Aderat ei litterarum copia ingens, acre acumen et celere; quæ omnia vitæ integritas honestabat in jucundissimo sene, &c.*

^a See a Book of Entries in the Prerog. Offic. p. 204. Edit. Elzevir.

^b Ibid. Prerog. Offic.

^c Barclay's *Argenis*.





OF THE B I S H O P S O F D O W N.

[This Episcopal See bears Sapphire, two Keys, in Saltier Topaz, bows downwards, suppressed by a Lamb passant in Fess Pearl.

It is valued in the King's Books at 25 l. per Annum, by an Extent returned Anno 15 Jac. 1.

The Chapter of the Diocese of Down consists of six Members, viz. Dean, Archdeacon, Chantor, Chancellor, and two Prebendiares viz. of St. Andrew's and Dunspport. The Bishops hold their Visitations both for this and for that of Connor united to it, in the Parish Church of Lisburn, being nearest to the Centre of Both.]



U N U M (Down) was antiently called, *Aras-Celtair*, [as also *Rath-Keltair*, in much the same Sense; the one signifying the House, and the other the Castle or Fortification of *Celtair*, the Son of *Duach*; from whence *Flaherty*^a, out of a Quotation from the Will of *St. Patrick*, calls it *Rath Keltair Mac-Duach*, or the Castle of *Keltair*, the Son of *Duach*.] It took the Name of *Down* from it's Situation on a Hill. For *Dunum*, among the antient *Gauls*, *Britons* and *Saxons*, denoted a Hill or rising Situation; and from hence *Lugdunum* (*Lyons*) *Juliodunum* (*Juliers*) in *Gall*, *Dunelmum*, (*Durham*) *Camelodunum* (*Malden*) *Sorbiodunum* (*Old-Sarum*) and the like in *England* had their Names. Nor hath *Dunum* any other Signification among the *Irish*. For this See is called by *Centius Came-*

rarius, in his Registry of the Valuations of the Apostolick Sec. *Dun-da-Legb-las*; which Word the *Irish* interpret to mean, “*Collem binorum mediorem catenæ*, a Hill of two halves of a Chain.” And *Jocelin*^b saith, that *Dunum* took it's Name, “*A Catenis confractis*, from broken Chains”; [and tells a Story, of an Angel's Deliverance of two Prisoners of King *Leogair*, by breaking their Fetters. So also *Dunamaus*, *Dunkerón*, *Dungannon*, and *Dungarvan* derive their Names from a hilly Situation. There are other Examples of this Sort obvious enough; but these are sufficient in a Matter so notorious.

The Church of *Down* was repaired by St. *Malachy Morgair*, who was at first Bishop of *Connor*, afterwards Archbishop of *Armagh*, and at last, having resigned the Archiepiscopal See, became Bishop of *Down* A. D. 1137. About forty Years after, *Malachy*, the third Bishop of *Down* of that Name, by the Assistance of *John Courcey*, who was called the Conqueror of *Ulster*, enlarged and beautified it. This Conqueror also in the Year 1183 removed the secular Canons out of this Church, and in their Room substituted Benedictin Monks out of the Abby of St. *Werbung* in *Chester*; and about the same time, at the Instance of *Courcey*, that Cathedral, although it was before consecrated to the Blessed Trinity, was dedicated to the Honour of St. *Patrick*. *Christopher Pembroke* alledgeth in his Annals, that a great many were of Opinion, that *Courcey* by this Action drew on himself that vast Train of Misfortunes, which afterwards befel him. Be that as it will, it is certain that the Sepulchre of St. *Patrick* antiently brought this Place into great Reputation; to which also the Bodies of St. *Columb* and St. *Brigid* were afterwards translated. The last Bishop of this See before the real Union (as it is called) of the Churches of *Down* and *Connor*, was *John Cely*, a Benedictin Monk: But he being deprived in 1441, *John*, Bishop of *Connor*, obtained an Union of both Sees from Pope *Eugene* the fourth; and from that time forward one and the same Bishop hath been called Bishop of *Down* and *Connor*.

St. C A I L A N.

[*Promot. Circ.* 499.]

ST. *Cailan* [or, as some^d call him, *Coelan*] is said to have been the first Bishop of this See. He was Contemporary with St. *Macniffe*, Bishop of *Connor* [who died in the beginning of the sixth Century,] but was not so early advanced to the Episcopal Order as he was. From Abbat of *Nendrum* he was made Bishop of *Down*, about the Close of the 5th Century. [*Allemande*^c hath not been curious enough to remark a Difference between this Abby of *Nendrum*, and that of *Neddrum*, a Benedictin House in the same County, founded in the 12th Century; and from thence hath taken Occasion to fix a Blunder upon those, who would make St. *Cailan* Abbat of a Monastery, which had not Existence till many Centuries after. But that Foreigner might have observed, that Archbishop *Usher*, whom he principally attacks, calls that Abby, in one Place *Noendrum*, in another *Nendrum*, both different from *Neddrum* here mentioned. The Names of antient Places have been so corrupted and changed by Time, that it often proves a difficult Task to fix the Situation of them. And that is the Case here. I do not know where either *Neddrum* or *Nendrum* lay in the County of *Down*; unless *Nendrum* may be conjectured to be the Place, which *Colgan*^e calls, *Entrumia*, and describes to be a Monastery in the East and Maritime Parts of *Ulster*,

^b Vit. Pat. ch. 38.
Monast. p. 156.

^c Ware's Antiq. ch. 29.

^d Ush. Primord. 954.

^e Hist.

^f Ush. Primord. p. 944. & 1065. Ware under St. *Cailan* Bishop of *Down*.

^g Aët. Sanct. p. 62. ch. 5. & Note 2. 7.

in the Diocese and County of *Down*, which possibly might since be corrupted into *Dundrum*. He describes it to lie in the Neighbourhood of *Kilclethia* (*Kilcliffe*) which is in the Peninsula of *Lecale*. But the Certainty of this must be left to the Inquiry of others.

St. F E R G U S.

[Ob. 583.]

ST. *FERGUS*, the Son of *Ængus*, was of the Blood Royal of *Ireland*, as being descended from *Coelbadius*, King of *Ireland*, who died in 357 [and was the last Monarch of the Line of *Ir.*] It is said he was at first Abbat of the Monastery of *Kil-bian*, of which he was the Founder; that he was afterward made Bishop of *Down*; in the Government whereof he died on the 30th of *March* 583; under which Year, the Annals of *Ulster* thus point him out. “The rest of *Fergus*, Bishop of *Dromlethglass*, who founded *Kil-bian*.” [It must be observed, that the Place here called *Droma-lethglass*, and in other Writers *Dun-da-lethglass*^h, is the same with *Down*, antiently called *Aras-Celtair*.] As to his Successors, I confess I have not been able to discover the least mention of any Bishop of *Down* for many Centuries after *St. Fergus*, except of these.

[*Fingen*, whom the Annals of the Four Masters expressly call, Bishop of *Dun-da-lethglass*, and place his Death in 962.]

Flagbertach, who, according to the Annals of the Priory of the Island of All-Saints, died in 1043.

[*Samuel*, Bishop of *Down*, who assisted at a Synod held in *Ireland*, Anno 1096.] And it seems probable indeed, that during almost all that Period, this See had no peculiar Bishop of its own, but was included in the Diocese of *Connor*.

MALACHY. I. O-MORGAIK.

[Succ. 1137. Ob. 1148.]

I Have already given an Account of *St. Malachy* out of his Life written by *St. Bernard*. It will be enough to observe here, that from being Abbat of *Bangor*, which he had repaired, he was made Bishop of *Connor*, in the 30th Year of his Age; and eight Years after Archbishop of *Armagh*; but that the third Year following, he resigned the Archiepiscopal See to *Gelasius*, his Successor “and returned (says *St. Bernard*) to his own Parish, but not that of *Connereth*, and for a Reason worth the Relation. That Diocese is said to have had antiently two Episcopal Sees, and to have been two Bishopricks, and *Malachy* thought it most convenient, to have them so again. Therefore he divided these Bishopricks into two, which Ambition had united, and allotted part to another Bishop, and retained part to himself. And therefore he did not go to *Connereth*, because he had already ordained a Bishop for that See; but betook himself to *Down*, and assigned the Bounds to each Parish, as they had antiently been.” These things fell out in the Year 1137, or (as some say) 1136. He died on the second of *November* 1148, in the Abby of *Clarevall*, on his Journey towards *Rome*. The Reader may find a fuller Account of him among the Archbishops of *Armagh*.

^h Ush. Primord. p. 388.

MALACHY. II. [Mac-Inclericuir.]

[Succ. 1148. Ob. 1175.]

MALACHY, or *Maelisa Mac-Inclericuir* succeeded. He was a learned Man, and died in a very advanced Age in the Year 1175. He assisted at the Synod of *Kells*, held by Cardinal *Paparo*, the Pope's Legate in *Ireland*, A. D. 1152, [and is called in his Subscription, Bishop of *Ullagh*, that is *Down*, as both he and his next Successor are called Bishops of *Ulster*, in the *Leinster Annals*, and their Deaths placed as here.]

GELASIUS [Mac-Cormac.]

[Succ. 1175. Ob. eod. An.]

GELASIUS, by some called, *Gilladomnai Mac-Cormac*, was consecrated the same Year, and died before the End of it. [In the anonymous Annals he is called, *Mac-Cormac*, Bishop of *Ulster*, and his Succession, and Death placed as here.]

MALACHY. III.

[Succ. 1176. Ob. circ. 1201.]

ANOTHER *Malachy*, succeeded, who in the Year 1177 was taken Prisoner, in a Battle, wherein *Roderick*, petty Prince of *Ulidia (Down)* was put to Flight by *John Courcey*. But at the Request of Cardinal *Vivian* he was immediately restored to his Liberty and former Honours. [He was a Witness to the Charter of Donation of ten Plow-lands, among other Things, made by *Courcey* to the Church of *St. Werburg of Chester*; on Condition that the Abbat of *Chester* should supply a Prior and Inhabitants out of his House; and that the Church of *Down* should remain free from all Subjection to the Church of *Chester*, in Consideration of the said ten Plow-lands. Yet how careless is *Allemande*ⁱ; who, although he saw this Charter, yet creates a Dependence of this House on the Abby of *St. Werburg in Chester*, and says, that the founder expressly would have this Priory always to depend on that Abby; the contrary of which is evident from the Charter, the Substance whereof I have exactly given above.] *Malachy* (himself) endowed the Prior and Monks of this Abby with large Revenues, reserving to himself the Title of Guardian and Abbat, “ as is done “ (says the Charter) in the Church of *Winchester* or *Coventry*, reserving also for “ the Honour and Revenue of his Bishoprick, the moiety of the Oblations on “ these five Festivals in the Year, and no more; that is to say, on Christmas-Day, “ the Purification of the blessed Virgin, *St. Patrick's-Day*, *Easter*, and *Whit-* “ *suntide*.” He died about the Year 1201.

RALPH.

[Succ. 1202. Ob. 1213.]

RALPH, was Abbat first of *Kinloss*, and afterwards in the Year 1194 of *Melrofs* in *Scotland*. He was by the Interest of *John de Salern*, Cardinal Priest of *St. Stephen* in *Monte Celio*, and Legate from Pope *Innocent* the III^d, promoted to this Bishoprick in the Year 1202, and governed it about eleven Years.

ⁱ Hist. Monast. p. 152.

T H O M A S.

[Succ. 1213. Sed. 1237.]

ONE Thomas succeeded ; to whom, and his Successors, *Hugh de Lacy*, Earl of *Ulster*, gave large Possessions in *Arte* and *Oueh*, or, as they are now called (for so I understand it) in the Territories of *Ardes* and *Jueach*, [now divided into the Barony of *Ardes*, and the two Baronies of upper and lower *Eveagh* in the County of *Down*] He sat in this See untill the Year 1237, but I have not yet discovered how long after. The Reader may find a fuller Account of him in *Matthew Paris*, in the Life of *William* the 22d, Abbat of *St. Albans*, [where it is said, that he held an ordination at *St. Albans*, consecrated three Church Yards, or burial Places,, and an Altar to *St. Leonard*.]

R A N U L P H.

[Ob. 1253.]

ONE *Ranulph* [or *Randal*] the next successor, died in 1253, after which the See was for some Years vacant.

R E G I N A L D.

[Succ. 1258. Resign. 1265]

AFTER the Death of *Randal*, the Monks of the Cathedral of *St. Patrick's* of *Down*, elected *Thomas Lidell*, Bishop, in 1258. But King *Henry* the III^d rejected this Election, [and the Archbishop of *Armagh* vacated it ;] then the King conferred the See on *Reginald*, Archdeacon of *Down*, [who was elected on the disapprobation of *Lidell*, did his Fealty to the King, and obtained a Writ^k, commanding the Archbishop to consecrate him, and the Lord Justice to restore him to the Temporalities.] He sat in this See seven Years, and was then translated to the Bishoprick of *Cloyne*, in *Munster*, in 1265, where he died in 1273 [about the Close of the Year.]

T H O M A S L I D E L L.

[Succ. 1266. Ob. 1276.]

REGINALD, (as I said before) being translated to *Cloyne* ; the Monks of *Down* again elected *Thomas Lidell* Bishop, who being confirmed by the Pope, obtained the Royal Assent, and was restored to the Temporalities on the 5th of *November* 1266. [Soon after his Advancement, he was distrained by the Earl of *Ulster*, for refusing to appear, and do Suit and Service in his Court. But he sent his Archdeacon to the King, with an Epistle^l, imploring Relief against the said Oppression, and threatening, if the King did not afford it him, to seek for a Remedy from the Court of *Rome*.] He governed this See about ten Years. In the Year 1270^m he granted fourty Days Indulgences to *St. Paul's* Church, *London*. [Possibly every Reader may not know what is understood by these Indulgences. *Fuller*ⁿ declares his Ignorance of them, “ unless (says he) they signified “ a promise of a Pardon of so many Days, to such who should go on Pilgrimage “ to such a Church, or be Contributors to the Repairs or Buildings of it, &c. “ and this he thinks an over-papal Act for a plain Bishop.” But it was usual with the Pope to grant Faculties to Bishops for this Purpose. We may observe hereafter, in the Life of *Maurice de Portu*, Archbishop of *Tuam* ; that he obtained a

^k Pat. 42. Hen. 3. Memb. 2. int.
Hist. of St. Pauls. p. 14.

^l Pryns Pap. Usurp. Tom. 3. p. 113.
ⁿ Worthies in Cambridge-shire p. 152.

D d d

^m Dugdale's
Faculty

Faculty from the Pope, for granting certain Indulgences to whomsoever should hear his first Mass at *Tuam*, upon his Return from *Rome*. These Indulgences were a Relaxation of so many Days Penance enjoined on any Person, who should do such or such an Act. And this appears in the Black Book^o of the Archbishops of *Dublin*; where *Henry Loundres*, Archbishop of that See, having founded an Hospital of the Holy Ghost in his Diocese, granted such Indulgences to those who should visit, and give Alms, or Largeſſes to the said Hospital, in these Words. “*de injunctâ sibi penitentiâ triginta dies relaxamus.*” We relax thirty Days out of the Penances enjoined them. And this seems to be the true Meaning of these Indulgences. There is also in the Registry^p of *John Swain*, Archbishop of *Armagh*, a Grant by him of forty Days Indulgences, to whoever, should give relief to *Moyre Mackenerry*, a Man who had been reduced to Poverty; and another^q, to whoever should contribute to the Ransom of *Nicholas Chamberlain*, who had been taken Prisoner by the *Irish* Enemies; and many of the like Sort. The Reader will find these Indulgences often mentioned in the Progress of these Sheets, and this Explanation may serve once for all.]

N I C H O L A S.

[Succ. 1276. Ob. 1304.]

AFTER the Death of *Lidell*, the Monks of *Down*, having obtained the King's Licence to go to Election dated the 20th of *February* 1276, made choice of one *Nicholas*, who was Treasurer of *Ulster*, and (I think,) Prior of the Cathedral of *Down*; [and he had his Writ for Restitution to the Temporalities on the 29th^r of *March* 1277. He claimed and exercised in his Manors and Lands in *Ulster*, all Pleas of the Crown, except four, (*viz.*) Treasuretrove, Rapes, Burnings, and Hamfoken, (which signified a forcible Entry into a Man's House against the King's Peace, and was pretty near the Offence now called Burglary.) But these Priviledges brought him into some Trouble. For King *Edward* the first, in the twenty fifth Year of his Reign^t, brought a *Quo Warranto* against him, and had him called in Question for this and other Particulars. It was alledged, that he and the Archbishop of *Armagh*, *Nicholas Mac-Moliffa*, had made certain Constitutions and Provisions in their Dioceses, (in which were implied, that Clergymen born in *England*, should not be admitted into any Monasteries within their Sees,) to the Prejudice of the Crown. Our Bishop appeared, and disavowed any such Constitutions; and owned that the Abbat of *Saul*, and his Convent, and all other Abbats, Priors, and Convents of his Diocese, might admit Clerks born in *England*, saving his usual Visitations: But he was obliged to give Security, that he would immediately revoke the said Constitutions, if any such were made, and call in all Mandates, which were issued on such Constitutions. He was then charged with assuming to himself the holding of Pleas of the Crown, and taking Eirick, † or ranfome from Felons, for the Death of an *Englishman*, and for other Felonies. His answer to this Charge was; that it was true he held all Pleas of the Crown, except the Four beforenamed; that he found his Church seized of this Priviledge; and that all his Predecessors held such Pleas, which he offered to verifie. He also claimed the Eirick, or ranfome of Felons, for the Death of an *Englishman*, and other Felonies, of which he claimed Cognisance. Being questioned, which of his Predecessors took

† Eirick or Erick, in *Irish*, signifieth a Ransome or Fine; and by the *Brehon* Law Murder, Manslaugh-
ter, Rape, Robbery, Theft, &c. were only punished with this Eirick or Fine, instead of Death.

^o p. 352.

^p Tom. 2. p. 315.

^q Ibid. 328.

^r Pat. 5. Edw. 1. Memb. 21.

^f Claus. 25. Edw. 1.

such Eiricks, and from whom. He said, that *Ranulph* or *Randal*, his third Predecessor, did so from one *Thomas Baylagh*, and *John Baylagh*, for the Death of *Robert Tyrrill*. Being asked, if such Eirick ever had allowance in the King's Courts to him or any of his Predecessors, or if the Peace (or Pardon) which they granted to a Felon, was received in the King's Courts? to which he could not make answer; But said, that he was charged before the Justices in Eyre, by what Warrant he claimed to hold Pleas of the Crown; and that he answered, that he and his Predecessors, from time immemorial, did so; which he alledged he had proved by Verdict. Upon which *Elias de Berkley* and *John Pont*, Prosecutors for the Crown, alledged; that in the Time of *St. Robert de Ufford*, Lord Justice, the said *Elias* was constituted Coroner and Keeper of the Pleas of the Crown, within the Liberties of the Crosses of *Ulster*; and that then he made Inquisitions, and held views of Manslaughter, and returned them to *Nicholas Taase*, Justice; and that the King's Estate, in this particular, stood thus in those parts for six Years, untill he (*Elias*) was removed from that Office. That afterwards the Bishop, and also the Prior of *St. Patrick's* of *Down*, occupied such Pleas of the Crown, and took Eiricks, &c. of which he tendered a Verification in behalf of the King. And the Bishop replied, that he and his Predecessors, time out of mind, held such Pleas, and took such Eiricks. Being questioned if he kept a Coroner. He answered, No; but that his Seneschal served him in room of a Coroner, made Inquisitions, and held Views, &c. Then he was asked, if his Seneschal was sworn to the King; which he could not affirm. After a long Examination, the Bishop for him and his Successors, remised and quit Claimed to the King, and to his Heirs, all Pleas of the Crown within his Liberties of the Cross for ever, and the King pardoned him the Trespas for holding such Pleas without Warrant; and, as to the Redemption of Felons, because he could not say that the Pardon of the Suit of Peace for Felony was ever in him, or in any of his Predecessors, or had ever been allowed upon Plea to any Felon in the King's Courts; therefore the Bishop was by Judgment foreclosed of such Eirick for ever, and amerced; but the Amerciament was pardoned. This Record was removed into *England* by *Certiorari* ^t, *Anno*. 1. *Ed*. 2. to be preserved there in *perpetuam rei memoriam*. I have mentioned this Record at large, because it discovers the Usurpations made on the Crown by the aspiring Bishops of those Days; it shews the Nature of the Eirick, or pecuniary commutation for the Death of a Subject; and how the Law then stood in relation to the different kinds of Punishments for killing an *Irishman* and *Englishman*, the one by Death, and the other only by a Fine, which *Sir John Davis* ^u notes as a great defect in the Civil Policy of those Times; and was one of the Reasons, why *Ireland* took so long a Time in being fully reduced to the *English* Government. To proceed. This Bishop was the same Year (*viz.*) 1297 indicted for another Offence. The Abby of the *Irish* Convent of *St. John* at *Down*, being void by the Cession of *William Rede*, Abbat; the Prior and Convent applied to the King for Licence to go to Election of an Abbat, and obtained it. The Bishop broke into the Abby, and stole the Letters of Licence; and out of his own Head created an Abbat, and restored to him the Temporalities. Both he, and the new created Abbat were indicted for this Usurpation, but what end was made of it I know not: For there is only part of the Record in the Place ^w from whence I have drawn my Authority.] He sat in this See about twenty eight Years, and died in 1304.

^t Pryns Papal Usurp. Tom. 3. p. 775.
Collect. p. 198.

^u Hist. Relations p. 26. Edit. 1704.

^w King's

THOMAS KITTEL.

[Succ. 1305. Ob. 1313.]

ON the 28th of *March* following the Death of *Nicholas*, King *Edward* the first granted a Licence^x to the Prior and Convent of *St. Patrick's* of *Down*, to go to the Election of a Successor ; who by Virtue thereof made choice of *Thomas Kittel* ; and he was restored to the Temporalities [not] on the first of *July* 1305, [as *Ware* says, but after ; for his Writ^y of Restitution doth not bear Date untill the 18th of *August* that Year ; and he could not have a legal Restitution before the Date of his Writ.] He governed this See eight Years, and died in 1313.

THOMAS BRIGHT.

[Succ. 1314. Ob. 1327.]

THE Monks of *Down*, having obtained the Royal Licence to proceed to an Election, made choice of *Thomas Bright*, Prior of the Cathedral of *Down* ; who received Consecration at the Hands of *Roland de Forse*, Archbishop of *Armagh*, in the Year 1314. He died in 1327, and was buried in his own Church.

RALPH of KILMESSAN.

[Succ. 1329. Ob. 1353.]

JOHN of *Baliconingham*, [or *Malyconyngham*, as he is called in the Publick Records^z] Rector of *Ardwhinin*, was canonically elected by the Prior and Chapter, and confirmed by the Royal Assent in 1328. But having received the Profits of the See for a short time, Pope *John* the XXII^d nulled the Election, and promoted him to the See of *Cork* ; and *Ralph* of *Kilmessan*, a *Franciscan* Frier, was by Madate^a from the same Pope, [dated the 12th of *December*, 1328,] consecrated by *Bertran*, Cardinal Bishop of *Tusculum*, and afterwards restored^b to the Temporalities on the first of *April* 1329, [having first renounced all prejudicial Clauses, sworn Fealty, and submitted to accept of the See, as from the King's Favour. There is extant an Epistle from^c Pope *John* the XXII^d, to *Stephen Segrave*, Archbishop of *Armagh*, dated the 4th of *January* in the fourteenth Year of his Pontificate, A. D. 1330, for translating this Prelate from *Down* to *Cork* ; and *John* of *Baliconingham* from *Cork* to this See ; grounded upon a Report, which the Pope says was worthy of being believed, that the respective Bishops requested it themselves, and empowering the Archbishop to absolve them from their Obligations to each of their Sees. But the Report appearing to be groundless, the Project was never carried into Execution. In 1332 he was amerced one hundred Marks for not personally appearing in a Parliament Summoned the Year before by Sir *Anthony Lucy*, Lord Justice, in *Dublin* ; the Session being so thin by means of Defaulters, that it was adjourned without doing any Business. But he afterwards made it appear, that he attended in his Place, and sued a Writ^d to the Treasurer and Barons of the *Exchequer*, for his Discharge and *Quietus*, after Process had issued against him to levy it.] He sat in this See twenty four Years, and at last died in *August* 1353. While he was Bishop, King *Edward* the III^d confirmed all the Possessions, belonging to the See of *Down*, on the 24th of *August* 1342.

x Pat. 33d. Edw. 1. Memb. 10. y Pat. 33. Edw. 1. Memb. 13. z Rym. 4. Tom. p. 380.
a Regest. Pontif. in Wading. An. Tom. 3. p. 192. b Rym. ibid. p. 381. c Regest. Pontif.
in Wading. An. Tom. 3. p. 198. d Rym. 4. Tom. p. 595.

RICHARD CALF. I.

[Succ. 1353. Ob. 1365.]

ABOUT the close of the Year 1353, *Richard Calf*, Prior of the Cathedral of *Down*, succeeded Bishop *Kilmessan*, by the Provision of Pope *Innocent* the VIth, and was buried in his own Church, on the 26th of *October* 1365, [having governed this See upwards of eleven Years. Upon a Supposition of this Pre-late's Death, one *Gregory* (who was afterwards promoted to the See of *Elphin*) was consecrated Bishop of *Down*, at *Avignon*, by *Peter*, Cardinal of *Preneſte*. But it appearing that the Bishop was alive, the Pope's Provision became useless; See under *Elphin*.]

WILLIAM.

[Succ. 1365 Ob. 1368.]

UPON the Death of *Richard Calf*, *Robert* of *Aketon*, an *Augustin* Hermit, (the same who the Year following was advanced to the See of *Kildare*) was elected Bishop, by the Prior and Monks of *Down*, on the 18th of *November* 1365. But Pope *Urban* the Vth nulled this Election; and by his Provision conferred the See on Frier *William* (I do not know of what Order) who sat scarce three Years, and died in *August* 1368.

JOHN LOGAN.

[Succ. 1368. Ob. eod. An.]

JOHN *Logan*, Archdeacon of *Down*, succeeded by a Provision from the Pope; but died before he had enjoyed any of the Profits of the Bishoprick.

RICHARD CALF. II.

[Succ. 1369. Ob. 1386.]

RICHARD *Calf*, the second Bishop here of the same Name and Surname, Prior of the Cathedral of *Down*, succeeded, and died on the 16th of *May* 1386, having governed this See seventeen Years, and was buried in his own Church.

JOHN ROSS.

[Succ. 1387. Ob. 1394.]

JOHN *Ross*, who, like his Predecessor, was also Prior of *Down*, succeeded by the Pope's Provision, and, having done the customary Homage, was restored to the Temporalities on the fourteenth of *March* 1387. He died in 1394.

JOHN DONGAN.

[Succ. 1395. Ob. 1412.]

JOHN *Dongan*, a *Benedictin* Monk, and Bishop of *Derry*, was by the Provision of Pope *Boniface* the IXth translated to *Down*, and having performed his Homage according to Custom, was restored to the Temporalities on the 26th of *July* 1395. In the Year 1401 King *Henry* the fourth made him Seneschal of his Liberty of *Ulster*, [and on the 16th of *September* 1405 joined him in Commission with

Jenico de Artois, to conclude a Peace between his *Irish* Subjects, and Sir *Donald Mac-Donald*, Lord of the Isles, and *John* his Brother: Between whom ^f and the Merchants of *Drogheda*, and *Dublin*, there had been a Sort of a pyratival War carried on for some time; and that very Year the Merchants twice entred *Scotland*, and did great Mischief.] Our Bishop *Dongan* died in the Year 1412.

J O H N C E L Y.

[Succ. 1413. Depr. 1441.]

JOHN Cely or Sely, a *Benedictin* Monk, was consecrated in 1413, and in 1441, was (I am not positive for what Crimes) deprived. [Whatever was the Cause of his Deprivation, yet it appears, that upon his first Advancement he acted with great Regularity in his Station, and kept up to the Rules of that Order of which he was a Monk. In 1414, by the Assent of *Thomas Cranly*, Archbishop of *Dublin*, he erected and consecrated an Altar to the Honour of the Virgin *Mary*, on the North side of the Choir of *Christ-Church*, without the Door, and granted forty Days Indulgences to all the Canons, who should celebrate Mass, and devoutly pray at the said Altar. Whether this Fit of Devotion was only Grimace, or how long it continued, I cannot tell, but it seems he was attacked for his Irregularities long before his Deprivation. He had laid aside his *Benedictin* Habit, which was then looked on as a Scandalous ^h thing for a Bishop to do, and a Matter by the Canons deserving the Censure of the greater Excommunication; for which, in a Provincial Synod held by *John Swain*, Archbishop of *Armagh*, A. D. 1427, he was called to Account, and admonished to amend the Scandal. But he took little Notice of the Admonition; and was therefore in the Year 1430 ⁱ peremptorily cited to shew Cause why he should not be formally excommunicated. In 1434 ^k he was served with a Monition from the said Archbishop, to turn off a Mistress, whom he publicly cohabited with in the Castle of *Kilcleth*, called *Lettice Thombe* ^l, a married Woman; and that if he did not do it in the Time prefixed, that he should not only be suspended from Divine Service, but solemnly excommunicated. The amorous Bishop found means to weather this Storm for some Time; yet in 1441 he was prosecuted with Effect; and for many Irregularities deprived; of which his criminal Conversation with that infamous Woman was probably the most notorious Occasion; although Archbishop *Prene*'s Letter to ^m Pope *Eugene* the IVth, dated the 13th of May 1441, is only couched in general Terms, *de criminibus et excessibus*, for Crimes and Excesses. Archbishop *Prene* recommended ⁿ *William Bassett*, a *Benedictin* Monk, to the Pope for a Successor to *Cely*; and the same Day wrote earnestly to King *Henry* the VIth, in favour of the same Person: But all to no purpose. For it seems, the Pope intended to unite the two Sees of *Down* and *Connor* at this time, which he did in the Person of *John*, Bishop of the latter. The Reader will see an Account of this hereafter under *John* Bishop of *Connor*.]

^f Cox. i. Vol. p. 145

^h Regist. Swain, Tom. 1. p. 226.

ⁱ Mey. f. 23.

^m Prene's Regist. f. 100.

^g Book of Obits of *Christ-Church*, under the Month of April.

^j Reg. ut supra, p. 226.

^k Ibid 274.

^l Regist.

ⁿ Ibid. f. 116.

Of the B I S H O P S

O F

D O W N and C O N N O R.

J O H N.

[Succ. 1441. Ob. 1451.]

JOHN Bishop of *Connor*, succeeded next in the See of *Down*, by the Provision of Pope *Eugene* the IVth, [in 1441] and the Year following procured a real Union of both the Bishopricks of *Down* and *Connor* from the same Pope. It appears among the Records of the Tower of *London*, that King *Henry* the VIth had by Letters patent in the 16th Year of his Reign, [A. D. 1438.] approved of this Union, [which about that Time, began to be projected.] Notwithstanding which our Prelate had afterwards very great Contests with one *Thomas Pollard*, concerning the Right to the See of *Down*; and both of them carried themselves as Bishops thereof. [It was thought Archbishop *Prene*, who was averse to this Union, countenanced and supported *Pollard* in the Opposition, as to the See of *Down*.] However in the Year 1449, *Pollard* lost his Cause, [and *John* was firmly fixed. But he had only a short Enjoyment of it. For] he died about the beginning of the the Year 1451. [He was fined a little before his death, for not appearing upon Summons in Parliament.]

R O B E R T R O C H F O R T.

[Succ. 1451.]

ROBERT *Rochfort* or *de Rupe Forti*, a *Dominican* Frier, and Professor of Divinity, was the same Year elected Bishop, and was earnestly recommended to Pope *Nicholas* the Vth, by *John Mey* Archbishop of *Armagh* [in a Letter^o dated the 10th of *April* 1451, wherein he is said to be, “eloquent” and well-skilled both in the *English* and *Irish* Languages; and as such the “better qualified to be a Pastor.”] But I have not been able to discover whether he were consecrated or not.

T H O M A S.

[Succ. 1456. Ob. 1468.]

ONE *Thomas* was consecrated Bishop of *Down* and *Connor*, and confirmed by *John Mey*, Archbishop of *Armagh*, on the last Day of *May* 1456. He died about the Year 1468. It appears among the Records of the Church of *Armagh*; that a certain Prior of the Abby of *St. Catherine* of *Waterford*, was by the Pope's Provision advanced to the Sees of *Down* and *Connor*, about this Time. From whence I cannot but think; that this *Thomas* and he were one and the same Person.

T H A D Y.

[Succ. 1469. Ob. 1486.]

ONE *Thady* was advanced to these Sees by the Provision of Pope *Paul* the IIId, and was consecrated at *Rome*, in the Church of *St Mary Supra Mi-*

nervam, on the 10th of September 1469. Afterwards, upon his return home, he made his profession of Obedience to *John Bole*, Archbishop of *Armagh*, at his Manor of *Termon-Feichan*, on the 29th of November 1470, [the form of which Oath may be seen in the Registry^r of *Ostavian de Palatio*, Archbishop of that See. He swears, “ that from that hour forward, he will be faithful and “ Obedient to the Church of *Armagh*, and to *John*, Archbishop of it, and to “ his Successors, Canonically possessed of it; and that he would not consent to, “ or be of Council, to hurt his Life or Members.” Upon taking this Oath he was admitted to the kiss of Peace. But there is something observable, in the form of Administring the Oath. For it was done, *Manu ad Cor appositâ, et inspectis S. S. Dei Evangeliiis*, laying his Hand on his Heart, and looking on the Gospel; and not laying his Hand on the Gospel, as is now practised. It may be worth the Inquiry, whether this Manner of Administring an Oath was universal through *Ireland* in that Age; or how and when it came to receive an Alteration to the present Form. For my part I do not remember to have met any thing satisfactory upon this Head, and must leave it to the Inquiry of the Curious. In *Scotland* the Form of Administring an Oath is for the Person swearing to hold up his Hand, and look on the Gospels.] *Thady* died in 1486.

[RICHARD WOLSEY.

[Ob. circ. 1502.]

ONE *Richard Wolsey* seems to have been Bishop of *Down* and *Connor*, and to have died some time before the Year 1502. For in the Account given by *Anthony Wood*^a of the Death of one *Richard* that Year, and of his Will, he says, “ That he was buried in the *White-Friers* in *Worcester*, “ opposite to the Tomb of *Richard Wolsey*, who according to the said Will, was “ *Nuper Conoren et Duneren Episcopus*, late Bishop of *Down* and *Connor*;” and for his Proof Refers to the Prerogative Office of *Canterbury*, in *Register. Blamyr. Q. 16.* This is all I can collect concerning him.]

T I B E R I U S.

[Ob. circ. 1526.]

ONE *Tiberius* succeeded next, who very much beautified his Cathedral. This See was vacant on the 19th of June 1526, perhaps by his Death. I do not find who next succeeded him.

[ROBERT BLYTH.

ROBERT *Blyth*, or *Blitth*, a *Benedictin* Monk, and Abbat of *Thorney*, in *Cambridgeshire*, at the same time held these Sees in Commendam with his Abbacy. He was the last Abbat of that House, which he surrendered unto King *Henry* the VIIth, and had a Pension of 200l. *per Ann.* granted to him for Life. In his Will^r, dated *October* the 19th 1547, he Writes himself Bishop of *Down*. Yet it is evident from the Records, that *Eugene Magenis*, was then and seven Years before that, in the actual Possession of these Sees. From whence I conclude, that his Commendatory Grant was only Temporary, or at the King's

^p Fol. 396.

^q *Athen. Oxon. v. 1. p. 645.*

^r *Stephen's Monastic. v. 1. p. 494.*

Willis's view of Mitred Abbies. p. 224.

Pleasure, and that although he was removed ; yet having been once Bishop of *Down*, he styles himself so in his Will. Thus *Robert Travers*, Bishop of *Killaloe*, and *John*, Bishop of *Ardfert*, although they were both deprived in 1221 ; yet they retained the Title of Bishops untill their Deaths, Episcopacy, *quoad* the Order, being esteemed an indelible Character. *Robert Blyth* by his Will appointed his Body to be buried in the Church of *Whittlesey*, in *Cambridgeshire*, before the Sacrament of the Altar ; and gave a Legacy to the Parsonage of *Whittlesey*, belonging to the late dissolved Monastery of *Thorney*.]

EUGENE MAGENIS.

[Succ. 1541. Sed. 1559.]

EUGENE *Magenis* was advanced to these Sees by Provision from Pope *Paul* the III^d, and having made his Submission, and sworn Fealty to King *Henry* the VIII, was restored to the Temporalties^a, on the 24th of *October* 1541. While he sat here, the Priory of *St. Patrick* of *Down* was suppressed, and the Monks turned out. He was present in the Session of Parliament, which opened in *Dublin* on the 12th of *January* 1559, in the second Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, [wherein the Pope's Power was utterly abrogated.] But I do not find when he died. [It appears in the *Chancery Rolls*^r, that these Sees were granted to *James Mac-Cagwell*, by the Queen's Letter, dated the sixth of *January*, in the 7th Year of her Reign, (*viz.*) 1564. But I cannot find in the Rolls any Mandate for his Consecration, or Writ of Restitution to the Temporalties ; so that I am not positive that he was actually Bishop of these Sees.]

JOHN MERRIMAN.

[Succ. 1568. Ob. 1572.]

JOHAN *Merriman*, a Native of *England*, and Chaplain to Queen *Elizabeth*, was consecrated in *St. Patrick's Church, Dublin*, on the 19th of *January* 1568, or (if you compute the Year from the first of that Month) 1569, by *Thomas Lancaster*, Archbishop of *Armagh*, assisted by the Bishops of *Meath*, *Kildare*, and *Osfor*y [and was restored to the Temporalties, as from the 20th of *December* before. He was made Vicar of *St. John's* of *Atkboy*, in the first Year of Queen *Elizabeth*.] He died in 1572.

[There is extant in the *Rolls Office*, a Letter from Queen *Elizabeth* to the Lord Deputy *Sidney*, dated the 6th of *November* 1572, in the 14th Year of her Reign, commanding him (if he knew no better) to prefer one *Brown*, whom the Deputy had recommended, to these Sees. But it is certain *Brown* never enjoyed them. For before his Investiture, the Government came into the Hands of Sir *William Fitz-Williams*, who did not think the Engagements of his Predecessor obligatory on him, and the more so, as the Queen's Letter did not amount to a positive Command. He therefore delayed *Brown's* Advancement ; and on the 21st of *November* the Year following, the Queen wrote to the Deputy, reciting her former Instructions, and adds, “ that she had since understood, that one
“ *Hugh Allen*, a good Preacher, and a Zealous Man, who went with Sir *Thomas*
“ *Smith*, as one of the Colonies to the *Ards*, was very much commended both by
“ Captain *Malby*, and the said *Smith*, and therefore, as *Down* is in *Lecale*,
“ and the most part of that Bishops Living in the *Ards*, she commanded that

^a Pat. 33 Hen. 8.

^r Rot. Canc. de An. 7^{mo} Elie.

“ (if *Brown* had not been already placed there) that he should promote *Allen*, and “ provide *Brown* to some other Spiritual Living.” Accordingly, on the 21st of *April* following we find a Dispensation issued to *Edward Brown* (who I think is the same Person) to hold, together with the Rectory of *Kil-Thomas* in the Diocese of *Kilmacough* (which he then possessed) the Deanery of *Tuam*, the Rectories of *Athenry*, *Agascaragh*, and *Killofaleen*, and the Prebend of *Lacagh*, with other Promotions. *Miler Magrath*, was also some time before this advanced to these Sees, by the Provision of Pope *Pius* the Vth; but embracing the Protestant Religion, was in 1570 promoted to the Bishoprick of *Clogher*; yet I doubt whether ever he was restored to the Temporalities of these Sees; at least I find no Writ of Restitution among the Rolls. Notwithstanding, from the bald Epitaph made by himself, and inscribed on his Monument in the Cathedral of *Cashel*, one would judge that he looked upon himself as compleat Bishop of *Down*; for in that he says, *that, like St. Patrick, he was at first Bishop of Down*. See the Epitaph, and a further Account of him in his Life, under the Archbishops of *Cashel*.]

H U G H A L L E N.

[Succ. 1573. Resign. 1582.]

H U G H *Allen* [was advanced to these Sees by the Queen's Letters, dated the 21st of *November* 1573, had his Writ of Restitution to the Temporalities, and was consecrated the same Year, by *Thomas* Archbishop of *Armagh*] He was translated to the Bishoprick of *Ferns*, on the 24th of *May* 1582, after which these Sees were Vacant [upwards of] 10 Years. [See more of him among the Bishops of *Ferns*.]

E D W A R D E D G E W O R T H

[Succ. 1593. Ob. 1595.]

E D W A R D *Edgeworth*, a Native of *England*, and Professor of Divinity, was educated in the University of *Cambridge*, and was Prebendary of *Tipperkevin*, in the Diocese of *Dublin*. He was consecrated Bishop of *Down* and *Connor* in 1593, [his Letters patent bearing date the 13th of *October* Anno 35th *Eliz.* and by a Clause therein, he held in Commendam the said Prebend of *Tipperkevin*, the Rectory of *St. Michans* *Dublin*, and the Rectories of *Ardmulghan* in *Meath*, and of *Carickfergus*, in the Diocese of *Connor*. He was the same Person whom Queen *Elizabeth*, by Letters patent dated the 30th of *January* 1571, presented to the Vicaridge of *Kirby-Grens*, in the Diocese of *Lincoln*, and to whom on the 28th of *May* 1589^u, that Queen granted a *Custodium* of the Bishoprick of *Kilmore*, and of the Monastery of *Cavan*, during the vacancy of that See; and, as to the Monastery, during Pleasure, he answering the Yearly Extent of both.] He died in *Dublin* in 1595, and was buried there in *St. Michans* Church.

J O H N C H A R D E N.

[Succ. 1596. Ob. 1601.]

J O H N *Charden* [or *Charlton*, as *Anthony Wood*^w calls him,] Doctor of divinity [was a *Devonshire* Man by Birth, became a Sojourner of *Exeter* College,

^f Pat. 35. *Eliz.*
Oxon. v. 1. p. 312.

^t *Rym. Tom.* 15. p. 698.

^u *Rot. Can.* 31 *Eliz.*

^w *Athen.*

Oxford, in 1562, Probationer of the said College *March* the 3d 1564, perpetual Fellow in *October* 1566, took Holy Orders in *August* 1567, and resigned his Fellowship on the 6th of *April* 1568. He was then beneficed in the City of *Exeter*; became a noted preacher, and was in high esteem for his edifying Sermons. He took his Degree of Doctor of Divinity, in *Oxford*, in 1586, and] was consecrated Bishop of *Down and Connor* in *St. Patricks, Dublin*, by *Henry*, Archbishop of *Armagh*, assisted by the Bishops of *Meath* and *Leighlin*, on the 4th of *May* 1596; [his Patent of Donation, and Writ of Restitution to the Temporalities bearing date the same Day, and on the 26th of that Month the Queen granted him the Vicaridge of *Cahir*, in the Diocese of * *Lismore*, and the Wardenship of *Toughall* a little before his Death, being then Vacant by the Deprivation of *Nathaniel Baxter*.] He died in 1601. [He published several Sermons, of which *Anthony Wood* gives the following Catalogue, viz.

I. Sermon of the World, on *Luke* 21. v. 25. *Lond.* 1580. 8vo. II. Sermon at *St. Mary's Oxon.* on *Joh.* 9. v. 1. 2. 3. *Oxf.* 1586. 8vo. III. Serm. at *St. Mary's Ox.* 11. *Decemb.* 1586 in *Joh.* 9. v. 4. 5. 6. 7. *Lond.* 1587. 8vo. IV. Serm. at *Pauls Cross.* 29. *May*, 1586. on *Matth.* 6. v. 19. 20. 21. *Lond.* 1586 8vo. V. Funeral Serm. on 1. *Thes.* 4. from 13, to 18. v. *Ox.* 1586. 8vo. VI. Serm. on *Isaiah.* 1. v. 1. 2. *Lcn* 1595.]

ROBERT HUMSTON.

[Succ. 1602. Ob. 1606.]

ROBERT *Humpton*, Master of Arts [was advanced to this See by the Queen's Letter, dated the 17th of *July* 1601^y, and] was consecrated [on the 5th of *April*] 1602, [and the same Day restored to the Temporalities.] He died four Years after at *Kilroot*, near *Knock-Fergus*. [He^z made a Fee-Farm Lease of the Island of *Magee*, part of his Bishoprick, unto Sir *Henry Piers*, and Sir *Francis Annesly*, at 6*l.* 13. *s.* 4*d.* Rent, which about 20 Years after was returned by a Regal Visitation, to be worth 200 *l.* per Annum.]

JOHN TOD

[Succ. 1606. Depriv. 1611.]

JOHN *Tod*, Doctor of Divinity, Dean of *Calbell*, and who had been a Jesuit, [and educated at *Rome*; but having before renounced the *Romish* Religion] succeeded [by Letters Patent dated the 16th of *March* 1606^z, in the 4th Year of King *James* the 1st, and held the Bishoprick of *Dromore* in Commendam.] In the Year 1611, being called to Account for some Crimes he had committed, he resigned his Bishoprick [as some have said] and a little after died in Prison in *London*, of Poyson, which he had prepared for himself. [The Crimes^b of which he was accused, were incontinence, the turning away his Wife, and taking the Wife of his Man-servant in her room; to which may be added, Subornation of Witnesses. It doth not appear that he resigned his Bishoprick voluntarily; but was convented before the high Commission Court in *England* in the 10th Year of King *James* the 1st, and degraded. His Case is cited in the long Case of the Bishop of *Lincoln*. Before his Deprivation, he made a Fee-farm^d Lease of the Tythes of his See, in the Territory of *Kilultagh*, to Sir *Fulk Conway* at a small Rent,

x Pat. 38. Eliz. 4. Maij. Rot. Canc.

Marsh's Libr. p. 107.

a Pat. 4. Jac.

s Rushw. Collect. 2. Vol. p. 428.

y Pat. 43. Eliz. 17th July.

z Regal Visit.

b Ryvii defens. adversus analesten. lib. 3. p. 35.

d Visitation Book in Marsh's Library, p. 107, 108.

and of the Lands of *Kilroot*, in the Diocese of *Connor*, to one *Worsely*, who assigned the same to *Sir Claudius Hamilton*.]

JAMES DUNDAS.

[Succ. 1612. Ob. eod. An.]

[UPON the Degradation of Bishop *Tod*] *James Dundas*, Professor of Divinity, and Chantor of *Murray*, in *Scotland*, was [by the King's Letter, dated the 10th of *June* that Year, advanced to these Sees; and] consecrated about the End of *July* 1612. He died soon after at *Newton*, in the County of *Down*: [Yet he lived long enough to commit great Wastes on his Bishoprick, by Fee-Farms and other long Leases; at inconsiderable Rents.]

ROBERT ECHLIN.

[Succ. 1613. Ob. 1635.]

ROBERT *Echlin*, a Native of *Scotland*, succeeded in the Year 1613, [his Letters Patent bearing Date the 4th of *March* after the Death of Bishop *Dundas*. In 1615 he repaired to *London*, and represented to King *James* the 1st. the great Decays, and unconscionable Concealments, and usurpations of the Temporalities, Tithes, Advowsons, and other Spiritualities of his Bishoprick; upon which the King appointed Commissioners to enquire into this Affair, and to do Justice to the Bishop in the most summary way; and also empowered the Bishop by the said Letter, directed to *Sir Oliver St. John*, Deputy of *Ireland*, to hold a Commendam of any one Dignity or Prebend, when void, within his own Diocese, that he might be the better enabled to maintain the Dignity of his Place, and to prosecute in Suits of Law for Recovery of the distressed Bishoprick. He sat in these Sees about twenty two Years,] and died at *Ardquin*, in the County of *Down*, on the 17th of *July* 1635.]

HENRY LESLEY.

[Succ. 1635. Resign. 1660.]

HENRY *Lesley*, a Native also of *Scotland*, Doctor of Divinity, Dean of *Down*, [Treasurer of *St. Patrick's Dublin*,] and Chaplain to King *Charles* the First, was consecrated in *St. Peter's Church, Drogheda*, on the 4th of *October* 1635. [He was a Branch of the noble Family of *Roths* in *Scotland*, and was highly in the Favour of King *Charles* the First, whom he attended during the Civil Wars, in his greatest Extremities; was with him at *Oxford* in 1644, and in several other Parts of *England*; and patiently and magnanimously suffered the Loss of all his Fortune in the common Calamity. His Profession hindered him from fighting in Person; but he had two Sons, *James* and *William Lesley*, both Captains, whom he armed and encouraged in their Country's Cause, which they assisted with extraordinary Valour and Conduct to the last; and afterwards for their Hospitality, and beneficial Services to the publick, were universally beloved and honoured in *Ulster* to the Days of their Deaths. A certain Writer gives this Bishop a great Character; "for his Piety, Gravity, Learning, Loyalty, Hospitality, and Affability; and saith, that he was universally skilled in "Antiquity, especially in the Writings of the Antient Church Fathers, *Greek*

“ and *Latin*. That he understood perfectly the primitive Constitution, and
 “ History of the Catholick Church; and that no Man knew better, or pro-
 “ moted more eagerly the Reformation of Religion, according to the Church of
 “ *England*.”] He was translated to the See of *Meath* on the 18th of *January*
 1660, (*English* Stile.) [and the Day following had his Writ of Restitution and
 grant of the Mesne Profits of the said See. See more of him among the Bishops
 of *Meath*.]

J E R E M Y T A Y L O R.

[Succ. 1660. Ob. 1667.]

J E R E M Y Taylor, Doctor of Divinity, was born in *Cambridge*, and educated
 in that University, [where he took his Degree of Master of Arts,] and was
 elected Fellow of *Gonvill* and *Caius* College. Two Years after [entring into
 Holy Orders] he went to *London*, and while he diligently attended the Duties
 of his Function, as Theological Lecturer in *St. Paul's* Church, his learned Ser-
 mons recommended him to the Notice of Doctor *Laud*, Archbishop of *Canter-*
bury; by whose means he was sent to *Oxford*, and promoted to a Fellowship in
All-Souls College, and made Chaplain to the Archbishop; as he was afterwards
 to King *Charles* the Ist, to whom he constantly adhered in his Adversity. [His
 Promotion to this Fellowship^f was against the Statutes of the College in two re-
 spects: First, as he had exceeded the Years, within which the Statutes make
 Candidates capable of Election; and next, as he had not been of three Years
 standing in the University of *Oxford*, being only just then admitted into it.
 However, being a Person of shining Parts, and likley to prove an Ornament to
 the University, he was dispensed with; and thereby obtained in that House a great
 Share of the Casuistical learning, for which he was afterwards remarkably emi-
 nent. The Motive which induced the Archbishop of *Canterbury* to settle him in
 this Retirement, was the Observation he had made of his promising Genius, and
 that he might, by these Means, enjoy more Leisure and Opportunities for Study
 and Improvement, than was consistent with the active Life of a Parish Minister.
 We are told that he was here in a ready way of being perverted to the Church of
Rome; but my Author^g gives for it only the Word of *Francis a Sanctâ Clara*,
 a *Franciscan* Frier, and an intimate Acquaintance of Mr Taylor's; who doubtless
 would be vain enough to boast of such a Conquest. But his learned Writings a-
 gainst Transubstantiation, and his Dissuaves from Popery, will for ever defend
 his Memory from such groundless Aspersions.

About the Year 1638, he was advanced by the Archbishop of *Canterbury*,
 to the Rectory of *Uppingham*, in *Rutlandshire*. Yet he did not leave the Uni-
 versity, but dedicated himself entirely to usefull Studies and Contemplations;
 untill the Troubles in *England* broke out. In 1642 he took his Degree of Doc-
 tor of Divinity, being then Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty, and a constant
 Preacher before him and the Court at *Oxford*. He attended the King in this
 Station during several Campaigns; where, although he had not the Com-
 mand of his Time and Books, yet he laid the Foundation of many Treatises in
 Defence of the Constitution of the Church.]

After the horrid Paricide of that excellent Monarch, he suffered much by
 the Usurpers both in *England* and *Ireland*. [His living being sequestred he re-
 tired into *Wales*, where he met with a kind Reception in the Friendship of *Rich-*
ard Vaughan, Earl of *Carbery*, at *Golden Grove* in *Carmarthenshire*, where he is
 reported to have taught School for the Maintenance of himself and his Children.

^f Athen. Oxon. v. 2. p. 399.

^g Ibid. p. 400.

It was in this solitude he began to write those excellent Discourses, which have rendred his Name immortal; one of which he calls, *The Golden-Grove*, from the Place where he wrote it. At this time it pleased God to take to himself three of his Sons of great Hopes, in a short Time; which touched him so sensibly, that it made him desirous to leave the Country. From thence he went to *London*, and for a Time officiated in a private Congregation of Loyalists, to his great Hazard and Danger. In this Situation, he fell into the acquaintance of *Edward*, Lord Viscount *Conway*, who invited him into *Ireland*, and afforded him a pleasant and commodious Retreat at *Portmore*, a Place adapted for Contemplation and Study; where he continued untill the Restoration of King *Charles* the II^d, when he went over to congratulate the King, and bear a Share in the Universal Triumph.]

At last upon this happy Event, King *Charles* the II^d promoted him to the Sees of *Down* and *Connor*, [by Letters Patent, dated the 19th of *January* 1660, *Engl^{ish}* Style, and the same Day he had his Mandate for Consecration and Writ of Restitution to the Temporalities; in pursuance whereof] he was consecrated in [St. *Patrick's*] *Dublin*, on the 27th of *January* following, [together with eleven other Bishops, by *John*, Archbishop of *Armagh*, assisted by the Bishops of *Meath*, *Raphoe*, *Kilmore*, and *Ossory*,] having been a little before called into the Privy Council. On the 21st of *June*, the Year following, the King granted him also the Administration of the See of *Dromore*, [upon the translation of Bishop *Lesley* from thence to *Raphoe*; and that, in consideration of his Sufferings, in Defence of the Church. He was also made Vice-Chancellor of the University of *Dublin*, and took the Oaths of Office before Sir *Maurice Eustace*, Knight, then Lord Chancellor of *Ireland*; and made an eloquent Speech in *Latin* to the University upon his Admission.

Having laudably governed these Sees, he died at *Lisburn* on the 13th of *August* 1667; and was buried in the Choir of the Church of *Dromore*, which he had rebuilt at his own Expence. He left by his Will^h to the Poor of the Parishes of *Dromore*, *Lisburn* and *Ballintobber*, 10 l. each. He was esteemed a person of great Learning and Eloquence, of a piercing Wit, and deep Judgment, an Ornament to the Pulpit, exceeding humble and humane, so Charitable to the Poor, that, except moderate Portions to his three Daughters, he spent all his Income on Alms and publick Works. A noted Presbyterian, *Henry Jeanes* i, although his Antagonist; yet was obliged by the Force of Truth, to confess, “that Dr. *Taylor* was a Man of admirable Wit, great Parts, had a quick and elegant Pen, was of Abilities in critical Learning, and of profound Skill in Antiquity, &c.” and Doctor *Rust*, his Successor, in the See of *Dromore*, who preached his Funeral Sermon, hath summed up his Character in these Words. — “He was a rare Humani-
“manist; and hugely versed in all the polite Parts of Learning, had thoroughly
“concocted all the antient Moralists, *Greek* and *Roman* Poets, and Orators and
“was not unacquainted with the refined Wits of the latter Ages, whether
“*French* or *Italian*, &c. that he had the good Humour of a Gentleman, the E-
“loquence of an Orator, the fancy of a Poet, the Acuteness of a Schoolman,
“the Profoundness of a Philosopher, the Wisdom of a Chancellor, the Saga-
“city of a Prophet, the Reason of an Angel, and the Piety of a Saint. He
“had Devotion enough for a Cloister, Learning enough for an University, and
“Wit enough for a College of *Virtuosi*,” and concludes, “that had his Parts and
“Endowments been parcelled out among his Clergy, it would perhaps have
“made one of the best Dioceses in the World.”

Here followeth a Catalogue of what Works he hath left behind him, as they are furnished by *Anthony Wood* k.

^h Prerog. Offic. ⁱ Epist. before a Vol. of Letters which passed between them, Lond. 1660.
Athen. Oxon. v. 1. p. 402.

The Golden Grove, or a Manual of daily Prayers and Litanies, fitted to the Days of the Week, &c. sometimes called — The Guide of Infant Devotion. *London*, 1656.

Festival Hymns, according to the Manner of the antient Church.

Of the sacred Order and Offices of Episcopacy by divine Institution, Apostolical Tradition, and Catholick Practice. Or thus—Episcopacy stated, &c. *Oxon.* 1642. 4to.

A Discourse concerning Prayer extempore, or by Pretence of the Spirit, in Justification of authorized and set forms of Liturgy, 1646, in five Sheets, 4to.

An Apology for Authorized and set Forms of Liturgy against the pretence of the Spirit. 1st. For extempore Prayer, and 2dly, Forms of private Composition, *Lond.* 1649. 4to.

The Real and Spiritual Presence of Christ in the blessed Sacrament, proved against the Doctrine of Transubstantiation. *Lond.* 1654. 8vo.

Discourse of the Liberty of Propheying, *London* 1647, 4to. This Book was animadverted upon, by *Samuel Rutherford*, Professor of Divinity in the University of St. *Andrew's*, in his free Disputation against pretended Liberty of Conscience, &c. *Lond.* 1649. 4to.

Vindication of the Glory of Divine Attributes, in the Question of Original Sin, *Lond.* 1656. 12mo.

Measures and Offices of Friendship, in a Letter to the most ingenious and excellent Mrs. K. P. or *Katherine Philips*, the Matchless *Orinda*.

Sermon at St. *Mary's* in *Oxford*, upon the 5th of *November* 1638. On *Luke*, 9. v. 54. *Oxon.* 1638. 4to.

These before mentioned were printed in one Vol. and called, a Collection of Polemical and Moral Discourses. *Lond.* 1657. Fol. To a Third Edition of which Collection, wherein are omitted the Sermon and the Golden Grove, are added

1. A dissuasive from Popery, the first and second Part, wrote while he was Bishop of *Down and Connor*, *Lond.* 1664. 4to. which was answered by *Edward Worsely*, a Jesuit, in a Book intituled, Truth will out, or a Discovery of some Untruths smoothly told by Doctor *Jeremy Taylor*, in his Dissuasive from Popery, Printed 1665. 4to. and again by *John Serjeant*, a secular Priest, in one of his Appendixes to *Sure Footing* in Christianity.

2. *Unum Necessarium*: or the Doctrine and Practice of Repentance rescued from popular Errors, &c. *Lond.* 1655, 8vo.

3. Two Answers to (Warner) Bishop of *Rocheſter's* two Letters, concerning the Chapter of Original Sin in the *Unum Necessarium*. *Lond.* 1656. 12mo.

4. A Discourse of Confirmation.

5. Two Letters to Persons changed in their Religion, *Lond.* 1657.

6. Three Letters to a Gentlewoman that was tempted to the Communion of the *Romish* Church. The said Edition, containing the said six Treatises or Books, bears this general Title, Συμβολον Θεολογικόν, or a Collection of Polemical Discourses, wherein the Church of *England* is defended in many material Points, &c. *Lond.* 1674, large Folio.

New and easy Institutions of Grammar, for the use of the Youth of *Wales*. *Lond.* 1647. 8vo. Some attribute this to his Usher, *William Wyatt*.

Twenty five Sermons preached at *Golden-Grove*. *Lond.* 1678. Folio. the 5th Edition.

Twenty seven Sermons preached at *Golden-Grove*. *Lond.* 1678. Fol. 6th Edition.

A supplement of eleven Sermons, preached since the Restoration. There was an Edition of all these Sermons in a large Folio, under this Title, *Εὐαγγέλιος*, A Course of Sermons for all the Sundays in the Year, &c. To which is adjoined, a Discourse of the Divine Institution, Necessity, Sacredness, and Separation of the Office Ministerial, &c. Written by the special Command of King Charles the 1st, with Rules and Advices to the Clergy &c. This large Volume is closed with his Funeral Sermon preached by Dr. *Rust*.

A short Chatechism for the institution of young Persons in the Christian Religion. *Lond.* 1652: With which is printed, an Explication of the Apostolical Creed, both composed for the use of the Schools in *Wales*.

A Discourse of Baptism, it's Institution, and Efficacy upon all Believers. *Lond.* 1652 4to.

A Consideration of the Practice of the Church in Baptizing infants of believing Parents, and the Practice justified. Printed with the former Discourse.

The great Exemplar of Sanctity and Holy Life, according to the Christian Institution, described in the Life and Death of Jesus Christ, in three Parts. *Lond.* 1653. The sixth Edition of which Book under the Title of *Antiquitates Christianæ*, &c. is printed with another Book called, *Antiquitates Apostolicæ*, wrote by Doctor *Cave*.

Clerus Domini, or a Discourse of the Divine Institution, Necessity, Sacredness, and Separation of the Office Ministerial, &c. *Lond.* 1655. thin Folio.

A further Explication of the Doctrine of Original Sin. *Lond.* 1656. 8vo. The first explication is in the *Unum Necessarium* before mentioned. We are told that these Explications have not been well received.

A Collection of Offices, or Forms of Prayer, in Cases ordinary and extraordinary, &c. *Lond.* 1658, 8vo.

The Psalter or Psalms of *David*, after the King's Translation, with Arguments to every Psalm. Printed with the Collection of Offices.

The *Ephesian Matron*. *Lond.* 1659, 12mo.

Letters to *Henry Jeanes*, concerning a Passage of his (*jeanes*) in the Explication of Original Sin. *Oxon.* 1660. published by the said *Jeanes*.

The Worthy Communicant: or a Discourse of the Nature, Effects and Blessings subsequent to the worthy receiving of the Lords Supper, &c. *Lond.* 1660. 8vo.

Cases of Conscience, occurring in the Duty of him that Ministers, and him that Communicates, printed with the worthy Communicant.

Letter concerning praying with the Spirit. *Lond.* 1660.

Rule and Exercise of Holy Living, &c. together with Prayers, containing the whole Duty of a Christian. The twelfth Edition was published in 1680.

Rule and Exercise of Holy Dying. The twelfth Edition in 1680.

Ductor Dubitantium, or the Rule of Conscience in all her general Measures, serving as a great Instrument for the Determination of Cases of Conscience, in four Books. *Lond.* 1660, Folio.

Rules and Advices to the Clergy of the Dioceses of *Down* and *Connor*, &c. *Dub.* 1661, 8vo.

A succinct Narrative of the Life of Dr. *John Bramhall*, Archbishop of *Armagh*, at the End of a Sermon preached at his Funeral, the 16th of July 1663, by our Author, and is numbred among the before mentioned Sermons.

Discourse upon the Beatitudes. Left unfinished.

Contemplations on the State of Man in this Life, and that which is to come. *Lond.* 1684, 8vo.

Moral

Moral Demonstration, proving, that the Religion of Jesus Christ is from God. Lond. 1687, 8vo. set at the End of a Copy of a Letter written to a Gentleman newly seduced to the Church of *Rome*, being one of the five Letters before mentioned, with some other little Works of the said Author. The said Moral Demonstration was before printed with one of the Editions of his Cases of Conscience.

ROGER BOYLE.

[Succ. 1667. Resign. 1672.]

R O G E R Boyle, Doctor of Divinity, youngest Brother of *Richard Boyle*, Bishop of *Ferns* and *Leighlin*, was educated in the University of *Dublin*; where, being elected a Fellow, he continued untill the Rebellion in 1641 broke out; and then retired into *England*, and became Tutor to the Lord *Paulet*, whom he accompanied in his Travels abroad; and continued in that Family untill the Restoration of King *Charles* the Second. He then returned into *Ireland*, and was presented to the Rectory of *Caragaline* alias *Beaver*, in the Diocese of *Cork*, and from thence was advanced to the Deanery of *Cork*, which he enjoyed untill he was promoted to these Sees, by Letters Patent, dated the 12th of *September* 1667. He was consecrated in *Christ-Church, Dublin*, on *St. Luke's Day* following, by *James*, Archbishop of *Armagh*, assisted by the Bishops of *Kilmore*, *Ferns* and *Leighlin*; from whence he was translated to the See of *Clogher* on the 21st of *September* 1672. See more of him among the Bishops of *Clogher*, and what he published among the Writers of *Ireland* of this Century.

THOMAS HACKET.

[Suc. 1672. Depriv. 1693.]

T H O M A S Hacket, an *Englishman* by Birth, had his Education in *Trinity-College, Dublin*, where he took his Degree of Master of Arts; but that of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on him in *Oxford*^a on the 29th of *November* 1660. He succeeded Bishop Boyle both in the Deanery of *Cork* and in these Sees, and had been Vicar of *Cheshunt*, in *Hertfordshire*, and Chaplain to King *Charles* the Second. He was consecrated in *Christ-Church, Dublin*, on the 22d of *September* 1672, by *James*, Archbishop of *Armagh*, assisted by the Archbishop of *Dublin*, and the Bishops of *Meath*, *Kildare*, and *Killaloe*. On the 13th of *March* 1693, he was suspended by *Anthony*, Bishop of *Meath*, *Capell* Bishop of *Dromore*, and *William* Bishop of *Derry*, by virtue of the King's Commission, for the Neglect of his Pastoral Office, for twenty Years; which for the most part he spent in *England*. He was afterwards on the 21st of the same Month deprived for Simony, in conferring Ecclesiastical Benefices, and for other grievous Enormities committed in the Exercise of his Jurisdiction. The same Regal Commissioners afterwards deprived *Lemuel Mathews*, Archdeacon of *Down*, for Non-Residence, and neglect of his Pastoral Charge, and *Thomas Ward*, Dean of *Connor*, for incontinence. Other Clergymen were at the same time also censured and suspended for Misdemeanors. I have not been able to discover at what time this deprived Bishop died. He published a Convocation Sermon at *Dublin*, on 1. Cor. 14. ver. 16. *Dublin* 1662, 4to. A Sermon preached at the *Spittle* on *Tuesday* in *Easter Week*, *Lond.* 1672, 4to.

^a Athen. Oxon. Fast. v. 2. p. 137.

SAMUEL FOLEY.

[Succ. 1694. Ob. 1695.]

SAMUEL Foley, D. D. succeeded the deprived *Hacket* in these Sees. He was born at *Clonmel*, in the County of *Tipperary*, on the 25th of *November* 1655, was admitted a Fellow-Commoner in the University of *Dublin*, on the 8th of *June* 1672, elected to a Fellowship therein on the 11th of *June* 1677, and took his Degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1691. He was consecrated Bishop of these Sees on the second of *September* 1694, by *John*, Archbishop of *Tuam*, assisted by the Bishops of *Meath*, *Derry*, *Killala* and *Achonry*, in *Christ-Church*, *Dublin*. He had but a short enjoyment of his Bishoprick; for a Fever, which seized him on the twenty second of *May* following at *Lisburn*, in the County of *Antrim*, translated him from this See to the undisturbed possession of a better Country, in the 40th Year of his Age. “And yet (to sum up his Character in the Words of a Reverend Clergyman^m, who preached a Sermon on the Prayer of *Moses*, at *St. Nicholas* Church, a few Days after the Death of this Prelate) if we number his Days by his Wisdom, we may properly enough say, that he lived many more Years in the World than Nature gave him. He duly considered, how swiftly Time runs on, and his improvement of it was in speed answerable to its Motion. He lived fast in the best Sense; so fast, that he very early came, almost at once, to the End both of a deserving Clergyman, and a good Christian, a Bishoprick and Heaven.” He left by his Willⁿ, dated the 4th of *April* 1695, 40 l. to the Poor of the Parish of *St. Werburgh’s*, *Dublin*, to be put to Interest, and the Produce to be yearly laid out for them in Bread. He was a handsome Man in his Person, of a sweet affable Temper, and a religious Life and Conversation. See what he published among the Writers of *Ireland* of this Century.

EDWARD WALKINGTON.

[Succ. 1695. Ob. 1698.]

EDWARD Walkington, was born in the County of *Limerick*, and educated in the University of *Dublin*; wherein he took his Degree of Doctor of Divinity, and became Senior Fellow of it. After he had left the College, his first Promotion was to the Archdeaconry of *Offery*, and he was made Chaplain to the House of Commons of *Ireland*, in the first Parliament held at *Dublin* in the Reign of King *William* and Queen *Mary*; and was by the Recommendation of that House from thence promoted to these Sees in 1695, upon the Death of Bishop *Foley*, and consecrated in *Christ-Church*, *Dublin*. He died in *January* 1698. By his Will^o he left 10 l. to the Poor of the Parish of *Lisburn*. He published a Sermon preached at *Christ-Church*, *Dublin*, before the Lord Deputy and House of Peers, *October* the 8th 1695, being the Thanksgiving Day for taking the Citadel of *Namur*.

EDWARD SMITH.

[Succ. 1699. Ob. 1720.]

EDWARD Smith, was born at *Lisburn*, in the County of *Antrim*, in 1665, and was educated in the University of *Dublin*; of which he was elected a

m Dr. John Sterne, Minister of *St. Nicholas-within*.

n Prerog. Office.

o *ibid*.

Fellow

Fellow in 1684, in the nineteenth Year of his Age; and afterwards took his Degree of Doctor of Divinity there. In the troublesome Times in 1689, he fled for Shelter to *England*; where he was recommended to the *Smyrna* Company, and made Chaplain to their Factories at *Constantinople* and *Smyrna*. Here he continued four Years, to the great Advancement of his private Fortune. He returned to *England* in 1693, and was made Chaplain to King *William*, whom he attended in *Flanders* four Years, and got greatly into the Favour of that Prince. He was first made Dean of *St. Patrick's, Dublin*, in 1695, and was from thence promoted to these Sees in 1699, in the 34th Year of his Age, and was soon after admitted into the Privy-Council. He died at *Bath*, in *Somersetshire*, in *October* 1720, and left a large and plentiful Estate to his Family, and by his Will p ten Pounds to the Poor. See what he hath published among the Writers of *Ireland* during this Period.

FRANCIS HUTCHINSON.

[Succ. 1720.]

FRANCIS Hutchinson, was born at *Carston* in *Darbyshire*, and was Nephew to Mr. *Tallents*, the famous Chronologer. He was educated in the University of *Cambridge*, where he took his Degree of Doctor of Divinity. His first Promotion was to the Vicaridge of *Horn* in *Suffolk*; and then to the Parish of *St. James*, in *Edmundsbury* in the same County; from whence he was advanced to these Sees in the Year 1720, and was consecrated at *Droghedab* on the 22d of *January* that Year, by *Welbore*, Bishop of *Kildare*, assisted by the Bishops of *Raphoe* and *Elphin*. As soon as he was consecrated, he settled himself at *Lisburn* in the Centre of his Dioceses. He hath published many small Pieces, which his Lordship condescended to communicate to me.

1. A Sermon at the Primary Visitation of Doctor *John Moor*, Bishop of *Norwich*, in 1689, preached at *Beckles* in *Suffolk*.
2. A Sermon preached at the publick Commencement at *Cambridge*, *July* the 3d 1698, at his taking his Degree of Doctor of Divinity, on the 9th Psalm and 10th Verse. *They that know thy Name will put their Trust in thee.*
3. An *English Grammar*.
4. An Historical Essay concerning Witchcraft, with Observations upon Matters of Fact, 1720.
5. A Compassionate Address to Papists.
6. The History of the *French Prophets*.
7. A Defence of the Liberty of the Clergy, in their choice of Proctors for Convocation; and the Rights of the Ministers or perpetual Curates of the impropriate Churches, with Respect of their Voting at the Election, or being chosen themselves.
8. A Thanksgiving Sermon for the Union of *England* and *Scotland*, preached at *St. Edmundsbury* on the first of *May* 1707, published at the Request of the Corporation, reprinted *Dublin*, 1734.
9. A Sermon preached at his Primary Visitation at *Lisburn*, and published at the Request of his Clergy.
10. A State of the Case of the Island of *Ragblin*. — This Island, lying a little off the North Coast of the County of *Antrim*, contained about 500 Inhabitants, and had no Resident Clergyman among them. It was annexed to the Parish of *Ballintoy*; the Revd. Dr. *Archibald Stewart*, Minister of that Parish, gave up the small Tythes, and the Trustees and Governours of *Queen Anne's Bounty*, out of

p Prerog. Office.

the first Fruits, bought the great Tythes of the said Island, and the Gentlemen and Clergy of the Neighbourhood built a new Church on the Ruins of an old one, and thus enabled a Clergyman to take care of the Island. The Bishop procured the Church Catechism to be translated into *Irish*, and printed in Columns, both in *English* and *Irish*, annexed the same to the Case above-mentioned, and called it the *Ragblin* Catechism. He also, partly at his own Charge, and partly by Contributions of the Duke of *Grafton*, and others, purchased a Collection of Books, which are deposited in the Parsonage House, to serve as a Library for the Incumbent.

11. A Letter to a Gentleman of the Landed Interest, concerning a Bank in *Ireland*.

12. A Letter to a Member of Parliament, concerning imploying and providing for the Poor.

13. A second Letter to the same Gentleman, recommending the Improvement of the *Irish* Fishery.

14. An *Irish* Almanack.

15. The many Advantages of a good Language to any Nation.

16. Advices concerning the manner of receiving *Popish* Converts.

17. A Sermon preached at *Christ-Church, Dublin*, before the Lords Justices on the Anniversary of the King's Accession to the Throne.

18. Sermon preached at *Christ-Church Dublin*, on the 30th of *January*, before the Duke of *Grafton*, and the House of Lords.

19. A Sermon preached on the 5th of *November*, before the House of Lords, with an Appendix; proving Pope *John* to be Pope *Joan*.

20. A Defence of the antient Historians, with a particular Application of it to the History of *Ireland* and *Great Britain*, and other Northern Nations, *Dublin* 1734. He is preparing for the Press and intends to publish a second part of the said Defence, which his Lordship intends to call,

21. A Defence of our Holy Bible, with respect to the History and Account of the Creation of the World, and our Race upon Earth.

22. He hath published, since this Account given me, a Pamphlet intitled — The state of the Case of *Lough-Neagh* and the *Bann*. *Dublin* 1738. and

23. The Certainty of Protestants, a safer Foundation than the Infallibility of Papists. *Dublin* 1738. 8vo.



O F T H E
B I S H O P S
O F
C O N N O R.

To the Year 1442, when the Sees of *Down* and
Connor were united.

*This See is valued in the King's Books at 25 l. per Ann. by an Extent re-
turned Anno 15 Jac. 1.*

*The Chapter of Connor is constituted of nine Members, viz. Dean, Chantor,
Chancellor, Treasurer and Archdeacon, and the Prebendaries of Connor,
Carncastle, Rasharken and Kilroot.*

ÆNGUS MACNISIIUS.

[Ob. 507.]



ÆNGUS *Macnise*, was the first Bishop and Founder of this Church, He took his Surname from his Mother; a thing very unusual, and was commonly called, *St. Macnise*, without any Addition. But his Father's Name was *Fobrec*, as we find both in the Annals of *Tigernach*, and in the antient Scholiast of the *Ængusian* Martyrology, under the third of *September*; on which day he died a venerable old Man, in the Year 507, or as some say,

514. [Although the Annals of *Inisfall* differ from both these Accounts, and place his Death in 506; under which Year we meet with this Passage, “*Quies* “*Macniffe Condire*; The Rest of *Macniffe* of *Connor*. *Colgan*⁹ makes him a

⁹ Aët. Sanct. p. 375. ch. 5. 377. Note 7.

Disciple to St. Olcan, who was Disciple to St. Patrick; and says he died on the 3d of November 513^r.]

Isaac^f of New-Castle upon Tine, who was created Bishop of Connor in the Year 1245, where he sat Twelve Years, is said to have been a Benefactor to this Church: But I do not find what he contributed to it. Some ascribe the greatest Fame of this Place to St. Malachy, who was for a Time Bishop of it; and whose Life was written by St. Bernard, the most Famous Abbat of Clarevalle, in whose Work the Reader may find a fuller Account. There are few Traces remaining of the Successors of St. Macniffe in the See of Connor untill the Arrival of the English in Ireland. We meet with some of them indeed among our Historians, whose Names are as follow.

Lugade, Bishop of Connor, died in 537^t.

Dima or Diman, called Dubb, or the Black, from his Complexion, the Son of Ængus [Mac-Carthan-Fion] sprung from the Noble Family of the Dalcassians, and a Disciple of St. Colmanell, was promoted to this See, and died in a very advanced Age on the 16th of January 656, [as Ware says. But John Colgan^u, from the Authority of the Four Masters, and the Martyrologies of Taulaght and Marian Gorman, placeth his Death on the Sixth of January, and saith, that his Festival was observed that Day in the Church of Connor, which he had happily governed. An antient Calendar in Irish, which I have seen, fixeth his Death to the 8th of the Ides of January, which is the 5th of January 658, and not 656. He was one of those Bishops of Ireland, to whom the Roman Clergy, in the Vacancy of the Papal Chair, Anno 639, wrote that Epistle concerning the due Observation of the Festival of Easter, which the Venerable Bede^w mentions. Some^x have called him Diman the Scribe, from his Skill and Dexterity in Writing.]

Duchonna [or Dachonna, Bishop of Connor, as he is called in the Annals of the Four Masters^y] died in 725.

Ægedearus, who is called Abbat of Condere and Lann-ela, died in 865, [I cannot but think him the same Person, whom Colgan^z calls, “Aidecarus, Abbat of Condoire and Lann-ela, Bishop and Chronographer,” and placeth his Death the same Year; and in another Place^a, “Abbat of Condoire and Killelen.”

Malbrigid^b, the Son of Redan, Comorban of St. Macniffe, and Colmanell died in 954.]

MALACHY O-MORGAIR.

[Succ. 1124. Resign. 1134]

THIS See was destitute of a Bishop for many Years. But at last in 1124, Malachy O-Morgair was consecrated Bishop of Connor, by Celsus, Archbishop of Armagh; and from thence was, about eight [or nine] Years after, translated to the Primatial See, and, (as St. Bernard saith,) was Archbishop and Metropolitan of all Ireland. [The same Writer^c, in his invective Manner, gives a cruel Character of the Inhabitants of the Diocese of Connor, at the time Malachy was promoted to it, “That they were Christians in Name, but Pagans in Practice—not Men, but Beasts—impious, barbarous, headstrong, wild, Infidels, Despisers of all Rights, Adulterers, Enemies to all lawful Marriage,

^r Aët. Sanct. p. 190.

^f Ware's Antiqu. ch. 29.

^t Annals 4 Mast.

^u Aët. Sanct.

^p 16. ch. 5. & 17. Note 16.

^w Eccles. Hist. Lib. 2. ch. 19.

^x Aët. Sanct. p. 16.

^y Colg. Ind. Chron. p. 834.

^z Aët. Sanct. p. 784.

^a Ind. Chron. ad Ann. 865.

^b Aët. Sanct. p. 387. No. 14.

^c Life of Malachy, ch. 6.

“ &c. Yet *Malachy*, in the few Years he resided among them, wrought a considerable Reformation in their Morals, and when he was translated to *Armagh*, left this Diocese in the Practice of all Virtues, which he found immersed in the most abominable Vices] He did not sit long in the See of *Armagh*. For within the Compass of three Years after his Translation (as is observed before among the Bishops of *Down*) he resigned to *Gelasius*, and fixed his See at *Down*. [See a fuller Account of him among the Archbishops of *Armagh*, and Bishops of *Down*.]

PATRICK O-BAINAN.

[Sed. 1152. Resign. ante 1172]

I Have not been able to discover when *Patrick O-Bainan* was consecrated. But it is past a Question, that he assisted at the Synod held in the Year 1152, under Cardinal *John Paparo*, [and in the Catalogue^d of the Bishops, who were present at this Synod, he is called, *Maolphadruic O-Beanain*, Bishop of *Dailnaruigh*, that is *Connor*, from the Territory of *Dalaradia*, in which *Connor* stood; In this Particular the anonymous Annals^e agree, and give him the Character of a Man full of Sanctity, Meekness and Clearness of Heart.] He died in the Island of *Hy*, A. D. 1174, and is greatly celebrated by the *Irish* Historians for his many Virtues,

NEHEMIAH.

[Sed. 1172.]

H O V E D E N, under the Year 1172, reckons *Nehemiah*, Bishop of *Connor*, among the Suffragans of the Archbishop of *Armagh*; of whom I find nothing else related. But it seems probable from thence, that his Predecessor, *Patrick O-Bainan*, resigned his See some Years before his Death, in order to spend a life of Retirement, in the Island of *Hy* [*Iona*.]

REGINALD.

[Sed. 1183.]

T HIS *Reginald* was a Subscribing Witness to a Charter of *John Courcey*, Conqueror of *Ulidia* [*Down*] about the Year 1183.

CHRISTIAN O-KERNY.

[Ob. 1210.]

C HRISTIAN O-Kerny, was advanced to the Abbacy of the Convent of St. *Columb* of *Derry* in the Year 1198, and afterwards to this See. He died in 1210. [He is called *Gilla-Christ O-Kearny*, Comorban of *Connor*, in the Anonymous Annals^f; and his Death placed in 1209.]

EUSTACHIUS.

[Succ. 1225.]

I have found no Manner of Account who was the next Successor of *Christian*. *Eustachius*, Archdeacon of *Connor*, was, by Election, advanced to the Bishoprick of it, and obtained the Royal Assent in 1225.

^d Keat. 2. pt. p. 104. Antiq. ch. 16.

^e Ad An. 1174.

^f Ad An. 1209.

A D A M.

[Succ. 1242. Ob. 1244.]

A *D A M*, Abbat of *Wardon* in *Bedfordshire*, in *England*, at the Instance of King *Henry* the III^d, was elected Bishop of *Connor* in the Year 1241, but was not consecrated untill the end of *September* 1242. It seems he never came over to his See, but lived altogether in *England*. He died soon after, that is (according to *Matthew Paris*) on the 7th of *November* 1244, and was buried in the said Abby of *Wardon*.

I S A A C of Newcastle.

[Succ. 1145. Ob. 1257.]

I *S A A C* of *New-Castle* upon *Tine*, being elected Bishop of *Connor*, obtained the Royal Confirmation on the 4th of *April* after the Death of *Adam*. He governed this See about 12 Years. [That he was a Benefactor to this Church, see before, p. 218.]

W I L L I A M of Port-Royal.

[Succ. 1257. Ob. 1260.]

W *ILLIAM* of *Port-Royal*, was consecrated in 1257, and died three Years after. [The same Year of his Consecration he granted forty Days Indulgences^g to such who should be contributors to the building of *St. Paul's* Church *London*. The Nature of these Indulgences may be seen under *Thomas Lidell* Bishop of *Down*. p. 197.]

W I L L I A M de H A Y.

[Succ. 1261. Ob. 1263.]

THE King having issued a *Conge de Eslier* to proceed to the Election of a Successor, *William de Hay* was on the 10th of *August* 1260, chose by the Chapter of *Connor*. [But the return of the King's Confirmation did not arrive untill the See of *Armagh* became vacant by the Death of *Abraham O-Conellan*, on the 21st of *December* following; and then, the Dean and Chapter of *Armagh*, during the Vacancy of the See, according to right and antient Custom, took time to examine^h into this Election, and they confirmed it; the elect Bishop producing to them the King's Letters Patent, certifying the Licence. Yet he was opposed for a Time by the Clergy of the Diocese: But nevertheless the Dean and Chapter of *Armagh*, returned a Certificate of their Confirmation to the King, in order to obtain a Restitution of the Temporalties to the Bishop Elect, which was soon after done.] He sat but a short time in this See; for he died in 1263.

R O B E R T of F L A N D E R S.

[Succ. 1264 Ob. 1274.]

R *O B E R T* of *Flanders*, or *Fleming*, succeeded in the Year 1264; and having sat ten Years, died in 1274.

g Dugd. Hist. of St. Pauls, p. 46.

h Bund. Certif. & Pet. de An. 44. H. 3.

PETER of DUNATH.

[Succ. 1274. Ob. 1292.]

PETER of *Dunath*, being elected, was confirmed by the King, [and restored^z to the Temporalities,] before the End of the Year 1274. He governed this See almost eighteen Years, and died in *November* 1292. [On the 28th of *December* following, the King issued a Licence^a to the Dean and Chapter of *Connor*, to proceed to the Election of a Successor.]

JOHN.

[Succ. 1293.]

ONE John, [Rector of the Church of *St. Mary's* of *Corriton*,] was consecrated Bishop of this See, A. D. 1293, [and had his Writ^b of Restitution to the Temporalities the 16th of *February* that Year; at the Request of *Margaret* Countess of *Ulster*; but was not actually restored untill the 27th of *April*^c following.] I do not find how long he governed it. *Pembridge* gives an Account in his Annals; that a certain Bishop of *Connor* in the Year 1315, during the Violence of *Bruce's* War in *Ireland*, fled to the Castle of *Carrickfergus*, and that his Bishoprick was put under an Interdict. But the Name of the Bishop is not there mentioned; so that I cannot be positive whether he means this John, or his Successor, *Richard*.

RICHARD.

[Sed. 1320.]

ONE Richard, was Bishop of this See in the Year 1320, but I find no other account of him.

JAMES of COUPLITH.

[Suc. 1321.]

JAMES of *Couplith*, being elected by the Archdeacon and Clergy of *Connor*, was confirmed by the Royal Assent on the 26th of *July* 1321. But I do not find whether he was consecrated or not.

JOHN of EGLESCLIFF.

[Succ. 1322. Resig. 1323.]

JOHN of *Eglescliff*, a *Dominican* Frier, was consecrated Bishop of *Connor* in 1322; and was about *Michaelmas* 1323 translated to the See of *Landaff*, in *Wales*, by Pope John the XXII^d: Yet he did not obtain Restitution of the Temporalities of that See before the 13th of *August*, in the 18th Year of the Reign of King *Edward* the II^d, that is in the Year 1324, as appears from

^z Pat. 3 Ed. 1. Mem. 24. ^a Pat. 21. Ed. 1. Memb. 23. ^b Ibid. ^c Comput
Walt. de la Hay, Esch. ad An. 21 Edw. 1. in Offic. Rem.

the Records in the Tower of *London*. [Nevertheless, Dr. *Heylin*^d, in his Catalogue of the Bishops of *Landaffe*, reckons him compleat Bishop in 1323, the Time of his Translation.] He died, according to Dr. *Godwin*, at *Biskton*, which was then called *Lancadwallader*, [A. D. 1346, *January* the 2d,] and was buried in a Church of the *Dominicans* at *Cardiffe*.

JAMES O-KERNEY.

[Succ. 1324. Ob. 1351.]

JAMES O-Kerney was, by the Provision of Pope *John* the XXII^d, advanced to the See of *Enachduné*, and afterwards by the same Pope translated to this See, and obtained Restitution of the Temporalities from the King on the 22^d of *December* 1324 [or 1325, as it is said in the Life of *Malachy Mac-Æda*, Archbishop of *Tuam*.] He sat in this See full twenty seven Years, and died in 1351.

WILLIAM MERCIER.

[Succ. 1353. Ob. 1375.]

WILLIAM Mercier, Archdeacon of *Kildare*, was consecrated Bishop of *Connor* in 1353, or, (as some will have it) 1355. He died in 1375.

P A U L.

[Succ. 1376.]

ONE Paul, Rector of the Church of *St. Colmanell* of *Atholrill*, being elected Bishop of *Connor*, obtained Restitution of the Temporalities on the 10th of *May* 1376. But I do not find how long he sat in this See.

J O H N.

[Sed. 1411.]

ONE John, was Bishop of this See on the 12th of *September* 1411: But I have not been able to discover, either when he was consecrated, or when he died.

E U G E N E.

[Sed. 1427.]

EUGENE, or Owen, [Bishop of *Connor*, is said to have] assisted at a Provincial Synod held at *Droghedab* by *John Swain*, Archbishop of *Armagh*, on the 13th of *October* 1427. [But it is manifest from the Registry of the said *John Swain*^e, that he neither appeared in Person, nor by a sufficient Proctor; and was the Day following pronounced contumacious for non-appearance.]

^d Help to Hist. p. 102.

^e Regist. Swain. v. 1. p. 80. 81.

C O R N E L I U S.

I Find nothing at all mentioned of *Cornelius*, who is said to have succeeded, but his Name.

J O H N.

[Sed. 1442.]

BY the Sollicitations of this *John*, Pope *Eugene* the IVth, in the Year 1442 was prevailed on to unite the two Bishopricks of *Down* and *Connor*; although this Union was opposed for a Time by *John Prene*, Archbishop of *Armagh* who earnestly pressed the Pope by Letters to advance one *William Basset*, a *Benedictin* Monk, to the See of *Down*, then vacant by the Deprivation of *John Cely*. [It is certain this project of an Union was carried on before the Deposition of Bishop *Cely*; and both he, and this *John* had been earnest for the Union of these two Sees, to take place in the Survivor. But it was opposed by Archbishop *Prene*, not only in the Court of *Rome*, but also in the Court of *England*. For there is in his Registry a Letter wrote by him to *John Stafford*, Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells*, then Lord Chancellor of *England*, dated the 30th of *May* 1441, mentioning this project of the two Bishops (*Olim Significato*) formerly, that is before the Deprivation of *Cely*, signified; and taking Notice, that it had not been duly considered, what Prejudice might accrue to the Crown by such an Union, from the power of the King's *Irish* Enemies in those Parts; and concluding with a Prayer to the Chancellor to use his Interest in giving an opposition to such an Union. But neither this Application, nor that to the Pope prevailed. For the Union took effect in this Prelate; the King having long before in 1438, approved of such an Union, which seems then to have been first projected. However Archbishop *Prene*'s Resentment was not easily appeased. It was thought he countenanced and supported *Pollard* in the Opposition he gave to *John*, as to the Diocese of *Down*, (an Account of which you may See under the Bishops of *Down* and *Connor*) and not so only, but on the 21st of *November* 1442, he issued against him a peremptory Citation as follows. “*Jobannes, &c.* *John* by the Providence of God, and of the Apo-
“ stolick See, Guardian of the Spiritualties of the Bishoprick of *Down*, during the
“ vacancy of the See, to our venerable Brother, *John* Bishop of *Connor*, greeting.
“ Having understood by the inspection of your Letters, that you have received the
“ real and actual possession of the Bishoprick of *Down*, and have got into your
“ Hands all the Spiritual Ornaments of that See, praying our support and Mainte-
“ nance in bridling your Adversaries.—Know, that we are ready to extend our Jus-
“ tice, and Favour to you, as far as is in our Power, as to the Right you pretend
“ to the Union of the two Sees of *Down* and *Connor*; yet saving to our selves
“ our Right of the Guardianship of the Diocese of *Down*, during the Vacancy
“ of that See. And we peremptorily cite you by the Tenor of these Presents
“ personally to appear before us, in our Manor of *Termon-Feighan*, on the
“ *Thursday* next after the *Epiphany*, there to exhibit before us, as your Metropo-
“ litan, all and singular your Letters, Rights, Muniments, Papers and Writings
“ whatsoever—Dated at *Armagh* this 21st of *November*, in the third Year of
“ our Consecration.”—And at the same time he cited *William Stawley*, Prior of *Down*, commanding him to cause the Chapter of *Down*, and every Person else

interested, to appear and shew Cause against this Union.— This Opposition greatly frightened the Bishop ; and although no Disturbance was given him at this time, yet I find his Appeal^f to the Apostolick See, grounded (as is said in the Words of the Appeal) upon probable Conjecture, that he should be molested ; as he was soon after by *Thomas Pollard* in the See of *Down*.

As to the Successors of *John*, after the Union of both Sees, the Reader may turn to the Account I have given before in the Catalogue of the Bishops of *Down* and *Connor*.

f Presid. of the See of Armagh, in Marsh's Library. p. 55.





J. Haydon Sculp

O F T H E

B I S H O P S

O F

K I L M O R E.

[This See bears Pearl, a Cross Ruby, between twenty Trefoils slipt, Emerald, i. e. five in each Quarter.

It was valued in the King's Books by an Extent returned of Record, Anno 30th Eliz. at 26 l. 13 s. 4 d. Irish Money, amounting to 20 l. Sterl. But by an Extent returned Anno 15 Jac. I. It was valued, together with Ardagh, at 100 l. Sterl. which Sum is paid for First Fruits of the two Sees at this Day.



[I L M O R E, signifieth the great Church.] The Bishops of this Diocese borrowed their Stile or Title from a Territory called *Bresfny*, or *Brefne*, and from thence were sometimes named, *Bresfnienses*, sometimes, *Triburnenses*, Bishops of *Triburna*; because they are said to have had their Residence in a little obscure Village of that Name. But at last in the Year 1454, *Andrew Mac-Brady*, Bishop of *Triburna*, by the Assent of Pope *Nicholas* the Vth, erected the Parish Church of *St. Fedlemid* or *Felimy*, (which he found to be a more commodious Situation) into a Cathedral, and placed in it thirteen Canons. Pope *Calistus* the third confirmed this Erection the Year following; and (if I am not mistaken) the Deanery of *Kilmore* was constituted about the same time. [Yet there are now neither Cathedral, Chapter, Canons, or Prebendarys, belonging to this See. A small Church at *Kilmore*, contiguous to the Episcopal House, is a Parish Church,

but serves for a Cathedral. The Archdeaconry of *Kilmore* is ambulatory, and hath no Corps ; but the Bishop annexeth that Dignity to any Parish at his Discretion.]

As to St. *Fedlimid*, he lived in the sixth Century ; and, as it is said, was Brother to St. *Dermod*, Abbat of *Iniscloghran* * [whom *Colgan* † calls *Naoimh Dbiarmuit*, *Dermod* the Just or Holy.] He died on the 9th of *August* ; but I have no certain account in what Year : [Yet he flourished about the Year 540, being Contemporary with St. *Kieran* of *Clanmacnois*, who died in 548, and St. *Senan* who died in 544.] This St. *Dermod* is he (as I think) whom the Registry of *Clogher* calls Bishop of *Cluain*, a Church situated near *Lough-Erne*, and commonly called, *Clunes* ; and whom that Registry says, was buried there with St. *Tigernach*, first Bishop of that See. But I submit this Point to the enquiry of others. To return,

From the Original of this new Foundation, *Andrew* himself, and all his Successors, for the most part, took the Stile of Bishops of *Kilmore* ; and were not called Bishops of *Bresny* or *Triburna* as before. One would think indeed, that the See of *Triburna*, or *Bresny*, was of no great Antiquity ; since it is not so much as mentioned in the Division of the Bishopricks of *Ireland*, made in the Synod held under Cardinal *John Paparo*, in *March* 1152, as appeareth in the Registry of the Valuations of the Apostolick Chamber, collected by *Centius Camerarius*, who was afterwards Pope *Honorius*, the III^d.

Notwithstanding this new Foundation of the Cathedral of *Kilmore* ; yet *Luke Wading* ‡ tells us, that two Bishops were after the time of that Foundation promoted to the See of *Triburna*, (viz.) *Stephen de Straboniza*, and after his Death, *Francis Bernard*, on the 13th of *June* 1509. But as it is indisputable, that *Thomas Brady* at that Time filled the See of *Kilmore*, and that he did not die before the Year 1511 ; it seems very probable, that they never received a Penny out of the Profits of the Bishoprick.

FLORENCE O-CONACTY.

[Ob. 1231.]

THE first that we meet with is *Florence O-Conacty*, called Bishop of *Bresny*, [and in the Anonymous Annals *Flan O-Connor*, Bishop of *Bresny*] who died in 1231.

CONGOLACH MAC-ENEOL.

[Succ. 1231. Ob. 1250.]

CONGOLACH, or *Congal Mac-Eneol*, governed this See almost nineteen Years, and [is said] to have resigned it about the beginning of the Year 1250. [But I believe it was a Resignation by Death. For by the Annals of *Lough-kee*, under that Year, *Congal Mac-Cidneol*, Bishop of *Bresny*, is said to have died.] On the 27th of *May* following the King granted a Licence to the Chapter of *Triburna* to proceed to the Election of a Successor.

* *Iniscloghran* is an Island in *Lough-Ree*, in the River *Shenon*, between *Conaught* and the County of *Longford*.

† *Act. Sanct.* p. 51. Ch. 2. p. 52. No. 10.

‡ *Ware Antiq.* Ch. 29.

§ *Annal Min.*

8 Tom.

SIMON O-RUIRK.

[Succ. 1251. Ob. 1286.]

SIMON O-Ruirk, being elected Bishop of *Triburna*, obtained the Royal Assent on the 20th of *June* 1251, and died in 1286, having sat thirty five Years.

MAURICE.

[Succ. 1286. Ob. 1307.]

ONE *Maurice*, Abbat of a Convent of Canons under the Invocation of the Blessed Virgin at *Kells*, in *Meath*, succeeded [the same Year: For on the 13th of *October* following the Death of *Simon O-Ruirk*, a Licence t issued to the Canons of *Kells*, to elect an Abbat in the Room of *Maurice*, who was promoted to the Bishoprick of *Triburna*.] He governed this See twenty one Years, and died in 1307.

MATTHEW MAC-DUIBNE.

[Succ. 1307. Ob. 1314.]

MATTHEW *Mac-Duibne*, the Son of *Tigernach*, and a Man of great Account in his own Country, succeeded; and sat in this See almost seven Years. He died in 1314. [In the Annals of the Priory of the Island of all Saints, under that Year, I find mention made of the Death of *Mola-Maginni*, Bishop of *Brefne*. Certainly he is the same Person, with *Matthew Mac-Duibne* here mentioned.]

PATRICK.

[Succ. 1314 Sed. 1320.]

ONE *Patrick* succeeded, and sat here in 1319, [and 1320; for in the latter of those Years he was one of the Bishops, who consecrated *Nicholas Mac-Cataisaid*, Bishop of *Clogher*, in the Absence of the Primate. See under that Prelate.] I cannot tell how long he sat after.

CORNELIUS MAC-CONAMA.

[Ob. 1355.]

CORNELIUS *Mac-Conama*, called in the Annals of *Ulster*, Bishop of *Brefny*, died in 1355.

RICHARD O-RELEY.

[Ob. 1370.]

HIS Successor, *Richard O-Reley*, called also Bishop of *Brefny*, died in 1370. In the Registry of *Milo Sweetman*, Archbishop of *Armagh*, his Character is much blackned on account of his Lusts.

t Rot. Pat. 14. Edw. 1. in Turri London.

THOMAS of RUSHOK.

[Succ. 1389.]

THOMAS of Rushok, an *English Dominican* Frier, and Doctor of Divinity, was Confessor to King *Richard* the II^d. [and his great Favourite ; with whom he joined in all the illegal and unwarrantable Measures of that Reign.] He was consecrated Bishop of *Landaffe*, in *Wales*, on the third of *May*, 1383^u, and translated to the See of *Chichester*, in *England*, in *October* 1385^w. Three Years after he was by the *Barons* banished from Court, as a Fomentor of Sedition ; and his Goods confiscated by Authority of Parliament. [He was soon after by Writ^x, dated the 8th of *July* 1388, banished into *Ireland*, and confined to *Cork*, or within two Leagues of it.] The Year following (*viz.*) in 1389, he was by the Provision of Pope *Urban* the VIth translated to this See of *Triburna* ; [and the King, because the Revenue of it was but small, on the 10th of *March* 1390^y, granted him a Pension of fourty Pounds a Year, in Augmentation of his State, untill he should be promoted by the Pope to a better Bishoprick.] But he soon after pined away (as it was thought) of Grief, and ended his Days in *England*.

JOHN O-RELY.

[Ob. 1393.]

HIS Successor in the See of *Triburna* was *John O-Rely Fitz-Geofry*, who died in 1393.

RODERICK BRADY.

[Succ. 1396.]

RODERICK Brady was advanced to this See, at *Rome*, by the Provision of Pope *Boniface* the IXth, in the Year 1396.

NICHOLAS BRADY.

[Ob. 1421.]

HIS Successor *Nicholas Brady*, died in 1421 ; and was a Prelate much celebrated for his Charity to the Poor.

DONAT.

[Succ. 1421. Sed. 1442.]

ON E Donat succeeded, and governed this See untill the Year 1442 ; but how long after, hath escaped my Search.

ANDREW Mac-BRADY.

[Ob. 1456.]

ANDREW Mac-Brady, Archdeacon of *Triburna*, and (as I imagine) of the Family of the *Bradys*, succeeded. By the Consent of Pope *Nicholas* the Vth, (as I observed before) in the Year [1453^z] or 1454, he erected the Pa-

^u Heyl. Help. to Hist. p. 112.
p. 663. ^z Anriq. ch 16.

^w ibid. p. 80.

^x Rym. Tom. 7. p. 590.

^y Rym. ibid.

rish Church of *St. Fedlimid*, or *Felimy*, at *Kilmore*, into a Cathedral; and placed in it thirteen secular Canons. Pope *Calistus* the III^d. confirmed this Erection the Year following; [the Bull of which is extant in the Registry ^a of *John Mey* Archbishop of *Armagh*.] Wherefore from that Time forward, he and his Successors for the most part took the Title of Bishops of *Kilmore*, and were not called Bishops of *Triburna* or *Bresny*. He died in 1456.

T H A D Y.

[Succ. 1456. Sed. 1460.]

THIS *Thady* assisted at a Provincial Synod, convened at *Droghedab* in *St. Peter's* Church, by *John Bole*, Archbishop of *Armagh*, in June 1460. [As appears in the Registry ^b of that Primate.]

FURSEY Mac-DUIBNE.

[Ob. 1464.]

FURSEY *Mac-Duibne*, who succeeded, sat but a short Time, and died on the 26th of *November* 1464. [It appears in the Registry ^c of Archbishop *Bole*, that he, (the Archbishop,) was Guardian of the Spiritualities and Temporalities of the See of *Kilmore*, during the Vacancy, on the 15th of *March* 1464.]

J O H N.

[Succ. 1464. Sed. 1470.]

ONE *John* succeeded, who was alive on the 16th of *May* 1470; but I am not able to tell how long he lived after.

THOMAS BRADY.

[Sed. 1489. Ob. 1511.]

THOMAS *Brady*, otherwise called, *Fitz-Andrew*, succeeded; and assisted at a Provincial Synod convened on the 6th of *July* 1489, in the Church of *St. Mary* at *Albirdee*, in the County of *Louth*. In this Synod Bishop *Brady* had a great Contest with one *Cormac*, concerning the Right to the See of *Kilmore*, and both of them carried themselves as Bishops. But the Difference was at last, by mutual Assent, referred to the Arbitration of the Bishops of *Meath*, *Clogher*, and *Ardagh*. It doth not appear what end they made of it at that Time; But it is manifest, past controversy, in the Registry of *Octavian de Palatio*, then Archbishop of *Armagh*; that both of them, as well *Thomas*, as *Cormac*, were six Years after called Bishops of *Kilmore*; and (which is Strange) both assisted at a Provincial Synod then held at *Droghedab*, in *St. Peter's* Church, [on the 6th of *July* 1495; in an Act ^d of which, they are entitled, "*Thomas et Cormac Gratiâ divinâ Kilmorensis Episcopi*, *Thomas* and *Cormac*, by the Grace of God, Bishops of *Kilmore*.] *Thomas* died in 1511.

D E R M O D.

[Succ. 1511. Ob. 1529.]

ONE *Dermod*, a Man of Learning, succeeded. The times were very tumultuous in *Ulster*, and this Prelate, being a Lover of Peace and Tran-

^a Part the 4th. ^b Regist. Bole. 184. a. ^c Ibid Fol. 187. a. ^d Regist. Octavian. Fol. 397. a.

quillity, withdrew to Swords in the County of *Dublin*; where for a long time he officiated as Vicar^e, and died in 1529.

EDMUND NUGENT

[Sed. 1541.]

I Am not sure, whether *Edmund Nugent* was the immediate Successor. He was Prior of the Convent of the blessed Virgin of *Tristernagh*, and held the Priory in Commendam untill the Dissolution of Abbies; and then by Deed surrendered it to King *Henry* the VIIIth. That King afterwards on the 20th of *March* 1540 [or 1541^f] granted him an annual pension of 26 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* payable out of the Revenues of that suppressed Priory during his Life. He died in the Reign of Queen *Mary*.

JOHN [rather RICHARD] BRADY.

[Sed. 1576. Depr. circ. 1585.]

JOHN, [or rather *Richard*] *Brady* succeeded; [For so he is called by Sir *John Davis*, in the Case of *Robert Lalor*^e, who was indicted in the Year 1606 upon the Statute of Premunire of 16 *Richard* II^d; and it is alledged in the said Case, that *Lalor* had received Priests Orders above 30 Years before, from *Richard Brady*, to whom the Pope had given the Title of Bishop of *Kilmore*; and that the said *Lalor*, had been constituted Vicar General of the Dioces of *Dublin*, *Kildare* and *Ferns*, by Virtue of a Commission from the Pope, granted to the said *Richard Brady*, and *David Magragh*. From whence it followeth; that *Brady* had been Bishop of *Kilmore*, under the Pope's Title, before the Year 1576. It is observable; that the See of *Kilmore*, lying in an unsettled and tumultuous Country, had been much neglected by the Crown of *England*; and that even after the Reformation, the Bishops of it succeeded, either by Usurpation, or Papal Authority. This appears in the Instance before us. For from the Advancement of *Edmund Nugent*, which we may suppose followed on the Death of *Dermod* in 1529, to the Promotion of *John Garvey* in 1585, is a Period of 56 Years; during which Interval we find no Body in the See of *Kilmore*, but *Nugent* and this *Brady*; and the latter by the Pope's Authority only. But this is clearly accounted for in the Life of Sir *John Perrot*^h, Lord Deputy of *Ireland*. In 1585 he made some overtures to the Council of *England*, for the better Advancement of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Interest in *Ireland*; and among the rest one was concerning this See of *Kilmore*. "It was not (says he) bestowed on any *Englishman*, or *Irish-*
" *man* by the Queen, or any of her Progenitors, within the Memory of Man.
" That of late there was a leud Frier come from *Rome* (meaning this *Brady*) as a de-
" legate of the Popes's, that usurped it, dispersing abroad seditious Bulls and such
" like trash. That he (the Lord Deputy) dispossessed him of the Place, and
" hoped to bring him to Submission, or to Answer for his leudness; and, as he
" judged it would be an Increase of her Majesty's Authority among those barba-
" rous People, to have a Bishop placed there by her Majesty, so he recommended
" *John Garvey*, Dean of *Christ-Church*, to supply the Place, and to supplant the
" usurping Bishop; and desired a Warrant to inthron him." And we find by a Letter from the Privy Council of *England*, that his request was complied with; and *John Garvey*, was by Letters patent, Dated the 27th of *January* 1585 advanced, to this See.]

^e Annals H. 8. ad Ann. 1511.

^f Office. Remom. 33. H. 8

^g Davis's Reports. Fol. 84.

^h Page 179. and 191.

JOHN GARVEY.

[Succ. 1585. Resign. 1589.]

JOHN Garvey, Dean of *Christ-Church, Dublin*, was [as I observed before] advanced to the See of *Kilmore* by Queen *Elizabeth*, and consecrated in 1585. [He had been promoted to the Deanery of *Ferns* by Letters Patentⁱ in 1558, and the Year following, on the 13th of *July*, was made Archdeacon of *Meath*, and Rector of *St. Colmans of Kells*, and in 1565 Prebendary of *Tipperkevin*.] He was from this See translated to *Armagh*, on the 10th of *May* 1589, [to which the Deanery of *Christ-Church, Dublin*, and the Archdeaconry of *Meath*, were annexed during Life, as a perpetual Commendam.] After the Promotion of this Prelate to *Armagh*, the See of *Kilmore* continued without a Pastor, above fourteen Years; occasioned by the Confusion of the Times [a Custodium of it being granted, during Vacancy, to *Edward Edgeworth*, Bishop of *Down and Connor*, as may be seen in his Life.]

ROBERT DRAPER.

[Succ. 1603. Ob. 1612]

ROBERT Draper, Rector of *Trim*, obtained this See, together with that of *Ardagh*, by the Letters patent of King *James* the 1st, dated the first [or rather the second] of *March* 1603, (*English* stile,) [his Privy Seal bearing Date the ninth of *December* before.] He died in *August* 1612, in the 8th Year after his Consecration.

THOMAS MOYGNE.

[Suc. 1612. Ob. 1628.]

THOMAS Moygne, Batchelor of Divinity [of the University of *Cambridge*,] a Native of *Lincoln-shire*, and Dean of *St. Patrick's, Dublin*, succeeded in both Bishopricks, and was consecrated at *Droghedah*, on the 12th of *January* 1612. [He held the Prebend of *Monmachonock*, and the Deanery of *St. Patrick's* in Commendam with these Sees. But in 1625^k he resigned the Deanery; and *Benjamin Culme* succeeded him in it. King *James* the first by a Commission^l dated the 26th of *February*, in the 17th Year of his Reign, directed to the Lord Deputy *St. John*, and the Lord Chancellor, ordered a Restoration to be made to this Prelate and his Successors of all the Lands within the new Plantation of *Longford* and *Leitrim*; out of which it had been found, or should be found by Inquisition, that in former times the Bishops of *Kilmore* and *Ardagh* had their Rents, Refections, Duties, or other Services; and ordered a Commission to issue to inquire what Lands belonged to either of these Sees, in the County of *Cavan*; and that the Bishop's Patent should be renewed with an addition of such Lands, found, or to be found. It appears by the said Order, that this Favour to Bishop *Moygne*, and to other Bishop at that time, was obtained by the Sollicitation and Petition of *George Mountgomery*, then Bishop of *Meath*.] He governed these Sees almost 16 Years, and died of an Apoplexy in *Dublin*, on the first of *January* 1628, (*English* stile) in the 65th Year of his Age, and was buried in *St. Patrick's Church*, on the third of that Month.

ⁱ Rolls Off. pat. 1. Eliz. ibid. 2d. Eliz.
^l M. S. Loftus in Marsh's Library.

^k Regal Visit. in the College of Dub. M. S.

WILLIAM BEDELL.

[Succ. 1629. Ob. 1641.]

WILLIAM Bedell, Doctor of Divinity, was [not] a Native of *Suffolk*, [as Sir *James Ware* hath advanced, but was born in the Year 1570 at *Black-Notley*^m in *Essex*; was the younger Son of an Antient Family, of no inconsiderable estate; which upon failure of Issue in his elder Brother, hath since his Death, descended to his Son.] He was educated in *Emanuel-College* in *Cambridge*, [of which he was elected Fellow in 1593, and took his Degree of Batchelor of Divinity in 1599.] He had the Reputation of a Man of singular Knowledge in the *Latin*, *Greek* and *Hebrew* Languages.

[He was put into holy Orders by the Suffragan Bishop of *Colchester*; an Office which from the abuse of it in conferring Orders promiscuously, was about that time suffered to go into disuse. This very Suffragan was called to Account for Transgressing in this particular of conferring Orders; and he made an insolent Answer (although worthy to be remembred for the Honour of Mr. *Bedell*.) ‘ That he had ‘ ordained a better Man, (naming *Bedell*) than any the Bishop had ever ordained.

His first Promotion in the Church was to the Parish of *St. Edmundsbury*, in *Suffolk*; where he continued untill he was recommended to King *James*, as the properest Person to be sent Chaplain to Sir *Henry Wotton*, his Ambassador at *Venice*, during the Critical Season of the Interdict; and he was very near becoming instrumental in a great and happy Change of Religion in that Republick. Here he contracted the closest Intimacy with Father *Paul*, the celebrated Historian of the Council of *Trent*.

Sir *Henry Wotton* tells usⁿ “ that *P. Paulo* took *Bedell* into his very Soul, and “ communicated to him the inwardest thoughts of his Heart; and declared, that “ he received more Knowledge in both Scholastick, and positive Divinity from “ him, than from all the World besides.” He assisted *Bedell* in acquiring the *Italian* Language, of which he became an exact Master; and in Requital *Bedell* drew a Grammar of the *English* Tongue, for the use of father *Paul*, and translated the *English* Common Prayer Book into *Italian*; which was so well liked by Father *Paul*, and the seven Divines, who during the Interdict were commanded by the Senate to preach against the Pope, that they resolved to have made it their Pattern, in case the Rupture had produced the Effect, which they hoped and longed for.

After the Attempt of Assassination made on Father *Paul*, the Senate gave him a Guard; and laid down Rules, by which every Person desiring Admittance to him, were to be examined. But *Bedell* was excepted out of those Rules, and had free access to him at all Times,

He continued eight Years in *Venice*, during which Time he greatly improved himself in the Knowledge of the *Hebrew* Language, by the Assistance of *Rabbi Leo*; from whom he learned the *Jewish* way of Pronunciation, and other Parts of Rabbinical Learning; and by the means of this Rabbi, he purchased that fair Manuscript of the Old Testament, which he gave to *Emanuel* College, and which it is said cost him its Weight in Silver.

Father *Paul* expressed the greatest Tenderneſs and Concern, when he parted with *Bedell*, and assured him, that both he, and many others, would have gone over with him, had it been in their Powers; but that he might never be forgot by

^m See his Will in the Prerog. Offi. Dub.ⁿ Wotton's Letters.

him, he gave him his Picture, with an *Hebrew* Bible, without Points, and a little *Hebrew* Psalter, in which he wrote some Sentences of his Esteem and Friendship for him; and with these he gave him the invaluable Manuscript of the History of the Council of *Trent*, together with the Histories of the Interdict and Inquisition, and several Original Letters, which came to him Weekly from *Rome*, during the Contests between the *Jesuits* and *Dominicans*, concerning the Efficacy of Grace; which are thought to be lost.

Returning to *England*, he immediately retired to his Charge at *St. Edmundsbury*, without aspiring to any Preferment, and went on in his Ministerial Labours. It was here he employed himself in Translating the Histories of the Interdict and Inquisition, (which he dedicated to the King) as also the two last Books of the History of the Council of *Trent*, into *Latin*; Sir *Adam Newton* having translated the two first.

He lived here in a private and obscure Condition, untill Sir *Thomas Jermyn*, taking notice of his Abilities, presented him to the Living of *Horingsh Heath* A. D. 1615. But he found difficulties in obtaining Institution and Induction from the Bishop of *Norwich*; who demanded large Fees upon this Account. Mr. *Bedell* was so nice in his Sentiments of Simony; that he looked upon every Payment to be such, that exceeded a competent Gratification for the Writing, the Wax, and the Parchment; and refused taking out his Titles upon other Terms, but left the Bishop and went Home. However in a few Days the Bishop sent for him, and gave him his Titles without Fees, and he removed to *Horingsh Heath*, where he continued unnoticed for twelve Years; although he gave a singular Evidence of his great Capacity, in a Book of Controversy with the Church of *Rome*, which he published and dedicated to King *Charles* the 1st; then Prince of *Wales* in 1624.

However neglected he lived in *England*, yet his Fame had reached *Ireland*; and he] was in 1627, unanimously elected Provost of *Trinity College, Dublin*, [But it was with Difficulty he was prevailed on to accept the Charge, untill the King laid his positive Commands on him, which he cheerfully obeyed;] and on the 16th of *August* that Year, he was sworn Provost.

[At his first entrance on this Scene, he resolved to act nothing, untill he became perfectly acquainted with the Statutes of the House, and the Tempers of the People, whom he was appointed to govern; and therefore carried himself so abstractedly from all Affairs, that he passed some time for a soft and weak Man; and even Primate *Ussher* began to waver in his Opinion of him.

When he went for *England* some few Months after to bring over his Family, he had thoughts of resigning his new Preferment, and returning to his Benefice in *Suffolk*. But an encouraging Letter from Primate *Ussher* put an end to this Design. He returned with his Family, and applied himself to the Government of the College, with a Vigour of Mind peculiar to him.

His first Business was to compose Sedition among the Fellows, to rectifie disorders, and to restore Discipline. And as he was a great Promoter of Religion, he Catechised the Youth once a Week; and divided the Church Catechism into fifty two parts, one for every *Sunday*, and explained it in a way so mixed with speculative and practical Matters; that his Sermons were looked on as learned Lectures of Divinity, and excellent Exhortations to Virtue and Piety.]

He continued but about two Years in this Employment; when [by the Interest of Sir *Thomas Jermyn*, and the Application of ⁿ *Laud*, Bishop of *London*,] he was

advanced to the Sees of *Kilmore* and *Ardagh*, and consecrated on the 13th of September 1629, at *Droghedah*, in *St Peter's Church*, by *James*, Archbishop of *Armagh*, *Robert*, Bishop of *Down* and *Connor*, *Theophilus*, Bishop of *Dromore*, and *James*, Bishop of *Clogher*, [in the 59th Year of his Age. In the Letters for his Promotion, the King made honourable mention of the Satisfaction he took in the Services he had done, and the Reformation he had wrought in the University.

Having thus entered on a different Course of Life, he found his Dioceses under vast Disorders; the Revenues wasted by excessive Dilapidations; and all things exposed to Sale in so sordid a manner, that it was grown into a Proverb. The Cathedral of *Ardagh*, and the Bishop's House were fallen flat to the ground; the Parish Churches all in Ruins; and the Insolence of the Popish Clergy insufferable; the Oppressions of the Ecclesiastical Courts excessive; and Pluralities and Non-Residence shamefully prevailing.

He set about reforming all these Abuses; but they were the Work of time. He first recovered some part of the Spoils made by his Predecessors, in order to enable him to subsist, and reform the other Abuses. The first of these he undertook was Pluralities, by which one Man had the Cure of Souls in so many Places; that it was impossible to discharge his Duty to them all, or to perform these Vows made at Ordination, of feeding and instructing the Flock committed to him. To this end he convened his Clergy, and in a Sermon laid before them both out of Scripture and Antiquity, the Institution, Nature, and Duties of the Ministerial Employment; and after Sermon discoursed to them upon the same Subject in Latin, and exhorted them to reform that Intolerable Abuse. To prevail on them the better, he told them, he resolved to shew them an Example in parting with one of his Bishopricks; and accordingly] he voluntarily resigned *Ardagh* in 1633, [although he had been at considerable Charges in recovering the Revenues of it; and although he was able to discharge the Duties of both, being contiguous and small, and the Revenues not exceeding a Competency. It was conferred on *Dr Richardson* the same Year. The Efficacy of his Discourse, and the Authority of his Example, made such an Impression on his Clergy, that they almost all freely relinquished their Pluralities; which pleased him the more, since he had no Authority to compel them to it. The Dean was the only Person who did not submit; but he exchanged his Deanery with another, being ashamed to live in a Diocese, where he would not submit to such Terms, as both Bishop and Clergy had agreed to.

The next part of his Project was to oblige his Clergy to Residence. And this met with great Difficulties. King *James* upon the Reduction of *Ulster*, after *Tyrone's* Rebellion, had assigned Glebes to all the Clergy, and had obliged them to build Houses thereon after a limited time. But the Commissioners appointed to allot these Glebes, had taken no Care of the conveniencies of the Clergy; so that in many Places the Lands allotted for Glebes, were not within the Parish, and often lay divided in Parcels; in consequence, if they built Houses on these Glebes, they would be obliged to live out of their Parishes, and it would be inconvenient to have their Houses remote from their Lands. To remedy this; the Bishop, who had Lands allotted him in every Parish, resolved to make an Exchange with them, and to assign them more convenient Portions of equal Value. To this End he procured a Commission from the Government to some Gentlemen, to examine and settle the Matter, which was brought to a conclusion, with the universal Satisfaction of his whole Diocese. But as the Great Seal was necessary for
a final

a final Confirmation ; there was one sent over commissioned by them all to obtain it. The Rebellion, which broke out before it was fully ended, put a Stop to the Project.

Upon the first coming over of the Lord Deputy *Wentworth* in 1633, our Bishop fell greatly under his Displeasure, on the Account of a Petition from the County of *Cavan*, containing some Complaints against the Army, and proposing Regulations of it ; to which the Bishop, with two others of the same Order, had set their Hands. He was supposed to be the Author and Promoter of this Petition. The Lord Deputy expressed great Indignation against him on this Account ; and when any Commission or Order was brought him to be signed, in which he found the Bishop's Name, he dashed it out with his own Pen. The Bishop, knowing his own Innocence, wrote to his constant Friend, Sir *Thomas Fermyn*, a full Account and Explanation of the Matter ; who managed it with such Zeal, that Letters were sent to the Lord Deputy from Court ; which so mollified him towards the Bishop, that going to congratulate the Deputy, he was well received, and ever after treated with particular Marks of Distinction.

He was very strict in his Examination for Orders, which he always did in the Presence of his Clergy ; and when he had done, desired them to examine the Candidate, if they thought any thing material was omitted by him ; and he required their Approbation, before he would proceed to Ordination. He also took care to be informed of the moral and religious Qualities of those he ordained, as well as of their Capacity and Learning ; and upon these Occasions preached and administered the Sacrament himself. He never ordained a Presbyter, until he had been at least a Year a Deacon ; that he might have a good Account of his Behaviour in a lower, before he raised him to a higher Degree. He looked on the Power of Ordination, as the most sacred Part of a Bishop's Trust ; and therefore used all Precaution possible in so important an Affair. Nor would he ordain any without a Title and Designation to a particular Flock. He remembered the Grounds he went on, when he refused to pay Fees for the Title to his Benefice in *Suffolk* ; and therefore took Care, that those who were ordained by him ; or had Titles to Benefices from him, should be put to no Charge. For he wrote all the Instruments himself, and delivered them out of his own Hands ; and adjured the Parties in a solemn Manner, to give nothing to any of his Servants ; which he took Care to prevent, by waiting on them upon such Occasions to the Gate of his House.

He never gave a Benefice to any without obliging them by Oath to a perpetual and personal Residence ; and that they should never hold any other Benefice with that. And he not only wrote his Instruments with his own Hand, but sometimes gave Induction to his Clergy ; not looking on those Offices below a Bishop. He prevailed on all his Presbyters to reside, except one *Johnston*, a Man of mean Education, but of quick Parts, and a mechanical Head ; one whom the Lord *Wentworth* had employed in overseeing some publick Buildings, on account of his Skill in Architecture. To make him useful, he proposed to him the framing an universal Character, which might be equally well understood by all Nations ; and shewed him that the Project was not impossible, since there was already an universal Mathematical Character received both for Arithmetick, Geometry, and Astronomy. The Man undertook the Task, and the Bishop drew a Scheme of the whole Work ; which was brought to such Perfection, that it was said to be put under the Press, but the Rebellion prevented the finishing it.

After the Bishop had for several Years carried on the Reformation of his Diocese ; in *September* 1638 he convened a Synod of all his Clergy, wherein he

established wholesome Canons for the better Regulation and Government of his See ; and therein made Provision, that a Synod should be held yearly in the second Week in *September* ; the Canons whereof are to be seen at the End of his Life published by Dr. *Burnet*, Bishop of *Sarum*, to which I refer the Reader ; and shall only take notice of one of them, because it establisheth one of the Laws of the twelve Tables among the *Romans*, which prohibiteth Women from Lamentations and outrageous Howlings at Funerals ; a Custom yet greatly in Use in *Ireland*. “ *Mulieres Lessum funeris ergo ne habento,*” say the Laws of the twelve Tables. “ *Ne in funeribus Mulieres luctum aut ululatum faciant,*” sayeth the twelfth Canon of this Synod.

Some judged this Meeting an illegal Assembly ; and that his presuming to make Canons was against Law, and brought him within the Guilt of a Premunire : So that it was expected he should be censured in the Star or Castle-Chamber, or in the High Commission-Court ; while others more justly looked on it, as only the necessary Discharge of his Episcopal Function ; and his Archdeacon, *Thomas Price*, afterwards Archbishop of *Cashell*, gave such an Account of the Matter to the State, that nothing followed on it. Primate *Usher* advised those who moved to bring him up to answer for himself, to let him alone ; lest he should be provoked to say more for himself, than any of his Accusers could say against him.

At his Visitations, he always preached, and administered the Sacrament himself. The business of them was, what it ought truly to be, to inquire into the State of the Diocese, and give good Instructions both to Clergy and Laity. The Visitations in *Ireland* had been matter of much Pomp, and great Luxury ; which lay heavy on the inferior Clergy. Some slight Inquiries were made for Form sake, and nothing was minded so much, as that which was the Reproach of them, the Fees ; and these were exacted to such an intollerable Degree, that they were a heavy Grievance to the Clergy. But our Bishop reformed all these Excesses, and took nothing but what was by Law and Custom established ; and even that he employed in entertaining the Clergy ; if there were an Overplus, he sent it to the Prisons for the Relief of the Poor. He did not approve of the State, with which Bishops made their Visitations ; nor the Distance, at which they kept their Clergy ; and he had often that Canon in his Mouth. “ That a Presbyter “ ought not to be let stand, after the Bishop was set,” and therefore at his Visitations he made the Clergy sit with him, and be covered, when he was so. He was much troubled at the Suspension of his Jurisdiction during the Metropolitcal and Regal Visitations, and the more at the Clauses in the Writ of Suspension, declaring, “ that in the Year of the Metropolitan’s Visitation, the whole and “ intire Jurisdiction of that Diocese belonged to him, because of the great “ Danger of the Souls of the People.” Whereas he was of Opinion, that the Danger to Souls arose from the Suspension of the Bishop’s pastoral Power. But he never could get this redressed.

The next Reformation he attempted, was that of his Court ; which sat in his Name, and was one entire Abuse. It was managed by a Lay-Chancellor, who had bought his Place ; and so thought he had a Right to all the Profits he could raise out of it, whether Justly, or by Extortion or Oppression. To correct these Abuses, he went and sat and adjudged Causes in his own Courts himself ; whereby such an Alteration was wrought, that instead of being a Grievance to the Country, none were now grieved, but the Chancellor and the other Officers of the Court, who were before enough displeased with the Bishop, for writing the Titles to Benefices himself, and stopping that part of the Gain to them.

The Lay-Chancellor filed a Bill. in *Chancery* against the Bishop, for invading his Office. It would be too tedious to mention what passed upon this Occasion. The Result was ; the Lay-Chancellor's Right was confirmed with 100*l* Costs. However he went on with his Courts as he had begun, notwithstanding the Decree ; and his Chancellor was either advised by those, who governed the State, to give him no Disturbance, or was overcome by the Authority he saw in him, that inspired all People with Reverence. For as he never called for the 100*l* Costs, so he never disturbed him more, but named a Surrogate, to whom he gave Orders to be observant of the Bishop in all Things.

His Zeal to convert the Natives was very extraordinary. His Attempts were upon the more knowing of the Priests ; thinking that to be the speediest way to make them the Instruments of spreading the reformed Religion among the Natives ; which they could more effectually do, as they understood the *Irish* Language. He prevailed on several Priests to change, and was so well satisfied with the Sincerity of their Conversion ; that he promoted some of them to Benefices. And he took great pains to work in these, whom he trusted with the Care of Souls, a full Conviction of the Truth of Religion, and a deep Sense of the Importance of it. He was so happy in this, that of all the Converts he had raised to Benefices, there was but one that relapsed, during the Rebellion. There was a Convent of Friars very near him, on whom he took much pains with very good Success.

To furnish his Converts with the Means of instructing others, he had a short Catechism printed in one Sheet, *English* on one Page, and *Irish* on the other ; which contained the Elements, and most necessary things of the Christian Religion ; together with some Forms of Prayer, and some of the most Edifying Passages in Scripture. These he dispersed over his Diocese ; and they were received with great joy by many of the *Irish* Papists. This gave encouragement to hope well from further Endeavours. He set himself to learn the *Irish* Language ; and although he could not speak it, yet he got so critical a Knowledge in it, that he wrote a compleat Grammar in that Language.

He had the Common-Prayer read in his Presence every *Sunday* in his Cathedral, in the *Irish* Language, for the Benefit of his Converts ; and engaged all the Clergy to set up Schools in their Parishes. For there were so very few of the *Irish*, who could read or write, that it much obstructed the Conversion of the Nation. The New-Testament and the Common-Prayer were already translated into *Irish*, by *William Daniel*, Archbishop of *Tuam*. Our Bishop, by the Advice of Primate *Usher* and other eminent Persons, procured one *King*, an *Irish* Convert, to translate the Old Testament into the same Language ; a Man esteemed the most elegant Writer of *Irish*, either in Prose or Poetry, then alive. He put him in Orders, gave him a Benefice in his Diocese, and set him to Work. He himself revised what he did, as it went forward. The Translation was made from the *English*, *King* not understanding the Originals : But the Bishop compared all, not only with the *English*, but with the *Hebrew*, and the Seventy Interpreters. He justly thought, that the Use of the Scriptures was the only way to let the Knowledge of Religion in among the *Irish* ; as it had first let the Reformation into other Parts of *Europe*.

The Translation was finished, but the printing of it was opposed ; which the Bishop resolved to have done at his own Expence. For it had been infused into the Earl of *Strafford*, and Archbishop *Laud*, that the Translator was a weak and contemptible Man, and that it would expose such a Work to the Scorn of the Nation, when the Author of it was known. But the Bishop cleared the Trans-

lator from these Imputations, by a Letter wrote to the Earl of *Strafford*, dated the first of *December* 1638; and for his Sufficiency in the *Irish* Language, refers to the Testimonies of the Lord Primate, the Bishop of *Meath*, the Lord *Dillon*, and Sir *James Ware*; in whose Eyes (says the Bishop) the Translator had lived many Years. But all would not do. The Translator was persecuted, and the Work left unprinted. If the Rebellion had not broke out soon after, the Bishop was resolved to have printed it at his own House, and at his own Charge; and preparatory to it, he caused some of *Chrysostome's* and *Leo's* Homilies, which tended to commend the Scriptures in the highest Strains of Eloquence possible, to be translated both into *English* and *Irish*; and reprinting his Catechism, added these to it in both Languages; and they were well received even by the Priests and Friars themselves.

He lived not to finish this great Design; yet notwithstanding the Rebellion that followed in *Ireland*, the Manuscript of the Translation of the Bible escaped the Hands of the Rebels, and was afterwards printed at the Charge of the Famous Mr. *Robert Boyle*.

But to proceed with what relates to our Bishop. As he had great Zéal for the Purity of the Christian Religion in opposition to Popery; so he was moderate in all other Matters, that were not of such importance. He was a Supporter of Mr. *Dury's* Design, of reconciling the *Lutherans* and *Calvinists*; and allowed 20 *l.* a Year towards discharging the Expence of that Negotiation. There came a Company of *Lutherans* to *Dublin*, who were afraid of joining in Communion with the Church of *Ireland*. They were cited to answer for it in the Archbishop's Consistory; and desired time to consult their Divines in *Germany*. At last Letters came from thence concerning their Exceptions to Communion with the Church of *Ireland*; because the Presence of Christ in the Sacrament was not explained in such a Manner, as agreed with their Doctrine. The Bishop wrote so learned and so full an Answer to all their Objections; and explained the Matter so clearly, that they advised their Countrymen to join in Communion with our Church.

He was exactly conformable to the Rules of the Church, went constantly to Common-Prayer in his Cathedral, at which he assisted with great Reverence and Affection; and was so strict to the Rubrick, that observing a Curate, in reading Prayers, add something to the Collects, he went to the Desk, took the Book out of his Hand, suspended him for his Presumption, and finished the Office himself.

He preached constantly twice every *Sunday* in his Cathedral, on the Epistles and Gospels for the Day, and Catechised always in the Afternoon before Sermon, and preached twice a Year before the Judges in their Circuits. He observed the Rubrick so nicely, that he would do nothing but according to it: So that in reading the Psalms and Anthems he did not observe the alternate Custom practised by the Minister and People in reading the Verses, but read all himself; because the alternate Method was not enjoined by the Rubrick. As for the placing the Communion-Table by the *East* Wall, and bowing to it, he never would depart from the Rule of observing the Conformity prescribed by Law. For his Opinion was; that they were as much Nonconformists who added of their own, as they who came short of what was enjoined; as he who adds an Inch to a Measure, disowns it for a Rule, as much as he who cuts an Inch from it.

Bishop *Burnet* observes further, when he came within the Church, it appeared in the composedness of his behaviour, that he observed the Rule given by the Preacher,

Preacher, “ of keeping his Foot when he went into the House of God.” He preached often in his Episcopal Habit, but not always ; and seldom in the Afternoon. He did not love the Pomp of a Choir, nor instrumental Musick ; which he thought carried away the Mind from the serious Attention to the Matter ; and that to raise the Affections, those things that tended to Edification ought only to be observed. He never used the Common-Prayer in his Family ; for he thought it was intended to be the solemn Worship of Christians, in their publick Assemblies, and was not so proper for private Families. He was so exact an observer of Ecclesiastical Rules, that he would perform no Part of his Function out of his Diocese, without Licence from the Ordinary. And particularly when his Wife’s Daughter was to be married to Mr. Clogy in *Dublin*, he took out a Licence from the Archbishop’s Consistory for doing it. This Mr. Clogy was afterwards Minister of *Cavan*, near *Kilmore*, and lived long in the Bishop’s House, and was the Person who furnished Bishop *Burnet* with the Memorials from whence he hath drawn up his Account of this Prelate’s Life.

The Rebellion broke out on the 23d of *October* 1641. The Rebels suffered him to continue in quiet, and expressed their esteem for him in such a Manner, that he had reason to ascribe it wholly to that over-ruling Power, “ that stills the “ raging of the Sea, the Noise of its Waves, and the madness of the People.” They seemed to be overcome with his Exemplary Conversation among them, and with the Tenderness and Charity, which, upon all Occasions, he expressed for them : And they often said, he should be the last *Englishman* should be put out of *Ireland*. He was the only *Englishman* in the whole County of *Cavan*, that was suffered to live in his own House without Disturbance. Not only his House, and all the Out-buildings, but the Church and Church-Yard were full of People, that fled to him for Shelter. He encouraged them to put their trust in God by constant preaching and Prayer ; which had the desired Effect, and fully prepared them for the worst that could happen.

While these things were doing ; Doctor *Swiney*, titular Bishop of *Kilmore*, came to *Cavan*. He had a Brother, whom the Bishop had converted, and entertained in his House, untill he found a way of Subsistence for him. *Swiney* pretended to come only to serve the Bishop, and desired to be admitted to lodge in his House ; assuring him of his Protection. But the Bishop refused his Favours in a well penned Latin Letter (which is published in his Life) in regard of the straitness of his House, the great confluence of People of all Ages and Sexes, that had taken Sanctuary with him, the Sickness of some of his Company, and particularly his Son ; but above all, the Differences in their ways of Worship, which would of necessity occasion Offences.

This Letter had at that time some Effect : For Doctor *Swiney* gave him no further Disturbance, untill near seven Weeks after this ; so that from the 23d of *October*, the Day on which the Rebellion broke out, untill the 18th of *December* following, he and all those within his Walls, enjoyed (to a Miracle) perfect quiet. While this good Bishop was every Day waiting for his Crown ; the Rebels sent to him, desiring him to dismiss the Company that was about him. But he refused to obey their cruel Order, and resolved to live and die with them. He rather would have died for them, than accept any Favour for himself, from which they should be shut out. But they sent him word back ; that although they loved and honoured him above all the *English*, because he had never wronged any, but had done good to numbers ; yet they had received Orders from the Council of State at *Kilkenny*, that if he would not put away the People, that had gathered about him, that they should take him from them.

To which he answered in the Words of *David*. “ Here I am, the Lord do unto me as seemeth good to him, the Will of the Lord be done.” So on the 18th of *December* they seized him, and all that belonged to him, and carried him and his two Sons, and Mr. *Clogy*, his Step-Daughter’s Husband, Prisoners to the Castle of *Cloughboughter*, built in an Island encompassed with a deep Water. They suffered the Prisoners to carry nothing with them; for the Titular Bishop took possession of all that belonged to the Bishop, and said Mass in the Church the *Sunday* following. All but the Bishop were at first put into Irons. For the *Irish* were afraid, that they themselves, and the Castle should be seized on during some of their drunken Fits. Yet God so abated their Fury in a little time, that they took off their Irons. The Castle was ruinous, exposed to the Weather and the Winter’s Severity, which was a great addition to the Misery of those, whom the Rebels had stripped naked. But there was another Prisoner placed among them, one *Richard Castledine*, a Carpenter, who fitted up some Boards, as well as he could, to keep out the Weather.

Here the Bishop, his Sons, and Mr. *Clogy*, preached and prayed constantly to their little distressed Congregation; and on *Christmas* Day administered the Sacrament to them. Their Keepers never gave any Disturbance to their religious Exercises. Their Natures seemed to be so changed, that it was like a second stopping the Mouths of Lions. They often told the Bishop, “ That they had “ no personal Quarrel to him, and no other Cause to be so severe to him, but “ because he was an *Englishman*.” The Bishop, his two Sons, and Mr. *Clogy*, were, after about twenty Days Imprisonment, delivered in Exchange for *Brian* and *Laughlin O-Rourke*, the Leaders of the *Leitrim* Rebels, taken Prisoners by Sir *James Craig*, in a Skirmish near the Castle of *Crohan*. And although they articed, that they should go safe to *Dublin*, yet they would not let them go out of the Country, hoping to have further Advantage by them. So they committed them to the House of *Dennis Sheridan*, an *Irish* Minister, and Convert; who continued firm in his Religion, and relieved many in their Extremity; and who was suffered to live undisturbed among them, on account of the Family he was of.

During the remaining *Sundays* of his Life, in which he had Strength, (although there were three Ministers with him) yet he read all the Prayers and Lessons, and also preached. On the 31st of *January* he fell sick, which the second Day after appeared to be an Ague; and on the fourth, apprehending a speedy Change, he called for his Sons, and his Son’s Wife, spoke to them a considerable time, gave them spiritual Advice, and blessed them. After which he spoke but little. As his Sickness encreased, his Speech failed, and he slumbered out the most of his Time; only by Intervals he appeared chearful, waiting for his Change. He died about Midnight, on the 7th of *February* (not the Middle of *March*, as it is said by Sir *James Ware*) 1641. in the 71st Year of his Age. Doubtless the Weight of Sorrow, which lay on his Mind, and the Hardships of his Imprisonment, hastened his Death. His Friends were obliged to obtain Leave of the new intruding Bishop, to bury his Body in the Church-Yard of *Kilmore*, which with Difficulty was done; and on the ninth of *February* he was buried, according to his Directions, next to his Wife’s Coffin. The *Irish* did him unusual Honours at his Funeral. The Chief of the Rebels assembled their Forces, and with them accompanied his Body from Mr. *Sheridan*’s House to the Church-yard of *Kilmore* in great Solemnity; and desired Mr. *Clogy* to bury him according to the Church Office. But it was not thought advisable to embrace the Offer; lest the Rabble should be provoked. But the *Irish* discharged a Volley of Shot at his Interment, and cried out in Latin—“ *Re-* “ *quiescat in pace Ultimus Anglorum*—May the last of the *English* rest in Peace.”

What

What came from *Edmund Farilly*, a Popish Priest, at the Interment of the Bishop, is too remarkable, and too well attested to be passed over ; Who cryed out—“ *O sit Anima mea cum Bedello*— I would to God my Soul were with *Bedell*.”

By his Will °, dated the 15th of *February* 1640, he bequeathed to the Church of *Black-Notley* in *England*, where he was baptized, a Bell. To the Library of *Emanuel* College in *Cambridge*, where he was educated, and was Scholar and Fellow, his Manuscript *Hebrew* Bible, the Four Evangelists and *Euclid's Elements* in *Arabick*. To *Trinity* College, *Dublin*, his Manuscript *Priscian*, with four more of his Manuscripts. To Primate *Usher*, his Manuscript *Irish* Psalter, and five Pounds for paving the Chancel of *Kilmore* with hewn Stone.

Thus lived and died this excellent Man ; in whom the greatest Character of a Primitive and Apostolical Bishop did eminently shew themselves. He was tall and graceful, and had something in his Looks and Carriage, that created a Veneration for him. His Deportment was grave, without Affectation, his Apparel decent, with Simplicity. He wore no Silks, but plain Stuffs ; had a long and broad Beard, gray and venerable Hair. His Strength continued firm to the last ; so that the Week before his last Sickness, he walked as vigorously and nimbly as any of the Company, and leaped over a broad Ditch, insomuch that his Sons, who were amazed at it, had enough to do to follow him. He never used Spectacles. By a Fall in his Childhood he had unhappily contracted a Deafness in his left Ear. He had great Strength and Health of Body ; except that a few Years before his Death, he had some severe Fits of the Stone, occasioned by his sedentary Life, which he bore with wonderful Patience. The Remedy he used for it, was to dig in his Garden (in which he much delighted) until he heated himself, and that mitigated the Pain. His Judgment and Memory remained with him to the last. He always preached without Notes, but often wrote down his Meditations, after he had preached them. He shewed no other Learning in his Sermons, but in clearing the Difficulties of his Text, by comparing the Originals, with the most-antient Versions. His Style was clear and full, but plain and simple. He read the *Hebrew* and *Septuagint* so much, that they were as familiar to him as the *English* Translation. He had gathered a vast Heap of critical Expositions ; which with a Trunk full of other Manuscripts, fell into the Hands of the *Irish*, and were all lost ; except his great *Hebrew* Manuscript, which was preserved by a converted *Irishman*, and is now in *Emanuel* College, *Cambridge*.

Every Day after Dinner and Supper, a Chapter of the Bible was read at his Table, whether Papists or Protestants were present ; and Bibles were laid before every one of the Company, and before himself either the *Hebrew* or *Greek* ; but in his last Years the *Irish* Translation ; and he usually explained the occurring Difficulties.

He wrote much in Controversy, occasioned by his Engagements to Labour the Conversion of those of the *Roman* Communion, which he looked on as Idolatrous and Antichristian. He wrote a large Treatise on these two Questions— “ Where “ was our Religion, before *Luther* ? And, what became of our Ancestors, who “ died in Popery ? ” Archbishop *Usher* pressed him to have printed it, and he resolved to have done so. But that, and all his other Works were swallowed up in the Rebellion. He kept a great Correspondence not only with the Divines of *England*, but with others over *Europe*. He was free in Conversation, moderate and modest in Temper, and his Discourse always turned on something instructive. He did not stick to tell even the learned *Usher*, what was blameworthy in him, and

shewed him some few critical Mistakes in his Works, which the other took with a Kindness and Humility natural to him. He observed a true Hospitality in Housekeeping. Many poor *Irish* Families about him were maintained out of his Kitchen, and in the *Christmas* the Poor always eat with him at his own Table; and he had brought himself to endure both their Rags and Rudeness. At publick Tables he usually sat silent. Once, at the Earl of *Strafford's* Table, one observed, that while they were all talking, he said nothing. The Primate answered—"Broach him, and you will find good Liquor in him." Upon which the Person proposed a Question in Divinity; in answering which, the Bishop shewed his Abilities so well, and puzzled the other so much, that all at Table, except the Bishop, fell a laughing at the other.

The greatness of his Mind, and undauntedness of his Spirit, have evidently appeared in many Passages of his Life, and that without any Mixture of Pride. He lived with his Clergy, as if they had been his Brethren. In his Visitations he would accept of no Invitations from the Gentlemen of the Country, but would eat with his Clergy in such poor Inns, and of such course Fare, as the Places afforded. He avoided all Affectations of State in his Carriage, and when in *Dublin*, always walked on foot, attended by one Servant; except on publick Occasions, which obliged him to ride in Procession among his Brethren. He never kept a Coach, his Strength suffering him always to ride on Horseback. He avoided the Affectation of Humility, as well as of Pride; the former often flowing from the greater Pride of the two. He took an ingenious Device, to put him in Mind of his Obligations to Purity. It was a flaming Crucible, with this Motto, in *Hebrew*. "Take from me all my Tin." The Word in *Hebrew*, signifying Tin, being *Bedil*; which imported, that he thought every thing in him but base Alloy, and therefore prayed, God would cleanse him from it. He never thought of changing his See; but considered himself as under a Tie to it, that could not easily be dissolved. So that when the translating him to a Bishoprick in *England* was proposed to him, he refused it; and said, he should be as troublesome a Bishop in *England*, as he had been in *Ireland*.

He had a true and generous Notion of Religion, and did not look upon it as a System of Opinions, or a Set of Forms, but as a divine Discipline, that reforms the Heart and Life. It was not Leaves, but Fruit, that he sought. This was his true Principle of his great Zeal against Popery. He considered the Corruptions of that Church, as an effectual Course to enervate the true Design of Christianity. He looked on the Obligation of observing the Sabbath as moral and perpetual; and was most exact in the Observation of it.

He married one of the Family of the *L'Esstranges*, who was Widow of the Recorder of *Edmundsbury*, a Woman exemplary in her Life, humble and modest in her Behaviour, and singular in many excellent Qualities, particularly in an extraordinary Reverence to him. She bore him three Sons and a Daughter: One of the Sons and the Daughter died young. Only *William* and *Ambrose* survived; for whom he made no Provision, but a Benefice of 80*l.* a Year for the eldest, a worthy Son of such a Father, and an Estate of 60*l.* a Year for his youngest, who did not take to Learning. This was the only purchase he made.

His Wife died three Years before the Rebellion broke out; and he preached her Funeral Sermon himself, with such a Mixture both of Tenderness and Moderation, that it drew Tears from all his Auditors. He was an Enemy to burying in the Church, thinking that there was both Superstition and pride in it; and believing it was a great Annoyance to the living, to have so much of the steam of dead

of dead Bodies rising about them. One of the Canons in his Synod was against burying in Churches; and he often wished that burying Places were removed out of all Towns. He chose the least frequented Place of the Church-Yard of *Kilmore* for his Wife to lie in; and by his Will ordered that he should be placed next to her, with this Inscription.

Depositum Gulielmi quondam Episcopi Kilmorensis.—

Depositum will not bear an *English* Translation, signifying a thing given to another in Trust; so he considered his burial, as a Trust left in the Earth, untill the Time it should be called on to give up its Dead. How modest soever his Inscription is, his Memory will outlive the Marble or the Brass, and will make him ever be reckoned one of the speaking and lasting Glories, not only of the Episcopal Order, but of the Age in which he lived. He was a living Apology for the reformed Religion, and true Christian Doctrine, and a glorious pattern of Virtue, inferior to very few in any former Age.

ROBERT MAXWELL.

[Succ. 1643. Ob. 1672.]

ROBERT *Maxwell*, Doctor of Divinity of the University of *Dublin*, [Rector of the Parish of *Tinan*] and Archdeacon of *Down*, was the Son of *George Maxwell*, formerly Dean of *Armagh*; and was consecrated Bishop of *Kilmore*, in *St. Patrick's Church, Dublin*, on the 24th of *March*, just on the close of the Year 1643, [the Letters Patent for his Creation bearing date two Days before.] The Bishoprick of *Ardagh* was afterwards on the 24th of *February* 1660 granted to him by King *Charles the II*d, which he enjoyed together with this See. [Before his Promotion, and while he was Archdeacon of *Down*, he was a great Sufferer from the *Irish*, upon the breaking out of the Rebellion in 1641; and, although his Life was spared, yet his House Books and Papers were all burned, and himself reduced to great Extremities, of which he gives an Account in an Examination^r Sworn the 22d of *August* 1642. He died on the 16th of *November* 1672. He was a Benefactor to the College of *Dublin*, and in the Year 1661 contributed 200 l. to make additional Buildings to it.

FRANCIS MARSH.

[Succ. 1672. Resig. 1681.]

FRANCIS *Marsh*, was translated from *Limerick* to the Sees of *Kilmore* and *Ardagh*, on the 10th of *January* 1672, and from thence to *Dublin* on the 9th of *January* 1681. See under *Limerick* and *Dublin*.

WILLIAM SHERIDAN.

[Succ. 1681. Depr. 1691.]

WILLIAM *Sheridan*, Elder Brother of *Patrick Sheridan*, Bishop of *Cloyne*, was born at *Togher*, in the County of *Cavan*, near the Church of *Kilmore*, and was educated in the University of *Dublin*; where he took the Degree of Doctor of Divinity. He was Chaplain to Sir *Maurice Eustace*, Lord High Chancellor of *Ireland*, as he was afterwards to *James Duke of Ormond*^r, Lord Lieutenant, and was made Dean of *Down*, upon the promotion of *Daniel*

p Temple's Irish. Rebell. p. 114. q Cart. 2. v. p. 374.

Witter, to the Bishoprick of *Killaloe*, in August 1669. From thence he was advanced to these Sees of *Kilmore* and *Ardagh*, by Letters Patent dated the 14th of *January* 1681; and was consecrated in *Christ-Church, Dublin*, on the 19th of *February* following, by *Michael*, Archbishop, of *Armagh*, assisted by the Bishops of *Meath*, *Raphoe*, and *Cloyne*. He was deprived in the third Year of King *William* and Queen *Mary*, for refusing to take the Oaths to these Princes, by virtue of an Act of Parliament, made for that Purpose; although he had in vain absented himself from *Ireland*, to avoid his Deprivation. After which he lived in *London* many Years, where Nonjurors, and others of his own Opinion, resorted to his House, for the private Exercise of their Devotions. He died, as I am informed, about the Year 1716. See what he hath written among the Writers of *Ireland*. Upon the Deprivation of Bishop *Sheridan*, these Sees were offered to *Robert Huntington*, Doctor of Divinity, and Provost of *Trinity-College, Dublin*; but he absolutely rejected them; although a noted and industrious Writer affirms that he succeeded *Sheridan*.

WILLIAM SMITH.

[Succ. 1693. Ob. 1698.]

AFTER the Deprivation of Bishop *Sheridan*, *William Smith*, Bishop of *Raphoe*, succeeded; being translated to the Sees of *Kilmore* and *Ardagh*, by Letters Patent dated the 5th of *April* 1693. He died on the 24th of *February* 1698, and was buried in *St. Peter's Church, Dublin*. By his Will^t, dated the 18th of *June* that Year, he left to the Poor of the Parish of *Kilmore* 5*l.* of the Parish of *Cregan*, 5*l.* and of the Parish of *Raphoe* 10*l.* See under the respective Bishops of *Raphoe*, *Killala* and *Ackonry*.

EDWARD WETENHALL.

[Succ. 1699. Ob. 1713.]

EDWARD *Wetenhall*, Doctor of Divinity, was translated from *Cork* and *Ross*, to these Sees of *Kilmore* and *Ardagh*, on the 18th of *April* 1699. He recovered some Lands belonging to his Sees, of which his Predecessor, being over-reached by several Artifices, had made an unstatutable Lease. He repaired the ruinous Episcopal House at *Kilmore*, and re-built the Church of *Ardagh*. We may see by the last Will of this Prelate, what his real Opinion was concerning the established Church, and that he thought many things in the Constitution thereof might be altered for the better. For he saith^t—"that he dies a Protestant, of the Church of *England* and *Ireland*, which he judges to be the purest Church in the World, and to come nearest to the Apostolical Institution; although he declares his Belief, that there are divers Points, which might be altered for the Better, both in her Articles, Liturgy, and Discipline; but especially in the Conditions of Clerical Communion. — He directs that if he should die in *Kilmore*, his Body should be interred near good Bishop *Bedell's*, and ordered his Grave to be five Feet deep. — He left 20*l.* to be distributed out of his Pocket Gold, to forty poor Protestants of the Neighbourhood where he should die, and 7*l.* for Scarves and Gloves for seven Clergymen who should attend his Corps." He died in *London* on the 12th of No-

r Wood's fast, Oxon. V. 2. p. 115.

f Perog. Offi.

t ibid.

ember 1713, and was buried in *Westminster-Abby* in the South-Cross, where he hath a Grave-Stone, with this Inscription^u.

H. S. E.

Depositum Reverendi admodum in Christo Patris, Edwardi Wetenhal, S. T. P. primo Corrugienfis Ann. 20, deinde Kilmorensis et Ardaghensis Ann. 14. in Regno Episcopi Hiberniæ, Ob. Nov. 12, 1713. Ætatis suæ 78.

H. S. E.

Here lieth the most Reverend Father in Christ, *Edward Wetenhall*, D.D. who was first Bishop of *Cork*, in the Kingdom of *Ireland* for 20 Years, afterwards of *Kilmore* and *Ardagh* for 14 Years. He died Nov. 12. 1713, in the 78th Year of his Age.

See more of him among the Bishops of *Cork* and *Ross*.

TIMOTHY GODWIN.

[Succ. 1713. Resign. 1727.]

TIMOTHY Godwin, Doctor of Divinity, Archdeacon of *Oxford* (to which he was collated the first of *August*, 1704) and domestick Chaplain to *Charles Duke of Shrewsbury*, by whose Favour he was promoted to these Sees of *Kilmore* and *Ardagh*, on the 16th of *January* 1713; and from hence translated to the Archbishoprick of *Cashel*, on the 3d of *June* 1727. He died on the 13th of *December* 1729. While he was Bishop of *Kilmore* he expended the Sum of two thousand six hundred and thirty two Pounds, fifteen Shillings and eleven Pence, on the Episcopal House, and other Improvements at *Kilmore*; for which he had a Certificate^w of allowance from his Metropolitan, pursuant to the Statute often before mentioned, two thirds of which Sum was reimbursed by his Successor. He left by his Will^x twenty Pounds to the Charity-School established in the Parish of *Kilmore*.

JOSIAH HORT.

[Succ. 1727.]

JOSIAH Hort, was translated from *Leighlin* and *Ferns* to these Sees, by Letters Patent dated the 20th of *July* 1727. Besides the large Sum expended by his Predecessor on the Episcopal House of *Kilmore*, of which he paid the Statutable Proportion; to render the said Improvement more compleat, he hath laid out the Sum of five hundred and ten Pounds in improving the said Episcopal Seat, with large Gardens, Plantations and other Ornaments, and hath the usual certificate^y of Allowance from his Metropolitan. He hath also at his own Charges, greatly beautified the Church of *Kilmore*: And hath lately published a Volume of Sermons, inscribed to his Clergy; being disabled from preaching by an overstraining of his Voice in the Pulpit many Years ago; which he hath not yet recovered. See more of this Prelate among the Bishops of *Leighlin* and *Ferns*.]

^u Darts. Antiq. of Westm. V. 2.

^w Prerog. Off.

^x Ibid.

^y Ibid.



O F T H E
B I S H O P S
O F
A R D A G H.

[*This See is valued in the King's Books, by an Extent returned Anno 28th Eliz. at 11 l. Sterl. But is, I think, now included in the Valuation of Kilmore, and both are taxed at 100 l. Ster. by an Extent Anno 15th Jac. 1.*

There are no Chapter, or Prebends in this Church. All that remains of a Cathedral, is a Part of a Wall built with large Stones, which appears to have been a very small Building, when intire.]

The Reason of the Name, Ardagh, is taken from its Situation on a rising Ground; which I choose to take Notice of here, because the Word, Ard, in its general Signification, denotes in Irish, a Situation on an Eminence.*

St. M E L L.

[Sed. 454. Ob. 488.]



THE Cathedral of *Ardagh* is, with Justice, reckoned among the most antient Churches of *Ireland*. It was founded by *St. Patrick*, who made *St. Mell*, a Briton, the Son of his Sister *Darerca* [by *Conis*] Bishop of it. [But the Foundation is by others ascribed to *St. Mell* himself. He was consecrated by *St. Patrick*, whose Disciple as well as Nephew he was; and placed over this See before the Year 454; as is gathered from the Words of *St. Ultan*^a; who says, “ that the Bishops *Mell* and *Melchuo*, came from *Britain*, “ while *St. Bridgid*, (who was born in 455) was in her Mother's Womb. *St.*

^a *Antiq. Ch. 29.* ^a *Vit. Stæ. Bridgid. Chap. 3.*

Mell was both Bishop and Abbat^b of this Church. [For in the Infancy of Christianity in *Ireland*, the Bishopricks and Abbys were frequently blended together; and such Ecclesiasticks as were consecrated Bishops, often resided both as Abbats and Bishops: Under the first Title they governed their Monks, and as Bishops they had the Country about the Monastery under their Care, to ordain Priests, appoint Curates, and execute other Parts of the Episcopal Function.] *Jocelin* says^c, “that St. *Mell*, like St. *Paul*, got his livelihood by the Labour of his own “Hands.” He died on the 6th of *February* 488, five Years before his Uncle, and was buried in his own Church of *Ardagh*. [But an antient *Irish* Calendar, which I have seen, placeth his death on the 8th of the Ides of *February*, that is the 5th of *February* 487, with which the Annals of *Ulster* agree. He is said to have wrote a Book on the Virtues and Miracles of St. *Patrick* then Living.]

St. M E L C H U O.

[Succ. 488.]

ST. *Melchuo*, Brother to St. *Mell* by the same Father and Mother, was also Bishop of this See. [He followed his Uncle St. *Patrick* out of *Britain* into *Ireland* before the Year 454, and was an unwearied Companion of his Labours, and a zealous Imitator of his Virtues, as *Colgan*^d tells us; who also adds, that St. *Patrick* placed him over the Church of *Ardagh*, at the Death, as is to be presumed, of his Brother.] I do not find any account at what Time he died, but the sixth of *February* is dedicated to his Memory. [*Colgan*^e raiseth a Doubt, whether *Melchuo*, be not the same Person with *Mellanus*, whose Festival is observed on the 28th of *October*.] There are but very slender Accounts remaining of his Successors in this See, untill the arrival of the *English* under King *Henry* the II^d.

St. E R A R D.

[Flor. circ. 754.]

ST. *Erard*, a Native of *Ireland*, and Bishop of *Ardagh*, together with his Brothers, St. *Albert* and St. *Hidulph*, and nineteen other Associates, forsook his Country about the Middle of the 8th Century, and travelled into *Germany*, where he was indefatigable in the Propagation of the Christian Faith. He died at *Ratisbon* on the 8th of *January*, and was buryed there in a Convent of Nuns. But I find no Account in what particular Year this happened. Some Centuries after, (*viz.*) in the Year 1052, he was canonized by Pope *Leo* the IXth. This Account is taken out of the *Breviary* of *Ratisbon*; but I do not find the least mention made of him in the Annals of *Ireland*: And indeed to consider the History of this Affair, as Authors relate it; one cannot but confess, that it is involved in great obscurity; [occasioned by the Ignorance of the Monkish Biographers in the dark Ages, who, so they could but heap together Miracles enough, had little regard to Chronological Exactness.]

The first whom we find to have wrote the Life of *Erard*, was one *Paul*, a Monk, in the 11th Century; the second who wrote it was *Conrad* of *Mountpelier*, about the beginning of the 14th. To these may be added the several Accounts given of him in the antient and modern *Breviaries* of *Ausburg*, *Ratisbon* and *Wirtzburg*, which chiefly follow one or other of these Authors. But some learned *German* Writers have put this matter in a plainer Light; and although they have not cleared up all the Difficulties, yet have said enough to give one

^b Colg. Act. Sanct. p. 263. No. 29. ^c Vit. St. Pat. cap. 102. ^d Act. Sanct. p. 264. ^e *ibid.*
room

room to make a tolerable Judgment of the Matters in dispute; which are chiefly these. 1st, the Country of St. Erhard, 2dly, of what See he was Bishop, and 3dly in what Age he flourished.

1st, It is almost universally agreed (very few Writers excepted,) that he was a native of *Ireland*, *Genere Scotus*, in *Scotiâ natus*, is the usual Phrase among them. (That *Ireland* was called *Scotia* in that Age, is fully demonstrated in the Antiquities &c.) Thus saith *Paul*^g, *Conrad* of *Mountpellier*^h, four several Antient Breviariesⁱ, among which that of *Ratisbon*, explains *Scotia*, as a fynonymous Term for *Ireland*. The same thing is related in three several *German* Legends, and some Martyrologies of that Country; as also by *Raderus*^k, *Velferus*, *Phraislebius*, *Brunerus*^l and others. Father *Boland*^m hath gathered together the several Writers who mention this, and concludes as the most probable Opinion, “ that he was a *Scot* of *Ireland*.” *Aventin*ⁿ was the first who started a contrary Notion, and being a Man of no Fame for Veracity, had but very few followers. But there is a difficulty arising from the Expressions of some of these Writers. *Paul* above mentioned saith, “ he was *Narbonensis Gentilitate*, *Nervius Civilitate* “ *Genere Scoticus*.” From whence one may be induced to judge, that he was born at *Narbon* in *Gaul*, of *Irish* Parents, and educated among the *Nervii*, a People of *Belgick Gaul*. His Brother *Hydulph*, is said by an antient Writer of his Life, which *Boland* hath published, to be, *Niverniorum ortus Genere*, and in another Life, *Nerviorum ortus Genere*. But it must be observed, that when Foreigners meet with our uncouth *Irish* Names, they are often under Difficulties to express them in proper *Latin* Words; and this hath misled *Aventin* and his followers. We must not therefore seek after *Narbon* in *Gaul*, as the Place of our Bishop's Birth. Some of the *German* Legends^o point out that Place in our own Country: *Narbonæ* in *Scotiâ natus*, say two of them expressly. *Narbon* therefore or rather, *Harbone*, as it is most truly written, must be sought for in *Ireland*. There is in the County of *Tirone*, on the West of *Lough-Neagh*, a Village called *Hardboe*, or as others, leaving out the Aspirate, have wrote it, *Ardboe*, formerly Famous for a Monastery of St. *Colman*, surnamed, *Mucaidh*, whose Festival is celebrated there on the 21st of *February*. It was destroyed by Fire in 1166, since which Time it hath continued but a sorry Village. *Richardson*^p mentions it in his Account of Pilgrimages. I am fully convinced, that this was the Place of *Erhard's* Birth. Possibly he might have been educated among the *Nervii* of *Belgick Gaul*, which Accounts for *Paul's* Expression, viz. that he was *Nervius Civilitate*. There remaineth a Scruple as to what is said above; that his Brother *Hydulph* was *Niverniorum Ortus Genere*. But *Boland*, who publisheth his Life, is ingenuous enough to own, that it is likely, *Niverniorum* might have crept into the Manuscript, for *Hiverniorum* or *Hibernorum*, and this Opinion settles all.

2d, The next difficulty which occurs, is of what See he was Bishop. Some make him Bishop of *Freising*^q, some of *Treves*^r, and others of *Ratisbon*^s, which is controverted and denied by *Hundius*^t, *Raderus*^u, and other *German* Writers. But the most general and probable Opinion is; that he was Bishop of *Ardagh* in *Ireland*, before he travelled into *Germany*. So says the *Ratisbon Breviary*^w, and that he governed it in Sanctity for many Years; with which *Hundius*^x, *Raderus*^y, and *Brunerus*^z agree. Now it is hard to conceive, that so many *German* Wri-

f Chap. 1. g Colg. Aët. Sanct. p. 23. h ibid. p. 29. i ibid. p. 32. & seq. k Bavaria Sanct. Tom. 1. p. 42. Tom. 2. p. 56. l Rerum. Boic. Tom. 1. Lib. 5. p. 690. m Prolegom. and vit. St. Erardi. n Lib. 3. o Legend. Monast. S. Udalrici Augustæ. Legend. Augustan. printed 1478. p pag. 66. q Horolan. Calend. r Martyr. German. s Viola. Sanct. ad 8. Jan. t In Metrop. u Bavaria Sanct. Tom. 2. p. 56. w Aët Sanct. p. 33. x Ut. Supra.

ters, (whose diligence and industry in searching into the Antient Monuments of their Country is unquestionable) should conspire to reject this Ornament of their Country, if Truth alone had not directed them to compliment *Ireland* with him. Yet possibly he might have governed the See of *Ratisbon*, after his Arrival in *Germany*.

III, As to the Age in which he flourished. Here also there are two Opinions supported by Authorities so repugnant to each other, that it is hard to reconcile them. The first is, that he flourished about the middle, or before the end of the seventh Century. The second, that he came into *Germany* in the Time of King *Pepin* or *Charlemagne* his Son, and consequently after the middle of the 8th Century. It would lead me too far to discuss the Reasons given for both these Opinions. *John Colgan*^y hath treated this Subject with great Judgment and Exactness; and hath proved by very cogent Reasons, and strong Authorities, drawn from the best of the *German* Writers, that *St. Erhard* flourished in *Germany* between the Year 730 and 754; to the latter of which Years *Baronius* fixeth his Time. He proveth also his Festival to be observed on the 8th of *January*. I must refer the Reader to him, and hasten to other Matters.]

Ceili, Bishop of *Ardagh*, died in 1048.

Macrait O-Moran did 1168. [He assisted at the Synod of *Kells* held in the Year 1152, and in the Catalogue^z thereof is called Bishop of *Conmacne*, or *Ardagh*. For the Territories of this Name, see before in the Notes to p. 167.]

Christian O Heotai, or *O-Heroic*, died in 1179. *Hoveden* mentions this Prelate under the Year 1172.

O-Tirlenan died in 1187.

O-Hislenan was slain in 1189.

A D A M O-M U R R E D A I.

[Ob. 1217.]

A DAM, or, as some call him, *Anad*^a *O-Murredai*, died in 1217, and is reckoned among the Benefactors to the Abby of *Tristernagh*. [For besides the Confirmation of several Churches in the Diocese of *Ardagh*; he granted^b to them the Tyths of *Tyrclogher* and *Clonmellan*, *Rathowen* and *Ardglass*, saving his Episcopal Customs.]

R O B E R T.

[Succ. 1217. Ob. 1224.]

O NE Robert, an *Englishman*, succeeded. He was a *Cistercian* Monk and the 11th Abbat of *St. Mary's* Abby near *Dublin*. [He granted and confirmed to the Abby of *Tristernagh*, the Church of *Leene*, saving his Episcopal Rights, as *Richard de la Corner*, Bishop of *Meath*, also did. He also appropriated^c the Church of *Stagbfernan* to the said Abby, and granted them the Lands of *Stagbfernan* at three Marks Rent.] He died on the 28th of *May* 1224, [or 1223, according to the Anonymous Annals, where he is called, the *English* Bishop of *Conmene*, i. e. *Ardagh*. The Annals of *Mary's* Abby give him the Title of a Man of a holy Conversation.]

^y Act. Sanct. p. 35.

^z Keat. 2. pt. p. 104.

^a Annals Lough-kee, ad An. 1217.

^b Arch. Tristern. Chart. 51.

^c Ibid. Chart. 23, 24, 25.

SIMON MAGRAITH.

[Succ. 1224. Ob. 1230.]

SIMON Magraith, the next successor, died in 1230. He is called *Mac-Raitb Mac-Serrai*, in the Annals of *Ulster*, and is celebrated for the probity of his Manners; [as he is also in the Anonymous Annals, where he is said to be a Man of as much Virtue and Devotion, as any in *Leth-Cuin*.]

JOSEPH MAGODAIG.

[Succ. 1230. Ob. 1231.]

JOSEPH Magodaig, Archdeacon of *Ardagh*, was elected Bishop of this See, and immediately took a Journey to *Rome*, where he obtained the Pope's Confirmation. But upon his return he died at *Florence*, in *Italy*, in 1231.

JOCELIN O-TORMAIG.

[Succ. 1233. Ob. 1237.]

JOCELIN O-Tormaig, was consecrated in 1233, and confirmed about the close of that Year (*viz.*) on the first of *March*, *English* Stile. He died in 1237, [and is called O-Tormay, Bishop of *Conmacne*, in the Anonymous Annals, and his death placed as here.] He granted to *Glastenbury* Abby^d in *England* fifteen Days Indulgence, and as many to that of *St. Albans*.

BRENDAN MAGODAIC.

[Succ. 1238. Ob. 1255.]

BRENDAN Magodaic succeeded in 1238, and sat seventeen Years, [during which time he confirmed^e to the Abby of *Tristernagh* the Churches of *Kynkill*, *Glyn*, *Rathascop*, and *Rathowen*, which lay in his Diocese, saving his Episcopal Rights of Visitation; Proxies, &c. and he discharged that Abby of the Maintenance of a Vicar at *Rathaspoc*.] He died in 1255, and was buried in an Abby of Canons of *St. Peter* at *Derg*. He granted at the Feast of *Pentecost* 1251, thirty Days Indulgence to the Chappel of the Virgin *Mary* in the Temple at *London*. Some place *Gelasius Mac-Scelegai* before him in this See, but I cannot tell by what Authority. [*Gelasius* died Bishop of *Kilmacduach* in 1249.]

MILO of Dunstable.

[Succ. 1256. Ob. 1289.]

MILO of *Dunstable*, so called from a Town of that Name in *Bedfordshire*, where it seems he was born, was elected Bishop of *Ardagh*, and obtained the Royal Assent on the 20th of *May* 1256. He governed this See about thirty three Years, and died in 1289, [or 1288, according to the Annals of *Lough-kee*.]

^d Chron. Glast. apud Hearn, v. 2. p. 384.^e Arch. Tristern. Chart. 46. 47. 48. 49.

MATTHEW O-HEOTHY.

[Succ. 1290. Ob. 1322.]

AFTER the Death of *Milo*, the See was vacant a full Year ; but in 1290, *Matthew O-Heothy* [Canon of *Ardagh*] was consecrated. [*Nicholas Mac-Moliffa*, Archbishop of *Armagh*, had taken up a Notion, that because the Chapter had so long neglected to elect a Successor, that therefore the appointing one devolved on him by his Metropolitcal Right ; and he wrote to the King for that purpose, on the *Monday* after *St. Martin's Day* 1289, and nominated this *Matthew* to the See. His Claim could surely have no Weight ; since a Lapse could not incur against the King by the default of the Chaper ; yet his Request was complied with ; and *Matthew* had a Writ of Restitution^f to the Temporalities on the 28th of *January* following. He granted forty Days Indulgence to whoever should hear Mass from any Canon of *Christ-Church, Dublin*, or should say the Lords-Prayer, or an *Ave-Mary* for the Benefactors of the said Church. The Original Instrument of this Grant, dated the 21st of *March* 1291, with a pendent Seal intire, is in the Chapter-house of *Christ-Church*.] He governed this See after his promotion thirty two Years, and died in 1322. Upon his Death, one *Alexander* was appointed his Successor : But I do not know whether he was consecrated or not. It appeareth past Controversy among the Records kept in *Birmingham's-Tower, Dublin*, that the Temporalities of this See, from the Death of *Matthew*, until the Year 1331, were received by the King's Escheators.

JOHN MAGEOI.

[Succ. 1331. Ob. 1343.]

JOH*N Mageoi* succeeded, and died in 1343. After whose Death the See was vacant three Years.

OWEN O-FERRAL.

[Suc. 1347. Ob. 1367.]

OWEN O-Ferral, Archdeacon of *Ardagh*, was canonically elected by the Dean and Chapter before the close of the Year 1343 ; but, I do not know for what Reason, he was not consecrated before the Year 1347. He governed this See afterwards twenty Years, and died in 1367 : A Prelate much celebrated by the *Irish* Historians, for the integrity of his Life.

WILLIAM MAC-CASAC.

[Succ. 1367. Ob. 1373]

WILLIAM Mac-Casac, a Secular Priest, succeeded, and died by a fall from his Horse in 1373^g. In *August* the same Year, great Discords arose concerning the Election of a Successor. For *Charles O-Ferral* was elected by one Part of the Chapter, (the same I suppose, who succeeded,) while another Party made choice of *Richard Ferral*, Dean of *Ardagh* ; and a third adhered to *John Aubry* a *Dominican* Frier of *Trim*.

^f Pat. 18 Ed. 1. Memb. 42.^g Annales Loughkee ad. Ann. 1373.

CHARLES O-FERRAL.

[Succ. 1373. Ob. 1378.]

CHARLES, or *Carbrac O-Ferral* was consecrated in 1373, and died at Rome in 1378.

JOHN O-FRAIC.

[Succ. 1378 Ob. 1394.]

JOHN O-Fraic, [or O-Frayn, as he is called in the Annals of *Lough-kee*] a Frier, was set over this See after the Death of *Charles O-Ferral*. He died in 1394, and the See continued vacant about two Years.

GILBERT MAC-BRADY.

[Succ. 1396.]

GILBERT *Mac-Brady* succeeded by the Provision of Pope *Boniface* the IXth, and was consecrated in 1396.

ADAM LYNS.

[Ob. 1416.]

ADAM *Lyns*, a *Dominican* Frier, died in June 1416^h.

CORNELIUS O-FERRAL.

[Succ. 1418. Ob. 1424.]

CORNELIUS O-Ferral succeeded, and made his Profession of Obedience to *John Swain*, Archbishop of *Armagh*, in the Manor of *Athboy*, on the 3d of February 1418. He died in 1424. and was buried in an Abby of *Dominicans* at *Longford*; a Prelate much celebrated for his Charity to the indigent. After his Death Archbishop *Swain* laid claim to his Principal Goods, as his Horse, his Ring, and his Cup; an account of which may be seen in *Swain's* Registryⁱ. He afterwards claimed the like, as in Right of his Church of *Armagh*, upon the Death of his Suffragan, *Arthur Mac-Camæil*, Bishop of *Clogher*, as appears in another of his Registry^k; where he also confesseth to have received the Horse in part Satisfaction of the Demand. I do not find how long this Custom continued. [See under *Arthur Mac-Camæil*, Bishop of *Clogher*.]

RICHARD [O-Ferral.]

[Sed. 1427. Ob. 1443.]

ONE *Richard* died in 1443. But I do not know the particular time when he was consecrated. [However, it is certain he was consecrated before the 13th of October 1427. For on that Day he appeared by his Proctor at a Provincial Synod convened at *Drogheda* by *John Swain*, Archbishop of *Armagh*, not being able to appear personally, on account of the *Warr*,—*propter Guerram*, as the Return he made to the Citation, speaks. In certain Manuscript Annals, intitled, *The Annals of Firbissy*, (not those of *Gelasius Mac-Firbissy*, who died in

^h Chron. of the Dominicans, M. S. Marleburgh's Ann. ad An. 1416.
^k Fo. 147. b. ⁱ Regist. Swain. Tom. 1. p. 81.

ⁱ Fo. 67. a.

1301, but the Collection or Translation of one *Dudley Firbissy*) I find mention made of *Richard*, Bishop of *Ardagh*, and that he was Son to the Great Dean *Fitz-Daniel Fitz-John Galda O-Fergaill*, and his Death placed there under the Year 1444. This past Question is the *Richard* here mentioned. The same Annals say, that the Young Official, *Mac-Muircherty*, was elected by the Choir of *Ardagh* to supply his Room; and that he sent his Messengers towards the Pope for Confirmation. But he was disappointed of his Promotion: For it appeareth in the same Annals under the Year following, that one Bishop *Magsamhradban* came from Rome with his Bulls for the Bishoprick of *Ardagh*, and that the Choir, and the Young Official, *Mac-Muircherty*, obeyed him, having the Pope's Authority.

MAGSAMHRADHAN.

[*Suc.* 1445.]

M*MAGSAMHRADHAN* was advanced to this See by the Provision of Pope *Eugene* the IVth in 1445, as appeareth above in the Life of *Richard O-Ferral*. How long he sat I am not able to determine.

One *John*, elect Bishop of *Ardagh*, was at *Rome* in 1463, soliciting the Pope's Confirmation; and was then employed by *John O-Hedian*, as his Proctor, in a base Attempt to undermine *Jordan*, Bishop of *Cork* and *Cloyne*; an account of which the Reader may see under the Life of *Jordan*. He is mentioned, as elect Bishop of *Ardagh*, in a Writ^m sent into *Ireland* by King *Edward* the IIIrd in 1463 in behalf of the said *Jordan*; but I think he was never consecrated, nor had restitution of the Temporalities; and therefore I do not reckon him a compleat Bishop.]

CORMAC.

[*Sed.* 1460. et 1470.]

C*CORMAC* succeeded, and governed this See untill 1470. But I have not yet been able to discover when he died. [It is certain he assisted at a Provincial Synod held in *St. Peter's Church, Drogheda*, by *John Bole*, Archbishop of *Armagh*, on the ninth of *June* 1460, as may be seen in the said *Bole's* Registryⁿ. This makes me think that *John*, just before mentioned, was never a compleat Bishop.]

WILLIAM O-FERRALL.

[*Sed.* 1486.]

W*ILLIAM O-Ferral Fitz-Donald*, died in 1516. He was Dynast or Chieftain of *Annaly (Longford)* even after he had put on the Mitre. I cannot but be of Opinion, that *William*, who sat in this See on the 26th of *June* 1486, and this *William*, were one and the same Person. This Prelate resigned long before his Death.

THOMAS O-CONGALAN.

[*Ob.* 1508.]

T*HOMAS O-Congalan* died in 1508, a Man in great Reputation, not only for his Wisdom, but also for his Charity to the Poor. Some have called

him Bishop of *Elphin*. But to give you my Sentiments of the matter, it seems evident to me, that he never governed the See of *Elphin*.

O W E N.

[Succ. 1508. Sed. 1530.]

ON E Owen, a *Dominican* Frier, was by the Provision of Pope *Julius* the second advanced to the See of *Ardagh*, after the Death of Bishop *Congalan*, on the 22d of *December* 1508. [He governed this See in 1530^o; but how long after I am not informed.]

RICHARD FERRAL.

[Succ. 1541. Ob. 1553.]

RICHARD Ferral, Abbat of *Granard*, being elected by the Dean and Chapter, obtained Restitution of the Temporalities of this See on the 14th of *July* 1541. [But he was not consecrated untill after the 22d of *April* 1542; on which Day *George Cromer*, Archbishop of *Armagh*, being disabled through Sickness, issued a Commission^r to any three Catholick Bishops of *Ireland* to consecrate him.] He died in 1553, having sat twelve Years. He was Dynast of *Annaly* (*Longford*) as long as he lived. *Patrick Mac-Mahon* succeeded him in the Bishoprick, and *Conat Ferral* in the Dynasty.

PATRICK MAC-MAHON.

[Succ. 1553. Ob. 1577.]

PATRICK Mac-Mahon, who succeeded, was before a Suffragan to *Dowdall* Archbishop of *Armagh*, and died about the Year 1577.

LISACH FERRAL.

[Succ. 1583.]

AFTER a long Vacancy, *Lisach Ferral* obtained this Bishoprick in the Year 1583, by Grant from Queen *Elizabeth*. [His Letters Patent bearing Date the 4th of *November* 25 *Eliz.*]

Robert Draper,
Thomas Moygne,
William Bedell,

} See for these Prelates under *Kilmore*

JOHN RICHARDSON.

[Succ. 1633. Ob. 1654.]

JOHN Richardson, a Native of *Chester*, but a Doctor of Divinity of the University of *Dublin*, and Archdeacon of *Derry*, succeeded *William Bedell* in the See of *Ardagh*, upon the Resignation of that Prelate, and was consecrated at *Armagh* in *Autumn* 1633 [by Primate *Usher*, the Letter for his Promotion bearing date the 14th, the Mandate for his Consecration, the 15th, and his Writ of Restitution the 25th of *May* that Year.] He held the Archdeaconry of *Derry*, the Rectory of *Ardstra*, and the Vicaridge of *Granard* in Commendam. But Dr. *Bramhall*, being advanced to the See of *Derry*

^o Chron. of the Dominicans under 1530. M. S.

^q Vesey's Life of Bishop Bramhall,

^p M. S. Loftus in Marsh's Library.

in 1634, found his Titles infirm^a both to the Archdeaconry, and Rectory of *Ard-stra*, and made way for two incumbents to succeed him. He withdrew with all his Substance into *England* in the Summer of 1641, apprehensive of the Rebellion which broke out on the 23d of *October* following. The Year before his departure he recovered some Lands in his Diocese from one *Teig O-Roddy*; who^r applied to the House of Commons of *England* for Relief. That House sent a Summons to the Bishop to appear before them on a Day prefixed, by himself, his Council, Attorneys or Solicitors: But upon Application to the House of Lords of *Ireland*, then sitting, the Lord Chancellor was ordered to write to the Speaker of the *English* House, asserting their Privileges, and refusing the Bishop's repair into *England* upon such an Occasion; and upon the Bishop of *Clonfert*'s motion an order was conceived for preventing such grievances for the future.] He died in *London* on the 11th of *August* 1654. The See from thence continued vacant untill the Restoration of King *Charles* the II^d, and the Revenues of the Bishoprick were all that Time sequestred, according to a wicked practice then prevailing among the Ufurpers. [Fuller^f placeth his Death in 1663, in the 74th Year of his Age, and tells us that by his Will he bequeathed no inconsiderable Legacy to the College of *Dublin*. As to the latter particular I have nothing to say. But had he survived the Restoration, we should have heard of him in this or some other See. Dr. Smith^t gives him the Character of a Man of profound Learning, well versed in Scripture, and of exact Knowledge in the sacred Chronology. He wrote select Observations and Explanations on the Old Testament, and particularly Annotations on the Book of *Genesis*, which he dedicated to Primate *Ussher*; although they were not published untill a Year after his Death. I forgot to mention, that when he was a very young Man, he was appointed Preacher to the State in 1601.]

Robert Maxwell,
Francis Marsh,
William Sheridan,

} See for these Prelates under *Kilmore*.

[U L Y S S E S B U R G H.]

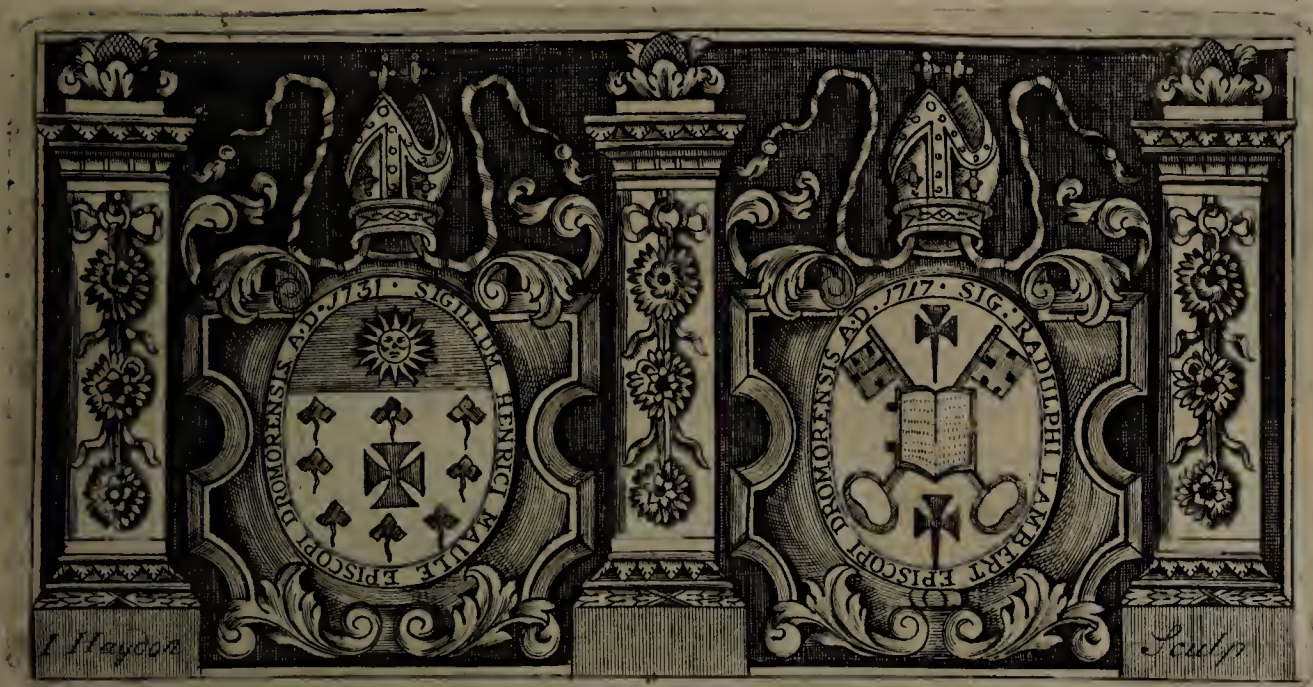
[Succ. 1692. Ob. eod. Ann.]

UPON the Deprivation of Bishop *Sheridan*, the See of *Ardagh*, which had gon with *Kilmore* ever since the Restoration of King *Charles* the II^d, was now separated from it, and *Ulysses Burgh*, Dr. of Divinity, who was born in the City of *Dublin*, and educated in the University there, was from the Deanery of *Emly* promoted to it by the Letters patent of King *William* and Queen *Mary* dated the 8th of *September* 1692, and consecrated in *Christ-Church, Dublin*, the 11th following, by *Francis*, Archbishop of *Dublin*, (by Permission of the Archbishop of *Armagh*) assisted by *Narcissus* Archbishop of *Cashell*, *Anthony*, Bishop of *Meath*, *William*, Bishop of *Kildare*, and *William*, Bishop of *Killala* and *Achonry*. He died the same Year; and from thence the Union was restored under Bishop *Smith*, who was advanced to both Sees. See for the Successors under *Kilmore*.]

^r Carte's Life of *Ormond*, v. 1. p. 123.
of *Ussher*, p. 22.

^f *Worthies* *Cheshire*, p. 176.

^t *Life*



O F T H E
B I S H O P S
O F
D R O M O R E.

[This See antiently bore two Keys in Saltier, suppressed with a Bible expanded in Fess, between two cross Pattee Fitchee erected. But at present it bears—Pearl a Cross Pattee Ruby, between semy of Trefoils, emerald on a chief Sapphire, a Sun in Splendor.
It is valued in the King's Books at 50 l. Sterl. by an Extent returned Ann. 15. Jac. 1.]

[Flor. Sæc. 6to.]

St. C O L M A N.



THE Church of *Dromore* oweth its origin to St. Colman, who was descended from the Sept of the *Arads*, was the first Abbat of *Muckmore* in the County of *Antrim*, and afterwards the first Bishop of this See. *Jocelin*^a calls him *Colmanel*, [and introduceth St. *Patrick* prophesying of him.] But the Antient Scholiast of the *Ængusian Martyrology* observes, that he was also called *Mocholmoc*. *Colman* flourished in the sixth Century. For he was born in the Year 516^b. He died on the 7th of *June*, but I have not yet discovered in what Year [particularly; some say in 610^c, but others^d in 600. Nor are Writers better agreed in the Day; while some say he died on the 7th of *June*, as before, and others on the 27th of *October*.]

^a Vit. St. Pat. ch. 96.
Script. cap. 13.

^b Usfh. Primord. p. 1126.

^c Ibid. p. 961.

^d Ware

Dromore^e, signifieth the great Back of a Hill, or a great Declivity: Names being often taken from the Nature of things. It is strange, that there is not the least mention made of this See in the Book of *Centius Camerarius*; and therefore it seems probable, that for some Ages it continued without any Bishop of its own. It is thought, that all this while, it was comprehended in the Diocese of *Armagh*. And as this Bishoprick was antiently very Poor, so there are but slender Accounts given of the Bishops of it. I confess, I have found no mention made of any Bishop of *Dromore* after *St. Colman*, before the Arrival of the *English*, except of [*Malbrigid Mac-Cathasaige* who died in 972^f and of] one *Rigan*, who is said to have died in the Year 1101. Nor do I find any Bishop in this See after the Division of the *Irish* Bishopricks, so often before mentioned to have been made in the Year 1152, before *Gerard*, a *Cistercian* Monk of the Abby of *Mellifont*, who (as I have found in the Records of the Tower of *London*) was elected to this Bishoprick, and obtained the Royal Assent on the 25th of *April* 1227. In the 15th Century, a great many of the Bishops of this See for the most part lived in *England*, and spent little or none of their time in the Government of their Flock, on Account (as I imagine) of the Poverty of the See: Particularly in the Reign of King *Henry* the IVth, *Richard Messing*, a *Carmelite*, and his Successor, one *John*: In the Reign of King *Henry* the Vth, *Nicholas Wartre*, a *Franciscan*, and *David de Cherbury*, a *Carmelite*; and in the Reign of King *Henry* the VIth, *Thomas Scrope* or *de Bradley*, a *Carmelite* also, and *Thomas Radcliff*. The Poverty of this Bishoprick in antient Times may be gathered from a Letter wrote by *Ostavian de Palatio*, Archbishop of *Armagh*, to King *Henry* the VIIth, as may be seen hereafter in the Life of *Thomas Radcliff*; in which Letter he asserts, that the annual Income of it at that time did not exceed forty Marks, *Irish* Money; and this Money (as he affirms) was then of less Value by a third part, than the Sterling Coin. And as this Bishoprick was very poor, so there are very few Parishes in it, to the number only of twenty three.

[The antient Foundation^g of the Chapter of *Dromore* consisted of a Dean, Archdeacon and Prebendaries, who had Vicaridges endowed with the third Part of the Tythes presentative in the several Parishes belonging to the Prebendaries. But this Foundation was altered in the Time of Bishop *Todd*, and a new one erected by the Letters Patent of King *James* the first, dated the 21st of *February* in the 8th Year of his Reign; since which time it hath consisted of a Dean, Archdeacon, Chantor, Chancellor, Treasurer, and one Prebendary, viz. the Prebendary of *Dromarragh* in the County of *Down*, unto which Offices several Parishes, both Rectories and Vicaridges, were united; the Right of Patronage of which was granted to the said Bishop and his Successors in free Alms. By the same Letters Patent the King also erected the Lands of *Dromore*, alias *Ballinegalga*, and *Ballinaries*, in the Territory of *Iveagh*, and County of *Down*, with many other Denominations specified in the said Patent, into a Manor, to be called the Manor of *Dromore*, with a Court-Leet and View of Frankpledge, to be held twice every Year at *Dromore*, and a Court Baron every three Weeks to hold Plea of any Sum not amounting to five Pounds, and granted a free Market every *Saturday*, and two Fairs to be held yearly near the Church of *Dromore*, where a great Stone Cross stands. He also granted to *William Worsley* of *Hallam* in *Nottinghamshire*, Gent. (the Bishop's Brother-in-law) a great Number of Town Lands in the Territory of *Iveagh*, To hold to him and his Heirs of the said Bishop and his Successors, in

^e Ware Antiq. cap. 29.

^f Annals of the four Masters, ad Ann. 972. Act. Sact. p. 387.

^g Visit. Book in Marsh's Library, M. S.

free and common Soccage, as of his Manor of *Dromore*, at the Rent of 40 l. *per Ann.* Irish Money, under these Provisos ; that if the said *Worsley* did not before *Michaelmas* following build a strong and convenient Stone House in or near *Dromore*, and lay out a Curtilage of one Acre adjoining to the said House, to serve as a Seat and Mansion House to the said Bishop and his Successors, and should not in five Years build a Castle of Stone, Lime and Sand, covered with Tiles, Stone, Wood, or Lead, in some convenient Place to be appointed by the Bishop near *Dromore*, that then the said Grant should be void, and a Power of re-entry given to the Bishop, and his Successors. And the said *Worsley* covenanted within one Year after the Date of the Patent, to grant and confirm to every Incumbent of the Churches and Chappels called *Garvaghie*, *Magheriawly* and *Dromore*, in *Iveagh*, sixty Acres of Land adjoining to each of the said Churches and Chappels, as Glebe-Lands to the same. The King also by the said Patent granted fourteen Town-Lands in *Iveagh* to *Edward Trevor* Esq; his Heirs and Assigns, to hold of the Bishop and his Successors, in free and common Soccage, as of his Manor of *Dromore*, at the Rent of 10 l. 13 s. 4 d. Current Money of *Ireland*.

Antiently there were Termon and Herenach Lands belonging to this See, which had been leased out to the Natives, who were antient Tenants of them. The King by the aforesaid Patent granted and confirmed the said Lands to the Natives, as Freehold Lands, and reserved out of them small Chiefrys payable to the Bishop and his Successors, amounting in the whole to about 46 l. Sterling. It is observable that the Deanery of *Dromore* is made collative by the said Letters Patent ; and yet hath for the most part continued donative by the Crown ever since. Thus on the 23d of *August* 1673 *William Smith* was promoted to it by King *Charles* the second, as was *John Lesley* on the 5th of *May* 1681 ; and many other Instances of the like Nature appears in the Rolls Office. But the Truth of the matter was this. Bishop *Todd* had foisted into his Letters Patent the Right of Patronage to the Deanery, without any Warrant from his Privy Seal ; which being a Fraud, proved afterwards the Cause of some Disputes between the Crown and the Bishops of *Dromore*, which ended to the Disadvantage of the Bishops.]

G E R A R D.

[Succ. 1227. Ob. 1245.]

THE first Bishop of this See, of whom I find any Account, after the Division of the *Irish* Bishopricks in 1152, is *Gerard*, a *Cistercian* Monk of the Abby of *Mellifont*, who being elected Bishop of *Dromore*, obtained the Royal Assent on the 25th of *April* 1227, and sat about eighteen Years.

A N D R E W.

[Succ. 1245.]

THE Election fell on *Andrew*, Archdeacon of *Dromore*, who obtained the Royal assent on the first of *October* 1245, and was consecrated the same Year.

T I G E R N A C H. I.

[Sed. 1287.]

TIGERNACH, was Bishop of *Dromore* in 1287. [For that Year on the Festival of the Apostles *Peter* and *Paul*, he consecrated *Matthew Mac-Cataisaid*, Bishop of *Clogher*, by virtue of the Mandate of his Metropolitan.]

G E R V A S E.

[Succ. circ. 1290.]

GERVASE was advanced to this See about the Year 1290.

TIGERNACH. II.

[Ob. 1309.]

TIGERNACH, the IId, a Monk of I know not what Order, died in 1309.

FLORENCE MAC-DONEGAN.

[Succ. 1309.]

FLORENCE Mac-Donagan, Canon of Dromore, was the same Year elected by the Dean and Chapter of that Church, and confirmed by King Edward the IId.

CHRISTOPHER.

[Sed. 1369.]

CHRISTOPHER presided over this See in 1369, But I have found no account of the Time of his Consecration or Death.

CORNELIUS.

[Ob. 1381.]

ONE Cornelius, his Successor, died about the Year 1381.

JOHN O-LANNUB.

[Succ. 1382.]

JOHN O-Lannub, a Franciscan Frier, succeeded by the Provision of Pope Urban the VIth, and having taken the Oath of Allegiance, was restored to the Temporalities, on the 10th of November 1382.

JOHN VOLCAN.

[Resign. 1404.]

JOHN Volcan, Bishop of Dromore, was by the Pope translated to the See of Ossory in the Year 1404, where he presided but a short time. For he died about Michaelmas the Year following, [leaving behind him a great Character for his Virtues and Endowments.]

RICHARD MESSING.

[Succ. 1408. Ob. 1409.]

RICHARD Messing, a Carmelite Frier succeeded. He [is said to have] made his Profession of Obedience to Colton, Archbishop of Armagh on the 11th of November 1408, [as his Successor John is said to have done on the 4th of January 1410. But there are such irreconcilable Difficulties attending these Accounts, that I cannot but think Colton is mistaken for Fleming, who was Archbishop in both these Years. For Colton died on the 27th of April 1404, and was succeeded by Fleming on the first of May following, who sat untill June 1416; so that there is space enough to allow this Obedience to be paid to Archbishop Fleming, which could not be done to Colton. Leland, and after him Pitts^h, affirms, that this Bishop was the Author of many Works, but neither of them hath furnished us with their Titles, nor any Writer else that I know of. Mark Anthony Allegreⁱ calls this Prelate, Messing, *Episcopus Durmiensis*, instead of *Dromorensis*, and affirms that he flourished in the Year 1332. But he must needs then be a very old Man when he was advanced to this See in 1408; however that be] he died the Year following his Promotion, and was buried at York, among the Carmelites.

^h Script. p. 897.

ⁱ Paradis. Carmel. Decoris sub. Messing.

J O H N.

[Succ. 1410. Resig. 1418.]

HIS Successor, one *John*, [is said also to have] made his Profession of Obedience to Archbishop *Colton*, on the 4th of *January* 1410, and that the same appeareth in that Archbishops Registry. [See what I have said of this in the Life preceding. It is said] he died in the Year 1418. [But I rather think he resigned about that Time, or at least forsook his Bishoprick to go in quest of other Preferment. For it appeareth in the Registry of *Henry Chicheley*ⁱ Archbishop of *Canterbury*, as the same is quoted by Doctor *Wilkins*^k that the said Archbishop A. D. 1420 in the 8th Year of the Reign of King *Henry* the Vth constituted this *John* his Suffragan within the Diocese of *Canterbury*; but restrained his Jurisdiction to some particular purposes, viz. *ad Chrismandum in fronte pueros*, to administer the Chrism to Children, to consecrate Altars, Chalices, Vestments and other Ornaments of the Church, to suspend the celebration of Divine Service in prophane Places, to restore Churches and Church-Yards, which had been polluted, to confer the first tonsure, to give the Benediction to Widows who were desirous to take on them the vows of Chastity, to hear Confessions, and give Absolution in Cases specially reserved to the Archbishop himself, to enjoin penances, and other things of the like Nature. The Absence of this Bishop from his See was the Cause of the Pope's filling it with his Successor, *Nicholas Wartre*.]

NICHOLAS WARTRE.

[Succ. 1419.]

NICHOLAS *Wartre*, a *Franciscan* Frier, succeeded by the Provision of Pope *Martin* the Vth^l on the 17th of *March* 1419.

DAVID of CHIRBURY.

[Ob. circ. 1427.]

DAVID of *Chirbury*, a *Carmelite* Frier, succeeded, [and was a Prelate renowned for his Piety, Learning, and Knowledge in Divinity.] The See of *Dromore* was vacant [as it is said] on the 4th of *June* 1431, perhaps by his Death. [But there is sufficient Authority to convince me, that it was vacant four Years earlier than the Period here mentioned. For on the fourth of *August* 1427 the Archbishop of *Armagh*, as Guardian of the See of *Dromore* during the vacancy, issued a Citation^m to *John Macguind*, Archdeacon of *Dromore*, commanding him to summon the Clergy and Laity of that Diocese to a Provincial Synod to be held at *Droghedak* on the 13th of *October* following; on which Day the Archdeacon returned the Execution of his Process.] This Prelate is said to have been buried at *Ludlow*, in *Shropshire*, in a Monastery of his own Order.

THOMAS SCROPE.

[Succ. 1434. Resign. ante 1440.]

THOMAS *Scrope*, alias *Bradley* [was born of a good Family in the Town of *Bradley*, in *Leicestershire*, and became Conspicuous both for his Virtue and Learning. He was at first a *Benedictin* Monk; but not thinking that Order rigid

ⁱ Regist. Chich. 11. f. 284. b. ^k Wilkins Counc. 3. Tom. p. 398. ^l Wad. An. Min. Tom. 5. p. 127. ad Ann. 1419. & Regist. Pontif. Ibid. p. 97. ^m Regist. Swain. Tom. 1. p. 74.

enough, he forsook it, and embraced that of the *Carmelites*, (not in the Year 1430, as *Leland* says, but long before) among whom he lived in the Practice of almost incredible Austerities. He led an Eremitical Life for twenty Years; but was called out from that Solitude, and sent to instruct the People, by Pope *Eugene* the IVth,] by whose Provision he succeeded to this See about the Year 1434. “ He was in great Favour (says *Leland*) with the Knights of *Rhodes*, “ having been employed as Legate to them by the said Pope, whose particular “ Countenance he had, and to whom he dedicated some Historical Pieces concerning the Affairs of the *Carmelites*; and was in no less esteem at *Rome*. [During his Legation to *Rhodes* he had frequent Conferences with a *Franciscan* Friar “ of *Jerusalem*, who was a Convert Jew, and he learned much of him. Mr. “ *Stevens* ^a tells us, that he returned after this to his Bishoprick; but could not live “ long in Peace with the *Irish*, so resigned, left *Ireland*, and returned to *Norwich*, “ and there became Vicar General under the Bishop. But it is much more “ probable that he never visited his See. Whatever he received out of his “ Revenues, or could get from rich Persons, he bestowed among the Poor, or “ laid out on pious Uses.] He lived to a Decrepid old Age, and died in “ 1491. His Sepulchre is to be seen at *Lovetoft*, a Sea-port Town, on the borders of *Suffolk*,” [On which is an Epitaph, whereof *Leland* ^o hath given us the two last Lines.

*Venit ad Occasum morbo confectus amaro:
Spiritus alta petit, pondere corpus humum.*

Wasted with Sickneſs in the Weſt he dies,
And here intomb'd among the Duſt he lies;
And while his Spirit light as Air aſcends,
His Body to its Mother Earth deſcends.]

But he ſeems to have voluntarily reſigned his Biſhoprick long [even above fifty Years] before his Death. [For on the 27th of *November* 1440, (being ſix Years before his Advancement, according to *Stevens*, but in Truth ſix Years after) *John Prene*, Archbiſhop of *Armagh*, was Guardian of the Spiritualties and Temporalties of the See of *Dromore* during the Vacancy of it; and on that Day advanced *Patrick O-Ranagan* to a Prebend and Canonry in the Cathedral of *Dromore*, belonging to his Collation on the Score of his Guardianship, and he inſtituted him to it, by the Delivery of his Ring. The Inſtrument ^p of this is in the Registry of *Armagh*, called *Swain's* Registry.] There is extant of his in the publick Library at *Cambridge*, a Book of the Inſtitution of the Friars of the *Carmelite* Order, dedicated to *John Blakeney*, a black Monk. [The Reader may ſee an Account of his other Works among the Writers preferred in *Ireland*.]

THOMAS RADCLIFFE.

[Succ. Regnante Hen. 6to.]

THOMAS Radcliffe ſucceeded *Scrope* in this Biſhoprick, in the Reign of King *Henry* the VIth. He, as his Predeceſſor had done, lived in *England*, and, (as I think) never ſaw his See. In a Book of the Benefactors of the Church of *Durham*, (in old Times vulgarly called the Book of Life ^q) he is called

ⁿ Monast. Angl. v. 2. p. 175.
^p 594.

^q Fol. 57. b.

^o De ſcript. lib. 2. ch. 584.

^p Regiſt Swain. Tom. 1.

“ Master *Thomas Radcliffe*, Bishop of *Dromore* and Suffragan of *Durham*.” This Book is to be seen in the Famous *Cotton Library* in *Westminster*^r. [About this Time the See of *Dromore* was reduced to a most scandalous Degree of poverty, occasioned in a great Measure by the Absence of this Prelate, and his five immediate Predecessors; insomuch that for upwards of 20 Years no Body could be found to make suit for, or accept it. There is extant in the Registry^t of *Ostavian de Palatio*, Archbishop of *Armagh*, a Letter in Form of a Petition from that Prelate to King *Henry* the VIIth, wrote about the Year 1487, praying him to recommend one *Arthur Magen*^s, Batchelor of the Canon Law, to the Pope for his Promotion to the See of *Dromore*; and in it he tells the King, “ That he “ had with pressing instances prevailed on him to sue for the said Bishoprick, “ whereof (says he) the Frutes, Rents and Provenues, as well Spiritual as Tem- “ poral extend not above the Sum of 40*l* of the Coin of this your Land of *Ire-* “ *land*, which is less in the third Part than the Coin Sterl. and that for the ex- “ pence and poverty of the same, the See is void and desolate, and almost “ extincted these 20 *Winters* last past and more, insomuch as none will own the “ said Bishoprick, or abide thereupon.” These are the Words of the Letter. Notwithstanding *Arthur Magen*^s did not obtain this See; but *George Brann* was promoted to it two Years after. The *Arthur Magen*^s here recommended, is not the same *Arthur Magen*^s, who was promoted to this See in 1550^t.]

GEORGE BRANN.

[*Sed.* 1489. *Resign.* 1499.]

ONE *George* a *Grecian*, and a Native of *Athens*, sat in this See in the Year 1489. “ He was Procurator, and Administrator of the Indulgences gran- “ ted to the Hospital of the Holy Ghost in *Saxia*, or in the *Saxon-street* in *Rome*, “ and to the Benefactors of that House: He was also Procurator for building a “ new Hospital of the Holy Ghost in *Ireland*, as a Member of that in *Rome*.” [In the Registry^u of *Ostavian de Palatio*, Archbishop of *Armagh*, there is an Entry made, and Dated the 30th of *May* 1494, of the said Primate’s Approbation and Confirmation of the Indulgences granted by this Prelate. For when a Bishop took upon him to grant Indulgences, the Confirmation of the Archbishop of the Province was a necessary ingredient to give them Force. See for this under *Thomas Lidell*, Bishop of *Down*. This Hospital of the Holy Ghost in *Rome* here mentioned was founded by Pope *Innocent* the III^d. *Henry Loundres*^w, Archbishop of *Dublin*, founded an Hospital of the same Nature in his Diocese, and out of the Endowments of it reserved an annual Pension of four Bizantines, payable to this Hospital of Pope *Innocent* in *Rome*. His Successor, Archbishop *Allen*, in his Notes on the black Book of that See, explains a Bizantine to signify a Talent, and that it was two Shillings Sterl. Mr. *Kennet*^x says, a Bizantine was a Piece of Money coined by the *Western* Emperors at *Bizantium*, or *Constantinople*, of two sorts, viz. *Bizantinus Aureus*, & *Albus*, Gold and Silver, both which were current in *England*: That the Silver Bizantine was the Value of two Shillings. *Chaucer* represents the Gold Bizantine to be a Ducat in Weight.] I have seen the Seal (as I take it to be) which this *George* used before he wore the Mitre, with this Inscription round it. “ *Sig. Georgij Branni, Vicarij Generalis S. Spiri-* “ *tus*. — The Seal of *George Brann*, Vicar General of the Holy Ghost.” He

^r Sub Domitiano, A. 7.

^f Fol. 127.

^t Vid. Ware. Ann. ad Ann. 1550.

^u Fol. 147. a

^w Black Book of Dub. p. 352.

^x Paroch. Antiq. in Glossario, sub verb. Bizantine.

was afterwards, on the 18th of *April* 1499, translated by Pope *Alexander* the VIth from this See to *Elphin*, upon the Resignation of *Nicholas*. [Bishop of that See.]

W I L L I A M.

[Succ. 1500.]

ONE *William*, called Bishop of *Dromore*, and Suffragan of *York*, is said to have lived at *York*, in the Year 1500.

G A L E A T I U S

[Ob. 1504.]

ONE *Galeatius*, or *Galentius*, Bishop of *Dromore*, died in 1504.

J O H N B A P T I S T.

[Succ. 1504.]

ON the 12th of *June* 1504, *John Baptist* was by Provision advanced to the See of *Dromore*, upon the Death of his Predecessor. I think these three last Bishops never visited *Ireland*.

T H A D Y.

[Succ. 1511.]

ONE *Thady*, a *Franciscan* Frier, is said to have been provided to the Bishoprick of *Dromore* on the last of *April* 1511, upon the Translation of *George*, [that is *George Brann*: So that here no notice is taken of the three intervening Bishops; who, as they lived abroad, were passed by unobserved by our Writers. The Reader cannot but observe how imperfect the Catalogue is of the Bishops of this See.]

A R T H U R M A G E N I S.

[Sed. 1550.]

AS to the Successors of *Thady*, I confess I find no mention made of them for an hundred Years after, except of one called *Arthur Magen*, who lived in the Year 1550; when upon taking the Oath of Allegiance, he was confirmed by King *Edward* the VIth.

J O H N T O D.

[Succ. 1606. Depriv. 1611.]

JOHN *Tod*, Bishop of *Down* and *Connor*, held this Bishoprick also in Commendam with the other two. See the Account given before of him under the Bishops of *Down* and *Connor*, [and an Account of the new Patent for settling the See of *Dromore* before, p. 258.]

John Tanner was in the Year 1611 appointed by King *James* the first to succeed Bishop *Tod*. But the Bishoprick of *Derry* just then falling void by the Death of *Brutus Babington*, he waved this Promotion, and was advanced to *Derry*.]

THEOPHILUS BUCKWORTH.

[Succ. 1613. Ob. 1652.]

THEOPHILUS *Buckworth*, Batchelor of Divinity, a Student of *Trinity College Cambridge*, was born at a place called, *Whitehall*, near *Wisbeck* in *Cambridgeshire*. [He afterwards became Treasurer of *Armagh*.] and was consecrated Bishop of this See at *Dublin* in *May* 1613, [his Letters Patent bearing Date the 15th of that Month. He expended five hundred Pounds in additional Buildings to the Episcopal House, and on Inclosures, Ditches and Quicksets, which he made on the Demesnes adjoining to the said House, as appeareth in a Return y made to a regal Visitation about the Year 1622.] When the Rebellion broke out in 1641, he immediately retired to *England*, and died in the same House wherein he was born in 1652, in the seventy second Year of his Age.

ROBERT LESLEY.

[Succ. 1660. Resign. 1661.]

THIS See was for a long time kept vacant, occasioned by the Iniquity of the Times. But at length *Robert Lesley*, Doctor of Divinity, succeeded, [by Letters patent dated the 19th of *January* 1660, and the same Day had his Mandate for Consecration and Writ of Restitution to the Temporalities, together with a Grant of the Mesne Profits during the Vacancy,] and he was consecrated on the 27th of that Month [by *John*, Archbishop of *Armagh*, assisted by the Bishops of *Raphoe*, *Ossory*, *Kilmore* and *Clogher*; with which Bishoprick he also held the Archdeaconry of *Connor* in Commendam. He was the Son of *Henry Lesley*, Bishop of *Down* and *Connor*, and afterwards of *Meath*; and (as a certain Writer observes) was a young Gentleman of great hopes and expectations. He took his Degree of Master of Arts at *Aberdeen* in *Scotland* on the 16th of *July* 1638, and was incorporated to the same Degree at *Oxford*, on the 13th of *June* 1639; but he had before taken his Degree of Batchelor of Arts in *Dublin* in 1636.] He was translated from hence to *Raphoe* by Letters patent dated the 20th of *June* 1661, [and from *Raphoe* to *Clogher* on the 26th of *October* 1671, where he died the Year following. See a further Account of him under the Bishops of *Raphoe* and *Clogher*.]

JEREMY TAYLOR.

[Succ. 1661. Ob. 1667.]

JEREMY *Taylor*, Doctor of Divinity, was consecrated Bishop of *Down* and *Connor* on the 27th of *January* 1660, and on the 21st of *June* the Year following King *Charles* the second granted him the Administration of the Bishoprick of *Dromore*. [See a full Account of him under the Bishops of *Down* and *Connor*.]

GEORGE RUST.

[Succ. 1667. Ob. 1670.]

GEORGE *Rust*, a Native of *Cambridge*, and Fellow of *Christs-College* in that University, was sent for over by *Jeremy Taylor*, Bishop of *Down* and

Connor, and by his Interest obtained the Deanery of *Connor*, by Letters Patent dated the 3d of *August* 1661, and on the 7th of *June* 1662 was presented to the Rectory of the Island of *Magee* in the Diocese of *Down* and *Connor*. Afterwards on the 8th of *November* 1667, he was promoted to this Bishoprick, and consecrated in *Christ-Church, Dublin*, on the 15th of *December* following by *James*, Archbishop of *Armagh*, assisted by the Bishops of *Meath*, *Killaloe*, and *Kilmore*. He died of a Fever in *December* 1670, and was buried in the Choir of the Cathedral of *Dromore*, in the same Vault with his dear Friend, *Jeremy Taylor*. He published a Sermon which he preached at the Funeral of the said Bishop, and a little Treatise on Truth; to which *Joseph Glanvill* prefixed a Preface, from whence I have taken the following Character of this Prelate. “ He
 “ was a Man of a clear Mind, a deep Judgement and searching Wit: greatly
 “ learned in all the best Sorts of Knowledge, old and new; a thoughtful and
 “ diligent Enquirer, of a free Understanding and vast Capacity, joined with
 “ singular Modesty, and an unusual sweetness of Temper, which made him the
 “ Darling of all that knew him: He was a Person of great Piety and Generosi-
 “ ty; a hearty Lover of God and Man; an excellent Preacher, a wise Gover-
 “ nour, a profound Philosopher, a quick forcible and close Reasoner, and above
 “ all a true and exemplary Christian. In short, he was one who had all the Quali-
 “ fications of a primitive Bishop, and of an extraordinary Man.

ESSEX DIGBY.

[Succ. 1670. Ob. 1683.]

ESSSEX Digby, Son to Sir *Robert Digby*, (afterwards Baron of *Geashil*) and the Lady *Lettice Fitz Gerald*, Baroness of *Ophalia*, was born at *Colehill* in *Warwickshire*, the Seat of that Family; but educated in the University of *Dublin*, where he took his Degree of Doctor of Divinity. His First Promotion was to the Rectory of *Geashil*, in the Diocese of *Kildare*, of the Patronage of his Family; from thence he was made Dean of *Cashell*, by Letters Patent dated the 6th of *February* 1661; in which was a Clause of Union of the Rectories of *Geashil* and *Ballicoman* in the Diocese of *Kildare* to the said Deanery *pro eâ vice tantum*; and at last he was advanced to this See by Letters Patent of King *Charles* the II^d, dated the 6th of *February* 1670, and consecrated in *Christ-Church, Dublin*, the 27th of the same Month, by *James*, Archbishop of *Armagh*, assisted by the Bishops of *Meath*, *Kildare*, *Killaloe* and *Killala* and *Achonry*. He died at *Moyrah*, on the 12th of *May* 1683, and was buried in the Cathedral of *Dromore*.

CAPELL WISEMAN.

[Succ. 1683. Ob. 1695.]

CAPELL Wiseman, a Baronet's Son of *Essex*, Doctor of Divinity, and Fellow of *All-Souls* College in *Oxford*, was Chaplain to *Arthur*, Lord Capell, Earl of *Essex*, and Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, who was his God-Father. He was first promoted to the Deanery of *Raphoe*, and afterwards to this See, by Letters Patent, dated the 10th of *December* 1683, and consecrated in *Christ-Church, Dublin*, on the 23d of the same Month, by *Michael*, Archbishop of *Armagh*, assisted by the Archbishop of *Dublin*, the Bishops of *Kildare*, *Raphoe*, *Ferns* and *Leighlin*, and *Kilmore*. He died in 1695. By his Will^a dated the 2d of *August*

^a Prerog. Offi.

1693, he bequeathed 100 *l.* to be laid out at Interest, as a Fund for the Poor of the Parish of *Dromore*, and gave ten Pounds to the Poor of that Town. He also bequeathed 40 *l.* towards finishing the Steeple of *Dromore*.

TOBIAS PULLEN.

[Succ. 1695. Ob. 1713.]

TOBIAS Pullen was translated from *Cloyne* to this See, on the 7th of May 1695. He expended 470 *l.* in building an Episcopal House at *Magherel-lin*, which was proved by Affidavit^b, and ratified by his Metropolitan, *Michael* Archbishop of *Armagh*, on the 7th of July 1699; two thirds of which Sum was refunded by his Successor, pursuant to the Statute. He died in 1713. See more of him among the Bishops of *Cloyne*.

JOHN STERNE.

[Succ. 1713. Resig. 1717.]

JOHN Sterne, Doctor of Divinity, and Dean of *St. Patrick's Dublin*, was promoted to this See by Letters Patent dated the first of May 1713, and was consecrated in *St. Patrick's, Dublin*, on the 10th of the same Month, by *William*, Archbishop of *Dublin*, assisted by the Bishops of *Kildare*, *Offory*, and *Down* and *Connor*. From whence he was translated to *Clogher* on the 30th of March 1717. See more of him under the Bishops of *Clogher*.

RALPH LAMBERT.

[Succ. 1717. Resig. 1726.]

RALPH Lambert, Doctor of Divinity, was first promoted to the Deanery of *Down*, and afterwards by Letters Patent dated the 12th of April 1717 to this See, and was consecrated on the 23d of the same Month in the Church of *Dunboyne*, in the Diocese of *Meath*, by *Thomas* Archbishop of *Armagh*, assisted by *John*, Bishop of *Meath*, and *Timothy*, Bishop of *Kilmore* and *Ardagh*. From whence by Letters Patent dated the 10th of February 1726 he was translated to the See of *Meath*, in which he died on the 6th of February 1731. See among the Bishops of *Meath*.

CHARLES COB.

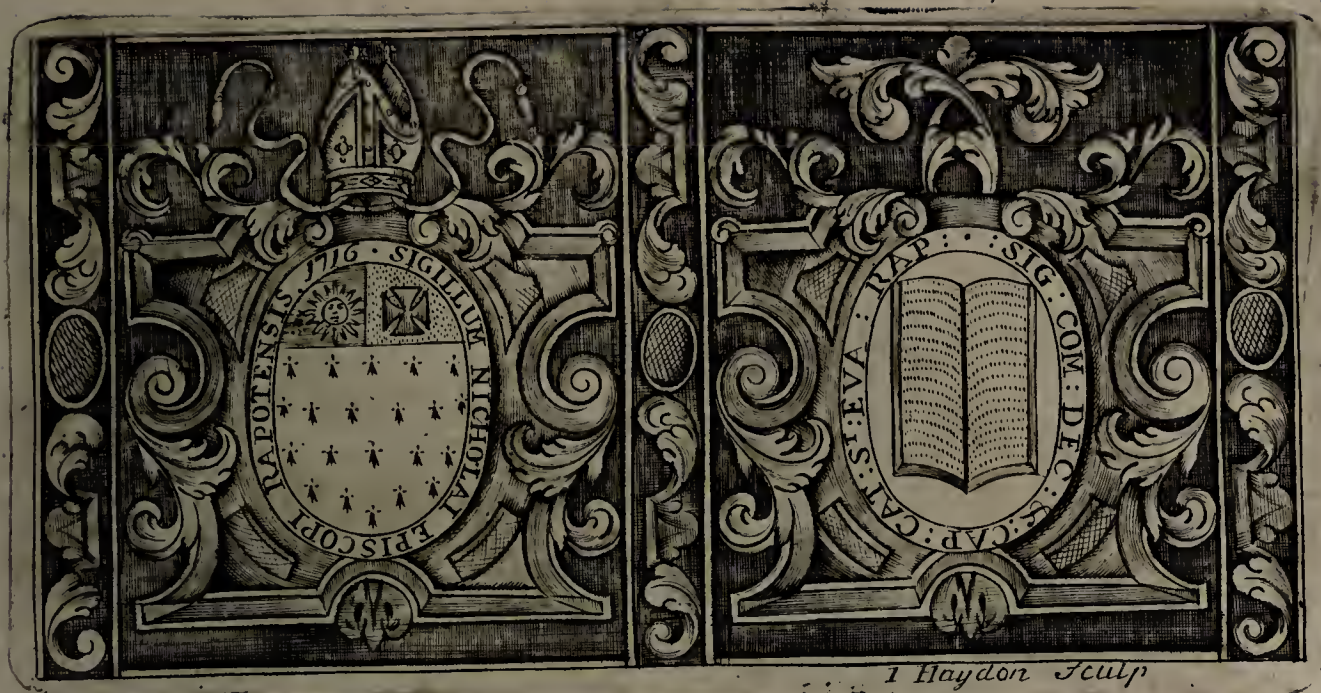
[Succ. 1726. Resig. 1731.]

CHARLES Cob was translated from *Killala* and *Achonry* to this See by Letters Patent, dated the 16th of February 1726, and from thence to *Kildare* by Letters Patent dated the 17th of March 1731. See under these Bishopricks.

HENRY MAULE.

[Succ. 1731.]

HENRY Maule, was translated from *Cloyne* to this See in the Year 1731. See more among the Bishops of *Cloyne*.



O F T H E
B I S H O P S
O F
R A P H O E.

[This Episcopal See bears, Ermine on a Chief parted per pale, Sapphire and Ruby, on the First, a Sun in Splendor, on the Second, a Cross Pattee Topaz. It is valued in the King's Books at 200 l. per Ann. by an Extent returned of record Anno. 15th Jac. I.]

The Chapter of *Raphoe* is constituted of a Dean, Archdeacon, and four Prebendaries, who have Stalls in the Choir, and Voices in the Chapter. The four Prebendaries take their Titles from 1. *Drumbolm*, 2. *Clondeborka* antiently *Clandecolcath*, 3. *Inver* alias *Invernent*, and 4. *Killemerde*. The Diocese is not divided into rural Deanerys, nor are there any Vicars-Choral, or Choir performance in the Service of the Church.]

Saint E U N A N.



It is no easy Task to point out the Time when the See of *Raphoe*, or (as it was antiently called) *Rath-both*, was first founded. *St. Columb-cille*, a Man of great Virtue and Learning, and born of Royal Blood, founded a Monastery in this Place. He was at first called *Crimthan*, but afterwards had the Name of *Columba* given him for his Innocence, as *Adamnanus* (who wrote his Life) sayeth, or for his candid Simplicity, in the same Sense, as the Antient Scholiast on the *Ængusian* Martyrology observes, alluding perhaps to that precept of our Saviour^a, “Be ye wise as Serpents, and “innocent as Doves.” This Structure was afterwards repaired by *Adamnanus*, that celebrated Abbat of *Hy*; whom the venerable *Bede*^b mentions with great Ho-

^a Math. 10.

^b Eccles. Hist. Lib. 5. Cap. 16.

nour; calling him, “ a good, and a wise Man, and one of very ample Knowledge in the Holy Scriptures.” It seems, it was St. *Eunan* who erected the Church of this Abby into a Cathedral; and who is looked upon to be first Bishop of this See. But upon the strictest Inquiry I could make, I have not been able to discover the exact Time in which he lived. It is not long since his Bed hath been shewn at *Raphoe*. There was also in that Place a round Tower, built on a Hill, in which the Bishops of *Raphoe* formerly kept their studies. [A Cross of great Reputation among the People stood in this Church, which I do not believe to be very antient. For the first mention I find made of it is in the Annals of the Four Masters under the Year 1397; where it is said to have restored one *Hugh Matthew* to his Eye-sight, *John Prene*, Archbishop of *Armagh*, about the Year 1441, had it removed from *Raphoe* to *Armagh*, as you will see hereafter under *Laurence O-Galchor*, the first of these Names, who was Bishop of *Raphoe*.]

Patrick^c Magonail, Bishop of *Raphoe*, was a great Benefactor to this Church, about the Year 1560; who also built Episcopal Houses in three Manors belonging to his See. [Bishop *Pooley* by his Will bequeathed a Legacy of 200l. for erecting *North* and *South* Isles to this Church, which hath been laid out in the present Bishop's time; so that now the Cathedral represents an exact Cross. And his Lordship is now building an handsome Steeple at the *West* End of the Church, to which (as I am informed) he intends to add a Clock and a ring of Bells.]

The Place takes Part of its Name from the *Irish* Word, *Rath**, which signifieth, a Military inclosure: But I leave it to others to inquire into the rest of the Name.

As to the Successors of St. *Eunan* in the See of *Raphoe*, it must be confessed, there are very few Traces remaining of them, untill the Arrival of the *English* in the Reign of King *Henry* the III^d. I have met but with two [or three] of their Names in our Historians, which are as follow.

[*Melbrigid* or *Brigidian Mac-Dornan*, Archbishop of *Armagh*, who died in 927, is said to have been Bishop of *Raphoe*, and is called in our Annals, Comorban of *Adamnanus*, who was Abbat of *Raphoe*. As the Abby of *Raphoe* was before his time erected into a Cathedral by St. *Eunan*; so the Comorban of *Adamnanus*, is understood to mean Bishop of *Raphoe*. See under *Melbrigid*, Archbishop of *Armagh*.]

Malduin Mac-Kinfalaid, [Bishop of *Raphoe*, died about the Year 930.]

Ængus or *Æneas O-Lapain* died in 957.

[*Muredach O-Dubthaigh* is called Bishop of *Derry* and *Raphoe* in the Annals of the Four Masters, and his death placed in 1173. It is certain he died Bishop of *Derry* that Year: But it is very questionable whether he had any thing to say to *Raphoe*, unless he was Coadjutor to *Gilbert O-Caran*, which doth not appear, or that he stood in need of one; since two Years after he was translated to *Armagh*. You will find him under the Bishops of *Derry*, by the Name of *Maurice O-Coffy*.]

GILBERT O-CARAN

[Sed. 1160. Resign. 1175.]

GILBERT or *Gilcomge O-Caran* was Bishop of this See in 1172; under which Year *Roger Hoveden* in the latter Part of his Annals reckons him among the Suffragans of the Archbishop of *Armagh*. This Prelate was, among others, a Witness to a Charter of Confirmation of the Possessions of the Abby of *Newry*, or *de viridi ligno*, granted by *Maurice Mac-Loghlin* King of *Ireland*, about

* *Rath* signifieth the same in old *Irish*, as *Baile*, a Village, and *Both* or *Boith*, signifieth a Booth or Cottage: So that *Rath-Both*, may signifie a Town made up of Cottages.

c Antiq. Chap. 29.

the Year 1160, and is there called Bishop of *Tirconnel*, from the Territory wherein the Church of *Raphoe* stands. He was afterwards in the Year 1175, translated to the Archbishoprick of *Armagh*.

I have not been able to discover who was his immediate Successor; yet it is manifest, that a certain Bishop of *Raphoe*, whose Name is not mentioned, resigned in the Year 1198, and that another was elected in his room. Concerning this, there is extant in the Decretal Epistles of Pope *Innocent* the III^d, an Epistle to the Archbishop of *Armagh*, dated the 18th of *May*, in which that Resignation was disapproved “ unless he who resigned should first reassume his Pastoral Function, and voluntarily resign it into the Hands of the Archbishop; and “ that the Clergy of the same Church should bring the New Bishop to election, “ according to the Canons.” I find nothing mentioned concerning the Success of this Affair.

MÆLISA O-DORIGH.

[Sed. 1203.]

MÆLISA O-Dorigh, was Bishop of *Raphoe*, in the Year 1203.

PATRICK O-SCANLAIN.

[Refig. 1261]

PATRICK O-Scanlain, a *Dominican* Frier, and Bishop of *Raphoe*, was elected by the Dean and Chapter of *Armagh* to that Archbishoprick, and confirmed by the Bull of Pope *Urban* the IVth, dated the 5th of *November* 1261; of whom the Reader may find a fuller Account among the Archbishops of *Armagh*.

JOHN de ALNETO.

[Succ. 1261. Refig. 1265.]

THE next Successor, *John de Alneto*, a *Franciscan* Frier, was advanced by the Provision of Pope *Urban* the IVth; but resigned on the 28th of *April* 1265; being through an ill State of Health rendered unequal to the Charge; [and was absolved from his Vows by the Bull^d of Pope *Clement* the IV, of the aforefaid Date.]

CARBRAO O-SCOB A.

[Suc. 1266. Ob. 1275.]

CARBRAO O-Scoba, a *Dominican* Frier, was consecrated at *Armagh* in 1266, and died in 1275^e at *Rome*; to which Place he had taken a Journey to solicit the Interests of his Church. While he governed this See, some Part of the Diocese of *Raphoe* was taken away, and annexed to the See of *Derry*, by the over-bearing Power of *German O-Cherballen*, Bishop of *Derry*, and his Clan of *Kennel-Eoghain*, as may be seen in the Registry of *Clogher*, [and this was the Cause of his Journey to *Rome*, as above mentioned.]

FLORENCE O-FERRAL.

[Succ. 1275. Ob. 1299.]

FLORENCE or *Fergal O-Ferral*, died in 1299^f, and left behind him a great Reputation for his Alms-Deeds, Hospitality, and other good Works. [The Annals of *Lough-kee* place his Death a Year earlier.]

^d Regist. Pontif. in Wading Ann. Tom. 2. p. 101. ^e Ann. *Lough-kee* ad Ann. 1275. ^f Ann. Four Masters at the Year. 1299.

THOMAS O-NATHAIN.

[Succ. 1299. Ob. 1306.]

THOMAS O-Nathain, or, as some call him, O-Naan, Archdeacon of Raphoe, succeeded, and died in 1306.

HENRY Mac-an-CROSSAIN.

[Succ. 1306. Ob. 1319.]

HIS Successor, Henry Mac-an-Crossain, died in 1319. [He is called, Mac-an-Casan in the Annals of Lough-kee, and his Death, together with the Succession of Thomas Mac-Cormac O-Donnel, placed as here.]

THOMAS O-DONNEL.

[Succ. 1319. Ob. 1337.]

THOMAS Mac-Cormac O-Donnel, Abbat of Ashroe, succeeded, and was consecrated in 1319. He governed this See eighteen Years, and died in 1337; a Man much celebrated for Wisdom, Liberality, and other Virtues.

PATRICK MAGONAIL.

[Sed 1360. Ob. 1366.]

PATRICK Magonail, or Mac-Moengal, was Bishop of Raphoe in the Year 1360; but I cannot fix the Time of his Consecration. He built Episcopal Palaces in three Manors belonging to his See, and died in 1366. [On the 9th of November 1363^s, Pope Urban the Vth, in the first Year of his Pontificate, issued his Bull to translate this Prelate from hence to the Archiepiscopal See of Armagh, then (as the Bull says) destitute of a Pastor; and absolved him from the Ties in which he was bound to the See of Raphoe; concluding with a Prayer to the King, to render to him the Temporalities of the See of Armagh: Which Proceedings were grounded (as he recites in his Bull) on the unanimous Election, and Request of the Dean and Chapter of Armagh. It is certain, from all Authorities, that Milo Sweetman governed the See of Armagh from 1361 to 1380. The Annals^h of Mary's-Abby confirm this; and the Annalsⁱ of the Four Masters are exprefs, that Patrick Magonail died Bishop of Raphoe in 1366, three Years after the Date of the Pope's Bull; nor doth any Writer that I know of, place Patrick Magonail in the See of Armagh. The Difficulties then arising between the Pope's Bull, and the Authority of our Writers, can no otherwise be reconciled, than by supposing, that Milo was some where absent, and a Report spread of his Death; which caused the Dean and Chapter to proceed to an hasty Election, and upon their Certificate, the Pope issued this Bull. But upon Milo's appearing, things continued as they were.]

RICHARD MAC-CROSSAIN.

[Succ. 1366.]

RICHARD Mac-Crossain, is said to have succeeded, but I do not know how long he sat in this See.

J O H N.

[Succ. 1397.]

ONE *John*, a *Cistercian* Monk, (according to *Gaspar Jongelin*) was advanced to the See of *Raphoe*, by the Provision of Pope *Boniface* the IXth, on the 20th of *February* 1397, [reckoning the Year to commence on the first of *January*.] If any such Man was Bishop of this See, he must of Necessity have sat but a very short Time: For *Cornelius*, who followeth, was in Possession of it on the 13th of *October* 1397.

CORNELIUS MAC-CARMIC

[Succ. 1397. Ob. 1399.]

CORNELIUS *Mac-Carmic* died in 1399, [as the *Annals* of the Four Masters say.]

A N T H O N Y.

[Succ. 1399. Ob. 1413.]

ONE *Anthony*, Bishop of *Raphoe*, died (as it seems) about the Year 1413.

R O B E R T M U B I R E.

[Succ. 1414.]

I Find in the fifth Tome of *Luke Wading's Annals*^k, that *Robert Mubire*, a *Franciscan* Frier, succeeded by a Papal Provision to the Bishoprick of *Raphoe*, after the Death of *Anthony*, on the 29th of *May* 1414. But I much question whether he ever saw his See.

J O H N M A C - C A R M I C.

[Succ. 1415. Ob. 1419.]

J O H N *Mac-Carmic* made his Profession of Obedience to *Nicholas*, Archbishop of *Armagh*, in the Chappel of the Manor of *Dromiskin*, on the second of *March* 1415, *English* Stile, [according to the Registry^l of *Milo Sweetman*, Archbishop of *Armagh*.] He died in 1419, [as the *Annals* of the Four Masters say.]

L A U R E N C E O - G A L C H O R. I.

[Succ. 1419. Ob. 1438.]

L A U R E N C E, or *Loughlin*, O-Galchor, Dean of *Raphoe*, was advanced to this See by the Provision of Pope *Martin* the Vth, on the 27th of *February* 1420, or, according to the *English* Computation, 1419, and died in 1438. The See after his death was vacant above four Years. [It appeareth in the Registry of *John Prene*, Archbishop of *Armagh*, that he, the Archbishop, was Guardian of the Spiritualties and Temporalties of the See of *Raphoe*, on the 17th of *October* 1441, and on the 8th of *November* 1442. But notwithstanding this Guardianship, during the Vacancy, O-Donnel Prince of his Clan, and the Dean and Chapter of *Raphoe*, usurped^m and seized the Fruits and Profits of the Bishoprick, for which Archbishop *Prene* called them to a severe Account. He profe-

^k p. 88.
Library. p. 45.

^l Second part Fol. 19.

^m See M. S. Presidents of the See of *Armagh* in Marsh's

cuted them to a Suspension, Excommunication, and Inderdict, and declared O-Donnel an Heretick for his Obstinacy. He deprived the Dean and Chapter of all their Benefices and Offices; and disabled them from obtaining any for the future. He deprived them also of the Benefit of the Cross, which stood in the Cathedral of *Raphoe*; and removed it to the Church of *Armagh*: Nor content herewith, this angry Prelate granted forty Days Indulgences to every Person that would fall upon their Persons, and seize or dissipate their Substance; and had recourse to the Secular Arm in the Person of *Henry*, the eldest Son of O-Neal, to execute the Sentence; giving him to understand, that if he neglected a due and speedy Execution of it, he should incur the same himself. It doth not appear what end was put to these Censures.]

JOHN MAC-GILBRIDE.

[Succ. 1438.]

JOHN Mac-Gilbride, seems to have been the next Successor to Laurence O-Galchor. But I am at a loss to discover how long he sat.

LAURENCE O-GALCHOR. II.

[Sed. 1469. Ob. 1477.]

LAURENCE, or Loughlin, O-Galchor, the second Bishop of *Raphoe* of the same Name, died in 1477. He was proceeded against for Incontinence in 1469 before *John Bole*, Archbishop of *Armagh*; and upon submitting to Penance was absolved, as may be seen in that Archbishop's Registryⁿ, [which not only taxeth him with Incontinence, but with other enormous Crimes, "*Quæ* "*(saith the Archbishop) propter Religionis et dignitatis Scandalum subticemus—* "*which, not to bring a Scandal on Religion, and the Episcopal Dignity, we* "*conceal.*"]

MENELAUS MAC-CARMACAN.

[Succ. 1484. Ob. 1515.]

MENELAUS, (or Menma) Mac-Carmacan, Dean of *Raphoe*, was promoted to this Bishoprick, and made his Profession of Obedience to *Ostavian de Palatio*, Archbishop of *Armagh*, on the 16th of July 1484, [as appeareth in *Ostavians* Registry^o. He was educated in *Oxford*; where *Anthony Wood*^p tells us, he was called among their imperfect Records, *Carmgan Hibernicus*; and that there is no Registry to shew whether he took any Degree there.] He died in the Habit of a *Franciscan* Frier, on the 9th of May 1515; and according to his direction, was buried at *Dunagall*, in a Convent of the same Order.

CORNELIUS O-CAHAN.

[Sed. 1550.]

CORNELIUS O-Cahan, succeeded, and sat untill the Year 1550, but I cannot find how long after.

ⁿ Regist. Bole.

^o Regist. Octav. Fol. 311. a.

^p Athen Oxon. v. 1. p. 654.

DONAT MAGONAIL.

[Sed. 1563. Ob. 1589.]

DONAT Magonail, or Mac-Congail, succeeded, and assisted at the Council of *Trent* in 1563. He died at *Calebeg* [now called *Killybeg*, in the County of *Dunagall*] in 1589.

GEORGE MOUNTGOMERY.

[Succ. 1605. Resign. 1610.]

I Have before spoken at large of this Prelate among the Bishops of *Meath*, and *Clogher* nor is there any occasion to repeat it in this Place. [Only we shall here mention, that he held this See in conjunction with *Clogher* and *Derry*, by Letters Patent dated the 13th of *June*, 1595, and resigned both this See and *Derry* in 1610.]

ANDREW KNOX.

[Succ. 1611. Ob. 1632.]

ANDREW Knox, a Native of *Scotland*, and Bishop of *Orkney*, was on the 26th of *June* 1611 translated to this See after the Resignation of his Predecessor. He was soon after called into the Privy-Council of *Ireland*, and died on the 17th of *March* 1632, *English* Stile, in the twenty second Year after his Translation.

JOHN LESLEY.

[Succ. 1633. Resig. 1661.]

JOHN Lesley, a Native of *Scotland*, [and of the Privy-Council of that Kingdom.] Doctor of Divinity of the University of *Oxford*, and Bishop of *Orkney*, like his Predecessor, was translated to this See on the first of *June* 1633, [pursuant to the King's Letter of the 8th of *April* before, and had his Writ of Restitution on the 5th of *June* following:] From hence he was translated to *Clogher* on the 17th of *June* 1661. [See a fuller Account of him under the Bishops of *Clogher*.]

ROBERT LESLEY.

[Succ. 1661. Resig. 1671.]

ROBERT Lesley, Doctor of Divinity of the University of *Dublin*, and Son of *Henry Lesley*, Bishop of *Meath*, was consecrated Bishop of *Dromore* in *St. Patrick's Dublin*, on the 27th of *January* 1660, [by *John* Archbishop of *Armagh*, assisted by the Bishops of *Raphoe*, *Ossory*, *Kilmore*, and *Meath*.] And was from thence translated to this See, on the 20th of *June* 1661, [and the same Day had his Writ of Restitution to the Temporalities. On the 29th of that Month the King granted him the Archdeaconry of *Connor*, to hold in Commendam. From hence he was translated to *Clogher* on the 26th of *October* 1671, and died within a Year after.

EZEKIEL HOPKINS.

[Succ. 1671. Resig. 1681.]

EZEKIEL Hopkins, Doctor of Divinity, was born in the Parish of *Crediton*, near *Exeter* in *Devonshire*, and was Son to the Curate of *Sanford*, a Chappel of Ease belonging to *Crediton*. He was educated in *Magdalen College, Oxford*, in Calvinistical and Independent Principles; but upon the Restoration of King *Charles the II*d, he conformed to the Doctrine and Manner of Divine Worship professed in the Church of *England*; and became a powerful Preacher of it. He was first, by the Interest of Sir *Thomas Vinor*, made Lecturer of the Parish of *Hackney*; and after a long interval of Time was promoted to the Parish of *St. Mary Woolmouth*, in *Lombard-street, London*. But the Plague soon drove him from thence, and he retired to *Exeter*, where the Bishop of that See gave him the Parish of *St. Mary Arches*, which was the Foundation of all his Promotions in the Church. For here *John Lord Roberts*, Baron of *Truro*, happened to hear him Preach; and was so much pleased with his Eloquence and Wit, that being soon after sent over Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, he brought him with him in the Quality of Chaplain in 1669, and the same Year gave him his Daughter in Marriage, and rewarded him with the Treasurership of *Waterford*, and the Year following with the Deanery of *Raphoe*. In the Spring after he strongly recommended him to the Favour of his Successor, *John Lord Berkeley*, Baron of *Stratton*, who on the 27th of *October* 1671, promoted him to this See of *Raphoe*; to which he was consecrated in *Christ-Church, Dublin*, by *James*, Archbishop of *Armagh*, assisted by the Bishops of *Clogher, Waterford*, and *Derry*. Ten Years after (*viz.*) on the 11th of *November* 1681, he was translated to the Bishoprick of *Derry*, where he continued untill the Troubles; and then retired into *England* for safety, and was made Minister of the Parish of *St. Mary Aldermanbury*, or, as others say, of *St. Laurence Jewry, London*; where he died on the 22d of *June* 1690, and was buried in the Church of *St. Mary* before named. He was a Prelate greatly esteemed for his Humility, Modesty, Hospitality and Charity; as also for his great Learning and excellent Preaching; and was reckoned no inconsiderable Poet. He had a Custom of writing a Censure or Character of his Books, in the Blank Leaf; one of which is the following Quibble in *Dr. Stillingfleet's Irenicum* in his Library now at *Derry*.

*Aut fabrum forceps; aut ars ignara fefellit,
Irenen voluit cudere, cudit erin.*

His Tools or Art have fail'd this forming Sire,
Irene * he would breath, but kindled Ire.

WILLIAM SMITH.

[Succ. 1681. Resig. 1693.]

WILLIAM Smith, was translated from *Killala* and *Achonry* to this See, by the Letters Patent of King *Charles the II*d, dated the 17th of *Februa*, 1681; and afterwards to *Kilmore* and *Ardagh*, on the 5th of *April* 1693. See more of him under these Bishopricks.

* *Irene* is a Greek Word which signifieth Peace, as *Iris* doth Contention, or Ire.

ALEXANDER CAIRNCROSS.

[Succ. 1693. Ob. 1701.]

ALEXANDER Cairncross, or Cairncastle, as some call him, Doctor of Divinity, and Archbishop of *Glasgow* in *Scotland*, suffered much both from the Presbyterians and Papists. He was first rigorously dealt with by the *Scotch* Presbyterians, and driven from *Glasgow* on account of his Episcopal Principles; and was deposed from his Archbishoprick by King *James* the Second; because he would not come into his Measures for abrogating the Oaths, which such Roman Catholics as refused to take were disqualified to serve in Civil Employments. In King *William's* Reign he was advanced to this See, by the Means and Intercession of *Gilbert Burnet*, Bishop of *Sarum*; who procured him the King's Letters Patent for his Promotion, dated the 16th of *May* 1693. He was sent here partly to make him amends for his Losses and Sufferings, and partly to open an inlet and shelter in his Diocese to the *Scotch* Episcopal Clergy, who were forced to fly from *Scotland* on the Score of their Religion. He repaired his Episcopal House, which had been burned down by King *James's* Army, on which he expended 900 l.^q but his Proofs not being full as to the Particulars; the Commissioners appointed to inspect the Value, returned but 735 l. 2 s. 9 d. $\frac{1}{2}$, two thirds of which were allowed by his Metropolitan, and paid by his Successor, pursuant to the Statute of 10th. *William* 3d. ch. 6. He had greater Designs of Improvements to execute, had he not been prevented by Death; to which he submitted in *May* 1701. He left by his Will^r twenty Pounds to the Poor of the Parish of *Raphoe*, and the Tenth of his Personal Estate to the distressed Episcopal Clergy of the Kingdom of *Scotland*. He was buried in the Cathedral of *Raphoe*, with great Solemnity; many of the Nobility and Gentry, and the Body of the Clergy in these Parts, attending his Funeral; at which *William*, Bishop of *Derry*, performed the last Offices, and preached a Funeral Sermon.

ROBERT HUNTINGTON.

[Succ. 1701. Ob. eod. Ann.]

ROBERT Huntington, Doctor of Divinity, was born at *Derbirst*, in *Gloucestershire*, in *February* 1636; and was second Son to the Parish Minister of that Place. He was educated in Grammar Learning at *Bristol*, and about his 16th Year admitted a Commoner in *Merton* College, *Oxford*, of which, after he had taken his Degree of Bachelor of Arts, he was unanimously elected Fellow. Having compleated his Course of Philosophy, he bent himself altogether to the Study of Divinity, and of the Oriental Languages, in which he placed his sole Delight. Being informed that Dr. *Frampton*, Chaplain to the *English* Factory at *Aleppo*, was about returning home, he became Candidate for that Office, and obtained it.

He left *England* in *September* 1670; and putting in at *Smyrna*, was obliged to continue there a Fortnight or three Weeks; which opportunity he made use of to visit the Ruins of *Ephesus* and *Thyatira*. After four Months Voyage from his first setting out, he arrived safe at *Scanderoon*, and from thence by land to *Aleppo*, where he was received with great Humanity and Affection by the *English* Merchants there residing. He spent eleven Years abroad; and, next to the Duties

^q Book in Perog. Off.^r Perog. Off.

of his Function, laid himself chiefly out in procuring at considerable Prices all the antient Manuscripts he could come at in the *Arabick*, *Syriack*, *Samaritan*, *Hebrew* and *Coptick* Languages; in which he was so remarkably skilled, that no fitter Instrument could be found out for the Purpose. To this end he made use of *Jews*, *Syrians*, *Armenians*, *Greeks*, *Samaritans*, and *Mahometans*; and the Romish Missionaries spread over the *East* were of singular Service to him. He maintained an Epistolary Correspondence with the Patriarch of *Antioch*, the Archbishop of Mount *Sinai*, the Primate of *Cyprus*, and many learned Jesuits, Priests, Carmelites, and other Religious Persons in those Parts; but his chief Enquiries from them related to the procuring of Oriental Manuscripts. The *Bodleian* Library can at this Day shew great Proofs of his Labours that way. During his abode abroad, he made two Journeys to *Jerusalem*, and as many into *Ægypt*. He attempted to visit the Ruins of *Palmyra*, and came within sight of the Place; but it was in Possession of a Band of *Arabian* Freebooters. He sent two of his Company to obtain a Licence to enter, who were detained Prisoners; and he was forced to Redeem them at no inconsiderable Ransom.

Having continued eleven Years in *Asia* (and a Successor in his Chaplainship arriving) he took Shipping with two or three Friends, and landed in *Italy*. He visited *Rome*, *Naples*, and other celebrated Places; came to *France*, and staid some Weeks in *Paris*. At last in 1682 he arrived at *Oxford*, and took possession of his Fellowship; the Profits whereof had been reserved intire for him. In *July* 1683 he took his Degree of Doctor of Divinity, and on the 21st of that Month he was appointed to present to his Majesty the famous Decree of the University of *Oxford*, (passed unanimously in the Convocation there) condemning twenty seven Propositions, collected out of the Writings of *Milton*, *Buchanan*, *Hobbs* and others; and the Books from whence they were taken, were at the same time ordered to be burned.

About this time the Provostship of the College of *Dublin* being vacant by the Promotion of Doctor *Narcissus Marsh* to the Bishoprick of *Ferns* and *Leighlin*; Doctor *Huntington* was prevailed on by Doctor *Fell*, although much against his Inclination, to accept the Charge; and he arrived in *Dublin* about the close of this Year, or the beginning of 1684. He immediately applied himself to the Duties of his Place, which he executed with remarkable Wisdom and Diligence, and hath left behind him a Character not inferior to the Best in that Station. It was at his Instance, in conjunction with Doctor *Marsb*, Bishop of *Ferns* and *Leighlin*, and some other Bishops, that the Old Testament was translated into *Irish*, the New Testament having been before published in that Language; the Charge of translating and publishing which was defrayed by that truly Honourable Native of this Kingdom, *Robert Boyle*. It came out in the beginning of the Year 1686, with a copious Preface in *English*, shewing the Reason and Necessity of the Work, written by *Anthony* Bishop of *Meath*. This Volume contains only the Canonical Books.

In the Year 1688, the College being filled with Soldiers, he retired for Safety to *England*; but returned after the Settlement, and continued in his Office about a Year; when he resigned and went to *England*, and was succeeded by Doctor *Asb*.

In 1692 he was presented by Sr. *Edward Turner* to the Parish of *Hollingbury* in *Hartfordshire*; and soon after was happily married. Bishop *Sheridan* being deprived this Year for refusing to take the Oaths to King *William* and Queen *Mary*, he was appointed to succeed in the See of *Kilmore*; but no Persuasions were of Force sufficient to make him accept this favour from the Crown.

He

He chose rather to continue in a private Station untill the Death of Bishop Cairncross, when he was by Letters Patent Dated the 4th of July 1701, promoted to this See by the Interest of the Earls of Clarendon and Rochester, He arrived in Ireland in the same Month, and the 21st of August following was consecrated in Christ-Church Dublin, by Narcissus, then Archbishop of Dublin, assisted by the Bishops of Kildare, Ossory, and Cloyne.

He survived his Consecration but twelve Days; and died, much lamented, on the second of September 1701; in the 66th Year of his Age. His Body was interred in the College Chappel; and Doctor Smith^f (from whom the above Relation is mostly taken) tells us that to his Memory his Wife erected an elegant Marble Monument, with the following Inscription. But that writer of his Life must have been misinformed in this Particular; for there never was any Monument erected to him in that Place, however intended. Yet to perpetuate the Memory of this good and learned Man, it may not be amiss to transcribe the above-mentioned Inscription.

M. S.

Reverendi admodum Viri, Roberti Huntingtoni, nuper Episcopi Rapotensis.

*En hic quod reliquum est docti boniq; viri !
 Sacros en cineres optimi Præsulis !
 Hujus olim Academiae Præpositi dignissimi,
 Cujus ferè omnibus alumni bello fractis,
 Et à Musarum sede sævâ tyrannide expulsis,
 Se (in Angliâ) non Præpositum modo,
 Sed & Parentem indulgentissimum præstitit.
 Ecclesiæ nuper Rapotensis fuit Antistes :
 (O si Deus voluisset superstitem !)
 Fulcrum futurus idem et tutamen.
 Sed heu ! citiùs recumbit Huntingtonus ;
 Idoneum certè pignus,
 Quod vel in Regum Mausolæis recondatur ;
 Nisi quod sufficiat sibi in Monumentum mortuo
 Quod suum sibi theatrum vivus suppeditavit.
 Intimus rerum et naturæ indagator,
 (Arctiori non contentus Musæo)
 Extremas mundi plagas perlustravit ;
 Ex Universis reportavit scientiam.
 Lassus tandem et experienciâ satur,
 Requiem sibi quæsit,
 Sed non otiosam.
 Quippe Philosophum excepit Episcopus,
 Ad hoc sacri muneris fastigium
 Meritò sanè, sed serò, provectus :
 Ornare, quam Nactus est, Spartam properavit,
 Laudabili, sed heu ! fatali diligentia.
 Acri enim morbo correptus,
 (Cui nimis Officiosa ministrabat
 Livida mortis Ancilla, senectus)
 Utriq; impar Adversario,
 Victus occubuit, sed hilaris Athleta.*

^f Vit. Huntingtoni ad finem.

Of the BISHOPS of RAPHOE.

*Quippe meliori spe fretus,
 Æternam anhelavit Coronam.
 Sic demum famâ, fide, et pietate plenus,
 Cælo maturus; sæculi rixis,
 Et ætate semper in pejus ruente ereptus;
 Ad consocios festinavit Angelos.
 Charum omnibus nomen reliquit,
 Desideratissimam suis Memoriam.
 Exemplum, quod in promptu est mirari,
 Utinam et libeat imitari posteros.*

Sacred to the Memory
 Of the most Reverend, *Robert Huntington*, late Bishop of *Raphoe*.

See here the Remains of a learned and good Man!
 Behold the venerable Ashes of the best of Prelates!
 Once the most worthy Provost of this Academy;
 To almost all the Students of which, by War oppress'd,
 And by a savage Tyranny banish'd from the Muses Seat,
 He shew'd himself (in *England*,) not only their Governour,
 But a most indulgent Parent.

He was lately set over the Church of *Raphoe*;
 Oh! that he had lived!

To have been its Support and Defence:
 But alas! *Huntington* is too soon gon to rest;
 A pledge indeed fit to be Deposited,
 Even in the sumptuous Sepulchers of Kings;
 Unless this may serve as a Monument for him dead,
 That he made a Theatre for himself when alive.
 This deep Inquirer into the Nature of Things,
 (Not contented with the Limits of a narrow Study)
 Search'd the remotest Climates of the Globe
 And brought back useful Knowledge from them all.
 Tir'd out at length, and with Experience fraught,
 He sought Repose; but not repose with Idleness;
 The Bishop succeeding in the Room of the Philosopher.

And thus advanced
 To this highest Office in his sacred Function,
 Deservedly indeed, though late,
 With a laudable, but Alas! a fatal Diligence,
 He hastned to adorn
 That Charge, which fell unto his lot:
 For, seiz'd with a violent and acute Distemper,
 To which old Age, Death's livid handmaid,
 Lent an officious and a willing Hand,
 He fell a vanquish'd, though a chearful Champion,
 Unequal to engage with both these Adversaries;
 For in a surer Hope confiding,
 He panted after an eternal Crown.
 Thus full of Fame, of Faith, and Piety,

And

And ripe for Heaven, he from this busy World,
And from an Age degenerating still
From bad to worse being snatch'd, his flight he took,
And hasten'd to his fellow Angels.

He left a Name behind him dear to all,
But a Memorial to his Friends most precious.
Oh ! that Posterity would admire and imitate
The great Example, which is now before us.

JOHN POOLEY.

[Succ. 1702. Ob. 1712.]

JOHN Pooley was translated from Cloyn to this See by Letters Patent, dated the 12th of December 1702. He laid out in Improvements on the Episcopal House and Demesnes of Raphoe 632 l. 3 s. 8 d. $\frac{1}{2}$; two thirds of which Sum was allowed to his Executors, by Narcissus, Archbishop of Armagh, and paid by his Successor, pursuant to the Statute. He died in Dublin October the 16th 1712, in the 67th Year of his Age, and was buried in St. Michan's Church, of which he had been Prebendary ; where a Monument is erected to his Memory with the under-written Inscription,

Infra situs est

Vir Adm. Rev. Johannes Pooley, S. T. P.

Antiquâ Pooleyarum prosapia de Suffolk

In Anglia, natus, et Materno sanguine

Nobili stemmate de Abergavenny oriundus ;

Numinis cultor assiduus,

Patriæ Propugnator strenuus,

Virtutis afflictæ Patronus.

Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ fidem, cultum, regimen et Disci-

Sacra habuit et intemeranda ;

Ideoque contra vesanos Fanaticorum impetus,

Et novarum rerum Studiosos,

Imperterritus stetit Antistes ;

Quippe non temporum, sed veritatis servus,

Variisque rerum vicibus idem ;

A Collegio Dub. ubi Socium egit,

Ad decanum St. Canici, et Preb. St. Mich. vocatus est ;

Inde Episcopatu Clonensi, non suo Ambitu,

Rapotsi non ita postea inauguratus,

Quorum ædibus sacris adeo munificus fuit,

Sive Structuras sive Ornamenta spectes

Ut vel ipsi vocales lapides hoc testantur,

Etiam si sileret Monumentum.

Ecclesiæ Fura et emolumenta

Propriis impendiis, nec sine gravi damno,

B b b b

Underneath

Lieth the Body of

The most Reverend John Pooley,

Professor of Divinity ;

Born

Of the Antient Family of the Pooleys

Of Suffolk, in England,

And by the Mother's side

Sprung from the Noble House of the Abergavennys :

An assiduous Worshiper of God !

A strenuous Defender of his Country !

A Patron of distressed Virtue !

He held

The Faith, Worship, Government and Discipline

Of the Church of England

As sacred, and not to be violated,

And therefore,

This Prelate

Stood up firm and immoveable,

Against the mad Attempts of the Fanatics,

And Factious Innovators.

For he was not a Time-Server,

But a follower of the Truth,

And always the same

In the various turns of Affairs.

He was called from the College of Dublin,

Of which he was a Fellow, (Michan's ;

To the Deanery of St. Canic's and Prebend of St.

From thence he was,

Not by his own Ambition,

Consecrated Bishop of Cloyn,

And not long after,

Translated to Raphoe ;

To the Churches of both which Sees

He was so munificent,

Whether you consider the Buildings

Or the Ornaments,

That even the Stones do speak it out,

Although this Monument were silent.

He asserted

The Rights and Interests of the Church

At his own Expence,

O Tempus

O Tempora ! etiam Episcopatus periculo affervit,

Pius nimirum Antiquæ matris Alumnus

Nec reditu tenui, nec decore amictu,

Traditorum more, Oscitanter spoliari ferret

Hinc, iniquas malevolorum Calumnias

Integritate illibatâ passus est ;

Hinc, impiorum vi et Machinis se opposuit,

Ardore et constantiâ virtute dignis.

Fluctuantis tandem vitæ procellis diu agitatus

Post arduos virtutis labores satis spectatus,

Emeritus Christi Miles,

Christi Triumphantis præmia manens,

Requievit, Anno Ætatis 67. Octob. 16.

Æræ Christianæ 1712.

Under his Arms.

Fertior est qui se.

And not without great Losses,
Even to the Hazard of his Bishoprick :
Such were the Times he lived in !

For

This Pious Son of the Church
Could not carelessly stand by to see
His antient Mother robbed of her small Support
And decent Ornaments,
Much less betray her ; like some base Apostates.
Hence the Clamours and Calumnies
Of the ill-minded, which with unshaken Integrity
He patiently bore ;
And hence the Schemes and Plots laid against him,
Which with his usual steadiness and Vigour,
He bravely defeated.

At length

This Soldier of Christ Militant,
A Veteran long tossed in the Storms
Of a troublesome Life,
And thoroughly proved
By many struggles in the Cause of Virtue,
Went to rest (phant,
In full expectance of Rewards from Christ Trium-
In the 67th Year of his Age,
On the 16th of October,
1712.

The greatest Conquest is that of ourselves.—

He was a considerable Benefactor to the Publick at his Death. For he bequeathed by his Will^t two Houses built by him in *Smithfield* to the Governours of the *Blew-Coat-Hospital* and their Successors for ever, in trust, that they should out of the Rents thereof pay twenty Pounds *per Ann.* towards the support of the *Blew-Coat-Boys*, ten Pounds *per Ann.* to the Poor of *St. Michan's*, five Pounds *per Ann.* to the Poor of *St. Paul's*, and five Pounds *per Ann.* to the Poor of *St. Mary's*; all these Legacies to rise or fall, as the Rents of the Houses should advance or sink. He bequeathed also sixty Pounds for a Font for *St. Michan's Church*, and towards bringing the *West Gallery* more *Eastward*, and removing the Pulpit and reading Desk ; one hundred and twenty Pounds towards raising the Steeple of *St. Canic's Church* in *Kilkenny*, and to mend, dash, and point the Round Tower ; to be paid out of a Bond due by *Agmondisham Cuffe* ; and whatever should be wanting in Principal and Interest, to be supplied by his Executors ;—Two hundred Pounds out of the Money due to him for repairing the Castle of *Raphoe*, he left to make a *North* and *South Isle* to the Cathedral of *Raphoe* ;—Five Pounds to buy a Patin for *Leixslip Church*. To *St. Mary's* and *St. Paul's Churches, Dublin*, to *Youghall Church*, and to the Cathedral of *Cloyne*, twenty Pounds a piece for Communion Plate, or to erect Fonts, as his Executors should think proper. In his Life time (*viz.*) on the 24th of *July* 1684, he made a Present of a large Basin of Gilt Plate, weighing sixty one Ounces, two Penny weight, to the Cathedral of *Kilkenny*, of which he was Dean : For which Gift there is an Entry of Thanks made in the Chapter Books of that Cathedral. See more of him under the Bishops of *Cloyne*.

THOMAS LINDSAY.

[Succ. 1713. Resig. eod. ann.]

THOMAS Lindsay was translated from *Killaloe* to this See, in *May* 1713, and afterwards to *Armagh* in *January* following. See more of him under these two Bishopricks.

^t Prerog. Office.

EDWARD

EDWARD SINGE.

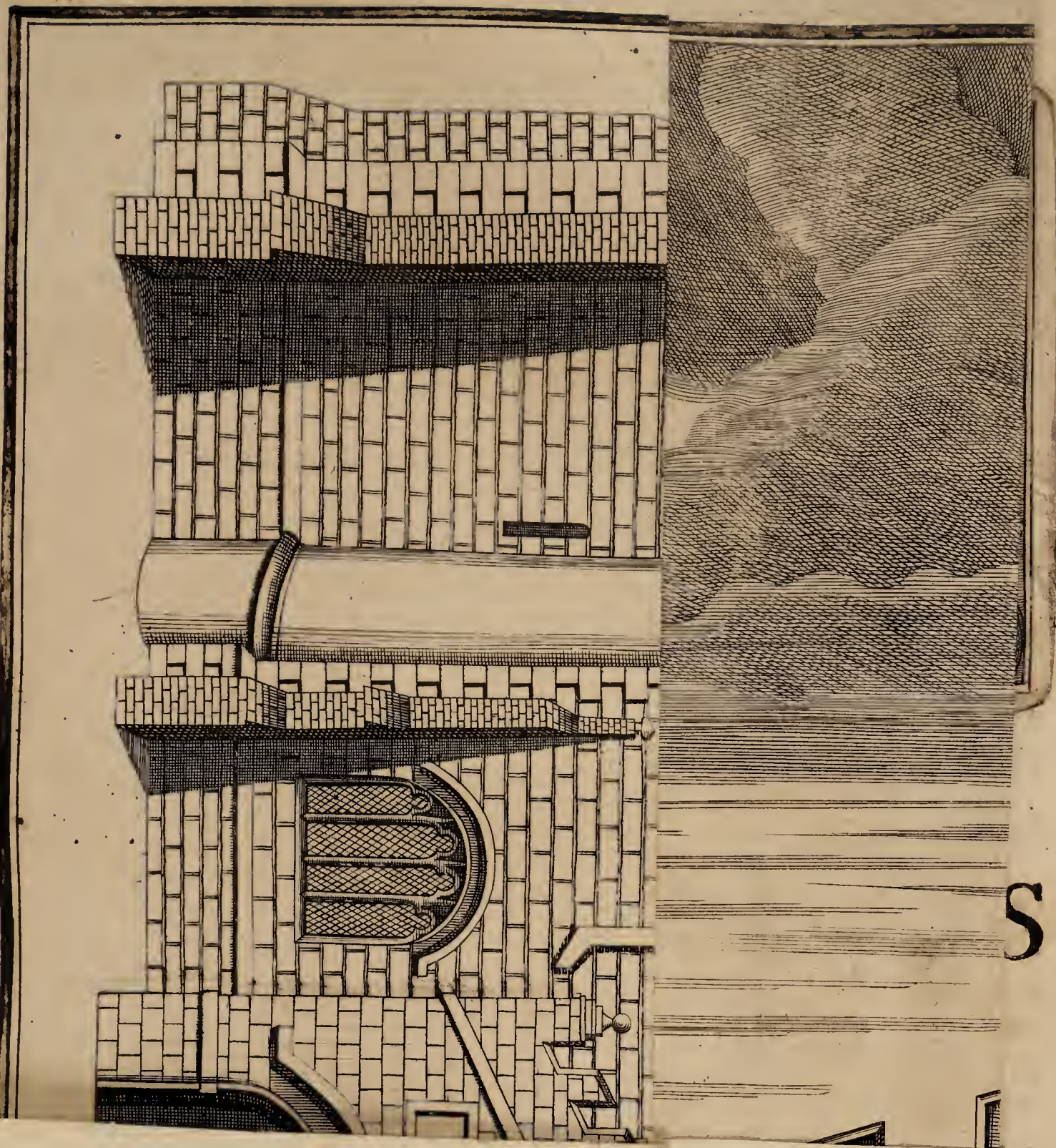
[Succ. 1714. Resig. 1716.]

EDWARD Singe, Doctor of Divinity of the University of *Dublin*, and Minister of *St. Werburg's* Church in that City, was promoted to this See by Letters Patent dated the 2d of *November* 1714, and was consecrated in the Church of *Dunboyn*, in the Diocese of *Meath*, on the 7th of the same Month, by *William*, Archbishop of *Cashel*, assisted by *Welbore*, Bishop of *Kildare*, and *John*, Bishop of *Dromore*. From hence he was translated to *Tuam* on the 8th of *June* 1716, on the Death of Archbishop *Vesey*. He laid out in Improvements on the Castle or Episcopal House of *Raphoe* 280 l. of which he made proof to the Satisfaction of Primate *Lindsay*, and had an Allowance of it, and was paid two thirds of that Sum by his Successor, pursuant to the Statute of 10th *William* the 3d. Chap. 6. See more of him under *Tuam*.

NICHOLAS FORSTER.

[Succ.. 1716.]

NICHOLAS Forster was translated from *Killaloe* to this See by Letters Patent dated the 8th of *June* 1716. Since his Promotion to this Bishoprick he hath contributed largely to the Repairs of many Churches, and to the erecting Chappels of Ease in large Parishes within his Diocese. Several Charity Schools have been erected by his Bounty, one of which is in the Town of *Raphoe*, where twelve Boys are cloathed instructed and put out to Trades at his Charge. A. D. 1732, he endowed a House (which he purchased in *Raphoe*) with Lands set at 57 l. *per Ann.* for the Support of four poor Clergymens Widows of his Diocese for ever. In 1737 he layed out 700 l. in re-building the Diocesan-School-House, and erecting a House for the School-Master's Habitation, with a Library contiguous to it, which he hath endowed with a convenient Sallary for the Librarian; and there is deposited therein a Choice Collection of Books left by the last Will and Testament of the late Doctor *Hall*, formerly Vice-Provost of the College of *Dublin*. He hath very lately given 200 l. to the University of *Dublin*, the Interest whereof he hath appropriated to the further encouragement of the Divinity Lecture founded by the late Archbishop *King*, in buying Books to be given as *Præmiums* to such Batchelors of Art who answer best in this Part of Knowledge. The Legacy left by Bishop *Pooley* for adding a *North* and *South* Isle to the Cathedral of *Raphoe*, hath been expended in this Bishop's Time; who is now employed in building a Steeple at the *West* End of this Cathedral at his own Charge. He hath a Certificate of Allowance for 570 l. from his Metropolitan, the present Lord Primate, for Improvements on the Episcopal House and Lands at *Raphoe*, for which he hath a Demand against his Successor for three fourths of that Sum, pursuant to the Statute of 12th *George* the First. If it were not Offensive to the Modesty of a good Man to publish his Charities during his Life-time, we could upon very good Authority mention many here of a more private Nature than those above recited, which lie open to the publick view, and are therefore taken notice of in this Place.



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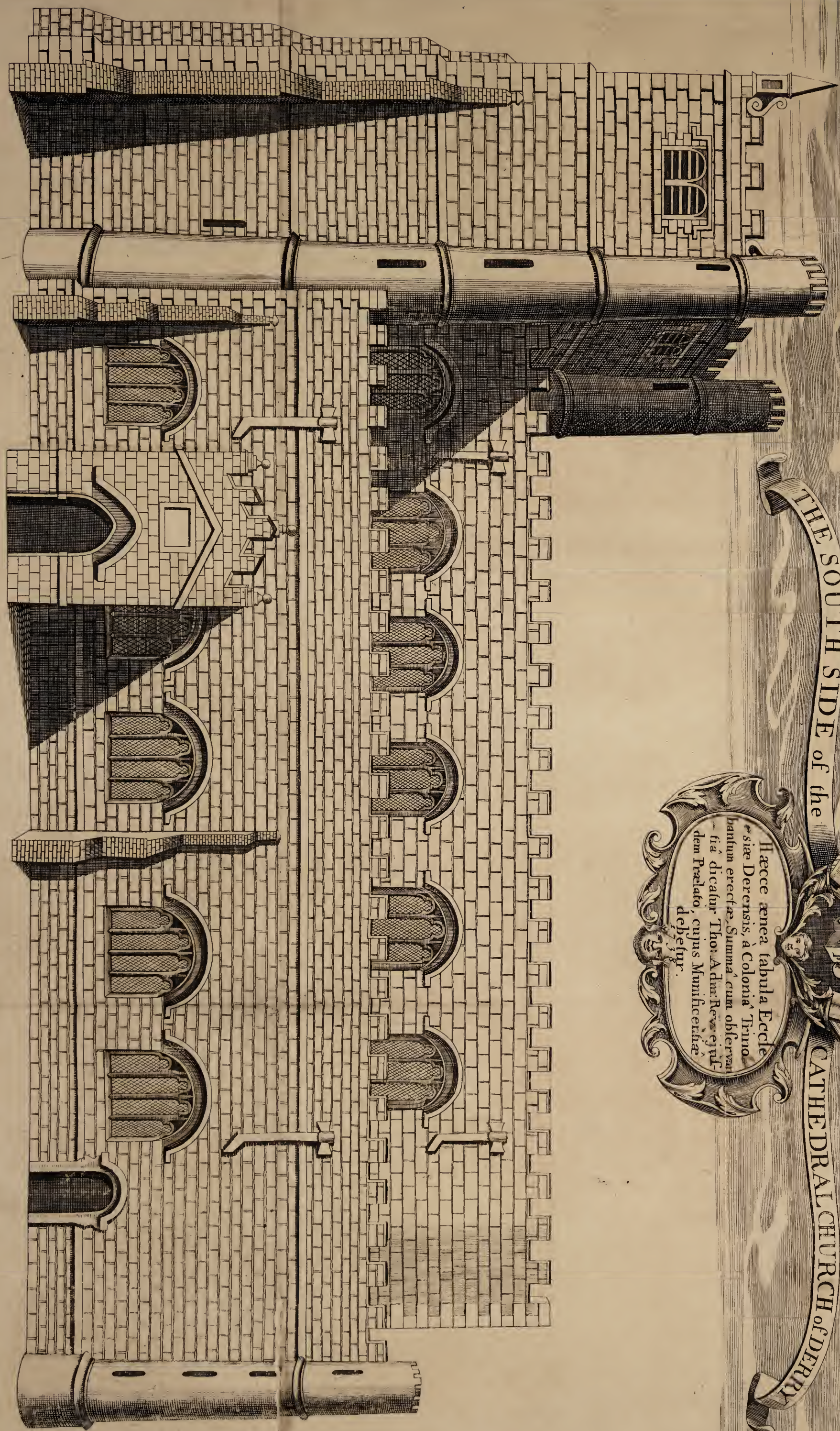
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Parish in the Diocese except one.]

C c c c

the Bishop hath Land in every

FLATH.



The East End of the
Cathedral Church of DERRY.



O F T H E

B I S H O P S

O F

D E R R Y.

[The old Arms of this See were a Church; but they were changed, I know not when, into Sapphire, three Mitres with Labels, Topaz, being the same with the See of Meath. Since the Defence, which Londonderry made at the Time of the Revolution, Doctor King, while Bishop of Derry, had the Arms of the See altered into the Arms of the See of London, with a Harp for Distinction, which were confirmed by Sir Richard Kearny, then Ulster King at Arms; and the See now bears, Ruby, two Swords in Saltier, Argent, Pomells and Hilts downwards, Topaz, on a chief Sapphire, a Harp of the third, stringed of the second.

It is valued in the King's Books at 250 l. Sterl. by an Extent returned Anno 15. Jac. 1.

This Diocese is about 50 Miles in length, and as much in breadth, but doth not hold so throughout. It may be reckoned at a Medium 44 square Miles. There is but one Parish in the Diocese that wants a Glebe, which is, *Termonamungan*, nor is there one Sine-cure in it; every Rectory being intire with the Cure annexed. This proceeded from the Care and Piety of the Bishops succeeding the Reformation, who were extraordinary Men. Before the Reformation, the Bishop had one third of the Tythes, a lay Person, who was the Bishops Farmer, called an *Eirenach*, had another, and the other third was allowed for the Cure. But Bishop Mountgomery, who was the first Bishop after the Reformation abolished all these, and gave the whole Tythes to the Cure, King James the 1st. supporting and forwarding him in it. The Bishop hath Land in every Parish in the Diocese except one.]

C c c c

F L A T H.

FLATHBERT O-BROLCAN.

[Promot. 1158]

I HAVE in another Place ^a taken Notice of the Monastery built at *Derry* by the Abbat *St. Columb* in the Year 545. But the Cathedral of that Place, was a Work of a much later Date. For the Bishop of this Diocese had his See first established at *Ardfrath*, on the River *Derg* ^{*}, of which *St. Eugene* was the first Bishop; whom some will have to be a Disciple of *St. Patrick*, and that he was consecrated Bishop by that Saint: While others make him contemporary with Saint *Canic* and Saint *Congal*. The Times indeed, in which these Saints lived, will hardly admit of this; unless we may be persuaded to allow an excessive Term of Life to Saint *Eugene*, among the long lived Mortals of that Age. He was an excellent and assiduous Preacher; and is said to have been born of the Royal Blood of the Kings of *Leinster*, and that he died on the twenty third of *August* 618, [one hundred twenty five Years after the Death of *St. Patrick*] and was buried in his own Church Yard; over whose Sepulchre a Chappel was afterwards built. [Other Writers ^b Place his Death in the Year 570.]

The Episcopal See was translated from *Ardfrath*, to *Maghere*, which was dedicated to *St. Luroch*, whose Festival is celebrated on the 17th of *February*: And from thence I am of Opinion, the Bishops of that See, were stiled Bishops of *Ratblure*. But at last upon the Establishment of the See of *Derry* (of which hereafter) this Diocese of *Ratblure* was annexed to it. [There is no Catalogue of the Bishops either of *Ardfrath*, or *Ratblure* preserved, that I know of.

Derry is called in the old *Roman* Provincial, *Darrich*, and by antient Writers, *Doire-Chalgaich*, the Grove of *Calgaich*; from whence *Adamnanus*, translating the Name into Latin, calls it *Roboretum Calgachi*, or *Calgachs* Oak-grove. It is called also *Doire-Choluim-chille*, or *Columb-kill's* Oak-grove, from the Monastery of that Saint here planted. It now hath the Name of *Londonderry*, from a Colony of *Londoners*, settled there in the Reign of King *James* the 1st, who built the Cathedral, as it now appeareth. It stands on the West Banks of the River *Foyle*, about two Miles South of a Lough of that Name, which is reckoned a Part of it, and antiently lay on the South bounds of *Tirconnel* or *Donegal*, but now in the County of *Londonderry*.]

Our Historians give the following Account of the first building of a Cathedral at *Derry*. They say, that in the Year 1158, by a Decree of the Synod of *Brigth-thaigh*, at which assisted *Christian* Bishop of *Lismore*, the Pope's Legate and 25 Bishops, an Episcopal See was established at *Derry*, and *Flathbert O-Brolcan*, Abbat of *Derry*, a learned, and a charitable Man, was promoted to it, [and was also made supreme Moderator of all the Abbies of *Ireland*.] In the Year 1164 *Flathbert*, by the Assistance of *Maurice Mac-Loghlin*, King of *Ireland*, built the Cathedral there. [He is called in the anonimus Annals ^c *Flan Mac-Espug O-Brolcan*, Comorban of *Columbkille*; where it is said; that he, and *Mur-*

^{*} *Derg*, is a River, rising out of a Lough of the same Name, in the Barony of *Tyrhugh*, and County of *Donegall*, which takes an Eastward Course until it unites with the River *Mourne*; then bends Northward, and joins the *Finny* between *Strabane* and *Lifford*; and from thence they all wash *Derry*, and are lost in *Lough-Foyle*. *Lough-Derg* is remarkable for *St. Patrick's Purgatory*,

^a *Antiq. ch.* 26. under *Londonderry*.

^b *Ush. Ind. Chron.* ad an. 570.

^c *Ad an.* 1164.

togh O-Neil Arch-King of Ireland, built the Cathedral of *Derry*, A. D. 1164. This must not be taken for a Contradiction to what is before advanced, *Viz.* that it was built by the Assistance of *Maurice Mac-Loughlin*, King of Ireland. For the learned in the Antiquities of this Country well know; that *Murtogh O-Neil* and *Maurice* or *Merietach O-Loughlin*, were one and the same Person. He was the Son of *Neil*, and Grandson of *Loughlin*^c, and after his Grandfather took the Name of *Mac-Loughlin*, and from his Father, that of *O-Neil*; and the same Annals under the Year following^d call him indifferently, sometimes *O-Neil*, and sometimes *Mac-Loughlin*. Though *Flathbert* be here mentioned as the first Bishop of this See] yet it cannot be denied, that before his Time, some of his Predecessors, Abbats of *Derry*, where also called Bishops, at the same Time, and among them, *Coencomrach* [*Mac-Maoluidbir*,] who died in 927, *Finaëta* [*Mac-Kellach*,] who died in 937 [a Man well skilled in the Antiquities of his Country.] and *Mælfining* who died in 948. *Flathbert* died in 1175, and was buried at *Derry*, in the Sanctuary of St. *Columb*; having some Years before his Death voluntarily resigned his Bishoprick, and contented himself with the Government of the Abby of *Derry* only. He was before this elected Abbat of *Hy*, but refused the Election. *Gelasius O Branan* succeeded him in the Abby of *Derry*.

MAURICE O-COFFY or O-COBTHAIGH.

[Ob. 1173.]

MAURICE, called in *Irish*, *Muredach O-Coffy*, [or *O-Cobthaigh*, which is the *Irish* Name for *Coffy*] succeeded in the Bishoprick of *Derry*. [In our Manuscript Annals^e he is sometimes called Bishop of *Tiroen*, and sometimes Bishop of *Kinel-Eogain*, which the translator of the Anonymous Annals calls Bishop of *Kindred-Owen*; *Kinel-Eogain*, signifying the Progeny or Family of *Owen*, as *Tiroen* doth, the Land or Territory of *Owen*, in which Country the Bishoprick of *Derry* is seated.] From an *Augustin* Canon, he was advanced to this See; and was held in great reputation for his Learning, Humility and Charity to the Poor. [The Anonymous Annals before quoted, give him these Appellations; the Son of Science — the precious Stone and splendid Gem of Knowledge — the bright Star and rich Treasury of Learning — and as in Charity, so was he powerful in Prayer and Pilgrimage, &c.] He assisted at the Synod convened by Cardinal *John Paparo*, Legate to Pope *Eugene* the III^d, in 1152, and in the Catalogue of the Bishops present at that Synod is called, *Muiridbeach O-Cobthaigh*, Bishop of *Ceanla-Eogain*. He lived after the Celebration of this Synod to the Year 1173 or 1174, in which he died on the 10th of February; and was buried at *Derry*, in the Abby of St. *Columb*, formerly called, the Black-Cell. [In the Annals of the Four Masters he is called Bishop of *Derry* and *Raphoe*: but I believe he never enjoyed the last of these Bishopricks; see what is said of this under *Gilbert O-Caran* Bishop of *Raphoe*.] *Hoveden*, counting the Suffragans of the Archbishop of *Armagh*, calls this Prelate *Episcopum Charensem*, instead of, *Derensem*. [He is a subscribing Witness to the Foundation Charter of the Ab-

^c See the Antiq. ch. 4. ad Ann. 1166.
1173, Anon. Ann. ad An. 1173.

^d Ad Ann. 1165.

^e Ann. Leinst. ad Ann.

bey of *Newry*, or *de viridi Ligno*, and writes his Name, *Muriac O-Coffan* Bishop of *Tirebeogain*.]

AMLAVE O-COFFY.

[Succ. 1173. Ob. 1185.]

AMLAVE O-Coffy, called in the *Annals of Conaught*, Bishop of *Kinel-Eogain*, died at *Dun-Crutni* in the Year 1185; from whence his Body was conveyed to *Derry*, and buried there in *St. Columb's Abby*, at the Feet of his Predecessor, *Maurice O-Coffy*, near the Wall.

FLORENCE O-CHERBALLEN.

[Succ. 1185. Ob. 1230.]

FLORENCE, called by the *Irish*, *Fogertach O-Cherballen*, [and by the *Anonimous Annals*^f, *Fogartach O-Carallan*, succeeded in the Year 1185 and] died in the Year 1230, in the 86th Year of his Age, and the 46th from his Consecration.

GERMAN or GERVASE O-CHERBALLEN.

[Succ. 1230. Ob. 1279.]

FRIER German, by some called *Gervase O-Cherballen* [and by the *Annals*^g of *Loughkee*, *Gilla-Conided O-Cerballen*] took many things away by a high hand from *David O-Brogan*, Bishop of *Clogher*, and annexed them to his own See, particularly the Church of *Ardfrath*, and many other Churches of *O-Feachbra*[†]. He is said also to have taken away some Part of the Diocese of *Raphoe* from *Carbrac O-Scoba*, Bishop of that See, and to have united them to his own Bishoprick. While he sat in this See an Abby of *Dominicans* was founded at *Derry* in the Year 1274] as it is said^h by *O-Donnel*, a Prince of that Country] German died in 1279.

FLORENCE O-CHERBALLEN.

[Succ. 1279. Ob. 1293.]

FLORENCE O-Cherballen, who succeeded, was the third Bishop of the same Surname, and sat about fourteen Years. He died in *July* 1293, [and on the 25th of *October*ⁱ following the King issued a *Conge de Eslier* to proceed to the Election of a Successor.]

HENRY of ARDAGH.

[Succ. 1295. Ob. 1297.]

HIS Successor, *Henry Mac Oreghty*, commonly called *Henry of Ardagh*, from a Place in *Analy* ||, where he was born, was a *Cistercian Monk*,

[†] For this Territory see my Notes to p. 182.

[‡] *Analy*, was an antient Territory of the Clan of the O-Ferrals, now called the County of Longford.

^f Ad an. 1185.

^g Ad an. 1279.

^h *Allemands Hist. Monast.* p. 214.

ⁱ Pat.

22. Edw. 1. Memb. 4.

and was lawfully elected by the Dean and Chapter of *Derry*, and obtained the Royal Assent, on the third of *March* 1294, [reckoning the Year to begin from the first of *January*; but he had not restitution of the Temporalities untill the 16th of *June*^k following.] He governed this See only a short time: For he died in 1297. [Whether he be the same Person with *Henry Mac-Oreghty*, Bishop of *Achonry*, who died this Year, I am not certain.]

JEFFRY [MAGLATHIN.]

[Succ. 1297. Ob. 1315.]

JEFFRY, or *Gofrid* [*Maglatbin*, possibly miss-writ in the publick Records, for *Mac-Laughlin* or *Melagblin*] was consecrated Bishop of *Derry*, [and had his Writ^l of Restitution to the Temporalities on the 26th of *June* 1297.] He governed this See about 17 Years, and died in 1315.

ODO O-NEAL.

[Succ. 1316. Ob. 1319.]

ODO or *Hugh O-Neal*, a *Secular* Priest of the Diocese of *Derry*, was elected in the Year 1316, and died in *June* 1319; having governed this See scarce three Years. On the 19th of *August* following the King's Licence issued to the Dean and Chapter of *Derry* to go to the Election of a Successor.

MICHAEL MAC-LAGHLIN.

[Succ. 1319. Sed. 1324.]

MICHAEL *Mac-Lagblin* was elected in *August* 1319, and about the beginning of *October* following was confirmed by *Dennis*, Dean of *Armagh*, in the Absence of Primate *Roland*, who then lived beyond Sea. He sat in this See in the Year 1324; but I do not find how long after.

SIMON.

[Sed. 1367 and 1369]

ONE *Simon*, a *Frier* (but I do not know of what Order) governed this See in the Years 1367 and 1369. I have not yet discovered either when he was consecrated, or when he died.

JOHN DONGAN.

[Resign. 1395.]

JOHN *Dongan*, a *Benedictin* *Frier*, was translated from this See to that of *Down* in 1395. The See continued afterwards vacant two [or rather six] Years. [See under the Bishops of *Down*.]

JOHN.

[Succ. 1401.]

JOHN *Abbat* of *Moycoscain*, or *de Claro fonte*, was promoted to the See of *Derry*, by the Provision of Pope *Boniface* the IXth, on 19th of *August* 1401.

^k See the Accounts of *Walter de la Hay*, Ann. 23. Ed. 1. in the Chief Rem. Office, and Pat. 23. Edw. 1. Memb. 15. ^l Pat. 25. Edw. 1. Memb. 12.

WILLIAM QUAPLOD.

WILLIAM Quaplod, an *English Carmelite* Frier, succeeded. He had his Education at *Oxford*, and was the *Mæcenas* of *Bertran Fitz-Allen*, who was also a *Carmelite*, and a Man of profound Learning, as *Leland*^m says. I am the more fond of taking Notice of this, in order to expose an Error in *Bale*; who calls him *William Bishop of Kildare*, one of the Suffragans to the Archbishop of *Dublin*.

DONALD.

[Sed. 1423. Resign. 1429.]

ONE *Donald*, or *Donat* (as some call him) sat in this See in 1423, and died ten Years after [i. e. 1433. But it is certain he was not Bishop so long. For on the 5th of *April* 1430ⁿ Archbishop *Swain* was Guardian of this See in the vacancy of it; and that Day^o constituted *Donat O-Kerulan*, and *Odo Mac-Camæil*, Sub-Guardians under him; and the same Day conferred the Rural Deanery of *Magthya*, in the Diocese of *Derry*, on the said *Donat O-Kerulan*, to continue during Pleasure. There are several Commissions in Archbishop *Swain*'s Registry to this Purpose, and one on the 15th of *September* 1431, which sheweth that the See continued a considerable time vacant. I am of Opinion he resigned his See sometime in the Year 1429, being made uneasy in it. For Archbishop *Swain*, in his Metropolitan Visitation of 1426^p called this Prelate to Task for Incontinence, and other Crimes; which being proved on him, he was obliged to submit to Penance. In another Visitation held the 9th of *May*, 1429, he was laid under Rules publicly to appear, and give Satisfaction that he had lived Chaste during the Time of his Penance, and to purge himself according to a Form prescribed him: Nor did this content the Archbishop; but he obliged him to sue out Letters Testimonial of his Dismission from any further Prosecution, in which all these Proceedings were set forth at large. This may be no improbable Cause of his desiring to retire from a Place, where he had been so much exposed.]

JOHN.

[Succ. 1429. Ob. 1456.]

DONALD was succeeded by *John*, who died in 1456. [I find in the Registry of *John Prene*, Archbishop of *Armagh*^q, a Citation issued against this *John*, Bishop of *Derry*, dated the 17th of *October* 1441, for Homicide and other Crimes; but no further Proceedings are there mentioned against him.]

BARTHOLOMEW O-FLANAGAN.

[Succ. 1458. Ob. circ. 1463.]

BARTHOLOMEW O-Flanagan, a *Cistercian* Monk, was promoted to the Bishoprick of *Derry*, by the Provision of Pope *Calistus* the III^d, on the 27th of *May* 1458. He sat not full five Years: For the See was vacant on the 14th of *April* 1463 [as appears in the Registry of *John Bole*, Archbishop of

^m De Script. Brit.
2. p. 447.

ⁿ Regist. Swain. Tom. 1. p. 277.
^q Fol. 107. a.

^o ibid. 279.

^p ibid. Tom.

Armagh; who was on that Day Guardian of the Spiritualties, and Temporalities, during the vacancy of the See. [It seems it was not filled for three Years after.]

NICHOLAS WESTON.

[Succ. 1466. Ob. 1484.]

NICHOLAS *Weston*, Batchelor of the Canon-Law, and Canon of *Armagh*, was consecrated in 1466. He assisted at a Provincial Synod convened at *Drogheda* in *St. Peter's* Church in July 1480 [by *Ostavian*, Archbishop of *Armagh*.] He died in 1484.

DONALD O-FALLON.

[Suc. 1485. Ob. 1500.]

DONALD O-Fallon, an Observantin *Franciscan*, was advanced to this See by the Provision^r of Pope *Innocent* the VIIIth, on the 17th of *May*, 1485. He died in the Year 1500, having governed this Diocese fifteen Years; and was reckoned a Man of great Reputation in his Time for Learning, and a constant course of preaching through all *Ireland*, which he continued for full thirty Years.

JAMES MAC-MAHON.

[Succ. 1507. Ob. 1517.]

JAMES *Mac-Mahon*, was consecrated in 1507, and died in 1517, a little before Christmas. He was Commendatory Prior of the Abby of *St. Peter* and *St. Paul* of *Knock* in the County of *Louth*.

RODERICK O-DONNELL.

[Sed. 1529. Ob. 1551.]

RODERICK, or *Rory O-Donnell*, sometime Dean of *Raphoe*, was Bishop of this See on the ninth [or rather the nineteenth] of *September* 1529 [according to the Registry of *George Cromer*, Archbishop of *Armagh*.] He died on the 8th of *October* 1551, [or 1550, as the *Annals of Donegall* say] in a *Franciscan* Habit, [which according to the Humour of these Times, was thought to be of great Consequence] and was buried at *Donegall*, in a Monastery of the same Order.

EUGENE MAGENIS.

EUGENE *Magenis* succeeded; but I have not been able to discover either when he was consecrated, or when he died.

GEORGE MOUNTGOMERY.

[Succ. 1605. Resign. 1610.]

ONE *Dennis Cambell*, a Native of *Scotland*, and Dean of *Limerick*, was Nominated to the Sees of *Derry*, *Raphoe*, and *Clogher*, but died in *London* in July 1603, without Consecration, and for that Reason I do not rank him among the Bishops. On the 13th of *June* 1605, *George Mountgomery*, a Native also of *Scotland*, and Doctor of Divinity, was; from Dean of *Norwich* [to which he was

installed the 7th of *June* 1603] promoted by King *James* to the Sees of *Derry*, *Raphoe*, and *Clogher*, and the Day following restored to the Temporalities. [The Writ for his Promotion mentioneth *Dennis Cambell* as his Predecessor.] Afterwards in 1610 he surrendered the two former Sees, and took on him the Administration of that of *Meath*: But he held the Deanery ^f of *Norwich* untill *September* the 24th 1614, and then resigned it. See more of him among the Bishops of *Meath* and *Clogher*.

BRUTUS BABINGTON.

[Succ. 1610. Ob. 1611.]

B *BRUTUS Babington*, Doctor of Divinity, a Native of *Cheshire*, and for sometime Fellow of *Corpus-Christi College* in *Cambridge*, [was advanced to this See by the Letter of King *James* the First, dated the 11th of *August* in the 8th Year of his Reign, and] was consecrated at *Drogheda*, in the Year 1610. He died the Year following.

JOHN TANNER.

[Succ. 1613. Ob. 1615]

J *JOHN Tanner*, a Native of *Cornwall*, was educated in the University of *Cambridge*, and by the Interest of *Arthur*, Lord *Chichester*, Lord Deputy of *Ireland*, was at first nominated Bishop of *Dromore*, by King *James*, in the Year 1611, and afterwards advanced to the See of *Derry* [by the King's Letter, dated the 13th of *May* 1613, in which was a Clause for his holding the Rectory of *Trim* in Commendam] and was consecrated the same Month in *St. Patrick's Dublin*. He died in *Derry*, (which at that Time had just gotten the Name of *Londonderry*, from a Colony of *Londoners* then lately planted there) on the 14th of *October* 1615, and was buried in that City in his own Cathedral.

GEORGE DOWNHAM.

[Succ. 1616. Ob. 1634.]

G *GEORGE Downham*, Doctor of Divinity, [was by Birth a *Chester* Man, elected a Fellow of *Christ-College* in *Cambridge* in 1585, and Logick Professor in that University, as appeareth in the Registry of *Christ-College*, and in his Title Page to his Commentary on *Ramus* hereafter mentioned. *Fuller* ^t sayth, that no Man was better skilled in *Aristotle* and *Ramus*; and, in his punning Way, terms him the Top Twig of that Branch.] He was esteemed a Man of Learning, was Chaplain to King *James* the First. [by whom he was advanced to this See by Letters dated the 6th of *September* 1616,] and consecrated the 6th of *October* that Year.

[In the Government of the Lord Chancellor *Loftus*, and the Earl of *Cork*, he obtained a Commission ^u, by an immediate Warrant from himself to arrest, apprehend, and attach the Bodies of all People within his Jurisdiction, who should decline the same, or should refuse to appear upon lawful Citation, or appearing, should refuse to obey the Sentence given against them, and Authority to bind them in Recognizances, with Sureties or without to appear at the Council-Table, to answer such Contempts. The like Commission ^w was renewed to him

^f *Le Neves Fasti*. p. 214.
^w *ibid*.

^t *Worthies in Cheshire*. p. 189.

^u *M. S. Loftus in Marsh's Li-*

by the Lord Deputy *Wentworth* on the 23d of *October* 1633. Both were obtained upon his Information, that his Diocese abounded with all manner of Delinquents, who refused Obedience to all spiritual Processes.]

He died at *Londonderry* on the 17th of *April* 1634, and was buried there in the Cathedral. He was Son to *William Downham*, who for a Time was Bishop of *Chester* in *England*. [The before quoted Author is greatly mistaken in making him the Son of *John Downham*, Bishop of *Chester*. He had a brother named *John*, who was an eminent Divine, and a Writer. What Success this Bishop had in civilizing the Wild *Irish*, I must leave to that Author's credit.]

J O H N B R A M H A L L.

[Succ. 1634. Resign. 1660.]

JOHN Bramhall, [Archdeacon of *Meath* and] Doctor of Divinity of the University of *Cambridge*, [where he was educated in *Sidney College* under Mr. *Hulet*, was admitted Treasurer* of *Christ-Church, Dublin*, on the 3d of *September* 1633 by Virtue of the King's Patent dated the 30th of the preceding Month, and from thence] was consecrated Bishop of *Derry* in the Chappel of the Castle of *Dublin*, on the 26th of *May* 1634, [and held the Prebend of *Dunlavan* in the Diocese of *Dublin* in Commendam. Upon the breaking out of the Rebellion in 1641 he was turned out of *Derry*, his Carriages were searched upon trifling and unjust Pretences, and he was stripped of whatever his Enemies were pleased to take from him.] On the 18th of *January* 1660, *English* stile, he was translated to *Armagh* [under which see the Reader may find a large Account of him.]

G E O R G E W I L D.

[Succ. 1660. Ob. 1665.]

GEORGE Wild, Doctor of Laws of the University of *Oxford* [was y the Son of *Henry Wild*, a Citizen of *London*, and born in the County of *Middlesex*. He was educated in *Merchant-Taylors School*, in *London*, from whence he was elected a Scholar of *St. John's College* in 1628; of which he was afterwards Fellow. He took one Degree in the Faculty of the Civil Law in 1634: He was then made Chaplain to Doctor *Laud*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, who had a great esteem for him, and preferred him to the Vicaridge of *St. Giles's Church* in *Reading*, and intended higher promotions for him, had not the Civil Wars broke out. In the Rebellion he adhered to the Royal Cause, was appointed Preacher before the King and his Parliament at *Oxford*; and had then the Degree of Doctor of the Civil Law conferred on him. He was turned out of his Fellowship by the Parliamentary Visitors in 1648 z, and suffered much for his Loyalty. During some part of the Usurpation he kept up a religious meeting for the Royalists in *Fleet-street, London*; where the whole Service of the Church of *England* was constantly and solemnly performed. In reward of his Sufferings he was promoted to this See upon the Restoration, by Letters Patent dated the 22d of *January* 1660, and the same Day had his Mandate for Consecration, and Writ of Restitution to the Temporalities and] was Consecrated in *Dublin*, in *St. Patrick's Church*, on the 27th of *January* following, by *John* Archbishop of *Armagh*, assisted by the Bishops of *Raphoe, Ossory*, and *Kilmore*.

x. Chap. Book of *Christ-Church*.
rings of the Clergy, &c. p. 117.

y *Athen, Oxon.* v. 2. p. 367.

z See *Walker's* Sufferings.

[He became highly valued for his publick Spirit, religious Conversation, exemplary Piety, and extensive Charity, in which and Hospitality he for the most part spent the Revenues of his See. *Anthony Wood*^a says, he was in his younger Days a Person of great Ingenuity, and in his Elder a Man of singular Prudence, a Grace to the Pulpit, and when in *Ireland* as worthy of his Function as any there. He adds, that in his Youth he wrote a Comedy called, *Love's Hospital*, acted in *St. John's College* before the King and Queen on the 30th of *August* 1636; and a Latin Comedy called, *Hermophus*, several times Acted; but neither of them were printed. He seems to have had a genius peculiarly turned to Humour, as is evident from some Particulars in his last Will^b dated *November* the 1st 1665: "I leave and bequeath (saith he) my Soul to God, &c. in the next Place I commit my Body to the Earth, whence it was; and, because the Case is somewhat to be valued for the Jewels sake, but especially, a decent Burial being a hopeful Sign of a joyful resurrection, therefore I desire my Friends should bury me decently — having little or nothing to bequeath my Friends untill this Quarter-Day, I bequeath to my Successor the finishing the Chappel of *Faughan* — and I bestow on his Lordship such of my honest Servants, as he shall find most useful for him for his Countenance and Encouragement; that so they may less miss their old Lord and Master. — I leave also to my Executor Mr. *John Havard*, Godliness, which is the greatest Gain, and *Honesty*, which is the best Policy." — However he left more substantial Legacies. — To the Chappel of *Faughan*, when his Successor should finish it, two fair Silver Flagons, the best of his Silver and guilt Chalices, the largest silver and guilt Patin, a great Church Bible, a fair Common Prayer Book, with a Purple Pulpit Cloath, Altar Cloath, and Cushion. — To the poor Ministers Widows of his Diocese 40 or 50 l. if his Estate could reach it. — To his beloved Nurse, the College of *St. John's, Oxford*, 100 l. to be laid out either upon Books for their Library, or towards erecting a Tomb for the Founder; assuring them it should have been a thousand Pounds, if he had been able. To the said College also 56 Folio Volumes out of his Study; if, upon viewing his Catalogue, they should find so many useful for their Library — To Merchant Taylors School 10 Folio Volumes, and five Pounds in Money to buy Books. — To the Poor of the Parish of *Bidden* in *Kent*, where he was for a time Rector, five Pounds — to the Poor of the Parish of *Lambeth* as much, — to the Poor of *Derry* 10 l. — To the Poor of *Faughan* five Pounds, and to the Church of *Faughan*, his lesser guilt Chalice." — He published a Sermon preached before the House of Commons assembled at *Oxford*, *March* 3d 1643 on the 122d Psalm 8. 9. Verses, and, as it is said, other things. He died in *Dublin* on the 29th of *December* 1665, and was buried there in *Christ-Church*; his Chaplain, *George Senior*, preaching his Funeral Sermon.

ROBERT MOSSOM.

[Succ. 1666. Ob. 1679.]

ROBERT Mossom, Doctor of Divinity, during the Usurpation, was silenced, plundered, and persecuted, saith Bishop *Kenn*, in his funeral Sermon on Lady *Margaret Maynard*. After the Restoration he was made Dean of *Christ-Church, Dublin*, on the 1st of *February* 1660, Prebendary of *Knaresburg* in the Cathedral of *York*, in 1662; and from thence was promoted to this See by Letters Patent Dated the 26th of *March* 1666, and consecrated in *Christ-Church* on

^a *Athen. Oxon.* v. 2. p. 367.

the first of *April* following by *James*, Archbishop of *Armagh*, assisted by the Archbishop of *Dublin*, the Bishops of *Kildare*, *Killala* and *Achonry*, and held the Deanery of *Christ-Church* with this Bishoprick. He died at *Londonderry*, on the 21st of *December* 1679, and was buried there in the Cathedral. He was the Author of a Book^c, intitled, *The Preachers Tripartite*, in three Books, printed at *London* 1657, and another intitled. *Variae Coloquendi Formulæ, in usum Condiscipulorum in Palæstrâ literariâ sub Paterno Moderamine Vires Minervales exercentium, partim Collectæ, partim Compositæ a Roberto Mossom. Excusum Londini* 1659; by which it appears that his Father taught a School in *London*.

MICHAEL WARD.

[Succ. 1679. Ob. 1681]

MICHAEL Ward, Bishop of *Offory*, was translated to this See by Letters Patent Dated the 22d of *January* 1679, and died at *Derry* on the 3d of *October* 1681, where he was buried in the Cathedral. See more of him among the Bishops of *Offory*.

EZEKIEL HOPKINS.

[Succ. 1681. Ob. 1690.]

EZEKIEL Hopkins, Bishop of *Raphoe*, was translated to this See by the King's Letter dated the 11th of *November* 1681; and the Year following he contributed ten Pounds towards erecting additional Buildings in the College of *Dublin*. He was^d at great Expence in beautifying and adorning the Cathedral of *Derry*, and in furnishing it with Organs, and Massy Plate; and is said in this Bishoprick and that of *Raphoe* to have expended 1000 l. in Buildings and other Improvements. He died in *London* on the 29th of *June* 1690; and after his Death the See was kept vacant on Account of the unsettled State of the Kingdom untill the 8th of *January* following. See a fuller Account of this Prelate under the Bishops of *Raphoe*.

WILLIAM KING.

[Succ. 1690. Resign. 1702.]

WILLIAM King, D. D. was promoted to this See by the Letters Patent of King William and Queen Mary dated the 9th of *January* 1690, and was consecrated in *Christ-Church*, *Dublin*, on the 25th of the same Month, by Francis Archbishop of *Dublin*, assisted by Anthony Bishop of *Meath*, William Bishop of *Kildare*, John Bishop of *Killaloe*, and Narcissus Bishop of *Leighlin* and *Ferns*. He was translated afterwards to the Archbishoprick of *Dublin* by Letters Patent dated the 11th of *March* 1702. See a fuller Account of him among the Archbishops of *Dublin*.

CHARLES HICKMAN.

[Succ. 1702. Ob. 1713.]

CHARLES Hickman was by Birth a *Northamptonshire* Man, and Doctor of Divinity of the University of *Oxford*. He was Rector of *St. Ebbs Church* in *Oxford* for a Time; afterwards Chaplain to Charles Duke of *Southampton*, and

^c Athen. Oxon. v. 2. p. 1151.

^d Pref. to the 4th Vol. of Hopkins's Sermons.

in 1680 to *James Lord Chandois*, then going Embassador to *Constantinople*. In 1684 he was made Domestick Chaplain to *Laurence Earl of Rochester*, Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, and the Year following took his Degree of Doctor of Divinity. Upon the Revolution he was made Chaplain in Ordinary to King *William* and *Queen Mary*, and in July 1692 Lecturer of *St. James's Church, Westminster*, and afterwards Rector of *Hogs-Norton* in *Leicestershire*, and Chaplain in Ordinary to *Queen Anne*; by whom he was promoted to this See by Letters Patent dated the 19th of *March* 1702, and was Consecrated at *Dunboyn* on the 11th of *June* following, by *Narcissus* Archbishop of *Armagh*, assisted by *Edward* Bishop of *Kilmore* and *Ardagh*, *John* Bishop of *Offory*, and *Thomas* Bishop of *Killaloe*. He died in *London* on the 22d of *November* 1713, and left 20 l. by his Will to the Poor of *Londonderry*. He published a Sermon preached before the House of Commons of *England* on the 19th of *October* 1690, on the Thanksgiving Day for the wonderful Preservation of King *William's* Person: And another when he was Bishop of *Derry*, preached before the Duke of *Ormond* and House of Lords at *Christ-Church Dublin*, on the 5th of *November* 1703.

JOHN HARTSTONGE.

[Suc. 1713. Ob. 1716]

JOHN Hartstonge was translated from *Offory* to this See by Letters Patent dated the 30th of *January* 1716. See a fuller account of him among the Bishops of *Offory*.

St. GEORGE ASH.

[Succ. 1716. Ob. 1717.]

St. George Ash was translated from *Clogher* to this See, by Letters Patent dated the 25th of *February* 1716, and died in *Dublin* on the 27th of *February* 1717, where he was buried in *Christ-Church*. By his Will he left all his Mathematical Books to the College of *Dublin*; of which he had been successively Fellow and Provost. See more of him among the Bishops of *Clogher* and *Cloyn*.

WILLIAM NICHOLSON.

[Succ. 1718. Resign. 1726.]

WILLIAM Nicholson, Doctor of Divinity, and Fellow of *Queen's-College Oxon*, was first Archdeacon in 1682, and afterwards Bishop of *Carlisle* in *England*, to which See he was Consecrated at *Lambeth* *June* the 14th 1702. From whence he was Translated to this See by Letters Patent dated the 2d of *May* 1718; and on the 28th of *January* 1726, to the Archbishoprick of *Cashell*; and died the Month following. See among the Archbishops of *Cashell*. He wrote and published many Things. Among the rest, the *English* Historical Library in two Volumes. The *Scotch* Historical Library in two Volumes. The *Irish* Historical Library. But he fell into many Errors in this last Work, for want of sufficient acquaintance with the *Irish* Manuscripts and Language: But notwithstanding that, much Thanks are due to him for the extraordinary Pains he took to inform himself about the Materials which may be had for improving

Irish History. He was also the Author of the Description of part of the *Empire of Germany* in two Volumes Folio. See *Pitt's English Atlas*.

H E N R Y D O W N S.

[Succ. 1736. Ob. 1734.]

HENRY Downs, was translated from *Meath* to this See by Letters Patent, dated the 8th of *February* 1726. He died on the 14th of *January* 1734, and was buried in *St. Mary's Church, Dublin*. By his Will he left 20 l. to the Poor of *Londonderry*. See under the respective Bishopricks of *Killala* and *Achonry, Elphin* and *Meath*.

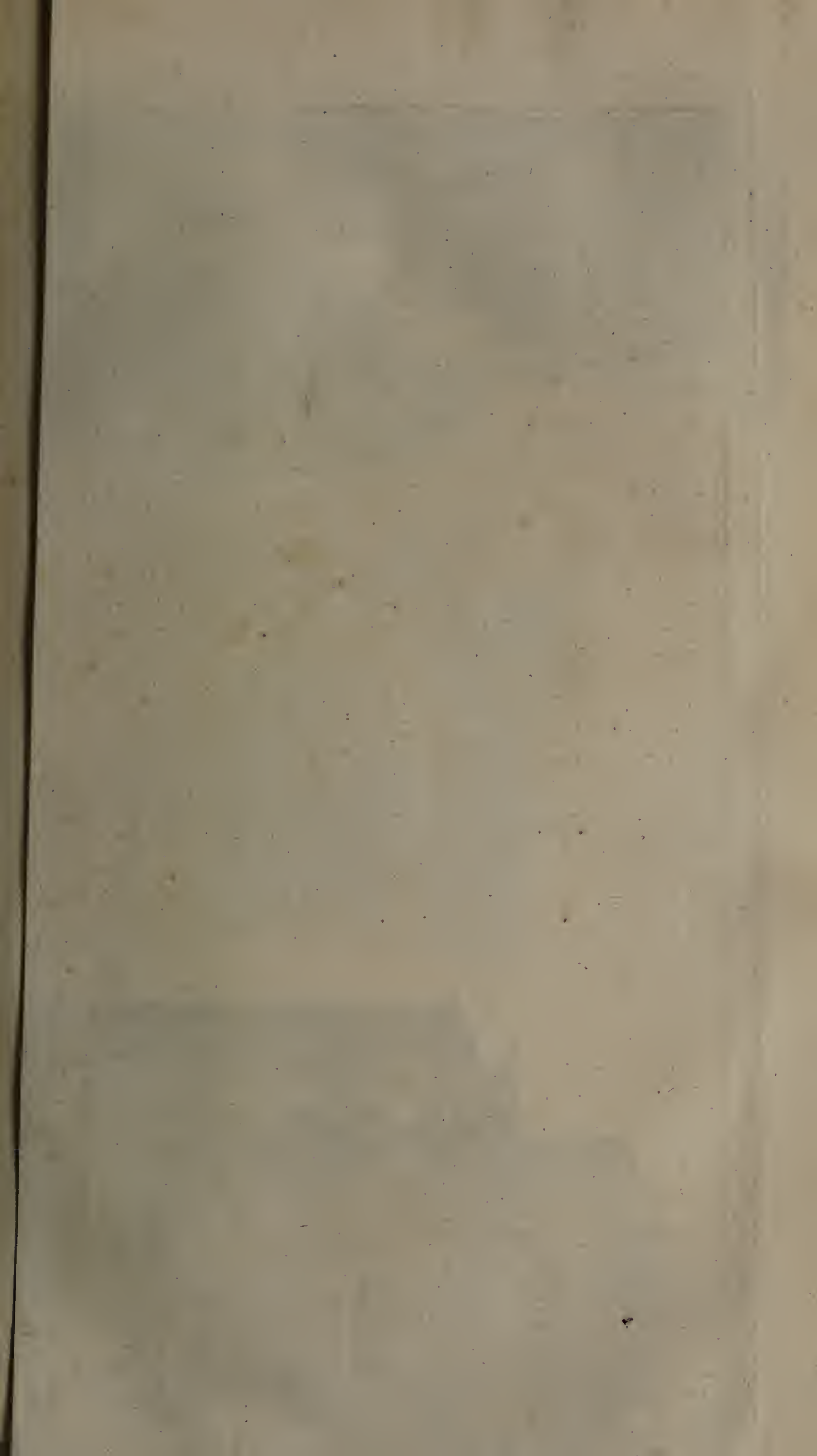
T H O M A S R U N D L E.

[Succ. 1734.]

THOMAS Rundle, Doctor of Divinity of the University of *Oxford*, Prebendary of *Durham*, and Chaplain to — *Talbot* Lord Chancellor of *England*, was promoted to this See in *February* 1734, and consecrated in the Parish Church of *Dunboyn* on the third of *August* following, by *Hugh* Archbishop of *Armagh*, assisted by *Arthur* Bishop of *Meath*, and *Josiah*, Bishop of *Kilmore* and *Ardagh*. On the 9th of *March* 1735, he was admitted in the University of *Dublin* to the same Degree of Doctor of Divinity, which he had taken in *Oxford*.

f Prerog. Office.



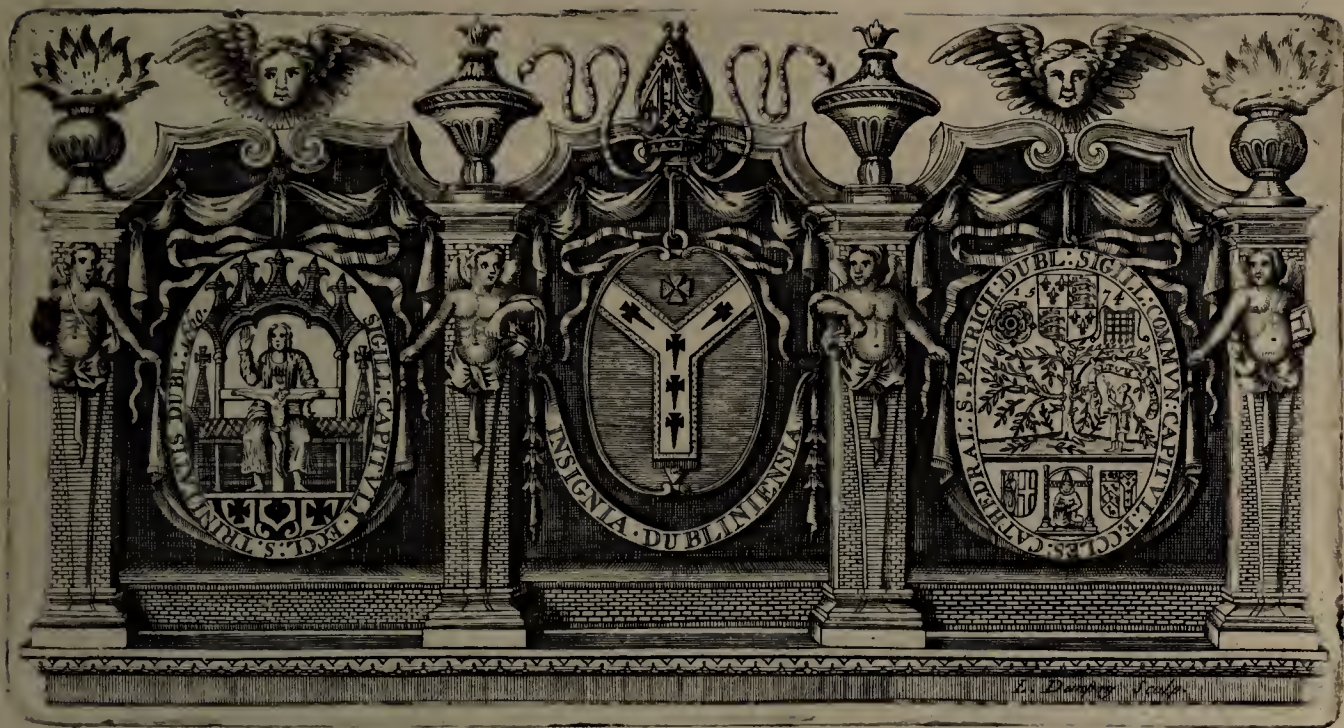




Rever. Admodum
CAROLO Episcopo Darensi
Et
Hujusce Ecclesiae DECANO dignissimo
Et
Rev. ejus in eadem ASSESSORIBUS
Hanc Tabulam gratitudinis
Ergo D. D. D.
W. H.

Dheulland Sculp.

The North Prospect of the Cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity in Dublin.



OF THE
BISHOPS and ARCHBISHOPS
OF
D U B L I N.

[This Archiepiscopal See bears Sapphire, a Pastoral Staff in Pale, ensigned with a Cross Pattee Topaz, surmounted by a Pall Silver, edged and fringed, Gold, charged with five Crosses Pattee Fitchy, Diamond. It is valued in the King's Books by an Extent taken Anno 30 Hen. 8. at 534 l. 15 s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Irish Money, which amounts to 401 l. 1 s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Sterl.]



THE See of Dublin was united to that of Glendalach A. D. 1214, which Union still subsists; and both were divided into ten Deaneries, viz. 1. *Decanatus Christianitatis Dublin*, 2. *Tachny*, 3. *Swords*, 4. *Ballymore*, 5. *Bree*, 6. *Wicklinglo*, 7. *Arklo*, 8. *Tristledermot*, 9. *Athy*, and 10. *De Saltu Salmonis*, or *Salmon Leap*. But at present there are twelve Deaneries, the Names of which stand thus in the Consistorial Registry of this Diocese, viz. 1. *Decanatus Christianitatis Dublin*. 2. *de Swords*, 3. *de Luske*, 4. *de Finglasse*, 5. *de Novo Castro*, 6. *De Tawny*, 7. *de Saltu Salmonis* alias *Leixlip*, 8. *de Brey*, 9. *de Wicklow*, 10. *de Arklow*, 11. *de Ballymore*, 12. *de Omurthy*: which last Denomination includes the two anti-ent Deaneries of *Tristledermot* and *Athy*.

We find by the *Repertorium Viride*,^a that this See was very largely endowed in former times; and was possessed of 37 Manors, when John Comyn was Archbishop, which were confirmed to him by Pope Innocent the third. The Archbishop had also a Dignity and Lands granted to him and his Successors by King John A. D. 1216, called the Deanery of the Church of St. Mary of Penkrige or Penkriz in Staffordshire, in the Diocese of Coventry and Litchfield; which were confirmed by Pope Alexander the fourth, A. D. 1258, the Bull for which may be seen among the Archives

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^a Archives of Christ-Church, M. S.

of *a* *Christ-Church, Dublin*. The lands were these following, as I find them recited in King *John's* Charter, quoted by Dr. *Plott* *b* viz. the Manor of *Penkeriz*, with the Villages of *Cungrave* (called *Pingrave* by Pope *Alexander*) *Culega*, *Wuolgareston* and *Beffecote*, the Land of *Duun* (called *Cyne* by the said Pope) and the Fair of the Village of *Penkeriz*. The same Pope by another Bull *c* dated the 4th of *November* 1260, reciting the said Grant and confirmation, as also the possession of the Deanery, and the Collation of the Prebends in the said Church by the Archbishops of *Dublin* for above forty Years before, and adding that the said Deanery, having no Revenues to support a Dean, and consisting only of the Power of collating the Prebends; therefore he the said Pope, at the Petition of *Pulk de Saunford*, Archbishop of *Dublin*, made a formal Union of the said Deanery to the Archbishoprick for ever, and appointed that the Archbishop of *Dublin* and his Successors should in their own Persons enjoy the same. This Church consisted of a Dean, eight Prebendaries, two Residentiary Canons without Prebends, and a Sacrist, who was a Canon and the Dean's Vicar, and had the benefit of Mortuaries and other Casualties. It appears by a Taxation of these Canons recited by *Plott*; that one of the Prebends was called, the Dean's Prebend; which probably was annexed to the Dignity of the Dean, after the Constitution of this Church was altered from a Collegiate Church into that of a Dean and Chapter; for we find by Pope *Alexander's* Bull, that the Dean had no revenues of his own. The Advowson of this Church was originally settled by King *Stephen* on the Church of *Litchfield*; but being endowed with Lands and made collegiate by one *Hugh Huose*, who granted it to King *John*, it was given by that Prince to the Archbishops of *Dublin* as aforesaid, in whom, as to the Right, it continueth to this Day. We find after the above-mentioned Union, viz. in 1297, 1300, and 1535, that the King's Writs *d* issued to the said Canons, and to the Escheator of the County of *Stafford* for the Restitution of *William of Hotbun*, *Richard de Ferings* and *George Brown*, Archbishops of *Dublin*, to the Temporalities of this free Chappel (so called because exempt from Episcopal Jurisdiction.)

The Archbishop of *Dublin* was antiently of the King's Privy Council in *Englana*, and used to attend his Majesty in many weighty Consultations, as the Reader may see in several Instances hereafter. He had the Rights of a Prince Palatin within the Liberties of the Cross, and a Gallows for the Execution of Criminals, within a small Mile of his Palace, at a Place called *Harolds-Cross*. The Execution of this Power is now altogether disused. His Seneschal holds his Court in *Kevins-street*, in a handsome Structure, erected for that purpose by Archbishop King; adjoining to which is the Jail for confining Debtors within his Liberties. He holds his Consistory Court in the Cathedral of *St. Patrick*. He hath in his Diocese two Cathedrals, both within the City and Liberties of *Dublin*, viz. *Christ-Church* and *St. Patrick's*; a thing very rare and remarkable; Of each of which take the following short Account; and first of the Cathedral of *Christ-Church*, or the *Blessed Trinity*.]

Sitricus the Son of *Amlave*, King of the *Ostmen* of *Dublin*, and *Donat* Bishop of *Dublin*, built it for secular Canons in the middle of the City about the Year 1038. But *Laurence*, Archbishop of *Dublin*, changed these secular Canons into Canons Regular of the Order of *Arras* *, about the Year 1163. In the black Book of this Church we meet with the following Passage concerning the Foundati-

ON

a Crede mihi, f. 82. *b*. *b* Nat. Hist. Staffordshire, p. 445. *c* Crede mihi, f. 83. *a*. *d* Pat. 25 Edw. 1. Memb. 22. 28 Ed. 1. Memb. 15. Rym. Tom. 14. p. 561.

* The Arroasian Canons were a peculiar Congregation of Regular Canons of *St. Augustin*, called so from an Abby in the Diocese of *Arras* in *Flanders*, which was the Head of this Congregation. This Order is now extinct, having been united to the great Order of Regular Canons, as *Pennotus* observes in his Tripartite History.

on of it. “ *Sitricus* King of *Dublin*, Son of *Ableb* Earl of *Dublin*, gave to the “ Blessed *Trinity*, and to *Donat* (there called first Bishop of *Dublin*) a Place on which “ to build a Church of the Blessed *Trinity*, where the Arches or Vaults were found, “ ded, with the following Lands, (*viz.*) *Beal-duleck*, *Rechen*, *Portrabern*, with their “ Villains and Cows and Corn; He also contributed Gold and Silver enough “ wherewith to build the Church, and the whole Court thereof.” After the Church was finished, *Donat* built an Episcopal Palace near it, in the Place where the Dea- nery House formerly stood [which is now the Scite of the *Four-Courts*, where all the Judges of the Kingdom sit for the Administration of Justice. There is extant among the Archives of this Church, a remarkable Inquisition taken in the sixth Year of King *Richard* the II^d, A. D. 1383, which seems to controvert the foregoing Account of this Foundation; by which it appears, “ that it was “ founded and endowed by divers *Irish* Men, whose Names are unknown time “ out of mind, and long before the Conquest of *Ireland*. But as the *Ostmen* had been in possession of *Dublin* and other Parts of *Ireland* some Centuries before the Conquest; so *Sitricus* and *Donat* may well pass for *Irishmen* in the Stile of this In- quisition, though born of *Ostman* Families.] *Donat* built also *St. Michael’s* Chap- pel; which his Successor, *Richard Talbot*, some ages after converted into a Pa- rochial Church. He also, besides the Nave and Wings of the Cathedral, erected from the Foundation the Chappel of *St. Nicholas* on the North Side of the Church. *Laurence* Archbishop of *Dublin*, *Richard*, Surnamed *Strongbow*, Earl of *Strigul*, *Robert Fitz-Stephens*, and *Raymond le Gros*, undertook to enlarge this Church, and at their own Charges built the Choir, the Steeple, and two Chap- pels; one dedicated to *St. Edmund* King and Martyr, and to *St. Mary* called the White, and the other to *St. Laud*. [We find also another Chappel^e in this Church in the South Isle adjoyning to the high Choir, first dedicated to the Holy Ghost, but afterwards to Archbishop *Laurence* after his Canonization, and called *St. Laurence O-Tool’s* Chappel. The Prior and Convent of this Church had anti- ently a Cell^f of three Canons in the Diocese of *Armagh*, endowed with the Churches of *St. Mary* of *Drumsalan* (where they had their Residence, and served the Cure) and of *Philipston-Nugent*, with the Chappels annexed (*viz.*) of *Drum- morcher* and *Hechmachnyne*, of the Gift of *Philip Nugent*, the true Patron, toge- ther with a Wood and two Carucates of Land a little before the Year 1248. But *Albert* Archbishop of *Armagh*, desiring to reform the State of Religion, and considering how distant this Cell stood from *Christ-Church*, with the consent of the Patron suppressed the said Cell; grounding himself upon an Epistle of *St. Bernard*, who calls these small Cells, wherein three or four Friars lived without Order or Discipline, the Cells of Satan. The three next immediate Successors of the said Archbishop, are reckoned also among the Principal Benefactors of this Cathedral, *i. e.* *John Comyn*, *Henry Loundres*, and *Luke*. Nor ought it to be pas- sed over unobserved; that *John de St. Paul*, Archbishop of this See, a little be- fore his Death, built at his own Charge the whole Chancell, together with the Archiepiscopal Throne, such as it was in the Year 1658. In 1541, while Arch- bishop *Brown* was in the Possession of this See, King *Henry* the VIIIth, converted and changed (as the Charter saith) the Prior and Convent of the Cathedral of the Holy *Trinity*, into a Dean and Chapter. This new Foundation consisted of a Dean, Chantor, Chancellor, Treasurer, and six Vicars-Choral. *Robert Castle*, alias *Painfwick*, the last Prior, was made the first Dean of it. The King confir- med to them their antient Estates and Immunities. Archbishop *Brown*, A. D. 1544

e Archives of Christ Church.

f Lib. Nig. p. 15.

erected three Prebends in this Church, (*viz.*) St. Michael's, St. Michan's, and St. John's. [From the Time of these Alterations, it hath generally bore the Name of *Christ-Church*, being before called the Church of the *Blessed Trinity*.] King *Edward* the VIth afterwards added six Priests, and two Choristers, or singing Boys, to whom he assigned an Annual Pension of 45 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *s.* *English* Money, payable out of the *Exchequer*, during Pleasure. Queen *Mary* confirmed this Pension, and granted it in perpetuity. In this Foundation, thus augmented, King *James* the First made some Alterations: So that now there are in this Church, a Dean, Chantor, Chancellor, Treasurer, [and three Prebendaries, (*viz.*) of St. John's St. Michael's and St. Michan's] besides six Vicars-Choral, and four Choristers. He also ordained, that the Archdeacon of *Dublin* should have a Stall in the Choir, and a Voice and Seat in the Chapter in all Capitular Acts relating to the said Church. [I should have mentioned before, that the Prior of this Church, while it continued a Regular Community, had a Seat and Suffrage in Parliament among the Spiritual Peers.]

Where the other Cathedral, called St. *Patrick's*, is erected, *John Comyn*, Archbishop of *Dublin* demolished an old Parochial Church, which stood in that Place, [and was said to have been founded by St. *Patrick*] and in the room of it built and endowed this fair Church, dedicated to that Saint, in the *South* Suburbs of the City, about the Year 1190; in which he placed thirteen Prebendaries, which Number in after Times was encreased to twenty two [of whom three were added by Archbishop *Ferings*.]

Henry Loundres, or the *Londoner*, Archbishop *Comyn's* next Successor, erected this Church, which was Collegiate in it's first institution, into a Cathedral, "United (says *John Alan* ^f, who was Archbishop of *Dublin* in the Reign of King *Henry* the VIIIth,) with the Cathedral of the *Holy Trinity* in one Spouse, saving to the other Church the Prerogative of Honour." He constituted *William Fitzguy* the first Dean of it, and appointed a Chantor, Chancellor, and Treasurer, to whom he allotted Lands and Rectories, [and made them conformable to the Rules of the Church of *Sarum*; so that now the Chapter of this Church is constituted of twenty six Members thus reckoned, *viz.* Dean—Chantor—Chancellor—Treasurer—Archdeacon of *Dublin*—Archdeacon of *Glendalagh*—Prebendary of *Cullen*—*Kilmatalway*—*Swords*—*Yago*—St. *Owens*—*Clonmethan*—*Tymothan*—*Castleknock*—*Malabidert*—*Tipper*—*Monmahanock*—*Houth*—*Rathmichael*—*Wicklow*—*Maynooth*—*Tassagard*—*Dunlavan*—*Tipperkevin*—*Donoghmore* in *Omayl*—and *Stagonyl*.—Of which Number the Prebend of *Cullen* is united to the Archbishoprick, and the Revenues of the Prebend of *Tymothan* were swallowed up, and became Lay Fee in the Time of Archbishop *Loftus*, the Title still continuing.]

Fulk de Saunford, one of the Successors of Archbishop *Loundres* is said to have built a Chappel in this Church dedicated to the blessed Virgin, and that he was in the Year 1271 buried in it, and his Statue set over his Monument. [Yet you will see hereafter under his Life, that this Chappel was erected long before his Time. In later Times it hath been set apart to the *French* Protestants under the yearly acknowledgement of Twelve pence, who exercise in it divine Service according to the Rites established in the Church of *Ireland*.]

Thomas Minot, Archbishop of *Dublin*, rebuilt part of the Cathedral which had been destroyed by an accidental Fire. He also built an high Steeple of squared Stone about the Year 1370; and from thence took occasion to use in his Seal

the device of a Bishop holding a Steeple in his Hand. [*Richard Talbot* instituted six petty Canons, and as many Choristers in this Church, of which see an Account under his Life, and of the foundation of an University here, see the Antiquities Chap. 14.] And thus much concerning this Church, of which if we either consider the Compass, or the Beauty and Magnificence of the Structure, it is, in my Opinion, without scruple to be preferred before all the Cathedrals in *Ireland*. [I once thought to have given in this place a short sketch of the Antiquities of this Church: But as a regular History both of it, and the Deans thereof is now nearly prepared for the Press by another Hand, I shall refer the Reader to that work; where he may find many curious particulars of Antiquity, not yet generally known.

Sir James Ware observes, that Historians have mentioned the Saints *Wiro*, *Rumold*, *Sedulius*, and one *Cormac*, who are said to have governed the See of *Dublin* before *Donat* the *Ostman*; and because the antient Records and Monuments of this Church have placed *Donat*, as the first Bishop, he therefore follows them, and begins with *Donat*. But as to the silence of Records in this particular, it is at best but a Negative and inconclusive Argument; since we have none left relating to this See earlier than the Eleventh Century: And although a regular face of Succession herein is no where preserved, that I know of, yet Historians have given many hints of Bishops of *Dublin* before the *Ostman* above mentioned; from whom I shall extract what is said of them, and leave the relation upon their Credit. But as to this matter, I must further take Notice, that it is highly improbable, that *St Patrick* should in this particular instance deviate from his universal practice in other places, and leave a Church (which he had established at *Dublin* A. D. 448) without a Bishop to preside over it; and by that Means introduce a different species of Church Government from what he had settled in all other Parts of the Kingdom according to the Form, which in the Course of his Travels he had observed in all the Churches of the *Roman* Empire.

L I V I N U S.

[Ob. 633.]

LIVINUS is mentioned by *Colgan* ^g as Bishop of *Dublin*; who adds, that he suffered Martyrdom in *Flanders* on the 12th of *November* 633. *Meyerus* ^h makes him Archbishop of *Scotia* (*Ireland*) and saith, that he was the Son of *Theagnio* and *Agalmia*, Persons of great Distinction in that Country; that he was murdered in *Hesca* in the Low Countries by *Walbert* and *Meinzo*, two Brothers, and that *Boniface*, Archbishop of *Mentz*, is said to have written his Life. *Masseus* ⁱ agreeth with this Account; and only adds, that he came to *Ghent* with three of his Disciples, continued there a Month, and afterwards went to *Esca*, preached the Gospel, and converted Numbers; but that some hardened Villains slew him on the 12th of *November* that Year. His remains were some Ages after translated to *Ghent*, and deposited in *St. Bavo's* Church on the Festival of the Apostles *Peter* and *Paul* A. D. 1007; which Year *Possevin* ^k mistakes for that of his Death. See more of him in *John Molanus* ^l, and of his writings in *Bale* ^m.

^g Trias Thaum. p. 112. Note 69.

Lib. 13. ad ann. 633.

m Ceut 14. No. 16.

^h Annals Fland. ad. an. 633.^k Apparatus sacr.^l Natal. S. S. Belgij. an 12m. Novembris.ⁱ Chron.

St. *W I R O*.

[Ob. 650.]

ST. *W I R O* was born in *Ireland* of Parents of considerable Rank, who took Pains to have him educated in Virtue and Learning, and with good Success. Being elected Bishop of *Dublin*, he was against his Will obliged by the People to take upon him the Charge, and went to *Rome* to receive Consecration from the Pope. *Plebelmus*, a Priest, accompanied him in his Journey, and taking his way through *England*, *Otgerus* joined himself to them. He was consecrated, together with *Plebelmus*, and sent back to *Ireland*, where he was received with extraordinary Joy. He governed the People for some Time, and obtained an high Reputation for Sanctity ; but at last resigned his Bishoprick and went to *Gaul*, where he was honourably received by *Pepin*, a Duke of the *Franks*, who assigned him a Place proper for Retirement and Contemplation, called *Mons-Petri*, which *Molanus*ⁿ saith was at *Ruremond*. Here St. *Wiro* built an Oratory, which he dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and called it St. *Peter's* Monastery. He arrived to a great Age, and at last died of a Fever on the 8th of *May* 650 (on which Day his Festival is observed) and was buried in the Oratory, which he had erected. This for the most Part is the Account published of him by *Surius*^o.

D I S I B O D,

[Resign. 675.]

D*ISIBOD* was born in *Ireland* of a noble Family, and was remarkable for a great Genius, and a considerable stock of Learning. In the 30th Year of his Age he was ordained a Priest, and some time after elected Bishop. When he had governed his See ten Years, he was driven from it by the insolence of the People, and resigned it A. D. 675, or 674, according to *Marianus Scotus*. He forsook *Ireland*, and associating himself with three learned and religious Men viz. *Gisualdus*, *Clement* and *Salust*, travelled into *Germany*, and moved about from Place to Place preaching the Gospel for ten Years. At last he came to an high Woody Mountain, which the owner of the Country gave him, and there he settled, and lived an *Eremetick* Life. He drew to him many of the Religious of the Order of St. *Benedict*, and founded a Monastery on this Mountain, which from his Name was called, (as *Arnold Wion*^p says) Mount *Disibod*, since changed into *Disenberg*, in the lower Palatinate. He lived thirty Years on this Mountain in great severity, and there died, worn out with extreme old Age on the eighth of *July* (but in what Year I have not been able to discover) in the eighty first Year of his Age. *Hildigardis*, a Nun, who was educated at *Disenberg* under the Abbess *Jutta*, wrote his Life, which *Surius*^q hath published, from whence I have taken most of the Particulars above related. *John Wilson*^r makes him Bishop of *Dublin*, in *Ireland* ; but I do not know from what Authority. For the writers which he cites by no Means support his Assertion ; so it must rest on his Credit. *Dempster*^s affirms, that he saw a Piece of *Disibod's* Composition, Intituled, *De Monachorum profectu in Solitudine agentium*. Liber I.

ⁿ Indiculus S. S. Belgij. sub Wirone. ^o Ad 8vum. Julij. ^p Lign. Vitæ. lib. 11. Ch. 58.
^q Ad 8vum. Julij. ^r Martyrol. Anglic. ad. Julii. 8vum. ^f Hist. Eccl. Scot. lib. 4. No. 373.

G U A L A F E R.

GUALAFER is mentioned as Bishop of *Dublin* by *Molanus*, but no particulars related of him, only that he baptized his Successor *St. Rumold*.

St. R U M O L D.

[Ob. 775.]

THE Life of *St. Rumold*, Bishop of *Dublin*, published by *Surius*†, was written by *Theodorick*, Abbat of *St. Trudo*, and recited on his Festival instead of a Sermon; from whence, as well as from *Molanus*, several Martyrologies and Breviaries I have collected the following Account of him. He was the Son of *David*, a Prince in *Ireland* (which was then divided into many petty Territories) and was heir to his Father. He was baptized by his Predecessor *Gualafer*, then Bishop of *Dublin*, by whom being well grounded in Learning and Virtue, he forsook his pretensions to his inheritance for the sake of Religion, and took a Journey to *Rome*; but before this, is said to have been consecrated Bishop of *Dublin*. He first passed into *Britain*, then into *Gaul*, and wherever he came preached Christ and his Gospel. He travelled over the *Alps*, and arrived at *Rome*, where he received from the Pope an Approbation of his Labours. Having continued sometime in *Rome*, he repassed into *Gaul*, and came to *Mecklin*, where *Odo* or *Ado*, a Count of the Place, together with his Wife, received him with great Humanity, and prevailed on him to settle there. He gave him a Place called *Ulmus*, from a Plenty of Elms there growing, where he founded a Monastery, and *Mecklin* being erected into an Episcopal See, he became the first Bishop of it. At length two Ruffians (the one thinking he had Money, the other out of a Motive of Revenge, because *Rumold* had reprimanded him for living in a scandalous Adultery) fell upon him, and cruelly Murdered him on the 24th of *June* 775, and to conceal their Villainy threw his Body into a River. Count *Ado* had it removed from thence, and gave it an Honourable Interment in *St. Stephen's* Church. His remains were afterwards translated to a Church in *Mecklin* dedicated to his Memory, which is now the Metropolitan Church of the Low Countries, and one of the largest *Gothick* Structures in it, and is there conserved in a sumptuous Silver shrine. Pope *Alexander* the IVth transferred the Day for the Observation of *St. Rumold's* Festival to the first of *July*; because the 24th of *June*, on which he was Murdered, was taken up by the Festival of *St. John* the Baptist. The Feast of *St. Rumold* is celebrated as a double Festival, with an Office of nine Lessons through all the Province of *Mecklin*, as it was through the Province of *Dublin* before the Reformation.

S E D U L I U S.

[Ob. 785.]

SEDULIUS, in *Irish*, *Siedhuil*, the son of *Luaith*, is called Bishop of *Dublin* in the Martyrologies of *Marian Gorman*, and these of *Taulaught*, and *Donnegal*. Yet in the Annals of the Four Masters he is called only Abbat of *Dublin*. But the Difference is not great; since in antient writers Bishop and Ab-

† Ad 1m. Julij.

bat are often used as Synonymous Terms. He died on the 12th of *February* 785. In an antient *Irish* Calendar, I find this Prelate called *Sbiol Mac-Bait*, Bishop of *Dublin*, and his Death placed a Day earlier than here.

C O R M A C.

C O R M A C, of whom I find no Account but his bare Name.]

D O N A T.

[Sed. 1038. Ob. 1074.]

D O N A T was the first among the *Ostmen* who was Bishop of *Dublin*. He is by some called *Dunan*, and (as before is observed) by the aid of *Sitricus*, built the Cathedral of the *Holy Trinity* in the Heart of the City of *Dublin* about the Year 1038.

[I find an Epistolary Correspondence maintained between him and *Lanfrank*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*; part of which yet remains. *Donat* wrote to the Archbishop upon some Questions relating to Baptism and the Holy Communion, which *Lanfrank* answered ^u, and told him, “ That it was expedient that all people “ living and dying should be fortified with the Holy Sacrament; but if it should “ happen that a Person baptised, should die, before he received the Sacrament, “ God forbid, that he should perish eternally. That if an Infant not baptised, “ (so he be in the Article of Death,) should be baptised by a Laick in defect of “ a Priest, and die immediately after; that such Infant should not be excluded “ from the Body of the Faithful.”] At length *Donat* died on the 6th of *May* 1074, and was buried in his own Cathedral, near the high Altar [on the Right Hand Side.]

P A T R I C K.

[Succ. 1074. Ob. 1084.]

I T is said in the Chronicle of the *Isle of Man*, “ That *Godred* or *Gothrick* “ *Crovan*, King of *Man*, subdued *Dublin*, and a great Part of *Leinster*, a- “ bout the Year 1070.” At his Instance, one *Patrick*, [called in the Annals of the four Masters, *Gilda-Patricianus*,] who like his Predecessor, was also an *Ostman*, was by the People of *Dublin* elected to succeed in this See, and was sent into *England* to receive Consecration, at the Hands of *Lanfrank*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and with him the following Epistle. “ To *Lanfrank* the vene- “ rable Metropolitan of the Holy Church of *Canterbury*, the Clergy and People “ of *Dublin* tender their bounden Obedience. It is known unto your Fatherhood, “ that the Church of *Dublin*, the Metropolis of *Ireland*, is bereft of her “ Pastor, and destitute of her Ruler. Wherefore we have elected a Priest, called “ *Patrick*, a Person whom we thoroughly know, one Noble both by Birth and “ Manners, well tinctured with Apostolical and Ecclesiastical Discipline, in Faith “ a Catholick, in expounding the Scriptures Wary, in the Tenets of the Church “ well versed, whom we desire may without delay be ordained our Bishop; “ that under God he may Rule over us orderly, and profit us; and that we “ under his Government may exercise a spiritual Warfare with Security. Because “ the integrity of the Ruler is the safety of the Subject; and where safety is,

^u Wilk, Counc. Tom. 1. p. 361. ex. M, S. Cotton. Vesp. E.4, F. 203.

“ there

“ there is the Form of Doctrine.” The Copy of this Epistle is in an antient Book in the *Cotton Library* w, which formerly belonged to the Church of *Canterbury*, [from whence Archbishop *Ussher* x hath published it.] I shall not think it Time mispent to transcribe the form of his profession of Obedience out of the same Book. “ Whoever is appointed to Rule over others, ought not to count it “ unworthy if he also be placed in subjection to others ; but ought rather to study “ in all Humility to pay that Obedience to his Superiors, which he expects, “ for God’s Sake, to receive from those who are subject to him. Wherefore I, “ *Patrick*, elect Bishop of *Dublin*, the Metropolis of *Ireland*, do tender this “ Instrument of my profession to you, (O most venerable Father *Lanfrank*, Pri- “ mate of the Islands of *Britain*, and Archbishop of the Holy Church of *Can- “ terbury*) and do promise that I will obey you and your Successors, in all things “ which appertain to the Christian Religion.” The Copies of the Letters which *Lanfrank* sent by Bishop *Patrick* to be delivered to the said *Godred*, and to *Tir- delvac O’Brien* King of *Ireland*, are extant in Cardinal *Baronius’s* Annals, [out of which I shall translate them ; only observing that *Lanfrank*, not having sufficient experience in *Irish* Affairs, styles not only *Tirdelvac* King of *Ireland*, as he really was, but also gives *Godred* the same Title ; whereas *Godred* was possessed only of *Dublin*, and part of *Leinster*, which he held in Subjection to the Supreme Monarch. The Letters are as follow.

“ *Lanfrank* by the Grace of God, and not out of respect to his own Merits, “ Archbishop of *Canterbury*, to *Godred* the renowned King of *Ireland*, gree- “ ting with Benediction.

“ We have honourably and with due respects received our venerable Brother, “ and fellow Bishop, *Patrick*, (whom, most Reverend Son, your Excellency “ sent unto us for Consecration) and have invested him in the Sacred Function, “ with all due Ceremonies, by the Assistance of Divine Grace, according to “ Canonical Institution, and have remitted him to his proper See with our Let- “ ters Testimonial, pursuant to the Practice of our Predecessors ; who, although “ he hath related to us many good and commendable things concerning your “ Glory, yet we think it not amiss to enforce your Noble Designs, by our Ex- “ hortations. For as the Fire is increased by the blowing of the Wind, and “ shines more bright ; so sincere Virtue is improved by deserved Praises, and “ appears with greater Lustre. We therefore intreat you, in such Manner as “ becomes a precious Son of the Church, to be intreated, That you will with all “ Sincerity of Mind support and preserve pure and undefiled the true Faith de- “ livered by God and his Holy Apostles, and the Orthodox Fathers ; That “ you will exhibit to the World such good Works, as are agreeable to the Faith, “ according to the extent of your Abilities, That your Highness will shew your “ self severe to the Proud, and Affable to the Humble. It is reported, that “ within your Dominions there are Men who take to themselves Wives of too “ near a-kin both by Consanguinity and Affinity ; others who forsake at will “ and pleasure such as are lawfully joined to them in Holy Matrimony, and some “ who give their Wives to others in Matrimony, and receive the Wives of such “ in return by an abominable exchange. These and such like Enormities, you “ are to see corrected, for God’s sake, and the good of your own Soul, in all “ Places where your Jurisdiction extends. You are to carry your self, by the “ assistance of God, towards your Subjects in such Manner, that they who “ are affected with Virtue, may be incited to a greater love of the Practice of

“ good Works, and that such who are wickedly disposed, may be restrained
 “ in the Exercise of their vicious Courses. For doing thus, you shall reign
 “ the longer on Earth, and have the enjoyment of temporal Felicity ; and
 “ after this painful Life ended, shall be admitted to a Celestial Kingdom, there
 “ to reign world without end. I should have written to your Excellency more
 “ at large, but that you have with you the aforesaid Prelate, educated from his
 “ Childhood in Monastic Institutions, and eminently instructed in the Know-
 “ ledge of Divine Learning ; one who (as far as is come to our Knowledge) is
 “ decently graced with the Ornaments of good Works ; and if you will at-
 “ tentively hearken unto him, (as he shall frequently speak unto you concerning
 “ your Soul) and hearing him as a Spiritual Father, shall obey him in such
 “ things as appertain to God ; and obeying him shall treasure up in your
 “ Breast such things as he shall speak unto you ; we then hope by the mercy of
 “ God, that neither you will perniciously go astray, nor permit your Subjects to
 “ abide long in the Obstinacy of wicked and depraved Actions. The Omni-
 “ potent Lord fortifie your Excellency with the Armour of Virtue against the
 “ Enemy of your Soul and Body, and after a long Life in this World, happi-
 “ ly bring you to that which hath no end.

The Archbishop's Letter to King *Tirdelvac* runs thus.

“ *Lanfranc*, a Sinner, and though unworthy, Archbishop of the Holy Church
 “ of *Canterbury*, to *Tirdelvac*, the mighty King of *Ireland*, a Blessing with our
 “ Service and Prayers.

“ God bestoweth no greater Mercies on Earth, than when he promoteth to
 “ the Government of Souls and Bodies, such who affect Peace and work Justice ;
 “ and especially when he committeth the Kingdoms of this World to good Kings.
 “ For from hence Peace ariseth, Discord is extinguished, and, that I may sum
 “ up all in a Word, the Observance of Christian Religion is established :
 “ Which blessing every prudent Observer perceives to have been divinely con-
 “ ferred on the People of *Ireland*, when the Omnipotent God granted unto your
 “ Excellency the Right of Kingly Power over that Land. For our Brother
 “ and fellow Bishop, *Patrick*, hath declared so many, and such great and good
 “ things of your Excellency's pious Humility towards good Men, of your ri-
 “ gorous Severity to the Wicked, and of your well disposed Justice and
 “ Equity towards all Mankind ; that although we never saw you, yet we love you,
 “ as if we had seen you ; and we desire to give you wholesome Council ; and
 “ to serve you as sincerely, as if you were well known unto us. But amongst
 “ many things which please us, some things have been related unto us, where-
 “ with we are displeased, (*viz.*) That in your Kingdom every one at his plea-
 “ sure relinquisheth his lawful married Wife, without any Canonical Cause in-
 “ tervening, and rashly joins himself by a Marital or Concubinary Law with
 “ any other, although never so near a-kin to himself or his deserted Wife ; or
 “ joyns himself to another wickedly deserted by her Husband. That Bishops
 “ are consecrated by one Bishop only. That in several Towns and Cities, there
 “ be more than one Bishop ordained. That Infants are baptized without con-
 “ secrated Chrisme, and that Holy Orders are conferred by Bishops for Money.
 “ There is no Man so meanly versed in Holy Writ but knows, that all these
 “ things, and the like, are done contrary to Evangelical and Apostolical Autho-
 “ rity, against the Prohibition of the Holy Canons, and against the Instituti-
 “ ons of all the Orthodox-Fathers, who have gone before us : Which things, by
 “ how much in the Sight of God and his Saints they are more abhorred, so much
 “ the more severely are they to be prohibited by your Command, without de-
 “ lay :

“ lay : And, being prohibited, if they be not corrected, you are to punish them
 “ with the strict severity of your Terror. For you cannot offer unto God a grea-
 “ ter or more acceptable Present, than to study to govern Divine and humane
 “ things with proper Laws. Wherefore, as always mindful of the Divine
 “ Judgement, wherein you are to render an account to God of the Kingdom
 “ committed to you, Command all Bishops and Religious Men to convene toge-
 “ ther, and in their holy Conversation be you present, with your Nobles, to ex-
 “ terminate from your Kingdom these wicked Customs, and all others which
 “ are not approved by the Law of God : So that when the King of Kings,
 “ and Lord of Lords shall see your Royal Majesty subject in all things to his
 “ Precepts, and favourable to his Faithful People, out of fear and love to
 “ him, and possessed with Zeal against the Enemies of the True Religion, he
 “ may propitiously hear your Faithful Subjects crying unto him, may suppress
 “ your Enemies, and grant to you in this World a firm Peace, and in the
 “ World to come eternal Life.]

Patrick governed this See about ten Years, and [in a Voyage to *England*] pe-
 rished by Ship-wreck in the *British* Sea, on the 10th of *October* 1084, [having
 been sent to *Lanfrank* Archbishop of *Canterbury* by King *Tirdelvac*.]

DONAT O-HAINGLY.

[Succ. 1085. Ob. 1095.]

DONAT, or *Dongus O-Haingly*, having spent some time in the Study of use-
 ful Learning in *Ireland*, went over into *England*, and became a *Benedictin*
 Monk at *Canterbury*. He was afterwards, (by the Consent of King *Tirdelvac*
 and the Clergy of *Dublin*) consecrated A. D. 1085 in the Cathedral of *Canter-*
bury, by the before-mentioned *Lanfrank*, to whom he made the following Pro-
 fession of Obedience. “ I *Donat*, Bishop of the See of *Dublin* in *Ireland*, do
 “ promise Canonical Obedience to you, O-*Lanfrank*, Archbishop of the Holy
 Church of *Canterbury*, and to your Successors.” [The Epistle which King *Tir-*
delvac sent to *Lanfrank* in favour of this Prelate is extant in *Irish* in the Annals
 of *Ulster*, and bears the following Sense.

“ *Tirdelvac*, King of *Ireland*, to the Right Reverend Father in God, *Lan-*
 “ *frank*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, greeting. We *Tirdelvac*, and the Clergy of
 “ *Dublin*, being bereaved of our good and pious Pastor, *Patrick*, are grieved in
 “ a double Sense ; first, for his sad Misfortune, being swallowed up in the
 “ Deep ; secondly, for the Loss of his wholesome Doctrine, with which he was
 “ wont to feed our Souls. Had he safely arrived, you would have had an
 “ Account how I have followed your fatherly Instructions, which you recommend-
 “ ed to me by our late deceased Father. But this *Donat*, (whom we desire may
 “ be consecrated by your Fatherhood, and the rest of the Holy Prelates belong-
 “ ing to your See) will inform you further. Grace, Peace, and Happiness at-
 “ tend on you and your Followers, *Amen*.” *Lanfrank* grew fond of this Prelate,
 entertained him in his Palace, and made him many Presents.] Upon his return
 home, he carryed over with him some Books and Church Ornaments, which
Lanfrank had bestowed on the Church of the Holy Trinity in *Dublin*. He died
 of the Plague in 1095, [on the 23d of *November*, and left behind him, among
 his Countrymen, a great Reputation for his Industry, Learning, and Sagacity.]

SAMUEL O-HAINGLY.

[Succ. 1095. Cb. 1121.]

SAMUEL O-Haingly, Nephew to the deceased *Donat*, and a *Benedictin* Monk, as his Uncle was, succeeded. *Eadmerus* ^a mentions this Passage concerning him. “ In the Year 1095, one *Samuel*, a Native of *Ireland*, and a “ Monk of the Abby of *St. Albans*, came to *Anselm*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*. He, upon the Death of *Donat*, late Bishop of the City of *Dublin*, of “ blessed Memory, was by *Muriertach*, King of *Ireland*, and the Clergy and “ People, elected Bishop of that City, and (according to antient Custom) was “ by common Suffrage recommended to *Anselm* for Consecration. *Anselm* ap- “ proved the Election, and granted their Petition. He honourably entertained “ the Man in his House for a time ; and diligently instructed him how “ to behave himself in the House of God. Then taking from him a profession “ of his Canonical Obedience, according to antient Custom, he consecrated him “ Bishop, at *Winchester*, on the Octaves of *Easter* following ; and four of his “ Suffragan Bishops ministred to him during the Ceremony. This new Bishop “ (strengthened by the Benediction of so great a Prince, and, with Letters Testi- “ monial written by the said *Anselm* to the King, Clergy, and People of *Ire- “ land*, as Vouchers of his Consecration) returned to his own Country with Joy, “ and was honourably received into his See, according to the Usage of the “ Land.” It appears, that soon after his Return he expelled some Monks out of the Cathedral of the Holy Trinity ; but for what Crimes is unknown ; that he commanded the Cross to be carried before him, and stripped his Church of the Books and Ornaments, which *Lanfrank* bestowed on it, as we observed before. There is extant a Letter wrote to him by the said *Anselm* upon this Subject, among the said *Anselm*’s Works published by *John Picard* in the Year 1612, [which, as it serves to illustrate the three Particulars laid to the Charge of this Prelate, I shall give to the Reader, as follows. ^b

“ *Anselm*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, &c. to his venerable Brother, *Samuel* Bi-
“ shop of *Dublin*, greeting.

“ Complaint hath been made unto us that you have disposed of and alienated to
“ Foreigners those Books, Vestments and other Ornaments of the Church, which
“ our Predecessor, *Lanfrank*, bestowed on your Uncle, Bishop *Donat*, to the
“ use of the Cathedral of the Blessed Trinity, over which you preside. If this
“ be true, we much Admire at it. For those Ornaments were not given to your
“ Uncle alone, but to the Church, and to the Benefit and Decoration of those,
“ who should succeed him in that See ; as the Brothers and Sons of *Canterbury*
“ do attest : Therefore I admonish and command you, that if any of the afore-
“ said things be disposed of out of the Church, that you immediately cause them
“ to be restored to it. We have heard that you have expelled and dispersed se-
“ veral of the Monks appointed to serve in the said Church, and though wil-
“ ling to return, will not receive them back ; which if you have done, doth
“ not become you. Wherefore I command you, that if any have been expelled,
“ and are willing to return, and continue in the Service of God under obedi-

^a Histor. Nov. Lib. 2. ad An. 1095.^b Usher. fylloge. Epist. Hib. p. 99.

“ ence,

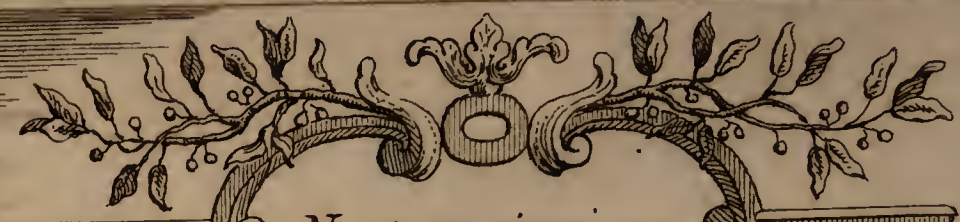
*Ne tam insigne
 Majorum publicæ pietatis
 Monumentum desit,
 Has Tabulas Ecclesiæ suæ
 incidi Jussit
 CELEBERRIMUS S. Patricii Dub. DECANUS
 Annuente Capitulo
 Anno Domini
 1739.*



1. The Nave.
 2. The Chapter house.
 3. The Choir.

The South Prospect of y.^e Cathedral of S.^t Patrick's DUBLIN.

4. S. Mary's Chapel used now
 by the French Refugees as
 a place of Worship.
 5. The Registry room of the
 Dean and Chapter.



*Ne tam insigni
Majorum publicæ pietatis
Monumentum desit;
Has Tabulas Ecclesiæ suæ
incidi Jussit
CELEBERRIMUS S. Patricii Dub. DECANUS
Annente Capitulo
A. D. 1739.*



G. Dheulland Sculp.

The South East Prospect of y.^e Cathedral of S.^t Patrick's DUBLIN.

“ence, that you receive them, and studiously employ your paternal Affection for
 “their Preservation ; unless, which God forbid, they give cause to obstruct their
 “own Restoration. We hear also, that you cause your Cross to be carried erect
 “before you in the Way. If this be true, I forbid it for the future : Because
 “it belongs to none but an Archbishop, confirmed by the grant of the Pall
 “from the *Roman Pontiff* : Neither doth it become you to shew yourself repre-
 hensible to Men by presuming on such an unusual thing, Farewell” — He also
 wrote to *Malchus* Bishop of *Waterford* * on the same three Points, and inclosed
 his Letter to *Samuel* in one to that Prelate, desiring him to deliver it in person,
 and advise him to Obedience. He died on the 4th of *July* 1121^c [although the
Annals of Mary’s Abby place his Death in 1122, and those of *Multifernan* a
 Year later.]



O F T H E

A R C H B I S H O P S of D U B L I N.

G R E G O R Y.

[Succ. 1121. Ob. 1161.]

THIS *Gregory*, as soon as his Election was over, went for *England* to
 receive Consecration, (according to Custom) at the Hands of the Arch-
 bishop of *Canterbury* ; and besides Letters from the King in his Favour, he car-
 ried also with him other Recommendations^d from the Clergy and People of
Dublin ; [who take Notice, that the Bishops of *Ireland*, and especially he who
 lived at *Armagh*, had taken great hatred to them, because they would not obey
 the Orders of the said Bishops, but shewed themselves always willing to live un-
 der the Dominion of *Canterbury*. In pursuance of these Letters] he received his
 first Orders from *Roger*, Bishop of *Salisbury*, on the 24th of *September* 1121, and
 on the second of *October* following (having made the customary profession of Obe-
 dience) was consecrated Bishop of *Dublin* at *Lambeth*, by *Ralph*, Archbishop of
Canterbury [assisted by *Richard*, Bishop of *London*, the said *Roger*, Bishop of *Sal-*
isbury, *Robert*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, *Everard*, Bishop of *Norwich*, and *David*, Bis-
 hop of *Bangor*. The Form of his Profession is published by Archbishop *Usher* ^e.
 On the 24th of the same Month he assisted in consecrating^f the great Church of
Tewksbury, together with *Theulph*, Bishop of *Worcester*, *Richard*, Bishop of *Here-*
ford, and *Urban*, Bishop of *Glamorgan*.] After his return to *Ireland*, and having
 sat about 31 Years, A. D. 1152 Cardinal *John Paparo*, and *Christian O-Conar-*
chy, Bishop of *Lismore*, both Legates from the Pope, convened a Synod at *Kells*,
 in which he was invested with the Pall ; and then was the Archiepiscopal Dig-
 nity first conferred on this See. Thus do the generality of Historians relate this
 Fact. Yet if we give Credit to the Records of this Church, he received the Pall
 in his own Cathedral, “on the Sunday, in which *Lætare Jerusalem* is Sung ;
 “and at the same time the Cardinal granted Indulgences to all of both Sexes,
 “who should visit this Church on that Sunday and the *Octaves* after it for ever.”

* Ush. Sylloge p. 98.

c Book of Obits of Christ-Church.

d Ush. Syllog. p. 100.

e ibid. p. 119.

f Continuat. of. Florence of Worcester, ad Ann. 1121.

This Prelate died on the eighth of *October* 1161^e, having sat in the See of *Dublin* forty Years and six Days. *Augustin Magraidan*, Author of the Chronicle of the Island of *All-Saints*, in the *River Shenon*, calls him a wise Man, and one well skilled in Languages; but is in an Error when he Points out the time of his Death under the Year 1162. [and so also are others^a.]

LAURENCE O-TOOLE.

[Succ. 1162. Ob. 1180.]

I will give the Reader a short Abstract of what the Author of the Life of *Laurence O-Toole*, published by *Surius*, hath said at large, and will add a few Remarks which that writer hath passed over. *Laurence O-Toole*, was the Son of *Maurice* or *Moriertach O-Toole*, petty Prince of *Imaly*, and perhaps of some other little Territories. [His Mother was called *Inian Ivrien*, which that writer Interprets, the Daughter of a Prince, and both Husband and Wife were highly celebrated for their Generosity and Hospitality.] He had his Education at *Glendalagh*, where he took on him the Habit of Religion; and in the 25th year of his Age, at the importunity of the Clergy and People of the Church, was advanced to the Abbacy. At that time his Charity to the Poor was very remarkable, especially during a Season of great Scarcety, which miserably afflicted that Part of the Country for four Years together. He was in the mean Time chose Bishop of *Glendalagh*: But he refused the Election, “*Wisely and Providently* (as that Author saith) *making his want of Years a Pretext.*” [He could not have the Opportunities of exerting his strong Disposition to Charity, when Bishop of *Glendalagh*, as he had when Abbat: *Because the Revenues of the Bishoprick were infinitely inferior to those of the Abbacy*, as the same writerⁱ tells us,] Some Years after, upon the Death of *Gregory*, Archbishop of *Dublin*, he was elected Successor to him. At first he refused the Honour, but in the end suffered himself to be overcome by earnest Solicitations, and was consecrated in *Christ-Church, Dublin*, in the Year 1162, by *Gelasius*, Archbishop of *Armagh*, [assisted by many Bishops. From this Time the Custom of our Bishops going to *Canterbury* for Consecration ceased: Nor do I find it to have been at all in Practice, but among the *Ostmen* Bishops of *Dublin, Waterford* and *Limerick*.] *Laurence* immediately converted the secular Clergy of his Church into Canons Regular of the order of *Arras*, to whose Habit and rule of living he submitted himself. [Although he studiously avoided all popular Applause, yet his Charity to the Poor, and Hospitality to the Rich could not be concealed. He caused every Day, sometimes sixty, sometimes forty, and at the least thirty poor Men to be fed in his Presence, besides many whom he otherwise relieved. He entertained the rich splendidly and elegantly, with Variety of Dishes and several sorts of Wines, yet never tasted of the Repast himself, contented with courser Fare. He was tall of Stature, and of a comely Presence. His outward Habit was grave, but rich; underneath it he wore that of a Canon Regular. He frequently visited *Glendalagh*, and spent much of his time there in the Recesses of *St. Keivin*. In 1167 he assisted at a Convention of the Clergy and Princes of *Leith-cuin*, or the North parts of *Ireland*, assembled at *Atbboy* by *Roderick O-Connor*, King of *Conaught*, and Monarch of *Ireland*, wherein many Laws both for the publick Peace, and the Discipline and Government of the Church were made. Upon

^g Book of Obits of Christ-Church. and those at the End of *Cambden*.

^h Annal, Mary's Abby, Multifernan, Anonymous, ⁱ Vit. *Laur.* ch. 6.

the first Invasion made by the *English* in Aid of *Dermot Mac-Murrough*, King of *Leinster*, he adhered firmly to the Interest of his Country, and encouraged the Inhabitants of *Dublin* to a vigorous Defence against the Invaders: But that City being surrendered the Year following, he fomented a Party in Opposition to *Earl Strongbow*, and animated *Roderick*, King of *Ireland*, and his Confederates, to lay Siege to it both by Land and Water with 30000 Men, and thirty Ships; which reduced *Strongbow* to great Extremities. But the Siege being raised by an unexpected and successful Sally, and King *Henry* the Second landing at *Waterford* in *October* following with considerable Forces, most of the Great Men of *Ireland* submitted to him, and our Archbishop, together with the rest of the Archbishops, Bishops, and Abbats of *Ireland*, attended him there, received him as King and Lord of *Ireland*, and swore Fealty to him and his Heirs. About *Christmas* following he assisted at the Synod of *Cashel*, convened by the King's Orders; wherein several Canons, beneficial for the Church, were made, and confirmed by the Royal Authority. Of the Additions made to *Christ-Church* by this Prelate, *Strongbow*, *Fitz-Stephen*, and *Raimond le Gros*, see before p. 301. Soon after which he went to *England*; for I find him a subscribing Witness ^k to the final Concord made at *Windfor* in 1175, between King *Henry* the second, and *Roderick*, King of *Conaught*. It was during this Journey that he visited the Shrine, of *Thomas Becket* at *Canterbury*, (and, as the Writer of his Life saith,) narrowly escaped the Hands of a half-witted Fellow, who had taken it in his Head, that he should do a meritorious Action, by murdering *Laurence*, and thus making him, like to *Becket*, a *Martyr*. Accordingly he rushed in on him, as he was saying Mass, knocked him down, and left grievous Marks of his Zeal in his Head. When the Archbishop recovered, the King would have hanged the Fool: But the good natured Prelate begged his Life.] A. D. 1179, he took a Journey to *Rome*, to assist at the General Council then held there, [being the second Council of *Lateran*, where he obtained a Bull ^l from Pope *Alexander* the third, confirming the Dioceses of *Glendalagh*, *Kildare*, *Ferns*, *Leighlin*, and *Offory* to his Metropolitane See of *Dublin*, together with the Lands and Possessions belonging to the said See, particularly in the said Bull recited.] The Pope also created him Legate of *Ireland*, and the Author of his Life saith, that after his return he exercised the Legatine Authority. But *Girald Barry*, commonly called, *Cambrensis*, seems to hint, that he never returned into *Ireland*: “ For that having, as it was
“ said, out of Zeal for his Country's Service, obtained from the Pope some
“ Privileges derogating from the Royal Dignity, he thereby fell under the
“ King's Displeasure, and was a long time detained in *England* and *France*, where
“ at last he died at *Auge* in *Normandy* on the 14th of *November* 1180,” or, (as others in a mistake say) 1181, and was there Buried. [But *Roger Hoveden* is more to be relied on, who tells us “ that in *February* 1180, *Laurence*, Archbishop of
“ *Dublin*, carried with him from *Ireland* into *Normandy* the Son of *Roderick* King
“ of *Conaught*, as an Hostage for the tribute which his Father had then lately agreed to pay the King; in which Journey the Archbishop died.” Immediately on his Death the King dispatched ^m *Jeffery de la Hay*, his Chaplain, into *Ireland* to seize the Revenues of the Archbishoprick.] He was canonized by Pope *Honorius* the third in the Year 1225; [The Instrument and Process of which may be seen in the *Bullarium Romanum* ⁿ; out of which it hath been lately published by Dr. *Wilkins* ^o] and some of his Bones were translated from the Place where he

^k Rym. Tom. 1. p. 41.
^l p. 96.

I Crede mihi, f. 80. a.
^o Councils, Tom. 1. p. 619.

^m Hoved. p. 348.

ⁿ Vol.

was buried to *Christ-Church, Dublin*. [The Festival of his translation is yearly celebrated at *Auge* in *Normandy* on the 10th of *May*, with an Office of nine Lessons, in which several Particulars relating to his Translation and Canonization are contained. It is said there, “ That his Body after it was buried five
 “ Years was found intire and uncorrupted, casting forth a fragrant Smell (*possibly*
 “ the Effects of Embalming.) The Abbatial Church of *Auge* being rebuilt, his
 “ Reliques were therein placed in a Shrine before the Altar of the Martyr *Leodegarius* ; and after his Canonization, his Reliques were with great Solemnity translated and placed over the High Altar, where they are still preserved in a Silver Shrine. The Head is kept in a Silver Case, with a Chrystal over it, through
 “ which may be seen the Mark of the Wound given him by the Fool in *Canterbury*. Some of his Pontifical Ornaments are preserved in the Vestry of the
 “ said Abbey among other Reliques : Part of his Reliques were sent to *Christ-Church, Dublin*, others to the Canons Regular of *Sanlice* near *Paris*, some to
 “ the Abby of *St. Victor*, and to the Hospital of *Hotel-Dieu* in *Paris*, and one of
 “ his Mitres is preserved in the Abby of *St Genevieve* in the said City.” His Life published by *Surius* is said^p to have been written by *Ralph* of *Bristol*, Bishop of *Kildare*, and that there is a correct Manuscript of it in Archbishop *Usher’s* Library in the College of *Dublin*. Among his other Virtues, that Writer greatly celebrates his Chastity ; and says, that he was such an Enemy to the contrary Vice in his Clergy, that at one time he sent 140 Clerks to *Rome*, who had been convicted of Incontinency, to obtain Absolution from the Pope ; although he had Power of granting it to them himself.

J O H N C O M Y N.

[Succ. 1181. Ob. 1212.]

JOHN Comyn, a Native of *England*, was a Man of Learning, Eloquence, and Gravity. [*Dempster*^q makes him a *Scotch-man*, born at *Bamff*, and descended from the Earls of *Buchan*, a Family which had great Possessions in *England*.] King *Henry* the II^d was active in recommending him ; and he was by the Clergy of *Dublin* elected their Archbishop at *Evesham*, [in *Worcestershire*] on the 6th of *September*, 1181. He was afterwards on the 13th of *March* following ordained Priest at *Velletri* ; and on *Palm-Sunday* the 21st, was at the same Place consecrated Archbishop by Pope *Lucius* the III^d, as *Hoveden* saith, with whom the Calendar agrees. He there also obtained a Bull from the Pope dated the 13th of *April* 1182 ; in which among other Privileges granted to the See of *Dublin*, the following Passage is to be seen. “ In pursuance also of the Authority of the
 “ Holy Canons, we order and Decree, that no Archbishop or Bishop shall without the Assent of the Archbishop of *Dublin* (if in a Bishoprick within his
 “ Province) presume to celebrate any Synod, or to handle any Causes or Ecclesiastical Matters of the same Diocese, unless enjoined thereto by the *Roman*
 “ Pontiff or his Legate.” The Copy of this Bull may be seen in an antient Registry of the Archbishop of *Dublin*, called, *Crede mihi*^r. And from this Privilege arose that Controversy, or rather sharp and tedious Dispute, between the Archbishops of *Armagh* and *Dublin* ; that is, whether the Archbishop of *Armagh* had a right of *Primacy*, of bearing up the Cross, of Appeals and Visitations in the Province of *Dublin* ; which continued for some Centuries after. [The History of which Dispute may be seen in the Life of *Walter Forse*, Archbishop

^p Nicholson’s Hist. Lib. p. 123.

^q Hist. Eccl. Scot. Lib. 3. p. 162.

^r Fol. 80. b
of

of *Armagh*.] *Girald Barry*^f, commonly called, *Cambrensis*, who knew this Archbishop, takes upon him to assert that he was at the time of his Consecration created Cardinal Priest at *Velletri*. But as there is not the least mention of this in *Comyn's* Charters, which are yet extant, nor in *Onuphrius* or *Giaconius*, who have published a Catalogue of the Cardinals; nor in the very Bull of Pope *Lucius* the III^d before mentioned, which granted him the Pall; I cannot but be positive that *Girald* was very much mistaken in this particular.

To return to *Comyn*. He first came to his See in *September* 1184, [being dispatched by King *Henry* the II^d^t, to prepare for the reception of his Son, *Earl John*, whom he resolved to send over to *Ireland*. There is a remarkable Charter^u said about this time or soon after to be passed by *Earl John* to this Prelate; whereby he granted to him and his Successors the Privilege of holding Courts through all *Ireland*, and of administering Justice to his (the Archbishop's) People as well in Cities as in the Country, &c. This Charter doth not stand without strong suspicion of Blemish. *Earl John* was young, when he arrived in *Ireland*; and *Comyn*, as is said before, was sent to prepare for his reception. It is easy to conceive how far this young Prince might be wrought on to sign any thing that was brought him. But the Vanity of the Grant appears in this; that *Earl John* during the whole time of his Government, and his Successors for a long time after, had no actual Dominion over all *Ireland*, nor could hold Courts, or send Sheriffs or Judges to above a third Part of it. How then could he grant to this Archbishop that Power, which he had not himself? Nor did the Successors of *Comyn*, in virtue of this or any other Grant, take upon them to exercise civil or ecclesiastical Jurisdiction beyond the Suffragan Dioceses of the Archbishoprick. King *John* (A. D.) 1185 granted^w him the Bishoprick of *Glendalach*, when the same should fall void; the Charter of which Grant was afterwards confirmed by *Matthew O-Heney* Archbishop of *Cashell*, the Pope's Legate, at a Synod held in *Dublin* A. D. 1192. He also granted^x to this Prelate Letters Patent for holding a Fair at *Swords* for eight Days about the Festival of *Columbkil*. Our Archbishop assisted at the Coronation of King *Richard* the First^y, on the third of *September* 1189, and was a Witness^z to that Monarch's Letters Patent for surrendering to *William* King of *Scotland*, the Castles of *Rockbork* and *Berwick*, which he acknowledged to belong to the *Scotch* King by Hereditary Right. He also on the 17th of *September* that Year assisted at a Council held in the Abby of *Pipewell* in *Northampton-Shire*, and the Day following consecrated *John*, elect Bishop of *Candida Casa* in that Place.] About the Year 1190 he built and endowed *St. Patrick's* Cathedral in *Dublin*: See more of this Page 302. He partly repaired and partly enlarged the Choir of the Cathedral of *Christ-Church*; and also founded and endowed a Convent of Nuns in the County of *Dublin*, which took its Name, a *Gratiâ Dei*, and was commonly called, *Grace-dieu*. He died in *Dublin* on the 25th of *October* 1212, and was buried in *Christ-Church*, where he hath a Marble Monument erected to his Memory on the *South* Side of the Choir. [The Constitutions and Canons made by this Prelate in a Provincial Synod, and confirmed under the Leaden Seal of Pope *Urban* the III^d about the Year 1186, are yet extant among the Archives preserved in *Christ-Church Dublin*, but so miserably defaced by Time, that many Words of them are not now legible; yet the Substance of them may be collected. I have taken the liberty to give an

^f Expug. Hib. Lib. 2. Chap. 23.

^t Tyrrell. v. 2. p. 434.

^u Jus. Primat. p. 85.

^w Lib.

Nig. p. 83. 87. 92. Crede. Mihi. Fol. 83. a.

^x Lib. Nig. p. 88.

^y Tyrrell v. 2. p. 470.

Hoved. p. 373

^z Rym. Tom. 1. p. 64.

Abstract of them in *English* here ; because they have been but lately discovered ; when it was thought for a good while that they were irrecoverably lost.

1st, Prohibits Priests from celebrating Mass on a Wooden Table, according to the usage of *Ireland* ; and enjoins, that in all Monasteries, and Baptismal Churches Altars should be made of Stone ; and if a Stone of a sufficient Size to cover the whole Surface of the Altar cannot be had ; that in such Case a square intire and polished Stone be fixed in the middle of the Altar, where Christ's Body is consecrated, of a Compass broad enough to contain five Crosses and also to bear the Foot of the largest Chalice. But in Chappels, Chauntries or Oratories if they are necessarily obliged to use Wooden Altars, let the Mass be celebrated upon Plates of Stone of the beforementioned Size firmly fixed in the Wood.

2d, Provides that the Coverings of the Holy Misteries may spread over the whole upper Part of the Altar ; and that a Cloath may cover the Front of the same, and reach to the Ground. These Coverings to be always whole and Clean.

3d, That in Monasteries and rich Churches Chalices be provided of Gold and Silver ; but in poorer Churches, where such cannot be afforded, that then Pewter Chalices may serve the Purpose, which must be always kept whole and clean.

4th, That the Host, which represents the Lamb without Spot, the *Alpha* and *Omega*, be made so White and Pure, that the Partakers thereof may thereby understand the purifying and feeding of their Souls, rather than their Bodies.

5th, That the Wine in the Sacrament be so tempered with Water, that it be not deprived either of the natural taste or colour.

6th, That all Vestments and Coverings belonging to the Church be clean, fine, and white.

7th, That a Lavatory of Stone or Wood be set up, and so contrived with a hollow, that whatever is poured into it may pass through and lodge in the Earth ; through which also the last washings of the Priests Hands after the Holy Communion may pass.

8th, Provides, that an immoveable Font be fixed in the middle of every Baptismal Church, or in such other part of it as the Paschal Procession may conveniently pass round. That it be made of Stone, or of Wood lined with Lead for cleanness, wide and large above, bored through to the Bottom, and so contrived, that after the Ceremony of Baptism be ended, a secret pipe be so contrived therein, as to Convey the Holy Water down to Mother Earth.

9th, That the coverings of the Altar, and other Vestments dedicated to God, when injured by Age, be burnt within the inclosure of the Church, and the Ashes of them transmitted through the aforesaid Pipe of the Font to be buried in the Bowels of the Earth.

10th, Prohibits any Vessel used in Baptism to be applied ever after to any of the common uses of Man.

11th, Prohibits under the pain of an Anathema any Person to bury in a Church Yard, unless he can shew by an Authentick writing, or undeniable evidence, that it was consecrated by a Bishop, not only as a Sanctuary or place of Refuge, but also for a place of a Sepulture ; and that no Lay-men shall presume to bury their Dead in such a consecrated place without the Presence of a Priest.

12th, Prohibits the Celebration of divine Service in Chappels built by Laymen to the detriment of the Mother Churches.

13th, Since the Clergy of *Ireland*, among other Vertues, have been always remarkably eminent for their Chastity, and that it would be ignominious if they should be corrupted through his (the Archbishop's) Negligence, by the foul contagion of Strangers, and the Example of a few incontinent Men: He therefore forbids under the Penalty of losing both Office and Benefice, that no Priest, Deacon or Subdeacon, should keep any Woman in their Houses, either under the pretence of necessary Service, or any other colour whatsoever; unless a Mother, own Sister, or such a Person whose Age should remove all suspicion of any unlawful Commerce.

14th, Contains an interdict against Simony under the beforementioned penalty of losing both Office and Benefice.

15th, Appoints that if any Clerk should receive an Ecclesiastical Benefice from a Lay-hand, unless after a third Monition he renounce that possession which he obtained by intrusion, that he should be an anathematized and for ever deprived of the said Benefice..

16th, Prohibits a Bishop from ordaining the inhabitant of another Diocese without the commendatory Letters of his proper Bishop, or of the Archdeacon. Nor that any one be promoted to Holy Orders without a certain Title of a Benefice assigned to him.

17th, Prohibits the conferring on one Person two holy Orders in one Day.

18th, Provides, that all fornicators shall be compelled to celebrate a lawful Marriage, and also that no Person born in Fornication should be promoted to Holy Orders, nor should be esteemed Heir either to Father or Mother, unless they be afterwards joined in Lawful Matrimony.

19th, Provides that Tyths be paid to the Mother Churches out of Provisions, Hay, the young of Animals, Flax, Wool, Gardens, Orchards, and out of all things that grow and renew yearly, under pain of an Anathema, after the third Monition: And that those who continue obstinate in refusing to pay, shall be obliged to pay the more punctually for the future.

20th, Provides that all Archers, and all others, who carry Arms not for the Defence of the People, but for Plunder and fordid Lucre, shall on every Lords Day be excommunicated by Bell Book and Candle, and at last be refused Christian burial.]

Roger Hoveden^a gives an account of the Injuries done to this Archbishop by *Hamo de Valoniis*, Lord Justice of *Ireland*, and others; [for which the Archbishop chose to endure a voluntary banishment, rather than suffer such Abuses to himself and his Church. But before he departed, he excommunicated all those who had done him wrong, and laid an interdict upon his Archbishoprick. He also commanded the Crucifixes and Images about the Cathedral to be taken down, and laid upon Thorns. The Miracles mentioned by *Hoveden* to be wrought upon this Occasion are too gross to be repeated. But they did not convert the Lord Justice, nor procure the Archbishop any satisfaction; although he went over to the King, and to *Earl John* to demand Restitution of what had been thus violently taken from him. Probably they looked on these Miracles as only Cheats of the Monks.] However it appears in the Registry of *John Alan*, who was long after Archbishop of *Dublin*, that this *Hamo*, to expiate his Crime did at

^a Hoved. p. 439 Ad An. 1197. Tirril. 2. v. p. 560.

last give to the Archbishop [and his Successors in free Alms] twenty Plow-lands in the Territory of *Ucunil* [This Registry of *Alans*, is called the black Book of the Archbishop of *Dublin*, a Copy of which is extant in *Marsh's* Library; where the Grant of these twenty Plow-lands is to be seen in Folio 341, as also in the *Crege Mibi*, Folio 94. a.]

HENRY de LOUNDRES.

[Succ. 1213. Ob. 1228.]

BEFORE the end of the Year 1212, *Henry de Loundres*, that is *Henry the Londoner*, Archdeacon of *Stafford*, was elected into this Archiepiscopal See, and about the beginning of the year following was consecrated. [He was present^b in the year 1213, when King *John* executed his Charter of Surrender of the Crowns of *England* and *Ireland* to *Pandulph*, the Pope's Legate; but protested against it, and refused to subscribe it as a Witness. It concludes, *teste Rege, coram Henrico Archiepiscopo Dublinensi et aliis*, and not, *his testibus*: And soon after^c he was sent to conduct *Stephen Langton*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and the rest of the exiled Bishops to the King's Presence.] He was appointed Lord Justice of *Ireland* by King *John* on the 23d of *July* that Year, and continued in the Administration of the said Office until the Year 1215; when, being cited to *Rome* to assist at a general Council, he committed that Province to *Jeffry de Mariscis*, under the Title of Custos of *Ireland*. [But he took *England* in his way to *Rome*: For on the 15th of *June* 1215 he was present^d, and of Council with King *John*, together with the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and other Bishops and Barons of *England*, when the King executed the *Magna Charta*, and Charter of the Forreist at *Runnemede*, and his name is mentioned in the said Charters, as one of the Persons by whose Advice the King granted the said Liberties to his Subjects. In 1216 Pope *Honorius* the third granted to him and his Successors the Patronage of the Monastery of *All-Saints* near *Dublin*,] and the Year following made him Legate of *Ireland*. Under this Character he convened a Synod at *Dublin*, "Wherein" he established many things profitable for the State of the *Irish* Church." They are the Words of the Annals of *Mary's-Abby*, near *Dublin*. The Canons of this Synod are extant in the antient Register, called, *Crede Mibi*. [Before these transactions, and while he was Lord Justice of *Ireland*, King *John* issued a Writ^e to him, dated the 23d of *August* in the 16th Year of his Reign, ordering him to buy as much Scarlet Cloath, as would serve to make Robes for the Kings of *Ireland*, and other his Liege Subjects there. This, and the Building of the Castle of *Dublin*, which was done by his Diligence, if not at his own Charge (as some say) his Attendance at the Court of *Rome*, as well to assist at the General Council, as to solicit^f Aid against the Barons, his Expences in the King's Service, while he was Lord Justice, and other his Services, made King *John* greatly his Debtor; and the short and unfortunate Reign of that Prince after left him without Satisfaction. But his Successor, King *Henry* the III^d was not unmindful of the Archbishop's Merit. For in the twelfth Year of his Reign, A. D. 1228, he issued a Writ^g to the Lord Justice, reciting his Obligations to this Prelate, and that he had granted him the Custodium of all vacant Archbi-

^b Math. Paris 227; Math. Westm. 93, Pryns Pap. Usurp. 2. v. 274. 293. ^c Claus 15
John pat. 2. Mem. 8. Dors. ^d Math. Paris p. 255. Tyrril. 2. v. p. 775. 810. and Append.
p. 9. ^e Rym Tom. 1. p. 199. ^f Cox 1. v. p. 53. ^g Pat. 12. Hen. 3. Mem. 4. int.
shopricks

shopricks and Bishopricks in *Ireland*, the Profits to be received by the Hands of *John de St. John*, Bishop of *Ferns*, and Treasurer of *Ireland*, and *G. de Theurville*, Archdeacon of *Dublin*, untill the Debts due by the Crown to the Archbishop should thereout be paid. On the 10th of *May* the same Year the King issued another Writ^h to *Richard de Burgo*, Lord Justice of *Ireland*, the said Bishop of *Ferns* and Archdeacon of *Dublin*, empowering them to audite the Accounts of the Archbishop concerning the Money raised out of the vacant Sees in part of payment of the Debts due to him; and directing Credit to be given to the King for as much as the Archbishop received out of the profits, and that they should certifie how much was paid, and what remained due. And the same Day he issued another Writⁱ to the Lord Justice, letting him know, that he had assigned to the said Archbishop one hundred Pounds out of the Farm Rent of the City of *Limerick*, and 50 Marks a Year out of the Farm of the City of *Dublin*, towards payment of Debts due to the said Archbishop by a Loan made to King *John*, for his Expences in the Court of *Rome* about the business of that King, and for the Charges which the Archbishop was at in the Service of *Ireland*, when he was Lord Justice thereof the last Time.] In the Year 1219 *Jeffry de Mariscis*, was recalled into *England*, and the Archbishop again took the rains of Government into his hands, and discharged the Trust committed to him for five Years with great Fidelity. [Yet his Encroachments on the Rights of the Crown, in behalf of the Church, against his Trust and Duty as Lord Justice, in drawing temporal causes to the Ecclesiastical Courts, raised not only the Subjects Clamours against him, but drew on him the Kings Resentment: For which A. D. 1223, there was a Writ^k sent to him upon the Complaints of the Citizens of *Dublin*, to prohibit him from such practices for the future, not without threats of severe usage, if he proceeded A. D. 1225^l Pope *Honorius* sent a Bull to this Prelate, giving him Authority to Excommunicate all such as detained the Kings Castles in *Ireland* from him: And^m two Years after the Kings Writ issued to him, as also to the other Archbishops, commanding them, that when any Cathedral in their Diocesess, of the Kings Advowson, should be void, that they should admit no Person to it, untill it appeared to them by his Letters patent, that the Electors had his Licence to proceed to Election.] He erected the Collegiate Church of *St. Patrick* into a Cathedral, of which see before page 302. He augmented the Revenues of the Nunnery of *Grace-dieu*; and removed the Priory of *Holm-Patrick* from an inconvenient place (where *Sitricus Fitz-Murchard* had founded it for Regular Canons before the arrival of the *English*) to a more Commodious Situationⁿ.] While he governed this Church, the See of *Glendalach* (in almost the six hundredth Year after the Death of *St. Keirvin*, first Bishop of it) was united and annexed to this See. Of the Causes of this Union see hereafter under *William Piro* the last legal Bishop of *Glendalach*.

He sat in this See fifteen Years, and died about the beginning of *July* 1228, and is said to be buried under a Wooden Monument are the *North Wall* of *Christ-Church*, opposite to *Comyn*. But at this Day there are not the least Footsteps remaining of his Tomb. On what Occasion he got the Name of *Scorch-villein*, the Reader may find in the *Annals of Ireland* published by *Camden* under the Year 1212. [The Story is related in the *Black-Book*ⁿ of the Archbishop of *Dublin* thus. He summoned his Tenants to give an account by what Titles

h Claus. 12. H. 3. Memb. 8. i Ibid. k Claus. 7. Hen. 3. Mem. 5. Dorso. Tyrrel.
2. v. p. 1117. l Pryns. pap. usurp. p. 397. m ibid. n Fo. 437.

they held their Lands. They appeared, and produced their Deeds ; which he got into his Hands, and threw into the Fire, and this gave occasion to brand him with that Nick-Name. He granted ° thirteen Days Indulgences to the Abby of *Glastenbury*, in *England* ; and sometime before his Death gave to the Prior and Convent of *Christ-Church* a piece of Ground (for which *Gilbert Comyn* paid him three Marks Rent) to erect a Gate-house at the entrance into their Church ; in consideration of their having granted him a perpetual Anniversary to be observed in their Convent to his Memory ; the original Instrument of which grant, with his Seal annexed, is among the Archives of *Christ-Church*.]

L U K E.

[*Succ.* 1228. *Ob.* 1255.]

UPON the Death of *Henry, Luke*, Dean of *St. Martins, London*, and Treasurer of the King's Wardrobe, was by the Interest of *Hubert de Burgh*, Earl of *Kent*, whose Chaplain he was, elected to this See, and obtained the Royal Assent on the 13th of *December* 1228. But the Pope set this Election aside ; [under pretence that it was not Canonical ;] notwithstanding which he was upon another trial re-elected, and at last confirmed by Pope *Gregory* the IXth, although not untill the Year 1230 ; [the Bull of which Confirmation *Sub Plumbo* is extant in the Chapter-house of *Christ-Church, Dublin*. The Charges of these elections, and the Expence of soliciting a Confirmation both with the King and Pope, did probably occasion his disafforesting a Forrest belonging to his See ; for which he was in the Year 1230 called to Account, and fined 300 Marks. Yet I find that the same Year he obtained the King's Licence for disafforesting a large Forrest within the Demesnes of the Bishoprick of *Glendalagh*, comprehending a considerable Part of the County of *Wicklow*, which probably was after he had been fined. In one action he is not to be named without great Honour, (*viz.*) that in the Year 1232^q, when his Patron *Hubert de Burgh*, Earl of *Kent*, had fallen under the King's Displeasure, and was cruelly prosecuted by the Court, and deserted by all his Friends ; this Prelate was the only Person who stood fast to his Interest, and prevailed on the King to grant him milder Terms, than were intended him. About the Year 1237 he confirmed the Liberties and Privileges granted to the Dean and Chapter of *St. Patrick's Church, Dublin*, by his Predecessor.] He sat in this See upwards of twenty five Years after his Consecration ; during which time a great Contest arose between his two Cathedrals, concerning the elections of their Archbishops upon Vacancies ; which he composed after this manner (*viz.*) that the Place of election should be only in the Church of the Holy Trinity, and that there, as well the Prior and Convent, as the Dean and Chapter should by joint suffrages elect a new Prelate. [But the Dean and Chapter of *St. Patrick's* were not content with this Composition. They complained of it to Pope *Innocent* the IVth as a Grievance on them, who issued a Bull dated the 20th of *May* in the 10th Year of his Pontificate to the Bishop of *Emly* and to the Bishop and Dean of *Limerick*, empowering them to put an End to the Controversy, and, if that could not be done, to remit it to the Apostolick See. The original Bull of this *Sub Plumbo*,

o Chron. Glast. publ. by Hearn v. 2. p. 384.

gift. 11. v.p. 49. b. in Liffords case.

Library.

p Pat. 14. Hen. 3. Mem. 8. Cooks Rep.

q Tyrrel. v. 2. 875.

r M. S. Loftus in Marsh's

f Black Book of Christ Ch. Fo. 209.

is among the Archives of *Christ-Church*. It may be seen in several Instances after this time, that neither these Commissioners, nor the Pope himself, were able to quiet the contending Parties. About the Year 1250, the Archbishops Bishops, and Clergy of *Ireland*, who were of *Irish* Birth, had in a Synod enacted a Decree, that no *Englishman* born should be admitted a Canon in any of their Churches. King *Henry* the third complained of this Practice to the Pope; who directed a Bull^u to them, dated the 24th of *September* 1250, commanding them to rescind the said Decree within a Month; and another to this Prelate, and to *Jeffry Turvill*, Bishop of *Ossory*, giving them Authority, if the other Prelates did not obey, to declare it void by his Authority.] He died (according to *Matthew Paris*) on the 13th, or, (as others say) on the 12th of *December* 1255, having been deprived of his Eye-Sight some Years before his Death. [But the *Annals* of *St. Mary's Abby* place his Death in 1253.] He was buried in *Christ-Church* (on the Fabrick whereof I find he was at some Expence) in the same Tomb with his Predecessor *Comin*. [He endowed^w *St. John's* without Newgate, with two Burgages, and six Acres of Land in *St. Keivin's* Parish.] There had been great Disputes between this Prelate and *Reiner*, Archbishop of *Armagh*, concerning the Primacy. [Of which see an Account under *Walter Forse*, Archbishop of *Armagh*.]

FULK de SAUNFORD.

[Succ. 1256. Ob. 1271.]

AFTER the Death of Archbishop *Luke*, *Ralph* of *Norwich*, Canon of *St. Patrick's*, *Dublin*, and Chancellor of *Ireland*, was elected to this See by both Churches. But (as *Florilegus* x saith) he was betrayed in the Court of *Rome* by the Perfidy of those whom he employed; and by that means came short of his Expectations. [*Matthew Paris* y gives a fuller account of this disappointment, and withal toucheth on the Character of the Man. He says, he “ was *Vir dapilis et facetus*, &c. a witty pleasant Companion, and one who “ loved good Cheer: That in his youth he had the greater Part of his Education, rather in the King's Court, than in the Schools where the Liberal “ Arts were taught. That he was elected by the Canons Archbishop of *Dublin*; “ but being opposed by some, his Confirmation was put off, and the Electors “ were reproved for choosing a Man altogether secular and worldly; one then “ under the Protection and Power of the King, and placed at the Receipt of “ Custom in *Ireland*,” alluding to his Office. By which passage one would judge, that he was rather Treasurer, than Chancellor of *Ireland*. And indeed I do not find any Person under the Name of *Ralph*, Chancellor, at this or any other time; unless it were *Ralph Nevill*, Bishop of *Chichester*, who enjoyed that Office from 1233 to 1235, and again from 1250 to 1259.] This Election then being set aside, *Fulk de Saunford* [called so from the place of his Birth in *Oxfordshire*, Archdeacon of *Middlesex* and] Treasurer of *St. Paul's*, *London*, was on the 20th^z of *July* 1256, [not the 30th, as *Ware* says] by a Papal Bull declared Archbishop, [and by the same Bull had an Indulgence to hold in Comendam the said Treasurership, and all other Prebends and Ecclesiastical Benefices, which he held before his Promotion, notwithstanding the Constitutions of any general Council. The Year following the same Pope granted him an In-

^u Rym. v. 1. p. 457.
An. 1257.

^w Black Book of the Archbishop of Dublin.
^y Hist. Angl. p. 892.

^x Math. Westm. Ad

^z Crede Mihi. Fo. 82. b. 83. a

dulgence * to choose any discreet Priest for his Confessor ; whom he authorized to absolve him from any Sentence of Excommunication which he might have incurred for laying violent hands on any Person ; and to dispence with any irregularity contracted on such Account : But on condition that he made competent Satisfaction to the injured Person.] *Matthew Paris* calls him in a Mistake, *Fulk Basset*. [But *Pryn* is more grossly out, in alledging, that *Fulk Saunford* was set aside, and *Fulk Basset* preferred by the King. I much question whether *Fulk Saunford* and *Fulk Basset* was not one and the same Person, under different Names ; at least I am warranted in my Conjecture by the *Annals of Teuksbury*^a, under the Year 1257, where he is called, *Fulk Basset*, or *de Saunford*. In 1258, he made use of the Pope's Authority to rescind and avoid several Leases and Grants of Houses, Tyths, Rents, Lands and Possessions made by his Predecessors to the Cistercians, Templars, Hospitallers, and to the Religious of other Orders, as well as to Secular Clerks and Laicks ; though the consent of both Chapters, and the Confirmation of the Apostolick See were fairly had to such Grants. He took a Journey to the Court of *Rome* in the Year 1261, for carrying on some Business relating to his Diocese ; the concerns of which in *Ireland* were committed by Pope *Alexander* the IVth^b, to the Care of the Bishops of *Lismore* and *Waterford*.

After his return there were great Quarrels between this Prelate and the Mayor and Citizens of *Dublin*, occasioned thus. The Revenues and Support of the Churches of *Dublin* (as the Archbishop alledged) consisted for the most part in the Offerings of the Faithful on *Sundays* and Holy Days, in the Benedictions of married People, and the Purifications of Child-bed Women ; which Offerings People made in the Churches accompanied with a numerous Train, who all made their Oblations upon the Occasion. The Mayor and Citizens endeavoured to correct this Grievance, which had grown to too great Excess ; and for this purpose, in 1267 made a Penal Order, that no Citizens should presume to make their Offerings more than four times a year ; and restrained the Number attending new married People and Child-bed Women upon these Occasions to two. They seized the Wax-Candles carryed in Processions at Funerals, and which used to be given to the Churches, and deposited them in their own Halls ; leaving only two Wax-Candles to the Church, where the Person was buried. They also Ordered that no Prelate or Ecclesiastical Judge within the City should hold Plea of Ufury, or of any other Crime or Cause, except what were Matrimonial or Testamentary ; and that they should have no Cognizance of intestate's Goods, which they ordered to be paid into the *Exchequer* ; and they further ordained that no Citizen, even in Causes Ecclesiastical, should be obliged to appear in Judgment out of the Limits of the City.

These Encroachments on the Ecclesiastical immunities were highly resented by the Archbishop. He over and over again admonished the Mayor and Citizens to a forbearance ; which having no effect, he by his ordinary authority promulged the Sentence of Excommunication against them, and put the City under an interdict ; to strengthen which he had recourse to Cardinal *Ottobon*, the Pope's Legate, then at *London* ; who on the 18th of *February* 1267 sent Orders to the Bishops of *Lismore* and *Waterford* to denounce by Bell, Book, and Candle the Mayor and Citizens excommunicated in all publick places within the City and Province of *Dublin*. The Instrument containing the particulars of this proceeding may be seen in the antient Registry of the See of *Dublin*, intitled, *Crede mihi* c.

* Crede Mihi. *ibid*.

a Bibl. Cotton.

b Crede. Mihi.

c Folio 101. a.

The Summer following Sir *Robert de Ufford*, Lord Justice, and the Privy Council interposed in these Quarrels; and a composition was made between the Archbishop and the Citizens in the Mayoralty of *Vincent Tabi*, the Terms of which (relating only to some of the particulars before mentioned, the matters meerly Ecclesiastical being probably before given up) were these, viz. “ If any
 “ Citizen committed a publick Sin, he should for the first Offence commute
 “ for a Sum of Money. If he continued in his Sin, and that the same was enor-
 “ mous and publick; that then, *fuſtigetur* &c. he should be cudgelled about the
 “ Church. If he offended a third time; that then he should be solemnly and
 “ publickly cudgelled before the processions made to *Chriſt-Church* or *St. Pa-*
 “ *tricks*; and if after this penance he should persist in his Sin, that then the Offi-
 “ cial of the Archbishop should give notice of it to the Mayor and Bayliffs;
 “ who should either turn him out of the City, or cudgell him through it. It was
 “ further agreed, that a general inquisition should be made once a year through
 “ the City after all publick Sins: But that no Citizen should be drawn out of
 “ the Jurisdiction of the City by any Official of the Archbishop, but should an-
 “ ſwer within the City before the ordinary Jurisdiction.” I have mentioned this
 paſſage at large out of the Black Book^d of the Archbishop of *Dublin* to ſhew
 the manner of Punishment in thoſe Days.]

Archbishop *Fulk* governed this See almost 15 Years; and died in his Manor of *Finglaſs* on the 6th of *May* 1271. His Body was conveyed to *St. Patrick’s* Church, and there depoſited in the Chappel of the bleſſed Virgin *Mary* [of which Sir *James Ware* makes him the Founder; yet certainly in a miſtake: For it appears in the Black Book^e aforeſaid; that an Altar in the ſaid Chappel was on the Feſtival of *St. Vincent*, A. D. 1235, (twenty one Years before the Advancement of this Prelate) dedicated by *Luke*, Archbishop of *Dublin*]. The See was afterwards vacant ſeven Years.

[I am of Opinion this Archbishop reſigned before his Death, or had a Coadjutor put on him. For I find in the publick Records in the 50th Year of King *Henry* the third, A. D. 1266. (which was five years before his Death) that the King granted to *Robert le Provend*, Biſhop of *Dublin*, his Heirs and their Tenants, that their Goods ſhould not be diſtrained in any place for Debts, wherein they were not principal or Surety; unleſs where the Debtors were within their power, and that the ſaid *Robert* or his Heirs were deficient in doing juſtice to the Creditors. And again in the ſecond year of King *Edward* the firſt, ^f A. D. 1273 the King, at the Inſtance of his Siſter the Queen of *Scotland*, granted to *Robert*, Biſhop of *Dublin*, reſiding in *Scotland*, that *Robert de Robery* (whom the Biſhop had conſtituted in his ſtead) might in the Name of the Biſhop make Attorneys to appear for him in all his Courts, before any Juſtices and Barons of the *Exchequer*, and in Counties, Hundreds and other the King’s Courts, for him or againſt him for ſeven years; and to exempt him from all Amerciaments for not appearing perſonally in them. There is no way of Reconciling the firſt of theſe paſſages with the Death of Archbishop *Fulk* but as aforeſaid; unleſs we ſuppoſe, that *Pryn*, from whom I have taken theſe Quotations, hath Miſtaken the Number of the Roll, and that it ſhould be the 55th of *Henry* the third, inſtead of the 50th, and then the Grant will come after the Death of *Fulk*. If this be ſo, which may be probable; then *Robert le Provend* was only Cuſtodee of the Temporalties for the uſe of the Prince of *Wales*, during the ſeven Years vacancy, with the title only of Biſhop, poſſibly according to the mode of ſpeaking in that Age. For King *Hen-*

d Lib. Nig. p. 98. e Ibid. p. 45. f Clauſ. 2d. Edw. 1. Memb. 7.

ry the third had granted to his eldest Son Prince *Edward* all the issues and profits of the Archbishoprick towards the Expences of his Voyage to the *Holy-land*, saving Knights Fees, Wards, Reliefs, Escheats, and Advowsons of all Ecclesiastical Promotions ; and he sent a Writ to the Escheator of *Ireland* dated the thirteenth of *June* after the Death of *Fulk*, reciting the said Grant, and commanding him not to concern himself in the receipt ; but to leave it to the Attorneys of Prince *Edward* ; and whatever he had collected, to pay it over to the Prince's Attorneys.

This Archbishop purchased thirty Acres of Land from *William de Syreburn*, and annexed them to his See ; for the profits whereof *John de Saunford*, Escheator of *Ireland*, and afterwards Archbishop of *Dublin*, passed his Accounts in the *Exchequer* after the Death of *Fulk*, and during the vacancy of the See, in the seventh Year of King *Edward* the first, (notwithstanding the writ before mentioned) as appears by his Accounts in the chief Remembrancers Office. After the Death of King *Henry* the third, his Successor King *Edward* the first committed the Custody of the Temporalities of this See to *Thomas Chedworth* by two Writs dated the 20th of *January* and second of *September* 1272, and authorized him to farm and improve them to the Kings best Advantage ; and also ordered the Chief Justice to dispose of the Wards profits and Revenues thereof, and to present to vacant Churches in his Right. In the fourth Year of King *Edward* the first, another Writ issued to the Barons of the *Exchequer* to pay to *Chedworth* a Pension of forty Marks a Year out of the See for such time as he had the Custody of it. It was three years after this time before Archbishop *Derlington* had restitution of the Temporalities.]

JOHN de DERLINGTON.

[Succ. 1279. Ob. 1284.]

THE Month following *Fulk's* Death, the King granted a Licence to proceed to an Election ; and on the 29th of *July* *William de la Corner*, the King's Chaplain, (who some Years after was promoted to the See of *Salisbury*) was elected by the Prior and Convent of the Holy Trinity ; but the same Day the Dean and Chapter of *St. Patrick's* made Choice of *Fromund le Brun*, the Pope's Chaplain ; who was the same, (as I think,) at that time with the Lord Chancellor * of *Ireland*. However, after a tedious Suit, the Pope nulled both the Elections, and declared *John de Derlington*, Doctor of Divinity, a *Dominican* Friar, and Confessor to the late King *Henry* the third, Archbishop. [He took his Name from the Place ^s of his Birth, at *Derlington*, in the Bishoprick of *Durham*.] He was consecrated in *Waltham* Abby on the 8th ^h of *September* 1279, or, as others say ⁱ, on the *Sunday* after the Feast of *St. Bartholomew* the Apostle, by *John*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, assisted by *Nicholas*, Bishop of *Winchester*, *Robert*, Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells*, and *William*, Bishop of *Norwich*, [The Manuscript Collections of *King*, late Archbishop of *Dublin*, (from what Authority I know not,) anticipate this Prelate's Consecration and Death a Year. However that be, it is certain his Writ ^k of Restitution to the Temporalities bears Date

* He was Chancellor of *Ireland* 24 Years, viz. from 1259 to 1283, when he was succeeded by *Walter de Fulburn*.

g Fuller's Worthies in *Durham*. h Annals of Waverly M. S. in the Cotton Library. i Tho. Wikes Chron. published by Gale. 2. v. Oxon. 1687. k Pat. 7. Edw. 1. Memb. 10

the 28th of *April* 1279.] He was a Prelate of great Authority for his Learning and Wisdom, as *Matthew Paris* says. [But *Bale* is not so favourable to him. For he calls him, “ A mercenary Hireling, and not a Shepherd, that he went to “ his Archbishoprick not to feed, but to milk and sheare his Sheep ; and that he “ died, *Divina tactus ultione*, blasted by Divine Vengeance.”] It is certain he was Collector of the *Peter-pence*, both in *England* and *Ireland*, to the Popes, *John* the twenty first, *Nicholas* the third, and *Martin* the fourth, [which was Cause enough to make *Bale* afford him no Quarter.] He was snatched away by sudden Death in *London* on the 29th of *March* 1284, in the 5th Year after his Consecration, and was buried there, in a *Dominican* Convent. What Works he published are to be seen in *Leland*, [who calls him *Johannes Durlendunus*] and out of *Leland* in *Bale*¹. [On the 5th of *May* after Archbishop *Derlington*’s Death, the King granted a Licence ^m to go to Election upon the Petition of the Dean and Chapter of *St. Patrick*’s, presented by the next Successor, *John de Saunford*, whom the Record calls, *Concanonicus noster*, our Fellow-Canon.]

JOHN de SAUNFORD.

[Succ. 1284. Ob. 1294.]

JOHN de Saunford, a Native of *England*, and Brother to *Fulk de Saunford*, before mentioned, was Dean of *St. Patrick*’s, *Dublin*, [a *Franciscan* Frier ⁿ,] and for a time Escheator of *Ireland*. Being canonically elected, he was confirmed by the King on the 20th of *July* 1284, [and the 6th of *August* following had his Writ ^o for Restitution to the Temporalities, having first with some Difficulty obtained the Pope’s Confirmation. For to avoid a tedious Examination into his Election in the Court of *Rome*, (the Pope having raised some Scruples concerning it) he voluntarily resigned his Right to Pope *Honorius* the fourth, who by an irregular and uncanonical Election had at *Rome*, promoted him to this See, and gave him his Confirmation of it on the 30th of *May* 1285, recommending him by a Bull ^p of that Date to the King’s Favour for his Confirmation ; which was needless, since the King had confirmed him before. All Interests then concurring] he was consecrated in the Church of the Holy Trinity, *Dublin*, on *Palm-Sunday*, the 7th of *April* 1286.

This Prelate stood high in the Favour of King *Edward* the 1st ; by whom he was constituted Lord Justice of *Ireland* [in 1288, after the Death of *Stephen de Fulburn* ^q, and had an Allowance of 500l. a year granted him by the King to support his Government.] He was afterwards called home, and sent on an Embassy to the Emperor, together with *Anthony* Bishop of *Durham*; [the ground of which Embassy ^r was to treat with the Emperor concerning the Restitution of *Burdeaux*, and the adjacent Country of *Gascony*, which had been possessed by the King of *France* sometime before.] Having successfully acquitted himself of this Negotiation, he returned into *England*, and was immediately after, *viz.* on the second, [or as some say the first ^t of *October*] 1294, “ seized with a grievous disorder (says *Matthew* of *Westminster*) and went the way of all Flesh.” [Pryn ^u says, he died in returning from the King of *Arragon*, to whom he had been sent to negotiate some Affairs for the King of *England*.] His Body was [at the Request of the Canons of *St. Patrick*’s to the King] conveyed into *Ireland*, and on

1 Cent. 4. ch. 26. m Pat. 12. Edw. 1. Mem. 12. n Wading’s Annal. Tom. 2. p. 504.
ad an. 1284. No. 13. o Pat. 13. Edw. 1. Mem. 8. p. Rym. 2. Tom. p. 299.
q Wading ut supra. r Annal. Hib. at the end of Camden. Wading Tom. 2. p. 504. f Book
of Obits of Christ-Church. t Hist. Edw. 1. p. 574.

the 20th of *February* after his Death, buried in his Brother's Monument in *St. Patrick's Church*. [The Letter wrote by the Canons upon this Occasion is in the *Cotton Library* among the Letters of King *Edward* the 1st.] He was a Prelate in great Reputation for Learning and Wisdom. [Upon his Death the King by writ^u dated the 20th of *October* 1294, granted the Custodium of the See to *Richard de Abyngdon* during Pleasure; but reserved the Profits to be accounted for in the Exchequer. Of the Murder of one of his Servants by a Servant of the Bishop of *Ely*, as these Prelates were on their return from *Canterbury* from the Consecration of the Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells*, and the whole Record and Process thereon See *Reily's Placita Parliamentaria* 21. Edw. 1. p. 156.]

WILLIAM de HOTHUM.

[Succ. 1297. Ob. eod an.]

THOMAS de Chadsworth, who was also Dean of *St. Patrick's*, was elected the same Year. But the King withstood him, and could not be brought to a Compliance; and on the 16th of *June* 1297, the Pope by Provision nominated *William de Hotbun* (by *Leland* called *Odo*) to the Archbishoprick. [Thus saith *Sir James Ware*. But it appears from the publick Records, that it was the Pope who vacated the Election of *Chadsworth*. For on the the 20th of *December* 1294, the King issued a Licence^w to the Dean and Chapter of *St. Patrick's*, and to the Prior and Convent of the Holy Trinity, to proceed to an Election on the Death of Archbishop *Saunford*. But it seems they had elected *Thomas de Chadsworth* before the Licence issued; which being discovered, they were obliged to sue out a new Licence, ^x dated the 24th of *March* following; by virtue whereof they unanimously re-elected *Chadsworth* and certified him to the King on the 28th of *April* 1296; upon which the King gave his Royal Assent, and certified the same to the Pope. On the eighth of *December* 1297, the King reciting the Election of *Chadsworth*, that it was cassated by the Pope; and reciting the Provision of *William* of *Hotbun*, issued his Writ^y to the Canons of the free Chappel of *Pencris* in the Diocese of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, belonging to the See of *Dublin*, letting them know, that he had restored *Hotbun* to the Temporalities, and commanding them to obey him as their Archbishop. He also sent a Writ^z to *Richard de Abyndon*, Custodee of the Temporalities to restore them to him, and another Writ^a to the same *Abyndon*, late Custodee of the Temporalities, commanding him to give to Archbishop *Hotbun* the pre-emption of the Plows, Cattle and Stock upon the Temporalities of the Archbishoprick, except the Corn; and another Writ^b to the Justices, Escheators and Sheriffs, commanding them to suffer him to enjoy all the Liberties and Privileges, which any of his Predecessors enjoyed.] He was a *Dominican* Frier, and [twice] Provincial of that Order in *England*, and then happened to be Ambassador at *Rome* from King *Edward* the 1st, [to Pope *Boniface* the VIIIth, where he executed the Trust committed to him with great Applause; and was inferior to none for Learning, Virtue, Gravity, Integrity and Judgment in the management of Affairs.] The Pope gave him Liberty to be consecrated by any Catholick Bishop he should make choice of. He was born in *England*, but educated at *Paris*, where he took his Degree of Doctor of Divinity. *Pits* and others hold, that he was consecrated at *Rome* in 1298, by the Pope himself, and that he died on his return.

^u Pat. 22. Edw. 1. Memb. 4.
1. Mem. 15.

^y Pat. 25. Edw. 1. Mem. 22.

^b Ibid. Mem. 26.

^w Pat. 23. Edw. 1. Memb. 13.

^z Ibid. Mem. 24.

^x Pat. 23. Edw.

^a Ibid. Mem.

But *Walsingham*, I think, is nearer the Truth, in asserting that he was consecrated the same year at *Ghent* in *Flanders*, by *Anthony Beak*, Bishop of *Durham* [and with him agree the *Annals of Mary's Abby*.] He died the same year on the 30th of *August* (as *Leland* says) at *Dijon* in *Burgundy*. His Body was afterwards conveyed into *England*, and buried at *London* in a Monastery of his own Order. [*Bale* ^c falls foul on this Prelate, and on Pope *Boniface* the VIIIth, who advanced him; and insinuates, that he got the Archbishoprick, *Auro Currente*, by the mediation of Gold; yet allows, that he was a Man highly extolled by the Writers of his own order, as a Person of a great Spirit, acute Parts, and one who had a singular Dexterity in conciliating to himself the Favour of Men. On the 24th of *September* after his Death a Writ^d issued to the Treasurer and Barons of the *Exchequer* to seize the Temporalties of the Archbishoprick, and to commit the Custody of them to some faithful Person, for whom they would be responsible.] A larger Account may be found of him in *Caius's* Antiquities of *Cambridge* ^e.

RICHARD de FERINGS.

[Succ. 1299. Ob. 1306.]

ON the 21st of *January* following, *Adam de Balsbam*, Prior of *Christ-Church*, was elected Archbishop by that Convent. But the Dean and Chapter of *St. Patrick's* made choice of their Dean, *Thomas de Chadsworth* (of whom before) who was then one of the Justices of the *King's-Bench*. But neither of these elections was approved, [in regard they were made without the King's previous Licence; for which the Prior and Convent of *Christ-Church*, and the Dean and Chapter of *St. Patrick's* were attached to answer the contempt; which ended in the Seizure of the Temporalties of the Prior and Convent, and gave the Pope an opportunity to provide for the See; he claiming a right after a lapse of three Months from the Death of the last Bishop. The whole process of this attachment, and the Judgment on it, may be seen in *Reily's Placita Parliamentaria* ^f.] These two elections being set aside, *Rickard de Ferings* [who in 1281^g became] Archdeacon of *Canterbury*, was nominated Archbishop by the Pope, and consecrated about the middle of the Year 1299. [But he met with some difficulties from the King in obtaining Restitution to the Temporalties; in regard when he presented the Pope's provisional Letters, it appeared there were some Clauses in them prejudicial to the Prerogative. But he expressly renounced them, and publicly declared, that it was never his intention to sue forth, do, or prosecute any thing which should turn to the Prejudice of the Crown; and therefore renounced simply and absolutely every thing contained in the Pope's Letters, which either tacitly or expressly, directly or indirectly, could tend thereto. This renunciation ^h of the prejudicial Clauses, bearing date the 30th of *May* 1300, is yet remaining among the Records in the Tower of *London*. Upon this satisfaction given, the King took his fealty, and issued his Writⁱ of Restitution the Day following; and at the same time another Writ^k to the Canons of the free Chappel of *Pencris*, of which the Archbishops of *Dublin* were Deans.] He took a vast deal of Pains to establish a right understanding between his Cathedral Churches. [In the White Book of *Christ-Church* there is this Passage to be seen. “*Eo Tempore, &c.* At this time there was a final and full Concord, and ami-

^c Cent. 4. p. 356.
^g Le Neve Fasti.

^d Fine Roll. an. 26. Edw. 1. Mem. 4.
^h Pat. 28. Edw. 1. Mem. 14.

^e Lib. 1.
ⁱ Ibid. Mem. 15.

^f p. 296.
^k Ibid.

“ cable agreement made of their various Controversies and Wrangles, between
 “ the Prior and Convent of *Christ-Church*, and the Dean and Chapter of St.
 “ *Patrick's*, which was reduced into Writing, and strengthened by the Common
 “ Seal of each Chapter, with a penalty annexed.”] The Heads of the Agree-
 ment, which he brought them to, are to be found in Archbishop *Alan's* Re-
 gistry, of which these are the Principal. — “ That the Archbishops of *Dublin*
 “ should be consecrated and enthroned in *Christ-Church*. — That both Churches
 “ should be called Cathedral and Metropolitcal. — That *Christ-Church*, as be-
 “ ing the greater, the Mother and the elder Church, should have the Prece-
 “ dence in all rights and concerns of the Church. — That the Cross, Mitre, and
 “ Ring of every Archbishop in whatever place he died, should be deposited
 “ in *Christ-Church*. — That each Church should have their turn in the interment
 “ of the Bodies of their Archbishop, unless otherwise directed by their Wills.”
 — These Articles were agreed to in the Year 1300. [After this Composition
 our Archbishop resided for the most part abroad, and made *Thomas de Chadf-*
worth (whose election the Pope had before twice nulled) his Vicar General. In
 1302, *October* the 16th, a Writ¹ issued to the Lord Justice of *Ireland*, giving
 orders that this Archbishop's Bayliffs should have liberty to send Money to
England to him for his support, giving security not to transport it elsewhere ;
non obstante, his former Writs prohibiting the exportation of Money from *Ire-*
land, by means whereof the return of the Archbishop's Money had been stayed.
 The same Year ^m *Edmund Butler* recovered from this Prelate the Manor *de Sacro*
Eosco, or *Holy-Wood*, with the Appurtenances, by a Fine in the *King's-Bench*, after
 the Feast of St. *Hilary*.] I must not forget, that this Archbishop erected three
 Prebends in St. *Patrick's* Church. He died on the 18th of *October* 1306, on
 his return from *Rome* [toⁿ his See. There are extant in the *Cotton Library* Let-
 ters of Jurisdiction between him and the Prior of *Canterbury*, settled while he
 was Archdeacon of that Place. After Archbishop *Ferings*, there followeth in a
 Catalogue of the Archbishops of *Dublin*, both in the Black and White Book of
Christ-Church, *Richard Havering*, with this Note. — *He was not consecrated, but*
confirmed.]

J O H N L E C H.

[Succ. 1310. Ob. 1313.]

[ON the 26th of *November* following the Death of *Ferings* a Licence issued
 to the two Chapters for electing a new Archbishop ; and notwithstanding
 the Composition mentioned before to be made by Archbishop *Ferings*, yet] the
 Election of a new Prelate gave rise to a fresh Contention. For in *January* fol-
 lowing, *Nicholas Butler*, Brother to *Edmund Butler*, who was afterwards Earl of
Carrick, was elected Archbishop by the Prior and Convent of *Christ-Church* ; but
 the Dean and Chapter of St. *Patrick's* made Choice of *Richard de Havering*,
 Chantor of that Church, who was also fortified with the Pope's Provision to it.
 [The original Bull of which, *sub plumbo*, yet remains among the Archives of
Christ-Church, *Dublin* : And (which is strange) there is in the same
 place, an original Bull of Provision from the same Pope (*Clement* the 5th)
 dated at *Poitiers* the 26th of *June* in the second Year of his Pontificate, in fa-

¹ Claus. 30. Edw. 1. Mem. 18.
 Antiq. Cant.

^m Ann. at the end of Camden Ad. Ann. 1302.

ⁿ Dart.

your of *Nicholas Butler*, which recites these controverted Elections.] Under Colour of this Provision *Havering* for four years enjoyed the Profits of the See without Consecration; [and during that time, viz. Anno 2. *Edw.* the 2d. had his Writ of Summons to a Parliament to be held at *Westminster*, as elect Bishop of *Dublin*.] But in the year 1310 being (as was reported) warned in a Dream, he voluntarily resigned the Archbishoprick. There is a full account of this in the Annals of *Ireland*, published by *Camden*^p. [Notwithstanding his possession of the Profits of the See; yet he was looked on only as elect Archbishop of *Dublin*; and King *Edward* the second calls him by that Name in a Letter ^q to *Philip* King of *France*, dated the 19th of *June* 1309; as he doth also A. D. 1310 in his Charter ^r of Confirmation to him of all the Liberties and free Customs belonging to the See of *Dublin*. After *Havering*'s Resignation, the King issued a Writ ^t to the Lord Justice of *Ireland*, dated the 6th of *January* 1311, commanding him to seize the Temporalities of the Archbishoprick.] The Author of the above-mentioned Annals, published by *Camden*, says, “ that *Alexander Bicknor* was “ on *St. Patrick's Day* 1310 elected Archbishop by the unanimous Voice of “ both Chapters.” But notwithstanding this election, *John Lech*, or *de Leeke*, Almoner to King *Edward* the second, succeeded by the Favour of that Prince. [This Prelate was before this, in the year 1309, elected to the Bishoprick of *Dunkeld* in *Scotland*, of which Church he was a Canon; and on the 28th of *August* that year was earnestly recommended ^u by the King to the Pope for his Confirmation. The King also wrote to six of the Cardinals for their Interest with his Holiness upon this Occasion, and to the Auditor of the Court of *Rome*, and to Master *Grimer*, Advocate of the said Court. On the 14th of *December* following the King appointed ^v him his Proctor, to take into his Custody all the Books, Vestments, Plate, and other Ornaments of the Chappel of *Matthew*, late Bishop of *Dunkeld*, which fell to him, upon the Death of the said *Matthew*, according to the Custom of *Scotland*. This was after the Conquest of *Scotland* by King *Edward* the first; when the Kings of *England* claimed a Superiority over that Kingdom. But our Archbishop never had Possession of the See of *Dunkeld*. For on the 5th of *April* 1311, King *Edward* the Second gave the Pope thanks for his Favour ^w in promoting *Lech* to the See of *Dublin*, and in his Letter calls him elect Bishop of *Dunkeld*. On the 20th of *July* the same year, the King sent a Writ ^x to *Richard de Havering*, who after his Resignation had been made Custodee of the Temporalities during the Vacancy, to restore them to *John Lech*; he having renounced all prejudicial Clauses in the Pope's Provision by *William de Bristow*, his Proctor constituted for this Purpose, and submitted himself intirely to his Favour. At the same time he sent another Writ to *John Wogan*, Lord Justice, to restore him to the Temporalities.] In the Annals of *Ireland* published by *Camden*, [and under *Walter Forse*, Archbishop of *Armagh*,] the Reader may find an Account of a great Quarrel between this Prelate, and *Roland Forse*, Archbishop of *Armagh*, grounded upon this, that *Forse* suffered the Crozier to be carried erect before him in the Province of *Dublin*. He died on the tenth of *August* 1313, and was buried at *Westminster*, in the Middle of the Chancel; having been a little before constituted Treasurer of *Ireland*. [On the 29th of *October* after his Death, the King issued a Writ ^y to the Sheriff of *York* to seize all the Goods and Chattles of this Prelate, which were within his Ballywick, on the Day of his

o Dugd. Summons p. 65.

Nig. p. 99.

w Ibid. 258.

f Ibid. 244.

x Ibid. 272.

p Ad Ann. 1306.

t Rym. 3. Tom. p. 164, 165, 166.

y Ibid. 447.

q Rym. 3. Tom. p. 143.

r Lib.

u Ibid. 194.

Death, for divers Debts due to the King.] Upon the Application of Archbishop *Lech*, Pope *Clement* the fifth on the 13th of *July* 1311, in the 7th Year of his Papacy, issued a Bull for the founding an University for Scholars in *Dublin*. [But before this noble Design could be brought to Maturity, he died.]

ALEXANDER de BICKNOR.

[Succ. 1317. Ob. 1349.]

AFTER the death of *John de Lech*, the Contest for the Election of a new Archbishop was again set on Foot. For one party made Choice of *Walter Thornbury*, Chantor of *St. Patrick's*, and Chancellor of *Ireland*; while the other declared for *Alexander de Bicknor* or *Bignor*, (of whom before) Prebendary of *Maynoth*, and at that time Treasurer^z of *Ireland*. *Walter*, immediately after his Election, took shipping for *France*, where the Pope then kept his Court: But the Night following a Storm arose, and he and one hundred fifty six ^a Passengers more were all cast away. Whereupon *Bicknor* was elected without Opposition. Being thus far established he took a Journey to *Lyons* [with the King's Letters dated the 29th of *January* 1314^b, earnestly recommending him to the Pope. But his Confirmation was delayed at this time, for what Reasons I know not. On the 27th of *May* following the King joined him in Commission with *Raymund Subirani* and *Andrew Sapiti*, to transact some secret Affair of Consequence, in Relation to his Foreign Dominions, with the Cardinals attending the Pope at *Avignon*; and wrote Letters to twenty four of them upon this Occasion. The Execution of this Commission gave a further delay to his Confirmation.] But at last Pope *Clement* the fifth, having nulled this lawful Election, “out of the plenitude of his power (says *John Alan*) gave him a provision to this See, upon the score of his great Learning, and conspicuous Birth.” He was afterwards consecrated at *Avignon*, although not untill the twenty second of *July* 1317, by *Nicholas de Prato*, Cardinal of *Ostium*. The Bulls of his Confirmation were read and published in *Christ-Church, Dublin* [where they are still preserved] on the Feast of the Purification of the blessed Virgin *Mary* following. He is said to have come to his See for the first time (being now constituted Lord Justice of *Ireland*) on the ninth of *October* 1318, on which Day he was received both by the Clergy and people with great Acclamations of Joy, and (if I am not mistaken) also enthroned. Two years after he founded an University in *St. Patrick's Church, Dublin*, and had it confirmed by the Authority of Pope *John* the twenty second: An excellent undertaking indeed! But for want of a sufficient Fund to maintain the Students, by degrees it dwindled to nothing. For the Rules to be observed in this University, and the instrument of *Alexander Bicknor's* foundation, see the Antiquities^c of *Ireland*. In 1323 he was sent Ambassador to *France* by the Parliament of *England*, together with *Edmund* of *Woodstock*, Earl of *Kent*, King *Edward* the second's younger Brother; but he came back again after an unsuccessful Negotiation, according to *Thomas* of *Walsingham*^d. [In 1324 he was again joined in Commission^e with the said Earl of *Kent*, and *William Weston* Doctor of Laws to reform the State and Government of the Dutchy of *Aquitain*, and also to treat of a Marriage between the King's eldest Son *Edward* (afterwards King *Edward* the third) and the Daughter of the King of *Arragon*.

But he fell greatly under the King's displeasure the year following; for being the instrument of surrendring the Town and Castle of *La'-Royalle*, in *Aquitain*,

^z Rym. Tom. 3. p. 280.
p 468.

^c Chap. 15.

^a Ann. at the End of Camden, ad An. 1313.

^d Hypodigma Neustriæ.

^b Ibid.

^e Rym. Tom. 4. p. 43, 44, 45.

to the *French*, who besieged it, when it might have been defended, and for falsely accusing the King's Chamberlain, *Hugh Despencer*. For these offences the King by Letter^f dated the 28th of *May* 1325 made a heavy Complaint to the Pope, and begged of his Holiness to banish him from his Kingdom and Dominions, and to subrogate another in his Room. To aggravate his Offences, he informed the Pope, that the Archbishop had never given him any Account of the Administration of his Revenue, while he was in the Government of *Ireland*, and Treasurer of it ; but had left it greatly in Arrear, and his Church so burthened with Debts, that it was to be feared, it would never get the better of them. That he was publickly denounced excommunicate at *Rome* at the prosecution of one *Robert Pyncebeck*, a Creditor ; and yet was so shameless, to mix himself in the divine Services, during his continuance under the Censure.—Yet notwithstanding these Complaints, we find him in favour the next year, and a Privy Counsellor of *England*, with other Barons at *Bristol*, on the twenty sixth of *October* 1326, appointing the King's Son Guardian of the Realm, during his Fathers Absence ; for the King had retired out of *England* before this was done. Nor do I find, that he was removed from the Treasurership of *Ireland* ; or, if he were, he was restored to it again in the Reign of King *Edward* the third, and continued in it untill about the year 1344 : For that year he obtained a pardon,^g as late Treasurer of *Ireland* for sundry false Writs and Acquittances, which he had put into his Treasurers Accounts in deceit of the King. Yet the issues and profits of the Archbishoprick were in the King's Hands in the first year of King *Edward* the third, A. D. 1327 : For then a Writ^h issued to the Treasurer and Chamberlains of the *Exchequer* to issue Money out of the profits of the See of *Dublin*, and other profits of the Land, to be applied against the Rebels. Probably this was for the Satisfaction of Arrears due on his Treasurers Accounts. In 1331 his Palace at *Talaught* wasⁱ plundered by Robbers, the principal of which was one *O-Tool* ; by whom three hundred of his Sheep were driven away, and some of his Servants killed. In 1335 he visited the Diocese of *Offory*, which (as Frier *Clyn*^k says) no Metropolitan visited for forty years before. The neglect of these Visitations gave a handle to the Bishops of *Offory* to challenge a prescriptive exemption from Metropolitan Visitations ; and applications were not wanting at the Court of *Rome* to strengthen the claim. For in 1347, as the same Frier^l observes, *Richard Ledred*, Bishop of *Offory*, from thence obtained an Exemption from all Jurisdiction and Superiority of the Archbishops of *Dublin* ; although it turned to little Account. For four years after the Jurisdiction was restored to the See of *Dublin* by the Bull of Pope *Clement* the sixth ; as may be seen in the Life of the said *Ledred*.] He died on the 14th of *July* 1349, having governed this See almost thirty two years ; and (as I think) was buried in *St. Patrick's Church*. He was no way inferior to any of his Predecessors either in point of Wisdom or Learning. [There is extant in the Registry^m of *St. Mary's Abby*, near *Dublin*, an account of a remarkable Sermon preached by him in *Christ-Church* against Sloth and Idleness ; wherein he bitterly complained of the Mischiefs arising from the Straglers and Beggars that infested the City and Suburbs of *Dublin*, and, so warm was he in his Discourse, that he cursed every one that would not exercise some Trade or Calling every Day more or less. His Sermon had

f Rym. Tom. 4. p. 152.

g Pryn's Animadv. p. 286. 18. Edw. 3. Pat. 18. Edw.

3. pt. 2. Memb. 45, 46.

h Rym. Tom. 4. p. 295.

i Cox. 1. Vol p. 111. An. at

the end of Camden. ad Ad. 1331.

k Clyn's Annals, ad An. 1335.

l Ibid. ad An.

1347.

m Ware's M. S.

such influence; that the then Mayor of *Dublin* exercised his Authority upon the Occasion; and would not suffer an idle Person within his Liberties, but such who spun or knit, as they walked the Streets; even the begging Friars were not excused.] A little before this Prelate's Death, he had great Conteſts with *Richard Fitz-Ralph*, Archbishop of *Armagh*; in regard *Richard*, conſiding in the King's Letters patent, ordered the Croſier to be advanced before him in *Dublin*, [of which ſee under *Walter Forſe*, Archbishop of *Armagh*.] I remember to have read the Canons, made in a Synod convened by him, in the White Book of the Church of *Oſſory*, [an imperfect Copy of which is in Archbishop *Maſſy's* Library among the Manuscripts of Doctor *Dudley Loftus*.] It was he who built the Epiſcopal Palace at *Taulaght*.

J O H N de St. P A U L.

[*Suc.* 1349. *Ob.* 1362.]

JOHN de St. Paul, a Canon of *Dublin*, was by a Papal Proviſion advanced to this Archbiſhoprick on the 4th of *September* 1349. [A. D. 1351, Pope *Clement* the VIthⁿ armed him with a Commiſſion to make Inquiſition againſt all ſuch Hereticks as had fled from the Proſecution of *Richard Ledred*, Biſhop of *Oſſory*, into the Dioceſe of *Dublin*, and had been protected by *Alexander Bicknor*, Predeceſſor to this Prelate, and to bring them to due Punishment according to the Canons.] He very much enlarged and beautified the Church of the *Holy Trinity*; for he built the Choir at his own Charge. Of his Conteſt with *Richard Fitz-Ralph*, Archbishop of *Armagh*, ſee under *Walter Forſe*, Archbishop of that See. He ſat in this See about thirteen Years, and was during that period made Chancellor of *Ireland* by King *Edward* the III^d, [which Office he enjoyed fix Years (*viz.*) from 1350 to 1356. At this Prelate's Supplication, the ſaid King about the Year 1357, by his Sovereign Eccleſiaſtical Jurisdiction, iſſued a Writ^o, authorizing and empowering him to conſtitute perpetual Vicars in all Dignities and Prebends belonging to his Archbiſhoprick of the King's Patronage, with certain proportions of greater or leſſer Tythes and other Revenues; who ſhould be obliged to perpetual reſidence. He held a Provincial Synod in *Chriſt-Church, Dublin*, about the Year 1351, the Conſtitutions and Canons whereof are publiſhed by Dr. *Wilkins*^p, out of a Manuscript of the Biſhop of *Clogher's*, taken from the antient red Book of *Oſſory*.] He died on the 9th of *September* 1362, and was buried in *Chriſt-Church*, under a Marble Monument, adorned with Braſs Plates, at the ſecond Step before the High Altar (according to the directions of his laſt Will) on which were theſe Words inſcribed. “ *Ego Johannes de S. Paulo, quondam Archiepiſcopus Dubliniæ, credo quod Redemptor meus vivit, et in noviffimo die, de terrâ ſurrecturus ſum, et iterum circundabor pelle meâ, et in carne meâ videbo Deum Salvatorem meum.* — “ I John de St. Paul, heretofore Archbishop of *Dublin*, do believe that my Redeemer liveth, and that I ſhall ariſe from the Earth in the laſt Day, and ſhall be again cloathed with my Skin, and in my Fleſh ſhall ſee God my Saviour.” [See “ *Job.* 25.]

ⁿ Regeſt. Pontif. in Wad. Ann. Tom. 4. p. 19.
p Tom, 3. p. 18.

• Pat. 31. Edw. 3. part. 3. Memb. 14.

THOMAS MINOT.

[Succ. 1363. Ob. 1375.]

THOMAS Minot succeeded by the Pope's Provision also, as his Predecessor had done. He was Prebendary of *Malaghidert*, Treasurer of *Ireland*, and for a time also Escheator of that Kingdom. He was consecrated on *Palm-Sunday* 1363; although some in a mistake say on the third of *November*. The contest^q about carrying the Cross was again renewed between this Prelate and *Milo*, Archbishop of *Armagh*. He died in *London* on the 10th of *July* 1375. He repaired part of *St. Patrick's Church*, which had been destroyed by an accidental Fire; and built a very high Steeple of hewed Stone about the Year 1370: from whence he afterwards took up the Custom of using in his Seal, the Device of a Bishop holding a Steeple in his Hand. [In an antient Registry^r of *St. Patrick's Church*, commencing A. D. 1367, formerly in the Custody of Dean *Culm*, this Note was found — “ After the burning of *St. Patrick's Church*, sixty stragling and idle Fellows were taken up, and obliged to assist “ in repairing the Church and building the Steeple; who when the Work was “ over, returned to their old trade of begging; but were banished out of the “ Diocese in 1376, by *Robert de Wikeford*, (Successor to this Prelate.) Their “ Names are inserted in the Registry at large.]

ROBERT de WIKEFORD.

[Succ. 1375. Ob. 1390.]

ROBERT Wikeford, Archdeacon of *Winchester*, Doctor of the Civil and Canon Law of the University of *Oxford*; and for a time Fellow of *Merton College* in that University, was born at *Wikeford-Hall* in *Effex*, and advanced to this See at *Avignon*, by a Provision from Pope *Gregory* the IXth on the 12th of *October* 1375; before the Close of which year he was consecrated. He had Restitution of the Temporalities in *Easter Week* following; [but his Writ^t for that purpose bears Date the 30th of *January* 1376; he having performed all the previous requisites. He was in great Favour with King *Edward* the third, and employed by him in many Affairs of Importance before his Advancement to this See. On the 18th of *May* 1370^u he was commissioned to treat with *Wenceslaus*, Duke of *Brabant*, for the entertainment of that Prince and his Army in pay. In 1371^v he was sent Ambassador, in Conjunction with others, to the Earl of *Flanders*. In 1373^w he was employed to treat of a League offensive and defensive with *Peter*, King of *Arragon*; and on the 12th of *April*^x the same year, being then Constable of *Bordeaux*, he was joined in Commission with *Thomas Felton*, Seneschal of *Aquitain*, to take possession of that Principality, then surrendered to the King by his eldest Son Prince *Edward*, to whom he had granted it for Life; and at the same time^y was appointed one of the Commissioners to hear Appeals in the same Principality: But he did not continue long in this latter Office, the King having occasion for his Services elsewhere. In the Year 1375^z, a little before his Advancement, he was condemned in a Suit prosecuted against him by *Ivo Beaufort*, before Sir *Guy de Bryan*, and *Edmund Mortimer*, Earl of *March*, then the King's Judges in *Aquitain*, concerning the Right to a Prisoner; and without Citation, Confession, or Conviction, and all requisite Forms pretermitted, he was, although absent, and in the King's Service, adjudged to pay seven thousand six

^q See under *Walter Jorje*, Archbishop of *Armagh*.^r M. S. Ware.^f Rym. 7. Tom. p. 98.^t Ibid. 6. Tom. p. 654.^u Ibid. 691.^w Ibid. 7. Tom. p. 4.^x Ibid. p. 6.^y Ibid. p. 7.^z Ibid. p. 67.

hundred and twenty five Franks, two hundred Marks of Silver, two good Courfers, and one Hackney. But from this Judgment he appealed to the King and Council in *England*, as to his superior Judges; and the King sent a mandatory Writ^a dated the 16th of *June* 1375, (wherein he styles him his beloved Clerk) to *Thomas Felton*, Seneschal of *Aquitain*, *William de Elmbam*, Seneschal of *Les Landes* in *Gascony*, and *Richard Rotour*, then Constable of *Bordeaux*, commanding them to supersede the said Judgment, and to cite the said *Ivo* to appear before the King and Council at *Westminster*, the Day after the Purification following; and to stand to such Decree as the King and Council should make in the premises. All these particulars happened before his Advancement to this See.] He was Chancellor of *Ireland* in 1377 and 1385; [in the first of which years a Mandatory Writ^b was sent to him, as Chancellor, to alter the Great Seal, by changing *Edward* into *Richard*. A remarkable Law Case is mentioned^c concerning this Prelate. One *Thomas*, a Clerk in *England*, obtained Judgment at *Westminster* against him, before he was Archbishop for 10 l. and upon Affidavit that the Defendant lived in *Ireland*, and had Goods and Lands there, and the Sheriff's Return, that he had no Lands or Goods in *England*, the Plaintiff had a Writ of *Fieri Facias* against him when Archbishop, to levy the said Money out of his Lands and Chattels in *Ireland*.] He died on the 29th of *August* 1390. I find nothing further of him, only that he remised and released to *Christ-Church* an annual Payment of five Marks, which his Predecessors had received for Archiepiscopal Proxies; [and in return a yearly Commemoration^d was appointed for him, with an Office of nine Lessons.]

R O B E R T W A L D B Y.

[Succ. 1391. Resign. 1395]

ROBERT *Waldby*, Bishop of *Aire*, in *Gascony*, was translated to this See by a Papal Bull, on the 14th of *November* 1391. [The Manuscript Collections of Doctor *King*, late Archbishop of *Dublin*, and the Black Book of *Christ-Church* say, that this Prelate was consecrated in the year 1390. But they are certainly mistaken; for the Bull for his Translation bears date the 18th of the Calends of *December* 1391, which answers to the 14th of *November*: And besides, upon a Translation, Consecration never follows; because that Office was performed upon the first promotion.] He is said to have been born in the City of *York*, but to have received the first Elements of his Education, in the Abby of *Tickell* [in *Yorkshire*] where (if I am not mistaken) he, and his learned Brother, *John Waldby*, took on them the Habit of the *Augustin* Order. He afterwards attended that most Warlike Prince, *Edward* (the delight of *England*) into Foreign Parts, and fixed his abode at *Tholouse*; “where (says *Bale*) he at
“last arrived to such a Pitch of Eminence; that he was reckoned in the first
“Rank among the learned, both for his Eloquence, and Skill in Languages.
“Then he became Divinity professor at *Tholouse*, and such an excellent preacher,
“that he was advanced to the highest Promotions.” For he was consecrated Bishop of *Aire*, and some years after translated to *Dublin*, as I said before. A little after King *Richard* the second made him Chancellor of *Ireland*, [viz. in 1392] about the same time that he made *Richard Metford*, Bishop of *Chichester* Treasurer of that Kingdom. But *Metford* was translated to the See of *Sarum* in 1395, and our Prelate found means to succeed him in that of *Chichester* the same year. He sat in that See but a short time; for the year following he was advanced to

^a Rym. 7. Tom. p. 67.

^b Ibid. 7. Tom. p. 174.

^c Cox. 1. Vol. p. 142.

^d Book of Obits of *Christ-Church*. August

the Archbishoprick of *York*. [But before any of these Promotions, he, like his predecessor *Wikeford*, had discharged several Embassies, and honourable Employments in the service of King *Richard* the second. For on the first of *April* 1383, that Prince sent him^f to treat with *John*, Duke of *Lancaster*, who had set up a Title to the Kingdoms of *Castile* and *Leon*; and he was intrusted with three other Commissions of the same Date: One to treat of a Peace with *Peter* King of *Arragon*; another of mutual aid with *Charles* King of *Navarre*; and a third with *John*, Earl of *Armagnac*, the King's Vassal, to try to reduce him to his Obedience.] He died on the 29th of *May* (although some say the 29th of *January*) 1397, and was buried at *Westminster*, almost in the middle of *St. Edmunds* Chappel, [or, (according to *Thomas Stubbs*g) in the Chappel of *St. Thomas* the Martyr,] under a Marble Monument, on which was inscribed this Epitaph [in *Latin* Rhyme, according to the Taste of those Days.]

*Hic fuit expertus in quovis Jure Robertus,
De Walby dictus, nunc est sub marmore strictus,
Sacrae Scripturae Doctor fuit, et Geniturae
Ingenuus Medicus, et Plebis semper amicus,
Consultor Regis, optabat prospera legis.
Ecclesiae Choris fuit unus bis quoque honoris,
Praesul Adurensis, post Archos Dubliniensis,
Hinc Cicestrensis, tandem Primas Eborensis,
Quarto Calend. Junii migravit cursibus Anni
Septem, Milleni, ter C nonies quoque deni,
Vos precor orate, ut sint sibi dona beatæ
Cum sanctis vitæ, requiescat et hic sine lite.*

Which Versicles are thus Translated.

Under this Stone *Robert Waldby's* confin'd,
A skilful Physician to Body and Mind;
For in Physical Books no less was he read,
Than in Holy Writ, to which he was bred.
Adept in the Laws both Canon and Civil,
Who guarded the People from all sorts of Evil.
Tho' Subject and Prince with Advice he befriended,
Not Rigour, but Reason, in Laws he commended.
In *Aire* he presided, and *Chichester* See;
Of *Dublin* and *York* Archbishop was he.
In *May* thirteen hundred ninety and seven,
This Life he exchang'd for a better in Heaven.
Among Saints above may he ever be blest,
And here undisturb'd in quiet may rest.

The said *Latin* Inscription appears in *Thomas Stubbs*; whose History of the Archbishops of *York* is extant in the *Cotton Library*^h. For some of the Brass-Plates are torn off his Monument, so that his Epitaph is not now legible. [In another old Manuscript of the Succession of the Archbishops of *York*, in the *Cotton Library*, are the following Lines on the aforelaid Prelate.

*Tunc Robertus Ordinis fratris Augustini
Ascendit in Cathedram Primatis Paulini*

^f Rym. 7. Tom. p. 386. 388. 389. 390.
Cotton Library.

^h Sub. Vitellio. E. iv. 5.

^g Catal. of the Archbishops of *York* in the

*Lingua scientificus sermonis Latini.
Anno primo Proximat vitæ suæ fini.
De Carnis Ergastulo Presul evocatur,
Gleba sui Corporis Westminster humatur.*

Which Lines, merely for sake of the *English* Reader, are thus translated as before.

Robert of th' Order of Saint *Augustinus*,
Ascended the Chair of Primate *Paulinus* *,
For his skill in the *Latin* few with him cou'd vie ;
And in his first year he hasten'd to die.
From a Prison of Flesh this Prelate's convey'd,
And the Clod of his Body's in *Westminster* laid.

Pits hath advanced *John Waldby*, Brother of this Prelate, to the See of *Dublin*. But *Bale*, who was an *Irish* Bishop, and *Ware*, (who had more Knowledge in this Subject, than either *Pits* or *Bale*,) are both silent in this Particular. *Anthony Possevin*ⁱ is as much out in making our Prelate, Bishop of *Cakors* in *Aquitain*, as *Godwin*^k is, and after him *Dart*^l in making him Bishop of *Sodor*, or of the *Isle* of *Man*.]

RICHARD NORTHALIS.

[Succ. 1396. Ob. 1397.]

RICHARD Northalis, Bishop of *Offory*, was translated to this See in 1396, He was a *Carmelite* Frier of *London*, near which City, he is said to have been Born, and grew into high Reputation for his preaching, learning, and other accomplishments. This brought him under the Notice of King *Richard* the II^d, who advanced him at first to the Bishoprick of *Offory*, and afterwards, upon the Translation of *Waldby*, made him by the Pope's consent the 17th Archbishop of *Dublin*. [*Mark-Anthony Allegre*^m makes him a Son to a Mayor of *London*, but takes no notice of his Promotion to the See of *Offory*, before that of *Dublin*; and *Stephens*ⁿ is as much mistaken in advancing him to the Bishoprick of *Chester*, by the concurrence both of King *Richard* the II^d, and Pope *Boniface* the 9th.] He enjoyed this Honour but a short time; for he died in *Dublin* on the 20th of *July* 1397, [and was buried in his own Cathedral.] See among the Bishops of *Offory*.

THOMAS CRANLEY.

[Succ. 1397. Ob. 1417.]

THOMAS Cranley, a Native of *England*, Doctor of Divinity [Fellow of *Merton College*, Warden of *New College*] and for a time Chancellor of the University of *Oxford*, upon the Death of Archbishop *Northalis*, was substituted in his room by King *Richard* the II^d. Historians do not agree in the time of his Consecration, some placing it in 1398, others (with more Justice) in 1397. But in this they agree, that he first arrived in *Dublin* on the seventh of *October* 1398, together with *Thomas Holland*, then Duke of *Surrey*, and Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*. He was afterwards by King *Henry* the IVth made Chancellor of

* *Paulinus* was the first Archbishop of *York*, from whence that See is here called the Chair of *Paulinus*.

i Apparat Sacr. . k *Godwin*. p. 603. l *Antiq; Westm.* v. 2. m *Paradis. Carm. Decoris.*
323. n *Monast. Angl.* v. 2. p. 168.

Ireland, and by King *Henry* the Vth, Justice of that Kingdom [in the year 1413. But before that time he was Chancellor in the last year of King *Richard* the IIId. For his Writ^o of Protection, *Quia profecturus in Obsequium Regis*, mentions him under the Title of Chancellor of *Ireland*, and bears date the 7th of *September* 1398, which is just a Month before his arrival in *Ireland*, and a year before the Deposition of King *Richard* the IIId. *Mark Anthony Allegre* ^r makes him *Vice-Roy* of *Ireland*, and a Frier of the *Carmelite* Order.] “He was a Prelate (as *Leland* says) in high Reputation for his Wit and Pen; having laid in a good stock of sound Literature.” “While he was Lord Justice he writ a neat epistle to the King in elegant Verse, [consisting of 106 Lines,] which *Leland* read with great Pleasure, and was at the pains of treasuring up in his Memory.” As he confesseth in his Book of the writers of *Britain*, published by Mr. *Hearn*. He went to *England* about the end of *April* 1417, and died at *Faringdon* on the 25th of *May* following, in the 80th Year of his Age, full of Days and Honour. His Body was conveyed to *Oxford*, and there interred in *New-College*, of which he had been the first Warden. “He was a Prelate liberal, and fond of Alms-deeds, a profound Clerk, and Doctor of Divinity, an excellent Preacher, and a great Builder and Improver of such Places as fell under his Care. He was fair, magnificent, of a Sanguine Complexion, and tall of Stature; so that in his time it might be said to him; *thou art fair beyond the Children of Men; Grace is diffused through thy Lips, because of thine Eloquence.*” This is the Character which *Henry* of ^a *Marleburgh* gives him. These endowments rendered him justly dear to the Kings, in whose Reigns he lived. *Bale*, *Pitts*, and other Writers say, that he died and was buried in *Dublin*. But they are strangely mistaken. [It is true, his Death is mentioned in the Book of Obits of *Christ-Church*, but no place assigned for it; which is the ground of their Error. What puts it out of question is his^r Monument, which was erected for him in *New College Chappel* at *Oxford*, being a fair Stone adorned with Brass Plates, bearing the Figure of a Bishop clothed in his sacred Vestments, over whom is placed the Arms of the See of *Dublin*, and his own, and underneath this barbarous inscription.

*Incedens siste, locus aspice quod tenet iste,
Annis bis denis pater almus, alumnus egenis,
Pontificis gratum Develin corpus tumultum,
Sedet Sacratu fungens vice Pontificatus.
Transfuga quem Cernis dum vita vices variavit
Spiritus eripitur, non arte valens revocari.
Mors carnis, vivit, sub humo lectum sibi stravit.
Quæso piis precibus sibi viribus auxiliari.*

Stay, Passenger, behold the sad remains
Of *Dublin's* Prelate, which this Tomb contains.
Whilst twice ten Years he governed that See,
A bounteous Father to the Poor was he.
Cloath'd in his sacred Robes you see him sitting,
As doing Offices a Bishop fitting.
Amidst the changes of this earthly Ball,
His Spirit fled, which Art can ne'er recall;
He lives, tho' under Earth his Flesh be laid;
Of Prayers then help him with your pious Aid.

^o Rym. Tom. 8. p. 64.
den, ad Ann. 1417.

^p Paradis. Carm. Decoris p. 329.
^r Borlase Reduct. of Ireland. p. 71.

^q Chron. at the end of Cam-

And the following Inscription encompasseth the Sides of the Stone.

*Flori Pontificum Thomæ Cranley, Deus istum
Annuit optatum funeris esse locum.*

*Talem nutritus locus is, quem postea rexit,
Quo sibi quæsit requiem, cum lumina flexit.*

*M. C. junge quater, I. duples, V. numera ter
Invenies annum quo ruit iste Pater ;*

*Adelmi festo cursu migravit honesto
Qui circumstatis precibus sibi subveniatis.*

That flow'r of Prelates good *Cranley*, you see,
Is laid (God would have it) where he wished to be,
His Place of Learning, which he after blest
In governing, he chose to be his rest.
M joyn to C four times, and double I,
V number thrice, to know when he did die ;
St. *Adelm's* Feast he found that joyful Day :
For him I wish all standers by to pray.

RICHARD TALBOT.

[Succ. 1417. Ob. 1449.]

RICHARD Talbot was descended from a noble Family, and brother to that illustrious Hero, *John Talbot*, Lord of *Furnival*, whom King *Henry* the VIth, for his great Valour and faithful Services in *France*, dignified with the Titles of Earl of *Salop*, *Waterford* and *Wexford*. He was consecrated in 1417, as may be seen in the *White Book of Christ-Church*, written by *Thomas Fitch* Sub-Prior of that Church, who died 1517. He instituted six petty Canons, and as many Choristers in *St. Patrick's* Church, and assigned them Lands for their Maintenance, by dividing the Prebend of *Swords* ^f, which was called the Golden Prebend ; [and this he did by the Concurrence and Assent of *William Cruise*, then Rector of *Swords*, A. D. 1431 ; and the Grant was confirmed the same Year by King *Henry* the VIth.] He founded a Chantry in *St. Michael's* Church, which from a Chappel he erected into a Parish Church. [He also reduced the Proxies that were formerly paid by the Prior and Convent of the Holy Trinity to the Archbishops of *Dublin* from five Marks to two and a half. The Instrument of this Release is dated the 2d of *May* 1426, and Pope *Eugene* the IVth by his Bull dated the 2d of *January* 1437, in the 7th Year of his Pontificate confirmed the same : The original of which Bull is now among the Archives of *Christ-Church* in the Chapter-House. He also founded ^u the Chantry of *St. Anne* in *St. Audoen's* Church, *Dublin*, for the Maintenance of six Priests, to pray for the King and the Founder and their Successors ; and procured a Licence of Mortmain to purchase sixty six Pounds thirteen Shillings and four Pence *per Ann.* for its Endowment.] About the Close of the Year 1442 he was sent by the Parliament of *Ireland* to King *Henry* the VIth, together with *John White*, Abbat of *St. Mary's* near *Dublin*, with a joint Commission to transact the Affairs of that Kingdom ; and the Year following, upon the Death of *John Prene*, he was elected Archbishop of *Armagh*, by the Dean and Chapter of that See ; but upon his

^f Lib. Nig. Archiep. Dub. fo. 154. b.

^u Ware's M. S.

refusal of the Election, *John Mey* obtained the Primacy. [Before his Advancement to the See of *Dublin* he had been elected * to the Primacy of *Armagh*, A. A. 1416, after the Death of Archbishop *Fleming*; but he neglected to expedite his Confirmation in due time, and so made room for *John Swain*; and the Year following obtained this See.] He sat in the See of *Dublin* almost 32 Years, and was all that time of the Privy Council to King *Henry* the Vth and King *Henry* the VIth; and during that Period was also twice * Justice of *Ireland*, and once Chancellor. He died on the 15th of *August* 1449, and was buried in *St. Patrick's* Church, [before the Steps of the Altar] under a Marble Monument adorned with his Portraiture cut in Brass, [a Mitre on his Head, and a Pastoral Staff in his Hand, some Fragments of which yet remain,] on which heretofore might be read the following Epitaph.

*Talbot Richardus latet hic sub Marmore pressus,
Archi fuit Præsul hujus sedis Reverendæ,
Parvos Canonicos qui fundavitq; Choristas,
Anno Millesimo, C. quater, quater, X. quoque nono.
Quindeno Augusti Mensis mundo valedixit:
Omnipotens Dominus cui propitietur in Ævum.*

Prefs'd by this Stone doth *Richard Talbot* lie,
Arch-Prelate some time of this Reverend See;
Who founded petty Canons and the Choir,
In fourteen hundred nine and fortieth year,
August the 15th he his Breath resign'd,
To whom Almighty God be ever kind.

[After his Death, viz. in 1449 y, the Archiepiscopal Crozier was pledged by *John Streguthen*, alias *Barber*, to *Richard White*, Taylor, for five Marks; and the next Successor, *Michael Tregury*, gave a definitive Sentence, that the Prior and Convent of *Christ-Church* ought to release it; because they had the honour of keeping it. *Qui sentit honorem & commodum sentire debet et onus.* But it appears by a Note to this passage, wrote by Archbishop *Alan*, that it continued near 80 years under Mortgage. “ These are the Words of that Note—— *Verum Ego*
“ *Alanus, Johannes Septimus* (being the 7th *John* that was Archbishop) *propriis*
“ *expensis recuperavi tam Crucem quam baculum, dando uncias ferme centum Ar-*
“ *genti de meis. Igitur Orate pro animâ meâ.* But I *Alan*, the 7th Archbishop
“ *John*, at my own expences recovered both the Crozier and Staffe, by giving
“ almost a hundred Ounces of Silver out of my own Substance. Therefore pray
“ for my Soul.]

MICHAEL TREGURY.

[Succ. 1449. Ob. 1471.]

BEFORE the close of the same year, *Michael Tregury*, a native of *Cornwall*, and Doctor of Divinity of the University of *Oxford*, was consecrated Archbishop of this See. He was a Man of such great Eminence for learning and Wisdom, that in the year 1418 King *Henry* the fifth invited him over to *Caen* in *Normandy*, to take upon him the Government of a College, which that Mo-

* He was four times Justice of Ireland, viz. 1419, 1436, 1440, and 1447, and was Chancellor of Ireland, from 1427 to 1433. when he was superseded by Dr. Thomas Chafe.

x Regist. Swain. Tom. 1. p. 372.

y Lib. Nig. Arch. Dublin. p. 85.

narch had then founded in the said City [to whom he joined ² out of the *Mendicant* Friars learned professors in all Sciences.] There he is said for a long time to have discharged the Trust committed to him with great Applause, both by his publick prelections, and writings. A Catalogue of his Works may be seen in *Bale* and *Pits*. At last upon the Death of *Talbot* in 1449 he was promoted to this See by a Papal provision, and was the same year on the 10th of *February* (*English* Stile) restored to the Temporalities by King *Henry* the sixth, whose Chaplain he was: [But was obliged to submit himself to the Kings mercy ^a, and renounce every Clause in his Bull prejudicial to the Crown. He was called into the Privy Council immediately, and had twenty Pounds *per Annum* granted him by the King, *pro sano Consilio*, for giving good Counsell, as his predecessors, Archbishops of *Dublin*, who were of the Council, had: And in 1453 King *Henry* the sixth, for securing an Arrear of two Years and a half, and the growing Sallary, granted him a Custodium on the Manor of *Tassaggard* and the Town of *Ballychize*, parcel thereof, to continue during the time he should be Archbishop of *Dublin*. In certain Annals ascribed to *Dudley Furbisse* there is mention made under the year 1453, that an Archbishop of *Dublin* was taken prisoner at Sea. I must leave the passage to the Credit of the Annalist, not having met any hint of it elsewhere. There is extant in the Black Book ^c of the Archbishop of *Dublin*, a Copy of a Bull of Pope *Pius* the second, dated the 23d of *November* 1462, and directed to the Bishop and Archdeacon of *Offory*, commanding them to pronounce excommunicated, *Geofry Harold*, *Thomas* and *Edmund* his Sons, *Patrick Birne*, *Thady Shereff*, *Thomas Becagh*, *Robert Burnell* and other Laymen of the City and Diocese of *Dublin*, for laying violent Hands on this Prelate, and committing him to Prison; and that they should keep them under excommunication untill they went to *Rome* for Absolution, with the Testimonials of the Bishop and Archdeacon. The Reason of this insult is no where mentioned, that I can find.] He repaired the Manor House of *Tawlaght*, and died there in a very advanced Age on the 21st of *December* 1471, having governed this See about twenty two years. His remains were conveyed to *Dublin*, attended by the Clergy and Citizens, and buried in *St. Patrick's* Church, near *St. Stephen's* Altar, [as he had directed by his Will,] where heretofore might have been seen a specious Monument, adorned with his Statue of elegant Workmanship, on which are inscribed the following Verses, penned without the aid of the Muses.

*Præsul Metropolis Michael hic Dubliniensis
Marmore tumbatus, pro me Christum flagitetis.*

Here's *Michael* the Prelate of *Dublin* See,
In Marble intomb'd, invoke Christ for me.

And at the Head of the Statue.

Jesus est Salvator meus

Jesus is my Saviour.

[This Monument was found under the Rubbish in *St. Stephen's* Chappel; the cover of it was preserved by the Care of the Reverend Dr. *Jonathan Swift*, Dean of *St. Patricks*, and the Chapter; who in the Year 1730 fixed it up in the Wall on the left Hand as you enter the West Gate, between the said Gate and the place where heretofore the Consistory Court was held; and they have placed this Inscription over it.

Vetus hoc Monumentum, è ruderibus Capellæ Divi Stephani nuper instauratæ, erutum, Decanus et Capitulum huc transferri Curaverunt, A. D. 1730.—The

² *Pits* Script. 663.

^a *Rym. Tom.* 11. p. 260,

^b *Ibid.* p. 225.

^c p. 82.

Will of this Prelate, dated the 10th of *December* 1471 is extant among the Manuscripts in the Library of *Trinity College Dublin* (B. 52.) whereby he deviseth his two Silver gilded Saltfellers (*Salsaria*) with their covers to make Cups for *St. Patrick's Church* to serve in divine Offices. He also bequeathed his pair of Organs to the said Church, to be used at the celebration of Service in *St. Mary's Chappel*. "I devise also (says he) that *William Wise*, whose industry for this purpose I choose, shall in my stead visit with a decent Oblation *St. Michaels Mount* in *Cornwall*, which by vow I am bound to perform either by my self or proxy ; and also Orders him to make some Largeesses towards building the Neighbouring Churches near which his Friends dwell."

The Registry^d of the *Dominican Abby* in *Dublin*, gives an Account, that above fifty Persons went out of the Diocese of *Dublin* to *Rome* in 1451, to celebrate the *Jubilee* then held under Pope *Nicholas* the fifth ; and that this Prelate gave them commendatory Certificates to the Pope : That seven of the Number were pressed to Death in the Crowd, besides what died in their Return. This squares with the relation given by *Matthias Palmerius* in his Additions to the Chronicle of *Eusebius* ^e, viz. "that there was so great a Concourse of People from all parts of the Christian World at this Jubilee, that at *Hadrian's Mole* almost two hundred perished in the Press, besides many who were drowned in the *Tiber*." They who returned safe in 1453 brought the melancholy News, that *Constantinople* was taken by the Turks, and the Emperor *Constantin Palæologus* slain. Our Archbishop was so afflicted at the Account, that he proclaimed a Fast to be strictly observed throughout his Diocese for three days together, and granted Indulgences of an hundred Years to the Observers of it ; and he himself went before the Clergy in Procession to *Christ-Church*, cloathed in Sack-cloath and Ashes.]

JOHN WALTON.

[Succ. 1472. Resign. 1484.]

JOHN Walton, [otherwise^f called *John Mounstern*, was the 18th] Abbat of *Osney* near *Oxford*, [to the Government of which House he was advanced in 1452, and the Year following obtained a Licence from *John*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, for him and his Successors, and for their Prebendal Churches of *Stow* and *Bibery*, to wear a Vestment called, *Almucia* (as it was used in Cathedrals) in Divine Service ; which was a Vestment lined with Skins or Furs, and commonly called, *Omus*, from the Greek Word *ἐπ'ομοι* i. e. *superhumale*, being worn on the Shoulders. *Stephens* ^g thinks him the same *John Walton*, who supplicated for his Degrees in Divinity in 1451, the Year before he was made Abbat of *Osney*, being before Canon of that House ; and upon that Supposition makes him the translator of *Boetius de Consolatione* into *English Verse*, which is extant in Manuscript in *Baliol College Library*, in *Oxford*. From the Abbacy of *Osney* he was advanced to the Archbishoprick of *Dublin*, and] was consecrated in *England*, and adorned with the Pall A. D. 1472. I find, that at the Petition of this Prelate an Act of Parliament passed in the 18th Year of King *Edward* the IV ; whereby some Lands of the Archbishoprick, which were partly let out to farm, and partly alienated by *Talbot* and *Tregury*, were restored to this See ; [the Exemplification of which Act may be seen in the Black Book^h of the Archbishop of *Dublin*. He received 14 Marks for Proxies from the Abby of *St. Thomas*, near *Dublin*, every

^d Ware's M. S.
^h p. 143.

^e Ad An. 1451.

^f Steph. Monast. v. 2. p. 124,

^g Ibid.

Year he visited the said Abby and the Churches united to it in Person; which was confirmed to him by the Award ⁱ of *William Shirwood*, Bishop of *Meath*, A. D. 1476.] In *May*, or (as some say) on the 14th of *June* 1484, being blind and in an infirm State of Health, he voluntarily resigned the Archbishoprick, and reserved to himself for a Maintenance the Manor of *Swords* during his Life, [which Reservation was confirmed to him by Act of Parliament ^k the Year following. There had been for a long time great Law-suits ^l between the Archbishops of *Dublin*, and the Prior and Convent of *Holm-Patrick*, concerning an Annuity of two Marks claimed by the Archbishops out of the Plow Land of *Ballygoffan*, alias *Cabragh-Hill*. But this Archbishop, a little before his Resignation, with the Consent of his two Chapters by Charter dated the 1st of *May* 1484 put an end to the Controversy, by releasing all Right to the said Annuity and Land: But he reserved three Pounds of Wax annually to him and his Successors in lieu of all Demands, and appointed the Distribution of the said Annuity among the Convent in this Manner, i. e. 5s to the Sub-prior, and 3s 4d to each Canon; and annexed a Condition to it, that the Prior and Convent and their Successors should yearly keep an Anniversary for the said Archbishop and his Successors in *Craftino Animarum*, by singing a *Placebo* and *Dirige*. This Charter was afterwards confirmed on the third of *October* 1529 by *William Rokeby*, Archbishop of *Dublin*, and the two Chapters. The Lands of *Ballygoffan* had been begged for this Priory from one of the Kings of *England*, by *John*, Archbishop of *Dublin*; (but which *John* is uncertain.) In granting them over to the Convent he took Care to reserve the said Annuity to himself and his Successors; as appears by a Charter ^m for this purpose; to which there is neither Witness nor date. Probably this was the cause of the Law-suits concerning this pension. For as the Lands were the King's Charity, the Archbishop could have no right to reserve an annuity out of it.

Upon the Resignation of Archbishop *Walton*, *Girald* Earl of *Kildare*, then LordDeputy, forcibly entredⁿ into and took Possession of 24 town Lands belonging to the See of *Dublin*, in the Lordships of *Ballymore* and *Castlekevin*, and held them to the time of his Death. Possibly these were the Lands alienated by *Talbot* and *Tregury* before-mentioned, and which were restored by Act of Parliament to this See. The next Successor, Archbishop *Fitz-Simons*, never stirred in the recovery of them; although he was a Man of Power, was Chancellor and Deputy, and sat twenty seven Years. His Successor, *William Rokeby*, A. D. 1514. petitioned *Girald*, Earl of *Kildare* (Son of the former) and the Council for a Restitution. The matter in contest was referred to *Patrick Bermingham* and *Richard de la Hide* Justices, and *Bartholomew Dillon* chief Baron; who two years after made an award in favour of the Archbishop, and the See was restored to its Rights, after a Dispossession of about 32 years. But the House of *Kildare* still layed claim to these Lands, and again forcibly seized them. I have seen a Petition of Archbishop *Junge* to the Earl of *Surrey*, Lord Lieutenant, against *Thomas Fitzgerald* complaining of this Force, and desiring a Restitution; which was decreed him on the 21st of *December* 1521, and, for what appears, the See hath been quiet in them ever since.

The Registry of *Swords*^o mentions Archbishop *Walton* in Terms of great Respect, especially for his Hospitality, and his chearful and innocent disposition; and gives an account of three of the Sermons preached by him, when blind. In 1489 he preached ^p at St. *Patrick's* Church on the festival of the Patron of it,

i M. S. in Marsh's Library.
5. m Ibid. p. 5, 6.
Hen. 7. ad An. 1489.

k Ware's Ann. Hen. 7. ad An. 1485.
n Ibid. p. 405, 406, 407.

l Lib. Nig. p.
p Annals

before *Girald Earl of Kildare*, Lord Deputy, and the Nobility, to the Admiration of the hearers, and was led to the Archbishops Palace, where he dined with the State. It doth not appear when he died; but his Will without date is extant among the Manuscripts^q in *Trinity College Dublin*; and therein he ordered his Body to be buried at *Osney*, among the Abbats of it, if he died in *England*. He directed one *Portiforium**, with the Mass-book, and a Book called *Pupilla Oculi*, to be restored to the Abby of *Osney*; together with the following particulars, viz. one Silver Cup, with a gilded Cover, one white Cup with a Cover, and two Silver Bolbecis, a Silver gilded Saltfeller with a gilded Cover; a double Neck-cloath of Diaper, two long Diaper Towels, and three short ones of the same sort; a large hanging Branch for four Candles of Tin, four other Candlesticks of Tin, ten Jackets, two pair of Vestments of green Damask, six Rochets and other particulars. He also bequeathed to the said Abby two Books of Physick, twelve Silver Spoons, a Feather-bed, Bolster and four Pillows.]

WALTER FITZ-SIMONS.

[Succ. 1484. Ob. 1511.]

WALTER *Fitz-Simons* [or *Fitz-Symond*, as he is called in the publick Records^r] Batchelor of the Civil and Canon Laws, was a learned Divine and Philosopher, Chantor of *St. Patrick's Church* [and Official^f of the Diocese of *Dublin*] Pope *Sixtus* the 4th appointed him the Successor in this See on the 14th of June 1484, and on the 26th of September following, he was consecrated in *St. Patricks, Dublin*; having first sued out a Charter of Pardon from the King for accepting his promotion by a Papal Provision. [He joined with the Earl of *Kildare* in the Rebellion against King *Henry* the seventh in behalf of *Lambert Simnel*, was instrumental in Crowning that Impostor, and in 1488^t, among others, had his pardon. The Petition and Submission^u of *Jenico Merks*, Mayor of *Dublin*, and the Citizens in 1487 to King *Henry* the seventh, explain this particular, as they also excuse *Octavian de Palatio*, Archbishop of *Armagh*. “We were daunted (say they) not only to see your chief governour, whom your Highness made Ruler over us, to bend or bow to that Idol, whom they made us to obey; but also our Father of *Dublin*, and most of the Clergy of the Nation, except the Reverend Father his Grace, *Octavianus*, Archbishop of *Armagh*.” In 1492 this Prelate was made Deputy^w to *Jaspar Duke of Bedford*, in the Room of *Girald Earl of Kildare*, and the year following, on the Friday after Mid-summer held a Parliament at *Dublin*, in which all the Inquisitions, before that time found against him, by the Instigation of *Rowland Lord Portlester*, were declared void. Being removed from this Office in 1493^x, he immediately went for *England* to lay before the King a full Account, as well of his own Government, as of the State of the Kingdom of *Ireland*; which was followed by the Impeachment of the Earl of *Kildare*. He grew into a great degree of Favour and Familiarity with the King. *Richard Staniburst*^y tells this Story. “Being present when an Oration was made in praise of the King; after it was ended, the King asked the Archbishop what he found most Material in the Speech. The Archbishop replied, if it pleaseth your Highness, it pleaseth me; I find no fault, save only that he flattered your

* Portiforium, is the Name of an Ecclesiastical Book. Monast. Angl. v. 3. p. 364, in a Catalogue of Books in St. Pauls, London, is, unum Portiforium Antiquum secundum usum Sarum. I do not know what is meant by Bolbecis.

q B. 52. r Rym. 12. Tom. p. 556. Pat. 9. Hen. 7. memb. 1. f M. S. Trin. Col. t Edgecomb's Voyage M. S. u Ware's M. S. out. of the Records of the City of Dublin. w Ware's Annals, ad An. 1492, 1493. Cox. 1. v. p. 183, 184. x Ibid. eod. An. Cox. Ibid. 185. y De Rebus Hib. f. 81. a. 1.

“ Majesty too much. Now in good Faith said the King, our Father of *Dublin*,
 “ we were minded to find the same fault our selves.” While ²he was Deputy to the
 Duke of *Bedford*, he gave a great check to the growth of Idleness in this Kingdom,
 by representing in a Letter to the King, “ how idly the younger Sons of rich
 “ Families spent their time ; who learn no Trade, nor qualify themselves by stu-
 “ dy for any liberal profession ; but live in a State of dependence on the elder
 “ Brother, or head of the Family, and so become useles to the Common wealth :
 “ And as for the bulk of the common people, that they live in Sloath and
 “ Indolence, on account of the great plenty of all kinds of Provision, that the
 “ Land naturally produceth, and for this they neglect to Labour. That it is
 “ greater Charity to find Work for them, than to relieve them from door to door ;
 “ for that the one is acceptable to God, profitable to the Common Wealth, and
 “ healthful to the Body ; whereas Idleness is the root of all Evil. Upon the
 “ Receipt of this Letter, the King immediately sent Orders, that none should
 “ be suffered to wander about the Cities Towns or Boroughs of the Kingdom,
 “ without a Certificate from the Mayor, Bayliff, or Seneschal of the places
 “ where they were born ; by which means every Town kept their own Poor,
 “ and a Work-house was erected in every Town, Parish or Borough, for the
 “ Vagabonds to work in. The Archbishop appointed Beadles for this purpose,
 “ to look after the several Cities, Towns and Parishes, to keep Beggars out, and
 “ to take up Strangers.” I have mentioned this passage at large as a matter wor-
 thy of Imitation. In 1503 he was Deputy to *Gerald* Earl of *Kildare*,] He was
 also Chancellor of that Kingdom [twice, viz. in 1496 and 1509. In the Black
 Book ^a of the Archbishop of *Dublin* may be seen an Exemplification, in the 4th
 year of *Henry* the eighth, of an Act of Parliament passed in the 8th year of King
Henry the seventh, whereby all Grants, Annuities, Leases for Life or Years made
 by *Richard Talbot*, *Michael Tregury*, *John Walton*, and this Archbishop, *Walter*
Fitz-Simons, should be declared void, and resumed and taken into the Hands
 of the Archbishop ; by Means whereof the spoils made on the See before
 that Time were in a great Measure repaired. The same year ^b he was by the
 Earl of *Kildare* and the Council sent to *England* to lay before the King the State
 of his Affairs in *Ireland*, having first delivered his Crozier, to *Richard Skirret*
 Prior of *Christ-Church*, to whom the Custody of it belonged. Here he so pru-
 dently executed his Commission, that the King soon after sent him back to his
 own Country with ample Testimonials of his Satisfaction in him. It was at his
 Instance principally that King *Henry* the seventh, A. D. 1507 granted a Charter
 of incorporation ^c to the Carpenters, Millers, Heylers and Tilers.] He sat twen-
 ty seven years in this See. In a Synod convened in *Dublin*, he assigned a Sallary to
 a Prelector of Divinity, to be paid yearly by him and his Suffragans. He died
 at *Finglass*, two Miles from *Dublin*, on the 14th of *May* 1511, and from thence
 his Body was conveyed to *St. Patricks* Church, and honourably interred in the
 Nave thereof : [He was a Prelate of great Gravity, and Learning ; of a grace-
 ful presence, able to strike those who beheld him with Reverence.

Gratior est pulchro veniens è Corpore Virtus.

Then Virtue shines in full perfection forth ;

When outward beauty Graces inward worth.

^z Ware's Extracts out of the Council Books of Hen. 7. ^a Page 142. ^b Ware's Annals 1504.
^c ibid Ad Ann. 1507. ^d Ware's Annals. Ad. Ann. 1511.

After his Death, *Richard Skirret*, Prior of *Christ-Church*, according to custom, took the Archiepiscopal Cross^d into his Custody, to be kept for the use of the next Successor.]

WILLIAM ROKEBY.

[Succ. 1511. Ob. 1521.]

WILLIAM Rokeby, or Rokesby (as some call him) a Native of *Yorkshire*, and Doctor of the Canon Law, was made Bishop of *Meath* by Pope *Julius* the II^d in the year 1507, and the same year was called into the Privy Council by King *Henry* the VIIth. He was afterwards by the same Pope translated to the See of *Dublin* on the 28th of *January* 1511, or (1512^e if we count the commencement of the year from the first of *January*) [and on the 22^d of *June* following obtained Restitution of the Temporalities.] About the close of the Year 1515 he was made Chancellor of *Ireland* by King *Henry* the VIIIth; which promotion (as I think) he enjoyed during the residue of his Life. In 1518 he convened a Provincial Synod, the Canons of which are yet extant in the Red Book of the Church of *Offory*, [and have been from thence published by Sir *Henry Spelman*^f] He died on the 29th of *November* 1521, and was buried in his own Cathedral of *St. Patrick's, Dublin*; but his heart was conveyed into *England*, and deposited in the Monument of his Ancestors. [The *Oxford Antiquary*^g hath given us an Abstract of his last Will and Testament, wherein he styles himself, “Archbishop of *Dublin*, and perpetual Vicar of *Hallifax*, and orders that he should be embowelled, and his Bowels and Heart buried in the Church of *Hallifax*, within the Choir, and his Body to be buried in the new Chappel at *Sandal*, and thereon a Tomb of Stone to be made, and about the same to be written—*Ego Willielmus, Dublin Archiepiscopus, quondam Rector istius Ecclesiæ, credo quod Redemptor meus vivit—Qui obiit—cujus animæ propitietur Deus, Amen.*—He also directed a Chappel to be built at *Hallifax*, on the South side of the Church, after the directions of his Executors and Church Masters, and therein a Tomb to be made with his Image, on which should be written—*Hic jacet Willielmus Rokeby, nuper Dubliniensis Archiepiscopus, et Vicarius perpetuus istius Ecclesiæ, qui credo, &c.*—Item, whereas he had obtained a Pardon for the Parish of *Hallifax*, and the Parishes thereunto adjoining, *pro læticiis in quadragesimâ edendis*, for eating white meats in Lent, he willed that his Executors at their discretion should obtain the said Licence to be renewed *sub plumbo*, the profit thereof to be employed on a Priest to sing at *Hallifax* in his said new Chappel, as long as may be, by the advice and discretion of his Executors and Church-Wardens, and that a Doctor of Divinity have ten Pounds to be occupied in preaching, &c.—In pursuance of which his heart was buried in the Chancel of the Church of *Hallifax*, and thereon laid a Stone with the Figure only of a Heart engraved on it. The Chappel was also founded, and a Monument built in it, on which is an Inscription, partly legible, the rest being defaced, which is this.—*Orate pro Animâ Willielmi Rokeby, Juris Canonici Professoris, ac etiam Episcopi Miden-sis, et deinde Archiepiscopi Dubliniensis capellæ fundatoris istius; Qui obiit — Novembris A. D. Mccccxxi.*—But although a monument was erected to his

^d Ware's Ann. ad. an. 1511.
^{Oxon.} v. 1. p. 659.

^e Rym. Tom. 13. p. 332.

^f Tom. 2. p. 726.

^g Athen.

memory in the Chappel of *Sandal*, yet it doth not appear that his Body was conveyed there according to the directions of his Will. I should have mentioned, that on the day of his death, he sent for *William Hazard*^h, Prior of *Christ-Church*, and delivered into his Custody the Archiepiscopal Cross, and other Ornaments belonging to the Archbishops of *Dublin*, to be kept by him during the Vacancy, according to Custom ; and he gave to every one belonging to the Priory a peece of Silver, telling them, it was a Testimony of his blessing and Prayers.]

H U G H I N G E.

[Succ. 1521. Ob. 1528.]

HUGH Inge, Doctor of Divinity, succeeded *William Rokeby* twice, (by the Pope's designation,) that is to say, at this time in the See of *Dublin*, and before in that of *Meath*. *Polydore Vergil*ⁱ [calls him *Hugo Hynk*, and] gives him the Character “ of an honest Man, and one who by many good Offices had “ got a great share of intimacy and familiarity with the Earl of *Kildare* ;” [and adds, “ that he had put the Kingdom in as good a Condition as the untowardness “ of the Wild *Irish* would suffer him.” He governed this See six years, and was during that time made Chancellor of *Ireland* [A. D. 1527] which Office he administred all the rest of his Life. He repaired the Palace of *St. Sepulchers*, as his Arms placed in the Wall over the Palace Door, [at the entrance from the publick Library] seem to testifie. He died in *Dublin*, of the *English* Sweat, on the 3d of *August* 1528^k, and was buried in *St. Patrick's Church*. A strict observer of Justice and Equity, [see a fuller Account of this Prelate under the Bishops of *Meath*.]

J O H N A L L E N.

[Succ. 1528. Ob. 1534.]

JOHN Allen [or *Alan* as he writes himself in his Registry] Doctor of Laws, and Treasurer of *St. Pauls, London*, succeeded, and was consecrated in *Christ-Church, Dublin*, on the 13th of *March* 1528, (*English* Stile.) He was educated at *Cambridge*, where he took his Degree of Master of Arts. [But *Anthony Wood*^l says, he had his first Education at *Oxford*, from whence he removed to *Cambridge*, where he took his Degree of Batchelor of Laws, and was afterwards incorporated Doctor of Laws at *Oxford* in 1525]. *William Warham*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, employed him as his agent at *Rome*, to manage his Affairs with the Pope, where he resided nine years, and in that time was created Doctor of Laws. After his return he was made Chaplain to Cardinal *Woolsey*, Archbishop of *York*, [and Commissary or Judge of his Legatine Court^m; in the execution of which Office he was suspected of great dishonesty.] By the Interest of the Cardinal he was in *September*ⁿ 1528 appointed Successor to *Hugh Inge* both in the Archbishoprick and in the Chancery ; partly to make him amends for the many good Offices he had done the Cardinal, and partly out of hatred to *Girald* Earl of *Kildare* ; whom his Eminence by many plots and snares endeavoured to pull down. [The Cardinal also procured him a Grant, dated the nineteenth^o of *September* the same Month, of all the profits of the See of *Dublin* from

^h Hazards Registry quoted in Ware's M. S. Fo. 206. ⁱ Hist. Angl. p. 677. Edit. 1578. ^k Book of Obits of Christ-Church. ^l Athen Oxon. v. 1 p. 35. ^m Athen Oxon ut Supra. ⁿ Rym. 14. Tom. p. 268. ^o ibid. 266.

the death of his Predecessor to his own restitution to the Temporalities, and of such Sums as the Archbishops customarily paid for such restitutions.] “ This *Alan*, among others, was one of *Woolsey*’s Instruments in procuring the Dissolution of fourty of the lesser Monasteries, which (as some observed) like the Gold of *Tholouse* *, brought either Destruction, or some great Calamity, on all who touched it” They are the words of the learned *Francis Godwin*, heretofore Bishop of *Hereford*, in his History of King *Henry* the VIIIth [who adds that all who had a hand in that dissolution came to ill Ends. Two of them fought a Duel, one was killed and the other hanged ; a third threw himself headlong into a Well ; a fourth, though a rich Man, came after to beg his Bread : *Woolsey* was thrown out of the King’s Favour, and died miserably ; and the Pope, who gave his consent to the dissolution, lived to see *Rome* taken and plundered by the Imperial Army, himself and Cardinals made Prisoners, and become the sport and mockery of the licentious multitude.] As to *Alan*, he was in less than four years after removed from the Office of Lord High Chancellor by King *Henry* the VIIIth, and *George Cromer*, Archbishop of *Armagh*, was substituted in his Room, [on the 5th of July^a 1532] and that too at the instance of *Girald Fitz-Girald*, Earl of *Kildare* ; who about the same time was constituted Deputy to *Henry* Duke of *Richmond*, Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland* ; which afforded a handle of reviving the old animosities between them. [After his removal from the Chancery, to take away all power from his enemies to hurt him, on the 7th^r of February 1532 he sued out the King’s general Pardon.] A little after the Earl was commanded over into *England*, and cast into the Tower of *London*, there to remain untill he purged himself from the Suspicions and Crimes laid to his Charge. Before he departed out of *Ireland*, he received the King’s commands to appoint such a Successor, for whose Loyalty he should be responsible. He chose therefore his eldest Son *Thomas*, (commonly called *Silken Thomas*) a youth scarce twenty one years old. The Enemies of the *Giraldin* Family (of which number *Alan*, as I said before, was one) began to manage their designs by Stratagem. They spread abroad false rumours, that the Earl had lost his Head in *England*, and that *Thomas*, his Brothers and Uncles were in danger of the same fate. The rash Youth was too easily carried away by these fictions. He surrendered the Sword and Ensigns of Government to the Lord Chancellor *Cromer*, broke out into open Rebellion, and gathering together a tumultuous Mob of Soldiers, laid Siege to *Dublin*, and wasted the Neighbouring Country with Fire and Sword. The Archbishop, terrified with these disturbances, [at first took shelter in the Castle, under the Protection of the Constable ; but afraid of the success of the Siege, which *Fitz-Girald* was about laying to it, he] intended to fly into *England*, and got on board a Ship, near *Dames Gate* ; but either by contrary Winds, or the carelessness of the Sailors, he was stranded near *Clontarfe* ; from whence he hastened to a neighbouring village, called *Tartain*, where he designed to hide himself for a time ; which when *Thomas Fitz-Girald*, who was now in Rebellion, came to understand, he advanced to the place next morning a little before Day-light, attended by his Uncles, † Sir *John* and *Oliver FitzGirald*, and *James Delabyde*, together with several of his Ser-

* *Tholouse* is the Capital City of the Province of *Languedoc*, formerly the Capital of the *Tectosages*, a People famous for their Conquests ; by which they had gathered vast Riches in Silver and Gold, and deposited them in the Temple of *Apollo* ; which the Consul *Cepio* in the 648th year of *Rome* pillaged. *Aulus Gellius* † remarks, that whoever touched this Gold, died miserably and in torment : From whence arose the Proverb, *Aurum Tholosanum*, as a mark on those to whom their Riches were fatal.

q Rym. 14. Tom. 438. r Rym. ibid. 430. f Act of Attainder 28. Hen. 8. t Noct. Attic. Lib. 3. Ch. 9.

vants, and without any delay dispatched *John Teeling* and *Nicholas Wafer* [Yeomen and Tenants of the Earl of *Kildare*] to bring out *Alan* to him. They broke into the House, dragged the old Man out of his Bed, and led him half naked to their Master. *Alan* fell upon his knees [in his Shirt, bare-footed and bare-headed] and over and over again begged him to spare his Life. But in vain labouring to bend the head-strong Youth to mercy, he betook himself to Divine Meditations, and while he was upon his knees pouring out his Soul to God in Prayer, he was villainously murdered in the presence of his Enemy, and his Brains scattered about. This infamous Murder was committed on the 28th of *July* 1534, in the 58th year of his age. But Divine Vengeance was not slow [to punish this murder of the Archbishop.] For the flame of the Rebellion being extinguished, *Thomas* was sent in custody to *London*, and beheaded on the third of *February* 1536: Five of his Uncles (not to mention the rest of the Authors of this Villainy, who came all to untimely ends in different ways) were hanged at *Tyburn*, cut down half alive and quartered. But I must observe by the way; that King *Edward* the VIth restored *Girald*, Brother to this *Thomas*, to the principal part of the Estate, Queen *Mary*, to the antient Honours of his Family [and Queen *Elizabeth* by Act of Parliament^o restored him in Blood.] To return to *Alan*: He was of a Turbulent Spirit; but a Man of hospitality and learning, and a diligent enquirer into Antiquities; as appears from the Registrys of his Church, [Composed by him, i. e. the *Liber Niger, seu Registrum Johannis Alani*, and the *Repertorium Viride*, containing a short account of the Churches of his Diocese; both which are still extant. The Statutes made by him in his Consistorial Courts held in *St. Patrick's* Church A. D. 1530; are also yet extant in the Black Book before-mentioned. He had warm Controversies with Primate *Cromer* concerning precedence; of which the Reader hath an account in page 78 under *Walter Forze* Archbishop of *Armagh*.]

GEORGE BROWNE.

[Succ. 1535. Depr. 1554.]

GEOURGE Browne, an *Augustin* Frier of *London*, and Provincial of that Order in *England*, was advanced to this See by King *Henry* the eighth, and consecrated on the 19th of *March* 1535 (*English* Stile) by *Thomas* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, assisted by *John* Bishop of *Rocheſter*, and *Nicholas* Bishop of *Salisbury*. [He had been elected to this See by the Chapters of *Chriſt-Church* and *St. Patricks*, and had the Royal Aſſent^p on the 12th of *March* before his Conſecration; the Mandate for which iſſued the Day after the Royal Aſſent; and the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and Bishops of *Rocheſter* and *Salisbury* had it in command to inveſt him with the Pall, and other Archiepiſcopal Enſigns, according to an Act then lately paſſed. On the 23d of *March* a Writ^q iſſued to the Lord Chancellor of *Ireland*, commanding him to iſſue his Mandate to the ſeveral Eſcheators within the Diocese of *Dublin* to reſtore him to the Temporalties; and the ſame Day another Writ^r iſſued to the Eſcheator of the County of *Stafford* to reſtore him to ſuch Temporalties of the Archbiſhoprick, as lay within his Baſilywick (which was only the free Chappel of *Pencris*, of which the Archbishops of *Dublin* were Deans.)

Primate *Uſſher* among his Memorials^f of *Ireland* tells us, “ That he was a Man
“ of a chearful Countenance, in his Actions plain and downright, to the poor
“ merciful and compaſſionate, pitying the ſtate and condition of the Souls of the

^o 11th Eliz. ch. 12. ^p Rym. Tom. 14. p. 560. ^q Ibid 561. ^r ibid. 561.
^f Archbishop Browns Life in the English Edition of Ware, p. 148.

“ people ; and further adds ; that while he was Provincial of the *Augustin* Order
 “ in *England*, he advised the people to make their applications to Christ alone ;
 “ for which Doctrine he was much taken notice of.” He was the first of the
 Clergy who embraced the Reformation in *Ireland*. When King *Henry* the eighth
 had renounced the Papal Supremacy in *England*, the Lord Privy Seal, *Thomas*
Cromwell, wrote to Archbishop *Browne*, signifying the King’s Pleasure ; that his
 Subjects of *Ireland* should obey him in that particular, as in *England*, and no-
 minated him one of the Commissioners for the Execution thereof. The Archbi-
 shop did not hesitate long in obeying these Commands. He signified to the Lord
Cromwell by Letter dated the 29th of *September* 1535, “ That he had endea-
 “ voured almost to the hazard of his life, to reduce the Nobility and Gentry
 “ of *Ireland* to due obedience in owning the King their supreme Head, as well
 “ spiritual as temporal ; but that he was much opposed therein, especially by
 “ *Cromer*, Archbishop of *Armagh*, who had laid a curse on the people whoever
 “ should own the King’s Supremacy, and had thereby drawn to him the most of
 “ his Suffragans and Clergy within his Jurisdiction. That the Archbishop and
 “ Priests of *Armagh*, had sent two Messengers to *Rome*, and that it was feared
 “ *O-Neil* would be ordered by the Pope to oppose the Changes. That the Island
 “ had been for a long Time held in ignorance by the *Romish* Regulars ; and that
 “ the Seculars were as ignorant as the people, being not able to say Mass, or
 “ pronounce the Words, not knowing what they themselves say in the *Roman*
 “ Tongue. He adviseth the calling of a Parliament to pass the Supremacy by Act ;
 “ for that the people did not much mind the King’s Commission.” In pursuance
 of this Advice a Parliament was held the year following, under *Leonard* Lord *Grey*,
 Lord Deputy. When the Bill of Supremacy was brought in, Archbishop *Browne*,
 made a short but weighty speech upon the Occasion ; and observed, “ That *Rome*
 and her Bishops, in the Fathers Days, acknowledged Emperors, Kings and Princes
 “ to be supreme over their Dominions, nay Christ’s own Vicars ; and that it was
 “ much to the shame of the Bishop of *Rome*, to deny, what the precedent Bi-
 “ shops of that See owned ; and he concluded, that without scruple, he would Vote
 “ the King Supreme and Head over Ecclesiastical as well as Temporal Mat-
 “ ters ; and that without guilt of Conscience or Sin to God ; and that he who re-
 “ fused his Assent to pass the Act, could be no true Subject to the King.”
 He was seconded by Justice *Brabazon* ; and the Act, although not without some Dif-
 ficulty, passed. But Primate *Cromer*, at the Head of the *Romish* party, under-
 hand opposed the execution of it ; and raised no small Troubles upon the Occa-
 sion. It appears by a Letter wrote by Archbishop *Browne* to the Lord *Cromwell*
 on the 30th of *March* 1538, “ That several of the Clergy within his own Juris-
 “ diction had forsaken their Livings, rather than comply with the Changes, and
 “ that he kept them vacant untill the Kings pleasure was known. He acquainted
 “ him, that the Reliques and Images of both his Cathedrals took off the common
 “ people from the true Worship ; but that the Prior and Dean found them so sweet
 “ for their profit, that they took no Notice of his Commands. He desired a more
 “ explicit order for their removal, and that the chief Governours may be obliged
 “ to assist him in it. He acquainted him that the Prior and Dean had written to
 “ *Rome* to be encouraged, and shewed the Danger of delaying the Work untill such
 “ mandate arrived. That the Duke of *Norfolk* had combined with the Arch-
 “ bishop of *Armagh*, and the Clergy, to obstruct the King in making any
 “ alterations in *Ireland* ; and that *Rome* had granted great indulgences for Re-
 “ bellion, on purpose to oppose the King.” Soon after the writing this Letter
 News came, that the Pope had sent over a Bull of Excommunication to the Arch-
 bishop of *Armagh* and his Clergy against all such who had, or should own the

King's Supremacy within *Ireland*; as also the form of an Oath of Obedience to be taken to the Pope at Confessions; of which Archbishop *Browne* gave the Lord *Cromwell* an account by Letter dated the *May* following, and observed to him, "that ever since the King's Ancestors were possessed of *Ireland*, the old Natives were always craving foreign Power to assist and Rule them; but that then both the *English* and *Irish* race began to oppose the King's Orders, and to lay aside their National old quarrels; which he apprehended might cause a Foreign invasion." And it seems his suspicions were not groundless. For on the 24th of *June* following, he caused one *Thady Birne*, a *Franciscan* Frier, to be seized, and about him were found Letters from the Pope and Cardinals, signed by the Bishop of *Mets*, and dated at *Rome* the 28th of *April* 1538, encouraging *O. Neil* to suppress Heresy, and the Pope's Enemies; and telling him, "that whilst the Mother Church hath such a Princely Son as he, she shall never fall; but have more or less a holding in Britain in spite of Fate." The Frier was put in the Pillory, and confined a Prisoner untill the Kings further Orders. But it being rumored that he was to be hanged, he laid violent Hands on himself. Much about the time that King *Henry* the eighth began to suppress the Monasteries in *England* and *Ireland*, Archbishop *Brown* perfected his design of removing all Superstitious Reliques and Images out of the two Cathedrals in *Dublin*, and out of the rest of the Churches within his Diocese; and in their Room placed the Creed, the Lords Prayer, and the Ten Commandments in gilded Frames. Of the Changes made in the Constitution of the Cathedral of *Christ-Church*, while this Prelate governed the See of *Dublin* See before p. 301. 302.

Primate *Cromer* died in 1542, and was succeeded in the See of *Armagh* the year following by Archbishop *Dowdal*; who was as zealous against the Reformation, as his Predecessor had been. King *Henry* the VIIIth also died in 1546, and was succeeded by his Son King *Edward* the VIth; who, by the advice of his Privy Council, began to consider, what good Effects proceeded from the translation of the Holy Bible into *English*, and what light it gave to the understandings of his Subjects in matters of Religion; and therefore he caused the Liturgy to be altered from what his father had established, and ordered it to be read and sung in the several Cathedrals and Parish Churches of *England*: And that his Subjects of *Ireland* might have the same benefit, he sent over an Order dated the sixth of *February* 1550 for the reading the Liturgy and the Prayers of the Church in the mother tongue; which was first observed in *Christ-Church, Dublin*, on *Easter Day* 1551 in presence of the Lord Deputy *St. Leger*, Archbishop *Brown*, and the Mayor and Bayliffs of *Dublin*. But before the Proclamation for observing this order issued, the Lord Deputy convened an assembly of the Archbishops Bishops and Clergy, and signified to them the Kings order, and the opinions of the Bishops and Clergy of *England*, who adhered unto the same there. Primate *Dowdal* bent all his force against receiving the Liturgy in *English*: But not being able to prevail, he departed from the Assembly, and with him several of his Suffragan Bishops. The order then being tendered to Archbishop *Browne*, he stood up and received it, saying, "This order, Brethren, is from our gracious King, and from the Fathers and Clergy of *England*; who have compared the Holy Scriptures with what they have done; unto whom I submit, as *Jesus* did to *Cæsar*, in all things just and lawful, making no question why or wherefore, as we own him our true and lawful King." Several of the more moderate of the Bishops and Clergy adhered to Archbishop *Browne*; among whom were *Staples*, Bishop of *Meath*, *Lancaster*, Bishop of *Kildare*, *Travers*, Bishop of *Leigblin*, and *Coyn*, Bishop of *Limerick*; which condescension was severely remembered to most of them in the following Reign. Sir *Anthony St. Leger* was succeeded in the Government by Sir
James

James Crofts; who upon his Arrival used his utmost Endeavours to perswade Primate *Dowdal* to a submission to the King's order. He wrote an earnest Letter ^t to him dated the sixth of *June* 1551, laying before him the Obedience due to the King, from the Example of Christ to *Cæsar*, and the Confessions and Practice of the early Bishops of *Rome* in this particular; and desired a meeting, wherein he hoped to have the happiness of healing all Differences between him and the Fathers of the Church. He sent this Letter by *Staples* Bishop of *Meath*. The Primate in his Answer, expressed his fears, that it would be in vain for him to converse with an obstinate Number of Church-men, or for the Deputy to suppose that the Differences in agitation could be so soon appeased; since their Judgments, Opinions, and Consciences were different. Yet he accepted the Invitation; but refused to hold the Conference at the Lord Deputy's Palace: And in pursuance of these two Letters it was appointed to be held in the great hall belonging to *St. Mary's* Abby, where the Primate then resided. The dispute was upon the Subject of the Mass; and handled by the Primate on one Side, and Bishop *Staples* on the other. But, as it often happens, the Controversy was more inflamed by this meeting; and the Conference broke up without any Fruit, but this; that it gave the King and Council an opportunity to deprive *Dowdal*, for his obstinacy, of the Title of Primate of all *Ireland*, and of annexing it to the See of *Dublin* for ever. Accordingly] Archbishop *Browne* obtained Letters patent from King *Edward* the VIth, dated the 20th of *October* 1551 ^u, that he and his Successors should be Primates of all *Ireland*: [Because he was the first of the *Irish* Bishops who embraced the order for establishing the *English* Liturgy and Reformation in *Ireland*.] But these Letters patent were afterwards vacated during his Life by the orders of Queen *Mary*; and Archbishop *Dowdal*, who had lived in Banishment during [some part of] the reign of King *Edward* the VIth, was then recalled, and recovered the Archbishoprick, and the Title annexed to it, as it were by a remitter or Restitution to the old Right, of which he had been before deprived. While Archbishop *Browne* possessed this See, the Cathedral of *St. Patrick's* was suppressed for near eight years: But Queen *Mary* restored it to its antient Dignity in the close of the year 1554; about which time Archbishop *Browne* was deprived by Primate *Dowdal* and other Delegates; because he was a married Man; and the custody of the Temporalities during the vacancy of the See was committed to *Thomas Lockwood*, Dean of *Christ-Church*. [For by an antient Custom, upon the translation, deprivation or Death of an Archbishop of *Dublin*, the Temporalities were always committed to the Prior of *Christ-Church*, while it was a Priory; and upon converting the Priory into a Deanery, the same right was claimed by the Dean. After the Deprivation of Archbishop *Browne*, the See continued vacant for some time: But on the 22d of *February* 1555 a Licence ^w issued from King *Philip* and Queen *Mary* to proceed to the election of a Successor. I should have mentioned before, that while he sat in this See, he united ^x the Chappel of *St. Mary les Dames*, and the Church of *St. Andrews*, to *St. Werburghs* within the Walls; in regard there were so few Parishioners, and the income so small, that there was not sufficient to maintain a Clergyman. He also ^y in the year 1544 erected three Prebends in *Christ-Church*, and assigned to each of the Prebendaries a Pension, and a Church for the Corps of their Prebends, viz. *St. Michaels*, *St. Michans*, and *St. Johns*. On the 12th of *June* 1545 ^z he, by the Assent of his two Chapters

^t M.S. in Marsh's Library.^u Rot. Canc. de an. 5 Edw. 6.^w Rym. 15. Tom. p. 415.^x See the Instrument of Union among the M. S. of Marsh's Library. No. 35. p. 7.^y M.S. Loftusin Marsh's Library. ^z Rot. Canc. 36. Hen. 8

granted the Town of *Rathlands* to *Silvester Jennings* and others to the use of Sir *William Brabazon* at the Rent of 13 s. 4 d. per Ann. On the 18th of *March* the year following he obtained a Licence to unite the Church of *St. John's* of *Kilmainham*, and *St. James's-Church*, without the Suburbs of *Dublin*, unto the Church of *St. Catherine's* within the Suburbs.]

H U G H C U R W I N.

[Succ. 1555. Resign. 1567.]

AFTER the deprivation of Archbishop *Browne*, *Hugh Corren* or *Curwin*, a native of *Westmorland* was substituted in his room; [and was restored to the Temporalities on the 21st of *October*, 1555. Queen *Mary's* Letter under her Privy Signet to the Dean and Chapter of *Christ-Church*, for the election of this Prelate, dated the 18th of *February*, in the first and second year of her Reign, is in the Chapter-house of that Cathedral, and thus signed on the Top of the Letter with her own hand; *Marye the Quene*. The original Name of the Family from whence this Archbishop came, was *Culwen*; and we are told that it was first changed by Sir *Christopher de Culwen*, who was twice Sheriff of *Cumberland* by that Name, and once by the Name of *Curwen*.] He was Doctor of Laws, Dean of *Hereford* [in 1541, *June* the 1st,] and Archdeacon of *Oxford*. [But the *Oxford* Antiquary^b denies him the latter of these Promotions; and saith, that it was one *Richard Curwin* who was Archdeacon of *Oxford*, and not this *Hugh*.] He was consecrated in *St. Paul's Church*, *London*, on the 8th of *September*, 1555, together with *James Turberville*, Bishop of *Exeter*, and *William Glynn*, Bishop of *Bangor*; and four Days after viz. on the 12th of *September*^c, was appointed by Queen *Mary*, (whose Chaplain he was) Chancellor of *Ireland* at *Greenwich*. [But he had the *Custodium*^d of the Temporalities granted to him as Archbishop elect of *Dublin*, on the 25th of *April* before his Consecration, to commence from the *Michaelmas* before, untill he was restored to the Temporalities, and that without Account.] He came to his See on the 20th of *October* following his Advancement; [and two days after took the Oath of Office before the Lord Deputy and Council. A late Writer^e makes him indebted for his Advancement to his upholding King *Henry* the VIII's Marriage with *Anne Boleyn*, in some Sermons preached at *Greenwich* before the King in 1533, in opposition to what Frier *Peto* had preached before. This might probably have been the cause of his Promotion to the Deanery of *Hereford* in 1541, by that Monarch; but could not be well supposed to give him Merit enough with Queen *Mary*, to make him both Archbishop of *Dublin*, and Chancellor of *Ireland* in 1555. The same year of his Advancement he held a Provincial Synod, in which many Constitutions were made concerning the Ceremonies of the Church.] He governed this See twelve years; and in that time was constituted one of the Lords Justices of *Ireland* [viz. on the 9th of *November* 1557^f in conjunction with Sir *Henry Sidney*, Treasurer at Warr. He was also constituted Keeper of the Great Seal of *Ireland* by Commission^g from Queen *Elizabeth* on the 8th of *June* 1559; and took the oath of Office on the 8th of *August* following; and on the 18th of *November* 1563, was made Lord Chancellor. But feeling the infirmities of old Age; he procured himself to be translated to *Oxford* [in 1567] and having spent one year in that See, he died at *Swinbroch*, near *Burford*,

^a Histon. Libr. Pref. p. 31.
^f Rot. Canc. 4. 5. Ph. Mary.

^b Woods. Athen. Oxon. v. 1. p. 698.
^g Rym. 15. Tom. p. 528.

^c Rot. Canc. 12. Sep-
^e Steven;'s Monast. Angl. v. 2. p. 105.

and was buried there in the Parish Church on the first of *November* 1568. [It is observable what *Le Neve*^h says, that neither in the Grant of the Royal assent to this Prelate to the See of *Oxford*, nor in that of his Restitution to the Temporalities any notice is taken of his having been Archbishop of *Dublin*.]

A D A M L O F T U S.

[Succ. 1567. Ob. 1605.]

ADAM Loftus, was born at *Swinhead* in *Yorkshire*, and was made Chaplain to *Thomas*, Earl of *Suffex*, Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, as he was afterwards to *Queen Elizabeth*. [On the 8th of *October* 1560 he obtained Letters Patent for the Rectory of *Painstown* in the Diocese of *Meath*; and in 1562] he was appointed to succeed Archbishop *Dowdal* in the See of *Armagh*, and was consecrated by *Hugh*, Archbishop of *Dublin*, about the close of the year 1562: From whence he was translated to *Dublin* on the 8th of *August* 1567; [and the day following restored to the Temporalities] having a little before taken his Degree of Doctor of Divinity at *Cambridge* (where he had been educated) together with *John Whitgift*, afterwards Archbishop of *Canterbury* and others. [On the 23d of *May* 1572 *Queen Elizabeth* on account of the Poverty of the See of *Dublin*, granted him a Dispensationⁱ to hold any compatible Sine Cures with his Archbishoprick, not exceeding one hundred Pounds a year in value. The great qualities of this Prelate were something tarnished by his excessive Ambition and Avarice. For besides his promotions in the Church, and his publick employments in the State, he grasped at every thing that became void, either for himself or Family: Infomuch that the Dean and Chapter of *Christ-Church* were so wearied with his importunities; that on the 28th of *August* 1578, upon granting him some request, obliged him to promise^k, not to petition or become suitor to them for any Advowson of any Prebend or Living, nor for any Lease of any Benefice, nor for any Fee-farm. But when an entry of this promise came to be made in the Chapter Books in his presence, he would have thrust in an exception of one Petition more, and no more: Which the Dean and Chapter would not consent to, being, as they alledged in that Entry, contrary to his Lordships promise made in the Chapter House. However, this disposition of his was afterwards of service in preserving the antient Cathedral of *St. Patrick's*, *Dublin*, from being dissolved, and converted into an University. For being greatly interested in the Livings of that Church by long Leases and other Estates thereof, granted either to himself, his Children, or Kinsmen; he opposed Sir *John Perrot*, Lord Deputy, in his attempt of converting the Revenues thereof to the uses aforesaid. To clear up this matter, and also to shew the hand this vigilant and active Prelate had in the ruin of Sir *John Perrot*; it will be necessary to mention some Passages out of the Life of that Lord Deputy. " In 1585^l *Perrot* made a journey to the *North*, and left Archbishop *Loftus*, and Sir *Henry Wallop* Lords Justices during his absence. His back was no sooner turned, but they wrote Letters of Complaint against him to *Sr. Francis Walsingham*, Secretary of State; which with the Insinuations of Sir *Jeffrey Fen-ton*, then in *England*, to the *Queen*, proved the first dawns of *Perrot's* Troubles. The same year^m great unkindnesses burst out between the Lord

^h Fasti. p. 228.
rot's Life p. 203.

ⁱ Rym. 15th. Tom. p. 707.
^m ibid. 242.

^k Chap. Books of Christ-Church

^l Per-

“ Deputy *Perrot*, and Archbishop *Loftus*, partly upon publick Accounts; but
 “ chiefly concerning *St. Patrick’s Church*; which the Lord Deputy had in his
 “ instructions to convert to a College, and had a great desire to set it forward.
 “ But Archbishop *Loftus*, Lord Chancellor, opposed him; being interested in
 “ the Livings of *St. Patrick’s* by long Leases and other Estates thereof granted
 “ either to himself, his Children or Kinsmen; and therefore did by all means
 “ withstand the alienation of these revenues: And being a Man of a high Spirit,
 “ and used to bear sway in the Government, he grew into contradiction, and from
 “ contradiction to contention with the Deputy; who on the other side brook-
 “ ing no opposition, it grew to some he at between them: Whereof the Queen
 “ taking notice, wrote to them both to reconcile themselves together. But the
 “ Archbishop stuck to him to the last, and was a main Instrument in bring-
 “ ing him to his Condemnation; and *Perrot* in his last Will solemnly testified;
 “ that the Archbishop falsely belied him in his Declaration against him.” *Per-*
rot was condemned, and died suddenly in the Tower. However though Archbi-
 shop *Loftus* successfully and laudably stood up in defence of his Church, and pre-
 vented its being turned into an University; yet he was a most zealous promoter,
 and a happy instrument of founding another University, that which is now in
 the City of *Dublin*, by employing his Interest and good Offices in that behalf
 with Queen *Elizabeth*, and with many Men of Power in *England*. It was
 he, who by two elaborate Speechesⁿ made to the Mayor, Aldermen and Com-
 mons of *Dublin*, prevailed on them to grant the Scite and Ambit of the dissolved
 Monastery of *Allhallows*, whereon to found the said College. It was he who em-
 ployed *Henry Usher*, afterwards Archbishop of *Armagh*, to present a Petition to the
 Queen for her Royal Charter, and for a Mortmain Licence for the Lands granted
 by the City of *Dublin*; and it was he whom the Queen by Charter nominated
 the first Provost; being then not only Archbishop of *Dublin*, but also Chancel-
 lor of *Ireland*. But he resigned the Office of Provost on the 5th of *June* 1594,
 having before obtained the Queen’s Licence for so doing; in which her Ma-
 jesty expressed her great Satisfaction in his Administration.] He died in an ad-
 vanced old age at his Palace of Saint *Sepulchers Dublin*, on the 5th of *April*
 1605, and was buried in *St. Patrick’s Church*; having spent thirty seven Years
 and almost eight Months in this See, and about forty two from his Consecration.
 See under the Archbishops of *Armagh*. p. 94.

THOMAS JONES.

[Succ. 1605. Ob. 1619.]

THOMAS Jones, a Native of *Lancashire*, was educated in *Christ’s College*
 in *Cambridge*, and was a Master of Arts of that University; but took his
 Degree of Doctor of Divinity in the University of *Dublin* [by special Grace
 A. D. 1614.] He was first Chancellor and afterwards Dean of *St. Patrick’s*,
Dublin; and was consecrated Bishop of *Meath* in that Church on the twelfth of
May 1584; and the Month following was called into the Privy Council by Queen
Elizabeth, [by the special Instructions^o of Government given to Sir *John Perrot*.]
 He was afterwards translated to this See by Letters patent dated the eighth of
November 1605 [with which he held the living of *Castleknock* in commendam]
 and at the same time was made Lord Chancellor of *Ireland* by King *James*: In
 which high Office he continued untill his Death, which happened at *St. Sepul-*
cher’s on the tenth of *April* 1619; having governed this See thirteen years, five

months, and two Days; and been twice during that time one of the Lords Justices; [once in commission with Sir *Richard Wingfield*, Marshal of Ireland, on the fourth of *March* 1613, and again in commission with Sir *John Denham*, chief Justice of the King's Bench, on the eleventh of *February* 1615.] A few hours after his Death the Custody of the great Seal was committed to the chief Justice of the King's Bench, the chief Baron of the Exchequer, and the Master of the Rolls. He lies buried in *St. Patrick's Church*, [near the Communion table, on the Gospel side; and to his Memory was erected by his heir a beautiful Monument of black and white Marble, composed of several Columns, Pillars, and Pyramids, and two inscriptional Plates of white Marble, with his Statue on its knees represented under an Arch above the Tomb: And on the Monument is this Inscription.

D. O. M. S.

Thomas Jones, *Archiepiscopus* Dublin, *Primas et Metropolitanus Hiberniæ*; *ejusdem Cancellarius*, nec non *bis à Justitiariis unus*: Obiit decimo Aprilis, anno reparate salutis humanæ 1619.

Margareta, *ejusdem Thomæ Uxor Charissima*, obiit decimo quinto Decembris, anno a partu Virginis, 1618.

D. O. M. S.

Thomas Jones, Archbishop of Dublin, Primate and Metropolitan of Ireland, Lord high Chancellor of that Kingdom, and twice one of the Lords Justices of it, died on the tenth of April in the year of Man's Redemption 1619.

Margaret, the dearest wife of the said Thomas, died on the 15th of December A. D. 1618.

This noble Monument, having been much defaced, was repaired in the year 1731, by the application of Dr. *Swift*, Dean of *St. Patrick's*, to the heirs of the Family; the inscriptional Plates removed from an obscure place, and replaced to much greater Advantage.

He laid the Foundation of a fair Estate; and his Son, *Roger Jones*, was created Viscount *Ranelagh*, and Baron *Jones* of *Navan*; the first of which titles hath been since enlarged into an Earldom. I forgot to mention that this Prelate repaired a great part of *Christ-Church*, which fell in his time; as he did also the Steeple, being decayed, and ready to fall; on which he placed three Fans or Weather Cocks, which have since by time run into decay; but were renewed since his Death by *John Parry* late Bishop of *Offory*, while he was Dean of that Cathedral: The memory of which benefactions were for a time preserved by a writing on the Walls of *Christ-Church*, since defaced.]

LANCELOT BULKELEY.

[Succ. 1619. Ob. 1650.]

LANCELOT Bulkeley, Doctor of Divinity of the University of Dublin, was descended of a noble Family in the Island of *Mona* or *Anglesey* [being the 11th and youngest Son^q of Sir *Richard Bulkeley* of *Beaumaris*] and had his education in *Brazen-nose College* in *Oxford*, [into which he was admitted^r a Commoner in 1587, in the eighteenth year of his Age.] Here he took his Degree [of Bachelor of Arts] and of Master in 1593 [but before this had translated^s himself to *St. Edmunds Hall*, and on the thirteenth^t of November 1593, was ordained Deacon by *Hugh Bellot*, Bishop of *Bangor*, in a private Oratory

p Wares. M. S. q Athen. Oxon. v. 2. p. 1139. Humphry's Additions to Athen. Oxon. published by Herne.

r Ibid.

f Ibid.

t See Dr.

in the Bishops Palace at *Bangor*, and was then also licensed to preach. He was the same day instituted to the Rectory of *Llandyffnan*, and on the fourth of *March* following to the Rectory of *Llandegfan* alias *Beaumarès*. On the 25th of *March* 1594 he was ordained Priest in the Cathedral of *Bangor* by the same Bishop.] He was from Archdeacon of *Dublin* promoted to the Archbishoprick of that See, [by Letters patent dated the 11th of *August*] and consecrated at *Drogheda*, in *St. Peter's* Church; on the third of *October* 1619, by *Christopher*, Archbishop of *Armagh*, assisted by the Bishops of *Kilmore*, and *Dromore*; and was soon after called into the Privy Council by King *James*; [who also the year following on the 27th of *March* granted him a Licence to hold in Commendam one or more ecclesiastical Benefices not exceeding the annual Value of 100 l. Sterl. in the King's Books. In 1629 he was in some Danger from a Riot raised by the Jesuits and Friars in *Dublin*. Our Archbishop being informed that they made it their constant Practice to infuse Sedition by their Sermons into the *Popish* Inhabitants of *Dublin*, applied to the Lords Justices for a Warrant and a file of Musqueteers to seize the Offenders. The *Carmelites* in *Cook-street*, together with their Audience, rose in a Body to oppose the Execution of the Warrant; they fell upon the Guard, affronted the Archbishop and Mayor with the rest of their Attendants. The Archbishop was obliged to take to his heels, and cry out for help; and with difficulty saved himself by taking shelter in a House. This Riot was committed about *Christmas* 1629. On the 9th of *January* the Lords Justices gave the King and common Council of *England* an account of it, who on the 31st following issued orders for a due execution of the Laws, and commanded that the House, where these seminary Friars appeared in their Habits, and where the Archbishop and Mayor received the first affront should be demolished, and left as a mark of terror to the resisters of Authority; and that the rest of the Houses of these suspicious Societies should be converted to houses of Correction and other publick uses. This Story is told in a Book intituled, *Foxes and Firebrands*^a, and the Council Books both of *England* and *Ireland* for the year 1629, are quoted for the truth of it. He revived the antient Controversy for precedence both with Primate *Hampton*, and after that Prelate's Death with Primate *Ussher*; of which the reader may see a full Account before p. 79. under *Walter Forse* Archbishop of *Armagh*. He died at *Taulaght* on the eighth of *September* 1650, in the 82d year of his Age; being spent with grief for the Calamities of the times; and from thence his Body was conveyed to *Dublin*, and buried in *St. Patrick's* Church [under the Communion table. The year before his Death viz. on the first of *November* 1649 he took leave of the well affected Clergy in *Dublin*, and gave them a farewell Sermon in *St. Patrick's* Church. There were present the two *Parry's*, *John*, and *Benjamin*, both afterwards Bishops of *Offory*, *Thomas Seele*, afterwards Provost of *Trinity College*, and Dean of *St. Patrick's Dublin*, Mr. *Boswell*, Prebendary of *St. John*, and *William Pilsworth*, a Minister who read the Common-prayer. For this action the then Powers gave them a severe check, and confined not only the Archbishop, but all who were present. This was the last time that the Common prayer was publickly read untill the restoration of King *Charles* the II^d; unless we may except in the College Chappel, of which *Anthony Martin*, Bishop of *Meath* was Provost, and in a very few Instances more.]

^a *Foxes and Firebrands* pt. 2. p. 72.

JAMES MARGETSON.

[Succ. 1660. Resign. 1663.]

THIS See was vacant after the Death of Archbishop *Bulkeley* above ten years. But King *Charles* the Second being happily restored to his Kingdoms after a detestable usurpation, promoted *James Margetson*, Doctor of Divinity, to this Archiepiscopal See [by Letters patent dated the 25th of *January* in the 12th year of his Reign, A. D. 1660; and his Mandate for Consecration, and Writ of Restitution to the Temporalities, together with a grant of the Mesne Profits, issued the same Day. He had on the 18th of *January* before been advanced to the Treasurership of *St. Patrick's, Dublin*: And his patent now contained a grant for holding the same, together with the Rectory of *Galowne* alias *Dartree*, in the County of *Monaghan*, and Diocese of *Clogher*, and the Prebend of the *Holy Trinity* in *St. Finbarry's Church* in *Cork*, together with the Archbishoprick in Commendam.] He was educated at *Cambridge* in *Peter-House College*, was Dean of *Christ-Church Dublin*, [Pro-vice Chancellor of the University there, and Prolocutor of the lower House of Convocation in 1639,] and was consecrated in *Dublin*, in *St. Patrick's Church* on the 27th of *January* 1660, (*English* Stile) having been a little before viz. on the 1st of that Month, called into the Privy Council. He was translated from hence to *Armagh* by Letters patent dated the 29th of *August* 1663; [and the same Day had his Writ of Restitution to the Temporalities, with a grant of the Mesne Profits from the death of his Predecessor: Under which See the Reader may find a full Account of him. p. 126.]

MICHAEL BOYLE.

[Succ. 1663. Resign. 1678.]

MICHAEL Boyle, Doctor of Divinity of the University of *Dublin*, and Dean of *Cloyne*, was the Son of *Richard Boyle*, Archbishop of *Tuam*. He was consecrated Bishop of *Cork, Cloyne* and *Ross* in *St. Patrick's, Dublin*, on the 27th of *January* 1660 (*English* Stile,) having been a little before called into the Privy Council. He was afterwards, by the prudent judgment of King *Charles* the second, thought worthy to be promoted to the Archbishoprick of *Dublin*, and was translated to it, [by Letters patent dated the 27th of *November* 1663, and the same Day had his Writ of Restitution to the Temporalities, with a Grant of the Mesne Profits from the Translation of his Predecessor to *Armagh*.] He very much repaired and beautified the Archiepiscopal Palace of *St. Sepulchers*; [and was translated to *Armagh*, by the King's Letter dated the 27th of *January* 1678. See more of him under the Bishops of *Cork, Cloyne* and *Ross*, and under the Archbishoprick of *Armagh*.

JOHN PARKER.

[Succ. 1678. Ob, 1681.]

JOH N Parker, was translated from the Bishoprick of *Elphin* to the Archbishoprick of *Tuam*, on the 9th of *August* 1667; and from thence to this See by Letters patent dated the 28th of *February* 1678, and admitted into the Privy Council. He held in Commendam, together with this Archbishoprick, the Rectory of *Galowne* in the Diocese of *Clogher*, the Treasurership of *St. Patrick's Dublin*, and a Prebend in the Church of *St. Finbarry*, in the Diocese of *Cork*. He died on the 28th

of December 1681 at *St. Sepulchers, Dublin*, and was buried in *Christ-Church* three Days after; *Michael* Archbishop of *Armagh* performing the last Offices. *Sir John Topham*^w, Vicar General of the See of *Dublin*, was by both Chapters chosen Guardian of the Spiritualities, during the vacancy. This Prelate by his^x Will dated the 27th of *April* 1680 devised to the Poor of *Elphin* 12 *l.* to the Poor of *Tuam* 10 *l.* to the Poor of *St. Sepulchers, Dublin*, 20 *l.* to *Christ-Church* in that City, 40 *l.* to buy a pair of Silver Candlesticks for the Communion Table, and to the Blew Boys-Hospital in *Oxmantown* 50 *l.*

FRANCIS MARSH.

[Succ. 1681. Ob. 1693.]

F R A N C I S *Marsh*, D. D. was translated from the Bishoprick of *Limerick*, to the united Sees of *Kilmore* and *Ardagh*, on the 10th of *January* 1672, and from thence to this Archiepiscopal See by the King's Letter, dated the 9th of *January* 1681, and was enthroned in *St. Patrick's Dublin* on the 25th of *February* following. Together with this Archbishoprick he held in Commendam the Treasurership of *St. Patrick's*, and the Prebend of *Desertmore* in the Church of *St. Finbarry* in the Diocese of *Cork*, as his immediate Predecessor had done before him. He died of an Apoplexy in his Palace of *St. Sepulchers* on the 16th of *November* 1693, and was buried in *Christ-Church*, near the Communion Table. While he sat in this See he greatly enlarged and beautified the Palace of *St. Sepulchers* at his own Expence; and he separated the Treasurership of *St. Patrick's* from his See in Favour of his Son, on whom he conferred it a little before his Death. *Dopping*, Bishop of *Meath*, gives him this short Character, “ that he was a Prelate greatly skilled in the *Greek* Language, and in the *Stoick* Philosophy, affable, mild, grave, and of an unblameable life.” Upon his Death, the See of *Dublin* was offered to Doctor *Thomas Tenison*, afterwards Archbishop of *Canterbury*; which he was willing to accept of under certain Conditions. For we are told^z, “ that as a just Motive to his acceptance of it, he requested of King *William* in behalf of the Poor Clergy, that the forfeited impropriations, belonging to the Estates of Papists, might be all restored to the respective Parish Churches: And his Majesty was pleased to say, it was a reasonable proposition. But some unforeseen difficulties arising, the Project was not carried into execution.”

NARCISSUS MARSH.

[Succ. 1694. Resign. 1702.]

N A R C I S S U S *Marsh*, was translated from the united Sees of *Ferns* and *Leighlin*, to the Archbishoprick of *Cashel* by Letters patent dated the 26th of *February* 1690, and from thence to this See by Letters patent dated the 24th of *May* 1694, and from this See to *Armagh*, on the 10th of *February* 1702. While he governed the Church of *Dublin*, he built a noble Library near the Palace of *St. Sepulchers*; which he enlarged after his Translation to *Armagh*, and filled it with a choice Collection of Books; having for that Purpose bought the Library of Doctor *Edward Stillingfleet*, formerly Bishop of *Worcester*, to which he added his own Collection: And to make it the more useful to the publick, he plentifully endowed a *Librarian* and *Sublibrarian* to attend it at certain pre-

^w Chap. Book of *Christ-Church*.
of Impropriations. p. 317.

^x Prerog. Off.

^y M. S. at the end of *Ware*.

Kennet

scribed Hours. It is estimated that besides the endowment, which amounted to 250*l.* a year, he expended more than 4000*l.* in the building and Books; and to make every thing secure to perpetuity he obtained an Act of Parliament for the settling and preserving it. I am under a necessity of acknowledging from a long experience, that this is the only useful Library in the Kingdom; being open to all Strangers, and at all seasonable times. But there is one thing wanting to render it more compleat: Which is a supply of Books from the time of the establishment of it; There being only the small Fund of 10*l.* a year allotted for this purpose, which is little more than sufficient to keep the Books in order. To return: This Prelate also plentifully endowed an Alms-house at *Droghedab*, for the Reception of twelve Widows of decayed Clergymen; to each of whom he allotted a Lodging, and 20*l.* *per Ann.* for a Maintenance: And he appointed that the Widows who should be intitled to such Provision, should be the Widows of those, whose Husbands served Cure in the Diocese of *Armagh*: If not enough of such to take up the Charity, then the Widows of such, who served Cure in the Diocese of *Meath*; and for want of a sufficient Number of such, then to the Widows of the Province of *Armagh* at large: And he provided that if in such places Widows enough were not found to take up the Fund, then the same to be applied to put out Children of Clergymen Apprentices, or on their Education; and he allotted out of the general Fund forty Pounds a year to the Dean and Chapter of *Armagh*, to be applied to the support of that Church. He also repaired many decayed Churches within his Diocese at his own Expence; bought in several impropriations, and restored them to the Church, Nor did he confine his good Actions to this Country only, but extended his bounty to the encouragement of the propagation of the Gospel in the *Indies*. He died on the second of *November* 1713 in the 76th year of his Age; and was buried in a Vault in the Church-yard of *St. Patrick's*, adjoining to his Library; where there was formerly a Stately Monument of White Marble erected to his Memory, the inscriptional plate of which was embellished with a mitred Conopy of curious Workmanship, *Roman* Urns, supported by *Corinthian* Pillars of veined Marble. Upon the Pedestal lay a Marble Cushion, with an Archiepiscopal Mitre, and the Arms of the See of *Armagh* placed thereon, with this Inscription.

M. S.

Narcissi Marsh, S. T. P.

*Qui ex aulâ Sti. Albani apud Oxonienses,
Ad Regimen Collegii S. Stæ. et individue Trinitatis*

juxta Dublin evocatus,

Hinc ad unitos Episcopatus Fernensem et Leighlinensem evectus;

Tum Archiepiscopus Cassiliensis, postea

Dubliniensis, tandem Armachanus, et

Totius Hiberniæ Primas et Metropolitanus.

Septies item per Regias literas constitutus

Unus è Dominis Justitiariis hujus Regni;

Omni tum honoris tum laboris publici munere defunctus,

Hic tandem requiescit.

Animum jam accipe,

His omnibus parem, vel etiam majorem;

In Academiâ optimarum literarum studium,

In Ecclesiâ pietatem et disciplinam primævam,

In Republicâ pacem et legum Reverentiam,

Præpositus, Præsul, Gubernator

Promovit, Auxit, stabilivit;

Of the ARCHBISHOPS of DUBLIN.

*Piè semper et intaminatè vivendo,
Fovendo literatos,
Conservando Cives:*

*Inter hæc tanta munia quicquid erat otii,
Studiis Matheſeos et rerum naturalium donabat;
Linguarum præſertim Orientalium peritiſſimus
Summâ Sacrorum fontium et Eccleſiaſticæ Hiſtoriæ cognitione,
Chriſtianæ Religionis Veritatem et Decus,
Tranſtulit in vitam, et Eccleſiæ Regimen;
Sic omnibus charum, ſpectabilem, Utilem ſe Præbuit.
Nec ſatis hoc duxit Vir animi magni et excelsi,
Niſi poſteritati prodeſſet.*

*Hinc Dublinienſis publicam hanc extruxit Bibliothecam,
Armachanus Auxit
Inſtruxitque libris in omni Eruditionis
Genere ſelektiſſimis:
Qualis quantaq; ſit,
Adſpice et Inſpice.*

*Pontanæ domicilia duodecim Ædificavit
Clericorum viduis ſuæ imprimis Dioceſeos recipiendis,
Commodam unicuique penſionem annuam conſtituens.*

*Templa quam plurima
Injuriâ temporum collapsa inſtauravit;
Eccleſiam etiam ſuam Cathedralem Armachanam,
Annuo redditu æternam eſſe voluit;
Et quod magis illuſtre, magis utile,
Decimas Eccleſiis diu ſubſtractas,
Optimo Exemplo, Redemptas reſtituit.
De exteris quoque bene mereri cupiens,
Iis, qui in propagandâ apud Indos fide
Labores Impenderint,
Animo verè Apoſtolico,
Munificentia ſua vires ſtimuloſque addidit;
Vir Patriæ, Eccleſiæ, orbi, natus.*

Natus December 20, 1638.

*Diaconus A. D. 1662 | Episcopus A. D. 1683.
Presbiter A. D. 1662 | Archiepiscopus A. D. 1691.
Præpoſitus A. D. 1678 | Primas et Metrop. A. D. 1702.*

*Unus è Dominis Juſtitiariis ſepties,
1699, 1700, 1701, 1701, 1705, 1707, 1710.*

Mortuus Novembris 2. 1713, Ætat. 75.

Monumentum poſuit

Benjamin Hewſon, A. M.

*Sacred to the Memory
Of Narciffus Marſh, Doctor of Divinity;
Who from being Principal of St. Albans Hall in Oxford,
Was invited to the Government
Of the College of the Holy and Undivided Trinity
Near Dublin;
From thence he was advanced
To the united Biſhopricks of Ferns and Leighlin;*

Then

Then was made Archbishop of *Cashel*,
Afterwards of *Dublin*;
And at length
Of *Armagh*, and Primate and Metropolitan
Of all *Ireland*.
He was also by the King's Letters constituted
Seven times
One of the Lords Justices of this Kingdom.
Having discharged all these Duties
Both of Honour, and publick Service,
He at length
Took up his rest here.
Now take the Talents of his Mind,
Which were equal to, nay even greater
Than all these Employments.
As Provost, Prelate, and Governour
He promoted, encreased, and established,
In the Academie, the Study of sound Learning,
In the Church, Piety and primitive Discipline,
In the Republick, Peace and a Reverence for the Laws;
By living always a pious and unblameable Life,
By encouraging the learned,
By defending his Fellow Citizens.
Among all these great Duties,
He dedicated his leisure Hours
To the Study of Mathematicks and natural Philosophy;
And above all was highly skilled
In the Knowledge of Languages, especially, the Oriental:
Endowed with the highest Knowledge
Of the sacred Scriptures and Ecclesiastical History,
He transferred
The truth and beauty of the Christian Religion
Into his Life, and the Government of the Church.
Thus he became
Dear, worthy, and useful to all.
Nor did this high and noble Soul
Think this enough,
Unless he could also profit Posterity.
Whence, while he was Archbishop of *Dublin*
He erected this publick Library;
While he was Archbishop of *Armagh*,
He enlarged it,
Furnished it with Books in all Faculties,
And most choicely collected:
What and how great the Donation was
Look in and see.
He built Houses at *Drogheda*
For the Reception of twelve Clergymen's Widows,
But more especially for such who were of his own Diocese,
And endowed each of them
With an handsome annual Pension.

He rebuilt many Churches,
 Which had gon to Ruin
 By the injuries of Time:
 He endowed his Cathedral of *Armagh*
 With an annual income for ever;
 And,
 (Which was more illustrious, and more profitable)
 He bought up Tyths, that had been substracted from his Churches,
 Which by a noble Example,
 He restored to them.
 Coveting also to deserve well of Foreigners,
 He, by his Munificence,
 And with a Mind truly Apostolick,
 Added a spur and provocation to those
 Who employed their Labours
 In propagating the Faith among the *Indians*:
 A Man born
 For his Country, the Church, and the World!

Born *December* the 20th, 1638.

Ordained Deacon A. D.	1662.	Bishop A. D.	— — —	1683.
Priested A. D.	— — —	1662.	Archbishop A. D.	— — — 1691.
Made Provost A. D.	— — —	1678.	Primæ and Metropolitan A. D.	1702.

One of the Lords Justices seven times, viz.

1699, 1700, 1701, 1701, 1705, 1707, 1710.

Died *November* 2d 1713. Aged 75.

Benjamin Hewson, A. M.

Erected this Monument.

But this Monument receiving injury from the Weather, was removed into *St. Patrick's Church*, and placed on the *South Side* of the *West Isle*, in one of the large Arches, and this additional Inscription put on it.

H. M.

*In Cœmeterio pridem erectum fuit,
 Bibliothecæ publicæ adjunctum,
 Parieti; cui tabula Inscripta nunc
 infixæ Tumulum indicet.*

This Monument was formerly erected
 in the Church-Yard adjoining to the
 Wall of the publick Library, in
 which an Inscriptional Plate fixed
 sheweth where he was buried.

And in the Place, where his Monument formerly stood in the Church-Yard is a Plate fixed in the Wall with this Inscription.

Infra dormit Corpus Narcissi Armachani, Primatis Hiberniæ. Si plura scire velis, Monumentum in Ecclesia Cathedrali St. Patricii Situm Consulas

Within sleepeth the Body of Narcissus Marsh, Primate of Ireland. If any body be desirous to know more of him, let him consult his Monument, erected in the Cathedral of St. Patrick's

WILLIAM

W I L L I A M K I N G.

[Succ. 1702. Ob. 1729.]

WILLIAM King D. D. was born at *Antrim* on the first of *May* 1650, and was descended from an antient and honest Family of the House of *Burras*, in the *North* of *Scotland*; from whence his Father removed in the Reign of King *Charles* the first to avoid engaging in the solemn League and Covenant, at that time, imposed under a kind of Excommunication; and settled his Family and Effects in the *North* of *Ireland*; where to his great comfort was born to him this Son, whom he lived to see promoted to the Bishoprick of *Derry*.

A. D. 1662. He was sent to a *Latin* School at *Dungannon* in the County of *Tyrone*; and on the 18th of *April* 1667 was admitted into *Trinity College, Dublin*; where his extraordinary parts and application were soon taken Notice of, and rewarded with a Scholarship and Natives place. In 1670 he took the Degree of Batchelor of Arts, in 1673 that of Master; and the same year was put into Deacons Orders, by Doctor *Robert Mossom*, Bishop of *Derry*. From the time of his admission into the College he contracted an intimate acquaintance^w with the famous Mr. *Dodwell*, by whom he was instructed in *Logick* and *History*. They ever after kept up a familiar and close correspondence; and x his Letters to Mr. *Dodwell* shew how much he differed from that learned Man in many points of Divinity; and what pains he took to convince him of the evil tendency of some of his whimsical speculations^y. Upon a weeks warning at the Provost's Command he offered himself a Candidate for a vacant Fellowship; in which though he did not succeed, being the Junior of all, yet he acquitted himself with so much Honour to his Character, that it gave rise to his recommendation to *John Parker*, Archbishop of *Tuam*, who in 1674 took him into his Protection, on the 26th of *April* that year ordained him a Priest, in 1676 admitted him into his Family in the Quality of his Chaplain, and the same year collated him to the Prebend of *Kilmanemore* in the Cathedral of *Tuam*, and afterwards to the Provostship of that Church.

While he was Chaplain in the Archbishop's Family he applied himself closely to the Study of all useful Learning, and there laid that Foundation of Knowledge, which enabled him afterwards to become so eminently serviceable to Church and State. His Patron, as a careful Tutor, took vast pains in improving and directing his extraordinary Parts to their proper employment; which he plainly perceived were ripening to qualify him to shine in those higher stations of the Church, to which Providence designed him. Nor was he disappointed, but every day more and more confirmed in the high Opinion he had conceived of his superior talents, and excellent qualifications; and therefore when his Grace was promoted to the See of *Dublin*, he collated Mr. King in 1679 to the Chancellorship of *St. Patrick's* (to which the Parish of *St. Werburg's* is annexed) and he was installed therein on the 29th of *October* that year. In this Cure he laboured with exemplary Diligence and Success. He knew the Popish Controversies well, and had now a most moving occasion to make his Knowledge of them usefull; which he did by keeping his Flock safe from being perverted to the Church of *Rome*, by those many Emissaries, who upon the prospect of the Duke of *York's* near accession to the Throne, swarmed through the Kingdom to make Profelites.

In 1686, *Peter Manby*, Dean of *Derry*, conformed to the Church of *Rome*. He had solicited^z the Lord Primate for a Bishoprick; and being disappointed, resolved to rise by a Popish Interest. He then published an Apology intitled, *The Considerations which obliged him to embrace the Catholick Religion*. This Book, though writ without Method or Connection, and though every Page in it shewed that the Author was not acquainted with close thinking or reasoning; yet was much boasted of by the Popish Party as an extraordinary Performance. Mr. *King* took it to peeces, and gave such solid Answers to every Argument in it, as were not to be confuted. It is a Treatise written with great spirit and force of Reasoning; and that at a time when Popery was in Power, the Protestant Religion in danger, and the Defenders of it not safe from persecution.

In 1688 he was constituted President of the Chapter of *St. Patrick's, Dublin*, upon the death of Dean *Worth*; and on the 26th of *January* following was elected Dean by the Chapter; undoubted Patrons of that Dignity. His residence in *Dublin*, when most of the Clergy were obliged to fly from Popish Persecution; was of singular Service in forwarding the reduction of the *Irish* Rebels. When he saw the Act of Settlement broke through, and more than two thousand six hundred Protestants proscribed, he thought the Law of Nature as well as Christianity obliged him to defend his Religion and Liberty; and therefore he earnestly perswaded the Protestants to embrace the Deliverance offered to them by Divine Providence, to acknowledge the Prince of *Orange* for their King, and to submit to his Government. This had a wonderful influence on the Spirits of the People, and disposed them to a zealous Defence of their Religious and Civil Rights. The Protestants in all difficult Cases had recourse to him for Advice how to conduct themselves in such critical and dangerous times; which was of singular service in fixing their Endeavours to forward the Revolution in this Kingdom. The Friends^a to King *James* and Popery industriously dispersed a Character of the great Mildness and Lenity of that unhappy Prince towards the Protestants of *Ireland*. To obviate this, Mr. *King* took care by private Letters to undeceive the People of *England*; and by that means settled the wavering Minds of many who had a tender disposition still to adhere to the Interest of King *James*, though a Papist; provided they could have any hopes of preserving the Constitution in Church and State.

In 1689 he took his degree of Doctor of Divinity; and on the 29th of *July* that year, was together with Doctor *Foy*, and many others of the Protestant Clergy committed Prisoners to the Castle by Judge *Nugent*, and confined half a Year^b. Many endeavours were used to have a Bill of Indictment found against him for High Treason grounded upon a false Affidavit. He suffered great hardships during his Confinement, being deprived of all his Effects, and nothing left him but the Charity of good People to subsist on. He was at last enlarged, and afterwards in 1690 re-committed^c without the least pretence for it, and thrown into the publick Guard-house to lie with common Soldiers, without Bed or Conveniency for several Nights; and they afterwards endeavoured to ruin his Reputation by notoriously false and malicious Stories; some of which they published in Print, though without any success. During his confinement^d he had frequent conferences with *Jacobites* and *Williamites*, and was privately furnished with exact and particular Accounts of every publick Transaction, and with Copies of all the Proclamations and orders of Council, &c. out of which he collected Materials for compiling that excellent Book, called, *The state of the Protestants of Ireland under King James's Government*; of which Bishop *Burnet* gives

^z See answer to Manby Lond. 1687. 4°. ^a Vid. state of the Protestants. Ch. 3. Sect. 1. ^b Ex Autograph. ^c Ibid. ^d ibid.

this Character in a Letter to Sir Robert Southwell ; “ that It is not only the best Book that hath been written for the service of the Government ; but without any figure it is worth all the rest put together—and will do more than all our Scrib- lings for settling the Minds of the Nation.” He was enlarged, upon giving sufficient security, by the Interest and good Offices of *Herbert*, then appointed by King *James* Lord High Chancellor of *England* ; who though attached to that Monarch’s Interest, yet was a zealous Protestant, and upon all occasions the Chief Patron and Protector of the distressed people of his own Religion.

Being set at Liberty he returned to the discharge of his Cure, where he with great Constancy visited and comforted his Flock. *Francis Marsh*, Archbishop of *Dublin*, was forced for the safety of his Person to withdraw into *England*. He substituted^e Doctor *King* his Commissary to visit and take care of his Diocese during his Absence ; who believing his Commission not legally executed declined the Office, and procured the two Chapters to elect *Anthony Dopping*^f, Bishop of *Meath*, Administrator of the Spiritualities during the absence of the Archbishop : And in conjunction with Bishop *Dopping* he governed the Churches of the Diocese, and took care to supply the deserted Parishes (from which the Ministers were forced by violent persecution to fly to *England*) with well qualified Curates ; so that scarce a Parish was destitute of a Pastor. This was a great comfort and advantage to those poor Protestants who continued at home to preserve their small Effects, which had escaped the plunder of the *Irish* Army, or who had not Money to pay for their passage to *England*. Notwithstanding he had obtained his Liberty, yet he suffered many attempts on his Person in these times on account of his Religion and principles, and his zealous endeavours in discharging the duty of a faithful Pastor, and preserving his Flock from the infections of Popery. He was assaulted^g in the Streets, and a Musquet with a lighted Match levelled at him. The publick Service in his Church was often disturbed, particularly on Candlemas-Day 1689 by seven Officers, who swore aloud they would cut his Throat. He was again confined in the year 1690. But the Victory obtained by King *William* at the *Boyne* on the 1st of *July* that year put an end to these dangers, and opened the way for his Advancement in the Church. For the See of *Derry* being kept vacant by King *James* untill the Revolution, Doctor *King* was promoted to it by the Letter of their Majesties King *William* and Queen *Mary* dated the 9th of *January* 1690, and he was consecrated (with the permission of his Metropolitan, *Michael* Archbishop of *Armagh*, who was then sick and unable for the Duty) in *Christ-Church Dublin*, on the 25th of the same Month, by *Francis* Archbishop of *Dublin*, assisted by the Bishops of *Meath*, *Kildare*, *Killaloe* and *Leighlin* and *Ferns*. After his Consecration he immediately repaired to his Diocese, which he found in a most miserable distressed Condition ; the Villages and Plantations all destroyed, the Churches burnt or dilapidated, the Clergy withdrawn, and the Parishes not able to supply a Resident Ministry, occasioned by the poverty of the People, and the want of Tillage and Cattle. The Bishop in a short time obliged the Clergy to reside or resign ; he proceeded against some by Ecclesiastical Censures^h to force them either to reside, or appoint and maintain sufficient Curates, which they complied with ; and out of his own Revenues he supported many incumbent Vicars, untill the Improvements of the respective Parishes brought them in a sufficient and decent Maintenance.

When he was settled in his Bishoprick he zealously laboured by all the Methods of gentle and Christian Reasoning, and by instances of an overflowing meekness, Cha-

^e Ex. Autograph. ^f Kings State. Ch. 3. Sect. 17.

^g Ibid. Sect. 19. ^h Ex Transcript. Lit

rity and good Offices to perswade the dissenting Protestants of his Diocese (who were grown very numerous by new Colonies from *Scotland*) to conform to the established Church; and the work of his Ministry was attended with considerable Success. To finish the good design, which he had happily begun, he published an excellent Treatiseⁱ for that purpose, which was calmly and affectionately written, as it was methodically and truly; without one harsh expression or bitter allusion; which provoked the Dissenting Ministers the more, because they had nothing to object to the stile or to the method of his Reasoning. This exasperated and roused up their chief Champions, Mr. *Craighead* and Mr. *Boyse*; the latter of whom makes a remark on this Tract, “That, it is written with an
“*air of seriousness and gravity, becoming the weight of the Subject, as well as the*
“*Dignity of his Character.*” But I shall defer giving any further Account of his works to the continuation of Sir *James Ware’s* Account of the writers of *Ireland*, which (God willing) shall soon be published.

In 1692 he took a Journey to *London* to have some Conferences with the *London* Society, who were Proprietors of a good part of the County of *Derry*. From the Foundation of that Settlement and Plantation there had been continued warm disputes about some Lands and the Fishery of the *Bann*, between the Bishops and Proprietors. His Predecessor, Bishop *Hopkins*, had carried this Contest through most of the Courts; but the process was stopped and interrupted by the War. Bishop *King* thought it necessary to renew the demand, and proposed very equitable terms for an accommodation: But they were rejected, and a Law-suit commenced, which in the Consequence gave rise to a decree^k in the House of Lords of *England*; “that the Bishop’s appeal to the House of Lords of *Ireland* from
“the Decree or Orders of the Chancery there, was *Coram non Judice*, and that all
“the proceedings thereon were null and void; and that the Chancery of *Ireland*
“ought to proceed in the said cause, as if no such appeal had been made to the
“House of Lords there.”

In 1693 he was appointed by their Majesties King *William* and Queen *Mary* a Regal Visitor in Commission with *Anthony*, Bishop of *Meath*, and *Capel*, Bishop of *Dromore*. What was done in execution of this Commission may be seen before under *Thomas Hacket*, Bishop of *Down* and *Connor* p. 213. While he continued Bishop of *Derry* he was at considerable Expence in improving and adorning the Episcopal Palace. He purchased some Advowsons, which he added to the See; and largely contributed towards building five new Churches, and repairing all in his Diocese, which were burned or dilapidated by the Ravages of King *James’s* Army. This work was greatly promoted by his application to the Earl of *Nottingham*^l, Secretary of State; who procured from his Majesty King *William* a grant for 550 l. arrears of Rent collected from the Tenants of the Bishoprick during the vacancy of the See; with an Order to the Commissioners of the Revenue to pay that Sum towards repairing the Churches of the Diocese, which he then filled, as vacancies happened, with a set of Clergymen eminently remarkable for their Learning and Moderation, as well as exemplary for their Piety and good Morals. He built, as I am credibly informed, a capacious House in *Derry*, the under Rooms to serve for a School-house, and Conveniencies for a Master, and the Upper Rooms for a Library. He bought from the Executors of Bishop *Hopkins* the Library of the said Bishop, or a great part of it; which by his Will dated the 6th of *May* 1726; he devised to *William Nicholson*, then Bishop of *Derry*, and his Successors in trust to remain in the said Library for the use of the Clergy and Gentlemen of the said Diocese for ever.

ⁱ Vid. Inventions of Men in the Worship of God.
Transcript Lit.

^k Cases in Parliament. 7. p. 8.

^l Ex

Upon the Promotion of *Narcissus Marsh*, Archbishop of *Dublin*, to the Primacy in the Year 1702, Bishop *King* was elected by both Chapters Administrator of the Spiritualities of the See of *Dublin*, during the vacancy; and was by Letters patent. dated the 11th of *March* following translated to that Archbishoprick; which he governed with a laudable Zeal and great Diligence for upwards of twenty six Years. Upon his translation to this See he found the Protestants greatly multiplied since the Revolution, and many new Churches wanting in several parts of his Diocese for the conveniency of the People to attend the publick worship. He immediately applied himself with extraordinary assiduity to bring about this pious Work; and by the application of the impropriated forfeited Tyths pursuant to an Act passed in *England Anno 11. William 3*, by large Benefactions collected by his discreet Solicitation from well-disposed Gentlemen, and by his own generous Contribution, he procured nineteen new Churches to be erected where no Divine Service had been performed since the Reformation, seven to be rebuilt, and fourteen repaired. To supply these new Churches with Pastors; as the contiguous Parishes to them became vacant, which consisted often of many Unions, he divided them, and there settled a resident Clergy: And observing that most of these Parishes were not accommodated with Glebe Land for the comfortable support of the Incumbents, he apportioned to each twenty Acres out of the See Land, pursuant to the enabling Statute of 2. Ann. sess. 1. ch. 10. for a Glebe at a very moderate reserved Rent; and in Parishes where the See had not any Estate, he either purchased himself, or procured from the Trustees of the first Fruits an allowance to purchase Glebes either in Fee or at a small reserved Rent; so that most of the Vicaridges of his Diocese were supplied with convenient Land. He found the income of these resident Clergymen scarcely sufficient for a decent Maintenance, occasioned by the many Divisions he had made of Unions, which formerly made these Parishes very considerable. To remedy which in some measure, he annexed the Prebends of *St. Patrick's*, as they became vacant, to the Vicaridges, which were before separated and in distinct Persons. He purchased from the late Lord *Ross* a large parcel of impropriated Tyths in the County of *Kildare* at 2800 l. and invested them in the hands of Trustees for augmenting small Cures in his Diocese, upon this especial Condition, that the incumbents do constantly reside, and that the income of their Parishes do not exceed 100 l. per Annum. As a further Addition to the Revenues of some of these small Parishes he considered that above 64 l. per Annum of the Estate of the see arose from appropriated Tyths scattered in different Parishes of his Diocese, which were in Lease; and as these Leases expired, he executed and properly conveyed new Leases to the Vicars for augmenting those Parishes, out of which they were formerly demanded; by which means many Vicars doubled the income of their Parishes: And that his Successors might be no losers, in lieu of this Donation he purchased an equivalent in Lands near *Dublin*, and annexed them to his Sec. About the same time he purchased 49 l. per Annum, part of the Estate of Sir *John Eccles* at 1050 l. and settled it for the support of a Lecturer in *St. George's Chappel, Dublin*.

He was by his late Majesty four times deservedly constituted and sworn one of the Lords Justices. His zealous attachment to the interest of the Illustrious House of *Hanover*, and to the Succession in that Protestant Family is well known to many now living. That Settlement, on which he knew, under God, depended the welfare and security of our happy Constitution in Church and State, was a Principle to which he was invariably stedfast to the day of his Death; and, which is a Truth too much to his Honour to be passed over in silence,

I am bold to say, that it was in a great measure owing to his seasonable Counsel and weighty Authority, which his known Wisdom, long Experience, and confessed Probity had procured him, that the City of *Dublin* was preserved steady and united in an unshaken Affection to the Succession of the present Royal Family. King *George* was early informed of the Archbishops untainted Loyalty and extraordinary Merit ; which induced his Majesty to repose an unreserved confidence in his eminent Abilities ; and therefore immediately upon his first Accession to the Throne, called upon him to execute the highest Station of Trust in the Kingdom, and appointed him one of the Lords Justices.

This great Trust his Grace discharged with singular Capacity, and the reputation of unspotted integrity. He knew the temper, disposition, and genius of the Nation most exactly ; and as he was remarkably happy in a quick and clear conception of things, a piercing Judgment into the Consequences of Political Affairs, and a marvellous sagacity and readiness in properly executing Business of the greatest importance ; so he exerted all these excellent qualities with continued vigour and resolution to their utmost stretch to promote the publick Good and his Majesty's interest in this Kingdom

When his Majesty came to the Crown many changes were made in Civil and Military Employments, and more designed ; several Gentlemen were removed upon suspicion of their disloyalty. His Grace knew that some of these were well affected to the Government, and their Characters misrepresented to make room for the Promotion of others ; and therefore he writ to the Secretaries of State in their favour, asserting their fidelity to the King, and capacity to serve him in their Offices. His kind interposition had that happy effect as to have some restored to, and others continued in their Employments. This is attested by many now living, who gratefully own the truth of this fact. And it is Notorious, that by his and the other Lords Justices prudent Directions and steady conduct during their presiding in the publick Administration, that the whole Nation was in an even and calm Temper, not the least tending to Riots or Insurrections, and at a Season when our standing Army was transported to suppress the Rebellion in Great-Britain.

He died at his Palace of *St. Sepulchers, Dublin*, on the 8th of *May 1729*, having just entered into the 80th Year of his age, and was buried on the North Side of the Church-Yard of *Donnibrook*, near *Dublin*, as he had directed in his life time.

His private Charities were very ample and considerable ; but so cautiously and secretly dispensed, that it is impossible to give a particular account of them. And as to his publick Works of Munificence, I shall only mention a few of them which came to my knowledge. Besides these before mentioned ; after he was translated to the Archbishoprick of *Dublin*, he repaired and adorned the Episcopal Palace of *St. Sepulchers*, which was in a Ruinous Condition, by expending upwards of 3000*l.* in Improvements on it. He erected a Court-house for the Archiepiscopal Manor of *St. Sepulchers* at his own Charge, to which he joined a Prison for the confinement of Debtors within the said Manor. He recovered the Lands of *Seaton*, and other Lands ; which had been separated from his See, and gotten into Lay Hands, by a Decree prosecuted and obtained before the Trustees for forfeited Estates, and took care to have them restored and settled by Act of Parliament on the Archbishoprick. He purchased the Lay-Rectories of *Crevagh* in the County of *Dublin*, and of *Ballintemple* and *Newcastle* in the County of *Wicklow*, and collated Incumbents to them severally ; by which Action he divested himself of the Profits arising out of the said Rectories, and remained only Patron of them.

He

He devised by his Will to the Archbishop of *Tuam*, and the Bishop of *Clogher* 400l. towards purchasing Glebes for one or more Churches in the Diocese of *Dublin*, as should seem to them and his Executor most to want Glebes and Maintenance. He gave in his Life-time 500 l. to the College of *Dublin* towards founding a Divinity Lecture for the benefit of such Batchelors of the said House, who intended to enter into the sacred Ministry; to the intent the better to qualify them for Holy Orders; and devised 500 l. more to his Nephew, the Reverend *Robert Dougat*, in trust to purchase a further Maintenance and Endowment for the said Lecture. He also devised 150 l. to the Poor of the City of *Dublin*. He gave 500 l. in his Life-time to the *Blew-Coat-Hospital* in *Dublin*; and in 1726 300 l. to the Fund arising from the application of the First Fruits for purchasing Glebes and Improprate Tyths for the increase of poor Vicaridges.

He appears in the Tendency of his actions and endeavours to have had the advancement of Religion, Virtue and Learning entirely at Heart; and may deservedly be enrolled amongst the greatest, the most universally accomplished, and learned Prelates of the Age. His Capacity and Spirit to govern the Church was visible in his avowed enmity to Pluralities and non-residence, in his strict and regular Visitations, both Annual, Triennial and Parochial, in his constant Duty of Confirmation and Preaching, and in the many excellent Admonitions and Charges he gave his Clergy upon these Occasions; in his pastoral Care and Diligence in admitting none into the sacred Ministry but Persons well qualified for their Learning and good Morals, who were Graduates regularly educated in the Universities of *England* or *Dublin*, and who were before their Ordinations publicly examined in the necessary Points of Divinity by him, his Archdeacon, and some of his Chapter. *He may be counted worthy of double Honour, who thus not only ruled well, but laboured in the Word and Doctrine.* His Hospitality was suitable to the Dignity of his Station and Character; and the whole Course of his Conversation innocent, chearful and improving; for he lived in the constant Practice of every Christian Virtue and Grace that could adorn a publick or private Life.

JOHN HOADLY.

[Succ. 1729.]

JOHN Hoadly was translated from *Ferns* and *Leighlin* to this See on the 13th of January 1729. See among the Bishops of *Ferns* and *Leighlin*.





[O F T H E

B I S H O P S

O F

G L E N D A L O C H.

To the Year 1214; in which the See of *Glendaloch* was united to that of D U B L I N.



THE Name of this place was originally *Gleande*, *i. e.* the Town of the Glin or Valley; but it is now generally called after the Name of the Valley, *Glean-da-loch*, *i. e.* the Glin or Valley of the two Loughs; from whence, *Hoveden* hath taken occasion to call it in *Latin*, *Episcopatus Bistagniensis*, or the Bishopricks of the two Lakes, and the Bull of Pope *Lucius* the third mentions it under the Title of, *Episcopatus insularum*, the Bishopricks of the Isles. The See of *Glendaloch*

contained almost all the Country about *Dublin*; so that when the Diocese of *Dublin* was first founded, it extended but little beyond the Walls of the Town; which Cardinal *Paparo* remedied by uniting *Glendaloch* to it. This Diocese was of a very large extent. In the Confirmation of Pope *Alexander* the third of the Possessions of this See to *Malchus* Bishop of *Glendaloch*, A. D. 1179 we find no less than fifty denominations or particulars recited; and that *Dublin* itself stood in the Diocese of *Glendaloch*, is mentioned in the Preamble of the Bull of Pope *Honorius* the third A. D. 1216; whereby that Pope confirms the Union that *Paparo* had made, —*Dubliniam in Glendelacensi Diocesi constitutam*; from whence one may judge that antiently the Bishops of *Dublin* were considered only as Suffragans or Fellow Bishops to those of *Glendaloch*.

This See hath been overlooked by Sir *James Ware*; who only mentions it occasionally, on account of its Union with the See of *Dublin*, but gives no Catalogue

or Succession of the Bishops of it. Nor hath the Abby of *Glendaloech* met with a better Fate. Yet it is clear from History, that in the early ages of Christianity in *Ireland*, there were both a Bishoprick and an Abby founded here, distinct and unblended in their rights and possessions. It is certain that in several Cathedrals inhabited by Regular Canons, there were at the same time a Bishop and an Abbat; and sometimes the Bishop exercised both Jurisdictions. But here they were always kept asunder, except in the very first foundation, of which the accounts we have remaining are not very clear. The writer of the Life of *Laurence O-Tool*, Archbishop of *Dublin* (who had been Abbat of *Glendaloech*) published by *Messingham*, takes care to keep the Bishoprick and Abby separate^a, “*In hac autem ecclesiâ et Episcopatus erat et Abbâtia; sed Abbâtia quoad temporales divitias longè erat Episcopatu Opulentior.*” In this Church (says he) there was both a Bishoprick and an Abby; but the Abby as to temporal wealth far exceeded the Bishoprick.” He afterwards distinguisheth^b between the Seculars and Regulars of that place; and upon the Death of the Bishop of *Glendaloech* *Laurence* the Abbat was elected, but rejected his election. And the same Writer calls *St. Keivin* or *Coemgene* the Patron of the Cathedral of that Country. Yet, to give you my Opinion of the matter, *St. Keivin* first founded this Church only as an Abby; but that soon after from the Virtues of the Person, and the great conflux of people to the place, it got the Reputation of a Bishoprick, and grew into a famous and religious City, and Bishop’s See, as the writer of the Life of *St. Keivin*, quoted by *Ussher*, hints^d. Although *St. Keivin* was both Bishop and Abbat of *Glendaloech*, yet soon after his Death it appears in many instances, that the Bishoprick and Abby were in separate Hands.

The Cathedral of *Glendaloech* was under the Invocation of the Apostles *Peter* and *Paul*; and both that and the Abby are seated about the middle of a long Valley surrounded with Mountains of an amazing height; from whence the Water falls over many Craggy Rocks and feeds the two Loughs and Rivers which run through the Vale below; in the pleasantest part of which may be seen the Ruins of many Churches or religious Houses built of Stone, the Windows and Doors whereof appear at this Day to have been adorned with a great Variety of curious Work. The Walls of seven or eight Buildings, called now the seven Churches, yet appear; one of which, together with its Chancell, and a handsome round belfry of Stone pretty large, with a vaulted Roof of Stone, remain firm to this Day. There stands separate from any of the Buildings, a large round Tower, like that at *Kildare*, 95 Feet high; and at the West end of one of the buildings, near a quarter of a Mile distant from the former, another round Tower, now almost demolished. There appear among the Ruins to have been many Stones and and Crosses curiously carved with Figures and Inscriptions thereon in the *Irish* Language. The celebrated Bed of *St. Keivin* stands on the South side of the Lough, being a Cave hewed out of a solid Rock, capable of containing three persons, situated on the side of a Mountain, exceeding difficult of Ascent, and terrible in prospect. It hangs in a manner perpendicular over the Lough about 300 Feet above the Surface of the Water. Not far beyond this Bed on the side of the same Mountain are to be seen the Ruins of a Stone building, called *St. Keivin’s Cell*, which is but of a small extent.

I can frame but an imperfect Succession of the Bishops of this See, whose Names lie dispersed in many Authors; and have not been yet any where collected that I can find.

^a Vit. Laur. Ch. 6.

^b Ibid. Ch. 8.

^c Ibid. Ch. 10.

^d Primord. p. 956.

St. COEMGENE or KEIVIN.

[Resign. circ. 612.]

ST. *Coemgene**, commonly called, St. *Keivin*, was born of a Family of great Rank in the Year 498^e. He was baptized by St. *Cronan*, a Priest, and at seven years old put under the tuition of *Petrocus*, a Briton, who had spent 20 years^f in *Ireland* for the sake of Learning; under whom he continued five years. A. D. 1210 his Parents, with the approbation of his Master, sent him to be educated by three holy Anchorets, *Dogain*, *Lochan*, and *Æneas* or *Enna*, in their Cell; with whom he diligently studied the Scripture three years, before he took on him the Monastick Habit. I find but little more related concerning him, except “that he founded a great Monastery^g (the time incertain) in the lower part “of a Valley, which was formerly called in the *Irish* Language *Glean-de* (as much “as to say, the Monastery of the Glin or Valley) but afterwards *Glean-da-loch*, “i. e. the Glin of the two Lakes; in which place there grew up a famous and “religious City, or Bishop’s See in honour of *Coemgene*, and this City is in the “East of *Leinster* in the Territory called, *Fortuatha*,” or rather (as I believe it should be) *Firtuathal*, i. e. the Territory of the Clan of *Tuathal* or *Tool*; this being antiently the Country of the *O-Tools*. In 549 he took a Journey to *Clonmacnois* to pay a visit to St. *Kiaran*; but he lost his labour: For St. *Kiaran* died three Days before his Arrival; however he assisted at his Funeral Obsequies. St. *Keivin* lived to a great Age; and died on the 3d of *June* 618, in the 120th year of his Age, (having before abdicated the cares of his Bishoprick, and contented himself with the Abbacy) on which day a great Patron is annually held here, to which numbers of People resort to celebrate his Festival. There is a Parish Church in the Suburbs of *Dublin* dedicated to his Memory. *Hanmer* makes him the Author of two Books, one *De Britannorum Origine*, and the other *De Hiberno et Herimone*.

MOLIBBA or LIBBA.

[Succ. 612]

MOLIBBA, or *Libba*, as some call him (for *Mo* is only an addition of Tendernefs or Respect, as much as to say, *my Libba*) flourished in the Borders of *Leinster* about the beginning of the 7th Century^h. He was the Son of *Colman* or *Colmud*, and descended from the Tribe of the *Messingcorbs*, a Family antiently powerful in *Leinster*. His Mother’s Name was *Coeltigerna*, of the same Family; who was Sister to St. *Keivin*. *Molibba*, being consecrated a Bishop, succeeded his Uncle St. *Keivin* in the See of *Glendaloch* A. D. 612, six years before St. *Keivin*’s Death. He died on the 8th of *January*, on which Day his Festival is celebrated: but in what year is no where mentioned that I know of. *Dagan*, a younger Brother of his, died in 639. There was another *Molibba*ⁱ, whose Memory is celebrated on the 18th of *February* at *Enachelte* in *Ulster*; who must be distinguished from this.

A I D A N.

A I D A N, the Son of *Manius*, was of the same Family of the *Messingcorbs*^k. His Mother’s Name was *Briga*, the Daughter of *Cobthaig*, who was also

* The name, *Coemgene*, is interpreted to signifie, the fair begotten, pulchrum genitum.

^e *Ush. Primord.* p. 1122.

^f *Ibid* 563, 1058.

^g *Ibid.* 956.

^h *Colg. Act.*

Sanct. p. 43.

ⁱ *Ibid.* p. 368.

^k *Ibid.* p. 304 et 306. No. 10.

of the same Tribe. He is expressly called Bishop of *Glendaloch* in the Book of *Boroimbe Laigen*, or the History of the Tribute of *Leinster*. He was half Brother to *Æd* or *Hugh*, the Son of *Ainmirius* or *Amirach*, King of *Ireland*; which *Æd* was afterwards King himself, and slain in the Battle of *Dunbolg* on the 9th of *January* 598. I have no other circumstances to guide me in placing him in this See immediately after *Molibba*. For I know no Writer that mentions either the time of his Birth or Death.

A M P A D A N.

IN an antient *Irish* Calendar, which I have seen, *Ampadan* is mentioned as Bishop of *Glendaloch*, and his Death placed on the 10th of *January*, but no year mentioned. The death of the Person who is immediately placed before him in the said Calendar is under the same day of the Month in the Year 656. There is a large Chasm in the Succession to this See here, which is not in my power to supply.

DUNGALL MAC-BAITHEN.

[Ob. 899.]

DUNGALL Mac-Baithen, Abbat and Bishop of *Glendaloch*, as he is called in the Annals of the Four-Masters¹, died in 899. Possibly he was Abbat first, before he was elected to the Bishoprick.

CORMAC MAC-FITZ-BRANN.

[Ob. 925.]

CORMAC Mac-Fitz-Brann, Abbat, and as some have thought, Bishop of *Glendaloch*, died in 925, according to the afore said Annals^m. I doubt whether he ever were Bishop.

GILDA na-NAOMH. I.

[Ob. 1085.]

GILDA na-Naomb, or *Nekemiah*, was a *Leinster* Man by birth, and is expressly called, the eminent Bishop of *Glendaloch*, in the Annals of the Four Masters; which add, that he was afterwards Abbat of *Wyrzburg* in *Germany*, to which place, it seems, he went, having resigned his See. He died on the 7th of *April* 1085.

CORMAC O-MAIL.

[Ob. 1101.]

THE Annals before mentioned expressly call *Cormac Hua-Mail*, Bishop of *Glendaloch*, and place his Death under the Year 1101.

¹ Ad an. 899.

^m Ad an. 925.

GILDA na-NAOMH. II.

[Sed. 1152.]

GILDA Na-Naomb, Bishop of *Glendaloch* assistedⁿ at the Synod of *Kells* held under Cardinal *Paparo* in the Year 1152; in which the Palls were distributed among the several Archbishops, and he is placed in rank next to *Gregory* Archbishop of *Dublin*.

KINAD O-RONAN.

[Sed. circ. 1166. Ob. 1173.]

KINAD, or *Cineath O-Ronan*, was Bishop of this See about the Year 1166; at which time he was Witness to the Foundation Charter of the Priory of *All-Saints* near *Dublin*, together with *Laurence O-Tool*, Archbishop of *Dublin*, made by *Dermod*, King of *Leinster*, to his Confessor *Edan O-Kelly*, Bishop of *Louth* (*Clogher*) in trust for that Priory. *Benignus* Abbat of *Glendaloch* was also a Witness to the said Charter; which shews what I before advanced, that the Bishoprick and Abby were kept in separate hands. The Anonymous Annals and those of *Leinster* place his Death in 1173.

MALCHUS aliis MACROBIUS.

[Sed. 1179.]

POPE *Alexander* the III^d. by a Bull^o dated the 13th of *May* 1179, in the 20th year of his Pontificate “ confirms the City of *Glendaloch*, in which the “ Cathedral is, with the Churches and other the possessions and appurtenances of “ it to *Malchus*, Bishop of *Glendaloch*, and to his Successors, saving the rights “ of the Abbat of *Glendaloch*.” He is called also *Matthew* and *Macrobius* in some Instruments, and was Archdeacon of *Dublin* before he was Bishop of *Glendaloch*. I do not know when he died. He is mentioned as the last Bishop of *Glendaloch*, save *William Piro* in *Alan’s* Registry^p.

WILLIAM PIRO.

[Sed. 1192. Ob. 1214.]

WILLIAM Piro, or *Peryn*, the last legal Bishop of *Glendaloch*, was a subscribing Witness^q to a Charter of Donation made by *Thobald Walter* to the Abby of *Thomas Court*, about the year 1205, by which he granted to the said Convent the Church of *Ardmulchan* with all the Chappels, Tyths, Profits, and Benefices thereto belonging. This Bishop in right of his See being the true Patron of the Church of *Uske* and its Chappels in the Rural Deanery of *Tristledermot* alias *Casteldermot* granted^r them as a further endowment to the Nunnery of *Timolinbeg*. He also joined^t with the Patron in appropriating the Church of *Tankardstown* to the Canons of *St. Thomas, Dublin*. He died about the year 1214; and upon his death the See of *Glendaloch* (in almost 600 years after the death of *St. Keivin*, first Bishop of it) was united and annexed to the See of *Dublin*. Of the Causes of this Union it will not be foreign to transcribe the Testimony of *Felix O-Ruadan*, Archbishop of *Tuam*, (who was then a living Witness) and of his Suffragans out of the Archives of *Christ-Church*; where the

ⁿ Keat. 2d. part. p. 104. Antiq. ch. 16.^o Crede mihi. fo. 81. b.^p Lib. Nig. p. 268.^q Carte. Introd. p. 13.^r Rep. Virid. p. 34.^t ibid p. 42.

Original is still extant: And I do so the rather, because Sir *James Ware*, in his Book *de Præsulibus Hiberniæ*, hath furnished us with no very exact Copy of it. It is thus indorsed and intitled.

Litera Palliorum missorum in Hiberniam.

Testimonium Twemenfis Archiepiscopi, et Suffraganeorum suorum.

“ Dominus Johannes Papiron, Legatus Romanæ Ecclesiæ, veniens in
 “ Hiberniam, invenit Dublin: Episcopum habitantem, qui tum intra
 “ muros Episcopale Officium exercebat. Invenit in eâdem Diocesi aliam
 “ ecclesiam in montanis, quæ similiter dicebatur Civitas, et habebat quen-
 “ dam Corepiscopum: Constituit autem idem Legatus illam optimam civi-
 “ tatem Dublin: Metropolim illius Provinciæ; tradens Pallium illi
 “ Episcopo, qui tunc regebat illam Ecclesiam Dublin, et constituit, ut
 “ divideretur illa Dioecesis, in quâ ambæ erant civitates, ut pars una ca-
 “ deret Metropoli, et pars altera remaneret illi qui erat in montibus; ut fir-
 “ miter credimus ad intentionem ut pars illa rediret Metropoli, obeunte illo
 “ qui tunc præerat illi Ecclesiæ: Quod statim fecisset, ni detulisset insolentia
 “ Hibernensium, qui tunc habebant potestatem in terrâ illâ. Quam in-
 “ tentionem Domini Legati, cum Dominus Henricus Rex Angliæ a pluribus
 “ didicisset, concessit illam Metropoli inhærens intentioni et voluntati præ-
 “ dicti Domini Legati. Similiter Dominus Johannes Rex Angliæ, qui
 “ nunc est, partem eandem Johanni Antecessori istius, qui præsens est, con-
 “ cessit habendam, auditis magnis viris et in terrâ meritis super factis et in-
 “ tentione prædicti Domini Legati. Prætereâ illa sancta ecclesia, quæ est in
 “ Montanis, licet in magnâ reverentiâ haberetur ab antiquis propter Sanc-
 “ tum Keywinum, qui ibi duxit vitam eremiticam; nunc tamen ita de-
 “ serta est et desolata per quadraginta ferè annos, quod de ecclesiâ facta est
 “ spelunca latronum, fovea furum; ita quod plura Omicidia committuntur
 “ in illâ Valle, quam in alio loco Hiberniæ propter desertum et vastam so-
 “ litudinem.-----Thus in English.

A Letter concerning the Palls sent into Ireland.

The Testimony of the Archbishop of Tuam and his Suffragans.

“ Master John Papiron, Legate of the Roman Church, coming into Ireland,
 “ found a Bishop dwelling in Dublin, who then exercised his episcopal Functi-
 “ on within the Walls. He found in the same Diocese another Church in the
 “ Mountains, which was also called a City, and had a certain Rural Bishop.
 “ But the same Legate appointed Dublin, which was the best City, to be the
 “ Metropolis of that Province; delivering the Pall to that Bishop who then
 “ governed the Church of Dublin: And he appointed, that that Diocese, in
 “ which both Cities were, should be divided, that one part thereof should
 “ fall to the Metropolis, and the other part should remain to him who lived in
 “ the Mountains; to the intention (as we firmly believe) that that part should
 “ be annexed to the Metropolis, upon the Death of the Bishop who then go-
 “ verned the Church in the Mountains. And this he would immediately have
 “ carried into execution, had he not been obstructed by the insolence of the Irish,
 “ who then were powerfull in that Territory. When our Lord Henry, King
 “ of England, came to be thoroughly informed of the said intention of the Le-
 “ gate, he granted that Church in the Mountains to the Metropolis, adhering
 “ to the Intention and Will of the said Master Legate. In like manner our present
 “ Lord, John King of England, having received evidence of the said Fact, and
 “ of the intention of the said Master Legate from the great and worthy Men of
 “ that Territory, granted the said part to John, the Predecessor of the present
 “ Bishop

“ Bishop (*viz.* of *Dublin.*) Besides that Holy Church in the Mountains, although
 “ antiently it was held in great veneration on account of St. *Keywin*, who lived
 “ a solitary life in that place; yet now it is so waste and desolate, and hath
 “ been so for near forty Years past, that of a Church it is become a Den and Nest
 “ of Thieves and Robbers; so that more Murders are committed in that Valley,
 “ than in any other place in *Ireland*, occasioned by the vast and desert Soli-
 “ tude thereof.”

This Instrument hath the Archbishop of *Tuam*’s Seal pendent to it; but these of his Suffragans are crumbled to Dust: It is neither dated nor witnessed; yet it appears from the contents, that it was written about the year 1214, after the death of Bishop *Piro*. It says that King *John* granted *Glendaloch* to *John* (*Comyn*) Predecessor to the present Bishop (*i. e.* *Henry Loundres.*) Now *John Comyn* died on the 25th of *October* 1212; Archbishop *Loundres* was consecrated in the beginning of the year 1213, was made Justice of *Ireland* on the 23d of *July* the same year, and continued so untill he went to the *Lateran* Council in 1215. It was excuted during the Life of King *John*, who died on the 18th of *October* 1216. It carries therefore a great face of Probability; that upon the Death of Bishop *Piro*, Archbishop *Loundres*, while armed with the Civil Power, and before he took his Journey to *Rome*, laid hold of the opportunity to unite this See to his own; and among other proofs of his right produced this testimony of the Archbishop of *Tuam*, and his Suffragan Bishops.

But the Bull of Pope *Honorius* the III^d made to Archbishop *Loundres*, and dated the 6th of *October* 1216, affords a more direct proof of this Union; yet seems to be grounded on the testimony of the Archbishop of *Tuam* before mentioned. It recites the Journey of *Paparo* to *Ireland*, and that his Errand was to limit the Bishopricks. That prevailed on by wise considerations he thought proper to constitute the Metropolitcal See at *Dublin*, in the Diocese of *Glendaloch*, where the Royal Seat and Metropolis of the Kingdom of *Ireland* for ages past had stood; that by Apostolical Authority he conferred the Pall on the Bishop of *Dublin*, and assigned the better part of the Bishoprick of *Glendaloch* for a Diocese to the Church of *Dublin*, reserving the remainder to the Bishop of *Glendaloch* during his Life; but so that the Church of *Glendaloch*, with the Appurtenances, should after the Bishop’s death fall to the Church of *Dublin*. That afterwards *Henry* and *John*, Kings of *England*, assigned that residue, which was allotted to the Bishop of *Glendaloch* to the Church of *Dublin*, so far as belonged to the Regal Office; and then the Pope confirmed and ratified what the Cardinal had done. The Bull also of Pope *Innocent* the III^d, dated the 18th of *May* 1216, enumerates and confirms the Suffragan Dioceses of the See of *Dublin*; but omits *Glendaloch*, as being then united to, and sunk in the See of *Dublin*.

There is another earlier testimony of the said union to be found in the *Crede Mibi*, *viz.* a Grant of *John*, Earl of *Moreton*, dated *June* the 24th 1192 Anno 4 *Richard* the first, whereby he confirms the Bishoprick of *Glendaloch* to *John Comin* Archbishop of *Dublin*, “ *Ita scilicet quod cum Cathedralē Ecclesiā de*
 “ *Glendelau vacare contigerit Archiepiscopus Dublin: Episcopatum tenebit in manu*
 “ *suā absque omni reservatione, et quod ipse Episcopus de Glendelau Capellanus sit*
 “ *Dubliniensis Archiepiscopi et Vicarius*—So that when the Cathedral Church of
 “ *Glendaloch* should become void, the Archbishop should hold it in his own Pos-
 “ session without any Reservation, and that the Bishop of *Glendaloch* should
 “ be Chaplain and Vicar to the Archbishop of *Dublin*.” By which it would
 seem, that the Title of the See was intended to be kept up, though the Pro-
 fits were allotted in Augmentation of the Bishoprick of *Dublin*: and this

Bull may account for the several Usurpations hereafter mentioned. For notwithstanding this Union established both by the Regal and Papal Authority, yet we find many in the possession of the See of *Glendaloch*, either by Usurpation or the Pope's Promotion, long after the Period here mentioned; who were supported by the Clans of that Country, not then amenable to the Laws: Thus *Wading* ^t informs us, that on the Death of *John*, Bishop of *Glendaloch*, Pope *Alexander* the VIth, on the 10th of *November* 1494 advanced *Ivo Ruffi*, a *Franciscan* Fier, and Doctor of Divinity, to this See; and upon his Death the Year following, one *John*, a *Franciscan* Frier also, was promoted to it by the same Pope on the 21st of *August*. Frier *Dennis White* had been long in possession of it by Usurpation; but being old and infirm, he surrendered his Right (such as it was) in the Chapter House of *St. Patrick's Dublin*, on the 30th of *May* 1497, being touched in Conscience (as he confessed) "because the See of *Glendaloch* had been united to " that of *Dublin* from the Reign of King *John*." Ever since that Surrender the Archbishops of *Dublin* have without Interruption enjoyed this See.]

^t Ann. Minor. Tom. 7. p. 346.



THE SOUTH PROSPECT

of the CATHEDRAL CHURCH of KILDARE

with the RUINS thereof.

*Ne Vestigia quoque
Ecclesiæ Darenfis penitus
intereant hoc posuere Admo-
dum Reverendus Carolus Epif-
copus Darenfis, ejusdemque
Ecclesiæ Decanus
et Capitulum A.D. 1738*

- A The Choir
- B The Chapter house
- C The ruins of the Steeple
- D The ruins of the South Cross
- E The ruins of the Nave
- F an Antient Cross, the pedestal of which only remains, the Shaft being converted to a Step in the Church, and the top or Cross part lying in the Church yard.



J. Blagden delin

L. Dempsey Scul.



O F T H E

B I S H O P S

O F

K I L D A R E.

[This See bears Pearl, a Saltier engrailed Ruby, on a Chief Sapphire, a Bible expanded and clasped proper; the Words on it ----- "The Law was given by Moses, but Grace and Truth came by Jesus Christ.

It is valued in the King's Books by an Extent returned An. 30. Hen. 8. at 69 l. 11 s. 4 d. Irish Money, amounting to 52 l. 3 s. 6 d. Sterl.



THE Church of *Kildare* is for the most part in Ruins; yet the Walls are still standing, together with the South side of the Steeple and the Walls of the Nave, which is adorned to the South with six *Gothick* Arches, and as many Buttresses. The North side of the Steeple is level with the Ground, and is said to have been beaten down by a Battery planted against it during the Rebellion in 1641. The Choir, where Divine Service is used, had nothing worth

Notice in it, except a large *Gothick* Window much decayed, which the Chapter have lately taken down, and in the Room have erected a modern *Venetian* Window. The South Wing, which was formerly a Chappel, is in Ruins, and in it lie two large Stone Statues in *Alto-Relievo* curiously carved. One represents a Bishop in his Robes, a Pastoral Staff in his right Hand, and a Mitre on his Head, supported by two Monkeys, with several other Decorations: But being without Inscription, it leaves only room for Conjecture, that it was erected for *Edmund Lane*, Bishop of *Kildare*, who was buried here in 1522. The other is the Monument of *Sir Maurice Fitz-Gerald* of *Lackah*, curiously cut in Armour, with an Inscription round the Stone, and upon the right side of it are five Escutcheons differently emblazoned. *Ralph* of *Bristol*, Bishop of *Kildare*, was at no small Charge in repairing

pairing and adorning this Cathedral ; and was the first *Englishman* who sat in this See. He died in 1232. It again fell into Decay in the Reign of King *Henry* the VIIth, and was repaired by the above-mentioned *Edmund Lane*. At thirty yards distance from the West end of the Church stands an handsome round Tower, adorned with a Battlement : It is full fourty four yards high ; and at the same distance from the Tower, an antient Pedestal of rough unhewn Stone remains, on which formerly stood a Cross, the top of which now lieth in the Church-yard ; but the Shaft is converted to a Step leading to the Communion Table. Not far from the round Tower is to be seen an old Building called the *Fire-House*, where the inextinguishable Fire was formerly kept by the Nuns of *St. Brigid* ; of which an account may be seen in the *Antiquities of Ireland*. Among the Suffragan Bishops of *Ireland*, as the Bishop of *Meath* in Councils and elsewhere had the Precedence, so the Bishop of *Kildare* claimed the second place ; the rest taking their Seats according to the Dates of their Ordinations. This Practice obtained in several Parliaments, viz. in these of the 27th of Queen *Elizabeth*, and 11th *James* the First. It was controverted before the Privy Council *March* the 15th 1639. But the Lords Justices and Council did not think proper to adjudge the Right, in regard the Parliament was to assemble the Day following, and that they had not time to enter into the merits on either side. Yet to avoid the Scandal and Disturbance which might arise from a Contention in the House, they made an interim Order^a, “ that the Bishop of *Kildare*, without
 “ Prejudice to the Rights of the other Bishops, should be continued in the possessi-
 “ on of Precedence, next after the Bishop of *Meath*, and before all other Bishops,
 “ although consecrated before him ; and that he should take Place accordingly,
 “ untill the same be evicted from him upon the discussion of the Right.” The Bishops of *Kildare* since the Reformation have been for the most part of the Privy Council ; and for some Successions past have held the Deanery of *Christ-Church* with this See in Commendam. In a return made to a Regal Commission A. D. 1622 by Bishop *Pilsworth*, it is said, that by the antient Rolls of the Bishoprick it appeared, that there were seventy three Parishes in the Diocese of *Kildare*. The Constitution of the Chapter is singular ; it consists of four Dignitaries, and four Canons, viz. Dean, Chantor, Chancellor, and Treasurer. The four Canons have no titles from any place, but are named 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th Canon. There are also in this Diocese an Archdeacon, and eight Prebendaries, who are called Prebendaries *ad extra*. The Archdeacon is no Member of the Chapter ; but hath a Stall in the Choir, and a Voice in the Election of a Dean only ; and so have the eight Prebendaries *ad extra*. Each of the Dignitaries or Canons are capable of holding any of the Prebends *ad extra* ; but as such have only one Voice in the Election of a Dean. The Prebendaries *ad extra* take their Designations from these places, viz. 1. *Geashil*. 2. *Rathangan*. 3. *Harristown*. 4. *Nurney*. 5. *Ballysonnan*. 6. *Donadea*. 7. *Lulliamore*. 8. *Castropeter*.]

St. CONLÆTH.

[Ob. 519.]

ST. *Conlæth*, by some called, *Conlaid*, by others *Conlian*, is said to have been the first Bishop of *Kildare*, and the founder of that Cathedral, by the assistance of *St. Brigid*, to whom it is dedicated. *Cogitosus* in the life of *St. Brigid*^b, calls *Conlæth*, “ Archbishop and High Priest.” He died on the third of *May* 519, and was buried in his own Church at *Kildare* ; (which name signifieth the Cell of an Oak,) near the high Altar : But his Bones, 281 years after, i. e. A. D. 800, were translated into a Silver gilded Shrine, adorned with precious Stones.

^a M. S. Loftus in Marsh's Library.

^b Chap. 29. and in his preface.

I do not know upon what Authority it is grounded ; but the Red Book of the Earl of *Kildare* saith, that one *Lonius* was first Bishop of *Kildare* ; *Ivorius* the next ; and that *Conlius* or *Conlæth* succeeded *Ivorius* : And out of that Book, *Richard Staniburst*, in his *English* description of *Ireland*, (which is extant in the printed *Holingshed*) gives the same account : But in my Opinion they are both in an Error. It is much more probable that *Conlæth* was the first who settled an Episcopal See in this Place : which an antient Writer^c of the life of St. *Brigid* confirms in these Words. “ *Conlian*, an holy Bishop and Prophet of the Lord, who had a Cell in the South Parts of the Plains of *Liffi*, came in his Chariot to St *Brigid*, and abode with her : And the Holy *Brigid* elected him Bishop in her City of *Kildare*.” And in another Writer^d of the Life of St. *Brigid*, published by *Colgan*, *Conlian* is expressly called first Bishop of *Kildare*.

St. A E D.

[Ob. 638.]

THE first Bishop of *Kildare*, whom we meet with after *Conlæth*, is St. *Aed*, surnamed *Dubb*, that is Black, “ who (says *Colgan*) from King of *Leinster*, became Monk, Abbat and Bishop of *Kildare*.” He died on the 10th of May, 638. [Although we are at a loss for the Succession in this See from *Conlæth* to *Aed* ; yet it appears from *Cogitosus*^e, who flourished before the year 590, that it continued uninterrupted till his time ; who speaks thus of it, “ *Quem Semper Archiepiscopus, &c.* which (says he) the Archbishop of the *Irish* Bishops (for *Kildare* was then reckoned an Archbishoprick) and the Abbesss (St. *Brigid*) whom all the Abbesses of the *Scots* (the *Irish*) pay a Veneration to, do always rule over, in a happy, perpetual, and rightful Succession.” *Peter Walsh*^f, I do not know from what Authority, mentions one *Mælcoba* Bishop of *Kildare*, under the year 610. But I fancy he hath mistaken him for another of that Name, Bishop of *Clogher*, whom *John Lynch*^g makes King of *Ireland*, and afterwards Bishop of *Clogher* : Yet in truth *Mælcoba* was only Brother to *Donald* the second King of *Ireland*. *Mælcoba* King of *Ireland* died in Battle in 615 ; which doth not agree with Bishop *Mælcoba*, who died a Monk some years after. As to *Aed*, the Annals of the Four Masters^h expressly say, “ That he was Abbat and Bishop of *Kildare*, and had been formerly King of *Leinster* ;” and *Colgan*, “ That he abdicated his Government to become a Monk.” But he observes, that in four different Catalogues of the Kings of *Leinster*, which he had seen, there is not one called *Aed* before the year 638, except *Aed-Kerr*, who died, according to the Annals before quoted, in 591, in the 15th year of his Reign. Whereas, according to the same Annals, our *Aed* died in 638. To reconcile this difference, *Colgan*ⁱ reasons thus, “ That either our *Aed* must be a different person from *Aed-Kerr*, and then his Name hath been omitted in the Catalogues ; because perhaps he reigned but a short time, and abdicated against the will of his Subjects ; or, if he be the same person, (which he confesseth is very probable) that then these Annalists might have mistaken, and placed the year of his Abdication, in 591, as if it had been the year of his Death : Whereas in the quality of Monk and Bishop he lengthened out his age to 638.” This way of reasoning might carry some weight, if the same Annals had not mentioned the same *Aed* to be both Monk, Abbat and Bishop of *Kildare*, and King of *Leinster*, and also placed his Death in 638 ; whereas they

^c Lib. 2. Ch. 12.
^f Prospect. p. 224.

^d Lib. 2. Cha. 19. ascribed to Animofus.
^g Cambrens. Evers. p. 302.

^e Prolgo. ad vitam S. Bridg.
^h Ad. ann. 638.

ⁱ Act. Sanct. p. 14.
before

before placed the Death of *Aed-Kerr* in 591; from whence one cannot but conclude that *Aed-Kerr* and *Aed* the Bishop were different Persons. For the same Annalists could never have been so forgetful to place the Death of *Aed* the Monarch in 591, and of *Aed* the Bishop, if he had been the same Monarch, in 638. Had they meant by the first, a civil Death; and by the second a natural Death; they must have put it under some mark of Distinction. If these facts had been related by different writers, *Colgan's* reasoning might have carried some weight: He leaves it a doubt, whether the festival of this Bishop be celebrated on the 4th of *January*, or the 10th of *May*, or both. There is a long period between the Death of *Aed* in 638 and that of *Mældoborcon* in 708 or 704. If we consider Abbat, as a synonymous Term to Bishop, (which is often done in our *Irish* writers) a little of this Chasm may be filled up: For the Annals of the four Masters mention

Lochen, Surnamed *Meann*, or the silent, commonly called *Lochen* the Wise, and stile him Abbat of *Kildare*, whose death they place on the 12th of *June* or 12th of *January* 694.

Farannan, is called Abbat of *Kildare*, in the same Annals; and his Death is mentioned under the year 697. His Memory is celebrated on the 15th of *January*.]

Mældoborcon, [expressly called Bishop of *Kildare*,] died on the 19th of *February* 708, or [as the said Annals say] in 704.

Tola died on the 3d of *March* 732. [The said Annals make this Prelate both Bishop of *Clonard* and of *Kildare*, but say not, whether he was so at the same or at different times. *Colgan*^k gives us the Life of *St. Tola*, an Hermit, Abbat of *Desert-Tola* in *Meath*; which Convent he founded and called after his own Name. He makes him the Son of *Dunchad*, and Bishop of *Clonard*, and placeth his Death under the same year with our *Tola*, but on the 30th of *March*; which might easily have been mistaken in the often transcribing of Manuscripts. Without doubt they are the same Person. *Allemande*^l placeth *Desert-Tola* in the County of *Tipperary* instead of the County of *Meath*; but he is guilty of a worse error in putting it in *Colgan's* mouth to say, that this *St. Tola*, founder of the Abby of *Desert-Tola*, had been before *Tola* the Abbat of *Ardbreccain*, which *Colgan*^m expressly denieth, and saith that our *Tola* was not Abbat of *Ardbreccain*, but another *Tola*, who died in the year 760.

Diman, called also *Modimoc*, and *Dodimoc*, is mentioned in the said Annals under the title of Abbat of *Kildare* and *Clonard*; and that he died on the 3d of *March* 743.

Cathald O-Forannan is mentioned in the same Annals, as Abbat of *Kildare*, and that he died in 747.]

Lomtuil died in 785, or, as some say, 782. [and is expressly called Bishop of *Kildare* by the Annals of the Four Masters, as is also his next Successor]

Snedbran who died the same year.

[*Muredach O-Cathald*, called Abbat of *Kildare*, died the same year.

Eudocius O-Diokolla, Abbat of *Kildare*, died in 793.

Foelan O-Kellach, Abbat of *Kildare*, died on the 28th of *May* or 9th of *June* 799.

Laetan O-Muſtigern, is expressly called Bishop of *Kildare* by *Colgan*ⁿ, and the Annals of the Four Masters, where his death is placed under the year 813. But I suspect him to be the same Person, who is called hereafter *Lafran Mac-Moc-*

^k Act, Sanct. p. 793.
^p 367.

^l Hist. Monast. p. 68.

^m Act. Sanct. p. 793.

ⁿ Ibid.

tigern, whose death is mentioned in 874. It is easy to conceive the change of Figures, in often transcribing manuscript Annals; so that what in one Copy might be 874, in another may be 814. If this be allowed, there will then be but a years difference between the account of *Colgan*, and this Catalogue, which is common in the *Irish Annals*.

Murtogh O-Kellach, Abbat of *Kildare*, died in 820.

Siedbul, or *Sedulius*, Abbat of *Kildare*, died in 828.]

Tuadcar, [expressly called Bishop of *Kildare*] died in 833.

Orthanach died in 840. [He also is expressly called Bishop of *Kildare* in the Annals of the Four Masters, but his Death is anticipated one year.]

Ædgene, surnamed *Brito*, Scribe Bishop and Anchoret of *Kildare*, died (says *Colgan*^o) on the 18th of *December* 862 in the 116th Year of his Age.

[*Cobthach O-Muredach*, Abbat of *Kildare*, a Man of singular wisdom, died in 868. *Colgan*^p says his festival is observed on the 18th of *July*.]

Moengal, [Bishop of *Kildare*,] died in 870.

Robertac Mac-Nasferda [Bishop of *Kildare*, and Scribe and Abbat of *Achonry*,] died on the 15th of *January* 874; [but 873 according to the Annals of the Four Masters and *Colgan*^q, who makes the Island of *Inis-Robertaigh* (to whose Situation I am a Stranger) indebted for its Name to this Prelate.]

Lasran Mac-Moetigern died the same Year. [I suspect him to be the same person with *Laetan O-Muettigern* before-mentioned.]

Suibney O-Fianacla died in 880 [but in 878 according to *Colgan* and the Annals so often before quoted; who add that his Festival is observed on the 27th of *September*.]

Scandalus [or *Scannail*] died in 884. [But 881 according to the said Annals, which place his Festival on the 27th of *June*.]

Largisius was slain in Battle by the Danes of *Dublin* in 885.

[*Flanagan O-Riagan*, called Abbat of *Kildare*, and Prince of *Leinster* died in 920.]

Crunmoel [surnamed *Boeth*] died on the 11th of *December* 929.

Mælsinan died in 949 or 950.

[*Culean Mac-Kellach*, Abbat of *Kildare*, is said to be slain by the Danes in 953.

Mured Mac-Foelan, Abbat of *Kildare*, of the royal Blood of *Leinster*, was slain by *Amlave*, Prince of the Danes, and *Kerbhal Mac-Lorcan* in 965.]

Amucaid [or *Anmcaid*, Bishop of *Kildare*] died in 981, [having ended a holy life in a good old Age, as our Annals^r says.]

Murechad [Mac-Flan, Comorban of *Conlæth*, that is Bishop of *Kildare*] died in 985.

Moel Martin died in 1028. [but in 1030 according to *Colgan*^f.]

Moel-Brigid or *Brigidian*, [that is the Servant of *Brigid*] died in 1042.

Fin Mac-Guffan [Mac-Gorman] died at *Achonry* in 1085.

[*Moel-Brigid* or] *Brigidian O-Brolcan*, called Bishop of *Leinster* [and *Kildare*] died in 1097, [our Annals call him a Man of great Fame.]

Aid O-Heremon died in 1100.

Ferdomnac died in 1102, and is called Bishop of *Leinster*. He sat in this See in 1096, [in which year he assisted at a Council held in *Ireland* by King *Moriertach O-Brien*, together with *Idunan*, Bishop of *Meath*, *Samuel*, Bishop of *Down*, and other Bishops; who all subscribed an Epistle, to *Lanfranck*, Archbishop of *Canter-*

^o Trias Thaum. p. 629.
^f Trias. Thaum. p. 630.

^p ibid.
^t Wilk. 1. Tom. p. 374.

bury, recommending *Malchus*, the first Bishop of *Waterford* to him for Consecration.] He after resigned the same year and returned again to his See [upon the death of *Aid O Heremon*.]

Mac-Dongail died in 1108.

[*Cormac O-Cathsuigh*, called Bishop of *Leinster* by the *Annals* of the four Masters, died in 1146.

O-Dubbin died in 1148.

Finan (*Mac-Tiarcaín*) *O-Gorman*, Abbat of *Newry*, succeeded, and died at *Killeigh* in the Year 1160, where he was buried. [He assisted ^u at the Synod held at *Kells* in 1152, when the distribution of the *Palls* was made by Cardinal *Paparo*.]

MALACHY O-BIRN.

[Ob. 1176.]

MALACHY, *O-Birn*, or *O-Brin*, succeeded. He is mentioned in the Life of *Laurence* [*O-Tool*] Archbishop of *Dublin*, (published by *Surius* ^w.) [and that for his modesty. For when *Laurence* would have sent him to dispossess a *Demoniack*, he refused the task; because he did not think he had Virtue enough to enable him to cast out a Devil: And indeed he judged right, if what Historians ^x say of him be true; that in 1171 or 1172, when *Fitz-Stephens* was besieged in his Castle of *Carrick*, this Prelate, and *Joseph O-Hetbe*, bishop of *Wexford*, were employed in an infamous Stratagem to obtain a surrender; and they falsely swore by the Mass-Book, the Eucharist, and certain Reliques, that *Dublin* was taken, and all the *English* destroyed; and that the Forces of *Conaught* and *Leinster* were marching down to besiege him; which prevailed on the good old Soldier to put himself and his Party into their Hands upon Terms, which were not performed.] This Prelate died on the first ^y of *January* 1176. [He is called Bishop *O-Brien* in the *Annals* of *Leinster*, and his death placed in 1175.]

NEHEMIAH.

[Succ. 1177. Ob. 1195.]

NEHEMIAH was promoted to this See in 1177, and governed it about eighteen Years.

CORNELIUS MAC-GELANY.

[Succ. 1206. Ob. 1222.]

CORNELIUS *Mac-Gelany*, was at first Rector of *Cloncurry*, and afterwards Archdeacon of *Kildare*. Being lawfully elected Bishop, he was consecrated in the year 1206. and died in 1222. [He is called by some *Cornelius* of *Cloncurry*, either as it was the Place of his Birth, or the Place of his first Promotion. The *Annals* of *Inisfal* mention his Death under the Year 1223.]

RALPH of BRISTOL.

[Succ. 1223. Ob. 1232.]

RALPH of *Bristol*, a Native (as I suppose) of *Bristol* in *England*, was the first Treasurer of *St. Patrick's, Dublin*, [which from a Collegiate Church was made a Cathedral by *Henry Loundres*, Archbishop of *Dublin*, about the

^u Keating 2d. part. p. 104. ^w Chap. 28.
^y Book of Obits of Christ-Church. ad. 1. Jan.

^x Girald. Cambr. Hib. Expugn. Chap. 25.

year 1220.] He was consecrated to this See in 1223. *William of Malmesbury's* Book of the Antiquities of the Church of *Glastonbury* is extant in the Library of *Trinity-College, Cambridge*, wherein *Ralph of Bristol* is mentioned among those who granted [14] Days of Indulgences to the Abby of *Glastonbury*, [15 Days to the Church of *Torre*, and 13 Days to the Church of the Holy-Trinity of *Godenie*, both belonging to the said Abby. Of the nature of these Days of Indulgences the Reader may turn to what I have said under *Thomas Lidel, Bishop of Down*. p. 197.] This Prelate was at great Expence in repairing and beautifying his Cathedral, and died about the beginning of the year ^a 1232. He hath written the Life of [his Metropolitan] *Laurence*, Archbishop of *Dublin*; [a correct Manuscript of which is said ^a to be in Archbishop *Ussher's* Library in the College of *Dublin*, and is the same Life which was published by *Surius*.]

JOHN of TAUNTON.

[Succ. 1233. Ob. 1258.]

HIS Successor, *John of Taunton*, Canon of *St. Patrick's, Dublin*, sat twenty five Years, and died about the beginning of Summer 1258, and was buried in his own Church.

SIMON of KILKENNY.

[Succ. 1258. Ob. 1272.]

SIMON of *Kilkenny*, so called because he was born in that City, was Canon of *Kildare*, and being elected to this See, obtained the Royal Assent on the 21st of *October* 1258. He died at *Kildare* in the beginning of *April* 1272, [as a short Chronicle of the *Dominicans* say. But for my part I have some reason to think he did not die so early: For I find by the Accounts of *John de Samford*, Escheator of *Ireland*, in the Chief Remembrancers Office, that he accounted for the profits of this See only from the Vigil of *St. Michael*, 4th *Edward* the First. A. D. 1275 to the 19th of *February*, 9th *Edward* the First, A. D. 1281; at which time the Temporalities were restored to *Nicholas Cusack*. So that either *Simon* did not die till 1275, or the Escheator did not account for the full time of the Vacancy. And I do not find any account rendered in the *Exchequer* from 1272 to 1275.] The See was for some Years vacant after the death of this Prelate.

NICHOLAS CUSACK.

[Suc. 1279. Ob. 1299.]

UPON the death of *Simon*, one part of the Chapter elected *Stephen*, Dean of *Kildare*; while the other part stood firm to *William*, Treasurer of that Church. This proved afterwards the cause of a tedious contest at *Rome*, [which was thereason of the long vacancy of the See.] But at last Pope *Nicholas* the Second [Third] nulled both Elections, and declared *Nicholas Cusack*, a *Franciscan* Frier, and a Native of *Meath*, Bishop, on the 27th of *November* 1279; [yet he was not restored to the Temporalities untill the 19th of *February* 1281. In 1292 he was joined in Commission with *Thomas St. Leger*, Bishop of *Meath*, to collect a Disme or Tenth granted by the Pope to the King for relief of the Holy Land; and the Sheriffs ^b through the Kingdom were ordered to be aiding and

^z Annal. Multif. Ad. Ann. 1232.

^a Ir. Hist. Lib. p. 123.

^b Pat. 20. Ed. 1. Memb. 10.

assisting in the Collection. Two years after ^c the Castle of *Kildare* was taken, the whole County miserably wasted both by the *English* and *Irish*, and the Rolls and Tallies of it burnt. From which misfortunes it is not to be supposed that our Prelate escaped free.] He died in *September* 1299, having sat about twenty years [ac- counting from the Pope's advancement of him] and was buried in his own Church. [*Luke Wading* ^d is greatly mistaken in making this Prelate Bishop of *Derry* in the County of *Donnegal*, and a Suffragan to the Archbishop of *Armagh*. He adds also, that the Treasurer and Dean, who were both elected, resigned their Rights to make room for the Pope's nomination: Yet the *Vatican* Registry ^e, from whence he takes his Authority, is right.

WALTER le VEELE.

[Succ. 1299. Ob. 1332.]

ON the 5th of *January* following King *Edward* the First confirmed the elec- tion of *Walter le Veele*, Chancellor of *Kildare*, [and the same day ^f resto- red him to the Temporalities.] He was consecrated in *St. Patrick's, Dublin*, in the year 1300; and sat upwards of thirty two years. He died in *November* 1332, and is said to have been buried in his own Church. During his Govern- ment of this See, that is in the year 1310, a Parliament was held at *Kildare*.

RICHARD HULOT.

[Succ. 1334. Ob. 1352.]

THE See was then half a year vacant. Afterwards *Richard Hulot* or *Hou- lot*, who was at first Canon, and then Archdeacon of *Kildare* was elected Bishop, and on the 26th of *April* 1334 obtained restitution of the Temporalities. He died on the 24th ^g of *June*, 1352, in the 19th year of his Consecration.

THOMAS GIFFARD.

[Succ. 1353. Ob. 1365.]

THOMAS *Giffard*, Chancellor of *Kildare*, was elected Bishop by the Dean and Chapter, and was consecrated in 1353, or, as some say, in 1355. He died on the 25th of *September* 1365, and was buried at *Kil- dare* in the Cathedral of *St. Brigid*. The See was afterwards vacant a year and upwards.

ROBERT of AKETON.

[Succ. 1366. Ob. 1368.]

ROBERT of *Aketon*, an *Augustine* Hermit, was elected Bishop of *Down* by the Prior and Monks of that Church on the 18th of *November* 1365. But this Election was nulled by the Pope, and he obtained the See of *Kildare* the year following. He sat untill the year 1367, but I have not been able to discover how long after. [Yet if we may give credit to certain short Manuscript Annals of the *Augustine* Hermits, which I have seen, he died Bishop of *Kildare* in 1368.]

One *GEORGE* is said to have succeeded, and to have died in 1401.

^c Ware's English Annals Ad. Ann. 1294.
^f Pontif. in Wading's Annals. Tom. 2. p. 137.
of Christ Church, in the Month of June.

^d Annal. Minor. Tom. 2. p. 475.
^f Pat. 28 Edw. 1. Memb. 31.

^e Regest.
^g Book of Obits

HENRY of WESSENBURCH.

[Succ. 1401.]

LUKE Wading^h affirms, that upon the death of *George*, *Henry* of *Wessenberch*, a *Franciscan* Frier was promoted to this See by Pope *Boniface* the IXth, on the 10th of *December* 1401; and I find nothing more of him:

THOMAS who succeeded, died in 1405.

JOHN MADOCK.

[Ob. 1431.]

HIS Successor, *John Madock*, Archdeacon of *Kildare*, and a Student of the University of *Oxford*, died in 1431. *Bale* mentions one *William Quaplod*, a *Carmelite* Frier, who, as he says, was Bishop of *Kildare* in those days. But without question he is in an Error. For *Quaplod* was Bishop of *Derry*, in *Ulster*, and not of *Kildare*; as appears in *Leland* i.

WILLIAM.

[Succ. 1432. Ob. 1446.]

WILLIAM, Archdeacon of *Kildare*, was appointed to succeed by the Provision of Pope *Eugene* the IVth; who having governed this See fourteen years died in *April* 1446.

GEFFRY HEREFORD.

[Succ. 1449, Ob. 1464.]

GEFFRY Hereford, a *Dominican* Frier, was, at the Instance of King *Henry* the VIth, advanced to this See by the Provision of Pope *Eugene* the IVth, and was consecrated on *Easter-Sunday* 1449. He sat about fifteen years, and was buried in his own Cathedral.

RICHARD LANG.

[Succ. 1464. Ob. 1474.)

RICHARD Lang, a Man of exemplary gravity and wisdom, succeeded. The Reader may find before among the Archbishops of *Armagh*, p. 87, that he was elected Archbishop of that See, and how he was disappointed of it. [Nevertheless the Temporalities of *Armagh* were committed to him upon the Death of Primate *Bole* in 1470, and he continued Custodee and received the Profits thereof about four years, probably untill the time of his death. We find in the Registry of *Armagh*^k, a Copy of commendatory Letters of the Dean and Chapter of *Armagh* to Pope *Sixtus* the IVth, earnestly and warmly pressing him to prefer this Bishop to the Primatial See; and therein they give him an ample Testimonial—" that he was noble both by Birth and Merit, well instructed in " Apostolical and Ecclesiastical discipline, in Faith truly catholick, by Nature " prudent, wise, docible and patient, in Behaviour temperate, in Life chaste, " sober, humble, affable, compassionate and learned, well read in the Law of

^h Annals Minor. Tom. 5. p. 3. Ad. Ann. 1401. ⁱ De. Scriptor. Britan. ^k Regist. Octavian. p. 336.

“ God, wary in expounding the Scriptures, and deeply versed in the Tenets of “ the Church.” But we find these Letters did not succeed in the Court of *Rome*; with which he had some Altercations but the year before this Recommendation; the Pope having cited him to appear and produce his Titles to the See of *Kildare*; and not content with the common Form of serving Citations on the Person, he had it proclaimed by a publick Edict, and the Letters Citatory fixed on the Church door; of which this Prelate heavily complained, and appealed from the said Citation to the Pope himself. What became of the Matter I know not; but it seems, notwithstanding the Pope’s resentment] he died [in Possession of his Sec] in 1474, *August* the 24th¹.

D A V I D.

[Succ. 1474, Ob. eod. an.]

THE same year one *David* succeeded, and it seems died before he got a taste of his Bishoprick, [nay before his Apostolick Letters were completed, as *Wading*^m says; who also omits Bishop *Lang*, and makes *Geffry Hereford* the immediate predecessor to *David*.]

J A M E S W A L E.

[Succ. 1475. Resign.]

JAMES *Wale*, a *Franciscan* Frier, and Dr. of Divinity, is said to have been promoted to the See of *Kildare* on the 5th of *April* 1475, upon the death of *David*. He died on the 28th of *April* 1494, and was buried in a Church of the *Franciscans* in *London*, [of which he was Guardian] having resigned his See a long time before his death, and lived in great tranquility in the said Monastery, being in the mean time made Suffragan to the Bishop of *London*. [It is certain he had but a short enjoyment of this See; for *Edmund Lane* was advanced to it in 1482 after the intermediate Succession of Bishop *Barret*.

W I L L I A M B A R R E T.

ONE *Barret* succeeded: The same I suppose with that *William*, called Bishop of *Kildare*, who in the year 1493 was Vicar to the Bishop of *Clermont* in *France*. [He also must have resigned before the year 1482, in which *Edmund Lane* was advanced to this Bishoprick.]

E D M U N D L A N E.

[Succ. 1482. Ob. 1522.]

EDMUND *Lane*, who succeeded, died about the close of the year 1522, and was buried in his own Church, [to which he was reckoned a Benefactor.] He founded a College at *Kildare*, in which the Dean and Chapter might live after a Collegiate manner. It is recorded in the Registry of Archbishop *Alan*, that *Lane* sat in this See upwards of forty years. From whence it is evident that *Wale* and *Barret* were for a long time Bishops without a See. [For though a Bishop resigns, yet he holds the title. This Prelate was drawn in by the Earl of *Kildare* to assist in the Mock-Coronation of *Lambert Simnel*; for which he afterwards obtained a pardon in 1488ⁿ, and did his Homage and Fealty before

¹ Book of Obits of Christ-Church, under August.
Sir Rich. Edgcomb’s Voyage. M. S.

^m Wad. Ann. Tom. 6. p. 830. ⁿ See

Sir *Richard Edgecomb*, whom the King had commissioned for that purpose, on the twenty fourth of *July* that year. In 1494 he assisted at a provincial Synodⁿ held in *Christ-Church* by *Walter Fitz-Simons*, Archbishop of *Dublin*, in which a yearly fallary was assigned to a prelector of Divinity, payable by the Archbishop and his Suffragans. After the death of this Prelate the See of *Kildare* continued vacant upwards of a year; during which time there was a Law-suit carried on between *Hugh Inge*, Archbishop of *Dublin*, and the Dean and Chapter of *Kildare*, concerning the Right of visiting the Diocese of *Kildare* during the vacancy of the See: which was at last referred to the Arbitration of *Dermot* Bishop of *Kilmore*, a learned Canonist, and *Walter Wellesley*, Prior of *Conall*. I have seen a Copy of a Bond^o for 40*l.* executed by the said Archbishop to the Dean and Chapter of *Kildare*, dated the thirtieth of *November* 1523, and conditioned to stand to the Arbitration of the above persons; but I know not what end was made of the Controversy. To this time, *Staniburst*, out of an antient Registry, hath given a different series of the Bishop of *Kildare*, whose Names are as follow, viz.

1 <i>Lonius</i> ,	7 <i>Richard</i> ,	13 <i>Thomas</i> ,	19 <i>Richard</i> ,
2 <i>Ivorius</i> ,	8 <i>John</i> ,	14 <i>Robert</i> ,	20 <i>James</i> ,
3 <i>Conlius</i> ,	9 <i>Simon</i> ,	15 <i>Boniface</i> ,	21 <i>Wale</i> ,
4 <i>Donat</i> ,	10 <i>Nicholas</i> ,	16 <i>Maddock</i> ,	22 <i>Barret</i> ,
5 <i>David</i> ,	11 <i>Walter</i>	17 <i>William</i> ,	23 <i>Edmund Lane</i> ,
6 <i>Magnus</i> ,	12 <i>Richard</i>	18 <i>Geffry</i> ,	<i>An. 1518.</i>]

THOMAS DILLON.

[Succ. 1523. Ob. 1531.]

THOMAS Dillon, was born in *Meath*, [but had his Education in *Oxford*^p. He was promoted to this See in 1523] and died in 1531, having governed it about eight years.

WALTER WELLESLEY.

[Succ. 1531. Ob. 1539.]

WALTER Wellesley, commonly called *Wesley*, Prior of *Conal* in the County of *Kildare*, and for a time Master of the Rolls, [and one of the Privy Council] obtained this Bishoprick by the Provision of Pope *Clement* the VIIth, at the instance of King *Henry* the VIIIth, [of whose favour he had no inconsiderable Share: For ten Years before this, the King had endeavoured to advance him to the See of *Limerick* upon the death of Bishop *Folan*. But the Pope stood in the Way. In 1528 he was appointed Commissioner with Sir *Walter de la Hyde* to labour to obtain the liberty of the Lord Justice *Delvin*, whom *O-Connor* had treacherously taken Prisoner.] He was restored to the Temporalities of this See on the 23d of *September* 1531, and also held his Priory by Dispensation during his Life. [In 1535 *June* 14^q he was appointed Commissioner with *Edward Staples*, Bishop of *Meath*, *John Allen*, Master of the Rolls, *Gerard Ailmer*, chief Baron of the Exchequer, and *Thomas Hetb*, chief Remembrancer, for suppressing and dissolving the Nunnery of *Greyn* in the County of *Catherlagh*, the possessions of which were soon after granted to the King by Act of Parliament.] He died in 1539, and was buried in his ow Convent; [where there yet remains to his Memory an Altar Monument, much defaced by time, and on it the Figure of a Bi-

ⁿ See a M. S. in Marsh's Library No. 35.
ⁱ p. 663.

^o Lib. Niger p. 367.

^p Athen. Oxen. v.

^q Rym. v. 14. p. 551.

shop, with his Mitre, Pastoral Staff, and other Ornaments, in low relief, but rude Sculpture ; and on each side of the Figure on the Verge of the Stone are these Words in *Gothick* Characters, viz.

Hic jacet frater Walterus Wellesley, quondam Episcopus Darenfis, hujus domus Commendatarius (cujus animæ propitiatur Deus) Qui obiit Anno Domini M. D. --- The rest of the Date defaced, --- Here lieth Frier *Walter Wellesley*, late Bishop of *Kildare*, and Commendatory Prior of this House (to whose Soul God be merciful) who died in the Year M. D. ---]

W I L L I A M M I A G H.

[Succ. 1540. Ob. 1548.]

UPON the Death of Bishop *Wellesley*, *Donald O-Beachan*, a *Franciscan* Frier, [of the Convent of *Kildare*,] was by the Pope's Provision declared Bishop on the 16th of *July* 1540 ; but in a very few Days after he died. On the fifteenth of *November* following, *Thady Reynolds*, Doctor of the Civil and Canon Law, was by the like Provision nominated. But the King [being now declared supreme head of the Church of *Ireland*] rejected this Election, and advanced *William Miagh* to it, and afterwards called him into his Privy Council of *Ireland*. He died on the 15th of *December* 1548 ; after which the See continued vacant one year and seven months. [He was reckoned among the Prelates, who wished well to the Reformation.]

T H O M A S L A N C A S T E R.

[Succ. 1550. Depriv. 1554.]

THOMAS *Lancaster*, was consecrated in *Dublin* in *July* 1550 by *George Brown* Archbishop of *Dublin*, [by virtue of a Commission dated the eleventh of that Month,] and on the third of *September* following obtained a faculty to hold the Deanery of *Kilkenny*, together with this Bishoprick. But in the year 1554 he was thrust out of this See [as well as out of the Deanery] by *Dowdal*, Archbishop of *Armagh*, *Leverous*, (who succeeded him) and other Delegates ; because he was a married Man. [The *Oxford Antiquary* † mistakes in making this Bishop Treasurer of *Salisbury*, instead of *Thomas Lancaster*, Archbishop of *Armagh*.]

T H O M A S L E V E R O U S.

[Succ. 1554. Ob. 1559.]

ON the first of *March* 1554, *English* Stile, *Thomas Leverous* was appointed Successor to *Lancaster* by Queen *Mary*. He was a Native of the County of *Kildare*, and Dean of *St. Patrick's Dublin*, which was but then just restored [having been suppressed by King *Henry* the VIIIth in the last Year of his Reign, upon the involuntary Resignation of Dean *Basnet* and the Chapter. He had been Tutor to *Girald Fitzgirald*, Brother to *Thomas Fitzgirald*, who, with five of his Uncles were executed for Rebellion at *Tyburn*, on the 3d of *February* 1537, and it was by his care and diligence that this young Gentleman was preserved, and sent into foreign Countries ; whom King *Edward* the VIth on the 25th of *April* 1552 restored to the greatest part of his Estate ; and two Years after, Queen *Mary* reinstated him in his antient Honours. So that the present House of *Kil-*

dare is in a great measure indebted to this Prelate for the continuance of that antient and noble Family. Although he was advanced to this See on the first of *March* 1554] yet he was not confirmed by the Pope's Bull untill the 3d of *August* 1555. In *January* 1559 he was deprived as well of the Bishoprick as of the Deanery (which he held together by Dispensation) for refusing to take the Oath of Supremacy, [by Act of Parliament ^f then lately established.] About the same time *William Walsh*, Bishop of *Meath*, met with the like Treatment. After this *Leverous* got his livelihood for a time by teaching School in *Limerick*. But *Walsh* was thrown into Prison, and there kept in close Confinement for a long time; untill at last he was driven into Banishment. *Leverous* died at *Naas* about the Year 1577, in the eightieth year of his Age, and was buried there in the Parish Church of *St. David*.

ALEXANDER CRAIK.

[Succ, 1560, Ob. 1564.]

ALEXANDER Craik, Batchelor of Divinity, succeeded [by Letters Patent dated the 21st of *August* 1560] and was consecrated by *Hugh Curwin*, Archbishop of *Dublin*, about the close of that Month. He was not content with the Deanery of *St Patrick's, Dublin*, and with the Bishoprick of *Kildare*, (which he held together) but [by the Consent of his Dean and Chapter on the 2d of *June* 1561] he exchanged almost all the Manors and Lands of the Bishoprick, with *Patrick Sarsfield*, for some Tyths of little value. [The Lands he gave in exchange ^t were the Manor of *Bishop's-court* near *Oughterard*, *Bishop's-Court* near *Ana-Liffy*, *Carne*, *Ballbrindinan*, *Clowan-Curry*, *Nurney*, *Beestown*, *Corbally*, *Athgarvan*, *Cappinargad*, *Killieghmore*, *Killcrants*, *Ballyloghglass*, *Bellachstown*, and *Clowangory*: For which large Estates he received back in exchange the Rectories, Churches or Chappels of *Disert-dermod*, *Kynnagh*, and *Bally-Cutland* in the County of *Kildare*, with the Tyths thereunto belonging.] By this Exchange the very antient See of *Kildare* was reduced to a most shameful Poverty. Having sat only three years and some Months, he died in 1564, and was buried in *St. Patrick's, Dublin*. [But in that short time he did more Mischief to his See, than his Successors have been ever able to repair.]

ROBERT DALY.

[Succ. 1564. Ob. 1582.]

ROBERT Daly, Prebendary of *Clonmethan*, succeeded Craik, [by Letters Patent dated the 2d of *May*, Anno 6th of *Eliz.* was restored to the Temporalties the Day following, and held his Prebend in Commendam, as also the Vicaridge of *Swords* in the Diocese of *Dublin* during life.] He received his Education at *Paris*, was consecrated in *May* 1564, and was afterwards called into the Privy-Council by Queen *Elizabeth*. He sat above eighteen years in this See, and was during that Period three times turned in a manner almost naked out of his House, and plundered of his Goods by the Rebels. [It was thought that the third Outrage was ^u the cause of his Death. For] he died in Winter 1582 soon after it happened:

^f Stat. 2. Eliz. Chap. 1.

^t Rot. de Licent. Alienandi de Anno. 4to. Eliz. inter Rot. Canc.

^u Ware's English Annals, ad Ann. 1582.

DANIEL NEYLAN.

[Succ. 1583. Ob. 1603]

DANIEL Neylan, Rector of *Iniscatty* in the Diocese of *Killaloe*, [was advanced to this See by the Queen's Letter, dated the third of *July* in the twenty fifth year of her Reign, and] was consecrated by *Adam*, Archbishop of *Dublin*, in *November* 1583. [Queen *Elizabeth*, on account of the poverty of his See, on the 23d of *September* 1598 granted him the Rectory and Vicaridge of *Carne* in the Diocese of *Kilfenora*; which he held together with his Bishoprick.] He died at *Disert* on the 18th of *May* 1603, having sat nineteen Years and six Months.

WILLIAM PILSWORTH.

[Succ. 1604. Ob. 1635.]

WILLIAM Pilsworth, a Native of *London*, and Prebendary of *Monabannoc*, [Chancellor of *Ferns*, Vicar of *Carbury*, and of *St. David's* of *Naas*, both in the County of *Kildare*] had his Education in *Magdalen* College in *Oxford*, [and was advanced to this See by Letters Patent dated the 9th of *August* 1604,] and was consecrated the 11th of *September* following at *Balsoon* in the County of *Meath*, on account of the Plague, which then raged in *Dublin*. [He held the Vicaridges of *Naas* and *Carbury*, and the Prebend of *Monabannoc* in Commendam by the King's Dispensation^w. He preferred a Petition to the Privy Council for some remedy to recover the Lands aliened by his Predecessor *Craik* from his See, but without Success; and therefore was determined to have a Share in the spoil, by leaving his Bishoprick poorer^x than he found it.] He died at *Naas* on the ninth of *May* 1635 in the eighty fourth year of his Age, [as some say; though *Anthony Wood*^y says he was but seventy five years old when he died; for that he was born in 1560 in *Fleet-street*, *London*, was admitted into *Magdalen* College *Oxford* in 1578, and died in 1635.] He was buried at *Dunfert* in the County of *Kildare*.

ROBERT USSHER.

[Succ. 1635. Ob. 1642.]

ROBERT Usher [Son of *Henry Usher*, Primate of all *Ireland*] Doctor of Divinity of the University of *Dublin*, [where he was educated] and Archdeacon of *Meath*, succeeded, and was consecrated in *St. Patrick's* *Dublin* on the 25th of *February* 1635. [Before his promotion he was Prebendary of *St. Owen's*, *Dublin*, in 1617, and elected to the Provostship of the College of that City on the 16th of *October* 1629, (of which he was afterwards Provice-Chancellor for many years) though not admitted untill the 4th of *January* following. “ He was, “ says one^z a Prelate orthodox, unblameable, learned, of a meek, modest, “ conscientious, and gentle behaviour. He was an enemy to all Theatrical Re- “ presentations, and would not admit them into the College, according to former “ practice, untill he was in a manner commanded by the Lords Justices. He “ was a constant and assiduous Preacher, and remarkable for his Pulpit Abili- “ ties; which he continued to his death, even after he fled from the fury of

^w Kings Letter dated the 23d Aug. 2. Jac. 1. in the Rolls. Office.
notes to the Lat. Edit. of Ware's Bishops.

^y Athen Oxen. v. 1. p. 736.

^x See Bishop Doppin's
^z Ware's M. S.

“ the

“ the *Irish* Rebellion, as appears by his Epitaph in the Chancel of *Dudleston* Church, (*viz.*) *Here lieth the Body of that constant and faithful Preacher of God's Word, the Right Reverend Father in God, Robert, Lord Bishop of Kildare, Son of Henry Lord Primate of all Ireland, who died at Pantabirfly September the 7th, A. D. 1642.*” I should have mentioned the great pains he took in soliciting the Parliament for an Act for the recovery of the Lands of his Bishoprick, aliened by *Craik* and *Pilsworth*, though without Success.]

WILLIAM GOLBOURN.

[Succ. 1644. Ob. 1650.]

WILLIAM Golbourn, a Native of *Chester*, Batchelor of Divinity of the University of *Dublin*, Archdeacon of *Kildare*, [and Prebendary of *Dunlavan*] was, like his Predecessor, consecrated in *St. Patrick's, Dublin*, on the first of *December* 1644, [by *Lancelot*, Archbishop of that See.] He died of the Plague in *Dublin* in the Year 1650, and was buried in the Church of *St. Nicholas* within the Walls.

THOMAS PRICE.

[Succ. 1660. Resign. 1667.]

[**T**HOMAS Price, was a Native of *Wales*, but educated in the University of *Dublin*, where he became a Senior Fellow, and took his Degree of Batchelor of Divinity. He was ordained a Priest by Bishop *Bedel*, and afterwards made Archdeacon of *Kilmore*, and was, after a long vacancy of this See, by the interest of the Duke of *Ormond*, (to whom he was Chaplain) promoted to it by Letters Patent dated *March* the 6th 1660, *English* Stile; and the same Day had his Mandate for Consecration, and Writ of Restitution to the Temporalities; and he was consecrated the 10th of that Month in *Christ-Church*, by *James Margetson*, Archbishop of *Dublin*, and held the Prebend of *Maynoth* in commendam, to which he was presented on the 14th of *April* following, to hold during his Incumbency. The following Account of him I shall give in the Words of a Reverend and learned Prelate^a “ *Hic vel suâ, &c.* By the Negligence of himself or his Register, he left his Diocese indebted to the King for Subsidies, in the Sum of 217 l. and the Preceptory of *Tully*, which he held in Commendam with his Bishoprick, in the sum of 40 l. which his Successor was obliged to pay. In his time all the Manors and Estates which had formerly belonged to the See of *Kildare*, and had been forfeited to the King by the *Irish* Rebellion, might have been recovered by virtue of a Clause in the Act of Settlement. But, either through his miserable Spirit, or meer slothfulness (who would not consult the interest of his See) an opportunity for this end was lost, which never can be redeemed. For being by the Duke of *Ormond* made sure of his Succession to the See of *Cashell*, he refused to expend a Penny, or even to interpose his interest or solicitation in so good a Work; although *Ralph Wallis*, and others, offered to take the Burthen and Charges of the whole Business upon themselves.” These Manors and Estates here mentioned to have formerly belonged to the See of *Kildare*, and which had been forfeited by Rebellion, were the Manors and Lands which Bishop *Craik* had before the restraining Act^b exchanged with *Patrick Sarsfield* for some Tyths

^a Bishop Dopping's M. S. Account of this Bishop at the end of Ware.
1. Seff. 4. Ch. 3.

^b Stat. 10. 11. Charles.

of small value, and which *Sarsfield* by the Rebellion in 1641 had forfeited. He was afterwards translated to *Cashell* by Letters Patent dated the 30th of *May* 1667, and the same Day had his Writ of Restitution to the Temporalities. See more of him among the Archbishops of *Cashell*.

AMBROSE JONES.

[Succ. 1667. Ob. 1678.]

AMBROSE Jones, Doctor of Divinity, Son of *Lewis Jones* Bishop of *Killaloe*, and Brother to *Henry Jones* Bishop of *Meath*, was born in *Ireland*, and educated in the University there. In *Walker's* Sufferings of the Clergy he is called *John Jones*, and Vicar of *Rothbury* in *Northumberland*. On the 4th of *February* 1660, he was promoted by King *Charles* the II^d. to the Archdeaconry of *Meath*, which was then in the Gift of the Crown by Lapse. He was also on the 9th of *February* 1664 presented by the Crown to the Rectories of *Castleton*, *Kilpatrick*, *Knock*, *Cruistown*, and *Emlaghbegquin* in the Diocese of *Meath*; in which presentation was included a clause of Union of the said Rectories *pro eâ vice*. He held also the Preceptory of *Tully* and the Prebend of *Maynoth* in Commendam with the Bishoprick of *Kildare*, to which he was advanced by Letters Patent dated the first of *June* 1667; and he had his Writ of Restitution the same Day, and was consecrated in *Christ-Church*, *Dublin*, by *Michael*, Archbishop of *Dublin*, assisted by *Henry*, Bishop of *Meath*, and *Edward*, Bishop of *Killaloe*, on the 29th of the same Month. He was put to great trouble about the Arrears of Subsidy Money, which his Predecessor, *Thomas Price*, upon his advancement to the Archbishoprick of *Cashell*, had left a Charge upon the See; and in the event was obliged to pay them without any satisfaction made him by Archbishop *Price*, as far as I can learn. He took great pains about the Augmentation of the Revenues of his See; as appears by his Petitions to the Duke of *Ormond*, which, as I am informed, remain among the Episcopal Papers belonging to the See of *Kildare*, some few Copies of which I have only seen. But a bad state of health gave a check to his laudable Endeavours; and thus his pursuits failed of Success. He died in *Dublin* on the 15th of *December* 1678, and was buried in *St. Andrew's Church*.

ANTHONY DOPPING.

[Succ. 1678, Resign. 1681.]

ANTHONY Dopping, Doctor of Divinity, and Vice-Chancellor of the University of *Dublin*, was born in that City on the 28th of *March* 1643. He received his first Education in the School of *St. Patrick's Cathedral*, *Dublin*; from whence by his diligent application, and good natural parts, he was early admitted into the said University on the fifth of *May* 1656; and six years after, *viz.* in 1662, in the nineteenth year of his Age, was elected a Fellow of that Society; in which (the sweetness of his Temper was such) he executed all the duties of his place to the Satisfaction both of his superiors and inferiors. In 1669 he took his Degree of Batchelor of Divinity, and was the same year made Vicar of *St. Andrews*, *Dublin*; which Cure he successfully Administred for upwards of seven years, and in 1672 was created Doctor of Divinity of the said University. He was by the Favour of the Duke of *Ormond* (to whom he was Chaplain) promoted to this See by Letters patent dated the sixteenth of *January* 1678, in the thirty fifth year of his Age, and was consecrated in *Christ-Church*, *Dublin*, on the second of *February* following by *Michael*, Archbishop of *Armagh*,

Armagh, assisted by the Archbishop of *Tuam*, the Bishops of *Meath*, *Clonsfert*, and *Clogher*, and was installed on the twenty fifth of the same Month by *Simon Digby* Dean of *Kildare*.

He held the Preceptory of *Tully*, and some Rectories in the Diocese of *Meath* in Commendam; and obtained Letters patent from the King for all the forfeited Rectories of his Diocese to the use and benefit of his Clergy. He was the Instrument of procuring 50 l. a year to be set apart out of the Œconomy Money of the Diocese for the repairs of the Cathedral. He made many, although successful, attempts, to augment the profits of his poor See. First, he endeavoured to procure an Union to this Bishoprick of the Rectory of *Geashil*; which was then vacant by the Promotion of *Simon Digby*, Dean of *Kildare*, to the See of *Limerick*. But *Michael Boyle*, Archbishop of *Armagh*, obstructed this Design, by procuring the Rectory for his Son in Law, *Samuel Synge*, then Dean of *Kildare*. Secondly, he attempted to unite either the Deanery of *Christ-Church*; or of *St. Patrick's* to his See: But some misunderstanding between the Archbishops of *Armagh* and *Dublin* put a Stop to this design. Thirdly, he endeavoured to procure a grant of the forfeited Lands of *Kilmabgoge* for his See. But the Interest which the Duke of *York* claimed in them was too powerful for him to effect this. On the 27th of *August* 1679, by permission of his Metropolitan, he consecrated the Church of *St. Michael's, Dublin*, which had been rebuilt from the Foundation; and on the eighth of *October* 1681, he restored the Parish Church of *St. Kevin of Clonbulloge* in his own Diocese. He was translated to the See of *Meath* by Letters patent dated the 11th of *February* 1681, the privy Seal for his translation bearing Date the 14th of *January* before. The Reader may find more concerning him under the Bishops of *Meath*.

WILLIAM MORETON.

[Succ. 1681. Resign. 1705.]

WILLIAM Moreton, Doctor of Divinity, eldest Son of Doctor *Edward Moreton*, Prebendary of *Chester*, was born in that City, but educated in *Christ-Church* College in *Oxford*, to which he was admitted in the year 1660. In 1663 he took his Degree of Batchelor of Arts, in 1666 that of Master, in 1674 he took his Degree of Batchelor in Divinity, and in 1677 had his diploma of Doctor of Divinity; to which last degree he was admitted in the University of *Dublin*, A. D. 1688. But before this he had been Chaplain to *Aubrey*, Earl of *Oxford*, and afterwards to *James*, Duke of *Ormond*, Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, with whom he came over into that Kingdom; and was under his Countenance by Letters patent dated the 22d. of *December* 1677 advanced to the Deanery of *Christ-Church, Dublin*; and from thence by Letters patent dated the thirteenth of *February* 1681, by the same interest, to this See, with which he held the said Deanery, and the preceptory of *Tully* in the County of *Kildare*, on account of the great Poverty of the Bishoprick; which practice hath ever since continued. He was consecrated in *Christ-Church, Dublin*, on the nineteenth of *February* 1681, by *Michael*, Archbishop of *Armagh*, assisted by the Bishops of *Meath*, *Raphoe* and *Cloyne*, and was on the fifth of *April* following called into the Privy Council; in which Station he continued untill he was displaced by King *James*; but he was afterwards reinstated in the Reign of King *William* and Queen *Mary*, and made one of the Commissioners of the Great Seal by Queen *Anne*. He was from hence translated to the See of *Meath* by Letters patent dated the eighteenth of *September* 1705. See among the Bishops of *Meath*.

WELBORE ELLIS.

[Succ. 1705. Resign. 1731.]

WELBORE Ellis, a Native of *England*, and Doctor of Divinity both of the Universities of *Oxford* and *Dublin*, was advanced to this See, by Letters patent dated the twenty second of *September* 1705, and was consecrated on the eleventh of *November* following, *William Andrews*, L. L. D. and Master of the free School of *Kilkenny* preaching his consecration Sermon. He continued upwards of twenty six years in this See ; during which time he held the Deanery of *Christ-Church* and the Preceptory of *Tully* in Commendam; but was at last translated to *Meath* by the King's Letter dated *March* the thirteenth 1731. He died on the first of *January* 1733 See under the Bishops of *Meath*.

CHARLES COBB.

[Succ. 1731.]

CHARLES Cobb, was promoted from the Sees of *Killala* and *Achonry* to *Dromore*, and from thence to this See in *March* 1731, with which he holds the Deanery of *Christ-Church*, and the Preceptory of *Tully*, as his Predecessor did before him. He was sworn of the Privy Council on the nineteenth of *July* 1734. See under the Bishops of *Dromore*, and *Killala* and *Achonry*.

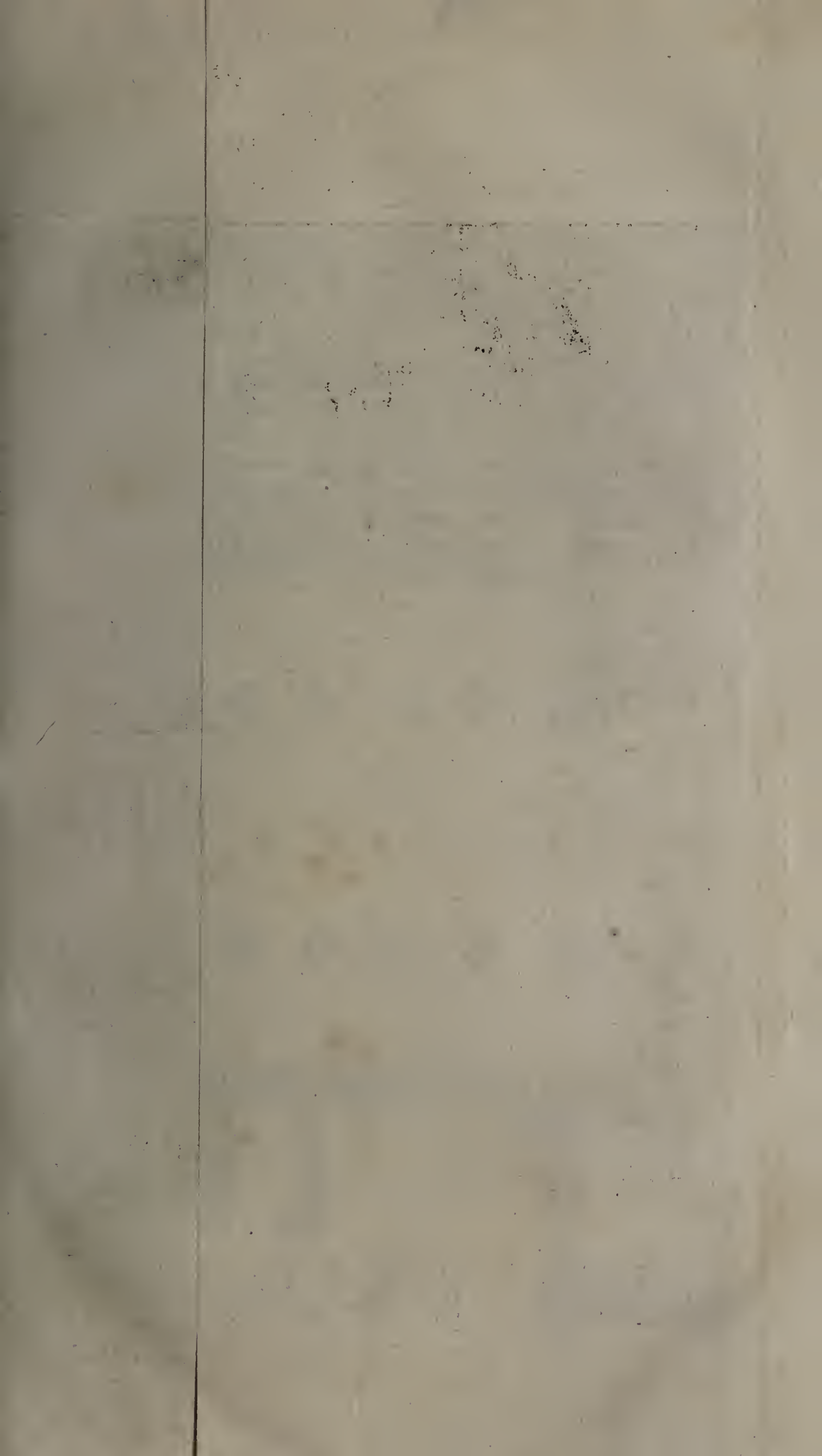


*Magnificam hujus Ecclesiae Structuram
 omnibus intuentibus
 Sumptibus suis exhibuit
 Admodum Rev. CAROLUS Episcopus OSSORIENSIS
 Anno Domini
 1739.*



The South East Prospect of the Cathedral Church of S^t Canice in Kilkenny with the Bishops Pallace.

Dheuland Sculp.



- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| A The Nave | L The Consistory Court | W The Porch |
| B The Font | M The Chapter House | X The Round Tower 15 feet Diameter at y ^e Base |
| C Bishop Welsh's Tomb | N an open waste place | |
| D Grace's Tomb | O The Choir | |
| E The Steeple | P The Bishop's throne | |
| F The South Cross | Q Q The Seats of y ^e Mayor & Alder ⁿ | |
| G The North Cross | R S ^t Mary's Chappel | |
| H Dean Johnson's Tomb | S A dark passage into S ^t Mary's Chappel | |
| I L ^o Viscount Montgarret's Tomb | T The Parish Church | |
| K Fowke's Tomb & Monument | V Bishop Gaffney's Tomb | |





OF THE
B I S H O P S
O F
O S S O R Y

[This See formerly bore, Saphire, a Bishop in his Pontificals standing between two Pillars, Pearl, with a Mitre on his Head, holding a Crosier in his sinister Hand, and in his dexter a Bible close proper, all Topaz. But these Arms have been changed of late; and the See now bears, Ruby, a covered Cup, ensigned on the top with a Cross Patee, between five Crosses Fitchee. 2. 2. 1. all Topaz. ---

It is valued in the King's Books by an Extent returned Anno 29 Hen. 8. at 100 Marks, i. e. 66 l. 13 s. 4d. Sterl.

The Chapter of St. Canic's Cathedral in Kilkenny is constituted of twelve Members, viz. Dean — Chantor — Chancellor — Treasurer — and Archdeacon; and seven Prebendaries, i. e. of Blackrath—Aghoure—Mayne—Killamory—Tasscoffin—Killmanagh—and Cloneamory.



THE Diocese of Ossory containeth the whole County, and County of the City of Kilkenny (except the Parishes of Kilmochabell, Shankill, Ullard, Powerstown and Graig) It also containeth one Parish in the King's-County, called Seir-Keran, and the intire Barony of Upper-Ossory, which is a full third part of the Queen's County. It extends in length from the utmost bounds of the Parish of Sier-Keran to the Ferry-bank of Waterford near sixty miles, and in Breadth from the Parish of Kilmochabell in the Diocese of Leighlin, to the West Bounds of the Parish of Callan upwards of twelve Miles. It is divided into eight Rural Deaneries, viz. Siller—Claragh—Aghavoe—Aghoure—Odoh—Kells—Obercon—and Iverk alias Overk. The Bishop of Ossory holdeth his annual ordinary

Vifitation on the day after the Purification of the Blessed Virgin, unless it falls on a Sunday, and in such case the day after. The Dean of St. *Canic's* hath a kind of Episcopal Jurisdiction over the College of Vicars-Choral of the Cathedral, and hath the nomination of the first, who is the principal Vicar, and is called the Dean's Vicar. He is also by antient prescription Lord of the Manor of the Glebe; which containeth the Inhabitants about the Cathedral; and before the year 1641 had a Seneschal, who held his Courts Leet and Baron for the said Manor. But this Jurisdiction is gone into disuse. The Dean and Chapter are a Corporation aggregate, have a common Seal, and are of great Antiquity; but I can find no foot-steps of the first Constitution of them. A. D. 1667 *January* the 15th the Duke of *Ormond* by Deed granted and assigned unto Doctor *Daniel Neylan*, then Dean of St. *Canic's*, and his Successors, a Lease of the Rectories of *Offerelane* and *Rathdowney*, made unto *Thomas*, Earl of *Ormond* and *Ossory*, for two hundred years from the 14th of *January* 1603, which is of considerable Value. Further Instances of his Grace's Favours to this See may be observed hereafter under *John Parry*, Bishop of *Ossory*.

The Archdeacon of *Ossory* exerciseth an ordinary prescriptive Jurisdiction over the whole Diocese from the thirtieth of *September* to the third of *February* every year; in which time he visits the whole Diocese, *Decanatum*, and hath the Moiety of Procurations paid to the Bishop in his ordinary Visitations.

The Vicars Choral of the Cathedral are a Corporation incorporated by the name of the Vicars-Choral and Perpetuals of the Common-Hall near the Cathedral, and were first very largely endowed by *Geffry St. Leger*, Bishop of *Ossory*. They are in a more immediate manner subject to the Dean, who hath over them *Jurisdictionem quasi Episcopalem, ad instar Decani Ecclesiæ Metropolitanæ Sancti Patricii Dublin*—A kind of Episcopal Jurisdiction, like the Dean of St. *Patrick's Dublin*, (as the Charter says) and the eldest of them is nominated by him, and called the Dean's Vicar; and they are obliged duly to attend the Service of the Cathedral. Their Revenues were from time to time so considerably augmented by *Michael* of *Exeter*, *Richard Ledred*, *John Tattenal*, *Thomas Barry*, *David Hacket*, *Oliver Cantwell*, *Milo Baron*, *John Thonory*, and *John Horssfall*, all Bishops of *Ossory*, that before the year 1641, when they lived collegiately in the Common-Hall, they kept Hospitality for Strangers, and often entertained several Persons of Rank at their Table. There were four Vicars, four Stipendiaries, and as many Choristers; who daily attended the Cathedral Service, and none were to absent themselves from the House without leave from the Dean or his Vicar. But their living collegiately in that House (whereof little remains now but the Hall) hath ceased since the year 1660, their Revenues having been for the most part swallowed up by the Soldiers, Adventurers and forty nine Men; so that there is but a very scanty maintenance left for the Support of three Vicars.]

The Episcopal See of *Ossory* was first planted at *Saiger* (now called *Seir-Keran*) in the Territory of *Ely O-Carol*, [about the year 402, thirty years before the arrival of St. *Patrick* ;] from whence the Bishops of it were called, *Episcopi Saigerenses*, Bishops of *Saiger*. From *Saiger* it was translated to *Aghavoe* in upper *Ossory*, but at what time is not so clear; and yet possibly it was in the year 1052. For in the M. S. Annals of *Leinster* under that year we meet with this Passage — “ A Church was built at *Achadboe*, and the Shrine of *Canic* placed in it.” This St. *Canic*, the Son of *Laidec* an eminent Poet, was a learned and industrious Man, and the first Abbat of the Monastery of *Aghavoe*, which he founded himself, and in which he died

died on the eleventh of *October* 599 or 600, in the 72d year of his Age. *Adamnanus*^a explains *Agbarvoe*, or, as it was antiently called, *Achadboe*, to signifie *Campulum bovis*, the little Field of the Ox; [and the writer of the Life of *St. Canic* calls it, *Agrum Boum*, in the same sense. Nor is it a new thing that places should receive their names from Cattle. Thus *Boverton* (the *Bovia*^b of *Antoninus*) and *Cowbridge* in *Glamorgan-shire*, and *Eubæa*, according to *Strabo*^c. The same may be said of *Bosphorus*, *Bovillæ*, *Bovianum* and *Baulos*, of which latter place *Symmachus*, the possessor of it, hath these Lines.

*Huc Deus Alcides stabulando Armenta coegit,
Eruta Geryonis de lare tergemini:
Inde recens ætas corrupta Boaulia, Baulos
Nuncupat, occulto nominis indicio.*

Alcides here his Cattle did improve,
That he from triple *Geryon's* Stables drove;
Our Age corrupting this *Boaulia* call,
Which hints the old denomination, *Baul*.

To return] At last *Fælix O-Dullany*, Bishop of *Ossory* translated this See from *Agbarvoe* to *Kilkenny*, about the end of the Reign of King *Henry* the II^d. [It must be observed that this See of *Ossory*, like that of *Meath*, did not take its Name from any fixed place, but from the Territory at large; and they two are the only instances of the like in the Kingdom.] Bishop *O-Dullany* seems to have been the person who laid the foundation of the Cathedral of *Kilkenny*; which however was not finished before the time of *Geffry St. Leger*, Bishop of that See, who was at great expence in putting the last hand to it before his Death; though before his time some of his Predecessors, and especially *Hugh Mapilton* spared no pains upon it. Nor must we forget to mention one of his Successors, *Richard Ledred*, a *Franciscan* Frier, who layed out vast sums of money in beautifying and repairing that Church; particularly he new built and glazed all the Windows; among which that to the East was so elegant, and set off with such exquisite Workmanship, that nothing like it was to be found in all *Ireland*. [This was that valuable Piece of Antiquity, wherein the History of the Gospel was so lively represented in stained Glass, that it is said the Pope's Nuncio to the Rebels in 1645 offered 700 l. for it to carry to *Rome*, and which was afterwards utterly destroyed during the Rebellion.] *David Hacket*, who succeeded *Ledred* about 100 years after, built the Arch of the Steeple of squared Marble. I had like to have passed over *Oliver Cantwell*, a *Dominican* Frier, who, about the end of the 15th Century, not only repaired his episcopal Houses at *Aghor*, and *Freinstown*, and the great Bridge of *Kilkenny*, which had been broken down by a Flood; but also appropriated the Church of *St. Mælle* to the Vicars Choral. [There were many other Bishops benefactors to this Church, as may be seen under their respective Lives.] I cannot forbear taking occasion to mention here the delightful situation of this Church; which from a hill of a gentle ascent commands a pleasant prospect not only over the City, which lieth a little beneath it, but also over a fertile Country extended round about it, which is washed by the River *Neor*.

St. K I A R A N.

[Ob. 549.]

ST. *Kiaran*, the Son of *Lugneus*, was the first Bishop of *Saiger*, [which See, as is before observed, was first removed to *Agbarvoe* and then to *Kilkenny*.] He was a Man of great Authority for his sanctity and learning: But I dare not be

^a Vit. Columb. lib. 2. Chap. 7.

^b Camden in Glamorgan-shire. Burton on Antoninus, p.

248. ^c Geogr. lib. 10. p. 445. edit. Casaub.

positive that he was that *Quirinus*, to whom, as also to the rest of the Bishops of *Ireland*, Pope Gregory the first addressed his 61st epistle, which is extant in his Registry^d; although the great reputation of *Kiaran*; his long Life, and the similitude of the Name, might give one some room to be of that Opinion: [Which may be further confirmed from this Consideration; that the *Irish* have neither the Letters K nor Q in their antient Alphabet^e, but substitute C in the room of both; to which however they give the force of K: So that *Ciaran* is pronounced like the dissillable *Kiran* or *Quiran*, and is not far removed from the *Quirinus* of Pope Gregory. The same may be observed among the antient *Romans*, with whom *Cicero* was often pronounced, *Kikero*, and the like. His mother's name was *Liedania*, of a great Family in the Territory of *Corcoluidhe* † in the South of *Munster*.] He is said to have been born in *Offory* [the antient Territory called *Ofraigi*] of *Heathenish* parents, [though one Manuscript life of him quoted by *Usher*^f says he was born in the same Territory with his Mother in the South of *Munster*, in a place since called *Clear Island*, or the Island of the Clergy.

He lived thirty years in *Ireland*, with Integrity and Sanctity before he was baptized^g; for the *Irish* at his Birth were all Gentiles. But the fame of the Christian Religion having reached him from *Rome*, he forsook *Ireland*, and] in his youth travelling into Foreign Countrys, at last abode twenty years in *Rome*, where he embraced the Christian Religion. [He took this Journey about the year 382, and in the thirtieth of his Age. Here he diligently employed himself in the study of the Scriptures, in collecting together the Books of it, and in making himself perfect in Ecclesiastical Discipline.] “ Then (as a Manuscript writer of his Life saith,) “ he was consecrated a Bishop, and sent back to his own Country, (*Ireland*,) and “ St. *Patrick*, Archbishop of all *Ireland*, met him on his Journey in *Italy*, and “ when they saw one another, the Saints of God rejoiced. At that time St. *Patrick* was not a Bishop, but was afterwards ordained Archbishop by Pope *Celestin*, and sent to preach the Gospel in *Ireland*; for whom at that time the Lord reserved the Mastership and Archbishoprick of all *Ireland*, although there were other Saints before him in that Country; because no Body before *Patrick*, was instrumental in bringing over the Kings and great Men of *Ireland* to the Faith of Christ.” [It was in the year 402^h that St. *Patrick* and St. *Kiaran* met in *Italy* as aforesaid. There were five Religious Ecclesiasticks of the *Irish* Nation, who accompanied St. *Kiaran* upon his return from *Rome* to *Ireland*, viz. *Lugaid*, *Columban*, *Meldan*, *Lugace*, and *Cassan*. The writer of the Life of St. *Kiaran*, published by *Colgan*ⁱ out of the *Kilkenny* Manuscript, introduceth this Conversation between *Patrick* and *Kiaran* thus, “ Proceed you “ (says St. *Patrick*) in your Journey to *Ireland* before me, and go to a Fountain “ in the midst of the Kingdom, upon the borders of the South and North *Irish*, “ called, * *Fuaran*, and build there a Monastery; for there your Honour and Resurrection shall be; and thirty years hence I will visit you in that place; and they embraced and blessed each other; and St. *Kiaran* directed his Course to *Ireland*; but St. *Patrick* remained in *Italy*. This Fountain (as appears in the sequel of the Life here quoted) stood on the Confines of the two Provinces, but in the Kingdom of *Munster*, in the Territory called *Hele*, or *Ely O-Carrol*; and the holy Bishop *Kiaran* began to live there the life of an Hermit, and built him a Cell with poor materials, and there a large Monastery, and afterwards a City

† *Corcoluidhe*, was a maritime Territory in the South of *Munster*, comprehending the Barony of Carbury in the County of Cork, and the adjacent Islands.

* *Fuaran* in Irish signifies a Spring or Fountain.

d Lib. 9 e Fragment of Rich. Creagh de lingua Hib. Ch. 10. f *Usher* Primord. 785. g Ibid. 788. Index Chron. ad ann. 382. h Primord. 788. *Jocelin* Vit. Patric. ch. 93. i Aët. Sanct. 458.

“ or Bishops See, grew up by the gift of God, and the Grace of St. *Kiaran* ; and “ it came to be called by one Name, that is *Sayghir*.” There are two Objections which naturally occur to this Account ; first, how St. *Patrick*, who spent all the time of his bondage in the North of *Ireland*, should be able so particularly to point out this Fountain in the Center of it. Secondly, That it placeth *Saiger*, and *Ely O-Carrol* in *Munster*. As to the first, I know no way of solving it, but by supposing, that when St. *Patrick* left his Master (as is mentioned in his life ^k) he bent his course Southward to avoid a pursuit, and so had the Opportunity of becoming acquainted with this Country. And this is countenanced by one of the Writers^l of the Life of St. *Patrick*, published by *Colgan* ; who says, that the Port he made to, was distant from his Master *Milcho*’s Habitation two hundred Miles, and that he never had been there before. Now as *Milcho*’s Country comprehended the County of *Down*, and the S. and S. E. parts of the County of *Antrim*, there is no Port in *Ireland* which lay two hundred Miles from thence, except those in the South and South West parts of *Munster*, to which his direct Road lay through *Ely O-Carrol*. As to the second Objection, it is easy to conceive, that the bounds of Provinces have been frequently altered, especially in a Country where the petty Princes were at perpetual Wars to extend their Dominions ; so that although *Ely O-Carrol* was a Territory in *Munster* in St. *Patrick*’s Time, yet past question it now stands in the Province of *Leinster*, and in that part of it called the Kings County. But to proceed from this digression. St. *Kiaran*’s five Companions, above mentioned, were consecrated Bishops, and erected five Episcopal Sees in *Ireland*, as *Jocelin*^m informs us, “ Though on Account of the “ uncouth and barbarous Sounds he tells us he hath concealed their Names. “ But Archbishop *Ussher*ⁿ names and assigns them thus in the Province of *Leinster*. To *Lugace*, the Church of *Kill-Airtbir* ; to *Columban*, that of *Cluain-Ernain* ; to *Meldan*, *Cluain-Crema* ; to *Lugaid*, *Fordrum* ; and to *Cassan*, *Domnach-Mor*, in *Magh-Echnach* ; and this he takes out of the Tripartite Life of St. *Patrick*, supposed to be wrote by St. *Evin*, and published by *Colgan*.^o] *Kiaran* after his Return to his Native Country did not hide the Talent of his Lord, but diligently preached Christ, and converted numbers from Idolatry to the Faith. He fixed his See at *Saiger*, which was afterwards, as I observed before, translated to *Aghavoe* in Upper *Ossory*. He died on the 5th of *March*, about the year 549 [as some say ; if so, he must have extended his life to 197 years, being born in the year 352. It is more probable, that those who have placed his death in this year, have mistaken him for *Kiaran* of *Clonmacnois*, who really died in 549^p in the 33d year of his Age. Our Writers are for the most part silent, as to the year and place of his death ; which is some proof that he died in *Cornwall*, as the *Engliss* Martyrologists^q affirm. But *Dempster*,^r with his usual Licence, hath thought fit to place him in the *Scottish* Calendar.]

There are but very slender Accounts remaining of the Bishops of this See for many Ages after St. *Kiaran*’s Death. [However, some of them are mentioned ; and if we take Abbat and Bishop as Synonymous terms, according to the Rule often laid down before, a sort of Succession, although not perfect, may be preserved ; which I shall endeavour to draw out of the Annals of the four Masters, and other Writers, distinguishing, which is expressly called Bishop, and which Abbat.]

k p. 8. l Trias Thaum. p. 13. m Chap. 93. n Primord. p. 791. o Trias Thaum. p. 130. p Ussher’s Index. Chron. ad. ann. 549. q Wilson ad. 2d. May in his first Edition. ad 5th of March in the 2d. r Hist. Scot. lib 10. No. 774.

Carthagh the elder, *St. Kiaran's* next Successor, [called so to distinguish him from *Carthagh*, the first Bishop of *Lismore*, was either Son or Grand-Son^f to *Ængus* King of *Munster*, who was baptized by *St. Patrick*. He was the beloved Disciple of *Kiaran*, yet fell greatly under his displeasure, for endeavouring to debauch a Nun; and was obliged to suffer seven years Penance in foreign Countries; which having performed he returned home confirmed in Virtue, and became above all others dear to his Master *St. Kiaran*; by whom he was appointed to succeed him in the See of *Saiger*^t. He is said to have died about the Year 540, on the same day of the Month with *St. Kiaran*. If so, either *St. Kiaran* must have resigned long before his death, or not have lived until 549, as before is related. His Festival is observed on the 5th of *March*.]

Sedna [called also *Sedonius*] succeeded *Carthagh*, [and is expressly called Bishop of *Saiger* in the Life of *St. Moluach*, Abbat of *Clonfert*. He flourished about the Year 570, and his Festival is observed on the 10th of *March*.]

Killene Mac-Lubney, Abbat of *Saiger* assisted among forty other Prelates at a Synod convened by *Flan-Febla*, Archbishop of *Armagh*, in the year 695; the Canons of which Synod were in *Colgan's* Hands in the Year 1645, as he says^z. His Festival is observed on the 12th of *April*.

Laigdene Mac-Donennach, Abbat of *Saiger*, died in 739.

Tuntgall, called *Tnutgall*, by *Colgan*, Abbat of *Saiger*, died in 771.

Mocoach, Abbat of *Saiger*, died in 783.

Cucathach, Abbat of *Saiger*, died in 788.

Cobthach, Abbat of *Saiger*, died in 801, *Colgan* says in 807.

Feredach, Abbat of *Saiger*, died in 809.

Conchovar, Abbat of *Saiger*, died the year following.

Conmach, Abbat of *Saiger*, died in 826.

Irgalach, Abbat of *Saiger*, died in 832.

Anluain, Abbat of *Saiger*, died in 846.

Cormac, *Mac-Eladach*, called in the Annals of the Four Masters, Abbat, Bishop and Scribe of *Saiger*, died in 867.

Geran, Abbat of *Saiger*, died in 868.

Slogad O-Raithnin, Abbat of *Saiger*, died in 885.

Cormac, Bishop of *Saiger*, died in 907, not 997, as *Colgan*^y and *Ware* have it.

Fergall Mac-Moelmorra, Abbat of *Saiger*, died 919.

Fogartach, Abbat of *Saiger*, died in 941.

Kenfoelad Mac-Swiny, Abbat of *Saiger*, died in a Pilgrimage at *Glendaloch* in 951.

Flathlem, Archennach of *Saiger*, died in 984.

Fogartach, Abbat of *Saiger* and *Glendaloch*, died in 1004.

Dunchad O-Kellechuir, Comorban of *Kiaran* of *Saiger*, died in 1048^z. The Founder of the Church of *Clonmacnois*, being also a *Kiaran*, leaves one in some doubt as to the Bishops of this See; least one may apply to this, what belongs to that; and so the term Comorban of *Kiaran*, is not a sufficient Guide to us in this particular, unless where Comorban of *Saiger* or *Clonmacnois* is specified to distinguish them.

Kellach-Rambar, that is, the Fat, Comorban of *Kiaran* of *Saiger*, and of *Brendan* of *Bir*, died in 1079. Here there is a great Chasm of seventy three years from the Death of *Kellach-Rambar*, to the first account we have of *Donald O-Fogarty*, which I have neither the aid of Comorban, Abbat nor Bishop to fill up.]

^f Colg. Act. Sanct. p. 474.
and 573. ^x ibid. p. 473.

^t Act Sanct. p. 475.
^y ibid.

^u Chap. 38.

^w Act. Sanct. p. 473.
^z Ann. of the four Masters. ad. an. 1048.

DONALD O-FOGARTY.

[Sed. 1152. Ob. 1178.]

AN antient Manuscript gives the following account of the time and place of this Bishops Death. “*Donald O-Fogertaig*, Bishop of *Ossory*, and Comorban of *Kiaran* went to rest in the peace of Christ, in a good old age, on the 8th of May 1178, at *Rath-Kiaran*.” [The Annals of *Leinster* mention his death under the same year.] I think he sat upwards of twenty [six] years in this See. [For he assisted at the Synod of *Kells* held under Cardinal *Paparo* in the year 1152 ; and in the Catalogue^a of the Bishops then present, is called Vicar General, as well as Bishop of *Ossory*.]

FELIX O-DULLANY.

[Succ. 1178. Ob. 1202.]

FELIX O-Dullany, a *Cistercian* Monk, called Abbat of *Ossory*, succeeded. He is reported to have quitted *Aghavoe*, and to have removed the Episcopal See to *Kilkenny* ; where he laid the Foundation of the Cathedral, which in after times was dedicated to the Abbat St. Canic. [Yet *John Hartrey*, a *Cistercian* Monk of the Abby of *Holy Cross*, in a manuscript Treatise, which I have seen, intitled, *Synopsis de viris illustribus Cisterientium Hibernorum*, affirms, that the Dedication of this Church was made to St. Canic by *Felix O-Dullany* himself.] Be that as it will, it is certain it was not finished before the time of *Geffry St. Leger*, Bishop of this See, who was at great expence in putting the last hand to it before his Death, which happened in 1286 : Although it must be confessed, that some of his Predecessors, and especially *Hugh Mapilton*, were at no inconsiderable pains on the Fabrick of it. [Besides the Foundation of this Cathedral, *Felix* was a great benefactor to the Abby of *Feripont*, which he endowed with the Town and Lands of *Kell-Rudi*, as appears by a recital in King *John*’s Charter to that House ; the exemplification of which is recorded^b.] This Prelate governed the see of *Ossory* about twenty four years, and then dying in 1202, was buried at *Feripont* in the County of *Kilkenny* in St. Mary’s Abby, [of which he is said^c to have been the first Abbat.] It was reported that many Miracles were formerly wrought at his Tomb, which may be seen on the *Norib* side of the High Altar.

HUGH RUFUS.

[Succ. 1202. Ob. 1218.]

HUGH Rufus, an *English* *Augustin* Canon [of the Abby of *Bodmin*, in *Cornwall*] and first [or rather second^d] Prior of *Kells* in *Ossory*, then lately founded by *Geffry Fitz-Robert*, was by the unanimous Voice of the Clergy elected Bishop, in 1202, and before the end of the year, was consecrated. At his instance *Thomas Fitz-Anthony* founded the Abby of St. *Columb* of *Inistiock*, and filled it with *Augustin* Canons, as appears by the foundation Charter. He granted a great part of the City of *Kilkenny* to *William Marshall* the elder, Earl of *Pembroke*, reserving a Chiefry to himself and his Successors, of an Ounce of Gold. [The Earl obtaining this Grant, built a noble Castle in the City; which he incorporated^e by the Name of Sovereign, Burgeses, and Commualty ; and granted

^a Keat. 2d. part p. 104.
p. 176.

^b Pat. 34. Edw. 3d. part. 3d. Memb. 14.

^c Allem. Hist. Monast.

^d See the Antiq. under *Kilkenny*. Chap. 26,

^e Cox. 1. vol. p. 54.

them large Priviledges. Our Bishop also gave the Village of *Statbmarkeſtdivan*^f (as I find it writ) with the *Churches* of it, to the Church of *St. Mary* of the Abby of *Douſke*, reſerving yearly to the Mother Church of *Oſſory* twenty Shillings, payable at two Terms; in lieu of all Services and Exactions: witneſſed by *William Maſhall*, Earl of *Pembroke*, *Herlewin* Biſhop of *Leighlin* and others.] He died in 1218, and was buried in the Abby of *Kells* before mentioned, under a high Stone Monument in the middle of the *Choir*; to which Abby he had been a conſiderable Benefactor. [While he ſat in this See (*viz.*) in 1210 *Kilkenny* was made Shire-Ground^g, and had Sheriffs and other Officers appointed for it after the manner of *England*.]

PETER MANNESIN.

[Succ. 1218. Ob. 1229.]

PETER *Manneſin*, or *Malveſin*, Canon of *Oſſory*, being regularly elected by the Dean and Chapter, was confirmed by the King on the 8th of *December* 1218, as you may find in the Records of the Tower of *London*. He purchaſed the Wood of *Agblong* near *Clonmore*, and the adjoining Farm, and left them to his See. [He alſo confirmed to the Abby of *Douſke*^h the Church of *Tullachany* with its appurtenances, and the Tyths of his own Grange, reſerving a Mark yearly to the Church of *Kilkenny*, payable after the Death of *Odo*, or *Hugh*, Dean of *Kilkenny*; as was agreed by Deed made between his Predeceſſor *Hugh Rufus* and the Dean and Chapter of the one Part, and the Abbat and Convent of *Douſke* on the other Part. He alſo confirmed to that Abby the Chappel of *Athermolt* and ſome others. I find among the Taxationsⁱ of the See of *Oſſory*, that the Church of *Tullachany* is chargeable with the ſaid Mark.] He ſat in this See eleven Years, and died in 1229.

WILLIAM of KILKENNY.

[Succ. 1229. Reſig. 1232.]

THE Dean and Chapter having obtained the King's Licence to go to election; on the 16th of *March* 1229, *Engliſh* Stile, choſe out of their own Body *William* of *Kilkenny*, Chancellor of this Cathedral, to ſucceed. He ſat but a ſhort time; for about the beginning of the Year 1232 he was perſwaded by his Succeſſor to reſign the See, [yet while he ſat, he is ſaid to have forwarded the building of the Cathedral, as his Predeceſſors, *Peter Manneſin* and *Hugh Rufus* alſo had done.]

WALTER de BRACKELL.

[Succ. 1232. Ob. 1243.]

WALTER *Brackell*, Rector of *Strettunedal* in the Dioceſe of *Hereford*, ſucceeded. I find that not long before this, King *Henry* the III^d, wrote Letters in his favour to the Archbiſhop of *Armagh*, deſiring that he might be elected Biſhop of *Meath*, that See being then void. But *Ralph Petit* was preferred to him, and *Walter* was by the ſame King's intereſt advanced to this Biſhoprick in 1232. This Prelate is reckoned among the Benefactors of the famous Abby of *St. Albans*, in *England*; as appears in the Registry of that Abby in the *Cotton Library*, [to which alſo he granted^k fourteen Days indulgences.] He died on the 5th of *December* 1243, having ſat a little more than eleven Years.

^f è Chart. Jacob. Comit. Ormond. in King's Collect. p. 360. ^g Borlaſ. reduct. p. 13. ^h è Chart. Jacob. Comit. Ormond. ⁱ Red Book of Oſſory. ^k Chron. Glaſton. publ. by Hearne. v. 2. p. 384.

G E F F R Y of T U R V I L L,

[Succ. 1244, Ob. 1250.]

GE F F R Y of *Turvill* [called by some *Turbell*, and *Turnball*,] Archdeacon of *Dublin*, and Treasurer of *Ireland*, was lawfully elected and consecrated in 1244. He purchased for his See the Manor of *Dorogh*, and the Lands belonging to it, and there built an Episcopal Palace. He died in *London* about the feast of All-Saints 1250, having governed this See about six years; and was buried in the Inner-Temple Church, to which he had granted Indulgences of thirty five Days. [On the 12th of *April* 1251^m the King granted a Licence to the Prior of *Conal*, and the other Executors of this Prelate's last Will, to have free Administration of his Goods; so that the Debts to the King should be first levied thereout. Sir *Richard Cox*ⁿ hath placed this fact in 1245, upwards of five years before the Bishop could have an Executor, and yet quotes *Pryn* for it, who directs him to the right Year. *Borlase*^o is as much mistaken in calling this a Licence to dispose of his Goods by his Will, and makes use of *Pryn*'s authority also.] While *Turvill* was Archdeacon of *Dublin*, *Ralph Nevil*, Bishop of *Chichester*, was constituted Chancellor of *Ireland* by King *Henry* the third, on the twenty eighth of *September* 1232, [or 1233 as some say] which Office he executed by *Turvill*, his Deputy, [who was afterwards Chancellor in his own Right, in 1237^p.]

H U G H de M A P I L T O N.

[Succ. 1251. Ob. 1256.]

HU G H de *Mapilton*, or, as some call him, *de Glendalach*, who like his Predecessor was Archdeacon of *Dublin*, was consecrated Bishop of *Ossory* about the end of *May* 1251, and the Month following was made Treasurer of *Ireland*. He built an Episcopal Palace, [to which he added Fishponds,^a and other necessary Ornaments] for himself and his Successors at *Aghor*; and was at great expences on the Fabrick of the Cathedral of *St. Canic*; [inasmuch that he hath been called the Founder of it.] But an untimely Death prevented him from putting the last hand to that Work. He died (as it is said) in 1256, and was buried in his own Church, near *St. Mary's* Chappel; where his Monument may be seen adorned with his Statue in exquisite Workmanship. He founded some Prebends in that Church, [and endowed them with Possessions.]

H U G H. III.

[Succ. 1257. Ob. 1259.]

AMONG the Archives of the Church of *Ossory*, one *Hugh*, a *Dominican* Frier is named Successor; who is said to have made many Donations to the Friars of his Order at *Kilkenny*; and among the rest *St. Canic's* Well, and an Aqueduct. [He also released to them a chief rent arising out of two Messuages belonging to them in the said Frier's-street, near their Monastery.] He sat in this See two years, died in 1259, and was buried there in the Church of the *Dominicans* near the High Altar, [on the left side.]

^m Pat. 35. Hen. 3. Memb. 10. intus. ⁿ Vol. 1. p. 66. ^o Reduct. p. 23. ^p M. S. Catal. of the Lord Chancellors of Ireland. ^q M. S. Catal of the Bishops of Ossory in the Col. Lib.D. 42. ^r King's Collect. 99. out of the white Book of Ossory.

GEFFRY St. LEGER.

[Succ. 1260. Ob. 1286.]

GEFFRY St. Leger, Treasurer of St. Canic's Church, was descended of a noble Family, and consecrated Bishop of Offory in 1260, [his 'Writ of Restitution' to the Temporalities bearing date the 30th of *August* that year.] He was at great Charges in putting the last hand to the building of his Church, which Bishop *Mapilton* had left unfinished, [and upon that account is reckoned the second Founder of the Cathedral of St. Canic : So that at last this venerable and elegant Pile, inferior but to one in the Kingdom, was compleated after a period of near one hundred years from its first foundation by Bishop *Felix O-Dullany*. Although I must confess, some t reckon *Hugh Mapilton*, the immediate Predecessor but one to this Prelate, the first Founder. Be that at it will ; it is certain Bishop *St. Leger* was a great and generous Benefactor to this See. For] he laid out great Sums of Money in repairing and beautifying the Episcopal Palaces of *Aghavoe* and *Dorogh*, [the latter of which was built by *Geffry Turvill*.] He was also a generous Benefactor to the College of Vicars Choral, which he founded. [For he gave to them his Manse and Lodging, the Rectory of *Kilkeish*^u, and a Revenue *de Manubrinnio*, (which I do not know what to make of) as also one Mark Sterl. payable by the Abbat of *Doufke* out of the Land of *Scomberloway*, or *Stromkerlavan* (as it is called by Archbishop *King*^w in his Collections out of the white Book of *Offory*) and other large Revenues. I do not find any mention made of these Lands of *Scomberloway* or *Stromkerlavan* in the taxations of the See of *Offory*, as they are recited in the red Book of that Bishoprick ; and therefore suspect that the Grange, which together with the Church of *Tullachany*, was granted to the Abby of *Doufke* by Bishop *Mannesin*, reserving thereout a mark to the Church of *Kilkenny*, was this Denomination. The Bishop's Manse and Lodging here mentioned, were the common Hall and other Buildings belonging thereto, granted to the College of Vicars Choral, and was the Palace and Place of Residence of the Bishops, before the Palaces of *Aghor* and *Dorogh* were erected.]

He ordained that the Vicars Choral should celebrate his Anniversary, as also the Anniversaries of *Brackell*, *Turvill*, *Mapilton*, and others his predecessors. [He established other things for the benefit of the Burgeses of the Liberties of the Cross^x in the *Irish* Town of *Kilkenny*. He exchanged the Town of *Stamcarthy* for the Town of *Kilamerry* with *William Marshall*, Earl of *Pembroke*.] In 1284 he prosecuted a Writ of right for the Manor of *Seir-Keran*, and recovered it (says *Clynn*) by Combat ; his Champion (for so I understand it) overcoming the Champion of his Adversary. He governed this Diocese twenty six years, and died in *January* 1286, according to the Computation of the Church of *England* ; and was buried near Bishop *Mapilton*, in a Monument adorned with his Statue of curious Workmanship.

ROGER of WEXFORD.

[Succ. 1287. Ob. 1289.]

ROGER of *Wexford*, Dean of *Kilkenny*, was elected by the King's Approbation, and was consecrated in St. Canic's Church in *Kilkenny*, together with *Thomas St. Leger*, Bishop of *Meath*, on the third of *November* 1287, by *John Saunford*,

f Pat. 44. Hen. 3. part. 1. Mem. 3. Intus.
u Annals of Hen. 3. in the Engl. Ware. ad ann 1278.
Hen. 3. ad. ann. 1278, in the Engl. Ware,

t Annals in the Engl. edit. of Ware
w King's Collect. p. 360. x Annals

Archbishop of *Dublin*. [But he had Restitution^y of the Temporalities on the twenty fourth of *July* before.] He died on the twenty eighth of *June* 1289, and is said to have been buried in his own Cathedral. On the fifth of *September* following the King granted a Licence to the Dean and Chapter of *Kilkenny* to go to the Election of a Successor.

MICHAEL of EXETER.

[Succ. 1289. Ob. 1302.]

MICHAEL of *Exeter*, a Canon of the Cathedral of *Kilkenny*, was elected Bishop on the twenty eighth of *September* 1289. [The King declared his Assent to this Election on the second of *November* following, and the same Day his Writ^z of Restitution to the Temporalities issued.] He was consecrated about the close of that year, [and was called into the Privy Council by Writ dated the twenty second of *October* 1292.] His Liberality to the Canons of his Church is loudly spoke of. [Among other things he ordained^a, that all the Lands and Possessions belonging to his Canons, or which should be afterwards acquired by them, should be free and acquitted from all Rent due to him or his Successors, and from all Suits of Court and secular demands.] He died about Whitsuntide, or as some say, the twelfth of *July* 1302, the thirteenth year after his Consecration.

WILLIAM FITZ-JOHN.

[Succ. 1302. Resign. 1317.]

WILLIAM Fitz-John, Canon also of the same Church, was by his Fellow-Canons elected Bishop of *Offory*, and consecrated at *Kilkenny* in 1302. a little after the Feast of the *Epiphany*. [The King declared his Assent to this Election on the eighteenth of *October* that year, and the same day issued his Writ^b of Restitution. But, I cannot tell for what cause, he missed seisin of the Temporalities, and was forced to sue out another Writ^c dated the ninth of *May* 1303.] While he sat in this See he appropriated the Church of *Clarab* to the Abby of Canons of St. *John* the Evangelist at *Kilkenny*, reserving an annual Pension of twenty Shillings to the Vicars Choral of his Cathedral. In 1317, he was by the Pope's Provision translated to *Cashell*, having governed this See fifteen years. There was at that time a great Contest about the Election of a new Archbishop of *Cashell*. The Dean and the Majority of the Canons assembled at *Kilmallock*, in the County of *Limerick*, and elected *John Mac-Carwill*, Bishop of *Cork*, for their Archbishop. But some of the Canons got together in St. *Patrick's* Church at *Cashell*, and gave their Voices for *Thomas*, Archdeacon of *Cashell*. As soon as King *Edward* the II^d, had got Intelligence of this dispute, he took a great deal of pains to procure *Geffry de Ailham*, a *Franciscan* Friar to be advanced to the Archbishoprick. But the Pope in the mean time [nulled the two Elections, and] declared *William Fitz-John* Archbishop. The King without any reluctance confirmed him; for he was well known to his Majesty for a great Number of good Qualities. He was made [Deputy] Governour of *Ireland* [under *Roger Mortimer*, Earl of *March*] on the sixth of *May* 1318 [or rather on the^d sixth of *March* before; for on that day the Writ for constituting him Custos

^y See the Accounts of Walter de la Hay, Escheator in the Remembr. Office an. 15. Edw. 1.
^z Pat. 17. Edw. 1. Memb. 5. ^a Coll. M. S. D. 42. ^b Pat. 30th Edw. 1. Mem. 7.
^c Pat. 31. Edw. Memb. ^d Pat. 11. Edw. 2.

bears date] and about the same time also was made Chancellor of that Kingdom. He died on the fifteenth of *September* 1326, and was (as *Clynn* says,) “ a Man “ powerful, wealthy and venerable, both among the People and Clergy.” [As to his Wealth, surely *Clynn* must be mistaken, although he was his Contemporary ; or the Bishop must have gathered it in a very short time. For it was not six years before his Death, that King *Edward* the II^d recommended him to the Pope as an Object of Compassion ; and on the twentieth of *January*^d 1320 wrote to his Holiness very movingly in his Behalf, to procure instalments for the payment of some Debts due by his See to the Court of *Rome*, on account of the irreparable Damages he sustained by the Devastations of *Bruce* and the *Scots*; “ so that “ from the time of his Restitution to the Temporalities untill the date of the Epistle he had not received the least profits out of his See, but was obliged to run “ in debt with his Neighbours and Friends even for necessaries, and to live only “ in hopes of a more plentiful income.” In a Manuscript Catalogue^e of the Bishops of *Ossory* in the College Library, one *Peter* is placed in Succession after Bishop *Fitz-John* ; and is said to have governed this Church for some Time, and to have purchased for his See the Wood of *Aghbough* near *Clonmore*, and certain Lands : But the Time of his Continuance in the See, and the time of his Death are there doubted. Certainly he must have sat but a short Time ; for it appears by the papal Registry, that *Richard Ledred* was consecrated the year after the Translation of *Fitz-John*. See more of this Prelate among the Archbishops of *Cashell*.]

RICHARD LEDRED.

[Succ. 1318. Ob. 1360.]

RICHARD *Ledred*, a *Franciscan* Frier of *London*, was by mandate^f from Pope *John* the XXII^d consecrated at *Avignon*, in 1318, [by *Nicholas* Bishop of *Ostium*, being advanced the year before by the same Pope. In 1320 he held a Synod of his Clergy ; the Canons of which are extant in the Red Book of *Ossory*, and are lately published by Dr. *Wilkins* in Council. Tom. 2.] In the *Annals of Ireland* published by *Camden*^g one meets with an account of the troubles raised against him by *Arnold Poer*, Seneschal of *Kilkenny*, and of those retorted back on the Seneschal by him [which deserve a fuller relation than what we meet with in the said *Annals* ; as it discovers the Temper and Spirit of this Prelate. In 1325^h the Lady *Alice Kettle*, *William Outlaw* her Son, and *Petronil* and *Basil*, her Accomplices, were accused of Witchcraft and Inchantments in the Spiritual Court of *Ossory*. *Petronil* was convicted and burned ; the Lady and *Basil* fled, and *William Outlaw* was held nine Weeks in strict durance ; and then at the Suit of the said *Arnold Poer* to the Higher Powers was delivered. But *John Clynn*ⁱ, who was a Frier at that Time in *Kilkenny*, and must be supposed to know the Fact, placeth it in 1324, and says that the Lady *Alice* suffered death for Heresy ; and observes that she was the first that ever was known to suffer for that Crime in *Ireland*. Be that as it will ; it created ill Blood between the Bishop and *Poer*. The Bishop accused him of Heresy, had him excommunicated^k, and by virtue of a Writ of *Excommunicato Capiendo*, grounded on his Certificate, he was committed Prisoner to the Castle of *Dublin* ; but was by most People thought to be innocent ; insomuch that *Roger Outlaw*, Prior of *Kilmain-*

^d Rym. 3. Tom. p. 813.
^g Ad. ann. 1325, and 1328.
Collect M. S. p. 2. 3.

^e D. 42.
^h Holingsh. p. 69.

^f Regist. Pont. in Wad. Ann. Tom. 3. p. 63.
ⁱ Clyns Annals ad. ann. 1324.

^k King's

ham, who in 1328 was constituted Justice of *Ireland*, shewed him some Countenance, and treated him with humanity. The Bishop was enraged at this procedure, and openly accused the Justice of Heresy, and for abetting *Poer*, and aiding him with his advice and Counsel. The Justice petitioned the Privy Council for leave to purge himself of this Charge; and they ordered publick Proclamation to be made for three days; that if any Person had a mind to prosecute the said Justice, they should have protection with freedom and safety to do it. But no body appearing, the King's Writ was issued at the request of the Justice, to assemble the Peers, Bishops, Abbats, Priors, the Mayors of the Four Cities, (*viz.*) *Dublin, Cork, Limerick, and Waterford*, as also the Sheriffs, and Seneschals, the Knights of Shires, and the principal Freemen of the City of *Dublin*. When this Parliament met, the Justice made it appear^l, that the Bishop's Proceedings against *Poer*, were partial and unjust in favour of a Kinsman of the Bishop, who began the quarrel with *Poer*; and that therefore the Lord Justice only supported the Cause of the oppressed. The Parliament appointed a Committee^m of Six to examine the Charge. These were *William Rodyeard*, Dean of *St. Patricks, Dublin*, the Abbats of *St. Thomas* and *St. Mary's*, the Prior of *Christ-Church*, *Mr. Elias Lawless*, and *Mr. Peter Willeby*. They examined such Witnesses as were summoned apart; and every one of them made Oath, that the Justice was Orthodox, a zealous Champion of the Faith, and ready to defend it with his Life. Upon this Report of the Committee he was solemnly acquitted, and prepared a Sumptuous banquet for all his Defenders. But the unfortunate *Poer* died the same year 1528ⁿ under his confinement, before the matter was fully adjusted; and his Carcass was a long time kept unburied, because he died unassailed. However our Bishop did not escape his share of troubles, which lay on him heavily for many years; and this accuser of Heresy was obliged to fly his Country for the same Crime. For he was in his turn accused of Heresy by his Metropolitan, *Alexander Bicknor*, Archbishop of *Dublin*, and was driven to shelter himself under an appeal to the Apostolick See. I cannot fix the particular time when this happened; but believe it was in the year 1329. For on the eighth^o of *June* that year King *Edward* the III^d. wrote to the Pope and many of the Cardinals, warning them to take heed how they gave ear to the Suggestions of Bishop *Ledred*; for that he had privately fled his Country, when he ought to have stood his trial for his Demerits: And in 1331^p he wrote on the same Occasion to the Pope, and informed him that the Bishop had declined an inquiry into his Conduct; because he was conscious of his Guilt. Upon his flight in 1329 the King seized his Temporalties; but upon the mediation and earnest Intercession of one of the Cardinals a Writ^q issued for his Restitution on the tenth of *May* 1331; on condition nevertheless, that the Bishop should submit himself in person to the King, and answer at home any Charge objected to him. How long he stayed abroad, or when he returned, I have not found: But it appears that in 1339 he had made some sort of a peace with the King. For there issued a Writ dated that year^r to Sir *Thomas Charlton*, Bishop of *Hereford*, then Justice and Chancellor of *Ireland*, reciting, that upon the Information of *Alexander*, Archbishop of *Dublin*, by Letters patent made in the Chancery of *Ireland*, *Richard*, Bishop of *Ossory*, was vehemently suspected notoriously to favour heresy, and had been cited to appear before the said Archbishop to answer; but that he had contumaciously absented himself: Upon which several of the She-

^l Cox. i. v. p. 108.
^p ibid. p. 473.
 Tom. p. 652.

^m Collect. ut. Supra.
^q ibid p. 488.

ⁿ Cox. ibid. ^o Rym. Tom. 4. p. 393.
^r Rym. 5. Tom. p. 112, Wilk. Councils. 2.

riffs and other the Kings Ministers had been commanded to arrest him without delay, and to deliver him to the Archbishop to be canonically punished; notwithstanding his Episcopal Dignity. The King therefore revoked and superseded the said Orders, in regard the same had been surreptitiously and erroneously obtained out of the Chancery; for that it was not lawful according to the Canons to arrest a Prelate; the rather as the Bishop had directly appealed to the Apostolick See from the Grievances laid on him by the Archbishop, and had diligently prosecuted his appeal, as appeared by publick Instruments and other evidences exhibited before the Council of *England*.]

Afterwards in ^f 1347 or 1348 having lived nine years in Banishment, “ he obtained (says *Clyn*^t) an Exemption in the Court of *Rome* from the Jurisdiction “ and Superiority of the Archbishop of *Dublin*.” But I think he had no great Advantage by it. [This Exemption was grounded upon his Complaint to the Pope of the hard Usage he had met with from the Archbishop; wherein it is alleged, that he had been seized by the Hereticks, and kept seventeen Days in Prison, and that when he was released, the Archbishop, who was notoriously known to favour the Hereticks, had stopped up all the Ports to hinder him from repairing to *Rome* to appeal from his grievances, and used all his endeavours to take him Prisoner. But after the death of Archbishop *Bicknor*, and the promotion of *John de St. Paul* to the See of *Dublin*, Pope *Clement* the VIth on the 21st of *July* 1351, upon the petition of the new Archbishop issued a Bull^u for the Restoration of the See of *Dublin* to the jurisdiction and superiority which the Archbishops had formerly held over the See of *Offory*.] In 1349 his Temporalties were again confiscated, or to speak in a Law Phrase, seized into the King’s Hands^w, because he had unjustly excommunicated [*William Bromley*] Treasurer of *Ireland*, [who was hastning in the King’s Debts in the Town of *Kilkenny*; by which means the King’s affairs were obstructed] and had also given abusive Language to the Chief Justice of the *Common-Pleas*, sitting in Court, [by telling him, he was a false Traytor, and had given false Counsel to the Lord Justice. For which, and for many other seditious Practices he had been indicted, and by false Suggestions had obtained the King’s Pardon. But on the 20th of *March* 1351^x the King revoked and made void his Pardon; because he had been subtly circumvented and deceived in granting it. Yet these Proceedings did not humble this Prelate. For] a little after one *Thomas Fitz-Gilbert* (as appears in the publick Records) plundered and set fire to the Castle of *Moycobir*, and slew *Hugh le Poer* in it. *Ledred* was brought to trial as an Accomplice in the fact; and I do not find that he in any other manner purged himself than by pleading the King’s Pardon. The King afterwards [as before] declared this Pardon void; as being obtained surreptitiously and by fraud. [I am apt to think that this and the Pardon before mentioned, and the revocation of it, were one and the same. For that was a Pardon for all Homicides, Felonies, Thefts, Robberies, Conspiracies, &c. which he had no occasion for; if it were only to screen him from the contempts to the Treasurer and Justice. But the facts are so blended together, that it is hard to separate them.] However, about the close of the year 1354, he was received into favour; the storm blew over, and he passed the Remainder of his life in great tranquillity. Of his beautifying the Cathedral, see before p. 399. He obtained the King’s leave for demolishing three Churches without the Walls, and employed the Stones in building an Episcopal Palace near the Cathedral, [at his own Expence, in

^f Annal. min. Tom. 3. ad. An. 1347. *Clyn*. ad eund. An. ^t Ibid. ^u Regest. Pontif. in Wad. An. Tom. 4. p. 16. ^w King’s Collect. p. 107. ^x Collect. Ibid. Rot. 25 Ed. 3.

which

which he erected an Altar, dedicated to the three Saints, whose Churches he had demolished; and obliged the collegiate Vicars to celebrate Service there, whenever the Bishop should require them; whom he also endowed with an Orchard.] He died in a very advanced Age in the year 1360, [having sat about forty two years in this See,] and was buried in his own Church, on the Gospel side of the High Altar.

JOHN of TATENALE.

[Succ. 1360. Ob. 1370.]

UPON the Death of Bishop *Lédred*, *Milo Sweetman*, Treasurer of the Cathedral of *Kilkenny*, was elected in his room; the same *Milo*, who soon after was promoted to the Archiepiscopal See of *Armagh*. But the Pope nulled the Election, [he being not early^z enough in his application to the Court of *Rome*] and advanced *John of Tatenale*, by some called, *John of Oxford*, to this See. He was an *Augustin* Hermit, or, as some say, a *Dominican* Frier. The Vicars Choral of this Cathedral found the Benefit of his Promotion; for he released to them all Proxies due to his See in right of ordinary Visitations; except the annual payment of 6 s. 8 d. upon Condition nevertheless, that they should celebrate the Anniversary of his death, under the penalty of ten Shillings. [He also released^a all proxies belonging to his Church, to be employed on the fabrick of it, except the Sum of 26 s. 8 d.] He died in 1370.

ALEXANDER BALSCOT.

[Succ. 1371. Resign. 1386.]

ALEXANDER *Balscot*, Canon of the Cathedral of *Kilkenny*, a Man of great Learning and Wisdom, succeeded by a Provision from Pope *Gregory* the XIth, [and was restored to the Temporalities on the 12th of *May* 1371.] He was made Treasurer of *Ireland* by King *Edward* the III^d, [A. D. 1376^b, and had a Guard allowed him of six Men at Arms, and twelve Archers, paid out of the *Exchequer*, while he continued Treasurer.] He was also Treasurer in the Reign of *Richard* the II^d, Chancellor^c [three times, viz. in 1377, 1385, and 1394, [and for a time Justice,] viz. in 1378 and 1387, and was also once Chancellor in the Reign of King *Henry* the IVth, viz. A. D. 1400.] He sat in this See about fifteen years, and was then translated by the Pope to that of *Meath* in 1386. See more of him among the Bishops of *Meath*. p. 147.

RICHARD NORTHALIS.

[Succ. 1386, Resign. 1396.]

RICHARD *Northalis*, a *Carmelite* Frier of *London*, [and Son^d to a Mayor of that City] was consecrated in 1386. [About the year 1390^e he was constituted a Commissioner by King *Richard* the II^d to inspect into the state, losses and abuses, of and in the Government of *Ireland*, and into the corruptions and fraud of his Officers there; to call before him all Prelates, Peers and others to give their informations in the Premises, to report how and by what security *Nigel O-Neil* was enlarged, to inquire into the Numbers, which Sir *John Stanley*, Lord

y Col. M. S. D. 42.

z Annals of Mary's Abby ad An. 1380.

a M. S. Col. B. 42.

b Pryn's Animadv. p. 306. Pat. 50 Ed. 1. part 1. memb. 4.

c Catal. of the Lord Chancel-

lors, M. S.

d Allegre Paradis. carm. decoris p. 322.

e Pat 14. Rich. 2. part 2.

Memb. 18

Deputy, kept in his Retinue at his last arrival in *Ireland*; whether he had performed the Covenants in his Indentures of Government, and how many Men at Arms and Archers he transported with him from *England*; as also to inquire into the value of the Revenues of *Ireland*, while the said Justice administered the Government there, and how much of the said Revenues he applied to his own use. He had also a Power given him to supervise and examine into the Rolls and Records of the Exchequer and other Courts as often as he pleased; and to report the behaviour of the Officers: And all Prelates, Peers and other Subjects were commanded to be aiding and assisting to him in the execution of this Commission.] Afterwards in 1391 and 1394 he was employed by the same King in the quality of an Ambassador to Pope *Boniface* the IXth. He was also Chancellor of *Ireland* for a time. Having spent about nine years in this See, he was translated to the Archbishoprick of *Dublin*, [and died the year following.] See a further account of him among the Archbishops of *Dublin*. p. 336.

THOMAS PEVERELL.

[Succ. 1397. Resign. 1398.]

THOMAS *Peverell* or (as he is called in the publick Records, *Pierevill*) a *Carmelite* Frier also, like his Predecessor, and Doctor of Divinity of the University of *Oxford*, was in 1397 advanced by the means of King *Richard* the II^d to the See of *Ossory*. He was a Man eminent in the Age he lived, and was born of a worshipful Family in the County of *Suffolk*. He sat but a very short time in this See; for in *May* 1398 he was translated to the See of *Landaffe* in *Wales*, and from thence in 1407^f to the Bishoprick of *Worcester* [to the Temporalties of which See he was restored on the twentieth of *November* that year^g. He sat so short a time in this See that little could be expected from him; and what he did in that of *Worcester* (which was considerable) is foreign to my purpose to relate: But the Reader may find an Account of it in Dr. *Thomas*'s History of the Bishops of *Worcester*.] Having governed the See of *Worcester* ten years, he died on the first of *March* 1417 (or 1418 according to those who account the beginning of the year from the first of *January*) and was buried in the Cathedral of *Worcester*. [But Dr. *Thomas*^h before mentioned differs from this Account, both as to the time of the Death and place of interring this Prelate. For he affirms that he sat above eleven years, and died in his Manor of *Henbury* in *Salt Marsh* on the second of *March* 1418, and was buried in the Church of the *Carmelites* near the University of *Oxford*, within the Diocese of *Lincoln*; and for every of these particulars quotes the Prior and Convent's instrument of election, and notification to the Pope; which is conclusive Evidence.] The reader may find an account of his works in *Bale* taken out of *Leland*. [Mark Anthony *Allegre*ⁱ, who is fond of corrupting the Names of places, mentions him as *Episcopus Ubigormiensis* for *Vigorniensis*.]

JOHN GRIFFIN.

[Succ. 1398. Ob. 1399.]

JOHN *Griffin*, Chancellor of *Limerick*, was consecrated Bishop of *Leighlin* in 1385, and made Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1391. He was by the Pope translated to this See in 1398, and died the year following.

^f Godw. Angl. Sacr. pt. 1. F. 536. ^g Rym. Tom. 8. p. 503 ^h Hist. Bish. of Worcester. p. 191. and Appendix, No 116. 117. ⁱ Parad. Carmel. Decor. p. 331.

[JOHN WALTAM.

[Succ. 1399. Ob. 1400.]

JOHN Waltam, an *Augustin* Hermit, was advanced to this See by a provisional Bull of Pope Boniface the IXth, being then vacant by the Death of Bishop Griffin; and on the 20th of *March* 1399, upon his renunciation of all prejudicial Clauses, and swearing Fealty, he was restored^k to the Temporalities by King Richard the II^d. But like his Predecessor he sat only a short time.]

ROGER of APPLEBY.

[Succ. 1400. Ob. 1404.]

ROGER of Appleby, Prior of the Abby of *Newton* in the Diocese of *Litchfield*, was advanced to this See by the provision of Pope Boniface the IXth, on the 26th of *September* 1400; and on the sixth of *April*^l following the King restored him to the Temporalities, It seems he died in 1404.

JOHN VOLCAN.

[Succ. 1404. Ob. 1405.]

JOHN Volcan, Bishop of *Dromore*, was translated to this See by Pope Boniface the IXth in the year 1404, and died about *Michaelmas* the year following. He was a Prelate of no mean rank on the score of the Endowments of his Mind.

THOMAS SNELL.

[Succ. 1405. Ob. 1416.]

THOMAS Snell, Archdeacon of *Glendaloch*, and afterwards in 1399 Bishop of *Lismore* and *Waterford*, was restored to the Temporalities of this See on the 23d of *September* 1405. He made a present of some rich Vestments to his Church, [viz. ^m Gloves, Pontifical Sandals, and a fair filken Caphin interwove with golden Spots,] and left to his Successors a Mitre adorned with precious Stones. He died in *Waterford* on the 16th of *October* 1416. While he was Bishop of *Ossory*, William Purcell, in the year 1415, assisted at the general Council of *Constance* by a Proxy from him, and another from *Nicholas Fleming* Archbishop of *Armagh*.

PATRICK RAGGED.

(Succ. 1417. Ob. 1421.)

PATRICK Ragged, Bishop of *Cork*, was translated from thence to this See in 1417, and died on the twentieth of *August*, or, as some say, the twentieth of *April* 1421. [A Manuscript ⁿ writer gives him the Character of a Prelate who governed his Flock with Justice and Piety, and fed them both by his example and instructions.] See a further Account of him among the Bishops of *Cork*.

^k Rym. 8. Tom. p. 68.^l Ibid. p. 160.^m M. S. Coll. D. 42.ⁿ Ibid.

DENNIS O-DEA.

[Succ. 1421. Ob. 1427.]

DENNIS O-Dea, Batchelor of the Civil and Canon Laws, as also a Man of great Knowledge in the municipal Laws of his own Country, was elected to this See on the 26th of *November* 1421, and sat about five years.

THOMAS BARRY.

[Succ. 1428. Ob. 1459.]

THOMAS Barry succeeded next. He was made Treasurer of *Ireland* on the first of *January* 1428, in the seventh year of King *Henry* the VIth. He built a Castle and Hall at his Manor of *Logh*, [and is said to have been a Benefactor to the College of Vicars.] He died (as they say) on the third of *March* 1459, and was buried in *St. Canic's* Church before the high Altar. [In 1450 this Prelate, together with the Bishops of *Leighlin*, *Down* and *Limerick*, were fined for not attending the Parliament assembled in *October* that year.]

DAVID HACKET.

[Succ. 1460. Ob. 1478.]

DAVID Hacket succeeded by Provision from the Pope, and sat about eighteen years; during which time he built the Castle of *Boly*, and added a Hall and Kitchen to the House of *Clonmore*. He also built the Arch of the Belfry of *St. Canic's* Church of squared stone, [and like his Predecessor is said to have been a benefactor to the College of Vicars, by uniting ° the Parish Church of *Ballybur* to that Body, at the instance and petition of *Richard Vole*, Patron of the said Church.] He died on the twenty fourth of *October* 1478, and was buried in his own Church near the high Altar.

JOHN O-HEDIAN.

[Succ. 1479. Ob. 1486.]

JOHN O-Hedian, who, (if am not mistaken) was Archdeacon of *Cashell*, succeeded *David Hacket*. He is said to have taken a great deal of pains in the Government of his Diocese; and having sat about seven years, died on the sixth of *January* 1486, and was buried in a Chappel near the West Gate of the Cathedral. The See was after his death vacant about two years, [occasioned by the unquietness of the times and the Rebellion of *Lambert Simnel*.]

OLIVER CANTWELL.

[Succ. 1488. Ob. 1526.]

OLIVER Cantwell, a *Dominican* Frier, was appointed Bishop of this See by Pope *Innocent* the eighth in 1488; but was not confirmed by King *Henry* the seventh untill the twenty eighth of *February* 1495, in the eleventh year of his Reign; at which time he submitted to the King's mercy for his acceptance of the Pope's provision, in the presence of *Henry Dean*, then Bishop of *Bangor*, and [both] Justice [and Chancellor] of *Ireland*. He expended great Sums of

Money on the Reparation of the Episcopal Palaces at *Aghor* and *Freinston*. He also rebuilt the great Bridge at *Kilkenny*, which had been thrown down by a Flood, and appropriated the Church of *St. Mael* to the Vicars Choral [at the instance^p of *James Shortall*, then Prebendary of *Kilmanagh*, afterwards Prior of the Convent of *St. John* the Evangelist at *Kilkenny*. He also obtained Letters patent^q from King *Henry* the seventh for confirming the antient Grants of a weekly Market to the *Irishstown*, *Kilkenny*.] Worn out with old Age he died on the ninth of *February* [*January*] 1526, having governed this See almost thirty nine years, and was buried, as it is said, at *Kilkenny* in a Monastery of his own Order. But I have been informed that a Monument was erected to his Memory in *St. Canic's* Church. He is said to have wore the *Dominican* Habit, even after he became a Bishop, during his life, [which I think was nothing extraordinary; but only agreeable to the Practice of all other Bishops in that Age; which may be seen in the life of *John Celey* Bishop of *Down*, p. 202.]

M I L O B A R O N.

[Succ. 1527. Ob. 1550.]

M I L O Baron, alias *Fitz-Girald* [an *Augustin* Canon, and] Prior of *Inistiock*, was consecrated Bishop of *Ossory* in 1527; but held his Priory by dispensation untill the Visitation of Religious Houses; at which time he surrendered it by Deed to King *Henry* the Eighth. [He was called, *Baron*, as being of that branch of the Family of the *Fitz-Giralds*, who were Palatine Barons of *Burnchurch* in the County of *Kilkenny*, originally created by the Earls Palatine of those parts; of whom an account may be seen in Sir *John Davis's* Reports^r.] Before he was advanced to this Bishoprick, he added a new Steeple and Cloyster to his Priory; and after his consecration repaired his Episcopal Palace at *Kilkenny*, and made a Present of a Pastoral Staff of Silver to his Cathedral, [and of a fair marble Table for the Altar.] He died full of days in the year 1550, or as some say 1551, of Grief, which often proves fatal to old age, and was buried among his Ancestors in the Monastery of *Inistiock*. Some say that *John Bird* [Provincial of the *Carmelites*] was translated from this See to *Bangor* on the third of *September* 1539; but without doubt they are mistaken. For it is certain *Milo Baron* was then and long before Bishop of this See. [Godwin^s fixeth the Translation of *Bird* from *Ossory* to *Bangor* on the third of *September* 1531, and from *Bangor* to *Chester* in 1533; and adds that the Cause of his Promotion was for preaching certain Sermons before King *Henry* the Eighth against the Pope's Supremacy. He was deprived in the Reign of Queen *Mary* for being married, and died at *Chester* in 1556.]

J O H N B A L E.

[Succ. 1552. Exterm. 1553.]

O N the second of *February* 1552, *English* Stile, *John Bale* was consecrated in *Christ Church* *Dublin*, together with *Hugh Goodacre*, Archbishop of *Armagh*, by *George*, Archbishop of *Dublin*, assisted by the Bishops of *Kildare* and *Down*, [although not without some Opposition^t from the Popishly inclined Clergy.] He was born (as he saith himself^u) at a village called *Cove*, five miles from *Dun-*

p M. S. Coll. D. 42. q Rot. Canc. 24. Hen. 7. r p. 65. s Bish. p. 540. t V. Bishop William's Account of the persecution of Bale. Lond. 1664. u See a Book of his persecutions wrote by himself.

wich, in the County of *Suffolk* November the 21st 1495, and had his Education for a time in *Norwich*, where he became a *Carmelite* Frier, and afterwards at *Jesus's* College in *Cambridge*. [He tells us also " " that at this time ignorance and blindness had wholly possessed him; that the Instrument of his Conversion was not a Monk or a Priest, but a temporal Lord; and that to throw off all marks of the beast, he married a faithful Wife, according to the Divine precept, *he that hath not the Gift of Continence, let him marry*" The *Historical Librarian**, who is sometimes merry out of Season, hath given no manner of Reason for his Reflection on this Action, " that in truth his Wife *Dorothy* had as great a hand in that happy work, as the Lord."] He was at last thrown into Prison [in the Reign of King *Henry* the Eighth,] for preaching against the *Romish* Religion, first by *Lee*, Archbishop of *York*, and afterwards by *Stokesly*, Bishop of *London*; but was set at liberty by the Interest of the Lord *Cromwell*. A little after he was forced to fly his Country, and withdrew himself into lower *Germany*, where he lived eight years. From thence he returned into *England*, and by the Favour of King *Edward* the Sixth, [of his own meer motion w, and without the Solicitation of any other, the King happening to see him at *Southampton*] he was promoted to this Bishoprick. [He immediately went with his Family to *Ireland*, and, as soon as he was consecrated, repaired to his Charge at *Kilkenny*; where he no sooner began to preach the Gospel (which he constantly did) but the most part of his Prebendaries, and the Popish party opposed and contradicted him.] He scarce enjoyed the Profits of his See six Months, when King *Edward* the sixth died, and Queen *Mary* mounted the Royal Throne. [Then did his persecutions begin. One *Barnaby Bolger* with some Popish Priests and others sought his death, and attacked him in his House at *Bishops Court*, alias *Holms Court*, and slew five of his Servants before his Face. But he saved himself by shutting the Iron Grate of his Castle, and keeping his Enemies out; where he defended himself, untill the Sovereign of *Kilkenny* came to his Assistance with a party of one hundred Horse and three hundred Foot; and under the favour of the night conveyed him safe to *Kilkenny*, and from thence sent him to *Dublin*. But having no prospect of safety [his life being also there hunted after] he became a Refugee a second time, and left behind him at *Kilkenny* a well furnished Library. [He was conveyed away from *Dublin* in a Sailor's Habit; but in his passage to *Zealand* suffered much in a Tempest, and was taken Prisoner at Sea, and carried into *St. Ives* in *Cornwall*; where he was accused of Treason before the Justices: But no proof appearing against him he was delivered out of their hands.] In the prosecution of his Voyage, he was [again] taken Prisoner and sold by Pirates: But having paid his Ransom, he betook himself to *Basil*, where among other learned Men, he came to have a great share of intimacy with *Conrad Gesner*, as may be gathered from the Letters which passed between them. After an abode there for five years, he returned into *England* in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, and never sought to be restored to his See; but sat down contented with a Prebend in the Church of *Canterbury*, [to which he was promoted on the fifteenth of *January* 1560 x, in the second year of that Queen.] He was a learned Man, an assiduous preacher, and a curious searcher into Matters of Antiquity; but up and down in his Writings you will find him using an unbridled Licence.

[He endeavours to justify himself in this particular, in his Epistle Dedicatory to that Edition of his Writers, which he published at *Basil* in 1557; wherein he

u Script. Brit. Cent. 8. p. 702.
Brit. Ibid.

x Ryin. Tom. 15. p. 563.

* Nicholsons Eng. Hist. Libr. v. 2.

w Strip.

tells the Prince Palatin, to whom he addreſſeth the Work, “ That the Acrimony
 “ of his Stile was not the effect of any wantonneſs of Tongue, or a natural Dif-
 “ eaſe of ſpeaking ill ; but that Vice ought to be reprehended with Aſperity ;
 “ that for the moſt part he makes uſe of the words of the Authors, on whoſe
 “ Fidelity he relies, which gives not only a ſtronger Authority, but a greater orna-
 “ ment to his Work.” Some have treated him with great Severity on this Score.
Pits^y, alluding to his name, calls him, *Baal*, the Idol of the ſimple people, an *Eng-
 liſh* Heretick, an apoſtate *Carmelite*, and a married Priest — that he did not ſo
 much enlarge as deprave the Catalogue of *Leland*; that he hath filled his Book with
 the moſt ſcandalous lies and calumnies, and baſely polluted the moſt finiſhed work
 of *Leland*. That he hath put together many things worthy of the Spirit and
 Mouth of an Heretick ; but foreign from all civil and moral Honeſty, and
 ſomething unworthy of a Chriſtian Ear. “ This poor wretch (ſays he) except
 “ his Calumnies againſt Men, and his Blaſphemies againſt God and his Saints, hath
 “ nothing in him worthy to be taken notice of :” — Yet he tranſcribes and follows
Bale cloſely, except where the point turns on the difference of Religion, and then
 it is no wonder they ſhould be moſt oppoſite. But it is not the Popiſh Writers
 only that have found fault with *Bale*. The Proteſtants condemn him for his
 Acrimony.—One ^z ſays he was in hopes of finding ſome Jewel in this Dunghill ;
 but that he was more unfortunate than *Æſop*’s Cock. Another ^a affures us he had
 little regard to Truth, if he could but encrease the numbers of the Enemies to
 Popery—and that he fixed the Ages of the *Engliſh* Writers with his Eyes ſhut.
 Yet others give him better quarter ; and both *Gefner* and *Godwin* greatly com-
 mend his diligence. His ſufferings from the *Romiſh* party may be ſome Apolo-
 gy for his ſevere treatment of them ; and the obſervation made by the Editor of
 the laſt Edition of *Bale*’s account of the Condemnation of Sir *John Oldcaſtle* may
 with equal juſtice be applied to ſome of his other Works, viz. that he wrote his
 Narrative with all the warmth of one that had eſcaped the Flames. *Bilioſus Ba-
 læus*, *Cholerick Bale*, is the Character Dr. *Fuller*^b gives of him.]

He published many Works both in Latin and Engliſh ; a Catalogue of which
 may be ſeen in his Book of the Writers of *Britain*. He died at *Canterbury* in No-
 vember 1563, in the 68th year of his age, and was buried there in the Nave of the
 Cathedral. [*H. Holland*^c affirms that *Bale* died in *Ireland* in 1558, in the 67th
 year of his age. But *Bale*’s Conduct in not ſeeking to be reſtored to his See,
 ſhews this to be improbable ; and eſpecially as his Succeſſor *Thonory* ſat quietly
 in it untill 1665. *Bale*’s Zeal againſt Popery appears in an Epigram made on
 him by *Laurence Humfryd*, which is quoted by *Holland*, viz.

*Plurima Lutherus patefecit, Platina multa,
 Quædam Vergerius, cuncta Balæus habet.*

Platina hath much unveil’d, but *Luther* more,
Vergerius many things ; but *Bale* hath tore
 Away the Mask that Pope and Popery wore.

And in another Inſtance ^d ; that when the Sacrament was to be adminiſtered at his
 Conſecration in *Chriſt-Church*, he reſuſed to communicate in the Wafer or printed
 Bread, but cauſed a white Manchet to be ſet on the Altar.]

^y Pits de reb. Anglic. Tom 1. p. 53. & ſeq. ^z Voſſius De Hiſtoric. lat. lib. 2. ch. 16. ^a Whart.
 Angl. ſacra. vol. 1. p. 31. & 47. ^b Worthies in Suffolk. ^c Heorologia Anglica ad
 Effigiem Balæi. ^d See M. S. Tracts in Maſh’s Library.

JOHN THONOR.

[Succ. 1553. Ob. 1565.]

WHILE Bishop *Eale* lived in exile in *Basil*, (as I observed before) *John Thonory*, Batchelor of Divinity, and a Native of *Kilkenny*, was advanced to this See by Queen *Mary*, and was consecrated at *Inistiock* about the close of the year 1553. [He was elected the 26th of *December* that year, the Mandate for his Consecration issued the 30th of the same Month, and he was restored to the Temporalities the 4th of *January* following. He made many Fee-Farm Leases of the Manors and Possessions of his Bishoprick, at low and inconsiderable Rents, to Sir *Richard Shea*, particularly of the Lordships of *Bishop's-Court* and *Freinston*, which greatly impoverished the See of *Ossory*; of which the Reader may find a full account hereafter in the Life of Bishop *Williams*.] He enjoyed this Bishoprick upwards of eleven years; and then in 1565 he pined away through grief for the loss of his wealth, of which he was plundered by Thieves, [that wealth which he had iniquitously scraped together, by lopping off from the Bishoprick great branches of its revenue! However he was a Benefactor to his See in some particulars. For] he took care to have the antient Charters of his Church (which otherwise would have perished) transcribed, and sealed with his Seal. While he governed this See four Choristers were instituted in the Cathedral of *St. Canic*. I find no Account in what place he was buried.

CHRISTOPHER GAFNEY.

[Succ. 1567. Ob. 1576.]

THE See having continued two years vacant, *Christopher Gafney*, Prebendary of *Tipper* in *St. Patrick's, Dublin*, was advanced to it by the Letters patent ^f of Queen *Elizabeth*, dated the seventh of *May* 1567, [was restored to the Temporalities the Day following] and was consecrated in *St. Patrick's Church Dublin*, the same Month. He died on the third of *August* 1576, and was buried in a Chappel on the North-side of the Choir [which is reckoned the Parish Church; where he hath a Monument erected to his Memory, on which is placed a large Crosier, on the top of it a Mitre, slightly cut in the Stone, and round the Verge in *Gotbick* Characters this Inscription. — *Hic Iacet Christophorus Gafneus quondam Ossoriensis Episcopus, qui obiit tertio die mensis Augusti Anno Domini 1576*— Here lies *Christopher Gafney* late Bishop of *Ossory*, who died on the third of *August* 1576.]

NICHOLAS WALSH.

[Succ. 1577. Ob. 1585.]

NICHOLAS *Walsh*, Chancellor of *St. Patrick's, Dublin*, and Son of *Patrick Walsh*, formerly Bishop of *Waterford* and *Lismore*, [received his education at *Cambridge* and] was consecrated Bishop of *Ossory* in the beginning of *February* 1577 [his Letters patent ^g bearing date the 23d of *January* that year, and his Writ of restitution the Day following. While he was Chancellor of *St. Patrick's*, he ^h, and the beloved Companion of his Studies, *John Kerney*, Treasurer of that Church, were the first who introduced the *Irish* Types for printing into that King-

^e See Bishop *Williams's* relation of a Suit between him and Sir *G. Ayscough* printed in 1664.
^f Rot. can. 9th Eliz. ^g Ibid 20 Eliz. ^h Annals of Qu. Eliz. ad an. 1571.

dom, and obtained an Order, that the Prayers of the Church should be printed in that Character and Language, and a Church set apart in the Shire town of every Diocese, where they were to be read, and a Sermon preached to the common People; which proved an instrument of Conversion to many of the ignorant sort of *Papists* in those Days. *Kerney* wrote an *Irish* Catechism ⁱ, which is said to have been the first Book that was ever printed in that Character.] This Prelate, by the assistance of *Nebemiah Donellan*, afterwards Archbishop of *Tuam*, and [the said] *John Kerney*, set about translating the new Testament into *Irish*; which was afterwards done from the *Greek* by *William Daniel*, Archbishop of *Tuam*. The execrable Murder of Bishop *Walsh* put a stop to his endeavours, [as also to a recovery of the spoils made on the See by his Predecessor *Thonory*.] For one *James Dullard*, a profligate wretch, whom the Bishop had cited into his Court for Adultery, surprized him in his own House, and stabbed him with a Skein, of which he died. [It was thought he was set upon this Villainy to prevent any further proceedings in the recovery of the Rights of his See, which he had engaged in.] But the Murderer soon after suffered the just Punishment of his Crime. This villainy was committed on the 14th of *December* 1585. The Bishop's body was buried in the Cathedral of *Kilkenny*, [on the South side of the great Isle, where he has a Monument erected to his Memory with this Inscription in *Gothick* Characters — *Hic Jacet Reverendus Pater Nicholaus Walshe, quondam Ossoriensis Episcopus; qui obiit die mensis Decembris 14 Anno Domini 1585.* — Here lieth the Reverend Father, *Nicholas Walsh*, late Bishop of *Ossory*, who died on the 14th of *December* 1585.] The See was kept vacant nine Months after.

JOHN HORSFALL.

[Succ. 1586. Ob. 1609.]

JOH*N* *Horsfall*, a Native of *Yorkshire*, succeeded [by the Queen's Letters patent dated the 15th of *September* 1586, and was restored to the Temporalties two Days after, with a retrospect to the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin before. He had also a Faculty ^k granted to him to hold in perpetual Commendam with his Bishoprick one or more Benefices, with or without Cure, of his own or any other persons Patronage, not exceeding the annual value of 40 l. Sterl: By virtue whereof he entered into and held a Vicaride of the patronage of the Corporation of *Kilkenny* during his Life.] He died on the thirteenth of *February* 1609, having governed this See twenty three years and about five Months; and was buried in *St. Canic's* Church under a monumental Stone laid flat on the Floor. [He is said to have been a benefactor to the College of Vicars.]

RICHARD DEAN.

[Succ. 1609. Ob. 1612.]

RICHARD *Dean*, who, like his Predecessor, was also a native of *Yorkshire*, and Dean of *Kilkenny*, succeeded. [He was the Son ^l of *Gilbert* Dean of *Saltonstall* in *Yorkshire*, and was educated there untill he became a Scholar of *Merton* College in *Oxford* in the year 1587; where he continued five years in the quality of a Portionist, and then retired to *St. Albans* hall, and as a Member of that House took his Degree of Batchelor of Arts in *October* 1592, and of Master of Arts three years after; which was the highest Degree he took in

ⁱ Ware's writers 16th Century. Oxon. Vol. 1. p. 722.

^k See Dav. Rep. Fo. 68. case of Commendams

^l Athen.

that University. He is said to have taught School afterwards at *Caermarthen* in *Wales*; and from thence was advanced to this See upon the Death of Bishop *Horsfall*, as before-mentioned.] He died on the 20th of *February* 1612 [having sat but three years in this See] and lies buried at *Kilkenny* in his own Cathedral, under a Marble Monument near the Bishop's throne.

JONAS WHEELER.

[Succ. 1613. Ob. 1640.]

JONAS Wheeler, a native of *Oxford* [though some say of *Devonshire*] and a Student of that University, was Chaplain to King *James* [the First] and having been above eighteen years Dean of *Christ-Church, Dublin* [being advanced thereto by Letters patent dated the ninth of *March* 1594.] was consecrated Bishop of this See in *St. Patrick's* in that City, together with *Christopher*, Archbishop of *Armagh*, by *Thomas*, Archbishop of *Dublin*, assisted by the Bishops of *Meath*, *Kildare*, and *Killaloe*, on the eighth of *May* 1613 [by virtue of the King's Letter dated the day before; and with this See he held the Deanery of *Christ-Church* in Commendam. With great expence and trouble he recovered to his See the Lands of *Tasscoffin*, *Grangecoolpobble*, *Freinston* and *Sheskin* Wood; which Bishop *Thornory* had aliened in Fee-farm from the Church of *Offory*. He also recovered the Manor of *Bregbmoe* in the King's County, which King *James* the First confirmed to him and his Successors for ever by Letters patent, dated the 23d of *December* 1619. His Successors must own themselves greatly indebted to him for healing some of those wounds which his Predecessors had made.] He died on the nineteenth of *April* 1640, in the 97th year of his Age, at *Dunmore*; from whence his Body was conveyed to *Kilkenny*, and there buried in the Cathedral. [He was esteemed a Prelate of a most conversible, obliging, hospitable temper, and of great Piety.]

GRIFFITH WILLIAMS.

[Succ. 1641. Ob. 1672.]

I Shall give the History of this worthy Prelate chiefly from his own Writings; but more particularly from a Book of his Persecutions and Sufferings published by himself in 1664, with a few additions from other places.

He was born at *Caernarvon* in *North Wales* about the Year 1589, and was in the fourteenth year of his age sent to *Oxford* by his Uncle; but not receiving his usual Support, by means of his Uncle's Wife, who was, (as he calls her) a *Virago*, and an angry *Juno*; after two years continuance there, he was forced to leave the University, and intending to go to *France*, was disappointed, and obliged to retire to *Cambridge*; where one Mr. *Line* of *Harlton* entertained him to instruct his only Son in the quality of a private Tutor. He got himself by this means admitted into *Jesus College*; where in two years time he took his Degree of Bachelor of Arts; having obtained a Testimonial of his Behaviour at *Oxford* for two years before; and three years after he commenced Master.

He was put into Deacons Orders by the Bishop of *Rochester*, and into Priests Orders by the Bishop of *Ely*, being made Curate of *Hanwell* in *Middlesex*; and from thence he was promoted to the Rectory of *Foscot*, in *Buckinghamshire*, by the Earl of *Southampton*; and afterwards became Lecturer of *St. Peter's* in *Cheapside, London*; and of *St. Paul's* for five years. It was here (as he tells us) his Persecutions began from the Puritans; who were distasted at something he had preached

preached and printed ; and it was now he published his first Book called, *the Resolution of Pilate* ; and another intitled, *The Delight of the Saints*.

His boldness in the pulpit raised him so many Enemies, that he tells us, twice forty conspired his death ; and falsely accused him of things which he neither knew, did, nor said. He was bound over to answer for his life at *Newgate*, and hard pressed to get Bayl ; but his Enemies, having nothing to accuse him of, durst not prefer a Bill of Indictment against him ; and he was discharged by the Judge (afterwards Lord Chancellor *Coventry*) who severely checked the Prosecutors, and estreated their Recognisances.

Then he went to *Cambridge*, being about twenty seven years old ; and although the prosecution aforesaid, and a suspension from his Livings by the Bishop of *London*, by the contrivance of his Enemies (from which he was obliged to sue an Appeal to the Prerogative) had impaired his Substance ; yet he found means to take his Degree of Batchelor of Divinity ; and returning to *London* petitioned *George Abbot*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and Chancellor *Egerton*, against the Bishop of *London* and his other Persecutors ; who pitying his Sufferings, presented him to the Living of *Llan-Llechyd* in the Diocese of *Bangor*, worth one hundred pounds a year ; and a better Rectory than what he was suspended from by the Bishop of *London*. But here he found a new Enemy. For refusing to take up with another Living in exchange for this, the Bishop of *Bangor* prosecuted certain Articles against him *ex Officio* ; and he was again obliged to appeal to the Arches. The Bishop of *Bangor* being in *London*, the Archbishop of *Canterbury* sent for them both, and checked the Bishop for his Prosecution, and gave Mr. *Williams* a Licence to preach through divers Dioceses of his Province.

But not finding himself easy in the Diocese of *Bangor*, he stayed there only four years, went to *Cambridge* and took his Degree of Dr. of Divinity, and returning to *London*, became domestick Chaplain to the Earl of *Mountgomery*, (afterwards Earl of *Pembroke*) and Tutor to his Children, was promoted to be Chaplain to the King, Prebendary of *Westminster*, and Dean of *Bangor* ; to the last of which Preferments he was instituted^a *March* the 28th 1634 ; and he held this Deanery in Commendam till his Death. He says, before he was forty years old, he narrowly escaped being elected Bishop of *St. Asaph*.

With these Preferments he sat down for twelve Years ; untill upon the vacancy of the Bishoprick of *Ossory* P^rimate *Usher* delivered a Petition to the King, in the names of the Bishops of *Ireland*, requesting him to nominate Dr. *Sibthorp*, Bishop of *Kilfenora*, to that See. But the King of his own free Motion, and without any application, told the P^rimate ; that he had reserved the same for Dr. *Williams* ; and accordingly by Royal Letter dated the 19th of *July* 1641 he was advanced to this See of *Ossory*, confirmed by Letters Patent dated the 11th of *September* following, restored to the Temporalties the 13th, and the 26th consecrated by *Lancelot*, Archbishop of *Dublin*, assisted by the Bishops of *Ardagh*, and *Kilfenora* ; and had Licence to hold the *Deanery* of *Bangor* in Commendam ; which was also afterwards confirmed to him by a proviso in the Statute of the 17th and 18th *Charles* the II^d, untill the Augmentation mentioned in the Act of Settlement, being 400 l. *per ann.* should be settled on him and his Successors.

He had but a short enjoyment of his new Dignity ; for the Rebellion breaking out in less than a Month after his Consecration ; and his Lordship having spent near 300 l. and received nothing out of his Bishoprick, he was forced to fly to *England*. The first Night he came to *Towcester*, where he had settled his Wife and Family ; a party of the Parliament Army from *Northampton*, having heard how

^a Le Neve's Fasti. p. 29.

zealous he was for the King, sent a Troop of Horse under Captain *Flaxon*, and carried him Prisoner to *Northampton* to be examined by the Commissioners; who finding by a Story he had framed, that he had been a sufferer by the *Irish*, gave him a pass to go home, and delivered him his Horse, and 40 l. in Money, which had been seized; and he had the good fortune to save a Satchel of Writings, wherein was his Manuscript of the *Grand Rebellion*, which he soon after published at *Oxford*, and it was graciously accepted by the King. From hence he attended his Majesty, as one of his Chaplains, at the Battle of *Edge-hill* fought the 23d of *October* 1642.

He stayed most part of the winter with the King at *Oxford*, and then retired to *Wales*, to be more at leisure to write his *Discovery of Mysteries, or the Plots of the Parliament to overthrow both Church and State*; which he procured to be printed at *Oxford* the Winter following. But Secretary *Falkland*, misliking one passage in it concerning Episcopal power in the Case of Blood, would have had it suppressed; which the King would not suffer. The winter following he published a Book, *of the Rights of Kings*. In the mean Time he was employed to go to *London* to try to bring over the Earl of *Pembroke* to the Royal Cause (two of whose Sons were with the King at *Oxford*, and had been the Bishop's Pupils.) He undertook the task, notwithstanding the danger that attended it. He waited one morning on the Earl in his Bed; and after much Conference with him on the Subject of the Differences between the King and Parliament, and their Disloyalty to his Majesty, he found the Earl so greatly offended at the Liberties he took, that he began to fear that he would deliver him up to the Parliament, who had formerly caused the *Grand Rebellion* to be burned; which obliged him to hasten away. But he was stopped from going out of *London*, untill by a Stratagem he procured a pass from the Mayor, by saying "he was a poor pillaged preacher of *Ireland*, who came to *London* to see his Friends, and now desired to go to some Friends in *Northampton*. Upon which the Mayor granted him a pass without a Fee;" with which he went towards *Northampton*; but turned short to *Oxford*; from thence he went to *Wales*, and then to *Ireland*; where he continued untill after the Battle of *Naseby* in 1645.

From *Ireland* he was obliged to return with Letters from the Marquis of *Ormond* to solicit the remittal of the forfeiture of a Recognisance, that he and the Lord *Taafe* were bound in for Colonel *Vangary's* appearance at the Assizes of *Beaumaris*, which the King graciously consented to, by writing to the Justices of *Anglesea* for that purpose. From hence the King sent him back again with Letters to the Marquis of *Ormond*; in which Journey he run many hazards too tedious to be here mentioned. He continued in *Dublin* untill in 1647 it was surrendered to the Parliament upon Articles; the benefit of which was by special name reserved to him, as was also the Benefit of those of the surrender of the Isle of *Anglesey* to General *Milton*.

After the surrender of *Dublin*, the Marquis of *Ormond*, knowing the Poverty of our Bishop, sent him a fair and considerable Sum of Money (they are his own words) by Sir *George Lane*; which he often acknowledgeth in his writings with gratitude, and particularly in one of his Sermons preached in 1664, wherein he spoke thus,— "I must and ever will with all thankfulness acknowledge it, when the long Parliament, and their Whelps, had robbed me of all I had, all the Relief I had from all Friends in the World, was that bountiful Gift, which this noble Duke sent me by Sir *George Lane*."

Thus provided he shipped himself in the Packet Boat in order to go to *Wales*, to live upon his temporal Fortune, which was about twenty Pounds a year. But he

was

was taken Prisoner in his Passage, robbed of all he had, and cast upon *Ireland's Eye*. From whence making his way to *Dublin*, Dr. *Loftus* furnished him with as much money as carried him to *London*; where he petitioned the Committee of Sequestrations to be restored to his Estate according to the Articles of *Anglesea* and *Dublin*. But being questioned about his writing the *Grand Rebellion*, and owning it; he was told he deserved a Halter, rather than the performance of Articles. However the Bishop, who knew the World, obtained his ends another way; and by giving some pieces of Gold to *Fairfax's* Secretary, got an Order to the Committee of *Southampton* and *Anglesea* to restore him to his little Estate. But these Committees not sitting together, he was forced in Cold and Snow to walk on foot to each of the Committee Men, to procure their Hands to an order for his Restoration, which he obtained. Soon after he waited on the Marquis of *Ormond* to go with him to the King at *Hampton-Court*, a little before his escape to the *Isle of Wight*. Then he retired to *Wales*, where he lived so private and poor in his own house, that the Soldiers refused to be billeted on him; which drew this Reflection from him, "That Poverty was his advantage." In this poor Estate the Earl of *Pembroke* offered to procure him a living in *Lancashire*, then void, worth 400 l. a year, if he would submit to the Parliament. But he refused it upon such Terms; for which the Earl several times called him a Fool for his pains. It seems the like happened him afterwards in 1658. For *Henry Cromwell*, then Governour of *Ireland* under his Brother *Richard*, being informed that the Bishop often preached in *Dublin*, was desirous to hear him at his own House: When Sermon was ended, *Henry Cromwell* invited him to Dinner, and after sent him a Message; that as he allowed the rest of the Bishops 100 l. a year a piece for their maintenance; so he offered the like to him. The Bishop owned the Obligation, but answered, "that he was resolved to live contented with the small means he had of his own."

He continued in this poor Condition at *Llan-Llechydd* untill King *Charles* the second was upon his March to *Worcester*; when the High Sheriff, Sir *Griffin Williams*, desired him to preach before the Judges at *Conway*. In his Sermon he boldly and freely shewed them their Duty, and encouraged them now to manifest their Loyalty to his Majesty, whom God had graciously brought to their Doors. *Courtney*, Governour of *Beaumaris*, coming to town after Sermon, was exceedingly fretted at what had passed, and reprimanded the Judges for hearing such a grand Enemy to the Parliament. He consulted with *Carter*, Governour of *Conway* (who had told him before, that he had a mind to pull him by the Ears out of the Pulpit) to clap him up in Prison. But the Bishop, getting notice of it, mounted his Horse and escaped. "To hide himself from those tyrannous Whelps of *Cerberus*, the same *Carter* being the Man, and another Whelp of the same Litter, (*they are his own Words*) that when he was preaching at *Llan-Sannan*, rose up and contradicted all he had said, and caused him to be plucked out of the Pulpit; and such a Tumult arose, that he feared he should be torn in pieces; and when some Gentlemen of the Parish would have indicted the Fellow that disturbed him in his Sermon; they said, they should rather indict the Bishop for preaching contrary to the Order set forth."

Thus he remained poor and persecuted untill the rising of Sir *George Booth* in 1659; when he went up to *London*, hoping to have an Opportunity of publishing his *Great Antichrist*, which he had fruitlessly attempted the year before. But the *Rump* was yet too powerful, and no body would undertake the Task. He retired again to *Wales*, and his Mare falling lame in the journey, he was reduced to the necessity of leading her in his Hand, and walking from *Daintry* home on foot about seven score Miles.

Having some time after occasion to go to *Ireland*, he had notice by Post at *Holyhead* of the Steps the Parliament were taking towards the restoration of the King. He landed in *Dublin* about seven of the Clock on *Sunday* Morning, preached that Day at *St. Brides*; and was the first Man in *Ireland* who publicly prayed for the King. The next morning he posted to *Kilkenny*, waited on the Marchioness of *Ormond*; and on the *Sunday* following preached at *Kilkenny*; where having mortgaged his Lands in *Ireland* for one hundred Pounds, he hastened to *London*, and immediately after the King's arrival printed his *Great Antichrist*, and presented it to his Majesty, who very graciously received it.

The publick Affairs being thus settled, he went to live in his Diocese, and found his Palace as well as his Cathedral all in Ruins. He immediately repaired one Room in the Episcopal House to live in, and laid out large Sums on the Cathedral. He now endeavoured to recover *Bishop's-Court* from Sir *George Ayscough* and his Tenants; which the See had been deprived of ever since Bishop *Thonory's* time; to which his title stood thus. Bishop *Thonory* had made many Fee Farms and other long Leases of the Manors and Possessions of his Bishoprick, at low and inconsiderable Rents to Sir *Richard Shea*; particularly of the Lordships of *Bishops-Court* and *Freinston*, which greatly impoverished the See of *Ossory*. Bishop *Walsh*, finding the invalidity of these Fee Farms made by *Thonory*, while *Bale* the legal Bishop was alive and undeprived, petitioned Queen *Elizabeth* for redress; and procured her Majesty's letters to the Lord Lieutenant and Council to hear the Cause, and to relieve the Bishop according to Equity. But before he could bring his suit to an issue, he was villainously murdered. Bishop *Dean* made some Efforts towards a recovery; but died as soon as he had well begun. His next Successor, Bishop *Wheeler*, instituted a Suit in the Castle Chamber before the Lord *Strafford*, and recovered the Lordship of *Freinston* upon this principleⁿ, that *Bale*, the legal Bishop, was alive and undeprived at the time that *Thonory* made the said Fee-Farms; and consequently that *Thonory* had no power to make any valid Lease. The Manor of *Bishops-Court* still continued in the Family of *Shea*, and was forfeited by the Rebellion of 1641: It was granted by the Usurpers to Sir *George Ayscough*, who had been Vice-Admiral to the long Parliament; of whom our Bishop gives a fair Character, "except in the particular of Sa-
" crilege, with the disguised Spirit of which he was bewitched." He petitioned the house of Lords for redress, and obtained an order to be put into possession of all such Lands as were expressed in an Inquisition returned into the Exchequer immediately after Bishop *Wheeler's* Death; of which this Manor of *Bishops-Court* was a part. He was accordingly put into possession of this Lordship; in which he continued quiet and undisturbed from *April* to *October* 1662; when Capt. *Burges*, and other *Anabaptists* and *Seſtaries*, tenants of Sir *George Ayscough* forcibly expelled him thence, and maintained the possession by violence. He called a private Sessions and indicted the Rioters for the force. But the Indictment being removed by *Certiorari* into the King's Bench was quashed for Error. He then preferred another Indictment, but with no better success; the record being falsified and vitiated by an under Clerk in the Peace Office. Upon this he petitioned the King, and under the countenance of the Archbishop of *Canterbury* procured his Majesty's order of recommendation to the Duke of *Ormond*, then Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*; who referred the matter to the Council-table; and they directed the Bishop to begin again, and proceed according to Law. He then indicted the forcible enterers a third time, and the indictment standing good was brought to a trial. Yet here also he failed. For the Jury, being returned by a Sheriff at-

tached to the Interest of Sir *George Ayscough*, brought in a Verdict against the Bishop contrary to manifest and demonstrable Evidence, as well as to the express and plain Directions of the Court ; and he was forced to sit down with the loss of upwards of 500 l. expence, as well as the Lands, which have not been recovered to the See to this day.

But the Bishop's oppressions did not rest here. He had other Church Robbers to deal with ; of which he gives an account in a treatise intitled — *A small part of the great wickedness and sacrilegious Dealings of the great Antichrist acted in the Diocese of Offory.*—Wherein, calling Heaven and Earth to Witnesses the truth of his Relation. — He says, that Captain *Thomas Evans* came into *Ireland* with a good troop of Horse to serve the Parliament ; which being all swept away in one night by the bravery of one *Scurloge*, an *Irish* Captain, he was joined in a commission for the administration of the Revenue with Lieutenant Colonel *Oliver Wheeler*, (Son to the late Bishop of that name,) one *Adams*, and the grand Rebel *Antell*, who was afterwards executed at *Tyburn*. These four, having in virtue of their Commission the disposal of the Lands of Delinquents for the arrears of the Soldiers, made no difference between Church Lands, and the Lands of the Rebels ; but distributed the best Houses, Gardens, Orchards and Lands of the Bishops and other Clergy among the indigent Soldiers ; whose grants *Evans* bought up at an easy and inconsiderable purchase. The contiguity of these Houses and Lands to the City of *Kilkenny* made them of very great value. Upon the restoration, the Bishop procured such Order from the House of Lords as is before-mentioned, and obtained possession of several parcels of See-Lands, which were not in the hands of *Evans*. But *Evans*, being a man of wealth, and a member of the house of Commons, resisted the Sheriff, and maintained his possession. Many, who had quietly obeyed the Sheriff, taking example from *Evans*, now re-entred, and held their Lands by force. This proceeding engaged the Bishop in many vexatious and expensive Suits. He offered *Evans* and the rest a beneficial Composition, and would have made statutable Leases to them at half value, and without fine ; which to his honour he never took from any Man. Some few accepted of these Conditions. But *Evans* was obstinate, and would come into no terms: The Sheriff was terrified with the Privileges of the House ; and could not be prevailed on to give possession ; yet he certified the resistance to the House of Lords, who demanded a conference with the Commons in relation to the resistance ; which came to nothing. The Bishop sued for these Lands before the Court of Claims, where no Privilege was of use ; and proved that the Lands belonged to the See ; but having no witnesses to prove the possession of *Evans*, the hearing was put off to a further Day. In the interim *Evans*, his Wife, and Mother-in-Law seemed desirous of an agreement ; which the Bishop embraced, and Articles were entred into and mutually executed on the 2d of *May* 1663, viz.

“ That *Evans* should surrender and make over his right to the Bishop in the Lands
 “ claimed, (being many parcels specified in the said Articles) and that the Bishop
 “ should make a Lease back to *Evans* for twenty one, or thirty one years, if
 “ the Law would warrant it, at the moiety of the Rent for which they were then
 “ set ; or, if not set, at the moiety of the real worth, to be valued by indifferent
 “ persons to be nominated by each party, with other covenants of less moment.”—

But these Articles were only delusive, and intended to lull the Bishop a sleep from prosecuting his Claim : And as soon as his back was turned, *Evans* pursued his suit in the Court of Claims, speedily obtained a decree and passed patent for all the Lands of the Church that he claimed. Being thus armed, he infamously broke his agreement, refused to yield the possession of the Lands to the Bishop, or to pay

[5] P

a penny

a penny of Rent. The Bishop petitioned the Lord Lieutenant and Council, the Court of Claims, and filed a Bill in Chancery for an execution of the Agreement; but was successful in all his attempts; nor could he (as he says) obtain either Lands or Rents, unless he would spend a pound to get a penny. He had other disputes of a less nature with Colonel *Dillon*, and the said *Oliver Wheeler*, with no better fortune than with *Evans*; but these were only concerning Leases and Rents of See Lands; which he had no remedy to recover by Law, the evidences of the See having been destroyed during the Rebellion. He protests in the said Treatise, “that if he should outlive their Leases, he would never renew them;” “and if his Successor should do it, he bequeaths to him that Curse and Malediction, which God should think fit to impose on him for such favour to such Men, or to any sacrilegious Robbers of Gods Church.”

He lived several years after these proceedings, exercising himself in acts of good Nature, Charity and Munificence. He laid out 1400 l. on the repairs of the Cathedral of *Kilkenny*; as he promised the King in a petition to him concerning his Sufferings on account of the Lands of *Bishops-Court*. The Ring of Bells being carried away in the time of the rebellion, he hung up one large Bell in the Steeple at his own expence, which cost him 144 l. He repaired the Chancel of the Cathedral at the expence of 300 l. and laid out 40 l. on the Belfry. He built an Hospital in *St. Canic's* Church Yard for eight poor Widows; and by his last Will endowed it with the Lands of *Fermoye* then set at 40 l. per Annum. He left also his Lands in *Slanlicked* in *Caernarvonshire*, his Houses in *Conway*, and his Lands of *Guffin* in the Parish of *Slandegai*, all in *North Wales*, to the poor of the said Parishes for ever; and bequeathed 50 l. to the poor of *St. Canic's* Parish. He died at *Kilkenny* on the 29th of *March* 1672, in the eighty third year of his Age, and was buried on the South side of the Chancel of the said Cathedral. By an act of Parliament^o, disabling all spiritual Persons from holding Benefices in *England* or *Wales*, and *Ireland*, at the same time, there is a particular Proviso for enabling this Bishop to hold the Deanery of *Bangor* together with his Bishoprick, untill the Augmentation of 400 l. a year, mentioned in the act of settlement should be established on him and his Successors.

In the beginning of the Book of his Persecutions, he hath also published a short account of the sufferings of *John Bale*, one of his Predecessors; between whom, there seems to have been a near Parallel. They were promoted to the same See at the meer motion of Kings, without any interest or application. They were violently expelled from the same House. Their Persecutions were occasioned by their Pulpit performances; the one by Popish, the other by Puritan Adversaries. Their Dangers by Sea were great; they were both persecuted by false Accusers; and the same licentious Spirit of railing appears in their Writings, which no Apology can excuse.

Upon the flight of this Prelate in 1641, *David Roth*, titular Bishop of *Ossory*, a learned, but bigotted Papist, entred into the Possession of this See, under the Authority and Protection of the Supreme Council of the Confederated Rebels, then assembled at *Kilkenny*, received the Profits of it, and had his Residence in the Deanery House; where the Portreve of the Corporation of *Irishtown*, according to custom, was sworn to him on *St. Canic's* Day, the 11th of *October* 1642; and he continued in that Station during the rest of his Life. There is a fair Monument erected to his Memory in the Consistorial Court of the Cathedral of *Kilkenny*, antiently called *St. Mary's* Chappel, and an Inscription on it, part of which hath been defaced with a Chisel, by the

Orders and ill judged Zeal of *John Parry*, Bishop of *Ossory*; because containing a Reflection on the Protestants, as Tradition says; for that it mentioned him to have in the year 1642 whipped Heresy out of that Cathedral. What remains of the Inscription is thus.

*Deo optimo Maximo,
Et Memoriz Davidis, Episcopi Ossorienfis, qui
Hanc Ecclesiam Cathedralem S. Canico Sacram,*
—————A. D. 1642.

With the following Distich.

*Ortus Cuncta suos repetunt, Matremque requirunt,
Et redit ad nihilum, quod fuit ante nihil.*

All things repair to whence they took their Birth;
And what was Earth returns again to Earth.

The Monument is of black Marble; a Ledger consisting of a Cavetto and Ovolo with their Lifts serves for the Base of the whole Monument, upon which is a Frize adorned with some trifling Foliage. At each End is a plain Field or Coat designed for Coats of Arms; but they are left blank. Over each end of the Frize springs a Buttment, upon which originally stood two Columns of the *Corinthian* Order, which are now taken away; and the Entablature is at present supported by two plain Pillasters, which stood behind the Columns. Between these Pillasters are two Imposts, on which an Arch rests in form of a Gate or flat Niche; and that which represents the Gate is the Table upon which are the Inscriptions. Over the Corner of the left Impost is cut the Effigies of *St. Kiaran*, with a Mitre on his Head, and a Crosier in his Hand, and his Name written underneath. Over the Corner of the right Impost is the Effigies of *St. Canic*, with his Mitre standing at his Foot, a Crosier in his Hand, and a Monk's Hood upon his Head, with his Name underneath. The Pillasters support an Entablature composed of an Architrave Frize and Cornice; the Frize is adorned with Roses. Over the Entablature is another Table, on which is cut the representation of our Saviour on the Cross, and on each side a Woman weeping. From each side of this Table springs a Scrole, which rests upon the extremities of the Entablature; and over the Table is a large Ovolo, which serves for a Cornice to it. On each side of the Ovolo is a block or Cube, adorned with Flowers; between which is another Table Archwise; and upon this is fixed the Paternal Coat of Arms of the *Roths*; being a Stag Tripplant, Gules, leaning against a Tree, Vert. Over this Coat hangs a Canopy with Strings pendent, terminating with fringed Knots. Upon the Top of the Arch stands a small Pedestal, which crowns the whole Monument; upon the Die of which is *IHS*. The Arms and Images shew the Remains of curious Gilding and Painting.

J O H N P A R R Y

[Succ. 1672. Ob. 1677.]

J O H N Parry, B. D. Son of *Edward Parry*, Bishop of *Killaloe*, was born in *Dublin*, and educated there in *Trinity-College*, untill he took his Degree of Batchelor of Arts. From thence he removed to *Oxford*, where he was elected a Fellow of *Jesus College*, and afterwards made Chaplain to *James*, Marquiss of *Ormond*, then Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, whom he attended thither in that quality. His stay was but short in *Ireland* at this time. He returned into *England*, and was installed Prebendary of *Bugthorpe* in the Cathedral of *York*. Upon the Restoration he was, by the Interest of the said Marquiss, then Duke

of Ormond, promoted first to the Treasurership, and afterwards to the Deanery of *Christ-Church, Dublin*, on the second of *April* 1666; and the day after to the Chancellorship of *St. Patrick's*; and had been before on the 12th of *July* 1664, presented by the Crown to the Rectory of *St. John*, with the Hospital of *St. John of Jerusalem* in the Diocese of *Cork*; by which presentation was reserved to the King, his Heirs and Successors the annual Rent of 8 l. 15 s. out of the said Hospital. He was advanced to this See by Letters Patent dated the 22d of *April* 1672, and was consecrated in *Christ-Church, Dublin*, on the 28th of that Month, by *Michael*, Archbishop of *Dublin*; and was enthroned on the second of *September* following. He held the Deanery of *Christ Church*, and the Chancellorship of *St. Patrick's* in Commendam with his Bishoprick. He was reckoned a Prelate of very good Abilities in point of Learning, a great Benefactor to his Church, and a patron and encourager of his Clergy. His Benefactions to his Diocese were very considerable. He laid out 400 l. in repairing the Episcopal House; and in 1675, at his own expence, furnished the Steeple of the Cathedral with a Ring of six Bells, amounting in weight to seventy hundred two quarters and five pounds; the charge of which, besides the price of the Metal, came to 246 l. 13 s. 10 d. He made a present of three Bells to three of the Churches of his Diocese, (*viz.*) *Gowran, Calan, and Thomastown*. Nor did he forget to establish the Rights and Interests of his Church and Clergy upon a solid Foundation. He passed Patent for the Augmentation Lands granted to his See by the Act of Settlement, to the amount of 400 l. a year; and for many Impropriations to the use of the Clergy of his Diocese. But as to the latter, the Care of the *Duke of Ormond* was very instrumental. For he intimated to the Bishop by Letter; that many impropriations in the Diocese of *Ossory* were then in the Possession of his Grace and others, by Leases which were about expiring; and advised him in time to pass Patent for the reversion of them to the use of the Clergy, lest designing Persons should beg them from the Crown. And they were thus secured to the Church by this timely application. For Sir *Ellis Leighton*, Secretary to the Lord *Berkeley*, then Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, was about the same design for his own use. Upon which the Bishop, by the *Duke's* interest, made application, and succeeded. The Lands for which he passed Patent were the impropriations of the Monastery of *Jeripont*, with its Members; the Rectories of *Ballaghtobin, Mallardstown, Earlstown, Thomastown, Rower, Glasbare, Galmoy, Knocktopher, Ballygeragh, Derrinebinsy, Kilmoganny, Tullobaught* and *Kilneddy*. He also obtained a Charter of Confirmation of all the Immunities and Privileges belonging to the antient Corporation of *Irishtown*, near *Kilkenny*, founded under the auspicious conduct of his Predecessors. These, I believe, are the Privileges which are darkly hinted at in the life of *Geffry St. Leger*; where it is said, he established things for the benefit of the Burghesses of the Liberties of his Cross in the *Irishtown* of *Kilkenny*. Of this Corporation the Bishops of *Ossory* for the time being are prescriptive Lords; and claim a right of Approbation of the supreme Magistrate upon all elections.

Our Bishop left by his Will^e, dated the 19th of *October* 1677, reciting that whereas he had received 700 l. and several other Sums for the Repairs of *Christ-Church*, which he accounted for to the Chapter; yet lest there should be any of the Church Money in his Hands, he bequeathed to the Dean and Chapter thereof, 200 l. to buy a pair of large Silver Candlesticks gilt, and other Utensils for the Use of the Altar. He also left to the Poor of *St. Canic's* Parish, *Kilkenny*, 3 l. to the Poor of *St. Mary's* in said Town, 40 s. to the Poor of *Christ-Church, Dublin*, 5 l. to the Poor of *St. Audoen's*, 5 l. and to the Poor of *Patrick's* Close, 40 s. to six Sizars

of the College, such as the Provost for the time being should recommend, 40 s. a piece ; to the *Blew-Coat-Hospital*, 20 l. and as much to buy a piece of Plate for *Jesus College, Oxford*. He also left 100 l. to buy Plate for the Cathedral of *Kilkenny*, as like as possible to the Plate of *Christ-Church, Dublin*. He ordered that he should be buried in *St. Audoen's Church, Dublin*, in or near his deceased Father's Grave, without disturbing or removing his Bones ; as in his life-time his Father had desired, and which he desired also for himself ; that so the Bones of both might lie undisturbed and unmingled : To which end, as an acknowledgment of his Gratitude, he bequeathed a Rent Charge of 40s. a year out of a House in *Stephen's-Street*, one moiety to the Prebendary of *St. Audoen's* yearly, and the other to the Church-Wardens, as long as the said grave should remain unopened, and no longer. He died in *Dublin* on the 21st of *December* 1677, and was buried there in the Parish Church of *St. Audoen*, in the same Tomb with his Father.

B E N J A M I N P A R R Y.

[Succ. 1677. Ob. 1678.]

BENJAMIN Parry, second Son to *Edward* Bishop of *Killaloe*, and Brother to his predecessor *John*, was born in *Dublin*, and educated in the University of that City, untill with his Brother he removed to *Oxford* ; where he was elected a Fellow of *Corpus Christi* College, and made *Greek* Lecturer. In 1663 he was installed Prebendary of *Knareborough* in the Cathedral of *York* ; which he resigned upon his return to his own Country. He was made Chaplain to *Arthur Capell*, Earl of *Essex*, Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland* ; by whom he was promoted on the 19th of *February* 1673 to the Deanery of *St. Canic's Kilkenny*, and to the Rectory of *Aghavoe*, and on the seventeenth of *February* 1674 to the Deanery of *St. Patrick's, Dublin*. But before these promotions he was elected Prebendary of *St. Michan's* by the Dean and Chapter of *Christ-Church* on the thirtieth of *March* 1672 ; which he resigned on the twenty third of *February* 1674, and *Dr. Pooley* was elected in his Room. By the means of the Duke of *Ormond*, then Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, he was advanced to this See in the place of his deceased Brother, by Letters Patent dated the twenty fourth of *January* 1677, and was consecrated in *Christ-Church* three Days after. But he did not survive his Brother nine months. For he died at his Palace of *Kilkenny* on the fourth of *October* 1678, and was convey'd to *Dublin*, and deposited in the same Vault with his Father and Brother in *St. Audoen's Church*.

M I C H A E L W A R D.

[Succ. 1678. Resign. 1679.]

MICHAEL Ward, a Native of *England*, had his Education in the University of *Dublin*, where he took the Degree of Doctor of Divinity on the eighth of *July* 1672, and was before elected a Fellow ; in which Station he was remarked to have taken more than ordinary pains in the care and instruction of his Pupils. He was advanced to the Deanery of *Lismore*, by Letters patent dated the twenty ninth of *November* 1670, afterwards to the Archdeaconry of *Armagh*, and, upon the death of Doctor *Lingar*, he was thought fittest to succeed him as Reader and Professor of Divinity ; as he also succeeded Doctor *Seel* in the Provostship by

Letters Patent dated the nineteenth of *February* 1674, and was afterwards Vice-Chancellor of the University, by the Favour of the Duke of *Ormond*, to whom he had rendered himself very agreeable. He was promoted to this See by Letters Patent dated the eighth of *November* 1678, had his Writ of Restitution to the Temporalties the same Day, and was consecrated in *Christ-Church, Dublin*, on the twenty fourth of that month, by *Michael*, Archbishop of *Dublin*, assisted by the Archbishop of *Tuam*, the Bishops of *Clogher, Meath, and Clonsfert*; and held the Bishoprick together with the Archdeaconry of *Armagh*. He was afterwards translated to *Derry* by Letters Patent, dated the twenty second of *January* 1679. Besides his Accomplishments in learning he was esteemed a person of fine Conversation, and of great Sagacity in dextrously managing proper conjunctures; to which qualities his rise to so many preferments in so short a Time was ascribed. See among the Bishops of *Derry*. p. 295.

T H O M A S O T W A Y.

[Succ. 1679. Ob. 1692.]

THOMAS Otway, was born in *Wiltshire* on the first of *November* 1616, and educated at *Cambridge*; but took his Degree of Doctor of Divinity in the University of *Dublin* A. D. 1670. In the beginning of the Grand Rebellion in *England* he was Chaplain to Sir *Ralph Hopton*, afterwards Lord *Hopton*; to whom and the Royal Cause he faithfully adhered during the Troubles, and was active against the long Parliament and *Oliver* the Protector. But at last he was taken Prisoner, and among many others banished to the *West-Indies*; where he continued untill the Restoration of King *Charles* the II^d made Room for his Return. He was then promoted to no inconsiderable Benefice in *England*; which he enjoyed untill *John* Lord *Berkely*, Baron of *Stratton*, Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland* (to whom he was Chaplain) on the sixteenth of *November* 1670 advanced him to the united Sees of *Killala* and *Achonry*; and from thence in nine years after viz. on the seventh of *February* 1679 he was translated to this See, and enthroned the twentieth of *May* 1680; and in his Letters patent had a Commendatory Grant to the Archdeaconry of *Armagh*, and to a Rectory thereto annexed, to hold during Life or incumbency. He died in his Episcopal House at *Kilkenny* on the sixth of *March* 1692 in the seventy seventh year of his Age, and was buried in the Cathedral near the West Door, as he had appointed by his Will; over whom is placed an humble Marble Stone with this Inscription.

Hic jacet Thomas Otway, Ossoriensis Episcopus, qui Obiit 6to Martii 1692-3. Ætatis suæ 77. Here lieth *Thomas Otway*, Bishop of *Ossory*, who died on the sixth of *March* 1692-3 in the 77th year of his Age.

He was a Prelate of unshaken Loyalty to his Prince, sincere, pious, humane, Charitable to the poor, and in universal Esteem with all Ranks and Degrees of Men. He lived a Bachelor, and what he had laid up he disposed at his death to pious Uses. He bequeathed to *Christ-College* in *Cambridge* 500 l. to purchase three exhibitions for three Scholars, who should be entered from the School of *Kirkby-Lausdale* in *Westmoreland*; but for want of such, to go to the same number of Scholars from the School of *Sedbergh* in the same County; those of the name of *Otway*, and of the Town of *Middleton*, *cæteris paribus*, to have always the preference. He also bequeathed two hundred pounds to *Trinity College, Dublin*, and as much to build a Library in *St. Canic's Church* yard in *Kilkenny*; and if that should not be sufficient he directed that his Executors should

without delay after his death finish it out of his other Effects. He also left all his own Books, of a considerable value, to be placed in this Library for the use of the Clergy of his Diocese; and one hundred pounds to purchase ten pounds a year for ever to endow the said Library; *i. e.* five pounds a year for the *Librarian*, (whom he directs should be one of the Vicars Choral of *Kilkenny* to be appointed by the Bishop for the Time being) and as much to provide firing for the Library to preserve the Books. — The Fabrick of this Library was afterwards erected, and the Books disposed in it; but it remains yet unendowed, by the fault of the Executors, and of the succeeding Bishops, who never took Pains to see this part of the Will carried into Execution. — He bequeathed sixty pounds to be distributed equally to the repairs of the Parish Churches of *Gowran*, *Castle-Comer* and *Durrow*. The residue of his Substance, (except to the value of two hundred and six pounds, which he bequeathed to his Nephew, Executors and Servants) he disposed of to works of Charity and Benevolence; and that residue is said to have been misapplied by his Executors. These things he did at his death; and in his life was not unmindful of good Works: He joined in a Contribution^f of one hundred pounds to the College of *Dublin* for buying Books for the Library, together with *Michael*, Archbishop of *Armagh*, and Doctor *Jeremy Hall*. He defended the Privileges of his Corporation of *Irishtown* against the Citizens of *Kilkenny* with great Pains and Expence. He recovered many of the augmentation Lands given to his See by the Act of Settlement; which had lain concealed. He beautified and compass-cieled the Chancel of his Cathedral, railed in the Communion Table, and covered it with a rich Cloth. On the twenty fourth of *July* 1684 he made a present of gilded Plate to the Dean and Chapter for the use of the Cathedral, to the amount of 363 oz. 5 pwt; for which Donation the Dean and Chapter in a Body gave him solemn Thanks, and entered the same in their Chapter-Books^t to preserve the Memory of the benefaction to perpetuity. The greatest part of this Plate did belong to *Christ-Church*, *Dublin*; but the Dean and Chapter of that Church bought new Plate on the 18th of *December* 1683^u, and sold this to Dr. *John Pooley*, then Dean of *Ossory*, at 5 s. 6d. per Ounce, for the use of the Cathedral of *Kilkenny*; and on the 8th of *February* following this Bishop paid 116 l. 13 s. 4d. for it; of which there are Entries in the Chapter Books of *Christ-Church*. He also erected an Organ in his Cathedral. His constant Charity to poor House-keepers was very considerable; besides a weekly Alms in bread which he distributed to the poor, and daily Charities to common Objects. He is mentioned with great gratitude and honour to this Day in that place.

JOHN HARTSTONG.

[Succ. 1693. Resign. 1713.]

JOHN Hartstong, Son of Sir *Standish Hartstong*, one of the Barons of the *Exchequer* in *Ireland*, was born at *Catten* near *Norwich* in *England*, *December* the first 1659, and was educated in the most celebrated Schools at that time in *Ireland*, *viz.* *Charleville* and *Kilkenny*; from the latter of which he was admitted into *Trinity-College*, *Dublin*, and from thence sent to *Gonvill* and *Caius College* in *Cambridge* and put under the tuition of the noted *John Ellis*, who was afterwards Knighted. Here he took his Degree of Master of Arts in the year 1680; but not being of canonical age for Orders, was sent to travel for a year; and returning in 1681 was unanimously elected a fellow of the said College. He was soon after made Chaplain to *James Duke of Ormond*, then Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, and

^f College Registry.

^t Chapt. Book of *Ossory*.

^u Chapt. Book of *Christ-Church*.

after

after his death in 1688 to his Grandson, *James Duke of Ormond*, whom he attended as Chaplain in his four first Campaigns in *Flanders*, and to whose favours he was indebted for his promotions. He was ordained Deacon by *Anthony*, Bishop of *Meath*, in 1679, and Priest by *Anthony*, Bishop of *Norwich*, in 1682, in the twenty third year of his Age. He was Archdeacon of *Limerick*; and as such was attainted by King *James's* Parliament under the name of *Henry*. King *William* the III^d, at the instance of the Duke of *Ormond*, advanced him to this See by Letters Patent dated the eighth of *April* 1693 in the thirty third year of his Age; and he was consecrated in *Christ-Church Dublin*, by *Francis*, Archbishop of *Dublin*; assisted by the Bishops of *Meath*, *Kildare*, *Elphin*, and *Waterford* and *Lismore*, and inthroned at *Kilkenny* soon after. The same year he was complimented with his Degree of Doctor of Divinity by the University of *Oxford*, sent over by one of the Beadles in a Silver Box. He was translated to the See of *Derry* by Letters Patent dated the third of *March* 1713, and died in *Dublin* the thirtieth of *January* 1716. He made some small additions to the improvements of the Episcopal House at *Kilkenny*; and procured the Augmentation of the poor Vicaridge of *Rathkyran* belonging to the Vicars Choral, by the Rectories of *Kilbecan*, *Rosinaer*, and *Kilaghy*, which were the forfeiture of the Lord *Dungan*.

Sir THOMAS VESSEY.

[Succ. 1714, Ob. 1730.]

SIR *Thomas Vessey*, Baronet, was translated from *Killaloe* to this See by Letters Patent dated the 8th of *April* 1714, and inthroned on the ninth of *May* following. He died at *Dublin* on the sixth of *August* 1730. See a fuller account of him among the Bishops of *Killaloe*.

EDWARD TENNISON.

[Succ. 1731. Ob. 1735.]

EDWARD *Tennison*, Doctor of Divinity of the University of *Cambridge*, and Prebendary of *Canterbury*, Archdeacon of *Caermarthen*, and Rector of *Sundrich* in *Kent*, was the Son of an Archdeacon of *Norwich*, who was a sufferer in the fourty one Rebellion. He was promoted to this See by the King's Letter, dated *June* 1731, and consecrated the same Month. He died in *Dublin* on the 29th of *November* 1735, and was buried in *St. Mary's Church*, on the *South* side of the Communion-Table; where there is a neat plain Monument erected to his Memory, with this Inscription.

To the Memory
of
The Right Reverend Father
in God,
Edward Tennison, D. D.
late
Lord Bishop of *Ossory*;
Who departed this Life
November the 29th, A. D. 1735,
In the 62d Year
of his Age.
ANN TENNISON
His beloved Wife, caused this
Monument to be
Erected.

He left by a Codicil to his Will, dated the 23d of *June* that year, 40 l. *per ann.* to one *Michael Stephenson*, a Deacon, during his Life, to Catechize the Children of Papists in the Parish of *Kilkeasy*, a wild and mountainous part of his Diocese; and hath obliged him to Residence, under the Penalty of forfeiting his Pension. He also bequeathed to the incorporated Society for promoting *English* Protestant Schools 20 l.—To every Incumbent and resident Curate in the Diocese of *Ossory* one Copy of the latest Edition of *Cbilingworths Religion of Protestants*.—To the Poor of the City of *Kilkenny*, 20 l.—To the Poor of *Canterbury*, 20 l.—To the Poor of *Sundrick* and *Cbidingstone* in *Kent* 20 l. each.—Towards buying red Fir Balk Laths and Slates for covering small Oratories to be built, and for enlarging the Roofs of those Oratories, which at the time of his Death should be built within the ruined Walls of the Churches of *Aghamacart*, *Rossconnell*, *Kildermogh*, *Kilbeacon*, *Listerling* and *Kilkeasy*, ten pounds to each Parish. He bequeathed also 40 l. *per ann.* to *Corpus Christi* College in *Cambridge*, for founding a Lecture upon Husbandry; but clogged with such a proviso, that the University refused the Legacy. He was liberal in his Charities while living, and had the Propagation of the Protestant Religion greatly at heart; but was thought by some to have defeated his good Intentions by an unhappy obstinacy in his Temper, and a too great eagerness in the pursuit.

CHARLES ESTE.

[Succ. 1735.]

CHARLES Este, Doctor of Divinity; was born in *Whitehall*, and educated at *Westminster* School; where he was elected King's Scholar. From thence in 1714 he was chosen Student of *Christ-Church*, *Oxford*, by Doctor *Smalridge*, Dean of *Christ-Church*. In 1724 he was appointed Domestick Chaplain to his present Grace, *Hugh Bolter*, Primate of all *Ireland*; and by him collated on the 9th of *January* 1726 to the Rectory of *Derrynoose*; in 1730, to the Archdeaconry of *Armagh*, and to the Rectories of *Aghallow*, *Killesbil* and *Caranteal*; in 1732, to the Chancellorship of the Cathedral of *Armagh*, and to the Rectory of *Kilmore*, all in the Diocese of *Armagh*. In *December* 1735 he was by his Majesty King *George* the II^d, at the Recommendation of the Duke of *Dorset*, Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, advanced to this See; and the *February* following consecrated in *St. Werburgh's* Church, *Dublin*, by *John*, Archbishop of *Dublin*, assisted by the Bishops of *Kildare*, and *Leighlin* and *Ferns*. On the 9th of *March* following his Promotion, he took his Degree of Doctor of Divinity in the University of *Dublin*. While he held the Rectory of *Kilmore*, he laid out in improvements thereon 280 l. and this present year hath made great additions to his Episcopal House in *Kilkenny*; which from an inconvenient Habitation he hath made commodious, regular, and noble both within side and without.

To close up this See I shall give a Description of the Cathedral in its present Condition; having omitted the same under the general head. It is a large *Gothick* Pile built in the form of a Cross; the length from *East* to *West* takes up 226 Feet in the Clear, and the breadth of the Cross from *North* to *South* 123 Feet; being, I believe, the largest Church in the Kingdom, except *St. Patrick's* and *Christ-Church*, *Dublin*; and in the beauty of the Nave it exceeds them both. It is large, spacious and magnificent. It hath two lateral Isles, and a Center Isle, which yield an admirable prospect. The Roof of the Nave is supported by five Pillars, and a Demy Pillar of black Marble on each side; upon which are formed five neat Arches. Each lateral Isle is enlightened by four *Gothick* Win-

dows below, and the center Isle by five on each side above ; bearing the same form and proportion with the Bases of the Pillars of the Nave, if cut off by a Section parallel to the Horizon. The Steeple is low, but very broad, taking up thirty seven feet. It is sustained by four massy Columns of black Marble ; and the Floor of the Steeple is supported by Groins springing from the Columns, as if from a single point, spreading out in many Strings or Beads untill they all meet in the Center ; which forms an exceeding strong and beautiful Arch. On the *West* End of the Church are two small Spires ; and the whole is adorned with a compleat and regular Battlement quite round, except at the four Gable Ends. There are four principal Doors for entrance ; one, which is a double Door, at the *West* end, two more in the Nave opposite to each other ; and one at the end of the *North* Cross. The Choir hath nothing famous in it with respect to Seats ; except a fine old Seat belonging to the *Ormond* Family. The Compass-Cieling of the Choir is chiefly remarkable for its fine Fret-work ; in which are a great number of curious Modillions ; and in the Center a Groupe of Foliage, Festoons and Cherubins ; that excells any thing of the kind I have seen. A neat set of Organs are a great Ornament to the Choir. Adjoining to the *South* Cross is a large open space ; where the Bishop's Consistory Court is held ; between which, and the Choir is the Chapter House. Adjoining to the *North* Cross is a little place railed in, and set apart for a Parish Church ; between which and the Choir is a large nameless Apartment, wherein are several curious old Monuments of Men in Armour and other Stones, which are parts of antient Monuments, lying loose against the Wall. It is pity they are not refixed and preserved. All the Marble Pillars in the Nave have not many Years since been, by I know not what stupidity, plaistered and white-washed, and the beauty of them greatly injured : But I am informed the present Bishop intends to restore them to their antient Condition.]





O F T H E
B I S H O P S
O F
F E R N S.

[*This Episcopal See bears, Sapphire, two Keys Saltier-ways, suppressed by a Mitre with Labels in Fess, Topaz.*

It is valued in the King's Books by an Extent returned Anno 29 Hen. 8. at 108 l. 13 s. 4 d. Irish Money, amounting to 81 l. 10 s. 0 d. Sterl.

The Chapter of *Ferns* is composed of a Dean, Chantor, Chancellor, Treasurer, Archdeacon, and ten Prebendaries, *viz.* Prebendary de *Kilrane—Coulstiffe—Edirmine—Featherd—Taghmun—Kilrush—Tomb—Clone—White-Church—Crosspatrick* and *Kilcoman*. The Diocese is divided into 8 Rural Deaneries, *viz.* *Duffry—Ballaghkeen—Gory—Shellaly—Forth—Bargy—Shilmaleer—* and *Shilburn.*]



O L G A N ^a remarks that *Ferns* took its Name from the Hero *Ferna*, Son of *Caril*, King of *Desies*; who was here slain in Battle by *Gallus*, the Son of *Morna*. [The Archives of the Cathedral of *St. Davids* in *Wales* makes this Bishoprick to have been Suffragan to that See in the time of Bishop *Sampson*. But *Usher* ^b hath shewn from *Roger Hoveden* and other Writers, that this must be a Mistake. This See was antiently Archiepiscopal for a time; as appears hereafter in the Life of *St Edan*. For it must be observed, that in the early Ages of Christianity the Title of Archbishop in *Ireland*, except that of *Armagh*, was not fixed to any particular See; but sometimes belonged to one and sometimes to another City, according to the Sanctity and Merits of the presiding

^a Aët. Sanct. p. 216. No. 12.

^b Primord. p. 89.

Bishop; and he was not called Archbishop of this or that See, but took his title from the Province at large. Thus *Fiech* ^c Bishop of *Sletty*, or of the Mountains, was consecrated Archbishop of *Leinster* by St. Patrick. So *Conlath* ^d, Bishop of *Kildare*, was called High-Priest, and Archbishop of *Leinster*; and *Kildare* was called a Metropolitcal See: *Edan* also in the Passage quoted hereafter, was consecrated Archbishop of *Leinster*, as his Successor St. *Moling* also was. The same may be said of St. *Albe*, Bishop of *Emelye*, who was called, Archbishop of *Munster*; and the Bishops of *Tuam* ^e were named by our Historians Archbishops of *Conaught* long before the Distribution of the Palls in 1152.] *John St. John*, Bishop of *Ferns*, either erected or endowed the Deanery of this Cathedral; and is reckoned a principal Benefactor to it, both on account of the Buildings made by him, and of the Priviledges procured to his See. It must be observed here that some of the Predecessors of the said *John*, viz. *Joseph O-Hetbe*, and *Albin O-Mulloy*, were sometimes called Bishops of *Wexford*; and they made use of that stile in their Subscriptions to some Charters; perhaps with an intention of translating this episcopal See to *Wexford*, a town at that time much more Populous. It indeed manifestly appears that this Bishoprick is called the Bishoprick of *Wexford* in a Bull of Pope *Lucius* the third to *John Comin* Archbishop of *Dublin*, dated at *Velletri April* the thirteenth A. D. 1182.

St. E D A N.

[Promot. circ. 598. Ob. 632.]

ST. *Edan* (commonly called St. *Moedoc* and St. *Moeg*) the Son of *Sedna*, was born of Royal Blood, in a place called, *Inisbreagmuig*, [in the County of *Cavan*. He was the eighth in descent from *Colla-Vais*, King of *Ireland*; and *Ethne* his Mother drew her pedigree from *Amalgaid*, who was King of *Conaught* at the arrival of St. Patrick in *Ireland*.] While he was a youth he contracted an intimate Friendship with St. *Laserian* in the Abby of *Devenish* ^{*}. [He is said by some ^f to have been one of the Hostages given to *Ainmurech*, or *Amirach*, King of *Ireland*, by the Princes of *Brefny*, before he took his Journey to St. *David*, Bishop of *Menevia*; and that he obtained so much of that Monarch's Ear and Favour, that at his sole Request his fellow Hostages and he were set at Liberty. But this Account can never square with the truth of Chronology. For St. *David* died ^g on the 1st of *March* 544; twenty two Years before *Ainmurech* mounted the Throne, viz. A. D. 566 ^h; and therefore Mr. *Langborn* ⁱ judiciously placeth this Event in the Reign of some other Monarch before *Ainmurech*; possibly in that of *Tuathal Maelgarb*, who died the same year with St. *David*. Be that as it will; it is more certain that] he forsook his Country, and went into *Wales* to St. *David*, with whom he resided a long time, and was diligently instructed by him. At length he returned into *Ireland*, with the Leave and Benediction of *David*; and some years after was by the command of *Brandub*, King of *Leinster*, who gave him the City of *Ferns*, consecrated Bishop, or (according to our Biographers) Archbishop, about the year 598; of which an antient Writer ^k of the Life of St. *Edan* says thus, “ a large City, called *Ferns*, grew up there in honour of “ *Moedog*. Afterwards at a great Synod convened in *Leinster*, King *Brandub*, “ and both the Clergy and Laity decreed, that the Archbishoprick of all *Lein-*

* Of the Situation of this Abby See before p. 178.

^c Trip. Vit. S. Patric. par 3. cap. 21. ^d Cogitossi. vit. Brigid. cap. 14. et in Prolog.
^e Ann. 4. Mast. ad An. 1095. ^f Act. Sanct. p. 208. ^g Primord. 526. Ind. Chron.
 ad An. 544. ^h Ulst. Ann. under this year. Primord. p. 905. Ind. Chron. ad Ann. 566.
ⁱ Chron. Ang. p. 175. ^k See Colgan. Act. Sanct. ex Codice Kilken. p. 211.

“ *ſter* ſhould for ever continue in the Chair and See of *St. Moedog* ; and then *St. Moedog* was confecrated by many Catholicks.”

Edan exerciſed his Paſtoral Function in this place about 50 years, and “ having founded many Churches, and wrought great Miracles, was removed (ſays *Colgan*¹) by a happy Death unto Chriſt, on the 31ſt of *January* 632,” which day is kept ſacred to his Memory, and was buried in his own Church of *Ferns*, [which he had founded. But the *Annals* of the Four Maſters place his Death in 624. *Dempſter*^m hath ſtole this Saint out of our Calendar, and calls him *Medoth*; but is groſſly miſtaken in ſaying that he flouriſhed A. D. 318, and in aſcribing to him Works which no body elſe hath thought of. For he ſays, that he wrote ; Againſt the Vanity of Idols, Lib. 1. Of the Contempt of Falſe Gods, Lib. 1. Of Homilies, Lib. 1. and in Behalf of the Church, dedicated to King *Crathlinth*, Lib. 1. But he agrees with this account as to the day of the month on which he died.]

St. MOLING.

[*Succ.* 632.]

ST. *Moling*, called alſo *Dairchilla*, [the Son of *Oilan*,] was born in the Territory of *Kensfellagh*, which is now a part of the County of *Wexford* ; and in his youth embraced a Monaſtick Life. He was afterwards Abbat of *Aghacainid*, on the Banks of the river *Barrow*, (at this Day commonly called *Teghmolin*) in a Monaſtery founded by himſelf. He ſpent a great many years for the moſt part at this place, but ſometimes at *Glendaloch* ; and in that Time, as it is reported, wrote ſome Prophecies in *Iriſh*, foretelling many things of the Kings of *Ireland*, and of their Battles and Deaths, to the end of time. At length in the year 632, the King of *Leinſter*, at the inſtance of his Peers, made him Archbiſhop in the See and Chair of *Moedog*. [In 693ⁿ he was a Signal Benefactor to his Country, by perſwading *Finaſta*, King of *Ireland*, to releaſe to the Kingdom of *Leinſter* the *Boarian* tribute, or tribute of *Oxen*, which had been an inſupportable Burthen on that Province ever ſince the fourth year of *Tuathal Techmar*, A. D. 134, and had been the Cauſe of many Wars and much bloodſhed ; of which the Reader will find an Account in the *Annals*, under the Reign of *Tuathal Techmar*.] He died in a very advanced Age, on the ſeventeenth of *June* 697 [or 696, according to the *Annals* of the Four Maſters] having reſigned his See long before his death ; and was honourably interred at *Tegh-Moling*, in his own Monaſtery. *Cambrenſis*^o calls *Moling*, *Braccan*, *Patrick*, and *Columb*, the four Prophets of *Ireland* ; and affirms, that their Books wrote in the *Iriſh* Language, were extant in his time. [I muſt again warn the Reader, that ancient writers have often confounded the names of Abbats and Biſhops, and that they are frequently taken for Synonymous Terms ; which explains many particulars of the following Catalogue.

Dachuan or *Mocuan Luachra*, Abbat of *Ferns*, died on the twenty ſecond of *June* 652.

Tuenech Mac-Fintan, Abbat of *Ferns* ; died in 662. I cannot but think him the ſame Perſon whom the *Annals* of *Ulſter* call *Tuatol*, Biſhop of *Ferns*, and place his death under this Year.]

Coman ſucceeded, and died in 675.

¹ Act. Sanct. p. 215 and 220. Note 54.
ⁿ Ogygia. p. 305.

^m Hiſt. Eccl. Scot. Lib. 12. No. 850.
^o Hib. Expug. Lib. 2. Chap. 33.

Mædogair [called in the Annals of the Four Masters, *Mældogair*, Bishop of *Ferns*] died in 676.

Diratus [or *Diratius*] died in 692, or, as some^p say, in 690.

Cillenius [called *Killenius*, Bishop and Abbat of *Ferns*, by the Annals of the Four Masters] died in 714. I have not been able to discover any account of his Successors for three hundred years after and upwards [under the express Name of Bishops, except of one or two; but under the Name of Abbat, this Chasm may be in a great measure supplied, and a Face of Succession kept up.

Areētaci *Mac-Cuanach*, Abbat of *Ferns*, died in 737. He is expressly called Bishop of *Ferns* in *Colgan's Historical Index*^q.

Mac-Colgan, Abbat of *Ferns*, died in 744.

Reodaigh, Abbat of *Ferns*, died in 758.

Dubennacht Mac-Fergus, Abbat of *Ferns*, died in 776.

Finnachta died in 794.

Killene, Abbat of *Ferns*, died in 814. Here is a Chasm of upwards of 100 years; during which time we find neither Bishop nor Abbat: This is probably occasioned by the Ravages of the Danes, who spread Destruction on every side; for in 834 *Ferns* was utterly destroyed by those cruel Invaders.

Laidgnene, Comorban of *Ferns*, died in 937.

Flathguss, Abbat of *Ferns*, died in 944.

Finacht Mac-Laetan, Archinach, or Chief Governour, of *Ferns*, died in 956.

Carbre Mac-Laigden, Abbat of *Ferns*, died in 965.

Conan Mac-Cathan, Abbat of *Ferns*, died in 975.

Conn or *Constans O Laigden*, Abbat of *Ferns*, died in 996.

Cornelius O-Laidgnen, Archinach of *Ferns*, died in 1043.]

Dermot O-Rudican [Bishop of *Ferns*] died in 1048, or as some^r say 1050.

[*Marchad O-Laigden*, Archinach of *Ferns*, died in 1062.]

Flan O-Corboy.

Fogdath O-Haurecan.

Nelan Mac-Donagan [I find no Time fixed any where for these three Prelates.

Ugair O-Laigden, Archinach of *Ferns*, died in 1085.]

Carbric O-Kerny [called Bishop of *Ferns*, and Comorban of *Moedog*, by the Annals of the Four Masters,] died in 1095.

Gelaszy, or *Kellach*, *O-Colman*, died in 1117. [He is expressly called Bishop of *Ferns* in the said Annals.]

Carthag O-Malgebry.

Melisa O-Cathan.

Roderick or *Rory O-Traffy*. [There is no time fixed when these three Prelates sat any where that I know of.

Brigdin O-Cathan, is in the Annals of *Leinster* expressly called Successor of *Moedog*, and his Death placed in 1172. It must be supposed that he resigned this See long before his death. For his Successor, *Joseph O-Hetbe* sat in it thirty years, and died in 1185; whose advancement therefore must have been in 1155; seventeen years before the death of this Prelate.]

JOSEPH O-HETHE.

[Succ. 1155. Ob. 1185.]

JOSEPH O-Hetbe, or O-Ædha, governed this See about thirty years. He is called Bishop of *Wexford* in the Foundation Charter of the Abby of *Dun-*

brody, to which he was a subscribing witness. [One cannot entertain a good opinion of his virtue, if what our Historians relate of him be true ; viz that he was employed in an infamous Stratagem to obtain a surrender of the Castle of Carrig in 1171, or 1172 by manifest Perjury ; of which the Reader may see an account under *Malachy O-Birne*, Bishop of *Kildare*, his accomplice in the execution of the said project.] He died in 1185, and, as I think, was buried in *Wexford*.

ALBIN O-MULLOY.

[Succ. 1186. Ob. 1222.]

UPON the death of *Joseph*, *John* Earl of *Moreton*, (afterwards King of *England*) made an offer of this Bishoprick to *Girald Barry*, commonly called *Cambrensis*, Archdeacon of *St. David's*, and promised to unite to it the See of *Leighlin*, which happened to be then vacant. But upon the refusal of *Girald*, *Albin O-Mulloy* was elected Bishop. He was first a Monk, and afterwards Abbat of *Baltinglass* ; as appears in the Manuscript Life of the said *Girald*, extant in the *Cotton Library*. I find related in that Manuscript a sharp dispute between *Cambrensis* and *Albin*, in a Synod held in *Dublin* about mid-lent 1185. [This dispute is thus told in our Annals : “ *John Comin*, Archbishop of *Dublin*, having convened a Synod in *Christ-Church*, preached himself the first Day of the Session on the Sacraments of the Church. On the second day, *Albin O-Mulloy*, Abbat of *Baltinglass*, afterwards Bishop of *Ferns*, preached on the subject of the continency of Clergymen ; wherein he inveighed bitterly against the Clergy of *England* and *Wales* that came into *Ireland*, and by their evil Examples had vitiated the probity and innocence of the *Irish* Clergy ; and shewed how great their chastity was, before they had contracted contagion from corrupted Strangers.” When the Sermon was ended *Cambrensis* took upon him to rebuke *Albin* for his censure on the *English* Clergy in the publick Synod ; and in an affected Jingle of Words, which will not bear translating, confessed, that the *Irish* Clergy were commendable enough for their Religion, and among many other virtues were eminent for their Chastity. But he hinted, that their long Fasts were concluded with Drunkenness, and that their Virtue was rather something in appearance than reality. My authority goes further, and says ; that *Felix O-Dullany*, Bishop of *Offory*, supped that Night with the Archbishop of *Dublin* ; who asking his Opinion of *Girald's* Reply, the Bishop, who was an Eunuch, made answer, “ Sir, I could hardly forbear flying in his Face, or at least making him a harsh Reply ; for he called us all Drunkards.” An Abstract of the Canons made in this Synod may be seen before p. 316 ; and the 13th is upon the Subject here mentioned, containing a great encomium on the Chastity and Continence of the *Irish* Clergy.

On the 5th of September 1216, the King granted to this Prelate a *Custodium* of the See of *Killaloe*, for his better Support and Maintenance, being then vacant by the death of *Cornelius O-Heney* ; but he did not long enjoy it, a Successor being confirmed on the 14th of January following.] Of the Contest which this Prelate had with *William Marshal* the elder, Earl of *Pembroke*, who had forcibly disseised him of two Manors belonging to his Bishoprick (in which however the Bishop was foiled) the Reader, if he thinks it worth the pains, may consult the large History of *Matthew Paris*, where it is fully related. [Our publick Records afford us also some hints of this Controversy. For in the Year 1218 a Writ of Prohibition issued against *Henry Loundres*, Archbishop of *Dublin*, *Felix*, Arch-

bishop of *Tuum*, *Tigernach*, Bishop of *Clogher*, and this *Albin*, Bishop of *Ferus*; and an Attachment^t for their contempt in presuming to hold plea in Court, *Christian* of Lay Fee against *William Marshal* the elder, Earl of *Pembroke*, after the Prohibition issued. The Record is darkly worded; but it seems to me, that *Albin* prosecuted the Suit against the Earl, before the others as the Pope's Delegates. However that be, the Earl died under excommunication in the Year 1220, and the Bishop took a journey to *England*, to complain to the King of the Injury done to the Church. The King^u commanded the Bishop to go to the Earl's Tomb, and absolve him; and promised that he would endeavour to obtain him satisfaction from the young Earl, *William*. Whereupon the Bishop accompanied by the King, went to the Grave and said. "O *William*, that here liest wrapped in the bonds of Excommunication, if what thou hast injuriously taken be restored by the King or thy Heir, or thy Friends, with competent satisfaction, I absolve thee; otherwise I ratifie the Sentence; that being wrapped in thy Sins, thou mayest remain damned in Hell for ever." The King was displeased at the Rigour of the Bishop; but could not prevail with the young Earl to part with the Manors. The Earl and his four Brothers died afterwards without Issue male; and the superstitious People thought it to be the effect of that Excommunication.] Our Prelate died in a very advanced age about the close of the Year 1222, having governed this See about thirty six Years.

J O H N St. J O H N.

[Succ. 1223. Ob. 1243.]

THE Year following, *John St. John*, Treasurer of the Cathedral of *Limerick*, and Treasurer of *Ireland*, succeeded, and was the first *Englishman* who sat in this See. He either erected or endowed a Deanery in his Church; and made the Priory of *St. John* of *Iniscorthy* (by the assent of the Patron, *Girald de Prindergast*) a Cell to the Abby of *St. Thomas* near *Dublin*. He is also reckoned among the principal Benefactors to his Church, both on account of the Buildings which he erected, and of the Priviledges which he procured for his See. [He had a Pension of forty pounds a year paid him by the King out of the Manor of *Newcastle de Lenan*, for his Support in his Service; which I suppose was his Sallary as Treasurer. On the 8th of *May* 1228, the King sent a Writ^w to *Richard de Burgo*, Lord Justice, ordering him; that instead of this 40 l. out of the Manor of *Newcastle*; it should for the future be paid out of the *Exchequer*; but that for the current year the Bishop should receive the Corn growing in the said Manor.] In *September* 1240 he convened a Synod at *Wexford* in the Abby of *St. Peter* and *St. Paul* of *Selsker*; the Canons whereof were formerly lent to Sir *James Ware* by that lover of Antiquity, his dear Friend, *Daniel Mullineaux*, *Ulster* King at Arms. [They are the same which are now in the Duke of *Chandois's* Library; and have from thence been lately made publick by Doctor *Wilkins*^x. This Prelate granted to the Abby of *Douiske*^y, or *Vale St. Saviours*, all the Land of *Killacy*, reserving a yearly Rent of ten Shillings payable to him and his Successors. There is no date to the Copy of the Grant which I have seen; but it is witnessed by *Reginald*, Archdeacon of *Ferns*, and *Geffry St. John*, Official of *Ferns*, and next Successor in this See.] He died in 1243, having governed the See of *Ferns* about twenty one years with great sufficiency and integrity.

^t Pat. 2. Hen. 3. Memb. 6. A. D. 1218. 12. Aprilis.

^u Hanm. p. 176. Cox. 1. Vol. p. 58.

^w Pat. 12. Hen. 3. Mem. 8. ^x Wilk. Counc. 1. Tom, p. 681. ^y è Chart. Jacob. Com. Ormond.

King's Collect. p. 360.

G E F F R Y St. J O H N.

[Succ. 1243. Ob. 1258.]

G E F F R Y St. John, possibly the Brother of his Predecessor John, [and Official of Ferns.] succeeded him, first in the Treasurership of the Cathedral of *Limerick*, and next in the Bishoprick of *Ferns*. He was also Escheator of *Ireland* before he was advanced to the Mitre. He died about the beginning of the Year 1258. [A little before his death he petitioned ^z Pope *Alexander* the IVth against his Metropolitan, *Fulk*, Archbishop of *Dublin*, for grieving him with too great a Retinue in his Visitations, more than was warranted by the *Lateran* Council; by which he was obliged to larger Expences in his Proxies and Exhibits, than the Income of the Diocese was able to bear; upon which Petition the Pope granted him a Licence not to receive the Archbishop with any greater numbers in his Retinue than what were allowed by the Canons.]

H U G H de L A M P O R T.

[Succ. 1258. Ob. 1282.]

H U G H of *Lamport*, Treasurer of *Ferns*, succeeded by a lawful election; and was confirmed by King *Henry* the III^d on the 10th of *July* 1258, in the 42^d year of his Reign; and was the same year consecrated. He is enumerated among the Benefactors to the Abby of *St. Albans* in *England*, on account of some indulgences which he granted to that Convent. He died on the 23^d of *May* 1282.

R I C H A R D de N O R T H A M P T O N.

[Succ. 1282. Ob. 1303.]

R I C H A R D de *Northampton*, Canon of the Cathedral of *Killaloe*, was restored to the Temporalities on the 13th of *October* 1282^a. [But it seems he was not consecrated till the year following; when the King sent a Mandate^b to the Archbishop of *Dublin*, ordering him to appoint some of his Suffragans to consecrate him in *Ireland*, to save his Expences in repairing to *England*; his See being much wasted and impaired by the *Irish* Rebels. From the authority of this Writ it appears; that it was customary at this time for the Prelates of *Ireland* to receive their Consecrations in *England*: Which practice I believe was grounded on this; that as they were not contented with the elective and regal titles to their Sees, but must have also the aid of the Pope; so the King, before he would suffer their titles to be compleated, obliged them in Person to renounce the Clauses prejudicial to the Crown, that were always thrust into the Bulls. But sometimes he took this renunciation by Proxy; and then without going out of the Kingdom, they had licence to be consecrated here; and this I believe must have been the present Case.] He died on the 13th of *January* 1303 (or 1304, if the Year be computed from the first of *January*) in the 21st year of his Consecration, and was buried at *Ferns* in the Cathedral of *St. Edan*. [On the 12th of *March*^c following a Licence was issued to the Dean and Chapter of *Ferns* to go to a new election.]

^z Lib. Nig. Dub. fo. 27.^a Pat. 10. Edw: 1. Mem. 3.^b Ex Bundel. Petition. 11. Edw. 1.^c Pat, 32. Edw. 1. Memb. 23.

SIMON de EVESHAM.

[Succ. 1304. Ob. eod. An.]

SIMON of *Evesham* (by some called *Hernesby*) was consecrated on the twenty second of *June* 1304, and died the first of *September* following; having scarce got a taste of his Bishoprick. [The King's Licence^d to go to a new Election issued the fourteenth of *February* following.]

ROBERT WALRAND.

[Succ. 1305. Ob. 1311.]

ROBERT *Walrand* governed this See about six years, and died at *Ferns* on the seventeenth of *November* 1311.

ADAM de NORTHAMPTON.

[Succ. 1312. Ob. 1346.]

ADAM of *Northampton* was consecrated Bishop of *Ferns* on *Trinity Sunday* 1312. He appropriated the Church of *Maglas* to the Deanery of his Cathedral; and died on the twenty ninth of *October* 1346. While he sat in this See, *Ferns* and the Castle of it was plundered and set on fire by the Rebels. [He adhered some time to the *Scotch* Invaders, and the *Irish* Rebels who fought under them; whether through fear or force, or for what other cause I know not. For we find a writ dated and issued against him^e on the sixth of *August* 1317 to *Roger Mortimer*, Earl of *March*, and Justice or Custos of *Ireland*; commanding him to secure the Bishop, and bring him to account for his Treason in adhering to *Edward Bruce* on his arrival in those parts, and afterwards to *Robert Bruce* his Brother, and in furnishing them with Provisions, Arms and Men.]

HUGH de SALTU.

[Succ. 1347. Depriv. eod. an.]

HUGH de *Saltu*, [called so from the place of his Birth at *Leixlip* near the *Salmon-Leap*] Prebendary of *St. Patrick's, Dublin*, was consecrated in that City on *Passion Sunday* 1347. But before the end of the year he was deprived by the Pope, who alledged that he had in *Adam's* (his Predecessor's) life time reserved to himself the Provision to the See of *Ferns*.

GEOFFRY GROSSELD.

[Succ. 1347. Ob. 1348.]

[UPON the Deprivation of *Hugh*,] *Geoffry Grosseld*, Doctor of Divinity, and an *Augustin* Hermit; succeeded by the provision of Pope *Clement* the VIth, and (if I am not mistaken) was consecrated at *Avignon* in 1347. He had restitution to the Temporalties on the twenty sixth of *March* 1348, and died on the twenty second of *October* following [of the *Plague*, which was that year very mortal over all *Europe*, and especially in *England* and *Ireland*.]

JOHN ESMOND.

[Succ. 1349. Depriv. eod an.]

JOHN *Esmond*, or *Eftmond*, was consecrated about the close of the year 1349; and was soon after deprived by the Pope, but for what reason I could never discover. [In all probability it was only to make room for his Successor, as the Pope had dealt before with *Hugh de Saltu*. But *Esmond* was a high spirited Prelate, and took his Deprivation so ill; that he determined either to hold the Bishoprick by force, or to hinder his Successor from the quiet enjoyment of it; and this he would have effected, could he have procured the King to favour his design in opposition to the Pope. I have seen a Writ^f of *Capias*, *alias*, and *pluries*, issued at the instance of the next Successor, *William Charnells*, directed to the Sheriff of the County of *Wexford*, and dated the twenty third of *April* 1351, commanding him forthwith to remove all lay force from the Church and Diocese of *Ferns*, raised to disturb the Bishop in the exercise of his spiritual Office. The Sheriff made a return, that he could not execute the Writ, by reason of the opposition, and resistance of the undernamed persons, viz. the deprived Bishop, *John Esmond*, *William Furlong*, and twenty six others; among whom were ten of the name of *Esmond*. But upon the King's repeated Writs the deprived Bishop was soon after arrested and obliged to give Bail for keeping the Peace, and to stand to the judgment of the Court of King's-Bench, upon an Indictment preferred against him for this misdemeanour. The new Bishop lived in quiet after this; and I find no further proceedings had against *Esmond*. I am apt to think he was the same person, whom the Pope in about seven Years after advanced to the See of *Emeley*. There are many of his name yet remaining in the County of *Wexford*, and some of them possessed of good Estates.]

WILLIAM CHARNELLS.

[Succ. 1350. Ob. 1362.]

THIS Barr being removed, *William Charnells*, a Monk (but I know not of what Order) was provided to this See by the Pope, and restored to the Temporalities on the fifteenth of *October* 1350. When the Castle of *Ferns* was taken by the Rebels, he in person headed a party made up of his Servants and Dependents, and putting the Rebels to flight, recovered the Castle. He sat in this See almost twelve years, and was during that period for a time Treasurer of *Ireland*. He died in *July* 1362.

THOMAS DEN.

[Succ. 1363. Ob. 1400.]

THOMAS *Den*, Archdeacon of *Ferns*, was a student of the University of *Oxford*, and descended from an antient and illustrious Family. He was consecrated on Trinity Sunday 1363, and governed this See upwards of thirty seven years. He died in a very advanced Age on the twenty seventh of *August* 1400; and the third day after his death a *Conge d'éslire* issued to the Dean and Chapter to proceed to the Election of a Successor. [*Anthony de Terranova*, a *Franciscan* Frier, is mentioned by *Wading*^s to have been advanced to this See by the

^f King's Collect. p. 104.^g An. Min. Tom 4. p. 316.

Provision of Pope *Boniface* the IXth, on the twenty fourth of *May* 1397, while it was yet filled by Bishop *Den*; but he observes, that the Provisional Bull was obtained by some fraud or false report of *Den's* death.]

PATRICK BARRET.

[Succ. 1400. Ob. 1415.]

PATRICK Barret, an [*Augustin*] Canon, of the Abby of *Kells* in *Offory*, succeeded in this Bishoprick. He was by the Pope's command consecrated at *Rome* in *December* 1400; and on the eleventh of *April* following was restored to the Temporalities [having first sworn Fealty and renounced all prejudicial clauses in the Pope's Provision.] He was for a time Chancellor of *Ireland* [being appointed to that Office in 1410, in the room of *Thomas Cranley*, Archbishop of *Dublin*, who had enjoyed it nine years; and he continued to exercise it for three years with great Sufficiency; untill in 1413 he was superseded by the said Archbishop.] He appropriated the Church of *Ardcolm* to the Abby of *St. Peter* and *St. Paul* at *Selsker* near *Wexford*. This Prelate died on the tenth of *November* 1415, and was buried in the Abby of *Kells*. He writ a Catalogue of his Predecessors in the See of *Ferns*.

ROBERT WHITTEY.

[Succ. 1416. Ob. 1458.]

ROBERT Whittey, Chantor of *Ferns*, was advanced to this See by the Provision of Pope *Martin* the Vth. He appropriated the Church of *Ardkevan* to the before mentioned Abby of *Selsker*, near *Wexford*, and died in 1458, in the eighty eighth year of his Age, and the forty second after his Consecration; having been Bed-rid almost ten years before his death. In 1451 he had one *Thady* a *Franciscan* Frier, for his Coadjutor, [and whom *Wading*^h calls his future Successor.]

JOHN PURSELL.

[Succ. 1459. Ob. 1479.]

JOHN Purfell, who succeeded, died in 1479, having governed this See about twenty years.

LAURENCE NEVILL.

[Succ. 1480. Ob. 1503.]

UPON the Death of Bishop *Pursell*, *Laurence Nevill*, Canon of *Ferns*, descended of a Noble Family [in the County of *Wexford*] was advanced to this See by a Provision of Pope *Sixtus* the IVth, and was restored to the Temporalities on the twentieth of *May* 1480. He governed this Church about twenty three years, and died in 1503.

^h Ann. Min. Tom. 6. p. 33.

EDMUND COMERFORD.

[Succ. 1505. Ob. 1509.]

EDMUND Comerford, Dean of Kilkenny, was consecrated in St. Canice's Church in that City in the year 1505; and died on *Easter Sunday* 1509, having governed this See only four years. [Anthony Wood i says he was educated in Oxford, but doth not tell us in what College, or whether he took any Degree there.]

NICHOLAS COMYN.

[Succ. 1509. Resign. 1519.]

NICHOLAS Comyn, was consecrated Bishop of Ferns in St. Paul's Church, London, on the twentieth of January 1509, and was translated to the Sees of Waterford and Lismore in 1519. See under these Bishopricks.

JOHN PURSELL.

[Succ. 1519. Ob. 1539.]

JOHN Purfell succeeded Bishop Comyn in the See of Ferns, and was consecrated at Rome on the sixth of May 1519. [I never could learn for what Cause; but he was committed a Prisoner k to the Custody of the Marshal of the Exchequer, on the first of September 1531.] He died on the twentieth of July 1539.

ALEXANDER DEVEREUX.

[Succ. 1539, Ob. 1566.]

ALEXANDER Devereux, or de Ebroico, the last Abbat of Dunbrothy, was born at Balmagir, in the County of Wexford, and was consecrated in St. Patrick's, Dublin, on the 14th of December 1539, [by his Metropolitan, George Brown, Archbishop of Dublin, and other assisting Bishops. He continued undisturbed in his Bishoprick during the several Changes made in Religion; and made several Leases in favour of his Relations and others, to the great detriment of his See; of which we find the following account l. " In 1548 he made a Fee-
 " Farm Lease of the Town and Lands of Sledab, 80 Acres, and a Water-Mill,
 " Cbermiestown, 80 Acres, and Poulemanna, 100 Acres, to Philip Devereux and
 " William Devereux, reserving a Rent of 31 Shillings, Irish Money. In 1549,
 " he leased the Island of Begerin to James Devereux, his Brother, in Fee, at 7 s.
 " per Annum, Irish Money; which Lease he procured to be confirmed by the
 " Dean and Chapter. The same year he made a Lease in Fee of the Town Land
 " of Balligillan and of 80 Acres of Land, and 30 Acres in Killrane, to one Tur-
 " ner, at the Rent of 36 s. 8 d. Irish Money. The year following he made ano-
 " ther Fee-Farm of the Lands of Sleny and Newton, containing three Plow-
 " Lands, to one Rossiter, at the Rent of 28 s. 8 d. Irish Money: And in 1560, he
 " and his Dean and Chapter joined in a Fee-Farm Lease to his Brother, James De-
 " vereux, of the Rectory of Kinnith at the Rent of 30 s. which was then worth
 " 50 l. per Annum." After all these wastes] he died at Fethard in 1566, having sat in this See almost twenty seven years, and was buried there in the Chancell of the Parish Church.

i Athen. Oxon. v. 1. p. 649.
in Marsh's Library.

k M. S. Annals in Marsh's Library.

l See M. S. Loftus

JOHN DEVEREUX.

[Succ. 1566. Ob. 1578.]

JOHN Devereux, Dean of *Ferns*, [was advanced to this See by Letters Patent^m dated the 19th of *October* 1566, and] was about the end of the said year consecrated by *Hugh Curwin*, Archbishop of *Dublin*. [He was restored to the Temporalties on the 11th of *December* following his Promotion; and the same Day the Deanery of *Ferns* was annexed to the Bishoprick for five years.] He died in 1578, and was buried in the Parish Church of *St Mary* at *Wexford*,

HUGH ALLEN.

[Succ. 1582. Ob. 1599.]

THE year following *James Proctor*, Prebendary of *Salisbury*, in *England*, was [by Letters Patent dated the eleventh of *April* 1579] appointed to succeed by *Queen Elizabeth*. But he died before he was consecrated. At last [after a vacancy of four years] on the twenty fourth of *May* 1582, *Hugh Allen*, Bishop of *Down* and *Connor* was translated to this See, [and was restored to the Temporalties two days after.] He first came over into *Ireland* in 1572 with *Thomas Smith* [natural Son to Sir *Thomas Smith*, upon a Scheme then laid of making a Protestant Plantation in the *Ards*; which proving unsuccessful by the Murder of *Smith*] *Allen* was the year following consecrated Bishop of *Down* and *Connor*, by *Thomas*, Archbishop of *Armagh*, and afterwards in 1682 translated to *Ferns*, as before.

He made long Leases of the Manor of *Fethard*, and of many other Farms, reserving very small Rents to his See. But *Thomas Ram*, who was afterwards Bishop, recovered the Manor [by a special Verdictⁿ; it being resolved, that the Confirmation of the Lease by one *Gray* a Layman, the Dean's Substitute, and the smaller part of the Chapter, was not good; besides that *Gray* was not one of the Body; and by Law no procuration could be given but to one of the Chapter, and that where an Interest passeth the Dean himself ought to put the Seal to the Lease: And further that the consent of the Major part of the Chapter was not given at one Time. For that three of them put to their Seals on one day, and three on another. The Suit for this Manor proved to Bishop *Ram* tedious and chargeable; and he was at last forced to end it by a Composition made with *John Allen*, Son to Bishop *Hugh*; who in consideration of the surrender of the said Manor on the fourth of *October* 1608, obtained a Lease from Bishop *Ram* of *Whitchurch*, alias *Sleculter*, for twenty one years, at 6l. 6s. 8d. Rent.]

This Prelate died at *Fethard* in 1599, and was buried there in the Parish Church. [Bishop *Ram*, in a Return made^p to a Regal Visitation, held about the year 1622, gives an account of many Wastes committed on the Lands of the See by this Bishop; and particularly that about the year 1588 he leased the Lands of *Evernock*, *Tomsallagh*, *Clone*, and other Lands, containing 1500 Acres, to Sir *Henry Wallop*, Vice-Treasurer of *Ireland*, in Fee, together with the Courts and Royalties of the said Lands, at the Rent of 4l. 10s. which Lease was confirmed by the Dean and Chapter. The Reason of his making such a Lease is said to be this. *Allen* being Collector of the 20th Parts in the Diocese of

^m Rot. Canc. de An. 8. Eliz.
Loftus in Marsh's Library.

ⁿ See the Case in Davis's Reports. f. 42.
^p Ibid.

• M. S.

Ferns (as all the Bishops were in their respective Dioceses) was suffered to detain in his Hands the Income thereof, being about 30 l. a year, and never accounted for it in the *Exchequer*; and that to make a Friend of *Wallop*, he made him this Lease; as he did another for 61 years of the Parsonage of *Carne* to *Nicholas Ken-ny*, then Clark of the First-Fruits. Bishop *Ram* saith, that when he first came to this See he was sued in the *Exchequer* for this Arrear, and could not get his *Quie-tus* untill he paid it.]

R O B E R T G R A V E.

(Succ. 1600. Ob. eod. ann.)

ROBERT *Grave*, a native of *Kent*, Dean of *Cork*, [to which Deanery he was advanced on the sixth of *May* 1590] and a Student of the University of *Cambridge* was [by Letters patent dated the seventeenth of *July* 1600] advanced to the Sees both of *Ferns* and *Leighlin* [the latter being then void by the Death of Bishop *Meredith*, had restitution of the Temporalities the same day] and was consecrated in *Christ Church Dublin* in *August* following. But intending to pass by Sea to *Wexford*, a storm arose, and he was cast away in the Harbour of *Dublin* on the first of *October* following.

N I C H O L A S S T A F F O R D.

[Succ. 1600. Ob. 1604.]

NICHOLAS *Stafford*, Chancellor of *Ferns*, succeeded *Grave* in both Bishopricks [by Letters patent dated the nineteenth of *July* in the fourth year of Queen *Elizabeth*] and was consecrated on the eighteenth of *March* 1600, *English* stile [and the same day restored to the Temporalities.] He governed these Sees three years and eight months. He died on the fifteenth of *November* 1604, and was buried at *Wexford*, in *St. Mary's Church*, under the same Tomb (as I have been informed) with his Predecessor *John Devereux*.

T H O M A S R A M.

(Succ. 1605. Ob. 1634.)

THOMAS *Ram* was born at *Windsor* in *Barkshire*, and was educated first at *Eaton School*, and afterwards at *King's College, Cambridge*; untill he took the Degree of Master of Arts; after which he came over into *Ireland* with *Robert Earl of Essex*, whose Chaplain he was, in 1599. The year following he was promoted, first to the Deanery of *Cork*, then to the Deanery of *Ferns*, by *Charles, Lord Mountjoy* (afterwards Earl of *Devonshire*) Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, whose Chaplain he then was: [And besides these Promotions was also Parson of *St. Mary's* in *Wexford*, Vicar of *Balrothery* in the Diocese of *Dublin*, and Chantor of *Christ Church*; all which, and the Deanery and Chantorship of *Ferns* he afterwards held with these Sees] to which he was five years after advanced, and was consecrated in *Christ Church, Dublin*, on the second of *May* 1605, by *Henry Usher*, Archbishop of *Armagh*, [assisted by the Archbishop of *Cashell* and the Bishop of *Kildare*] the See of *Dublin* being then vacant. [He was one of those Prelates, who in 1626 drew up and signed that zealous Protestation against the publick toleration of the *Popish* Religion, mentioned in the Life of Archbishop *Usher*. p. 106. This Bishop, as he certified in a return^a to a Regal Visitati-

^a See an imperfect Docquet of this Visitation in the Prerog. Off.

on held in 1613, found this See reduced from 400 l. or 500 l. per Ann. to 66 l. 6s. 8 d. at the time of his advancement; and at a Visitation in 1622^r he assigns three causes for this scandalous Poverty, to which it was reduced — 1st, That all the Manors and Lands belonging to it had been passed away either in Fee, or by long Leases by several of his Predecessors, but especially by *Alexander Devereux* and *John Devereux* to their kindred and Bastards, with smaller reserved Rents than lay on them in the year 1415; as appeared by a Rental of that date. — 2^{dly}, That the antient chief Rents were diminished; of which he gives a great many instances — 3^{dly}, That sixteen Plowlands in *Shenebat* and *Killalethan*, which formerly belonged to the Bishoprick, (as appears by a Record of the eleventh *Hen. 3.* in the Chief Remembrancers Office) were utterly lost to the See. But he augmented the profits of it by the recovery of the Manor of *Fethard*, as may be seen in the life of *Hugh Allen*; as also by the recovery^f of the Town Land of *Hevingston* by Law, which the said *Allen* had leased to *Edward Devereux*.]

He died of an Apoplexy in *Dublin* on the twenty fourth of *November* 1634, in the 70th year of his Age; and from thence his Body was conveyed to *Newburrow*, [alias *Gory*,] in the County of *Wexford*, and there interred in a Chappel built by himself [on an estate of his own Acquisition; which his Descendents to this day enjoy. He built the episcopal House at old *Leighlin* for the Benefit of his Successors, and left behind him a Library for the use of his Clergy, which was afterwards utterly destroyed in the Rebellion of 1641.]

G E O R G E A N D R E W.

[Succ. 1635. Ob. 1648.]

GEORGE Andrew, born at *Daventry* in *Northampton-shire*, educated in *Magdalen College* in *Oxford*, [Rector of *Dromcliffe* alias *Ecormack* in the Diocese of *Killaloe*,] and Dean of *Limerick*, was consecrated Bishop of *Ferns* and *Leighlin* in *St. Patrick's*, *Dublin*, (of which he had been Chantor) on the fourteenth of *May* 1635, by *Lancelot*, Archbishop of *Dublin*, assisted by the Bishops of *Dromore*, *Kilmore* and *Ardagh*. [It hath been seldom seen that the resentment of a chief Governour against a Clergyman should be the immediate cause of his promotion to a Bishoprick. But that was the case here. For it appears by a Letter^t from the Lord *Strafford* to Archbishop *Laud*, dated the sixteenth of *December* 1634, that Dean *Andrew* had disobliged him in his conduct, as Chairman of a Committee in the lower House of Convocation, in relation to the establishing the Articles and Canons of the Church of *Ireland* upon the same Foot with those in *England*. He sent for him and told him, “that certainly not a Dean of *Limerick*, “but *Ananias*, had sat in the Chair of that Committee, if not in Body, at least in “Spirit, with all the Fraternities and Conventicles of *Amsterdam*. If your Lord- “ship (says he in his Letter) think Dean *Andrew* hath been to blame, and that “you would chastise him for it, make him Bishop of *Ferns* and *Leighlin*, to “have it without any other Commendams; and then I assure you, he shall leave “better behind him, than will be recompensed out of that Bishoprick; which is “one of the meanest of the whole Kingdom.” And accordingly his Promotion followed.

He was forced to retire into *England* to avoid the Fury of the Rebellion, where he lived in an obscure condition for several years.] He died in *London* in *October* 1648, and was buried in *St. Clements Church*; [after whose Death these Sees continued vacant until the Restoration in 1660. While he sat in this See, the

^r M. S. Loftus in Marsh's Library.

^f Ibid.

^t Carte's Life of Ormond, v. 1. p. 79.

Manor

Manor of *Fethard*, which had been recovered by Bishop *Ram* (as is before mentioned in the Life of him and Bishop *Allen*) was exchanged for other Lands lying more commodious to *Ferns*, by act of Parliament. — Char. 1.

ROBERT PRICE.

[Succ. 1660. Ob. 1666.]

ROBERT Price, a Native of *Wales*, was Doctor of Laws of the University of *Dublin*, Dean of *Connor*, and Chaplain to *Thomas*, Earl of *Strafford*, Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*. He was educated in *Christ-Church* College in *Oxford*, where he took his degree of Master of Arts; and was consecrated Bishop of *Ferns* and *Leighlin* in *St. Patrick's*, *Dublin*, on the twenty seventh of *January* 1660, *English* stile [the Letters Patent for his Creation, Mandate for Consecration, and Writ of Restitution to the Temporalities bearing date two Days before; and in them was a Clause for his holding the Rectory of *Kilebban* in Commendam, and a grant of the Mesne Profits from the death of Bishop *Andrew*. He was a great Sufferer for the Royal Cause, while he was Dean of *Connor*; which gave him the Interest for his promotion; and we are told by a Reverend Prelate ^u, that the See of *Bangor* in *Wales* was intended for him had he lived; or according to *Carte* ^w, that of *St. Davids*. He died in *Dublin* on the twenty sixth of *May* 1666, and was buried in *St. Patrick's* Cathedral.

RICHARD BOYLE.

[Succ. 1666. Ob. 1682.]

RICHARD Boyle, Doctor of Divinity, and Dean of *Limerick*, (to which he was presented on the fifth of *February* 1661) was by the Favour of the Duke of *Ormond*, then Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, promoted to these Sees by Letters patent dated the seventh of *June* 1666; and was consecrated in *Christ-Church*, *Dublin*, on the tenth of *January* following, by *Michael*, Archbishop of *Dublin*, and other assisting Bishops. He died of a Palsy at *Leighlin* in *January* 1682, and was buried there in the Cathedral.

NARCISSUS MARSH.

[Succ. 1682. Resign. 1690.]

NARCISSUS Marsh, Doctor of Divinity, was born at *Hannington*, near *Highbworth* in *Wiltshire*, on the twentieth of *December* 1638. He was descended by his Father's side from a *Saxon* Family of his name, antiently seated in *Kent*; out of which County his great Grand-Father removed to the Place of this Prelates Birth. His Mother was of the *Coleburns* in *Dorsetshire*. He received his first rudiments of Learning at *Highbworth* afore said; and being well fitted for the University, was admitted into *Magdalen Hall* in *Oxford* in the beginning of *July* 1654, and on the thirtieth of *June* 1658 ^x was elected Probationer Fellow of *Exeter Hall*. In the Commencement of *July* 1660 he took his Degree of Master of Arts; on the eleventh of *December* 1667 that of Batchelor of Divinity; and at last that of Doctor of Divinity on the twenty third of *June* 1671; to which Degree he was also admitted in the University of *Dublin* on the twenty seventh of *February* 1678. During these Periods he was made Chaplain to the

^u Bishop Dopping's M. S. Notes to Ware's Bishops.
^x Athen. Oxon. 2. Vol. p. 960.

^w Hist. of Ormond. Vol. 2. p. 339.

Bishop of *Exeter*, who was afterwards Bishop of *Sarum*, and then to the Lord Chancellor *Hide*, Earl of *Clarendon*. On the twelfth of *May* 1673 he was made Principal of *St. Albans* Hall in *Oxford* by the appointment of the Duke of *Ormond*, then Chancellor of that University. As a person of accomplished learning and prudence, he was unanimously chosen to preach the Anniversary Sermon on the fifth of *November* 1667, and the Act Sermon in 1678. He was also chosen one of the additional Proctors for keeping the University in better Order during King *Charles* the Second's abode there in 1665. These are the Promotions and Honours he enjoyed before his removal into *Ireland*. By the endeavours of Doctor *John Fell*, and the Favour of the Duke of *Ormond*, then Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, he was nominated by King *Charles* the II^d, to succeed Doctor *Michael Ward* in the Provostship of the College of *Dublin*, in *December* 1678; and was sworn into that Office on the twenty fourth of *January* following. While he was in this Office he spent very much of his time in his Studies; and yet he always performed his publick Duties so exactly, that his Successors could not hope to go beyond him in good government; it was enough for them to endeavour to imitate him. He did not continue long in this useful employment: For upon the death of Bishop *Boyle*, he was advanced to the Sees of *Leighlin* and *Ferns* by Letters Patent dated the twenty seventh of *February* 1682, and was consecrated in *Christ-Church, Dublin*, on the sixth of *May* following, by his Metropolitan, *Francis*, Archbishop of *Dublin*, assisted by the Archbishop of *Armagh*, and the Bishops of *Meath*, *Kildare*, *Cork* and *Ross*, and *Kilmore*; and with these Sees he held the Rectory of *Kilebban*, in the Diocese of *Leighlin*, in Commendam. He was translated from hence to *Cashell* on the 26th of *February* 1690, from thence to *Dublin*, on the 24th of *May* 1694, and then to *Armagh* on the 18th of *February* 1702. He published a Book intitled *Manuductio ad Logicam*, written by *Philip de Trieu*, to which he added the *Greek* text, and some Tables and Schemes, printed at *Oxford* in 1678. 8vo. and added some few illustrating Notes on *Gassendus's* small tract *de Demonstratione*, printed with the former. While he was Provost of the College of *Dublin*, he published—*Institutiones Logicæ in Usum Juventutis Academicæ Dubliniensis*, *Oublin* 1681, 8vo. This hath generally gone under the title of the *Provosts Logick*. He wrote also an Introductory Essay to the Doctrine of Sounds, containing some Proposals for the Improvement of Acousticks, presented to the Royal Society in *Dublin* on the twelfth of *March* 1683, and published in the Philosophical Transactions No. 156. He wrote also, a Charge to his Clergy of the Diocese of *Dublin* in 1694, Quarto. See more of him under the respective Sees of *Cashell*, *Dublin*, and *Armagh*

BARTHOLOMEW VIGORS.

[Succ. 1690. Ob. 1721.]

BARTHOLOMEW Vigors, L. L. D. was educated in the University of *Dublin*; from whence he was made Rector of the Parish of *St. Mary's, Wexford*, and afterwards Dean of *Armagh* by Letters Patent dated the twenty ninth of *June* 1681. Upon the Translation of *Narcissus Marsh* to the Archbishoprick of *Cashell*, he was promoted to these Sees by Letters Patent dated the twenty seventh of *February* 1690, and was consecrated in *Christ-Church, Dublin*, on the eighth of *March* following, by *Francis*, Archbishop of *Dublin*, assisted by the Archbishop of *Cashell*, and the Bishops of *Meath*, *Kildare*, *Killaloe* and *Derry*. He died on the third of *January* 1721, and was buried in *St. Patrick's, Dublin*. He purchased from *Joseph Dean Esq;* Chief Baron of the *Exchequer*, a Fee-Farm in the Manor of *Old Leighlin* for 548 l. and by his Will devised that his Executor, by Advice of the Archbishop of *Dublin*, should convey the said Fee-Farm to his

next

next Successor the Bishop of *Leighlin*, for the Use of him and his Successors for ever. He also bequeathed 300 l. to the said Bishop, to be disposed of for the increase of the Revenue of the poor Bishoprick of *Leighlin*; either by buying in some Fee-Farm, or building a House for the more convenient Habitation of the Bishop; with the Advice of the Archbishop of *Dublin* for the time being. He left 10 l. to the Poor of the Parish of *Ballindearig*, 10 l. to the Poor of the Parish of *Urglin*, and as much to the Poor of *Leighlin*.

J O S I A H H O R T.

[Succ. 1721. Refig. 1727.]

JO S I A H *Hort*, was born at *Marshfield* in *Gloucestershire*; and from a Grammar School in *Bristol* was put to study Philosophy under a private Tutor in *London*; from whence he was admitted into *Clare-Hall* in *Cambridge*, and placed under the tuition of Mr. *Richard Laughton*. In 1705 he was put into Deacons Orders by Doctor *John More*, Bishop of *Norwich*; and towards the end of the same year received Priests Orders from Doctor *Simon Patrick*, Bishop of *Ely*. Having held the Donative Parish of *Wicken* in the last mentioned Diocese for some time, in the Gift of the Earl of *Oxford*, in 1706 he was instituted to the Vicaridge of *Wendover* in *Buckinghamshire*, in the Patronage of the Crown, by the favour of the Lord Chancellor *Cooper*.

In 1709 he attended *Thomas*, Marquis of *Wharton*, Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland* as his Domestick Chaplain, into that Kingdom; and obtained a Patent for the Parish of *Kilskir* in the Diocese of *Meath*, then void by the Promotion of Doctor *Ralph Lambert*, to the Deanery of *Down*. But the title of the Crown to that Advowson was litigated; and *Moreton*, Bishop of *Meath*, admitted his own Son to it, under a title derived from a Popish Lord, who had forfeited by the Rebellion of 1641. Whereupon a *Quare Impedit* was brought, and a compleat verdict obtained in behalf of the Crown. But the Cause was removed into *England* by Writ of Error, where it depended for many years; and at last was ended by a Judgment of the *British* House of Lords. During this interval Mr. *Hort* was instituted to the Rectory of *Haversham* in *Buckinghamshire*, upon the Queen's Presentation, by the favour of the Lord Chancellor *Cooper*. Judgment being at length given in behalf of the title of the Crown to *Kilskir* in 1717, he came over and possessed himself of the Parish; but lost upwards of seven years Profits, which could not be recovered from the Clerk Defendant by any Law then in Force. This vexatious delay gave rise to an Act of Parliament, Anno 6 *Geo.* 1st. and since continued, for the better securing the Rights of Advowson and presentation to Ecclesiastical Benefices; by which not only all Effoins in Writs of *Quare Impedit* are taken away, but the Intruder is upon eviction made accountable for the Mesne Profits, after a sufficient allowance made for serving the Cure.

In 1718 he was promoted to the Deanery of *Cloyne* by the Duke of *Bolton*, Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, as also to the great Rectory and Sine-Cure of *Louth*; which was in like manner litigated and recovered. In 1720, he was removed to the Deanery of *Ardagh*; from whence he was by Letters Patent, dated the 10th of *February* 1721, by the favour of the Duke of *Grafton*, Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, advanced to these Sees; and was consecrated on the 26th of that Month in the Church of *Castlenock*, by the Bishops of *Meath*, *Dromore*, and *Kilmore* and *Ardagh*. From hence he was by the favour of the Lord *Carteret*, then Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, translated to the Sees of *Kilmore* and *Ardagh*, by Letters patent dated the 20th of *July* 1727. See further of this Prelate among the Bishops of *Kilmore* and *Ardagh*. p. 245.

JOHN HOADLY.

[Succ. 1727. Resign. 1729.]

JOHN Hoadly, Archdeacon of *Salisbury* in *England*, was advanced to these Sees by the Letter of King *George* the first, dated the 3d of *June*, 1727. But the king died on the 11th of the same Month, before either he or his Predecessor Bishop *Hort* could pass Patent for their respective Preferments. However he procured the Letters Patent of his present Majesty ; and was consecrated in *St. Patrick's Church, Dublin*, on the 3d. of *September* following, by *William*, Archbishop of *Dublin*, and other assisting Bishops. He was translated to the Archbishoprick of *Dublin* on the 13th of *January* 1729. See before. p. 369.

ARTHUR PRICE.

[Succ. 1729. Resign. 1733.]

ARTHUR Price was translated from *Clonfert* to these Sees in 1729, and from hence to the See of *Meath*, on the 4th of *February* 1733. See more of him under the Bishops of *Clonfert* and *Meath*.

EDWARD SYNGE.

[Succ. 1733.]

EDWARD Syngé was translated from the See of *Cloyne* hither, on the 8th of *February* 1733. See under the Bishops of *Cloyne* and *Clonfert*.





O F T H E

B I S H O P S

O F

L E I G H L I N.

[*There are no modern Arms made use of for this See, since it was annexed to Ferns ; but the antient Arms are represented above in the Head-piece.*

It is valued in the King's Books by a very antient Taxation at 50 l. Irish Money, amounting to 37 l. 10 s. 0 d. Sterl.

The Chapter of *Leighlin* is constituted of a Dean, Chantor, Chancellor, Treasurer, Archdeacon, and four Prebendaries, viz. of *Ullard—Aghold—Tecalme—*and *Tullomagymagh*. The Diocese is divided into 5 Rural Deaneries, viz. *Odrone—Forth—Tulloghphelim—Leix—*and *Omboy.*]



E I G H L I N, commonly called *Old-Leighlin*, is situated about a Mile and half Westward of the River *Barrow*, which *Ptolomey* calls, *Birgus*, or *Brigus*. *St. Lasarian* constituted an Episcopal See in this place about the Year 632. *Burchard* the *Norwegian*, the Son of *Gurmond*, is enumerated among the principal Benefactors of this Church: It was he who either founded or endowed the Priory of *St. Stephen* of *Leighlin* ; the Lands of which were afterwards annexed to the Deanery, as *Thady Douling* in his *Annals* says ; who also asserts, that *Burchard* was buried in the Choir of this Cathedral, under a marble Monument, on which was placed his Statue. There were also some of the Bishops of *Leighlin* who were considerable Benefactors to this Church ; particularly *Donat*, about the arrival of King *Henry* the II^d. in *Ireland*, who rebuilt the Ca-

thedral, which had been destroyed by Fire. *Herlewin* granted Burgages, or dwelling Houses to the Burgesses of *Leighlin*, reserving a Rent out of every Burgage to his See; which Grant *William*, his immediate Successor but one, confirmed. *Thomas*, the next Successor to *William*, bestowed Prebends among his Canons. In the 14th Century *John Young* repaired the episcopal houses of his Manors; and in the 15th Century *John Mulgan* instituted Four petty Canons in that Cathedral. *Matthew Saunders*, who was advanced to this see in 1527, new built the Choir of the Cathedral, and erected and glazed the south Window. Bishop *Meredith* repaired the Episcopal House at *Leighlin*, [and surrounded it with a Stone Wall; and of late Bishop *Vigors* not only endowed the See of *Leighlin* with a Fee-Farm Rent, which he purchased for 548 l. but also devised 300 l. by his Will, to be applied either to the encrease of the Revenue of it, or for building an Episcopal House more convenient for his Successors.]

St. LASERIAN.

[Promot. circ. 632. Ob. 638.]

ST. *Lasarian*, by some called, *Molaisre*, (not that Abbat of *Devenish*, whom I mentioned before in the Life of St. *Edan*^a, but another of the same Name later than he) was the Son of *Cairel* by *Blitha*; and had his Education in his younger Years under the Abbat St. *Murin*; to whose care, his Mother (who is said to be a Daughter of some King of the *Picts*) committed him. He afterwards travelled to *Rome*, and spent 14 years in that City; during which time he heard St. *Gregory* expound the Scriptures; and being ordained a Priest by him, came back to his own Country. Soon after his return he visited *Leighlin*, where St. *Goban* was then Abbat; who voluntarily surrendered his Abby to him, and built a Cell for himself and his Monks in another place. The Writer of the Life of St. *Munnu* saith, that there were 1500 Monks in this Abby under the Government of St. *Lasarian*; and affirms also, that there was a great Synod held in the *White-field*; where a Contest arose between St. *Lasarian* and St. *Munnu* concerning the proper time for celebrating the Feast of *Easter*. This Synod (it seems) was held in the Month of *March* 630; but breaking up without the expected Success, *Lasarian* took another journey to *Rome*; where Pope *Honorius* the first consecrated him a Bishop, [but without allotting him a See] and made him Legate of *Ireland*, as we find in *Lasarian's* Life. Nor was the Event of this Commission fruitless: For after his Return into *Ireland*, it is manifest that the Observation of *Easter* was reformed^b in the South Parts of *Ireland*, according to the exhortations of Pope *Honorius*. St. *Lasarian* died on the 18th of *April* 638 or 639, and was buried in his own Church, which he himself had founded. I must observe by the way, that in a Synod held in *Dublin* under *Alexander Bicknor*, Archbishop of that See, the Day of the Death of St. *Lasarian*, as also of St. *Patrick*, St. *Bridgid*, St. *Canic* and St. *Edan*, are enumerated among the double Festivals* through the Province of *Dublin*. The Memory of St. *Lasarian's* Successors, untill the arrival of the *English* (for what I can find) is almost lost. I must leave it to

* The Sense of these double Festivals are, when to the greater Honour of the Saint the Anthems are ordered to be rehearsed intire before and after each Psalm; whereas in common Festivals only the beginning of the Anthem is repeated before and after the Psalm: And there are nine Lessons repeated in the service; whereas in others there are but three. In *Alexander Bicknor's* Statutes above mentioned the Festival of *Laurence O'Tool*, Archbishop of *Dublin*, is ordered to be celebrated as a double Festival with nine Lessons.

a See the Bishops of *Ferns*, p. 436.

b Bede's *Ecceles. Hist. Lib.* 3.

the Inquiry of others to discover them. However the following seven are mentioned in the Annals of Ireland

Manchin died in 865. [But the Annals of the Four Masters say in 863.]

Condla Mac-Dunecan died in 943. He is called in the said Annals, both Bishop and Prince of *Leighlin*.

Daniel died in 969.

Cleirec O-Muinic died in 1048.

Condla O-Flain died in 1113.

Sluagad O-Catan died in 1144.

Dungall O-Cellaic died in 1152, [the same year wherein the Synod of *Kells* was held by Cardinal *Paparo*, at which this Prelate assisted.]

D O N A T.

[Succ. 1158. Ob. 1185.]

IT appears from the Foundation Charter of the Abby of Canons of the blessed Virgin at *Ferns*, that *Donat* was Bishop of this See about the year 1158, [being a subscribing Witness to that Charter.] He rebuilt the Cathedral, which had been destroyed by Fire. He died at *Leighlin* in 1185, and was buried in the said Church. Either this See was for a long time vacant after his death; or if filled, I have not been able to discover who was his next Successor.

J O H N.

[Succ. 1199. Ob. 1201]

JOHN a Cistercian Monk, and Abbat of the Monastery *de Rosa Valle*, commonly called *Monaster-evin*, was canonically elected in the year 1198; and the year following was confirmed by *Matthew O-Heney*, Archbishop of *Cashell*, and Legate of Ireland; his Metropolitan, *John*, Archbishop of *Dublin*, being then in *England*: But through the Opposition he met with from *Hamon de Valoniis*, [or *Hanno de Valois*, as some call him] at that time Lord Justice of Ireland, he was not consecrated until he went to *Rome*, and received consecration from the Pope himself. The Letters which the Pope wrote in his favour, and which he carried into Ireland, are to be seen among the Decretal Epistles of Pope *Innocent* the III^d [one of which was to the Chapter and Clergy of *Leighlin*, in relation to the Election. But he wrote a very sharp Letter^d to *John* Earl of *Moreton*, “ for
“ his presuming to oppose the Election of the Canons, and for violently seizing
“ their Goods; insomuch that the Archbishop of *Cashell*, then Legate of the
“ Pope, durst not Consecrate him, although he confirmed him in the absence
“ of the Archbishop of *Dublin*; to whom the Confirmation and Consecration appertained; he being detained in *Normandy* by Earl *John* in Banishment. And
“ he further commands the Earl not to molest the Bishop by him consecrated
“ in the execution of his Duty, nor to suffer any body else to molest him either in
“ Spirituals or Temporals.” And by another Epistle^e the Pope orders that the Bishop shall be subject to no Excommunication but that of the Pope, except for manifest and reasonable Cause.] Our Bishop died about the year 1201.

c Cox. 1. Vol. p. 46.

d Epist. 361. Edit. Baluzzii.

e Ibid. Epist. 230.

HERLEWIN.

[Succ. 1201. Ob. 1216.]

HERLEWIN, who, like his Predecessor, was a *Cistercian* Monk, succeeded. He died in 1216, or 1217, according to the Annals of *St. Mary's* Abby near *Dublin*, and was buried in the Conventual Church of *Dunbrothy*, a great part of which he had built. He gave to the Burgeses of Old *Leighlin*, their Burgages or Dwelling-Houses; together with the Franchises or free Law of *Bristol*; reserving to his See a yearly rent of twelve pence out of every Burgage. [It is to be observed that the Word, *Burgage*, in this Place is used in a different Sense from the common acceptation of it. For it is usually taken for a sort of Socage Tenure^f, whereby a Citizen, Burgher, or Townsman held his House or Lands within the City, Borough, or Town from the King or other Lord, at a certain yearly Rent; and was reckoned among the ignoble Tenures, which had no relation to Knight's Service. But here it is taken, not for the Tenure, but for the Dwelling-House in a Borough Town, or for a Burgeses House. A Burgage in some Places^g is called a Frank-House.]

RICHARD FLEMING.

[Succ. 1217. Ob. 1226.]

RICHARD, by some called, *Robert Fleming*, was consecrated Bishop of this See in the year 1217. He had a great contest with the Prior of *Conall* for some Lands and Tythes belonging to his Bishoprick in *Leix*, (which is now a part of the Queen's County.) But there was an end put to this Suit by composition; and the Bishop gave up the Lands and Tythes to the Prior, reserving an annual Pension of ten Marks, payable to him and his Successors at *Leighlin*. He died in 1226, having governed this See about nine Years.

WILLIAM.

[Succ. 1227. Ob. 1251.]

WILLIAM, Archdeacon of *Leighlin*, being elected Bishop, obtained the Royal assent on the 14th of *November* 1227, [yet not without a considerable delay, and great Application; because the Election was had without the King's previous licence. However the Offence was at last passed over^h on account of the good Character of the Bishop elect: But the Chapter and Clergy were obliged to sue out Letters Patent, certifying that such a *Conge de Eslire* had issued; least in time to come it should turn to the prejudice of the King or his Successors. This Dispensation, although thus qualified, had such an ill consequence; that it encouraged many Chapters to go to election without Licence, and after to salve all by a subsequent approbation. So dangerous it is to dispence with encroachments. In 1246 he grantedⁱ thirty days Indulgence to such who should contribute to the building of *St. Paul's, London*. Of the Success of his Delegation in a Cause of Tythes, between the Bishop of *Meath* and the Abbat of *St. Mary's, Dublin*, see under *Meath*, p. 143.] He died in 1251, having governed this See twenty three years, and was buried in his own Church.

^f Littlel. tenures, § 162. 163.
Memb. 12. int.

^g King's Collect. p. 10.
ⁱ Dugdale's Hist: of St. Paul's p. 14.

^h Pat. 13. H. 3.

T H O M A S.

[Succ. 1252. Ob. 1275.]

BY virtue of the King's *Conge de Eslire*, one *Thomas* was elected by the Chapter, on the 22d of *April* 1252; and the same Year was consecrated Bishop. He was the first who bestowed Prebends* among his Canons; and died on the 25th of *April* 1275.

NICHOLAS CHEVERS.

[Succ. 1277. Ob. 1309.]

NICHOLAS Chevers, [a *Franciscan* Frier and] Archdeacon of *Leighlin*, was lawfully elected by the Chapter, and obtained the Royal Assent on the 16th of *November* 1275. However he was not consecrated nor restored to the Temporalities (for what Reason I could never learn) before the Year 1277; [unless it were for this Cause, that the See of *Dublin* was then vacant, and continued so for several Years; so that this Bishop elect could not apply to his Metropolitan for Confirmation. At least this Cause is hinted at in a Bull^k of Pope *John* the XXth, dated the 28th of *October* 1276, and directed to *John*, Bishop of *Clonfert*, the Pope's Nuncio, and others; whereby reciting the Election, the vacancy of the See of *Dublin*, and the Application of the Bishop elect to the Apostolick See for Confirmation, he gives Authority to the said Commissioners to make an Inquisition into the said election, and the Merits of the Person elected, and to confirm him if they saw no Reason against it.] He died in a very advanced age on the 20th of *July* 1309; having governed this See thirty two Years [from the time of his Restitution to the Temporalities.] After his death, *John Chevers*, Dean; and *Ralph le Brun*, Chancellor of *Leighlin*, forged some Grants, to which they affixed the Episcopal Seal. But the Fraud was afterwards discovered; and they suffered a Punishment suitable to their misbehaviour.

MAURICE of BLANCHVILL.

[Succ. 1309. Ob. 1320.]

MAURICE of *Blanchvill*, Canon of *Leighlin*, being lawfully elected was confirmed on the 13th of *November* 1309. He held this See almost eleven Years, and died in 1320.

MILER le POER.

[Succ. 1320. Ob. 1341.]

THE King issued his Licence to the Dean and Chapter to go to an Election; by virtue whereof on the 5th of *November* 1320 they made choice of *Miler le Poer*, Chantor of *Leighlin*; a Man descended from a Noble Family: And he was confirmed on the 29th of *January* following by his Metropolitan *Alexander Bicknor*, Archbishop of *Dublin*. He was afterwards (as Frier *Clynn* says) consecrated at *Waterford* on *Palm-Sunday* 1321, and sat upwards of twenty years in this See.

* A Prebend, in the common acceptation, signifieth an Allowance of Provision of any sort for Man or Beast. But in a Religious Sense, it signifieth an Endowment in Land or a Pension in Money given to a Cathedral or Conventual Church in Præbendam, i. e. for Maintenance of a secular Priest or regular Canon. A Prebendal Church, is a Church appropriated to a Cathedral; the Profits whereof were assigned for a Prebend, either in gross to the whole Society, or to some particular Member.

^k Regeſt. Pontific. apud. Wading. Tom. 2. p. 119.

WILLIAM St. LEGER.

[Succ. 1341. Ob. 1348.]

WILLIAM St. Leger succeeded, and died at *Avignon*¹ about the beginning of May 1348.

THOMAS of BRAKENBERG.

[Succ. 1349, Ob. 1360.]

THOMAS of Brakenberg, a *Franciscan* Frier, was advanced to this See by the Provision of Pope Clement the VIth^m, [dated the 18th of *March* in the seventh year of his Pontificate ;] and was restored to the Temporalities on the 5th of *August* 1349. I think he died in *July* 1360, in the 11th year after his Consecration ; and the See continued vacant three years.

JOHN YOUNG.

[Succ. 1363. Ob. 1384.]

JOHN Young, Treasurer of *Leighlin*, was also, like his Predecessor, advanced to this See by the Pope's Authority, and was restored to the Temporalities by King *Edward* the III^d on the 21st of *September* 1363, in the 37th year of his Reign. He was at great expence in repairing the Episcopal Houses in his Manors ; but was eight Years before his Death plundered of all his Substance by the Rebels. He died a little before the close of the year 1384, having governed this See upwards of twenty one years ; during which time he was made Deputy to *Alexander Balfcot*, Bishop of *Meath*, Treasurer of *Ireland* ; as he had been before in the Year 1366, to *John Troy*, who was also Treasurer of *Ireland*.

JOHN GRIFFIN.

[Succ. 1385. Resign. 1398.]

JOHN Griffin from the Chancellorship of *Limerick* was advanced to the See of *Leighlin* in 1385 ; which he governed thirteen Years ; and was then by the Pope translated to the See of *Offory*, [having been before, (viz.) in 1391, made Chancellor of the *Exchequer* by the King.] But he enjoyed the Bishoprick of *Offory* only a short time, as I said before in the Accounts of the Bishops of that See. [While he sat in this See, King *Richard* the II^d issued a Writⁿ in his favour, dated the 26th of *August* 1389, to this purpose ; that as the Diocese of *Leighlin* was destroyed by *Irish* Enemies to that degree, that this Bishop had no place left for his Abode ; therefore he granted him the Village of *Galroestown* in the County of *Dublin* near the Marshes of *O-Tool*, an *Irish* Enemy, with all its Appurtenances, being part of the Possessions of the See of *Killaloe*, and then in the King's Hands during the Vacancy by the Death of the late Bishop, predecessor to the present Bishop, who is a meer *Irishman*, abiding among the *Irish* Enemies, and not amenable to Law or Government ; to hold by the said Bishop of *Leighlin*, as long as from that Cause the said Village should continue in the King's Hands. Under this *Custodium* he held *Galroestown* untill *September* 1391 ; when *Matthew Mac-Cragh* was restored to the Temporalities of *Killaloe*, being kept out of them upwards of two years from his advancement. The manner how these Lands of *Galroestown* in the County of *Dublin* came to be a Part

¹ Regest. Pontif. in Wad. Ann. p. 379. ad. ann. 1348. m Wad. Ann. Tom. 3. p. 566. Regest. Pontif. Sub. Fin. Ejusd. Tom. p. 379. n Rym. 7. Tom. p. 643.

of the Possessions of the Diocese of *Killaloe*, may be seen in the Life of *Matthew O-Hogain*, Bishop of *Killaloe*; who exchanged the Manor of *Roscrea* for them with King *Edward* the 1st, by consent of his Dean and Chapter.

RICHARD ROCOMB.

[Succ. 1399.]

RICHARD *Rocomb* or (as some call him) *Bokum*, a *Dominican* Frier, was consecrated Bishop of *Leighlin* in 1399; [though *Bernard Jonghe*° saith he was not advanced to it untill the year 1400.] While he governed this See, it was reckoned there were eighty six Burgeesses who inhabited the City of *Leighlin*; but it was afterwards so plundered and destroyed by the miseries of War, that at this Day it is but a very sorry Village, and hath nothing in it worth seeing, except the Cathedral, and the Episcopal House. I find that one *Richard*, Bishop of *Leighlin*, resigned in the Year 1420; but I am not sure whether it were this Prelate, or some other *Richard* subsequent to him. The See continued afterwards vacant for two Years.

JOHN MULGAN.

[Succ. 1422. Ob. 1431.]

JOHN *Mulgan*, Rector of the Church of *Lin* in the Diocese of *Meath*, succeeded by the Provision of Pope *Martin* the Vth; and having for that cause submitted himself to the King's Mercy, was restored to the Temporalities on the first of *September* 1422. He is said to have instituted four petty Canons in his Church. He died at *Leighlin* in 1431, having sat in this See nine Years; and was buried in his own Church, near the Monument of *Gurmund* the *Dane*.

THOMAS FLEMING.

[Succ. 1432. Ob. 1458.]

THOMAS *Fleming*, Batchelor of Divinity, and (as *Wading*° says) a *Franciscan* Frier, was advanced to this See by a Papal Provision on the 28th of *April* 1432; yet, if we may take *Douling's* Word, he was an *Augustin* Canon of *St. John* the Evangelist at *Kilkenny*, and died at *Leighlin*: But his Body was conveyed to *Kilkenny*, as he had ordered by his Will, and interred there in a Monastery of his own Order. Soon after he was made Bishop, the antient Priory of *Leighlin* was, by the Authority of Pope *Eugene* the fourth, dissolved, at the Instance of *Nicholas Cloal*, Dean of *Leighlin*, [and the Lands of it annexed to the Deanery.] He governed this See untill the Year 1458; but I do not find how long after.

MILOR OCH.

[Succ. 1458. Ob. 1489.]

MILO *Roch*, or *de Rupe*, descended from a noble Family, obtained this See by a Provision from the Pope. He was more addicted to the Study of Musick and Poetry than was fit. Many Contests arose between him and the Clergy of his Diocese; in which however the Bishop in the end was foiled. He died in 1489, and was buried in his own Cathedral before the Image of *St. Lasarian*.

° Belg. *Dominican*. p. 422.
Pontif. *ibid*. p. 198.

p *Annal. Min.* Tom. 5. p. 244. ad An. 1432. et *Regest.*

Luke Wading ^q affirms that one *Calcerand de Andrea*, a *Franciscan* Frier [and Professor of Divinity] was, after the Death of one *John*, advanced to the See of *Leighlin* by a papal Provision on the 16th of *October* 1484. But I cannot prevail with my self to give him a place among the Bishops of this See ; since it is past a doubt, that *Milo Roch* sat in it at that time. [Nor do we hear any thing of a *John* in this See, since *John Mulgan*, who died in 1431, fifty three years before the supposed Advancement of *Calcerand*.]

NICHOLAS MAGWIRE.

[Succ. 1490. Ob. 1512]

NICHOLAS *Magwire* was born in *Idrone*, [a Barony in the County of *Catherlogh*] but educated in the University of *Oxford*. Upon his return to his own Country he was made Prebendary of *Hillard*, [or *Ullard*] in the Diocese of *Leighlin*, and stood in a high Rank of Veneration among the *Irish* for his learning, (which was not very common in that Age,) as well as for his Assiduity in preaching. He was advanced to this See by a Papal Provision on the 30th, or, as some say, the 21st of *April* 1490, being not compleat thirty one years of Age. He began many Works, but Death prevented him from putting the finishing Hand to any ; except his Chronicle, which I have not yet had the good Fortune to see. [*Thady Douling* acknowledgeth the great Assistance he had from this Chronicle in compiling his Annals ; which are said to be in Manuscript in the Library of *Trinity-College, Dublin*.] He died in 1512. His Life was written by *Thomas Brown*, [a secular Priest, and] his Chaplain ; [and he himself wrote ^f the Life of his Predecessor *Milo Roch*.]

THOMAS HALSAY.

[Sed. 1515. Ob. 1519.]

THOMAS *Halsay*, Doctor of the Civil and Canon Laws, [which Degree he took beyond Seas] a native of *England*, but the Pope's Prothonotary for *Ireland*, succeeded by the Provision of Pope *Julius* the II^d, at the instance of *Christopher Bambridge*, Cardinal Archbishop of *York*, and then Resident Ambassador at *Rome* from King *Henry* the VIIIth. He assisted at the *Lateran* Council in the years 1515 and 1516, his Vicar general, *Charles Cavenab*, Abbat of *Duisk* governing the Diocese in his Absence. It seems *Halsay* never saw his Bishoprick ; but after his return into *England* died at *Westminster* about the year 1519 [or rather 1521 ; for on the 3d of *February* that year, *William Hazard*, Prior of *Christ-Church*, as *Custos Spiritualium* of the See of *Dublin*, granted to *Cornelius*, Dean, and *Charles de Wyche* Chancellor of *Leighlin*, the spiritual Jurisdiction in that Diocese during the vacancy.] He was buried in the Church of the *Savoy* Hospital, where the following Inscription is to be seen. “ *Hic jacet Thomas Halsay, Leghlinensis Episcopus, in Basilicâ S. Petri Romæ, Nationis Anglicanæ Penitentiarius, summæ probitatis vir ; qui hoc solum post se reliquit, VIXIT, DUM* “ *VIXIT, BENE.* Here lieth *Thomas Halsay*, Bishop of *Leighlin*, Penitentiary *

* There is a difference between a Penitentiary and a Confessor. The latter is every parish Priest who hears ordinary confessions ; but a Penitentiary was originally an Officer appointed by the Bishop to go through the Towns and Villages of his Diocese in Lent, and to absolve the weak impotent and poor from such Cases as were reserved only to his own Absolution. The Council of Trent Sess. 14. Ch. 7. Sess. 24. ch. 8. appoints a Penitentiary in Cathedral Churches, with power to absolve in cases reserved to the Bishop.

^q Ann. Min. Tom. 7. p. 180. ad. an. 1484.

^r Nichols. Irish Hist. Libr. p. 33.

^f Ware's

writers Chap. 12.

^t See Annals of Hen. VIIIth ad an 1521.

“ to the *English* nation at *St. Peter's* in *Rome*, a Man of great probity, who left
 “ only this Character behind him. HE LIVED, WHILE HE LIVED, WELL.”
 Under the same Tomb lieth also *Gavin Douglas*, Bishop of *Dunkeld* in *Scotland*,
 who died of the Plague in 1521.

MAURICE DORAN.

[Succ. 1523. Ob. 1525.]

HIS Successor, *Maurice Doran* or *O-Deoran*, either a *Franciscan* or a *Dominican* Frier, was born in *Leix*, [in the *Queen's-County*] and was very eminent for his probity of manners and eloquence in preaching. [His answer to those who advised him after his Promotion to lay double subsidies on his Clergy, in order to bring in the charges of his Election, is worth recording, *Se velle juos, dum tondeantur, non deglubi*; that he would have his Flock shorn, not flead.] He governed this See but one year and eight months; and was then about the end of the year 1525 villainously murdered by his Archdeacon, *Maurice Cavenagh*, in the high Road near *Glen-Reynold*; because he had reprov'd him for his insolent obstinacy and other crimes, and threatned him with further Correction. The Murderer was afterwards apprehended, and by the command of the Lord Deputy, *Girald Fitzgiral*d, Earl of *Kildare*, hanged on a Gallows, erected for him in the same place where he had committed the detestable Villainy, and his Bowels taken out and burned.

MATTHEW SANDERS

[Succ. 1527. Ob. 1549.]

MATTHEW Sanders was born near *Droghedab*, and consecrated Bishop of *Leighlin* in 1527, [being advanced by the provision of Pope *Clement* the VIIth on the 11th of *April* that year.] He new built the Choir of the Cathedral of *St. Lasarian*, and erected and glazed the *South* Window. He died on the 24th of *December* 1549, and was buried in the same Church under a Marble Monument. [He was reckoned a promoter of the Reformation both under *Henry* the VIIIth and *Edward* the VIth; although indebted for his advancement to the Pope.]

ROBERT TRAVERS.

[Succ. 1550. Depr.. 1555.]

THE next Successor, *Robert Travers*, was consecrated in 1550; but before the expiration of five years was, in the Reign of *Queen Mary*, deprived by *George Dowdal*, Archbishop of *Armagh*, *William Walsh*, Bishop of *Meath*, and *Thomas Leverous*, Bishop of *Kildare*; because he was a married Man. How long or in what place Bishop *Travers* lived after his Deprivation I have not discovered; but I believe he died in the Reign of *Queen Mary*. *Thady Douling*, Chancellor of *Leighlin*, gives him the Character of a cruel, avaritious Man, and an oppressor of his Clergy.

THOMAS FIELD.

[Succ. 1555. Ob. 1567.]

THOMAS Field, or *O-Fibel*, a *Franciscan* Frier, and a Native of the County of *Cork*, was substituted in the room of Bishop *Travers* by a papal Provision. He died the *Friday* before *Palm Sunday* 1567; having governed this

See twelve years, and was buried in the same Tomb with his Predecessor, *Sanders*.

DANIEL CAVENAGH.

[Succ. 1567. Ob. 1587.]

THE same year *Daniel*, or *Donald Cavenagh*, [was advanced to this See by Letters Patent dated the 7th of *May*, in the 9th year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, and] was consecrated in *St. Patrick's, Dublin*, by *Hugh Curwin*, Archbishop of *Dublin*. He made long Leases of many parts of his See, reserving only small Rents to his Successors; and died on the 4th of *April* 1587. [On the 6th of *June* after this Prelates death the Queen granted the See of *Leighlin* in Commendam, during the Vacancy, to *Peter Corse*, Archdeacon of *Leighlin*.]

RICHARD MEREDYTH.

[Succ. 1589. Ob. 1597.]

THE See was vacant two years [being scarce worth any Body's pursuit, after the naked Condition Bishop *Cavenagh* had left it in. At last] in *April* 1589 *Richard Meredyth*, a Native of *Wales*, and Batchelor of Divinity [or rather only Master of Arts^k] of the University of *Oxford* was consecrated to it. [The Queen's Letters Patent for his Promotion, and for holding the Deanery of *St. Patricks* in Commendam, bear date the 13th of *April* in the 31st year of her Reign; the poverty of the See being the Cause of annexing the Deanery to it: But he had been promoted to the Deanery three years before his advancement to this Bishoprick, and was also Rector of *Loughbreagh* in the Diocese of *Clonfert*.] He was Chaplain to Sir *John Perrot*, Lord Deputy of *Ireland*; on whose account he was a great Sufferer. [In 1589, the same year of his advancement, he was committed Prisoner^l to the Tower of *London*, and fined about the same time 2000 l. in the *Star-Chamber*; but the particulars of his Offence I cannot learn. However in 1592^m he granted to the Queen 300 Marks *per Annum* out of the Deanery for ten years, in consideration of the Relaxation of this Fine.] He repaired the Episcopal house of *Leighlin*; and died in *Dublin* on the 3d of *August* 1597; where he was buried on the North side of *St. Patrick's Church* under a marble Monument near the Steeple. [But this Monument being decayed by time, in the room thereof, three of his Descendants, viz. *Richard Meredyth* of *Shrowland* in the County of *Kildare* Esq; *Charles Meredyth*, Dean of *Ardfert* and *Arthur-Francis Meredyth* in the year 1734, at their joint expences, erected a new Monument to his Memory.]

ROBERT GRAVE.

[Succ. 1600. Ob. eod. An.]

[AFTER a vacancy of this See for near three years] *Robert Grave*, from the Deanery of *Cork*, was advanced to the Bishopricks of both *Ferns* and *Leighlin*, in the year 1600, [the former being at that time vacant by the death of Bishop *Allen*.] The same year (as I observed before in the Account given of the Bishops of *Ferns*) he was cast away in the Harbour of *Dublin*. [From this time the two Sees of *Leighlin* and *Ferns* have always gone together. For the Successions of the Bishops in both the Reader may turn to *Ferns*.]

^k Athen. Oxon. v. 2. p. 717.
in Marsh's Library Ad. An. 1592.

^l Annals in the Engl. Ware Ad An. 1589

^m M. S. Annals



Dhealland Sculp.

The South Prospect of the Cathedral Church of S.^t Patrick and the Rock in Cashell.



O F T H E
A R C H B I S H O P S
O F
C A S H E L L.

[*This Archiepiscopal See bears Sapphire, two Keys in Saltier, bows downward, Topaz.*]

It is valued in the King's Books by an Extent returned Anno 29 Hen. 8th. at 66 l. 13 s. 4 d. Irish, amounting to 50 l. Sterl.

The Chapter of *Cashell* is constituted of a Dean, Chantor, Chancellor, Treasurer, Archdeacon, and five Prebendaries, *viz.* *New-Castle*, alias *Mullaghnonny*—*Killardry*—*Kilbragh*—*Fennor*—and *Glankeen*, which last is united to the Archbishoprick. Yet antiently it consisted of 12 Canons, which were confirmed by the Bull of Pope *Honorius the 3d*, A D 1224. The Diocese is divided into 5 Rural Deaneries, *viz.* *Muscry*—*Featherd*—*Owthny*—*Ely*—and *Slewardagha*,



THE College of Vicars Choral of *Cashell* consisted antiently of eight Vicars and Choristers; besides an Organist, a Sexton, and a Purveyor or Steward of the College. The Vicars Choral and the Organist had an Annuity of 5 l. *Sterl.* a-piece; and the said College had then half a Caple of Land, called by the antient Rolls, *Thurles-beg*, on the North side of the River *Suir*, since known by the Name of *Baon*, or *Baon-Thurles-beg*: But now there are only 5 Vicars, who are nominated by the 5 Dignitaries, and are instituted by the Dean. They were antiently composed of Clergy and Laity; but now are all of the Clergy.]

Cormac, King and Bishop of *Cashell*, is commonly reputed to be either the Founder^b or at least the Restorer of the Cathedral of *Cashell* [which bears the name of *St. Patrick*; as being consecrated to his honour;] and it is past doubt that

^a M. S. Loftus in Marsh's Library.

^b Ware's Antiq. ch. 29.

we have very few traces left of the Bishops of *Cashell* before his time. The Annals of the Priory of *All-Saints* inform us, “ That the Church after the Restoration of it (as I gather from the Words of these Annals) was solemnly “ consecrated, and a Synod held in it in the year 1134.” But *Donald O-Brien*, King of *Limerick*, built a new Church there from the Foundation, about the time of the arrival of the *English*, in the Reign of King *Henry* the II^d; which he endowed with Lands, and converted *Cormac*’s old Church into a Chappel or Chapter-house, on the south side of the Choir. He also made large Grants of Land to the See of *Cashell*; which his Son *Donat*, surnamed *Carbrac*, afterwards enlarged by other Grants in *Thuomond*; and among other Benefactions, he endowed it with two Islands called, *Sulleith* and *Kismacayl*. King *John* confirmed this Donation on the 6th of *September* 1215. About 200 years after *Richard O-Hedian*, Archbishop of *Cashell*; repaired this Church, which through Age was grown ruinous. He also built a Hall for his Vicars Choral, and endowed them with the Lands called, *Grange-Connell* and *Baon-Thurles-beg*. The Church is built without the City, and its Situation on a rocky steep Hill is a defence to it; though it is thereby too much exposed to the Violence of Storms. In the ascent to it appears a large Stone, on which (as the Inhabitants report from Tradition) every new King of *Munster* was antiently, according to Custom, solemnly proclaimed. [*Cashell* was in old times the Royal Seat and Metropolis of the Kings of *Munster*; and in it one of the earliest Synods of *Ireland* was held by St. *Patrick*, St. *Ailbe*, and St. *Declan*; at which also St. *Kiaran* and St. *Ibar* assisted, in the Reign of *Ængus*, King of *Munster*.] There is another *Cashell*, called *Cassel-Irra* in *Conaught*; the first Bishop of which was St. *Bron*, who died in 512; which I thought proper to hint for this Reason; because some are of Opinion that this St. *Bron* was Bishop of *Cashell* in *Munster*.

CORMAC MAC-CULINAN.

[Promot. 901. Ob. 908.]

THERE is no reason to doubt, that after the Conversion of *Ængus*, the Son of *Nafrach* to the Christian Religion by the preaching of St. *Patrick*, the People of *Cashell* were for some Ages subject to the Jurisdiction of St. *Ailbe*, and his Successors; whose See was at *Emly*, twelve Miles from *Cashell*: Of which the Reader will find a fuller account hereafter, when I come to Speak of the Bishops of *Emly*. But it is a difficult task to point out evidently, who was the first Bishop of *Cashell*. Historians mention St. *Albert*, called Archbishop of *Cashell*, who is said to have abdicated his See about the middle of the eighth Century; and to have travelled into *Germany*, together with his Brethren, *Erard* and *Hildulph*, and nineteen other Associates. [St. *Albert* is said to have travelled^c from *Germany*, through *France*, to *Rome*; and to have returned again to *Germany*; and then, with seven Companions, to have visited the Holy-Land; where *Gilla-Patrick*, one of the seven died; that he came back again to *Germany*, and died at *Ratisbon*. The Writers^d of that Country mention all these, with many other particulars of him; to whom I must refer the Reader.] *John Colgan*^e is of opinion, that this *Albert* was Bishop of *Emly*; the Bishops of which See were in antient times called Archbishops of *Munster*; and that therefore he was called Archbishop of *Cashell*, because he was Archbishop of *Munster*; of which Province

^c Act. Sanct. p. 39. ^d Raderus Bavar. Sanct. Tom. 1. p. 63. Velferus Rerum Boic. lib. 5. Ad. An. 953. Hundius in Metropoli. Brunerus Hist. Boiorum. Tom. 1. lib. 5. p. 652. ^e Act. Sanct. p. 41. Ad. 8th Jan.

Cashell was afterwards the Metropolitcal See. But indeed (to give you my opinion of the Matter) the whole History of this *Albert* and his Brethren is, as to the Circumstances of it, involved in great obscurity.

Let us proceed therefore to *Cormac* the Son of *Culinan*. He was descended from *Ængus*, just now mentioned, and began his Reign A. D. 901; and (which may seem strange) at the same time exercised the Function of Bishop of *Cashell*. The *Irish* Historians do in many instances shew, that this Custom prevailed in *Ireland* in that Age: And more particularly among the Ancestors of *Cormac*; of whom *Olcobar*, who died in 851, and *Cenfelad*, who died in 872, were both Kings of *Cashel*, and Bishops of *Emly*. Nor was this custom among the *Irish* without Precedent in other Countries. For among the *Jews*, *Jonathan*, *Simon*, and *John Hircanus*, enjoyed, at one and the same time, both the Civil and Pontifical Government; and those among them who wore the Royal Diadem, as *Aristobulus*, *Alexander Jannæus*, and others, were at once not only Princes, but High Priests. To mention the antient *Heathens*: The *Roman* Emperours were at the same time Emperours and High Priests; and among Kings, *Anius* King of *Delos*, of whom *Virgil*.

Rex Anius, Rex idem hominum, Phœbique Sacerdos.

Anius, both King of Men, and Priest of *Phæbus*.

And *Ovid* ^f.

*Hunc Anius, quo Rege Homines, Antistite Phœbus
Ritè Colebatur, Temploque Domoque recepit.*

Here pious *Anius* Priest and Monarch reign'd,
And either Charge with equal care sustain'd;
His Subjects rul'd, to *Phæbus* Homage pay'd
His God obeying, and by these obey'd;
The Priest unfolds his hospitable Gate,
And shews the Riches of his Church and State.

So also *Mercurius Trismegistus*, or *Ter-maximus*, thrice great; who, (if we may give credit to *Alexander ab Alexandro* took that name from hence; that he was a great Philosopher, a great Priest, and a great King. The Reader may find more to this purpose in *Plato's Politicks*. [Among the *Mahometans* also, their Prince retained the Character of Chief Pontiff of their Religion, as well as the Regal Title. For *Mahomet* ^h, in the 7th *Hegira*, (A. D. 628) having established himself in an absolute Authority at *Medina*, took on him all the Ensigns belonging thereto; but so, that he still retained the sacred Character of Prophet, or Chief Pontiff of his Religion; which consisted in expounding the Law, in ordering all religious matters, and in praying and preaching in *Mosques* on all solemn Occasions. This double Character of Prince and Priest he transmitted to his Successors; who under the title of *Caliphs* (which Word signifieth both Prince and Priest) reigned after him; like the instances of the *Maccabees*; untill at length they lost both their Name and Authority, when the *Tartars* over-run all the *East*; ever since which time the *Mahometan* Princes have a particular Officer appointed in their respective Dominions, who retains the sacred Authority of *Caliph* or Chief Priest, and in *Turkey* is called the *Mufti*, but in *Persia*, the *Sadre*. We need not go far for instances of this Sort. The King of *England* enjoyeth both spiritual and temporal jurisdiction; and in the Law-Books is called *Persona* ^k *Mixta cum Sacerdote*, a Priest as well as King. At his Coronati-

^f Lib. 13. v. 632.

^g Genial. Dierum. Lib. 2. Ch. 8.

^h Reelands Life of Mahomet. p. 70.

ⁱ Mod. Hist. v. 4. p. 253.

^k Dav' Rep. p. 4.

on he is anointed with Oyl, as the Priests were at first, and afterwards the Kings of *Israel*; to intimate that his Person is Spiritual and Sacred, and hath the Sacerdotal Garment, called the *Dalmatica* or *Colobium*, put on him. Before the Reformation of *England*, when the Cup was denied to the Laity, the King, as a Spiritual Person, received in both kinds¹. By the Act of Supremacy, the Kings of *England* are declared to be invested with all Spiritual as well as Temporal Jurisdiction; and had power by the antient Laws to visit, reform, and correct all Abuses and Enormities in the Church; and by the Statutes made in the Reign of King *Henry* the VIIIth, that Monarch was only restored and remitted to his antient Jurisdiction, which the Pope of *Rome* had usurped. The Law-Books are full of this spiritual power of the King.—*Reges^m Sacro oleo uncti Spiritualis jurisdictionis sunt capaces*; and by the common Law, the King was capableⁿ of having Tyths in pernaney, which no Lay Person could have had. He^o may visit his free Chappels and Hospitals. In the Canon-Law it was the same; out of which *Cassaneus*^p cites two Texts to the Purpose, (*viz.*) — *Quod omnes Reges dicuntur Clerici*—and, *Quod Causa Spiritualis committi potest Principi laico.*] To return to the matter in hand.

Caradocus of *Lhancarvan* in his Chronicle of *Wales* mentions this *Cormac*, as a Man of great Piety: But either he himself, or whoever published him in *English*, is grossly mistaken in calling him “*Carmot*, the Son of *Cukeman*, King and “*Bishop of Ireland.*” A. D. 906 *Flan-Mac-Melsechlin*, King of *Ireland*, levied an Army, broke into *Munster*, and plundered and laid waste that Province as far as *Limerick* (by some called *Lumniach*.) *Cormac*, who was forced to give way to the Times, made his escape by flight: But highly resenting this Injury, the year following he marched an Army into *Meath*, overthrew King *Flan* in Battle, and obliged him to give Hostages for the due observance of certain Conditions stipulated between them; and then marched back with his Hostages to *Cashel*. But in the year 908, or, (as some say) 907, King *Flan*, to revenge his late Disgrace; notwithstanding the Articles he had entered into, and the Hostages he had given, treated with the Kings of *Leinster* and *Conaught*, to fall down into *Munster* with united Forces; and he met with such success in his Negotiation, that he advanced at the Head of a Powerful Army against *Cormac*. He joined Battle with the *Munster* Army at a Place called *Moy-Albe* on the 16th of *August*; and after a long and bloody Dispute, obtained the Victory; and King *Cormac* was slain in the Battle. It is said there fell with him almost all his chief Leaders, or rather, Petty Kings; among whom are reckoned *Fogertach*, Prince of *Kerry*, and *Kellach*, Prince of *Offory*. This is the Account which the *Irish* Annals give of this Action. On the other Hand, *Caradocus* of *Lhancarvan* says, that *Cormac* was about this time slain in Battle by the *Danes*; and I remember also to have read in a Manuscript in the *Cotton* Library; that *Cormac* was slain by a hearsman at *Beanree* near *Leighlin*, while he was upon his Knees devoutly praying for the success of his Army, who were then actually engaged. Such variety of opinions have we of his Death. For my part I cannot but give my assent to the account given, not only in the *Ulster* Annals, but in those of the Monastery of *Inisfalle*, in the County of *Kerry*; which tell us that he was overthrown in Battle and slain by the Army of *Flan*. [*Keating*^q agrees that the Battle was fought at *Moy-albe*, or the white Field, in the Plains of *Slieu-Margie*, not far from *Leighlin*. But he makes *Cormac* the Aggressor, being urged to the War by *Faberty*, Abbat of *Inis-cathay*; and says, that *Cormac*, so far from wait-

1 Present State of England. p. 73. Edit. 19. m Year Book 10. H. 7. f. 18. n 22. Assize. p. 75.
o Fitzherb. Tit. Prohib. 42. A. 1. Inst. 344. a. p Catalog. Glor. Mundi. pt. 51. Confid. 24.
q Keat. 2. pt. p. 66.

ing for the Enemy in his own Country, advanced into *Leinster*. That in the disorder of the Battle his Horse fell into a Pitt; but being remounted, and the Battle lost, he attempted to save himself by flight; and climbing a steep Ascent, that was slippery with the blood of the slain, his Horse made a false Step, and tumbled him backward down the hill; by which fall he broke his Neck and his Back-bone, and died on the spot. And he adds, that King *Cormac* was found among the dead by some of the Enemies Soldiers, and his Head cut off; which comes near to the Account in the *Cotton Manuscript*. The Battle was fought, according to *Keating*, in the Plains of *Beallach-Mugna*; and *Bean-Ree* mentioned in the *Cotton Manuscript*, seems to have taken its Name from the event of the Day; for *Bean* signifies a Rock; and *Ri* or *Righ*, a King; that is the Rock of the King.] His Body was conveyed to *Cashel*, and there buried. [But according to *Keating* he was buried at *Difert-Dermot*, now called *Castle-Dermot*, as he had directed by his Will.] He was a Prince of great learning, and well skilled in the Antiquities of *Ireland*. He wrote in his Native Language a History, commonly called *the Psalter of Cashel*; which is yet extant, and in high esteem. [The *Irish* Historians greatly celebrate him, not only for his learning, but for his Piety, Charity, Valour and Magnificence.]

From Archbishop *Cormac* to *Donat O-Lonargan*, who first made use of the Pall, I find but four Prelates mentioned, who sat in this See.

Donald, or *Dofnald O-Hene*, or *Buabein*, died in 1090 or 1097, [The Annals of the Four Masters place his Death in 1098; and say “ that he was descended “ from the Family of the *Dalcassians*; that he was the Fountain of Religion in “ the *Western* parts of Europe, was second to no *Irishman* in Wisdom and Piety; “ that he was the most learned Doctor of *Ireland* in the *Roman* Law, and died “ on the first of *December*.” He assisted at a Council held in *Ireland* A. D. 1096, in which *Waterford* was erected into a Bishoprick. See under *Malchus* Bishop of *Waterford*.]

Miler, or *Melmurphy O-Dunan* died at *Clonard*, on the 24th of *December* 1118, in the 77th year of his Age.

Maelisa O-Foglada, died in 1131.

Denat O-Conaing died in 1137, [a Prelate celebrated for his Devotion, Wisdom, and Alms-Deeds.] Our Historians call all these Archbishops, (except *Maelisa*,) although the use of the Pall was not yet introduced.

DONAT O-LONARGAN. I.

[Sed. 1152. Ob. 1158.]

WHILE *Donat* sat in this See *John Paparo*, Cardinal Priest, called Cardinal of St. *Laurence* in *Damaso*, was sent Legate into *Ireland* by Pope *Eugene* the III^d in the year 1152; and brought with him four Palls, which in a Synod held in *March* that year, he disposed of to these four Archbishops, viz. *Gelasius*, Archbishop of *Armagh*, *Gregory*, Archbishop of *Dublin*, this *Donat*, Archbishop of *Cashell*, and *Edan*, Archbishop of *Tuam*. In the Annals of the Priory of *All-Saints*, (a place surrounded by the River *Sbenon*, in the *West* borders of the County of *Longford*) this Prelate is called, “ Arch-elder of *Mun-* “ *ster*, a learned and a liberal Man, especially to the Poor; and, it is said there, “ that he died in a good old Age, in the year 1158.” [The same Annals take notice, that a Synod was held that year by the Clergy of *Conaught*, where many good Decrees and Constitutions were made.]

DONALD O-HULLUCAN.

[Succ. 1158. Ob. 1182.]

DONALD O-Hullucan succeeded. In his Time, viz. in 1172, a Synod was held at *Cashell* by the command of King *Henry* the II^d, in which *Christian O-Conarchy*, the Pope's Legate, and Bishop of *Lismore* presided. [At this Synod all the Archbishops and Bishops of *Ireland* assisted, except *Gelasius* Archbishop of *Armagh*; as also divers Abbats, Priors, Deans and other Prelates; and the King sent thither on his Part *Ralph*, Abbat of *Bildewas* in *Shropshire*, *Ralph*, Archdeacon of *Landaffe*, in *Wales*, *Nicholas* his Chaplain, and many other Clerks. *Brompton*, Abbat of *Jervall* in *Yorkshire*, informs us, that King *Henry* received from every Archbishop and Bishop Charters with their Seals pendent; whereby they confirmed the Kingdom of *Ireland* to him and his Heirs; and testified, that they constituted him and his Heirs Kings and Lords of *Ireland* for ever; to which *Roger Hoveden* adds, that the King sent a transcript of these Charters to Pope *Alexander*; who by his Apostolick Authority confirmed the said Kingdom to him and his Heirs, according to the Letters of the Archbishops and Bishops. The Canons of this Synod are extant in *Giraldus Cambrensis*^f: They forbid Marriages within the prohibited Degrees—establish an Exemption of Church Lands from secular exactions, especially from *Coigne* and *Livery*,* *Cosheries*† and *Cuddies*. § That the Clergy shall not pay *Earic* || or Composition for Murder—That Children be baptized in the Font; and catechized without the Church Doors—Tyths of Cattle, Corn and other profits to be paid to the Parish Church—That the sick shall make their Wills before the Priest and their Neighbours. Their moveables to be divided (if they have Children) into three parts; one to the Children, one to the Wife, and a third to the performance of his Will; if no Children, then the Goods to be divided into two parts; one to his Wife, and the other to the performance of his Will: If no Wife, but only Children; then the goods to be divided into two parts, one to himself, and the other to his Children—That every Christian being dead shall be reverently brought to the Church and decently buried, --That divine Service be observed in *Ireland* as in *England*--And so says *Cambrensis*; having owned the King supreme in Church and State, he confirmed their Canons: And at the same Synod the Laws of *England* were thankfully received by all, and the Observance of them confirmed by an Oath.] For a further account of this Synod the Reader may turn to *Giraldus Cambrensis* and *Roger Hoveden*. Archbishop *Donald* died 1182; before whose death, viz. in 1179 *Cashell* was burned down.

* *Coigne* and *Livery*, was free quarter in Meat and Money for Man and Horse levied by the Soldiers on all the Inhabitants of the Country: It was the same as *Bonaght*; which was of two Sorts, viz. *Bonaght-beg*, which was a limited proportion of Meat Drink and Money; and *Bonaght-bur*, or free Quarter at Discretion.

† *Cosheries*, were grievous exactions imposed by Chieftanes and Tanists on their Tenants under Colour of an usurped Seignoral Authority, as to lie and feast themselves and their followers at their Tenants Houses.

§ *Cuddy* or *Quid-ihy*, is a Supper or Entertainment for a Night, or an equivalent for it in Money, *Aquavitæ* or Honey; from the Irish Word, *Quid*, a Supper.

|| *Earick* is explained before p. 198.

f *Expug. Hib. Lib. 1. Ch. 24.*

M A U R I C E.

[Succ. 1182. Ob. 1191.]

GIRALDUS *Cambrensis* calls the next Successor, *Maurice*, “ a Man of Learning and Wisdom,” and takes notice of a sharp saying of his. [“ For when *Cambrensis* objected to *Maurice* ; that there never were any Martyrs in *Ireland*, who suffered for the Faith. The Archbishop answered ; that it was true : For although (says he) our Country be looked on as barbarous, uncultivated and cruel ; yet they always have payed Reverence and Honour to the Ecclesiasticks, and never would stretch out their Hands against the Saints of God. But now there is come a people, who knows how, and are accustomed to make Martyrs. From henceforth *Ireland*, like other Countries, shall have their Martyrs.” The Annals of *Inisfall* mention the death of one Bishop *Muircherty* under the year 1191 ; and that *O-Enny* was made Legate of *Ireland*, the year following. I cannot but think, that this Bishop *Muircherty* was the same with Archbishop *Maurice* ; (the Name in *Irish* signifying *Maurice*) and consequently predecessor to *O-Heney*, who was undoubtedly Archbishop of *Cashell* ; and is mentioned as Legate of *Ireland* by the Annalist in the same Paragraph, in which the death of Bishop *Muircherty* is related. Besides, we find no Bishop of this Name at that time in any other See. The suspicion therefore of *Ware* hereafter mentioned^u, that this *Maurice*, and *Matthew O-Heney* were the same Person, is groundless.]

MATTHEW O-HENEY.

[Succ. 1192. Ob. 1206.]

MATTHEW O-Heney [or O-Enny, as he is called in the Annals of *Inisfall*^w] a *Cistercian* Monk, was Archbishop of *Cashell* and the Pope's Legate in 1194: For he was then witness to the Charter of *Donald O-Brien*, King of *Limerick* ; by which he granted “ to *Briectius*, Bishop of *Lumniach* (or *Limerick*) and to his Successors, and to the Clergy of *St. Mary's* of *Limerick*, in free and perpetual Alms, the Lands of *Mungram* (alias *Mungret*) &c. as appears in the Registry^x of the said Church. [The said Annals mention, that he was created Legate by the Pope in 1192, two years before the date of *Donald O-Brien's* Charter ; and that he the same Year convened a great Synod in *Dublin*, at which the best Men in *Ireland* assisted. It was at this Synod that he confirmed^y to *John Comyn*, Archbishop of *Dublin* and his Successors, all the Donations, which *John*, Earl of *Moreton*, and Lord of *Ireland*, had made to the Church of *Dublin*, and the Abby of *Glendalock* ; as his Charter testifies ; as also, the Concession of the said Earl *John* of the Bishoprick of *Glendalock*.] I cannot but suspect [says *Ware*] that the Archbishop of *Cashell* just before mentioned (who in the printed Copy of *Giraldus Cambrensis* is called, *Maurice*,) and this *Matthew*, are one and the same Person. [and he proceeds] that *Stainburst* and *Hanmer*, speaking out of *Cambrensis*, of his acute answer, by the authority of some Manuscripts, call him *Matthew* : And that the Manuscript Copy of *Cambrensis*, in the publick Library at *Oxford*, calls him, *Thady*. [The Reader may see what is said on this doubt, under *Maurice* the immediate Predecessor of *Matthew*.] This Prelate, (besides such of his Writings as have been lost) was the Author of the Life of *St. Cuthbert* ; who was born at *Kells* [or, according to the Annals of *St. Mary's* Abby,

^t Topog. Hib. Dist. 3. Ch. 32.^u See under Matthew O-Heney.^w Ad. Ann. 1192.^x See Antiq. Ch. 29.^y Lib. Nig. p. 83.

near *Dublin*, at *Kilmacroblick*] and having spent many Years under *Eata* and *Boisillus*, Abbats of *Mailros*, in that Monastery, was consecrated Bishop of *Lin-disfarne* in 684, and was afterwards Canonized. But this by the way.

I shall not think my time mispent to transcribe the Testimony given of this Prelate, out of the Annals of *St. Mary's Abby, Dublin*. “A. D. 1206, “*Matthew*, Archbishop of *Cashell*, Legate of all *Ireland*, the wisest and most “religious man of the Natives of that Country, having founded many Churches, “having triumphed over the old Enemy of Mankind by working many Miracles, voluntarily abandoning all worldly Pomp, happily went to rest in the “Abby of *Holy-Cross*, in the County of *Tipperary*.” And thus much of *Matthew O-Heney*.

DONAT O-LONARGAN. II.

[*Succ.* 1206. *Ob. circ.* 1215.]

DONAT (or according to the Annals of *Ulster*) *Dennis O-Lonargan*, who, like his Predecessor, was a *Cistercian* Monk, succeeded. Pope *Innocent* the III^d gave him the Pall, and confirmed the Possessions of the See of *Cashell* on the 6th of *April* 1210, as appears in the Epistles ² of that Pope, published by *Francis Bosquetus*, in the year 1635. [He also confirmed all Cathedrals subject to him by Metropolitcal Right] (*viz.*) *Limerick, Killaloe, Fennabore, Waterford, Ardmore, Leshmore, Cloyn, Cork, Ross, Ardfert* and *Emly*. He appoints the Days on which the Archbishop should have liberty to wear the Pall, (*viz.*) *Christmas, St. Stephen's, Circumcision, Epiphany, Hypapanti, Dominica de Gaudete, Dominica Lætare Jerusalem, Palm-Sunday, Cæna Domini, Easter, Secunda Feria post Pascham, Ascension, Pentecost*, the three Festivals of the Virgin, *St. John Baptist, All-Saints*, the Solemnities of all the Apostles, on the Dedication of Churches, Consecrations of Bishops, Ordinations of the Clergy, the principal Festivals of the Church of *Cashell*, and the Anniversary of his own Consecration. Then he gives him directions as to his behaviour in so holy a Cloathing, and appoints, that when he or any of his Suffragans should die, that their Pastoral Staffe and Ring should remain in its proper Church under a faithful Guardian, for the use of the Successor. That he should take care that the Church-Yard and Ecclesiastical Benefices should not be possessed by Hereditary Right; which if any attempted, that they should be restrained by Ecclesiastical Censures.] The Annals of *Ulster* say, that this Archbishop assisted at the Council of *Laterane* at *Rome* in 1215, and died then there, [which other Annals ² confirm.] Yet it is affirmed that he was buried in the Conventual Church of *Cisteaux*, in *Burgundy*, on the Gospel side of the great Altar, with this Epitaph; which, although it hath a taste of the barbarity of the Age wherein it was written, yet I think it not amiss to transcribe it.

*Hic duo Roberti, Lingonensis, Cabilonis,
Pontifices, et Petrus Portuensis,
Hic est Donatus Cassellensis Sociatus,
Præsul honoratus, nostrique comes Monachatus.*

Here the two *Roberts*, of *Langres* and *Chalons*,
Both Bishops; and *Peter* of *Portua* lie:
Here *Donat* of *Cashell*, that worshipful Prelate,
A Monk of our Order, is placed close by.

² Epist. Innocent. 3. Lib. 13. Epist. 48.

^a Annal. Anon. Ad. Ann. 1215.

DONAT O-LONARGAN. III.

[Succ. 1216. Resign. 1223.]

DONAT, or *Donchad O-Lonargan* succeeded A. D. 1216. “ He is said “ to have erected *Cashell* into a Borough, and to have given Burgage holdings unto the Burgeſſes.” [Of theſe Burgage holdings, the Reader may ſee an account under *Herlewin*, Biſhop of *Leighlin*, p. 456.] This Prelate having obtained Licence from the Pope, voluntarily reſigned the Archbiſhoprick in 1223. [But ſome time before his Reſignation he interdicted the King’s Tenants and Lands within his Dioceſe, without any reaſonable Cauſe, as the Record ^b ſays. Upon which the King appealed to Pope *Honorius* the III^d; who ſent a Bull to the Archbiſhop dated the 19th of *May* 1222, enjoining him to relax the Interdict in 15 Days, and, in caſe of Refuſal, authorized the Biſhops of *Kildare*, *Meath*, and *Offory*, to do it.] He ſurvived his Abdication nine years; for he died in 1232, [according to the Annals of *Inisfal*, which call him, *Lonbrogan*.]

MARIAN O-BRIEN.

[Succ. 1224. Ob. 1238.]

MARIAN O-Brien was tranſlated from the See of *Cork* to the Archbiſhoprick of *Cashell* in 1224. [It was at the Pope’s Requeſt that he procured the Royal Aſſent ^c to the Tranſlation; and upon his return from *Rome* he obtained a Writ to be reſtored to what ever the King’s Bailiffs had taken out of the Archbiſhoprick, or out of the Lands of his Clerks, from the time he had been ordered reſtitution, and after he had taken his Journey to *Rome*.] Soon after his Tranſlation, viz. on the 6th of *May* 1224 Pope *Honorius* the III^d, by his Bull confirmed the number of twelve Canons in the Cathedral of *Cashell*. King *Henry* the III^d “ remiſed and quit claimed (for ſo are the Words of his “ Charter) to *Marian* and his Succeſſors the new Town of *Cashell*; and furthermore “ granted it to be held of him and his Heirs, in free, pure, and perpetual Alms, “ diſcharged of all Exactions and ſecular Services.” This Charter is witneſſed by *Jocelin*, Biſhop of *Bath*, *Thomas*, Biſhop of *Norwich*, and *Walter*, Biſhop of *Carlisle*, &c. and bears date the 15th of *November* 1228, in the 13th year of his Reign. *Marian* ſoon after either granted or confirmed this Town to a Provost and twelve Burgeſſes; reſerving ſome ſmall Penſions to his See, viz. “ out of “ the Town 6 l. and out of the Hundred and Court 13 s. 4 d. excepting out of “ the ſaid Grant the Bake-houſe and Shambles.” By Licence from this Prelate Sir *David le Latimer*, his Senefchal, founded a Lazar-houſe, or Hoſpital for Lepers, at *Cashell*; and in it ſhut up his Daughter, who was afflicted with that Diſtemper. But *David Mac-Carwill* afterwards annexed and united this Hoſpital to an Abby of his Foundation. In 1231, on a journey he made towards *Rome*, he was ſeized with a moſt grievous fit of Sickneſs, and apprehending the approaches of Death, he took on him the Habit of a Monk in a *Ciſtertian* Monastery. But being reſtored to his Health, and having diſpatched his Buſineſs at *Rome*, he returned home; and died five years after in the Monastery of *Suir*, commonly called, *Inislaunaght*, and was there buried. [The Annals of *Inisfall* place his Death in 1238.]

^b Clauſ. 6. Hen. 3. Memb. 5.^c Clauſ. 9. H. 3. Memb. 13. Int.

DAVID MAC-KELLY.

[Succ. 1238, Ob. 1252.]

DAVID Mac-Kelly was from the Deanery of *Cashell* promoted to the See of *Cloyne*, and from thence translated to the Archbishoprick of *Cashell* in 1238. Even while he was Dean he gave himself wholly up to the Society of the *Dominicans* at *Cork*; out of whose Body he supplied a little Convent, which he founded at *Cashell* in 1243. A Copy of the Agreement made between the Archbishops of *Dublin* and *Cashell*, and their Suffragans, against the Archbishop of *Armagh*, chiefly relating to the cause of the Primacy, is extant in the Registry of the Archbishop of *Dublin*, called, *Crede Mibi*, [and in the Black Book of the Archbishops of *Dublin*. But this agreement was made between *Henry Loundres*, Archbishop of *Dublin*, and *Marian O-Brien*, Predecessor to this Prelate; of which the Reader may see an Account before p. 73. In 1251 he cited *Robert* of *Emly*, the Bishop elect of *Limerick*, to appear in his Court, and receive Confirmation of his Election, if canonically made; notwithstanding the King's Prerogative, that his Royal Licence or Assent was not had thereto. The King issued his Writ^d to the Archbishop, commanding him to revoke what he had done in prejudice of his Prerogative; and ordered, if he did not obey, to seize his Temporalties, and to renew his Appeal therein.] Archbishop Mac-Kelly died on the 2d of *March* 1252, or 1253, if the beginning of the year be computed from the first of *January*; under which year the Monk of *Buelly* ends his Annals in these Words: “*David Mac-Kelluig*, Archbishop of *Cashell*, and *Alan O-Sul-livan*, Bishop of *Lismore*, went to Rest.” It is said he was buried in the little Chappel of the Apostles, (which, if I am not mistaken, stood on the left Hand of the Choir from the Entrance) perhaps in the North Wall thereof; where formerly was to be seen a fair Statue of a Bishop engraved on a Monument of Stone.

DAVID MAC-CARWILL.

[Succ. 1253. Ob. 1289.]

ON the 4th of *April* 1253 the King granted a Licence^e to proceed to election; and *David Mac-Carwill* (who, like his Predecessor, was also Dean of *Cashell*) was elected. King *Henry* the 3d confirmed the Choice made by the Dean and Chapter of *Cashell*, on the 19th of *February* following; on condition that the Bishop elect should, within a time prefixed, appear in person, and swear Fealty to him. This Prelate founded the Chantry of *St. Nicholas* at *Cashell*; and also a *Cistercian* Abby, commonly called, *Hore Abby*, and the Abby of the Rock of *Cashell*; which he endowed with the Revenues of the *Benedictines*, whom he had displaced. There is a ridiculous reason given for building this Monastery, which may be seen among the Records^f in *Birmingham's* Tower in these Words: “In the time of *David Mac Carwill*, Archbishop of *Cashell*, there was a certain Abby of black Monks, near the Cathedral of *St. Patrick's* at *Cashell*, founded in honour of the Blessed Virgin *Mary*. And the said *David* having told his Mother, that he was warned in a Dream, that the said black Monks had a mind to cut off his Head; he, by the Advice of his Mother, turned out these Monks, and gave their Lands and Possessions to the new Abby which he had founded.”

^d Claus. 35 Hen. 3.
An. 7. Edw. 2.

^e Rot. Pip. de An. 36. Hen. 3. mab. 5.

^f Placit.

He supplied this House with Monks out of the Abby of *Mellifont*. Therefore the Monastery of the Rock of *Cashell* is but ill placed in the Catalogue of the *Cistercian* Monasteries among those which were founded during the Life of *St. Bernard* (which Catalogue is extant among the works of *St. Bernard*, printed by *John Keerberg* A. D. 1616 :) For there were an hundred years difference between the Death of *St. Bernard*, and the Election of this *David*. But this by the way. [As ridiculous as the Reason given for building this Monastery is ; yet it was found to be true by the Verdict of twelve Men. “ *Anno* 7th *Edward* II^d, “ an Affize was brought by the Abbat of *St. Mary’s* of the Rock of *Cashell* “ against 38 common Brewers of the said Town, for disseising him of two Flag- “ gons of Ale *de quâlibet Bruētianâ cervisiæ Bruētiatæ ad Vendendum* ; out of every “ brewing for sale ; and he derived his title through the Seizin and Grant of *Marian* “ *O-Brien*, Archbishop of *Cashell*, to the Hospital of *St. Nicholas* of *Cashell*, and “ through the Union of that Hospital to the Abby of *St. Mary’s*, and the Confir- “ mation of King *Edward* the Ist [of that Union : And he produced the se- “ veral Grants and Patents to support this Title.—The Jury found, that *Donat* “ *O-Lonargan*, Archbishop of *Cashell*, was the first who procured *Cashell* to be “ erected into a Borough ; and that he gave Burgage holdings to the Burgeſſes, “ reserving out of each holding twelve pence. That upon the death of *Donat* “ *Marian O-Brien* succeeded ; who had a Seneschal named *David Latimer*. That “ *Latimer* had a fair Daughter, who hated a Leper worse than death. It hap- “ pened one Day, that *Latimer’s* Wife sent this her Daughter to serve the poor at “ the Door ; and among the Beggars was a Leper. The Daughter was affrighted “ at the sight, threw down the Bread, and ran in. The Leper, affronted at the Be- “ haviour of the young Lady, prayed to God that she might be afflicted with “ the same Misery before the year came about ; and it happened according to “ his prayer. The Father, touched with his Daughter’s Misfortune, built a La- “ zar House, in which he placed fourteen Beds, and endowed it with four “ Plow-lands : And the Burgeſſes, for the better support of this Hospital, “ when *David Mac-Kelly* was Archbishop, granted two Gallons of Drink out of “ every brewing for sale. That upon the Death of *David Mac-Kelly*, *David* “ *Mac-Carwill* succeeded, who founded the said Abby which stood near the Ca- “ thedral. That there was then in that place an Abby of black Monks ; and “ Archbishop *David* having told his Mother, that he dreamed that the black “ Monks would cut off his Head ; by her Advice he turned the black Monks “ out, and gave all their possessions to the Abby which he had newly founded. “ And *David*, being desirous to unite the Hospital of *St. Nicholas* to the Abby of “ his own Foundation, he came to the Hospital, and forcibly turned the Inha- “ bitants out, broke open their Chests, and carried away their Charters ; “ and by his own deed united it to the Abby. The Jury further found, “ that the Burgeſſes of *Cashell* were compelled by the said *David* to pay the “ same Duties to the Monks of the Abby of his new Foundation, as they had “ done before to the House of Lepers.” Thus far the record ; which I have re- cited at large ; because it discovers many particulars relating to the Antiquities of this See. First, the Succession of Four Archbishops. Secondly, the true time of erecting *Cashell* into a Borough, and the flourishing state of it at that time ; when it appears that the Affize was brought against thirty eight common Brewers of the Town. Thirdly, the foundation of the Lazar-House, and its Union, together with that of the *Benedictin* Convent, to the *Cistercian* Abby then founded. Fourthly, the power and Spirit of this Prelate ; which will appear in

many instances hereafter.] A little after he is said to have dealt very unworthily with *Keran*, Dean of *Cashel*, and to have acted many other things with rashness and insolence. [He thrust the Dean by Violence out of his Deanery, after an appeal to *Rome*, and threw him into Prison. Pope *Alexander* the IVth, on the 18th of *April* 1260 issued a Bull ^h to Prince *Edward*, on whom the King had conferred the Lordship of *Ireland*, recommending this Dean and his Affairs to his protection and Favour. A. D. 1268 having through ignorance, and not contempt (as he pretended) confirmed some Elections of Bishops made in his Province, before they were certified to, and confirmed by the King, he was obliged to go for *England* to sue out a Charter of Pardon, which he obtained ; but to effect it, he was laid under the necessity of executing a special Patent ⁱ under Seal, binding both himself and his Successors to confirm no Bishop's Election, untill it was first certified to, and confirmed by the King ; and promising immediately after his Return, to use his Endeavours that his Chapter should make the like acknowledgment. The same year he granted forty days indulgences ^k to such who should be Contributors to the building of *St. Paul's Church, London*.

In 1272 he seized four hundred pounds of the Money of one *Reginald Mactore*, an Usurer, within his Diocese. But the King hearing of it, sent a Writ ^l to the Bishop of *Meath*, who was Treasurer of *Ireland*, to demand it of the Archbishop, as belonging to him by his Prerogative ; and to respite the demand of what Debts were due to the Usurer untill further Order. By which it appears, that the Money and Debts of Usurers were in that Age forfeited to the King for their Usury ; agreeable to the Laws of *Normandy* ^m before the conquest, which say, that if any one be convicted of Usury, *Omnes res suas amittat*—He shall forfeit all his Substance. *Glanvill* ⁿ goes further, and gives not only a Forfeiture of the personal Estate to the King, but an escheat of the real Estate to the Lord of the Fee ; which agrees with the Laws of King *Alfred* ^o.

In 1274 our Archbishop pretended to take on him the Cross, and prepared for a Journey to the Holy Land. For that end he obtained a Bull ^p dated the 4th of *October* from Pope *Gregory* the Xth, to King *Edward* the 1st, recommending the Interest of the See of *Cashell* to his protection during the Archbishop's Absence ; that he might with more freedom and ease perform his Vow : But his Journey to the Holy Land was only a pretence. For we find that the same year he was sued for debts due to the King ; and that he procured Writs ^q dated the 9th and 13th of *July* to the Treasurer, Barons and Justice of *Ireland*, to suspend all process against him for a Time ; and this was the cause of his application to the Pope for his Bull ; that by means thereof he might procure a further respite from the King's Demands.

A. D. 1276 The King sent a Writ ^r to the Lord Justice commanding him to inquire by an inquest of twelve Jurors, whether it would be to the Damage of the Archbishop for the King in his own Fee to erect a Prison in *Cashell*. The Jury found, that it would not, but be a Benefit to him. Upon which the King ordered a Prison to be erected there. The Archbishop was so enraged at this proceeding, that he pronounced the Sentence of Excommunication against the Justice, the Escheator, the Pope's Chaplain, and all others (except the King, Queen and their Children) who were aiding or advising in the erection of the said Prison. He also interdicted his whole Diocese and Province, and sent his Proctors to *Rome* to procure a Ratification of this Excommunication and Interdict ; untill the

^h Rym. 1. Tom. p. 700. ⁱ Pat. 52. Hen. 3. Mem. 36. ^k Dugdales Hist. of Pauls. p. 14.
^l Clauf. 1. Edw. 1. Mem. 6. Int. ^m Cust. de Norm. Chap. 20. ⁿ Lib. 7. Chap. 16.
^o Mirror of Justic. Chap. 1. §. 3. Chap. 5. §. 1. ^p Rym. 2. Tom. p. 39. ^q Pat. 2. Ed. 1.
Memb. 6. Int. ^r Pat. 4. Edw. 1.

Prison should be demolished: To prevent the Consequences of which, the Lord Justice and the Pope's Chaplain appealed to the Pope against the said Sentence and Interdict.]

A. D. 1278 He went to *England* to clear himself before the King of some Crimes laid to his Charge; where having continued two Years, the King received him into favour. [The Annals of *Inisfal*^f would give one room to judge, that he was carried a Prisoner into *England* to answer for his Demerits. The Words are these — “ The Archbishop of *Cashell* was transported over to the King of “ *England*, where he remained a long while, i. e. *David Mac-Garwill*,” which seems to be confirmed by another Passage in the said Annals^t; “ The Arch- “ bishop at last came over from the King of *England*, and went over immedi- “ ately again, after he had made peace with the King of *England*.” And a- gain,^u “ The Archbishop of *Cashell* returned into *Ireland*, after he had been re- “ ceived into favour by the King of *England*.” But this last relates to another Journey:]

While he continued in *England* soliciting the Royal Favour, *Margaret le Blundé* in the year 1279 preferred a moving Petition^x to King *Edward* the 1st, praying redress for several Cruelties, on her and her Family committed by the Archbishop; and alledging, that through Corruption or Favour she hath been hitherto denied justice. It doth not appear whether the substance of the Petition was proved, or that he was obliged to make good her Damages; but this is certain, that he was necessitated to contract considerable debts during his abode in *England*: And in particular in 1281 he entered into a Recognizance^y for one hundred Marks to the Bishop of *Coventry* and *Litchfield*; and into another^z for two hundred Marks to the Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells*; to which a Grant was annexed, that for non-payment the Money should be levied on his Lands and Chattels in *Ireland*.]

After his return into *Ireland* he came to understand, that his Enemies had prepared new Accusations against him; which obliged him to take another Journey into *England*, where he so managed his Affairs, that the King received him again into favour. He died in an advanced old Age in 1289: But I have not been able to discover, whether he was buried in the Monastery founded by himself, or in the Cathedral. The Author of the Annals of *Multifernan* says; that this Pre- late took on him the Habit of a *Cistercian* Monk in the year 1269, and that year, it seems, he founded the Monastery of the Rock of *Cashell*, or rather removed it from the Rock to a place near it. He appropriated the Church of *Moydessel*, as also the Chappel of *Kilmeinenan* to the Monastery of the Blessed Virgin of *Kenlis* in *Offory*; reserving a third part of the Profits to the Vicar.

STEPHEN O-BROGAN.

[Succ. 1291. Ob. 1302.]

STEPHEN O-Brogan, Archdeacon of *Glendalock*, and a Native of *Ulster*, being elected^a by the Dean and Chapter, [by virtue of the King's Licence dated the 4th of *September* 1290] was confirmed by the Pope, and restored to the Temporalities on the 26th of *March* 1291, in the 19th year of the Reign of King *Edward* the 1st. He governed this See above eleven years, and died about the beginning of *August* 1302, and was buried in his own Church. Therefore the *Ulster* Annals are to stand corrected; for they place his Death in 1298.

^f Ad An. 1278.
Regis. An. 7. Edw. 1.
Edw. 1,

^t Ibid. ad An. 1281.

^y Pat. 9. Edw. 1. Memb. 2. dorf.

^u Ibid. ad An. 1283.

^z Ibid.

^x Inter brevia
a Pat. 18.

MAURICE MAC-CARWILL.

[Succ. 1303 Ob. 1316.]

MAURICE Mac-Carwill. Archdeacon of *Cashell*, was elected by the Dean and Chapter, and afterwards confirmed by the King on the 17th of *May* 1303, [which the King certified, to the Pope the same Day. Two days after he made a publick Obligation^c, Promise and Oath; that since the King without any Knowledge of his Person, or any Testimonial of his faithful Subjects on his behalf, had assented to his Election, that he would be loyal to the King and Kingdom of *Ireland*, and before he should have restitution to the Temporalities, would find sufficient Security ever to adhere to the King and his Heirs; and that he would always use his Endeavours to maintain the King's peace to his power.] From thence he speeds to *Rome*, to receive Confirmation from the Hands of the Pope; and there (if I am not mistaken) he was consecrated, and invested with the Pall. Upon his return home the King restored him to the Temporalities of his See on the 18th of *July* 1304. By this Prelate's Licence *Walter Multoc* founded a Convent for *Augustinian* Friars at *Featherd* [in the year 1306. What between his expensive and magnificent way of Living, and his Charities, he was reduced to such great streights, that the Revenues of his See were not sufficient to support him; insomuch that in the year 1308 he became indebted by Recognizance^d to the Prior of *St. John* without *Newgate, Dublin*, in the Sum of five hundred Marks, (a large Sum in these Days) payable the *Easter* following; but defeasanced by the Prior, on condition that the Archbishop and his Chapter should before *Easter* convey to the Prior and his Successors, the Advowson and Vicarage of the Church of *Brongan*, and the Vicarage of the Church of *Boncleek* alias *Benecleek*.] He was present at a Parliament held at *Kilkenny* in 1309; and (to observe it by the way) was one of those Prelates, who about the close of that year, (*viz.*) on the 12th of *February*, in the Cathedral of *St. Canic's Kilkenny*, thundered out the censure of Anathema against the infringers of the Statutes enacted in that Parliament; and this was done in the presence, and by the consent of *John Wogan*, Justice of *Ireland*, *Richard de Burgo*, Earl of *Ulster*, *John Fitz-Thomas*, (whom King *Edward* the II^d afterwards dignified with the Title of Earl of *Kildare*) *John Barry*, *Maurice de Rupe-forti*, or *Rockford*, and a very great number of the rest of the Nobility. [In 1311 this Archbishop, together with the Bishops of *Killaloe*, *Lismore*, *Emly* and *Cloyne*, were cited personally to appear at the Council of *Vienne* in *France*, convened by Pope *Clement* the Vth. But not one of them attended in Person, nor sent competent Proctors in their room. "For which cause (say the Annals of *Inisfall*^e) it was much to be "feared that some inconvenience would follow to them.] He died about the 25th of *March* 1316, in the 13th year after his Consecration.

WILLIAM FITZ-JOHN.

[Succ. 1317. Ob. 1326.]

UPON the death of Archbishop *Maurice Mac-Carwill*, *John Mac-Carwill*, Bishop of *Cork*, was elected by the Dean and the better part of the Canons of *Cashell* [being ten in number, at *Kilmallock*,] while the rest of the Canons chose *Thomas O-Lonchy*, Archdeacon of *Cashell* [in the Cathedral.] But *William Fitz-John*, Bishop of *Offory*, being earnestly commended by the King to the Pope

b Pat. 31. Edw. 1. Mem. 22. Int.

c ibid.

d King's Collect p. 58.

e Ad. Ann. 1311. and

and Cardinals, the Pope nulled the Elections of the other two, and confirmed this Bishop on the 1st of *April* 1317. [The King in his Writ for appointing him Custos of *Ireland*, which Office he held for seven Months, allotted his Fee at 500 l. per Annum during his continuance in that Office: And on the 20th of *April* 1318 conveyed to him and his Chapter for ever the Advowson of the Church of *Dungarvan*, with all the appendant Chappels, in return for a piece of Ground in *Cashell*, granted by them for building a Prison on.] While he governed this See, the City of *Cashell* was encompassed with a Stone Wall. He died on the 20th of *September* 1326. See more of him before, p. 407.

JOHN O-CARROL.

[Succ. 1327. Ob. 1329.]

THE before mentioned *John O-Carrol*, (whom I find also called, *Mac-Carwill*, in the publick Records) Dean of the Cathedral of *St. Finbarr*, of *Cork*, was by the unanimous voice of the whole Chapter elected Bishop of that See, and obtained the Royal Assent on the 12th of *June* 1302, and the Confirmation of the Archbishop of *Cashell* in *July* following. He sat in the See of *Cork* about twenty years; and was then by a Papal provision appointed Successor to *Thomas St. Leger* in the See of *Meath*. From thence in five years after, i. e. on the 18th of *July* 1327, and not in two years and a half (as some will have it) he was translated to *Cashell*, [by the Pope's Provision; and on the 15th of *August* following King *Edward* the third sent a Writ^s to the Justice, Treasurer, and Chancellor of *Ireland*, to take his Fealty, without sending him to *England*, and to restore him to the Temporalities; but ordered them first to examine his provisional Letters strictly, to oblige him before a Notary Publick openly and expressly to renounce any prejudicial Clauses therein, and to lay a Fine on him for accepting a Papal Provision, according to their Discretions.] At length in 1329, "about the Feast of *St. Peter ad Vincula* (says *John Clyn* in his *M. S. Chronicle* not yet printed) he died in *London* upon his return from the Court of *Rome*." After his Death eleven Manors, which at that time belonged to the Archbishoprick, were seized into the King's Hands. But the far greater part of them were in latter times aliened from the Church, and some small annual pensions reserved to the Bishoprick. See under *Cork* and *Meath*.

WALTER le REDE.

[Succ. 1330. Ob. eod. Ann.]

WALTER le Rede, or *Rufus*, at first a Canon, and afterwards Bishop of *Cork*, was in 1330 translated to this See by the Pope; who declared, "that for this turn, while *John O-Carrol* was yet living, he had reserved the Provision to the See of *Cashell*, to be disposed of by himself and the Apostolick See, when it should happen to fall vacant." On the 19th of *August* following his Translation he was restored to the Temporalities, and died about the beginning of *February* after. A little before his Death he granted some Tyths [Oblations and Altarages*] to his Vicars Choral. See under *Cork*.

* Altarage at first signified no more than the casual Profits arising to the Priests from the People's voluntary Oblations at the Altar: but at last was understood to comprehend all Dues and small Tyths, except the Tyths of Corn, Pulse and Hay.

JOHN O-GRADA.

[Succ. 1332. Ob. 1345]

JOHN O-Grada, Treasurer of *Cashell*, and for a time Rector of *Oguffin* in the Diocese of *Kilaloe*, succeeded by the Election of the Dean and Chapter; and having procured commendatory Letters from the King to the Pope [dated the tenth of *October* 1331^h] was by his Provision placed in this See in 1332; “A Man (says the Author of the Annals of *Nenagh*) of great Wisdom and Industry.” He died in *Limerick* on the 8th of *July* 1345, in a *Dominican* Habit, and was buried there in a Monastery of that Order. He made many Donations to his Church, [and in particular gave to it a large Pastoral Staffe.]

RALPH KELLEY.

[Succ. 1345. Ob. 1361.]

RALPH Kelley, [a Prelate (says *Pitts*ⁱ), of great learning, and approved virtue,] was born at *Drogheda*; but educated in a Convent of *Carmelites* at *Kildare*; where he became one of that brotherhood. In 1336 he was made Prolocutor^k and Advocate-General for his Order under *Peter de Casa*, the Master-General. In 1345 he was advanced to the Archbishoprick of *Cashell* by Pope *Clement* the VIth; and got Restitution to the Temporalities from King *Edward* the III^d, on the 4th of *April*, in the 20th year of his Reign, [A. D. 1346] as appears among the *Exchequer* Records. This Prelate was at great pains in settling the Peace and Revenues of his Church.

[In 1346^l a Parliament was held at *Kilkenny*, which granted a Subsidy to the King to support the exigences of the State; and it appears that this Prelate opposed the levying it within his Province; and for that end summoned an Assembly of his suffragan Bishops at *Tipperary*, at which appeared *Maurice*, Bishop of *Limerick*, *Richard*, Bishop of *Emly*, and *John*, Bishop of *Lismore*: Where they decreed, that all beneficed Clergymen contributing to the said Subsidy, should be *ipso facto* deprived of their Benefices, and rendered incapable of obtaining any other Promotion within that Province. That the Laity, who were their Tenants, contributing, should be *ipso facto* excommunicated; and their Children to the third Generation rendered incapable of holding any Church-living within that Province. In consequence of these Decrees, the Archbishop and the other Bishops came to *Clonmell*, and in their Pontifical-Robes in the middle of the Street openly excommunicated all those, who granted or advised the said Subsidy, and every one concerned in levying the same; and particularly *William Epworth*, Clerk, the King's Commissioner in the County of *Tipperary* for gathering in the said Subsidy from the several Collectors. For this Offence an Information^m was exhibited against the Archbishop to the King's Damage a thousand pounds. The Archbishop pleaded, that neither he nor any of his Provincial Bishops granted any Subsidy to the King in the said Parliament. That by *Magna-Charta* the Church was to remain free; and all were to be excommunicated, who should infringe the Liberties granted thereby. He confessed, that he excommunicated all who were Enemies to the King's Peace, who should infringe the said Statute, or levy any Subsidy or Tallage without the King's Consent. But he traversed the excommunicating any one on account of the said Subsidy. As to *Epworth*, he said he was a beneficed Clerk within his Province, (*viz.*) Archdeacon of *Cork*; that he found him at *Clon-*

^h Rym. 4. Tom. p. 497.
Collect. 101.

^m Ibid.

ⁱ De Script. p. 456.

^k Bale Cent. 14. No. 94.

^l King's

mell, and caused him to be cited to appear before him at a certain Day, to answer Articles relating to his Soul; that upon his refusal to appear, he excommunicated him: But he traversed his excommunicating him on account of levying the said Subsidy. He was found guilty of the Information, and had a Day given him ten several times to move in arrest of Judgment: What further came of it, I know not; only that the other confederating Bishops were also found guilty upon the like Information. Of a great Controversy between this Archbishop and *Roger Cradock*, Bishop of *Waterford*, See in the Life of the said *Cradock*.] He died at *Cashell*, (according to the *Annals of Nenagh*) on the 20th of November 1361, being the festival of St. *Edmund*, King and Martyr; and was buried in that City in St. *Patrick's* Church. He hath written, one Book of the Canon Law, and one, or (as some say) seven Books of familiar Letters, and other Works, which are not now extant. *Anthony Possevin*^a mentions him; but calls him *Radulphus Kullei*; and hath run into an Error in making him an *Englishman* both by Name and birth; [which *Pitts* hath copied.]

GEORGE ROCH.

[Ob. 1362.]

GEORGE *de Rupe*, or *Roch*, is said to have been the next Successor; of whose untimely death we find in the *Annals of the Franciscans of Nenagh*; (written at that very time) the following Account. “In the year 1362 Master “*George Roch*, Archbishop of *Cashell* was drowned.” Perhaps this accident befell him on his return from *Rome*. But it is certain he was either not consecrated, or was drowned before he had restitution of the Temporalities. For I find in the publick Records; that *Thomas*, then late Archbishop of *Tuam*, had Restitution of the Temporalities of this See, as vacant from the Death of *Ralph Kelley*.

THOMAS O-CARROL.

[Succ. 1365. Ob. 1373.]

AT this time the See of *Cashell* continued vacant some years. At last in 1365 [or 1364.] *Thomas O-Carrol*, Archbishop of *Tuam*, was by a Papal Bull appointed to succeed: He was the fourth of the same Surname, who had governed this See, [reckoning *Mac-Carwill* and *O-Carrol* the same Name] and was a Prelate worthy of having his Memory continued down to Posterity, on the Score of his great Learning and Wisdom. He was descended from the Family of the *O-Carrols*, in the Territory of *Ely O-Carrol*, now annexed to the *King's-County*. He died at *Cashell* on the 8th of February 1373, and was buried in his own Cathedral. After his Death the Custodium of the Temporalities of the Archbishoprick was committed to *Stephen de Valle*, Bishop of *Meath*. See under *Tuam*:

PHILIP de TORRINGTON.

[Succ. 1374. Ob. 1380.]

UPON the Death of *Thomas O Carrol* in the 8th year after his translation, Pope *Gregory* the 11th conferred this See by Provision, on *Philip de Torrington*, Doctor of Divinity, a *Franciscan Frier*, [and conservator^o of the Priviledges of that order in *Ireland*.] Having made his submission, and sworn Fealty

^a Apparat. Sacr. Tom 2.

^o See under Peter Curragh Bishop of Limerick.

to the King, he was restored to the Temporalities of the Archbishoprick on the 19th of September 1374, in the 48th year of King *Edward* the III^d. [by virtue of a Writ^p dated the 6th of that Month.] In a short time after King *Richard* the II^d was advanced to the Throne; and this Prelate was sent Ambassador by that Monarch to Pope *Urban* the VIth. *Thomas Walsingham*^q give us this Account of the Success of his Negotiation. “ In these Days
 “ the Archbishop of *Cashell*, an *Irishman*, came from *Rome*. He was sent
 “ thither upon very important Affairs, and brought back with him ample
 “ Powers of binding and loosing, granted by the Apostolick See. When he
 “ arrived in *London*, he preached a Sermon to the People, and denounced the
 “ King of *France*, and all who adhered to the Anti-Pope, involved in the Sen-
 “ tence of Excommunication; and asserted, that then would be a favourable
 “ opportunity for *England*, in right of their King, to invade *France*; and more
 “ especially, as it was probable, that the King of *France*, lying under the
 “ sentence of an Anathema, could put no trust in resisting.” This Prelate died (I think) in foreign Parts, in the year 1380; and in his absence *William*, Bishop of *Emly*, was his Vicar-General. [In this Bishop’s time, (*viz.*) in 1377, the Dean, Chapter, and Clergy of *Cashell* were fined fourty Shillings for not sending a competent Proctor to appear for them at a Parliament held at *Castledermod* that year.]

P E T E R H A C K E T.

[Succ. 1384. Ob. 1406.]

THIS See was four years vacant after the Death of Archbishop *Torrington*; and the Temporalities during all that time were paid into the *Exchequer*. But at last the King granted a Congé d’Eslier, and *Peter Hacket*, Archdeacon of *Cashell*, was elected. He died in 1406, the twenty second year after his Consecration.

R I C H R A D O - H E D I A N.

[Succ. 1406. Ob. 1440.]

RICHARD O-Hedian, or O-Heden, who, like his Predecessor, was also Archdeacon of *Cashell*, was consecrated Archbishop of this See in the year 1406; but was not restored to the Temporalities untill the 14th of September 1408. He recovered the Lands belonging to the Archbishoprick, which, through the Slothfulness (as it seems) of his Predecessor had been unjustly usurped. “ Inasmuch that upon his Promotion, he had not one place in any of his
 “ Manors to rest his Head in;” as he himself says, in a Roll of the Revenues and Possessions of the See of *Cashell*, written in the year 1419. He built a Hall for his Vicars Choral, whom he also endowed with the Town Lands of *Grange-Connell*, and *Baon-Thurlisbeg*. He repaired some of the Archiepiscopal Palaces in his Manors; and (which ought not to be concealed) new-built the Cathedral of *St. Patrick*; or at least repaired it from a very ruinous condition, in which it then was. It was first founded by *Donald O-Brien*, King of *Limerick*, that great builder and repairer of Churches and Abbies.

A. D. 1421 A Parliament met in *Dublin*, in which this Prelate was impeached by *John Gese*, Bishop of *Lismore* and *Waterford*, upon thirty Articles, the principal of which were, —“ That he made very much of the *Irish*, and
 “ loved none of the *English*—That he gave no Benefice to any *Englishman*, and

“ advised other Bishops to the like practice.—That he counterfeited the King of
 “ *England's* Seal, and his Letters Patent.—That he made himself King of
 “ *Munster*.—That he took a Ring from the Image of *St. Patrick*, of which
 “ the Earl of *Desmond* had made an Oblation, and gave it to his Whore ; be-
 “ sides many other enormities which *Gese* exhibited against him in writing ; and
 “ the Lords and Commons were much troubled by them.” Thus far his Con-
 temporary, *Henry of Marleburg*, Vicar of *Ballyscaddan* in the Diocese of *Du-*
blin. [By Instrument dated the 22d of *September* 1429 this Prelate by the con-
 sent of his Dean and Chapter appropriated the Church of *Belagheachail* to the
 Monastery of *Holy-Cross*.] He died full of years on the 21st of *July* 1440, and
 was buried in his own Church. After his Death the See of *Cashell* was for ten
 years vacant, and the Temporalities all that time were set to Farm to *James Butler*,
 Earl of *Ormond*, as appears in the publick Records.

JOHN CANTWELL.

[Succ. 1450. Ob. 1482.]

THIS See having been ten years vacant, as I observed before, *John Cantwell*,
 Batchelor of Laws, and a Student of the University of *Oxford*, was ad-
 vanced to it by a Papal Provision : [But was not consecrated untill the year
 1452 ; in which on the 27th of *October*, in the first year of his Consecration,
 he granted the Vicaridge of the Church of *Rathkellan* to the Monastery of *Holy-*
Cross.] He celebrated a provincial Synod at *Limerick* in the year 1453, the Ca-
 nons of which are to this day extant. He also convened another Synod at *Featherd*
 in *July* 1480 ; at which (among others) *Matthew*, Bishop of *Killaloe*, *Thomas*,
 Bishop of *Limerick*, *John*, Bishop of *Ardfert*, and *William*, Bishop of *Cork* and
Cloyne assisted. But I think the Canons made in this Synod are lost. This Prelate
 obtained many Priviledges from King *Edward* the IVth, which are mentioned
 in the Records of the High Court of Chancery in the second and third years of
 King *Philip* and Queen *Mary*. He repaired the Monastery of the *Dominicans*
 at *Cashell* [at his own Charges ; which had been burned down and utterly rui-
 ned : For which *John Fitz-Rery*, Vicar General of that Order, together with
 the Prior and Convent, constituted him their Patron and Founder, and granted
 to him the Participation and full Benefit of all the Masses, Prayers, Sermons,
 Vigils, and other good things of all the *Dominicans* through *Ireland*. The
 Instrument of this extraordinary Favour bears date at *Limerick* on the Vigil
 of *St. Augustin* 1480 ; and the Original is reported to have been in the Custody
 of one Mr. *Cantwell* of *Moycark*, in the County of *Tipperary*, said to be lineally
 descended from the said Archbishop.] Two years before his death he endowed
 the College of Vicars Choral of the Cathedral of *Cashell* with some possessions
 in the Town of *Clonmell*. He died in 1482, and was buried at *Cashell*. Some say
 there was another *John Cantwell*, who was also a Batchelor of Laws of the Uni-
 versity of *Oxford*, and Predecessor to this Prelate ; and who is said to have died
 on *Valentin's* day 1450. If any such was Archbishop, it is manifest he was not
 approved by the King, nor restored to the Temporalities of this See. But perhaps
 this Matter deserves a fuller inquiry.

r King's Collect. p. 372.
 Tom. 3. p. 565.

f Ibid. p. 370. e Chart. Jac. Com. Orm.
 u King's Collect. p. 89. w Ibid.

t Wilkins Concil.

DAVID CREAGH.

[Succ. 1483. Ob. 1503.]

DAVID Creagh, a native of *Limerick*, and Batchelor of the Civil and Canon Law, was consecrated Archbishop of *Cashell* in 1483; [and two years after on the 10th of *June* 1485 he granted ^x the Vicaridge of the Parish Church of *Glankyne* to the Monastery of *Holy-Cross*.] Of the Injuries done to this Archbishop by *Girald Fitz-Girald* Earl of *Kildare*, (who although a Man of approved Valour, yet was too rigid and severe) and of the Successless Complaints which he made to King *Henry* the VIIth against the Earl, by the persuasions of Sir *James de Ormond* Knight, who was for a time Treasurer of *Ireland*, the Reader may turn to *Campion's History of Ireland*. He died on the 5th of *September* 1503, having spent twenty years in this See.

MAURICE FITZ-GIRALD.

[Succ. 1504. Ob. 1523.]

MAURICE Fitz-Girald, or *Giraldine*, was advanced to this See by a Provision from Pope *Julius* the second in 1504. Some call him *Maurice Fitz-John*, and place his death in 1523. The Decrees of a Synod held by this Prelate at *Limerick* in the year 1511, were inserted in the Registry of *Thomas Pursel*, Bishop of *Lismore* and *Waterford*, and were heretofore destroyed by an accidental Fire, [as Sir *James Ware* observes. He held another Synod in the year 1514; four of the Canons whereof, relating to the dress and cloathing of the Clergy of *Waterford*, and to the Manner of their celebrating divine Offices are yet extant.^y]

EDMUND BUTLER.

[Succ. 1527. Ob. 1550.]

EDMUND BUTLER, natural Son to *Peter* Earl of *Ormond*, was consecrated Archbishop of *Cashell* in 1527; and a little after was made one of the Privy Council of *Ireland* to King *Henry* the VIIIth. [I do not know how he came to be delayed so long in his Consecration; for it is certain he had a Papal Provision ^z to this See, in which he is called, Elect Bishop of *Cashell*, in 1524; and on the 21st of *October* that year the Pope earnestly recommended him to the favour of King *Henry* the VIII.] He was Prior of the Abby of *St Edmund* of *Athassel*, in the County of *Tipperary*, or he held it by commendam; which he surrendered at the time of the dissolution of Abbies. [In an Inquisition ² held at *Clonmel*, 33 *Eliz.* he is mentioned under the Title of commendatory Prior; and is therein said to have granted to *James White* of *Clonmel*, Merchant, some Holdings in *Clonmel* for 101 years, by Deed dated the 8th of *August* 1538, by the Assent of his Convent.] He held a Provincial Synod at *Limerick*, about the Feast of the Apostles *Peter* and *Paul* 1529; [at which ^b *Nicholas Comin*, Bishop of *Lismore* and *Waterford*, *John Coyne* Bishop of *Limerick*, and *James O-Corrin* Bishop of *Killaloe*, assisted] and thereby Power was given to the Mayor of *Limerick*, to imprison Ecclesiastical Debtors, untill they made Satisfaction to their

^x King's Collect. p. 360. 372.
14. p. 26.

^a King's Collect. p. 299.

^y M. S. Loftus in Marsh's Library.

^b Wares Annals Ad. An. 1529.

^z Rym. Tom.

Creditors, without Danger of incurring the Censure of Excommunication. The Clergy made a grievous Outcry against this Canon, as an infringement and violation of their Ecclesiastical Privileges. He died on the 5th of *March* about the close of the year 1550, and lies buried in his own Church, not far from the Archiepiscopal Throne, under a Marble Monument erected by himself in his life time, and adorned with his Arms and Effigies ; [of which there is nothing now remaining but his Arms ; which is laid as a Flag in the Isle leading to the Communion Table.]

ROLAND BARON.

[Succ. 1553. Ob. 1561.]

AFTER the Death of Archbishop *Butler*, *Roland Baron*, alias *Fitz-Girald*, was appointed his Successor by *Queen Mary* : [being elected * by the Dean and Chapter of *St. Patrick's* of *Cashell* at the command of her Majesty by a *Conge de Eslier* dated the 20th of *November* in the first year of her Reign ; and was restored to the Temporalities on the 29th of that Month.] He was descended from the antient Family of the *Giraldines* ; who were Barons of *Burn-Church* in the County of *Kilkenny* (although not Parliamentary Barons*) and was consecrated in *December* 1553. He died on the 28th of *October* 1561 ; being the festival of *St. Simon* and *St. Jude* ; after which the See was six years vacant.

JAMES MAC-CAGHWELL.

[Succ. 1567, Ob. 1570.]

JAMES *Mac-Caghwell* was promoted by *Queen Elizabeth* to the Archbishoprick of *Cashell* [by Letters Patent ^a dated the 2d of *October*] A. D. 1567, [and had his Writ of Restitution the day following.] A little after (says *Hooker*) he was wounded with a Skeine, by *Maurice Gibbon*, by some called *Maurice Reagh* (whom the Pope had just before made titular Archbishop of *Cashell*) because he would not give up the Administration of the Province to him. *Maurice* after this attempt made his escape into *Spain*, and died in the City of *Oporto* † about the year 1578. While this Prelate sat in this See, the Bishoprick of *Emly* was by the Authority of Parliament united to *Cashell*, at the same Time that the Bishoprick of *Clonmacnois* was annexed to the See of *Meath*. He died in the year 1570.

MILER MAGRAGH.

[Succ. 1570. Ob. 1612.]

MILER *Magragh*, alias *Mac-Cragh*, a *Franciscan* Frier, and a Native of the County of *Fermanagh*, was by a Papal Provision advanced to the See

* These Titular Barons were created by the Counts Palatine in their several Districts, by Virtue of the Royal Seigniorie granted to them by the Crown ; of which kind of Barons there were many in England. As in *Chester*, (according to *Camden*) the Barons of *Haulton*, *Malbank*, *Malpas* and *Kinderton*, &c. who were made so by *Hugh Lupus*, the first Earl of *Chester*, immediately upon his Creation. Of the same sort were the Barons of *Walton* in the Palatinate of *Lancaster*, and the Baron of *Hilton*, in the Bishoprick of *Durham*. So there were numbers of this sort of Barons in *Ireland* ; as the Barons of *Skreene*, *Navan* and *Galtrim* in *Meath*, the Barons *Narow*, or rather *Norraghmore*, and *Rhebane* in the County of *Kildare*, the Baron of *Idrone*, in the County of *Catherlogh*, the Baron of *Nevil* in the County of *Wexford*, the Baron of *Loughmo* in the County of *Tipperary*, the Barons *Misset* and *Savage* in *Ulster*, and this Baron of *Burn-Church* ; of which Family our Archbishop came. Of these Barons See *Davis's Reports*, fol. 65. Case of the County Palatine.]

† *Oporto* is a City of *Portugal*, which was then under the Dominion of *Spain* ; but obtained its Liberty and Independence by a Revolution brought about by the Duke of *Braganza* in the Year 1640.

c *Ware's Annals* Ad. An. 1553.

d Pat. 9. Eliz. in Rot. Canc.

of *Down*; [but I doubt whether he ever had possession of the Temporalities of it; of which see before, p. 206.] He afterwards embraced the Protestant Religion, and was by Queen *Elizabeth* translated to the See of *Clogher*: Yet he received little or no Profits from it, occasioned by the continual Wars in those Parts. Archbishop *Mac-Caghwel* soon after dying, he was appointed his Successor in the Sees of *Cashell* and *Emly*, on the 3d of *February* following. Afterwards in 1582 [*January* the 7th] he held the See of *Lismore*, which was then vacant, with that of *Cashell*, by a Commendatory grant from Queen *Elizabeth* [during pleasure, as also that of *Waterford*; as appears from the Queen's Privy-Seal, dated the 11th of *November* in the 24th year of her Reign, yet remaining in the Rolls Office: And he held both these together with *Cashell*, untill the year 1589, when he quitted them to make room for *Thomas Wetherhead*, who was then promoted to these Sees.] *Wetherhead* died three years after his advancement; and then Archbishop *Magragh* again resumed the Government of the Sees of *Lismore* and *Waterford*, and held them by Commendam untill the 22d. of *February* 1607; when he resigned them, and obtained a Commendam of the two Bishopricks of *Killala* and *Achonry* in *Conaught*, which he held untill his death. [This grant of the *Custodium* of the Sees of *Killala* and *Achonry* is mentioned in the Inrolement of it to be made to him and his Assigns by way of Union to the Archbishoprick of *Cashell*; and besides the Bishopricks, conveyed also to him in the same manner the Vicaridge of *Killmacallan*, and the Rectory *Infra duos pontes* in the Diocese of *Elphin*, the Rectories of *Castle Connor* and *Skrine* in the Diocese of *Killala*, and the Prebend of *Dougerne*, with the Rectory of *Kilorhin* in the Diocese of *Achonry*.

He was in high favour with Queen *Elizabeth*, as appears not only by the many Promotions she heaped on him, but by her Majesty's Privy-Seal to the Lord Deputy of the 22d of *August* 1592 in the Rolls-Office; whereby reciting, "that the Archbishop had been a long time at Court about the Affairs of his Archbishoprick, and had been employed in her Service to her Contentation; she willed that no Penalty be extended on him for his Absence without Licence. That as he had a Lease in his own Right of the Priory of *Tome*, at 11 l. 11 s. 4 d. Rent, of which there were but few years in being, she ordered a new Lease for thirty one years to be executed to him in Reversion. That as the College of *Cashell*, consisting of a House and a few Tenements, was for lack of the antient Evidence maintaining their Mortmain, like to be in Peril by some Persons seeking the same by way of concealment: So her Majesty commanded his Allegations in that particular to be examined, and if true, that a Grant be made in form of Law to the Dean and Chapter of the said College for continuance of them in their former Possessions; and to see that no further Diminution be made of them. The Queen also commanded, that if *Waterford* and *Lismore* had been filled by any other Bishop, that then the Deputy should grant to Archbishop *Magragh* the two Bishopricks of *Clogher* and *Kilmore* in lieu thereof." See under *Waterford* and *Lismore*.]

In 1611, one *William Knight* A. M. was appointed his Coadjutor: But he soon grew weary of the Office, and returned into *England*. [In a Marginal Note to the Latin Edition of the Bishops of *Ireland*; the Cause why *Knight* quitted his Coadjutorship is given in the Hand-writing of the late Archbishop *King*, "for that *Knight* had appeared Drunk in publick, and thereby exposed himself to the scorn and derision of the People."] Archbishop *Magragh* governed this See fifty two Years and near three Months; [during which time he made most scandalous wastes and alienations of the Revenues and Manors belonging to it;

it ; and among the rest, (to mention but a few) he made a Fee-Farm Lease of the Plowland of *Kilneclagh* to one *O-Dwire* at 40s. a Year, and of *Kilmilcoo* at 13s. 4d. He also granted in Fee the Castle and Plowland of *Killogh* at 40s. Rent.] He died at *Cashell* in December 1622, in the hundreth year of his age, having lain two years Bedrid before his death. In his life time he erected a Monument for himself in the Cathedral of *Cashell*, opposite to that of *Edmund Butler*. [It is placed on a high Basis on the South Side of the Choir, between the Episcopal Throne and the Altar ; on which is his Effigies cut in Stone in high Relief ; his Mitre on his Head ; and his Pastoral Staff in his Hand : On one side of his Head is carved the Image of an Angel ; as the like was once on the other side, but is now defaced. Above his Head are his Arms ; and at his Feet the Image of Christ on the Cross, at the Top whereof is inscribed, I. N. R. I. At his right Elbow is the Image of St. *Patrick* slightly engraved, with his Pastoral Staff and Mitre, on one side, S. on the other, P. Underneath, on the Verge of the Monument, is cut the Name of the Architect.

Patricius Kearin fecerat illud Opus.

Patrick Kearin made this Monument.

And on an inscriptional Plate is to be read this Epitaph of his own Composition, *Mileri Magrath Archiepiscopi Casheliensis ad viatorem Carmen.*

Venerat in Dunum primò sanctissimus olim,

Patricius, nostri gloria magna soli.

Huic ego succedens, utinam tam sanctus ut ille,

Sic Duni primo tempore Præsul eram.

Anglia, lustra decem sed post tua sceptræ colebam,

Principibus placui, Marte tonante, tuis.

Hic ubi sum positus, non sum, sum non ubi non sum ;

Sum nec in ambobus, sum sed utroque loco. 1621.

Dominus est qui me judicat. 1. Cor. 4.

Qui stat, caveat ne cadat.

The Epitaph bears this Sense in *English*.

Patrick, the Glory of our Isle and Gown ;

First sat a Bishop in the See of *Down*.

I wish that I, succeeding him in Place

As Bishop, had an equal share of Grace.

I serv'd thee, *England*, fifty years in Jars,

And pleas'd thy Princes in the midst of Wars ;

Here where I'm plac'd, I'm not ; and thus the Case is ;

I'm not in both, yet am in both the Places. 1621.

He that judgeth me is the Lord. 1. Cor 4.

Let him who stands, take care lest he fall.

The Romanists of that Country have a Tradition, that he died a Papist ; and that though in appearance he was buried in the Cathedral, yet that he had given private Orders for depositing his Body elsewhere ; to which they say, the two last lines of his Epitaph allude. But, although he was no good Man, and had impoverished his See by stripping it of much of it's antient Estate ; yet I do not find any room to call his Sincerity, as to his Religious Profession, in question living or dying. These lines rather seem to hint at the separate existence of the Soul and Body.

MALCOLM HAMILTON.

[Succ. 1623. Ob. 1629.]

MALCOLM Hamilton, a Native of *Scotland*, and Chancellor of *Down*, was, together with *Archibald Hamilton*, Bishop of *Killala*, consecrated in *St. Peter's, Drogheda*, on the 29th of *June* 1623^e; and the year following was called into the Privy-Council. [He also obtained a faculty^f to hold in Commendam the Chancellorship of *Down*, and the Rectory of *Davenis* or *Devenish* in the Diocese of *Clogher*; and a grant of the Mesne Profits of the Archbishoprick during the Vacancy.] He died of a raging Feaver at his House at *Camus*, on the 25th of *April* 1629, and was buried the 2d of *May* following in the Cathedral of *Cashell*; [where there is a Monument erected to his Memory, on the North side of the Choir; the Inscription on which is not legible. For the Letters being cut so as to stand raised from the Plane, were together with his Arms defaced by a Chizel in the Reign of King *James* the II^d, by some ignorant Papist; so that nothing is now to be made out but his Mitre and the Motto; which, being sunk into the Stone, could not so easily be erased. The Motto is, *Pasce Oves*. After the Death of Archbishop *Hamilton*, this See continued almost a year vacant, and in that time was offered by the King to *James Spottiswood*, Bishop of *Clogher*: But he refused^g the Translation.

ARCHIBALD HAMILTON.

[Succ. 1630. Ob. 1659.]

AARCHIBALD Hamilton, Doctor of Divinity of the University of *Glasgow*, and (as his Predecessor was) a Native of *Scotland*, was translated from the Sees of *Killala* and *Achonry*, to those of *Cashell* and *Emly*, on the 20th of *April* 1630. He died at *Stockholm*, in *Sweden*, A. D. 1659; [almost eighty years old.]

THOMAS FULWAR.

[Succ. 1660. Ob. 1666.]

THOMAS Fulwar, Doctor of Divinity of the University of *Dublin*, was consecrated Bishop of *Ardfert* in 1641, and was Translated to this See by Letters Patent dated the 1st of *February* 1660, *English* Stile, [and at the same time had his Writ of Restitution, with a grant of the Mesne Profits from the Death of his Predecessor.. He died about the close of the year 1666.

THOMAS PRICE.

[Succ. 1667. Ob. 1684.]

THOMAS Price, Bishop of *Kildare*, was, by the Interest of the Duke of *Ormond*, translated to this See by Letters Patent dated the 30th of *May* 1667. He died in his Episcopal House at *Cashell* on the 4th of *August* 1684, in the 85th Year of his Age. After his death the Revenues of the Sees of *Cashell* and *Emly* were received by the Collectors of the Crown, and distributed by King *James* the II^d among the *Papish* Bishops; some of whom received two hundred Pounds, and

^e Pat. 23d. May 21. Jac.^f Cox. 2. vol. p. 39.^g Ush. Letters. No. 148.

some one hundred pounds a year. The same way were the Revenues^h of the Sees of *Elphin*, *Clogher* and *Clonfert*, (which at that time happened to be vacant) disposed of. This Prelate took great pains in reclaiming the *Papists* to the Communion of the Church of *Ireland*; and for that end maintained many *Irish* Clergymen to preach to them in their country Language. But he had very little success in these his laudable endeavours: For the *Popish* Priests were no less active on the other hand to put a stop to his Designs. See before p. 393.

NARCISSUS MARSH.

[Succ. 1690. Resign. 1694.]

AFTER a long vacancy during the Reign of King *James* the II^d, at last *Narcissus Marsh* was translated from *Ferns* and *Leighlin* to this See by Letters Patent dated the 26th of *February* 1690; and from thence to the Archbishoprick of *Dublin* on the 24th of *May* 1694; and then to *Armagh* on the 10th of *February* 1702. See before p. 131. 358. 449.

WILLIAM PALLISER.

[Succ. 1694 Ob. 1726.]

WILLIAM *Palliser* was translated from *Cloyne* to this See by Letters Patent dated the 26th of *June* 1694. He died in *Dublin* on the first of *January* 1726 in the 85th Year of his Age, leaving behind him great Wealth to an only Son. Yet he was a considerable benefactor to the College of *Dublin*, where he received his Education. For besides ten Pounds given by him towards erecting new buildings, when he was a Senior Fellow of it; he gave twelve hundred Pounds more in two Benefactions, while he was Archbishop of *Cashell* for the same end; and at his death bequeathed out of his own Library all such Books and Editions of Books, as the College Library wanted; which have been since delivered to the amount of above four thousand Volumes: And he provides that the said Books shall go by the Name, and be always called, *Bibliotheca Palliseriana*, and shall be kept and placed next to the Library devised to the Provost, Fellows, and Scholars by Primate *Usher*, now called, *Bibliotheca Usheriana*: And further that if they should fail to call the said Books by the name of *Bibliotheca Palliseriana*, or should fail to keep them next to *Usher's* Library; that then the Disposition of the said Books should be void. He also bequeathed two hundred Pounds to the said College to purchase an annual Fund to buy Books, to be added to those before-mentioned. I know of no writings published by this Prelate, except a funeral Oration in Latin delivered by him at the hearse of *James Margetson*, Archbishop of *Armagh*, and Vice-Chancellor of the University, on the 30th of *August* 1678, while he was Fellow of the College; which was published the year following, together with a funeral Sermon preached on the same occasion by *Henry Jones*, Bishop of *Meath*. See under *Cloyne*.

^h King's State of the Protestants, Chap. 4. Sect. 15. No. 5.

WILLIAM NICHOLSON.

[Succ. 1726. Ob. eod. An.]

WILLIAM Nicholson, Doctor of Divinity, was born at *Orton*, in *Cumberland*, educated in *Queens College* in *Oxford* under the tuition of Doctor *Thomas Barlow*, late Bishop of *Lincoln*, (of which House he was a Fellow,) Chaplain to Doctor *Thomas Rainbow*, Bishop of *Carlisle*, Vicar of *Blenerhasset* in that Diocese, first Archdeacon and then Bishop of *Carlisle*, was translated to the See of *Derry* in 1718, and from thence to this Archiepiscopal See, by the King's Letter dated the 28th of *January* 1726: But he died suddenly at *Derry* on the 13th of *February* following. Being a great Lover of Antiquities, he built an Apartment near his Garden at *Derry* for the preservation of the Manuscripts and Records relating to his See, as I am informed. See before p. 296.

TIMOTHY GODWIN.

[Succ. 1727. Ob. 1729.]

TIMOTHY Godwin, Doctor of Divinity, was born in *Norwich*, became Archdeacon of *Oxford*, was promoted to the Sees of *Kilmore* and *Ardagh*, on the 16th of *January* 1713, and from thence translated to this Archbishoprick by the King's Letter dated *June* the 3d 1727. He died in *Dublin* on the 13th of *December* 1729. See before p. 245.

THEOPHILUS BOLTON.

[Succ. 1729.]

THEOPHILUS Bolton, Doctor of Divinity of the University of *Dublin*, was translated from the See of *Clonfert* to that of *Elphin* in *April* 1724, and afterwards to this Archbishoprick in *January* 1729, See under *Elphin* and *Clonfert*.





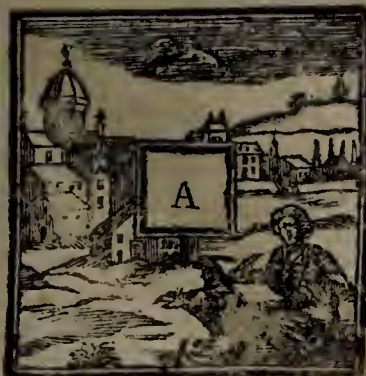
O F T H E
B I S H O P S
O F
E M L Y

To the Year 1568 ; in which *Emly* was united to
the See of C A S H E L L.

*[This See is valued in the King's Books by an Extent returned Anno 26
Eliz. at 26 l. 13 s. 4 d. Sterl.]*

The Chapter of *Emly* consists of a Dean, Chantor, Chancellor, Arch-
deacon, and five Prebendaries, viz. *Killenelick—Lattin—Isertlaurence*,
which is united to the Archbishoprick—Doon— and Dollardstown, of old
annexed to the Archdeaconry. There is no Treasurer in this Chapter,
nor has there been such time out of mind.

There were 4 Rural Deaneries in this Diocese, as I find them in a Re-
turn to an antient Visitation, viz. *Any—Grien—Tipperary— and Na-
therlow, i. e. Arlow.*



A F T E R *Cashell* I must proceed to give an account of
Emly, otherwise called, *Imelaca-Ibair*, a very antient Epif-
copal See, seated in a pleasant and fruitful Country, and
formerly endowed with large Possessions. Here also in
antient times stood a celebrated City; which however
by degrees hath dwindled into an inconsiderable Village.
[It was placed on the edge of a Lake, which was former-
ly considerably large, and covered at least 200 Acres or
more of excellent Pasture: This Lake was from time to time gradually lessened
by the improvements of the neighbouring Proprietors; but in the year 1717 or
1718 it was laid almost dry by the industry of *Robert Ryves* Esq; who held the
rich Bottoms bordering on it from Archbishop *Palliser*. There was formerly a Ferry
kept

kept here to waft People over the Lake to the Church ; and to this day a Crown Rent of 6 s. 8 d. is charged in the Collectors Books, payable yearly out of the Ferry of *Emly* ; which is constantly returned in Arrear, the cause having ceased. There is a Lane leading from *Emly* to the low Lands, which were formerly overspread by the Water, called, *Bothar-y-Coit*, i. e. the Lane of the Cot or Boat. About the year 1703 some People digging Turf in the neighbouring Bog discovered a large Post standing in the Ground, and an Iron Ring fixed in it ; which was supposed to be placed there for fastening the Ferry-boat to.

In the Church-yard of *Emly* is erected a large Cross of rough unhewn Stone, about 8 Feet high from the Surface of the Ground ; and there is a Well near it called *St. Ailbe's* Well ; both which are held in great Veneration by the superstitious *Irish* ; who flock hither in vast Multitudes to celebrate the Festival of the Patron on the 12th of *September* yearly. In the time of Archbishop *Palliser* two neighbouring Magistrates obtained a Licence from him to demolish the Cross and stop up the Well, as being Encouragements to Idolatry, and the causes of some Disorders in the Country ; yet they never put their Design in execution ; and the Cross and Well continue there to this Day.]

^a The Annals of *Ulster* say, that *Emly* was plundered by Robbers, and the Mitre of *St. Ailbe*, which had been preserved there for many Ages with great Care, was burned A. D. 1123. *Mælmorda*, who was at that time Bishop of *Emly*, made his escape by Flight. [It was afterwards destroyed by Fire in 1192.] Bishop *Christian*, who died in 1249, is said to have been a great Benefactor to his Church, and was very intent on repairing and adorning it. *Thomas Hurly*, Bishop of *Emly*, erected in this Place a College for secular Priests in the Reign of King *Henry* the VIII.

St. A I L B E.

[Promot. circ. 448. Ob. 527.]

THE greatest Ornament of *Emly* was *St. Ailbe*, called another *St. Patrick*, and next to that Saint, the second Patron of the People of *Munster*. [*Ussher* ^b quotes the following *Irish* Distich out of an antient Life of *St. Declan*, to shew that *Ailbe* was reckoned the *Patrick* of *Munster*, and *Declan* the *Patrick* of *Nandesi*, or *Deasie* ; which Distich is said to have been written by *St. Patrick* himself.

Ailbe umal, Patric Muman, mó gach rath :

Declan, Patric Nandesi, Nadesi ag Declan go brath.

Thus translated by the Reverend Mr. Dunkin.

Of humble Mind, but fraught with ev'ry Grace,

Great *Ailbe* the *Patrick* of *Momonias* Race ;

Declan, the Mitred Honour of Divines,

The deathless *Patrick* of his *Deasie* * shines.

Ailbe is said to have been born in the East of *Ely O-Carrol* (which was then reckoned a part of *Munster*) of Heathen Parents. His Father *Olcnaïs* was a Courtier to some Prince of those Parts ; who having secretly contracted himself

* *Deasies* or *Decees* was a Territory in that part of Ireland called now the County of Waterford ; extending from the Banks of the River *Suir* Southward to the Sea, and comprehended most parts of the County of Waterford. It was inhabited by a People called the *Desii* ; and gives name to a modern Barony, called *Decees*. There was another *Deasies* in Meath near *Tarah*, in which is a Barony also called *Decies*. The *Desii* of Waterford were the same People with those of that Name in Meath ; who were driven from their first Settlements by *Cormac Ulfadha*, King of Ireland, a little after the middle of the third Century. *St. Declan* was Bishop of *Ardmore*, which lay in the Territory of the *Desii*.

^a Ware's Antiq. chap. 29.

^b Primod. p. 866.

to *Sandith*, a Maid Servant of the King's, got her with Child of *Ailbe*; and to conceal his Offence, exposed the Infant under a Rock. The Child was found by one *Lockan*, the son of *Laidir*, who committed him to the Care of some *Britons* residing in these parts; who nursed and called him *Ailbe*, because he was found alive under a Rock: For *Ail* in the old *British* as well as *Irish* signifies a Stone, as *Beo* does living. After this time a certain Christian Priest was in *Ireland* preaching the Gospel, many years before *St. Patrick*; who coming into *Munster* instructed *Ailbe* in the Christian Faith, and baptized him. *Usher*^c hath placed the Conversion and Baptism of *Ailbe* under the year 360. When *Ailbe* grew to Man's Estate he took a Journey to *Rome*, and was instructed in the Holy Scriptures by one *Hilary*, a Bishop; who perceiving the Wisdom and Sanctity of *Ailbe*, sent him to the Pope to be ordained a Bishop; with whom *Ailbe* continued a year and fifty Days. There were fifty Men who followed *Ailbe* from *Ireland* to *Rome*; and the Pope appointed them a Cell, and placed *Ailbe* over them; and *Ailbe*, at the Instance of Bishop *Hilary*, was consecrated a Bishop by the Pope. From *Rome* he returned to *Ireland*, A. D. 412, to preach the Gospel; and landed in the North parts; but from thence travelled round the whole Kingdom, and converted and baptized great Numbers of the People: But he did not work a total Reformation; because God had decreed, that *St. Patrick*, who came after *Ailbe* into *Ireland*, should be the main Instrument of that Work.]

An antient Anonymous Author, who writ the life of *St. Colman* Bishop of *Dromore*, calls *St. Ailbe*, “ Bishop of *Emly*, a wise and religious Man; and adds further, “ That *Colman* abode with him some years diligently studying the Scriptures, with fasting, watching and prayers. But the writer of the Life of *St. Declan*, not yet published that I know of, expressly affirms, that *St. Ailbe* was made Archbishop of all *Munster*. These are his Words. “ *St. Patrick*, *St. Ailbe* and *St. Declan*, with many of their holy Disciples, residing together “ in the City of *Cashell* with King *Ængus*, made many good Constitutions of “ Christian Discipline; and there King *Ængus* and *St. Patrick*, with all the “ People established the Archbishoprick of *Munster* in the City and See of *St. Ailbe* for ever; and then *St. Ailbe* was by them constituted Archbishop.” So also the writer of the life of *St. Ailbe*. “ When *St. Ailbe* (says he) had heard “ that *St. Patrick* had converted *Ængus Mac-Nefrick*, King of *Munster* to the “ Faith of Christ, and that he was with him in the City of *Cashell*, he went to “ Salute them; and the King and *St. Patrick* rejoiced at the arrival of *St. Ailbe*; and he rejoiced to see them; and there *St. Ailbe* took *St. Patrick* for his “ Master; for he was full of Humility. Then King *Ængus* and *St. Patrick* ordained; that the Archbishoprick of all *Munster* should for ever continue in the “ City and Chair of *St. Ailbe*.” [This happened about the year 448.]

It is a Matter of Controversy at what Time *St. Ailbe* began to preach the Gospel in *Ireland*. Some say he laboured in propagating the Christian Religion there, and converted numbers to the Faith of Christ before *St. Patrick*'s arrival in that Kingdom. [But *Ware* adheres to the Opinion of those, who place him later than *St. Patrick*; and for a Proof, refers the Reader to his Notes^e on the Works of *St. Patrick* touching that Head: To which he adds the Authority of *Tirechan*^g, an antient writer, who says, “ That *St. Ailbe* was ordained a Priest by *St. Patrick* himself;” and from the Life of *St. Ailbe*, before quoted, he reasons, “ That *St. Ailbe* was a Boy while *Paladius* was in *Ireland* upon his Mission “ from Pope *Celestin*, and that he received baptism from him;” and from thence he infers, that as *Paladius* came into *Ireland* in 431, when *St. Ailbe* was a Boy, that therefore he could not be a Preacher of the Gospel before *St. Patrick*, who

^c Ind. Chron. ad an. 360.^d Ibid ad. an. 412.^e p. 105.^f Vit. Patr. Lib. 2.

arrived on that Mission the year following : And in his Notes ^g on the Works of St. Patrick, he adds the assertion of *Prosper*, and of *Bede*, who copies from *Prosper*, viz. “ That *Paladius* was sent the first Bishop to the *Irish*.” But for my part I cannot put what *Tirechan*, and the writer of the life of St. *Ailbe* say in balance with a Cloud of antient Writers, who alledge, that St. *Ailbe* preached and converted many in *Ireland* before the arrival of St. *Patrick*. The Passage in *Prosper* taken altogether confirms this; “ *Ad Scotos* (says he) in “ *Christum credentes ordinatus a Papa Celestino Paladius primus Episcopus Mit-* “ *titur*. To the *Scots* believing in Christ, *Paladius*, being ordained by Pope “ *Celestin*, is sent the first Bishop.” Which implies ; that there were Christians in *Ireland*, who preached and converted many before *Paladius* ; and these may as well be St. *Kiaran*, St. *Ailbe*, St. *Declan*, and St. *Ibar*, (whom *Ussher* ^h calls the Precursors of St. *Patrick*,) as any other : And *Ussher* ⁱ observes, that the Word *Primus*, is not in the most perfect Copy of *Prosper* ; and then it will amount to no more than this, “ that *Paladius*, ordained by *Celestin*, was sent to the *Scots* “ (i. e. the *Irish*) believing in Christ.” See this Matter fully explained by *Ussher* ^k, and *Loyd* ^l. But this by the way.] This good and great Man died in a very advanced Age, (yet with his faculties of Mind and strength of Body not impaired) on the 12th of September 527, or (as some say) 541, and was buried at *Emly*, in his own Church. [His Festival is annually celebrated on that Day in the Churchyard of *Emly*. *Ussher*, from the Authority of the Annals of *Ulster* and *Inisfall*, placeth the death of St. *Ailbe* under the first of the years above mentioned, as he doth the time of his Baptism under the year 360 ; if so, he must have been more than 167 years old when he died : For we are told by the Writer of his Life before quoted, that the Christian Priest who baptized him, found him exposed under a Rock, and praying to God to shew him the true Faith.]

Of the Successors of St. *Ailbe* in the See of *Emly*, before the arrival of the *English*, the following are mentioned, partly in the *Annals* of *Inisfall* and partly in those of *Ulster*.

Conaing O-Daithil, called Abbat of *Emly*, and in some places, Comorban, or Successor of St. *Ailbe*, died A. D. 660, or 661.

Conamail Mac-Cartiaig (*Mac-Carthy*) died in 707.

Cellach died in 718.

Senchai died in 778.

Cuan died in 784, or 786.

SeEabrat died in 819.

Flan Mac-Famchellaic died in 825.

Olchobar Mac-Kinede, at one time King of *Cashell*, and Bishop of *Emly*, died in 850, or 851.

Maneus Mac-Huargusa died in 857.

Cænfelad, at the same time King of *Cashell*, and Bishop of *Emly*, died in 872.

Rudgall Mac-Fingail died in 882.

Concenmathair died in 887.

Owen Mac-Cenfeolad, called Prince of *Imleach-Ibair*, was slain in 889.

[*Mælbrigid*, ^m the Son of *Proleët*, a holy Man, and Archbishop of *Munster*, died in 895.]

Miscelus died in 898.

Flan Mac-Conail died in 903.

Tibraid Mac-Mælfín died in 912. He was called also Prince of *Imleach Ibair*.

^g p. 106.
Government, p. 84.

^h Primord. p. 781.

ⁱ Ibid. p. 799.

^k Ibid. 798.

^l Church

^m Annals of the Four Masters. ad. 895. an.

Edchada Mac-Scanlain died in 941.

Huarach died 953.

Mel-Kellach died in 957.

Feolan Mac-Cellaid died 981.

Cenfada died 990.

Columb Mac-Lagenan died in 1003.

[*Cormac O-Fin* ⁿ, the most learned Bishop of *Munster*, died 1020.]

Serbrethac died in 1027.

Mælfina died in 1040.

O Flanchua died in 1047.

Clothna Muimnech died in 1049.

Mælmorda died in 1075.

Mælfia O-Harachtain died in 1093.

O-Ligbai died in 1122.

Mælmorda Mac-Inclodnai succeeded; and while he governed this See *Emly* was plundered in the year 1123; and the Mitre of St. *Ailbe*, preserved there with great care for many ages, was burned by the Robbers. Bishop *Mælmorda* escaped by flight.

Deicola, called by the *Irish*, *Gillo-an-Comdeh O-Ardmail*, assisted at the Synod held by Cardinal *Paparo* in 1152.

MÆLISA O-LAGENAN.

[Ob. 1163.]

MÆLISA O-Lagenan died at *Emly* in 1163. [He was both Bishop and Abbat of *Emly*, and Abbat of *Bellagh-Conglais*, as the Anonymous Annals say; who place his death as it is here. Yet the Annals of *Inisfall* carry his life a year lower.]

O-MEICITI.

[Ob. 1172.]

O-MEICSTIA, by some called, *O-Meicfelbe* died in 1172. In the Annals of *Inisfall* he is called, Comorban of *Ailbe*; where also a great many of his Predecessors are distinguished by the same Name.

CHARLES O-BUACALLA.

[Succ. 1177. Ob. eod. An.]

CHARLES O-Buacalla, Abbat of *Mellifont* succeeded to this See in 1177, and died at *Emly* in less than a Month.

I find nothing related of the next Successor *Isaack O-Hamery*, but his bare name.

REGINALD O-FLANUA.

[Sed. 1192. Ob. 1197.]

REGINALD O-Flanua died in 1197. It was in this Prelate's time, (if I am not mistaken) viz. in 1192, that the Cathedral of *Emly* was destroyed by Fire. I have not been able to discover who was his next Successor. One *William* [Canon of *Emly* was elected A. D. 1210: But the Pope nulled the election; [it appearing^o that the Bishop Elect had by false suggestions obtained

from the Bishop of *Ross* the three Orders in one Day; under colour of a Command from his Metropolitan, the Archbishop of *Cashell*; which the Archbishop denied: And he was also suspended from the execution of the Deacons and Priests Orders, as the Bishop of *Ross* was from the Power of Ordaining.]

H E N R Y.

[Succ. 1212. Ob. 1227.]

ONE Henry, an *English* Cistercian Monk, and Abbat of *Bindon* in *Dorsetshire*, was consecrated in 1212. King *John*, on the 7th of *July* in the 17th year of his Reign granted to this Prelate and his Successors the privilege of holding Fairs and Markets at *Emly*. He died in 1227, having governed this see upwards of fourteen years. On the 26th of *April* following King *Henry* the III^d. committed the Custody^p of the Temporalities to *Ralph* of *Norwich*, Canon of *St. Patrick's Dublin* [during pleasure; and ordered the Lord Justice to give him Seisin of all belonging to the Bishoprick, in the same State it was on the day that *Henry* late Bishop of *Emly* died.]

JOHN COLLINGHAM.

[Succ. 1228. Ob. 1236.]

JOHN *Collingham* succeeded by the provision of Pope *Honorius* the III^d, A. D. 1228, [having been also elected by the Dean and Chapter of *Emly*, but without the King's precedent Licence^q; nor had he the King's subsequent approbation. For which Cause the Archbishop of *Cashell* refused to confirm or consecrate him; and King *Henry* the III^d would not suffer him to be restored to the Temporalities. Upon which the Bishop elect appealed to Pope *Gregory* the IXth, who appointed Delegates to hear the appeal; and the King nominated his Proctor to defend the Rights of his Crown before these Delegates. The Pope also issued a Bull to the Archbishops of *Armagh* and *Dublin*, and to the Bishop of *Ferns*, to examine into the Merits both of the Election and Person; and to confirm and consecrate him, if Canonically elected, and to inflict Censures on all opposers, dated the 10th of *July* 1228. The King, as usual, was worsted in the Contest, and *Collingham* enjoyed the See.] On the 14th of *June* 1236, the King granted a Licence to the Dean and Chapter of *Emly*, to proceed to the Election of a Successor, I suppose, upon the death of *Collingham*.

CHRISTIAN.

[Succ. 1236. Ob. 1249.]

CHRISTIAN, who succeeded, by Instrument^r, dated at *London* on the Festival of the Apostles *Simon* and *Jude*, A. D. 1237, granted Indulgences of 20 Days to the promoters of the building of *St. Paul's Church*, in that City. [In 1245 he maintained an Assize of Novel Disseisin against *Alan O-Sullivan*, Bishop of *Cloyne*, for a tenement in *Kilcomyr*, which he claimed in right of his See; and obtained a Verdict. But the Chief Justice refused to give Judgment without the King's Direction; because the Defendant Bishop had threatened to Excommunicate him if he did. The King, being made acquainted with this Insolence, issued a Writ^f,

^p Pat. 12. Hen. 3. Mem. 9.
Paul's. p. 14.

^q Pat. 12. Hen. 3. Memb. 4. Int.
^f Claus. 29. Hen. 3. Memb. 10. Int.

^r Dugdales Hist. of

to the Chief Justice, commanding him to give Judgment and damages, according to the Verdict, to amerce the Disseisor, and to give Seisin to the disseised Bishop, and to attach and imprison the Ecclesiastical Judges, for holding Plea against his Prohibition. He also ordered him to imprison the Bishop of *Cloyne* for prosecuting such suit in the spiritual Court after his Prohibition, and to hold him in Restraint; untill he should make ample amends for his contemptuous proceedings.] In the Records^t of the Tower of *London*, I find, that one *Daniel*, Prior of the Hospital of St. *John* without Newgate, *Dublin*, obtained the Royal assent on the 8th of *April* 1238; as elect Bishop of *Emly*. But it seems he was neither consecrated, nor restored to the Temporalties of this See: For this *Christian* enjoyed it untill his Death, which happened in 1249; and he is said to have been a great Benefactor to his Church of *Emly*. He used for his Motto; —*Vias tuas, Domine, Monstra Mibi*,—O Lord shew me thy Ways.

GILBERT O-DOVERTY.

[Succ. 1251. Ob. 1265.]

UPON the King's Licence to proceed to the Election of a Successor, dated the 12th of *December* 1249, *Gilbert O-Doverty*, Dean of *Emly*, was elected by the unanimous Voice of the whole Chapter; but was not approved of by the Royal Confirmation untill the 12th of *October* 1251, in the first year of his own Consecration. [There is extant an Epistle^u from Pope *Innocent* the IVth, dated the 28th of *July* that year, to King *Henry* the IIIrd, intreating his favour in behalf of this Prelate, to restore him to the Temporalties, which was soon after done.] On the 7th of *October* following he granted Indulgences of 20 Days to St. *Paul's* Church, *London*; and died on the 9th of *October* 1265.

FLORENCE of E M L Y.

[Succ. 1266. Ob. 1271.]

FLORENCE of *Emly*, so called because he was born at that place, (according to a Custom often prevailing among the Ecclesiasticks of that Age) was Canon of the Cathedral of *Emly*, and succeeded in the Bishoprick. He was consecrated about *Whitsontide* 1266, (the Election of *Laurence* of *Dunlac*, Chancellor of *Emly* being rejected.) Bishop *Florence* died about the close of the year 1271; and was buried in his own Cathedral.

MATTHEW MAC-GORMAN.

[Succ. 1272. Ob. 1275.]

MATTHEW *Mac-Gorman*, Archdeacon of *Emly*, was confirmed by the King's Letters Patent on the 18th of *June* 1272, and consecrated in *August* following. He sat but two years and a few Months. [For on the fifth of *May* 1275 a Licence^w issued to the Dean and Chapter of *Emly* to proceed to the Election of a Successor.]

^t Pat. 22. Hen. 3.

^u Pat. 38 Hen. 3. memb. 10. Int.

^w Pat 3. Ed. 1. memb. 3.

DAVID O-CUSSY.

[Succ. 1275. Ob. 1281.]

DAVID O-Cussy, a Cistercian Monk, and Abbat of *Holy Cross* in the County of *Tipperary*, succeeded [being elected on the 24th of *June*] and was confirmed by the Royal Assent on the 2d of *August* 1275; [on which Day his Writ^x of Restitution issued. He is called O-Tussigb in the *Annals of Inisfall*; and in the Accounts^y of *John de Saundford*, Escheator of *Ireland*, O-Cusby; but in other Records, as here.] He died in *June* 1281.

WILLIAM de CLIFFORD.

[Succ. 1282. Ob. 1306.]

WILLIAM de Clifford, Escheator of *England*, succeeded; and was consecrated in 1282. Afterwards in 1299 the Temporalities of the Bishoprick were sequestered into the *Exchequer*, for Debts contracted while he was Escheator. [The Custody^z of the See was hereupon granted to *John Cantock*, and the management of all the Profits of it under the Bishop. But on the 4th of *April* following a Writ^a issued to the Justice, reciting the Seizure and Custodium, and that *Cantock* did not account either with the King or with the Bishop, but converted the Profits to his own Use; and therefore commanded him to issue a *Scire Facias* against *Cantock*, to appear at the *Exchequer* in *England*, to account with the King and the Bishop: And the same Day another Writ^b issued to the Justice, Treasurer, and Barons, commanding them to take the Temporalities into their Hands, and to seize all the Goods of the Bishop thereon, he having assigned them to the King for satisfaction of his Debts. They were then committed to the Custody of *Bartholomew de Sutton*, in trust both for the King and Bishop; and he was made responsible for them in the *Exchequer*. But he proved as bad a Trustee as *Cantock*; so that on the 12th of *February* 1301 another Writ^c issued to the Justices, Treasurer, and Barons, committing these Temporalities into other Hands, *Bartholomew de Sutton*, the former Custodee, having unfaithfully administered them.] Our Bishop died in *England* in 1306, [and on the 10th of *August* that year the King issued a Licence^d to the Dean and Chapter of *Emly* to proceed to the Election of a Successor.

THOMAS CANTOCK.

[Succ. 1306. Ob. 1308.]

THOMAS Cantock, was born in *England*, but was Chancellor of *Ireland*, Canon of *Emly*, [and Prebendary of *Mollagymon* in the Diocese of *Cashell*, to which he was advanced by the King on the 15th of *August* 1302^e, by reason of the vacancy of that See.] Being elected to succeed in the Bishoprick of *Emly*, he obtained the Royal Assent on the 4th of *September* 1306, [and at the same time had his Writ^f of Restitution to the Temporalities.] He still retained the Chancellorship, and was the same year consecrated in *Christ-Church, Dublin*, in presence of great numbers of the Nobility, Clergy and others; all whom he

x Ibid. memb. 14, 27. y Offic. Rem. Anno 10. Edw. 1. z Fine Roll. 27. Edw. 1. Memb. 4.
a Ibid. Mem. 19. b Ibid. c Pat. 29. Edw. 1. Mem. 28. d Pat. 34. Edw. 1. e Pat.
30. Edw. 1. Memb. 13. f Pat. 34. Edw. 1.

is said to have feasted with a magnificence unheard of in these times. While he was Chancellor, some records belonging to the Chancery, which were deposited in *St. Mary's-Abby*, near *Dublin*, were destroyed by an accidental Fire. He sat but a short time: For he died on the third of *February* 1308 (*English* stile) “at which time (I speak out of the publick Records) the great Seal was in the custody of Master *John Cantock*, at *Dublin*, and of Master *Henry de Raggeley*, untill the *Saturday* next after the Purification of the Blessed Virgin; and on that Day the said *Henry* delivered the Seal to the Treasurer and Barons of the *Exchequer*, *Dublin*, by precept from the aforesaid Treasurer, and the Council of our Lord the King; which Seal was shut up in the Treasury under the Seals of the said *Henry*, Master *Walter de Istelep*, and *Hugh Canon*, to be kept there untill the arrival of *Pierce Gaveston*, Earl of *Cornwall*, Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, who delivered the Seal of our Lord the King to *Walter de Thornbury*.” On the 26th of *February* the King granted a Licence to the Dean and Chapter of *Emly* to proceed to the election of a Successor.

WILLIAM ROGHEDED.

[Succ. 1309. Ob. 1335.]

WILLIAM Roghened, or Roghead, Dean of *Emly*, succeeded in 1309. As he was riding towards the Cathedral his Horse stumbled, and threw him, and broke three of his Ribs on the right side. This accident happened on the 24th of *December* 1327. Yet he lived afterwards untill the year 1335, when he died, and was buried in his own Church.

RICHARD le WALLEYS.

[Succ. 1335. Ob. 1355.]

BEFORE the end of the said year, *Richard le Walleys*, or *Walsh*, was elected and consecrated. He sat about twenty years, and died in *October* 1355. [The reader may see an Account of an Indictment against this Prelate, for opposing the levying a subsidy granted to the King, under the life of *Ralph Kelley*, Archbishop of *Cashell*.]

JOHN ESMOND.

[Succ. 1356. Ob. 1362.]

JOHN Esmond, Archdeacon of *Ferns*, succeeded by the provision of Pope *Innocent* the 6th, and was restored to the Temporalties on the 27th of *April* 1356; where having sat about six years he died on the fourth of *April* 1362.

WILLIAM.

[Succ. 1363. Sed. 1393.]

ONE William, Archdeacon of *Emly*, succeeded by Papal Provision; and was restored to the Temporalties on the 11th of *October* 1363, as vacant by the death of one *David*. But if any such Person was consecrated, it is demonstrable from the publick Records, that he died before he was restored to the Temporalties, and that he sat but a very short time. Our Bishop William governed this See a great while: For he was alive on the 17th of *December* 1393; but I have not discovered when he died. [In 1377 he was fined 100 Marks, for not appearing, upon Summons, at a Parliament held at *Castledermot* that year,

as appears by the *Chancery Rolls* Anno. 1. R. 2. He was Vicar-General to *Philip de Torrington*, Archbishop of *Cashell*, during his absense in foreign parts. See before p. 480.]

N I C H O L A S.

[Ob. 1422.]

ONE *Nicholas*, Bishop of *Emly*, died in 1422; but I am ignorant when he was consecrated. Upon the death of *Nicholas*, *John Risberry*^g, an *Augustin* Hermit, was declared successor by Pope *Martin* the Vth. But he delayed to expedite his Letters of Provision; and one *Robert Windel*^h, a *Franciscan* Frier, was appointed to succeed, by the like Provision of the Pope, on the 14th of *December* 1423. Yet it appears that he never was consecrated. For after the Death of the said *Nicholas*, one *Thomas Burgh*, an *Augustin* Canon; [of *Forgio* in the County of *Clare*] was elected Bishop of *Emly*: But he also being not expeditious enough, *Robert Portland*ⁱ, [or *Poetlan*] a *Franciscan* Frier, was appointed Bishop of *Emly* by the Pope's Provision, on the first of *February* 1429. However it doth not appear whether he was consecrated or not, nor whether he ever saw the See of *Emly*.

T H O M A S.

[Succ. 1431. Ob. 1443.]

THESE clashing Provisions were the Cause, that the Episcopal Revenues were for a long time returned into the King's Exchequer. But at last one *Thomas* was consecrated in 1431. He sat 12 years, and died in 1443. I suspect he was the same person with *Thomas de Burgh* before mentioned.

C O R N E L I U S O - C U N L I S.

[Succ. 1444. Resign. 1448.]

UPON the Death of *Thomas*, Pope *Eugene* the IVth A. D. 1444^k appointed *Robert* of *England*, a *Franciscan* Frier, to succeed. But he was the same year either rejected, or promoted to the See of *Tiberias* in *Galilee*, under the Patriarch of *Jerusalem*; and *Cornelius O-Cunlis*, alias *O-Ricalis*, a *Franciscan* Frier also, was advanced to the Bishoprick of *Emly* [on the 6th of *October* that year.] As soon as he was consecrated, he was sent Nuntio into *Ireland*, to collect aids against the *Turks*. On the 29th of *September* 1448 he was translated to *Clonfert*. Almost all this Account may be found in *Wading* 1. See under the Bishops of *Clonfert*.

C O R N E L I U S O - M U L L E D Y.

[Succ. 1448.]

CORNELIUS O-Mulledy, [or *Mulalay*] a *Franciscan* Frier also, was translated to this See from that of *Clonfert*, by the Provision of Pope *Nicholas* the Vth, on the 6th of *April* 1448, or rather on the 29th of *August* that year, as appears by the Bull^m for his Translation: See under *Clonfert*.

^g Wad. An. Min. Tom. 5. p. 155 ad. An. 1423. ^h Ibid. ⁱ Ibid. p. 203. Ad. Ann. 1429. Regeft. Pontif. ibid. p. 173. ^k Wad. Ann. Tom. 5 p. 456. Ad. An. 1444. ^l Annals Min. Tom. 5. p. 466. ^m Regeft. Pontif. in Wad. Ann. Tom. 5. P. 368.

WILLIAM O-HEDIAN.

[Succ. 1459. Sed. 1468.]

WILLIAM O-Hedian succeeded by a Papal Provision about the year 1459. A. D. 1468, he was by like Provision made Prior Commendatory of the Convent of the blessed Virgin of *Kenlis* in *Ossory*; although *Nicholas*, Prior of that House, was then alive. This occasioned great Contests between him and Prior *Nicholas*: But I cannot tell what the Event of it was.

PHILIP.

[Ob. 1494.]

THIS *Philip* died in 1494; and I find no other Account of him.

CHARLES MAC-BRIEN.

[Succ. 1498.]

THE See of *Emly* being vacant by the death of *Philip*, *Donat O-Brien*, Doctor of Laws, obtained a Provision to it from the Pope, on the 10th of *November* 1494. I do not know what was the Reason; but he was laid aside, or at least not consecrated; and *Charles Mac-Brien*, Canon of *Emly*, was advanced to it by the Pope's Provision on the 30th of *April* 1498. I do not find when he died.

THOMAS HURLEY.

[Ob. 1542.]

THOMAS Hurley, a Canonist of great Reputation, died in a very advanced Age A. D. 1542, and was buried in his own Church; in which he had erected a College for Secular Priests. One *Thomas* was consecrated Bishop of *Emly* in 1507: Perhaps he was the same with this *Thomas Hurley*.

ÆNEAS O-HIFERNAN.

[Succ. 1543, Ob. 1553.]

THE year following *Æneas O-Hifernan*, or *O-Hernan*, an Hospitaller, and Preceptor of *Any*, in the County of *Limerick*, succeeded by the nomination of King *Henry* the VIIIth. He sat about ten years.

REYMUND de BURGH.

[Ob. 1562.]

REYMUND de Burgh, an Observantin *Franciscan* Frier, succeeded, and died on the 28th of *July* 1562, and was buried in a *Franciscan* Monastery at *Adare*. [*Allemand* n says at *Athenry* in the County of *Galway*.] Of his Successors, after the Union of the two Sees of *Cashell* and *Emly* in 1568, the Reader may turn to the Accounts given of the Archbishops of *Cashell*, [in the life of *James Mac-Cagwell*; in whose time this Union was established by Act of Parliament.]



THE SOUTH PROSPECT OF THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF S^T MARY IN LIMERICK.



O F T H E
B I S H O P S
O F
L I M E R I C K

[*This Episcopal See bears, Sapphire, on the dexter side a Crozier erected, on the sinister, a Mitre with Labells, in base two Keys in Saltier, bows downwards, all Topaz.*

It is valued in the King's Books by an Extent returned Anno 5th Car. 1. at 40 l. Sterl. and Ardfert, a See united to it, is valued by an Extent taken Anno 26 Eliz. at 12 l. 13 s. 4 d. sterl.

The Chapter of *Limerick* is constituted of the following Members, viz. Dean, Chantor, Chancellor, Treasurer, Archdeacon, and 11 Prebendaries, i. e. *St. Munchins--Donaghmore--Ballycaban--Killbeacan--Tullybracky--Killedy--Disert--Ardcanny--Croagh--Effin--* and *Athnett*, which last is the Mensal of the Bishop. The Diocese is divided into 5 Rural Deaneries, viz. *Kilmallock--Adare--Garth alias Ballin-garry--Ardagh--* and *Rathkele.*]



O N A L D O-Brien, King of *Limerick*, founded and endowed the Cathedral of *Limerick*, and dedicated it to the Virgin *Mary*, about the time of the Arrival of the *Eng-lish* in *Ireland*. But there is a Church in *Limerick*, commonly called, *St. Munchin's Church*; which is now only Parochial; yet, as some say, was heretofore a Cathedral, founded by *St. Munchin*, the Son of *Sedna*, first Bishop of *Limerick*, and afterwards restored by the *Ostmen*. But

I must leave this to the Enquiry of others. *Donat O-Brien*, Bishop of *Li-merick*, was a great Benefactor to this Cathedral about the beginning of the 13th

Century. Among other things he assigned Prebends to the Dean and Chapter, and made some Constitutions concerning the Liturgy used in his Church, and the Priviledges of his Canons. It was he also, if I am not mistaken, who erected the Deanery and Chapter. Afterwards *Hubert de Burgh*, Bishop of *Limerick*, augmented the number of Prebends in this Church, and was a Benefactor to the Vicars-Choral of it: And his next Successor, *Robert of Emly*, appropriated the Ecclesiastical Benefices of *Carnarthy* and *Rathsiward* to the Deanery; as may be seen in an antient Registry of the Church of *Limerick*. *Eustace del Ewe*, Bishop of *Limerick*, early in the 14th Century laid out large Sums of Money on adorning and repairing his Church. About the year 1490 the Citizens of *Limerick* re-edified the Nave of this Cathedral, which had fallen into ruin. Bishop *Adams* in the last Century was at considerable expences in repairing and adorning it, which he also furnished with a set of Organs. Nor ought it to be forgotten, that the Bishopricks of *Limerick* and *Inis-Cathay**, or the Island of *Gatha*, were united about the end of the 12th, or the beginning of the 13th Century. [But, according to *Ussher*^a, the Possessions of it are divided between the Sees of *Limerick*, *Killaloe* and *Ardfert*.

I shall here take Occasion to mention what occurs in antient Monuments concerning the See of *Inis-Cathay*. It is said to have been founded by St. *Patrick* about the middle of the fifth Century, and to be governed by him for some time, whom St. *Senan* succeeded; to which alludes the passage before cited, p. 34; where St. *Patrick* is introduced prophesying that *Senan*, not then born, should be his Successor. The Prelates of this Church are sometimes called Bishops and sometimes Abbats; and there are very few traces to be met with concerning them in antient Writers; the following are all I can collect.

St. *Senan*, Bishop and Abbat of *Inis-Cathay*, was born in *Corko-Baskind*, a Maritime Territory in the County of *Clare*, and was descended by his Father *Ergindus* from *Conair* the 1. King of *Ireland*. His Mother's Name was *Comgella*, of a *Munster* Family also. He received his first Rudiments and the Monastick Habit from the Abbat *Cassidanus*; and was afterwards a Disciple to *Natalis*, Abbat of *Kilmanach* in *Offory*; and then to St. *David*, Bishop of *Menevia*, in *Wales*. Returning to *Ireland* he founded many Monasteries in several Parts of *Munster*, and at last fixed his Seat at *Inis-Cathay*. He died on the 1st of *March*, 544, the same day and year with St. *David* beforementioned, and was buried in his own Monastery at *Inis-Cathay*. *Colgan*^b hath published his life in *Latin* Verse out of the antient Book of *Kilkenny*; to which he hath added a supplement in Prose from an *Irish* Manuscript. To these I refer such Readers who are desirous of knowing more of St. *Senan*.

Odran, Bishop of *Inis-Cathay*, was the Disciple and immediate Successor of St. *Senan*. He flourished about the year 580.

Aidan, Bishop of *Inis-Cathay*, is mentioned in the Martyrology of *Marian Gorman*, and his Festival observed on the 31st of *August*.

Another *Aidan*, Abbat of *Inis-Cathay*, died in 861.

Flathbert, Abbat of *Inis-Cathay*, and afterwards King of *Munster* after *Cormac Mac-Culenan*, died in 940. He was the great Fomenter and Firebrand of that War in which *Cormac* lost his Life.

Colla, Abbat and Doctor or Master of *Inis-Cathay*, died in 994.

O-Burgus, Comorban of *Inis-Cathay*, died in 1081.

Aid O-Beachain, Bishop of *Inis-Cathay*, died in 1188; and soon after his death the See of *Inis-Cathay* was united to that of *Limerick*.]

To return. This City [heretofore] the fairest of all *Munster*, is now commonly called, *Limerick*; but was formerly known by the name of *Lumniacum*, and in *Irish*, *Lumneach*; from whence the Bishops of this See were in antient times called *Lumnenses* and *Lumniani*; To which Name this Charter granted by the before named *Donald*, to *Brieti*, Bishop of *Lumnican* or *Limerick* about the year 1194, refers. “ *Domnaldus* &c. *Domnald*, King of *Lumniach*, to all the faithful of God, as well
“ present as to come, greeting. Know ye all, that I have granted to *Brieti*, Bi-

* The Island called *Inis-Cathay*, and usually *Inis-Catty* and *Inis-Scattery*, lies in the mouth of the *Shenon* between the Counties of *Clare* and *Kerry*; but is a part of the former.

a Primord. p. 873.

b Act. Sanct. p. 602. et. Sequ.

“shop of *Lumneach*, and to his Successors, and to the Clergy of St. Mary's of *Lumneach*, in free and perpetual Alms, the Lands of *Imungram* [now *Mungaret*] and the Lands of *Ivamnach*; that is, from the Arch of *Imungram* to the Lands of *Imalin*, and from the Ford of *Ceinu*, to the River *Sinan*, with all their appendances: And in ratification of this my Grant in *Frankalmoigne*, I confirm it with the impresson of my Seal. Witness *Matthew*, Archbishop of *Cashell*, and *Roger O-Gradei*.” The *Shenon*, called by *Ptolomey* the *Senus*, which is the noblest River of all *Ireland*, is divided here into two Channels, and flows round the greatest part of this City; of which *Alexander Necham* says thus.

*Fluminibus magnis lætatur Hibernia, Sineus
Inter Connatiam Momoniamque fluit:
Transit per muros Limerici, Knock Patrick illum
Oceani Clausum sub ditione videt.
Great Rivers do delight Ierne's Sons,
'Twixt Munster and Conaught the Shenon runs;
By Lim'rick Walls we see it gently glide,
And at Knock Patrick in the Ocean hide.*

The City is fortified by a Castle, well furnished with Artillery, and surrounded with strong Walls; especially on those sides which are not defended by the River. Some interpret *Lumneach* * to signifie, *locum denudatum ex pastu equorum*, a place eaten bare by Horses: Let others consider the truth of this Notion.

St. M U N C H I N.

ST. *Munchin*, the Son of *Sedna*, is said to have been the first Bishop of *Limerick*, and to have founded a Cathedral there, called after his Name; which is now only a Parish Church. It is a matter of no small Controversy who this *Munchin* was. Some are of opinion, that he was that *Mancenius*, whom *Jocelin* calls “a Religious Man, and one of compleat Knowledge in the Scriptures;” and whom (as he affirms) St. *Patrick* placed a Pastor over the Subjects of *Amalgaid*, King of *Conaught*, then lately converted by him to the Christian Faith.” Others (I think) with less probability confound him with that *Manchenus*, whom the Annals of *Ulster* call, Abbat of *Menedrochit*, and say that he died in 651 or 652. The commemoration of the Death of this *Manchenus* is pointed out under the name of *Manicheus*, the Wise Irishman, in the Books *de Mirabilibus Scripturæ*, by some erroneously ascribed to St. *Augustin*^d. The Name is not unlike, and the times fall in exactly. The Festival of St. *Munchin* of *Limerick* is observed on the first of *January*.

I find nothing related of the Successors of St. *Munchin* in the See of *Limerick* before the times of the *Oftmen*; who for a long period, while they were Heathens, among other Cities, held possession of *Limerick* by force of Arms. But in the 10th Century they were converted to the Christian Religion. However I hardly find any Bishop in this see before *Gille*, or *Gillebert*, who began to govern it about the beginning of the 12th Century.

* *Lua*, in the old Irish signifies the same as, *Cos*, a Foot, and, *Each*, a Horse; which compounded may signify a place trampled by Horses; a Notion agreeable enough to the soft and deep Soil about this Town.

c Vit. Patr. Chap. 59.

d Opera. S. Augustin. Tom. 3. Lib. 2. Cap. 4.

G I L L E.

[Sed. 1110. Ob. circ. 1140.]

W H E T H E R Gille, or Gillebert, Bishop of *Limerick*, and [first] Apostolick Legate of *Ireland*, was an *Irishman*, or an *Ostman*, I know not ; but he flourished A. D. 1110, and the same year convened a Synod at *Rath-breasail* ; wherein, (among other things) the Limits of the Bishopricks of *Ireland* were laid out. [*Kcating* hath given us an account of the particular boundaries of each of the Dioceses in the Kingdom, as they were then determined : But the names he mentions, are so worn out of knowledge, that I must be content, for want of Information, to pass them over, and refer the reader to him^e ; only observing that twenty five Bishops are said to have been present at this Assembly.] Bishop Gille assisted at the Consecration of *Bernard*, Bishop of *Menevia* (St. David's) in 1115, which was performed at *Westminster* by *Ralph*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, according to *Eadmerus*. In 1139, growing old and infirm, he voluntarily divested himself of the Legatine Authority ; and the Pope preferred *Malachy Morgair*, then Bishop of *Down*, to that Office. ‘ For it was intimated to him “ (says St. Bernard^f) by Bishop Gillebert, who was then Legate, that through “ age and infirmities he could not attend the Duties of his Office.” Gille did not live long after this [but died about the year 1140.] He hath written, (besides some Epistles to *Anselm*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and others) a Book on the State of the Church ; which Dr. *Thomas James*, in his Catalogue of the Manuscripts of *Bennet College, Cambridge*, and from him *John Pitts*^g, have ascribed to a Counterfeit Gille, Bishop of *Lincoln*. [*Usher*^h intitles this Book, *de Uju Ecclesiastico*. It contains the different forms of Liturgies, and the various ways of celebrating Divine Service in the Church of *Ireland* ; which he endeavours to reform to the Roman Custom. I cannot but think that this is the same Person, whom *Pitts*ⁱ, in another part of his Work, mentions under the name of *Gilbert*, *Gissebert*, and *Gifelbert*, Bishop of *Limerick* ; and where he makes him the Author of a Book *de Statu Ecclesiæ*, which is the same with the Book *de Ufu Ecclesiæ*, which he afterwards ascribes to Gille, Bishop of *Lincoln*. He makes him a *Benedictin* Monk of *Westminster*, and Abbat of that House ; that he studied Divinity under *Anselm*, Archbishop of *Canterbury* ; afterwards visited the Academies of *France* and *Italy*, travelled to *Rome*, and returned by *Germany* ; where in the City of *Ments* he held a learned Disputation with a Jew, well skilled in the *Hebrew* Language and the old Law, which he afterwards reduced into the form of a Dialogue, and dedicated it to Archbishop *Anselm*, intitled, *de fide Ecclesiæ Contra Judæos*. *Pitts* adds, that towards the end of his life he travelled to *Ireland*, and was created Bishop of *Limerick*. But he mistakes in placing his death under the year 1117.]

P A T R I C K.

[Succ. 1140.]

U P O N the death, or at least the Resignation of Gille or Gillebert in 1140, one *Patrick* was elected Bishop of *Limerick* by the *Ostmen*. He went for *England*, and was consecrated there by *Theobald*, Archbishop of *Canterbury* ; having first made the following profession of Obedience, ^k. “ I *Patrick*, elected “ to the Government of the Church of *Limerick*, and being now by the Grace “ of God, about to be consecrated Bishop, by you, Reverend Father, *Theobald*,

e Second Part. p. 101. f Vita. Malach. Chap. 11. g Scrip. p. 844. h Primod. 917.
i Script. p. 196. k Usher's Sylloge. p. 92. 93.

“ Archbishop of the Holy Church of *Canterbury*, and Primate of all *Britain*,
 “ do promise in all things to pay my bounden Subjection, and Canonical Obe-
 “ dience, to you, and all your Successors, canonically succeeding you.” This
 Profession may be seen in an antient Book in the *Cotton Library*, which formerly
 belonged to the Church of *Canterbury*. He sat but a short time in this See ; how-
 ever I am not informed of the certain Year of his Death.

H A R O L D.

[Ob. 1151.]

O N E *Harold*, an *Ostman*, (by the *Irish* called *Erolb*) succeeded, and died
 in 1151.

T O R G E S I U S.

[Sed. 1152.]

T O R G E S I U S, an *Ostman* also, succeeded. He assisted at the Synod
 convened at *Kells* in 1152 by Cardinal *Paparo*: But I find nothing else
 related of him.

B R I C T I U S.

[Sed. 1179.]

B R I C T I U S, who (as I think) was also an *Ostman*, succeeded. He was
 one of the *Irish* Prelates who assisted at the Council of *Lateran*, in the years
 1179 and 1180. *Donald O-Brien*, King of *Limerick*, granted the Lands of
Imungram, or *Mungret*, and the Lands of *Ivamnach* to this *Brieti*us, and his Suc-
 cessors, and to the Clergy of *St. Mary's* of *Limerick*. [See the Charter before,
 p. 502. 503.]

D O N A T O - B R I E N.

[Ob. 1207.]

D O N A T O-Brien, a person descended from the Royal Family of that
 name, was the next Successor. He was the first who set about enlarging
 his Cathedral ; and he filled it with Secular Canons, to whom he assigned Prebends,
 and laid down Rules for their Government. He stood in a high Degree of Fa-
 vour with King *John* ; and indeed with great Justice : For he was indefatigable
 in promoting his Honour, courting his Friendship, and managing his Affairs ;
 as King *John* himself confesseth in his Charter. This Prelate died in 1207 ; and
 as he was illustrious by Birth, so he was more illustrious for his Learning, Wis-
 dom and Liberality. [He granted 140 days Indulgences to the Abby of *Glas-*
tonbury in *England*.]

G E F F R Y.

[Sed. 1217.]

U P O N the Death of *Donat*, King *John* used his Endeavours to advance
 one *Geffry*, Rector of *Dungarvan*, to this See ; and on the 5th of *Decem-*
ber 1207 writ Letters to *Miler Fitz-Henry*, Lord Justice of *Ireland*, with Instruc-
 tions to procure *Geffry* to be elected by the Clergy of *Limerick*. But I have not
 been able to discover, [with any Certainty] whether he was elected or consecrated.
 [I find in the *Latin* Edition of Sir *James Ware's* Bishops this marginal Note, in-

ferted with a Pen, I think in Bishop *Dopping's* Hand Writing, That *Geffry* was Bishop of *Limerick* in the 18th year of King *John*, viz. A. D. 1217.]

E D M U N D.

[Ob. 1222.]

BISHOP *Edmund* died in 1222; but I am at a loss to fix the Time of his Consecration.

H U B E R T de B U R G H.

[Succ. 1222. Ob. 1250.]

THE next Successor was *Hubert de Burgh*; a Prelate descended of a Noble Family, and Prior of the Monastery of *St. Edmund King and Martyr*, at *Athassel* in the County of *Tipperary*, founded by *William de Burgh* about the year 1200. The King restored him to the Temporalties of the See of *Limerick* on the 11th of *March* 1222 (*English* Stile.) He was a great Benefactor to his Cathedral, and to the Canons and Vicars Choral (as I think they are called) of it. He granted the Church of [*St. Mary*] of *Iniskeety* to the Abby of the blessed Virgin at *Keynsham*, in *Somersetshire* in *England*. He died on the 14th of *September* 1250, and was buried in a Monastery of the *Dominicans* at *Limerick*; [as appears in an antient Calendar of that Order, and in an antient Registry of the Deans of *Limerick*. See of this hereafter under *Maurice O'Brien*, Bishop of *Kilfenora*. A little before his Death the Bishops of *Ireland* had formed a project to deprive the King of the Custody of the Temporalties of all Sees during vacancies; as also to obstruct their Tenants from suing in the King's Courts without the Pope's assent. This Prelate was employed in the year 1250 by the Bishops to solicit this grand affair at *Rome*. The Attempt alarmed the King; and on the 20th of *May* that year he wrote ^m to the Pope upon the Occasion, and conjured him not to give way to any Suggestions made to the prejudice of his Rights. He also armed his Agents at that Court with a Commission to resist and oppose with all their power every such attempt. The death of the Bishop of *Limerick* which followed presently after, prevented his Journey, and, for what appears, put a stop to the Design.]

R O B E R T of E M L Y.

[Succ. 1251. Ob. 1272.]

THE King granted his *Conge de Eslier* to the Dean and Chapter of *Limerick*; and they elected *Robert* of *Emly*, alias *Neil*, who was confirmed by the King's Letters Patent, on the second of *January* 1251 (*English* Stile.) In 1253 he granted to *Thomas* of *Woodford*, Dean of *Limerick*, and to his Successors, the Ecclesiastical Benefices of *Carnarthy* and *Rathsiward*; and died on the 8th of *September* 1272.

G E R A L D le M A R E S C A L L.

[Succ. 1272. Ob. 1301.]

G E R A L D le Marescall, Archdeacon of *Limerick*, obtained the Royal Assent on the 11th of *January* following the death of Bishop *Robert*, [and a Mandate to the Archbishop of *Cashell* to consecrate him. But before his Elec-

tion, the King grantedⁿ the custody of the Temporalties to him for one year, saving Knights Fees, Advowsons, Wards, Reliefs and Escheats, which he reserved to himself.] He recovered a great many of the Possessions of his See, which had been unjustly usurped by others; [and in particular, A. D. 1297, he obtained Judgment^o on a Writ of Entry brought against *Richard Myath* for one Messuage, one Plow-land, and four hundred Acres of Wood, with their Appurtenances, in the Lands of *Lisredy*, which his Predecessor *Robert* had granted to the Defendant, without the assent of the Chapter of *Limerick*.] The Constitutions made by this Prelate are extant in the Registry of the Bishops of *Limerick*. He governed this See twenty nine years, and died on the 10th of *February* 1301 (*English* Stile.)

ROBERT of DONDOVENALD.

[Succ. 1302. Ob. 1311.]

ROBERT of *Dondovenald*, alias, *Dondonyl*, Canon of the Cathedral of *Limerick*, succeeded by Canonical Election, and was consecrated in 1302, [The King's assent to the Election, and his Writ^r of Restitution bearing date the 30th of *July* that year. Yet he was not actually restored to the Temporalties^q until the 23d of *September* following; as appears by the Accounts in the Chief Remembrancer's Office.] Having governed this See almost nine years, he died on the third of *May* 1311, and lies buried in his own Church.

EUSTACE del EWE.

[Suc. 1311. Ob. 1336.]

EUSTACE del *Ewe*, or *Waters*, Dean of *Limerick*, was consecrated before the close of the year 1311. He laid out great sums of Money in adorning and repairing his Church; to which having at last put the finishing Hand, it was dedicated in *July* 1327. He died on the third of *May* 1336, having sat upwards of twenty four Years; and was buried in his own Cathedral.

MAURICE ROCHFORD.

[Succ. 1337. Ob. 1353.]

MAURICE de *Rupe-forti*, or *Rochford*, was consecrated at *Limerick* on the 6th of *April* 1337. [In 1347 an Information was exhibited against him for opposing the levying of a Subsidy granted to the King; and he was thereupon found guilty; of which the Reader will find a full account in the life of *Ralph Kelley*, Archbishop of *Cashell* .p. 478.] He was for a time (*viz.* in 1351) Deputy to Sir *Thomas Rokeby*, Justice of *Ireland*; and died on the 9th of *June*, or, as others say, on the 14th of *April*, 1353. The Annals of *Nenagh*, give him the Character of "a Man of a good Life, and honest Conversation."

STEPHEN LAWLES.

[Succ. 1354. Ob. 1359.]

STEPHEN *Lawles*, Chancellor of the Cathedral of *Limerick*, succeeded Bishop *Rochford*, and was restored to the Temporalties by the King on the 13th of *May* 1354. He died on *Innocents* Day 1359.

ⁿ Pat. 1. Edw. 1. pt. 2. Memb. 19.
Memb. 20.

^o King's Collect. p. 105.

^p Pat. 30th. Edw. 3.

^q See the account of Walter del Haye, 30th Edw. 1st, 23d September.

STEPHEN de VALLE.

[Succ. 1360. Resign. 1369.]

STEPHEN de Valle, or *Wale*, Dean of *Limerick*, succeeded by the Pope's Provision; and was consecrated in 1360. He governed this See nine years, and in that time was made Treasurer of *Ireland*. He was translated from this See to the Bishoprick of *Meath*; where having sat about ten years, he died at *Oxford* on the fourth of *November* 1379, and was buried there in a *Dominican* Monastery. While he was Bishop of *Limerick*, he translated the Bones of *Richard Fitz-Ralph*, Archbishop of *Armagh*, commonly called *St. Richard* of *Dundalk*, from *Avignon* to *Dundalk*, the birth-place of that Archbishop, and deposited them in a Monument in the Parish Church of *St. Nicholas* in that Town. In a Parliament held at *Trim* in *June* 1485, a Chantry was confirmed in this Church of *St. Nicholas* at *Dundalk* "in honour of God, the blessed Virgin, *St. Nicholas*, and *St. Richard* of *Dundalk*." As the Statute speaks.

PETER CURRAGH.

[Succ. 1369. Resign. 1400.]

PETER Curragh, [by others called *Creagh*] a Native of the County of *Dublin*, was elected the next Successor, and took the Oath of Fealty to King *Edward* the third before *William* of *Wickham*, Bishop of *Winchester*, on the 10th of *February* 1369 (*English* Style.) We find in *Luke Wading* a Bullof Pope *Gregory* the XIth, dated at *Avignon* the 20th of *August* 1376, in which is contained a large Account of some Accusations set on foot against this Prelate, by *Philip* of *Torrington*, Archbishop of *Cashell*, Conservator of the Priviledges of the *Franciscan* Friars in *Ireland*, and of the Examination of the whole Matter referred to *Simon* *Sudbury*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, [to whom the Pope gave Authority to enquire into the Proceedings of this Bishop, and if he found the Complaints true, to pronounce the Bishop and his Accomplices excommunicated. He also took away all Power of Appeal, untill competent Satisfaction were made to the Archbishop of *Cashell*; and that he should oblige them to come to the Apostolick See for Absolution.

The Charges against this Prelate were; that when Archbishop *Torrington* came to redress the Grievances, which the *Franciscans* complained of, and cited the Bishop to answer them, he laid violent Hands on the Archbishop, and tore the Citation from him with such Force, that he drew his Blood; and like a Man bereft of his Senses, ordered the Archbishop to be gone, or it should fare worse with him and his Attendants. That the Bishop, being cited, refused to appear by himself or Proctor, laid more Grievances on the Friars after the Citation, than he had done before, and excommunicated all within his Diocese, who should repair for divine Service or Sepulture within their Church. That the Bishop having been a long time excommunicated for Debts due to the Apostolick See, paid no regard thereto, but acted as usual: That the Archbishop having cited him for Heresy, was, together with the Clergy who attended him, in Danger of being assaulted, if he had not ran away; and that after he had retired, the Bishop, cloathed in his Pontifical Ornaments, entered the City of *Limerick*, with his Accomplices, and by Bell Book and Candle, publickly excommunicated every Person who had supplied the Archbishop with Food or Entertainment. That when the Archbishop had on a Day of Solemnity repaired to *Limerick*, according to

r M. S. Catal. in Coll. Libr. D. 42. said to be taken out of the Black Book of the Deans of Lim.
f Annal Minor. Tom. 4. inter Regest. Pontif. p. 157.

Custom, to preach ; the Bishop caused publick Proclamation to be made, that no Body, under pain of Excommunication, should hear the Archbishop's Sermon, and excommunicated by Name such who attended it. That when the Archbishop left the City, the Bishop sent some of his Servants after him, who laid violent Hands on him, and forced the Bridle off his Horse.]

I am at a loss how this Tempest came at last to be appeased. *Peter* lived many years after these Troubles. He resigned his See in the year 1400, and died about the end of *October* 1407.

CORNELIUS O-DEA.

[Succ. 1400. Resign. 1426]

CORNELIUS O-Dea, Archdeacon of *Killaloe*, succeeded in the year 1400. He also, as his Predecessor had done, resigned in 1426, in order to live a retired life. He died on the 27th of *July* 1434, and was buried in his own Cathedral, under a Monument [of black Marble] adorned with his Statue. [But in 1621 this Monument was removed to a place set apart for the Bishops of *Limerick*, on the south side of the Choir, where is to be read this Inscription.

Hæc est Effigies Reverendissimi Viri Cornelii O-Dae quondam Episcopi Limericensis, qui ad Monumentum hoc novum Episcoporum Limericenfium, ad perpetuandum memoriam et honorem tanti Præsulis, translatus fuit, ut hic cum fratribus suis requiesceret 14. Die Julii A. D. 1621. Remotus autem huc fuit sumptibus Nobilissimi Herois, Donati, Comitis Thomoniæ, tunc Honoratissimi domini Præsidentis Provinciæ Momoniæ.

This is the Effigies of that most Reverend Man, *Cornelius O-Dae*, formerly Bishop of *Limerick*, who, to perpetuate the Memory and Honour of so great a Prelate, was translated to this burial place of the Bishops of *Limerick*, that he might rest with his Brethren, on the 14th of *July* 1621. But it was removed hither at the charge of that most noble Hero, *Donat*, Earl of *Thomond*, then the Right Honourable Lord President of the Province of *Munster*.]

JOHN MOTHEL.

[Succ. 1426. Resign. 1458.]

JOHN Motbel, an *Augustin* Canon of the Abby of *Kells* in the County of *Kilkenny*, succeeded by the provision of Pope *Martin* the Vth, and was restored to the Temporalties on the 23d of *January* 1426, (*English* stile.) He governed this See almost thirty two years; resigned it in 1458, and died in 1468.

WILLIAM CREAGH.

[Succ. 1459. Ob. 1472.]

WILLIAM Creagh, a Native of *Limerick*, succeeded by Papal Provision, upon the resignation of Bishop *Motbel*, and was consecrated in 1459. He sat in this See about thirteen years; and in that time recovered the Lands of *Donaghmore*, which had been against right usurped by others.

THOMAS ARTHUR.

[Succ. 1472. Ob. 1486.]

THOMAS Arthur succeeded. He was born in the City of *Limerick*, and died in the same place on the 19th of *July* 1486.

RICHARD.

[Succ. 1486. Ob. eod an.]

ONE *Richard* was by Pope *Innocent* the VIIIth appointed to succeed, and died the same year in *Rome*, before he could be dispatched from thence.

JOHN DUNOW.

[Succ. 1486. Ob. 1488.]

JOHN *Dunow*, or *Dumow*, Canon of *Exeter*, Doctor of Laws, and at that time Embassador from King *Henry* the VIIth to the Court of *Rome*, was nominated to succeed by the Pope's Provision on the 13th of *November* 1486. He also died at *Rome* in the third year after his Consecration, before he had the opportunity of visiting his See.

JOHN FOLAN.

[Succ. 1489. Ob. 1521.]

JOHN *Folan*, Canon of *Ferns*, [Rector of *Clonmore*] and Procurator ^t for *Octavian de Palatio*, Archbishop of *Armagh* at the Court of *Rome*, was advanced to this See by the Pope on the 13th of *May* 1489. About the year 1490, while he sat in this See, the Citizens of *Limerick* repaired the Nave of the Cathedral of *St Mary's*, in *Limerick*, which was then fallen into great decay. Our Bishop died on the 30th of *January* 1521.

JOHN COYN.

[Succ. 1522. Resign. 1551.]

UPON the Death of Bishop *Folan*, King *Henry* the VIIIth laboured earnestly to substitute in his room, *Walter Wellesley*, Prior of *Conal*, who was afterwards advanced to the See of *Kildare*. But he was rejected, I know not for what Cause, and *John Coyn* or *Quin*, a *Dominican* Frier, was promoted to it; and enjoyed it afterwards untill the 9th of *April* 1551; on which Day, being blind and disabled by infirmities, he resigned it. [He assisted at a Synod held at *Limerick* A. D. 1524 by *Edmund Butler* Archbishop of *Cashell*, of which see an account before p. 482.]

WILLIAM CASEY.

[Succ. 1551. Depr. 1556. Succ. iter. 1571. Ob. 1591.]

WILLIAM *Cassey*, Rector of the Church of *Kilcornan*, was, at the Instance of *James* Earl of *Desmond*, advanced to this See by King *Edward* the VIth, and consecrated at *Dublin* the same year [in which Bishop *Coyn* had resigned] (during the Vacancy of the See of *Cashell*) by *George Brown*, Archbishop of *Dublin*, assisted by the Bishops of *Kildare*, *Ferns* and *Leighlin*. He was some years after deprived in the Reign of *Queen Mary* [by *George Dowdal*, Archbishop of *Armagh*, and *William Walsh*, elect Bishop of *Meath*, by Virtue of the Queens Commission] but was restored again to his Bishoprick by *Queen Elizabeth*. Afterwards, A. D. 1588, being through Age and a bad State of Health rendred unequal to the Duties of his Office, one *Dennis Cambell*, a *Scotchman* born, and

^t Regist Octavian. Fo. 130. b.

[Archdeacon

[Archdeacon first,] and then ^w Dean of *Limerick*, [and Rector of *Drumcliffe* in the Diocese of *Killalloe*] was set over him as a Coadjutor [for the Execution of the spiritual Functions of the Bishoprick; for which the third part of the Temporalities was assigned to him during pleasure.] He died worn out with Age on the 7th of *February* 1591, and the See was after his Death vacant two years.

HUGH LACY.

[Succ. 1557. Resign. 1571.]

HUGH, or *Ulic Lacy*, or *Lees*, Canon of *Limerick*, was at the instance of Queen *Mary*, advanced to this See by Pope *Paul* the IVth, during the life, but Deprivation of Bishop *Cassey*; and was restored to the Temporalities on the 13th of *April* 1557, having first taken the following Oath, as appears in the publick Records. “ I *Hugh*, Bishop of *Limerick*, elected and consecrated, do
“ acknowledge, that I have and hold all the temporal possessions of the said
“ Bishoprick, from your Hands, and from your Successors, King’s of *England*,
“ as in right of the Crown of your Kingdom of *Ireland*; and to you and your
“ Successors, Kings of *England*, faith will bear. So help me God, and his holy
“ Gospels.” He resigned in 1571, and *William Cassey* succeeded him, of whom before.

JOHN THORNBURGH.

[Succ. 1593. Resign. 1603.]

JOHN *Thornburgh*, Doctor of Divinity, was born in *Salisbury*, and was a Student of *Magdalen* College in *Oxford*. He was also Chaplain to Queen *Elizabeth*, by whom he was advanced to this See a little before the close of the year 1593, [the Letters Patent for his promotion bearing date the 20th of *September* that year;] and he held the Deanery of *York* [and the Prebend of *Tockrington* in that Diocese] by Dispensation. [*Anthony Wood* ^x gives a larger Account of him. “ He says he was first Chaplain to the Earl of *Pembroke*, who promoted
“ him to the Rectory of *Chilmark*, in *Wiltshire*; from whence Queen *Elizabeth*
“ advanced him to a Benefice in *Yorkshire* (I suppose the Prebend before mention-
“ ed) and to the Deanery of *York* A. D. 1589. He adds, that he performed
“ many eminent Services for the Crown after his advancement to the See of *Li-*
“ *merick*, which were the cause of his subsequent Promotions; and he gives him
“ the Character of a person well furnished with Learning, Wisdom, Courage,
“ and other, as well Episcopal, as temporal Accomplishments, befitting a
“ Gentleman, a Dean, and a Bishop. That he had great skill in *Chimistry*,
“ by which, it was thought, he attained to so great an Age, arriving to his 89th
“ year. That he was a lover of natural and experimental Philosophy; and a
“ great encourager of *Thomas Busbel* in his searches after Mines and Minerals.]

He was translated to the See of *Bristol* in *England* [on the 4th of *July*] 1603 [and together with *Bristol* he held the said Deanery and Prebend in *Commen-*
dam by Letters Patent ^z dated the 8th of *July* after.] From *Bristol* he was translated to the See of *Worcester* on the 17th of *February* 1616; in which he died in a very advanced Age A. D. 1640; and lies buried in his own Cathedral, under a Monument, which was in a most shameful manner defaced by some distracted Sectaries. [Yet enough remains to inform us fully of this

^w Rot. Canc. 5. July. 29. Eliz. 3. March. 31. Eliz.
^y Rym. 16. Tom. p. 520.

^z Ibid. p. 524.

^x Athen Oxon. Vol. 2. p. 2. 3.

Monument. Doctor Thomas^d tells us, “ that in St. Mary’s Chappel in the Cathedral of Worcester under the first Arch stands a fair Alabaſter Monument, erected by Biſhop Thornburgh in 1627, fourteen years before his Death. On the Tomb lies his Statue, in his Episcopall Robes, curiouſly carved, with an arched Canopy over him ; on the Top of the South-side of which, is this Inſcription.—

Denarius Philoſophorum. Dum ſpiro, ſpero.

The Philoſophers Coyn. While I breath, I hope.

And oppoſite to it on the North ſide.

In Uno 2° 3° 4^{to} 10 non Spirans, Sper....

Over his Head.

Qui dormis attolle Caput; quia in infirmitate virtus, in morte vita, in tenebris lux.

Thou who ſleepeſt, liſt up thy Head ; becauſe Virtue is in Sickneſs, Life in Death, Light in Darkneſs.

Over his Feet.

Mors nubecula tranſiens, laborum finis, vitæ Janua, ſcala Cæli, mihi lucrum.

Death is a fleeting Cloud, the end of Pain, the Gate of Life, the Ladder of Heaven, to me Gain.

On a Wooden Tablet fixed to the North Side of the Pillar.

Mors vitam eripit, non interimit; quia licet mortui eſſe deſinunt, non tamen pereunt, ſed in domino vivunt. Æſtas abiit, ſed alter illam adducet annus; ſolem nox obruit, ſed ipſam ſtatim dies abiget, et in die noviffimo reſurgent mortui. Monumentum monet mentem non fugæ, ſed tranſlationis; non enim è vitâ fugere, ſed exire, dicimur; ut ibi ſepelitur peccatum cum peccante, reſurgat peccans ſine peccato. Venientem nemo hilaris mortem recipit, niſi qui ſe ad illam diu compoſuerit; ſed de tumulo ſolicitus, quod expectat ſemel certò, exoptat ſæpe ſeriò; ut qui in freto laborum diu navigavit, in portu ſecuritatis et ſalutis tandem requieſcat. Hanc ipſam, quam agimus, vitam, cum morte dividimus quotidie; quia cum creſcimus ipſi, decreſcit vita; et licet unus ſit vitæ introitus, multi tamen ſunt exitus; nec enim nobis hæc in vitâ peregrinantibus habitandi domum, ſed commorandi diverſorium dedit Deus.

Death takes away life, but doth not kill ; for though the dead ceaſe to exiſt, yet they do not periſh, but live in the Lord. The Summer paſſeth away, but another year will bring it again ; Night clouds the Sun, but light ſhall ſoon diſperſe the Shade ; and in the laſt Day the Dead ſhall ariſe. A Monument is a remembrancer to the Mind, not of a flight, but of a tranſlation; For we are not ſaid to fly, but to paſs out of life ; that in death Sin is buried with the Sinner; and the Sinner ſhall riſe without Sin. No body receives the approaches of death cheerfully, but one who hath long compoſed himſelf to the thoughts of it; but ſolicitous about his Funeral, what he hath once expected with certainty, he often deſires earneſtly ; that he who hath long ſailed in the dangerous ſtreights of labours, may at laſt caſt Anchor in the Haven of ſecurity and ſafety. We daily divide this very life which we live, with death ; for as we advance, our life decreaſeth ; and although there be but one entrance into this life, yet there are many paſſages out of it ; God hath not given to us Pilgrims in this life a Houſe for habitation, but an Inn to bait in.

Ware muſt have been miſ-informed, as to the defacing of this Monument ; ſince Dr. Thomas hath not only been particular in the deſcription of it, but hath alſo given the Draught of it in a Copper-plate, and faith that it is now ſtanding. Eachard^d placeth his death in 1641, in the 90th year of his Age, and copies

his Character from *Wood*. But the before-mentioned Dr. *Thomas* tells us, that he died at *Hartlebury* on the 3d of *July* 1641, aged 94; another Writer ^c says, the 9th of *July* that year. What he told King *Charles* the First a little before his Death, is remarkable; “that he had out-lived several, who had expected to have succeeded him in the See of *Worcester*, and now (says he) I am afraid I shall out-live my Bishoprick,” which had almost come to pass.] The Reader may find a fuller account of this Prelate in the Supplement to the Bishops of *England*, wrote in *English* by Sir *John Harrington* in the year 1608, for the private Use of *Henry*, then Prince of *Wales*.

BERNARD ADAMS.

[Succ. 1604. Ob. 1625.]

BERNARD Adams, Master of Arts, had his Education in *Trinity College*, *Oxford*. He was appointed to succeed Bishop *Thornburgh* in this See by King *James* the Ist, and was consecrated in *April* 1604. Together with the See of *Limerick*, he held also that of *Fenabore*, (or *Kilfenora*) [which was then united to *Limerick pro eâ vice*] by Dispensation, from the year 1606 to the year 1617, in which he resigned it. He was at no small Charge in repairing his Cathedral; which he also furnished with a set of Organs, and other Ornaments. He died in *Limerick* on the 22d of *March* 1625 (*English* Stile) and lies buried in his own Church, under a Monument erected to his Memory; [on which are the following Inscriptions both in *Latin* and *English*.]

*Bernardus jacet hic en Adamus, Episcopus olim,
Omnia non vidit Salamonis, at omnia vana.*

A Bishop once here *Bernard's* Bones remain;
He saw not all, but saw that all was vain.

Then follow four Lines in *English*.

Sufficient God did give me, which I spent;
I little borrow'd, and as little lent.
I left them whom I lov'd enough in store,
Increas'd this Bishoprick, reliev'd the Poor.

After which are these four Lines in *Latin*.

*Nemo mihi tumbam statuât de Marmore, faxit
Urnula Episcopolo satis ista pusilla pusillo.
Angli quis vivus fueram et testentur Hiberni;
Cœlicolæ quis sim defunctus testificentur,*

To Me, since I have met my doom,
Let none erect a Marble Tomb
Or Monument; this humble Urn
Will serve a little Bishops Turn.

Let *Albion* and *Hibernia* Fair,
What I have been in life declare;
What I am truly since I fell
Just Heaven above can only tell.

FRANCIS GOUGH.

[Succ. 1626. Ob. 1634.]

FRANCIS Gough, Chancellor of *Limerick*, [was born ^d in *Wiltshire*, entred a Butler in *St. Edmunds-Hall Oxford* A. D. 1611, and afterwards made one of the Clerks of *New-College* in that University; where he took his Degree of Master of Arts in 1618.] He was consecrated Bishop of *Limerick* at *Cashell* on the 17th

^c Abingdon's Antiq. of Worcester p. 79.

^d Athen. Oxon. i. v. p. 756.

of *September* 1626, [the Patent for his Creation bearing date the 10th, and his Mandate for Consecration and Writ of Restitution the 11th of *July* before. The day following his Restitution the Chancellorship of *Limerick* was granted to *Hugh Gough*, as void by his Promotion.] He died at *Limerick* of the Squinsie on the 29th of *August* 1634 ; where he was buried in his own Cathedral.

G E O R G E W E B B.

[Succ. 1634 Ob. 1641.]

G E O R G E Webb, Doctor of Divinity of the University of *Oxford*, a Native of *Wiltshire*, and Chaplain to King *Charles* the 1st. [was first made Minister of *Steeple-Ashton* in his own Country by the Favour of the Earl of *Pembroke* ; where he taught a Grammar School, as he afterwards did at *Bath* ; in which City he was made Rector of the Parish of *St. Peter* and *St. Paul*. He was a Person of a strict Life and Conversation, and greatly distinguished in the Court of King *Charles* the first for his preaching, and the smoothness and elegance of his Stile.] He was consecrated Bishop of *Limerick* in *St. Patrick's, Dublin*, on the 18th of *December* 1634. He died, a Prisoner to the Rebels, in the Castle of *Limerick* about the close of the year 1641, of a Dysentery. [He was suffered^f by the Rebels to be buried in *St. Munchin's* Church-yard, in *Limerick* ; but his Body was taken up twenty four Hours after, in hopes of finding Rings, or other valuable Booty buried with him ; but was again deposited in the same place.]

R O B E R T S I B T H O R P.

[Succ. 1642. Ob. 1649.]

R O B E R T Sibthorp, a Native of *Essex*, Treasurer of *Killaloe*, and Prebendary of *Maynoth*, was consecrated Bishop of *Kilfenora* in *St. Patrick's Dublin*, on the 11th of *November* 1638 ; and was translated to this See on the 7th of *April* 1642 ; but by reason of the Wars he never received a Penny out of it. [The year before his translation, Primate *Usher* presented to the King a Petition from the Bishops of *Ireland*, recommending this Bishop to the See of *Offory*, then vacant by the Death of *Jonas Wheeler* : But the King had before determined to confer that Promotion upon *Griffith Williams*.] He died at *Dublin* in *April* 1649, and was buried there in *St. Werburg's* Church. [After his death this See continued vacant untill the year 1660.]

E D W A R D S I N G E.

[Succ. 1660. Resign. 1663.]

E D W A R D Singe, Doctor of Divinity of the University of *Dublin*, Dean of *Elphin*, and Brother to *George Singe*, Bishop of *Cloyne*, was promoted to this See by Letters Patent dated the 19th of *January* 1660, his Mandate for Consecration, and Writ of Restitution to the Temporalities bearing date the same day ; and in his Patent was a Clause for holding the united Bishopricks of *Ardfert* and *Aghadoe*, and the intire Rectory of *Tradery*, together with the See of *Limerick* ; to which he was consecrated in *St. Patrick's Church, Dublin*, on the 27th of the same Month, [by *John*, Archbishop of *Armagh*, assisted by the Bishops of *Rapboe*, *Kilmore*, *Clogher* and *Offory*.] He was translated from hence to the Sees of *Cork*, *Cloyne* and *Ross* by Letters Patent dated the 21st of *December* 1663, in which was inserted a Clause for uniting them *pro eâ vice*. [See more of him under these Bishopricks.]

WILLIAM FULLER.

[Succ. 1663. Resign. 1667.]

WILLIAM Fuller, Doctor of Laws, was born at *London* A. D. 1608, and had his education in the King's School at *Westminster*, untill he arrived at the age of Discretion; [when he was entred in *Magdalen Hall*, and from thence translated to *Edmund Hall* in the University of *Oxford*; where he studied 15 years, and became a Petty-Canon of *Christ-Church*.] Upon his return to *London*, he was received into the Family of *Edward*, Lord *Littleton*, Lord Keeper of the Great-Seal of *England*, as his Domestick Chaplain. The Civil Wars soon after breaking out in *England*, he suffered much from the Rebels both at home and abroad, for his approved Loyalty to King *Charles* the First. [During the Usurpations of *Oliver* and *Richard Cromwell*, he taught a private School^s at *Twittenham*, in *Middlesex*, for a subsistence; where he endeavoured to instill Principles of Loyalty into the young Minds of his Scholars.] At last Peace being restored by the happy return of King *Charles* the II^d, [he was in *August* 1660 created^h Doctor of the Civil-Law, as a Member of *St. Edmund's Hall, Oxford*, by virtue of the Chancellor's Letter; which gives him the Character of a worthy and learned Person, and one that suffered much for the King.] His first promotion in *Ireland* was to the Deanery of *St. Patrick's, Dublin*, [soon after to the Treasurership of *Christ-Church*;] and from thence he was advanced to the Sees of *Limerick, Ardferit*, [and *Aghadoe*, with the intire Rectory of *Tradery* in Commendam, by Letters Patent dated the 16th of *March* 1663,] and consecrated in *Christ-Church, Dublin*, on the 20th of the same Month, by *Michael*, Archbishop of *Dublin*, assisted by the Bishops of *Clogher, Ferns* and *Cork*, [and was restored to the Temporalities six days after.

From these Sees he was translated to the Bishoprick of *Lincoln*, in *England*, in 1667, on adorningⁱ the Cathedral of which See, dedicated to the Virgin *Mary* and *All Saints*, he bestowed much Cost and Labour, repaired^k some of the Monuments of his Predecessors at *Lincoln*, which had been defaced in the time of the Rebellion; and would have done the rest had he lived. He died at *Kensington*, near *London*, on the 22d of *April* 1675, aged 67 years; from whence his Body was carried to *Lincoln*, and buried there in the Cathedral, behind the Great Altar. He had collected the Materials for writing the Life of Archbishop *Bramhall*, but was prevented by Death.

FRANCIS MARSH.

[Succ. 1667. Resign. 1672.]

FRANCIS Marsh, Doctor of Divinity, of the University of *Dublin*; was born in *Gloucestershire* on the 23d of *October* 1627, and educated in *Cambridge*, first in *Emanuel College*, and afterwards in *Gonville* and *Caius College*, of which he became a Senior Fellow. Upon the promotion of Doctor *Jeremy Taylor* to the united Sees of *Down* and *Connor* A. D. 1660, he was immediately sent for over by that Prelate; who put him into Deacons and Priests Orders, and the same year, on the 8th of *February*, procured for him a Presentation to the Deanery of *St. Saviour's of Connor*. The year following, he was by Letters Patent dated the 19th of *June* 1661 advanced to the Deanery of *Armagh*; and on the 31st of *March* 1664, to the Archdeaconry of *Dromore*, with a Clause of Union of the same to the Deanery of *Armagh*; in which Prefer-

g Athen. Oxon. v. 2. p. 1160.
Suff. of the Clergy. pt. 2. p. 110.

h Ibid. p. 1160.

i Court Register p. 91.

k Walkers

ments he continued untill the translation of Doctor *Fuller* to the Bishoprick of *Lincoln*; when he was promoted to the Sees of *Limerick*, *Ardfert*, and *Aghadoe*, by Letters Patent dated the 28th of *October* 1667, and consecrated on the 22d. of *December* following in *St. Mary's Church* at *Clonmell*, by *Thomas*, Archbishop of *Cashell*, assisted by the Bishops of *Killaloe*, *Waterford* and *Lismore*, *Ferns* and *Leighlin*. From hence he was translated to the united Sees of *Kilmore* and *Ardagh*, on the 10th of *January* 1672, and from thence to the Archbishoprick of *Dublin* on the 9th of *January* 1681. See before p. 243. 358.

JOHN VESSEY.

[Succ. 1672. Resign. 1678.]

JOH*N* *Vesey*, Doctor of Divinity, was born at *Colerane* in the County of *Derry* on the 10th of *March* 1637, received his education at *Westminster School*, and from thence he was admitted into the University of *Dublin*, where he took his Degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1672. We are told he was put both into Deacons and Priests Orders in the time of the Usurpation of *Oliver Cromwell* by *John Lesley*, Bishop of *Raphoe*: If so; it must have been before he arrived at canonical years. [He was Chaplain to the House of Commons in 1661, and on the 29th of *June* that year, was presented by the Crown to the Rectories of *Ightur-murrow* and *Shandrum* in the Diocese of *Cloyne*; in which Presentation was contained a Clause of Union of the said Rectories *pro eâ vice tantum*. He was also Vicar of *Rathgonil* alias *Charleville*, in the same Diocese, Archdeacon of *Armagh*, (in which he was succeeded by his own Father) and Dean of *Cork*; which last promotion he obtained by Letters Patent dated the 3d of *February* 1667; and from thence he was advanced to the Bishopricks of *Limerick*, *Ardfert* and *Aghadoe*, by Letters Patent dated the 11th of *January* 1672, the Day after the Translation of Bishop *Marsh* to the united Sees of *Kilmore* and *Ardagh*; and was the Day following consecrated in *Christ-Church, Dublin*, by *Michael*, Archbishop of *Dublin*, assisted by the Archbishop of *Armagh*, and the Bishops of *Killaloe* and *Ossory*. He was from hence translated to the Archbishoprick of *Tuam* by Letters Patent, dated the 18th of *March* 1678. See more of this Prelate among the Archbishops of *Tuam*.

SIMON DIGBY.

[Succ. 1678. Resign. 1691.]

SIMON *Digby*, Son of *Essex Digby*, Bishop of *Dromore*, was born at *Kilminchy*, near *Maryborough*, in the *Queen's-County*, and educated in the University of *Dublin*, where he took his Degree of Doctor of Divinity. He was made Rector of *Dunshagblin* in the Diocese of *Meath* by Letters Patent dated the 22d of *March* 1668, Prebendary of *Geashil* and Rector of *Ballycoman* in the Diocese of *Kildare* by Letters Patent, dated the 22d of *February* 1670, and afterwards Dean of *Kildare*; with which he enjoyed the Rectories and Vicaridges of *Ballysax*, *Bally-scurloge*, *Timachoe* and *Cloncurry* in the same Diocese; from whence he was advanced to the Sees of *Limerick*, *Ardfert* and *Aghadoe* by Letters Patent, dated the 19th of *March* 1678, and consecrated in *Christ-Church, Dublin*, on the 23d of that Month by *Michael*, Archbishop of *Armagh*, assisted by the Archbishop of *Dublin*, the Bishops of *Meath*, *Kildare*, *Killala* and *Achonry*, *Raphoe* and *Ossory*. He was translated from these Sees to the Bishoprick of *Elphin* by Letters Patent, dated the 12th of *January* 1691. See more of this Prelate under the Bishops of *Elphin*.

NATHA

NATHANIEL WILSON.

[Succ. 1691. Ob. 1695.]

NATHANIEL Wilson, was born in *England*, and educated at *Oxford*; where he took his Degree of Doctor of Divinity. He was Chaplain to *James*, Duke of *Ormond*, and by his Interest was promoted to the Deanery of *Raphoe* by Letters Patent dated the 15th of *September* 1683, and afterwards to the Sees of *Limerick*, *Ardfert* and *Aghadoe*, by Letters Patent dated the 20th of *January* 1691, and he was consecrated in *Christ-Church*, *Dublin*, on the 8th of *May* 1692, by *Francis*, Archbishop of *Dublin*, assisted by the Bishops of *Meath*, *Kildare* and *Clogher*. He was enthroned in the Cathedral of *Limerick* on the 27th of *July* following; and died on the 3d of *November* 1695. His Death was occasioned by a fall from his Horse: For in a Letter to his Brother *Samuel Wilson* dated the 29th of *October* before his Death, which is proved in the Prerogative Office, as a part of his Will, he mentioneth the fall; and that it had occasioned a driness in his Head, which might produce disorders and carry him off. His Will is dated on the 8th of *April* 1692, before his Consecration; and therein he styles himself Elect Bishop.

THOMAS SMYTH.

[Succ. 1695. Ob. 1725.]

THOMAS Smyth, Chantor of *Clogher*, was born at *Dundrum*, in the County of *Down*, A. D. 1654, and educated in the University of *Dublin*, where he took his Degree of Doctor of Divinity, and afterwards was made Vice-Chancellor of it on the 28th of *February* 1714. He was Curate Assistant to Dr. *Thomas Tenison* (late Archbishop of *Canterbury*) when Rector of *St. Martin's* in the Fields, *London*; who on account of his great Diligence in that Cure recommended him to *Queen Mary*; and upon the death of Bishop *Wilson* he was promoted to the Sees of *Limerick*, *Ardfert* and *Aghadoe*, by Letters Patent dated the 2d of *December* 1695, and consecrated in the College Chappel on the 8th of that Month, by his Metropolitan, *William*, Archbishop of *Cashell*, and other assisting Bishops; and was enthroned in his Cathedral at *Limerick* on the 30th of *April* 1696. He died on the 4th of *May* 1725, and was buried in *St. Munchin's* Church in *Limerick*. By his Will¹, dated the 29th of *September* 1722, he devised six hundred Pounds to be laid out on Securities, the Interest and Profits to be applied for ever to the relief of the poor of *Limerick*, or to such other pious and charitable Uses as his Executors or the Survivor of them, and afterwards his Successors should from time to time direct; and he also gave in his Life time to the College of *Dublin* for erecting new Buildings, 50 l.

WILLIAM BURSCOW.

[Succ. 1725.]

WILLIAM Burscow, Doctor of Divinity, was born in *England*, and was Chaplain to *John* Lord *Carteret*, Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*. He was advanced to the Sees of *Limerick*, *Ardfert* and *Aghadoe*, by Letters Patent dated the 15th of *June* 1725, and was consecrated at *Dunboyn*, by *Hugh*, Archbishop of *Armagh*, and other Bishops in *July* following, and enthroned soon after.

¹ Prerog. Offic.



O F T H E

B I S H O P S of *A R D F E R T*

To the Year 1663 ; since which time it hath been joined to the See of
L I M E R I C K.

E R T.

TH I S Episcopal See is situated in the County of *Kerry*, antiently called, *Kerrigia*, which was the Country of *St. Brendan*, Abbat of *Clonfert* ; to whose Memory the Church of *Ardfert* is dedicated. *St. Brendan*, while a Youth, applied himself to his Studies under Bishop *Ert*, in this his native Country ; but when he grew up to Man's Estate, he got leave to go into *Conaught* to *St. Jarlath*, Bishop of *Tuam*, under whom he studied Divinity for a time with great Diligence. Sir *James Ware*^a saith that he had in his Custody a long Prayer in M. S. attributed to *St. Brendan*, beginning thus, " Omnipotent God, " Father, Son, and Holy-Spirit," and that he mentions it the rather, because the Prayer had never been printed.

It is no easy Matter to determine, whether this *Ert* was Bishop of this Church ; yet I have no Reason to believe the contrary, untill time brings the Truth to light. His Habitation, which he fixed in *Kerry*, seems to imply as much. It must not be forgot, that the Bishops of *Ardfert*, were sometimes called, Bishops of *Kerry*, as appears both in the *Irish* Histories, and publick Records.

Ardfert signifieth " a wonderful place on an Eminence," or, as some interpret it, " the Heighth of Miracles." But it is now commonly called *Ardart*. [Yet why may not *Ard-Art* be looked on as a Word corrupted from *Ard Ert* ? and then it will signifie, " the High Place of *Ert* : " *Ard*, importing a place on an Eminence. *Matthew Paris* in a passage cited hereafter under *John*, Bishop of this See, calls it, *Hertfert* ; as much as to say, " the Place of Miracles of *Hert* " or *Ert* : And in the Annals of *Inisfall*^b it is mentioned under the name of *Hyferte*, or, as it is in some Copies, *Iferte*, which denotes, " the Territory of " Miracles : " For, *Hy*, is a common Adjective in *Irish*, denoting not only the Heads and Founders of Families, but also the Territories possessed by such ; and *Ferte*, means a place of Miracles ; or if you throw out the Letter F from the Word *Hy-ferte*, it will then sound, the Territory of *Erte*, and so be applicable to this Bishop *Ert*. This See hath been also called, the Bishoprick of *Iar-Munan* or *West-Munster*.]

There are but very slight Accounts extant of the Bishops of *Ardfert*, untill the Arrival of the *English* in *Ireland*. The following are mentioned in the Annals of the Abby of *Inisfall*, in the County of *Kerry*.

[*Cerpain*, Bishop of *Iferte*, died in the year 500, according to the said Annals^c. I wonder *Ware* hath overlooked this Bishop ; since the succeeding five Prelates are taken by him from the said Annals.]

^a Antiqu. Ch. 29.

^b Ad Annum 500.

^c Ibid.

Dermod Mac-Mel-Brenan, [called in the said Annals, Comorban of *Brendan*] died at *Ardfert* in 1075.

Magrath O-Erodain or *O-Ronan*, [Bishop of *Ardfert-Brenain*,] died in 1099.

Mac-Ronan, called Bishop of *Kerry*, assisted at the Synod of *Kells*, held under Cardinal *John Paparo*, in 1152.

Mel-Brendan O-Ronan died on the 22d of *September* 1161, and was buried at *Ardfert*. I cannot but be of Opinion that *Mac-Ronan* [before mentioned,] and this Prelate were one and the same Person. [That Bishop of *Ardfert*, who assisted at the Synod of *Kells* in 1152, is expressly called *Maol-Breanuin*, *O-Ruanain*, Bishop of *Kerry*, that is of *Ardfearta*, in the Catalogue of the Bishops present at that Synod, which *Keating* ^a made use of.]

Gilla-Mac-Aiblen O-Hanmada died in 1166.

Donald O-Conarchy, called Bishop of *Iar-muan*, or *West-Munster*, died in 1193.

David O-Duibditrib, who succeeded, was also called Bishop of *Iar-muan*, and died in 1207.

J O H N.

[Succ. 1215. Depriv. 1221.]

ONE *John*, an *English Benedictin* Monk, was consecrated (as it seems) about the Year 1215, and was deprived in 1221, by *James*, Penitentiary to Pope *Honorius* the III^d, Legate of *Ireland*. He lived afterwards in the Abby of *St. Albans*, in *England*, untill his Death, which happened in *October* 1245; under which Year, *Matthew Paris* ^c hath this Passage. “ The same year also, “ on the 14th of *October*, Bishop *John* paid a debt to Nature at *St. Albans*, where “ he had, by the Popes command, made his abode about thirty years; after he “ had been deprived of his Bishoprick. Yet he still retained the Title of Bishop of *Hertfert*. Having happily compleated his Course, he did not die unmindful of the Benefits conferred on him by the Church of *St. Alban*; but bequeathed to it his Books, some Ecclesiastical Ornaments, and also some Benefices; from whence, as if he had been another Abbat of that Church, he had solemnly conferred on him the special participation of all the good Works which are done in the Church of *St. Alban*; and also a burying place in the said Church, before the Altar of *St. Amphibalus*.” [Which Saint, Bishop ^f *Lloyd* saith, “ was originally *St. Alban*’s Cloak; that *Geoffry* of *Monmouth* first turned the Cloak into a Man, and so prepared it for *Hector Boethius* his Ordination. The Word, *Amphibalus*, which is *Latin* for a Shag-Cloak, and was used in that Sense in the Legend of *St. Alban*, *Geoffry* had the luck to mistake for a proper Name, and so joined this *Amphibalus* with *St. Alban* as his fellow Martyr, Man or Cloak. *Hector* brings this *Amphibalus* into *Scotland* to King *Crathlint*, and there ordains it first Bishop of the *Isle-of-Man*, and seats his *Culdees* there with it; so that belike (continues Bishop *Lloyd*) they were the Dean and Chapter to *St. Alban*’s Cloak.] In the Chronicle of the same *Matthew Paris*, to which he gives the Name of *Ager Sterilis*, the Day of the death of this *John* is placed on the 11th of *October* 1245. I shall not think it foreign to the Matter in hand to add a Passage related of him in the Registry ^g of the Abby of *St. Alban*.

“ *John*, Bishop of *Ardfert*, besides many valuable Books, which he bestowed on this Abby, gave to it also a noble large Stone of a blewish colour, spotted with white, commonly called the *Serpentine Stone*; which is reported to have great virtue in Lunatick Disorders. The form of it is almost Square,

^d 2d. part. p. 104.

^e Histor. Major.

^f Church Government. p. 151.

^g Fol. 88. b.

“ and it is bound about with a Silver Hoop; within the Rim of which are inclosed many Reliques. He also gave to this Abby three noble Rings, in one of which is set an Oriental Saphire of a wonderfull size: In another the Stone called, *Peridotus* or *Peridotes*, in the middle of which is set a Saphire of an excellent Lustre; which is of great Virtue in Convulsions of the Nerves. This Stone is formed almost in the shape of a Shield. In the third Ring is set another Oriental Saphire, but of less size than the former, of which we spoke before.” Thus far the Registry; which the Reader may find in the *Cotton Library*.^h The Chronicle also of *Matthew Paris* before quoted, called *Ager Sterilis*, is there.ⁱ

G I L B E R T.

[Succ. 1225. Resign. 1237.]

GILBERT, Dean of *Ardfert*, succeeded after the deprivation of Bishop *John*, [although not immediately] and was confirmed by the Royal Assent on the 7th of *May* 1225, and consecrated the same year. [This Prelate was indebted for his Advancement to the earnest recommendation^k of the Pope; who then was so modest, to obtain that by request, which not long after came to be considered as his Right. He made the like request the same year (1224) in favour of *Maurice*, Bishop of *Cork*, and *Florence* Bishop of *Cloyne*, and with as good Success. These Gratifications gave the Pope room after to expect compliances.] Bishop *Gilbert* resigned this See in 1237.

B R E N D A N.

[Succ. 1237. Resign. 1242.]

BRENDAN, Provost of *Ardfert*, being elected Bishop, obtained the Royal Assent on the 17th of *November* 1237. [But he was delayed for some time. For the King not only refused to confirm the Election; but absolutely declared it void, in regard it was made without a precedent Licence. Yet at last, on account of the Poverty of this Church, he was prevailed on so to mitigate the matter, as by special Writ^m to authorize the Archbishop of *Dublin*, and the Lord Justice to give the Dean and Chapter a Licence to proceed to a new election; and to give his Royal Assent to the Person elected, without further Application to him. This done, *Brendan* was re-elected and consecrated.]

He governed this See fifteen years [as *Ware* says; but in a mistake. For it is manifest from the publick Records, that he sat but five years, and resigned in 1242; in which year the Dean and Canons of *Ardfert* petitionedⁿ the King by a sealed Letter, and not in the legal Form, for Licence to proceed to the Election of a new Bishop, upon a vacancy, made by the Cession of *Brendan*; and the King granted a power to the Lord Justice to issue such Licence, and to present the person elected to him. But what Bishop succeeded between the Resignation of *Brendan*, and the Advancement of *Christian* in 1252, I have not been able to find.]

C H R I S T I A N.

[Succ. 1252. Ob. 1256.]

CHRISTIAN, a *Dominican* Frier, was appointed Successor, and was confirmed by King *Henry* the III^d, on the 25th of *February* 1252, (*English* Stile.)

^h Sub. Nerone. D. vii. ⁱ Sub. Claudio. D. vi. 2. ^k Claus. 8. Hen. 3. Mem. 5. Dorso.
^l Ibid. Mem. 4. ^m Claus. 21. Hen. 3. Memb. 12. ⁿ Claus. 26. Hen. 3. Memb. 8. Int.

He sat but a short time: For upon his death (as it seems) the same King granted a Licence to the Dean and Chapter to proceed to Election, on the 20th of *August* 1256.

One *PHILIP*, his Successor, died in 1263.

J O H N

[Succ. 1264. Ob. 1285.]

J O H N, Archdeacon of *Ardfert*, succeeded, and was restored to the Temporalities of this See on the 27th of *February* 1264 (*English* Stile.)

He died in *May* 1285, and lies buried at *Ardfert* in the Cathedral of *St. Brendan*. [On the 28th of *June* following a Licence^o issued to the Dean and Chapter of *Ardfert* to proceed to the Election of a Successor upon the death of this Prelate.]

N I C H O L A S

[Suc. 1285. Ob. 1287.]

B E F O R E the end of the same year, one *Nicholas* succeeded; who sat but a short time: For he died about the middle of *March* 1287, (*English* Stile,) [and on the 10th of *August* following the Dean and Chapter procured a Licence to proceed to the Election of a Successor.]

N I C H O L A S

[Succ. 1288. Ob. 1336.]

N I C H O L A S, a *Cistercian* Monk, and afterwards Abbat of *Odorney* or *Kyrileysen*, in the County of *Kerry*, was consecrated in 1288, [restored to the Temporalities^p the year following] and died in a very advanced age about the beginning of the year 1336, having sat about forty eight years. He is called in the publick Records, Bishop of *Kerry*. [In 1310 there was a remarkable Action^q brought against this Prelate, and four of the Chaplains of the Church of *Ardfert*, before Sir *John Wogan*, Justice of *Ireland*, at *Tristledermot*, by Frier *William* of *Bristol*, and other *Franciscan* Friars of the Convent of *Ardfert*, for forcibly taking from them the Corps of *John de Cantilupe*, and burying it elsewhere, and for beating and ill using many of the Friars; the Bishop under pain of Excommunication forbidding all People from furnishing the Friars with any necessaries either out of Charity or otherwise. Upon this proceeding the Bishop and Chapter were all arrested, and their Goods and Chattles ordered to be distrained, and the Money thereout raised to be brought to the Justice on the day after *St. Peter ad vincula* following.]

A L A N O - H A T H E R N

[Succ. 1336. Ob. 1347.]

A L A N O - H a t h e r n, or *Cathern*, was consecrated in 1336, and died on the 2d of *December* 1347. In 1341, while he was in possession of this See, Pope *Benedict* the 12th conferred it upon *Edmund de Caermarthen*, a *Dominican* Frier, as vacant by the Death of *Alan*. But *Alan* being alive, that Provision could not take Effect.

^o Pat 14. Edw. 1. Memb. 8.
Edw. 1.

^p Accounts of Walt. Haye in Rememb. Offic. Anno 17.
^q Rot. 3. Edw. 2. in Offic. Rem. King's Collect. p. 314.

JOHN de VALLE.

[Succ. 1348. Ob. 1372.]

JOHN de Valle was advanced to this See by the Provision of Pope Clement the VIth [on the 22d of *October*, in the 7th year of his Pontificate (and not in the time of *Clement* the 5th, according to *Rymer*) r,] and was restored to the Temporalities on the 10th of *March* 1348. [He had been elected early that year by part of the Chapter of *Ardfert* upon the Death of Bishop *Alan*; and *Thomas Makearwill*, or *O-Carroll*, Canon of that Church, was also elected by another part of the said Canons. But *John de Valle* was confirmed by the Pope; and *Thomas O-Carroll* was soon after advanced to the Archbishoprick of *Tuam*.] Bishop de Valle died in 1372 having sat upwards of twenty three years.

CORNELIUS O-TIGERNACH.

[Succ. 1372. Ob. 1379.]

CORNELIUS O-Tigernach, a *Franciscan* Frier, obtained a provision to this See from Pope Gregory the 11th in 1372, and died Anno 1379, in the 7th year after his Consecration.

WILLIAM BULL.

[Succ. 1379. Sed. 1382.]

WILLIAM Bull, Dean of *Cork*, and Batchelor of the Canon Law, succeeded also by a Papal Provision; and having submitted and sworn Fealty to the King, was restored to the Temporalities on the 14th of *February* 1379. [In 1382 he was excused (under the Title of Bishop of *Kerry*,) by the King from attending Parliaments for some time, on account of the great unquietness of the Country by the *Irish* Enemy and *English* Rebels.] I find no mention made of his Successors for a long Time after, either in the publick Records, or the Histories of *Ireland*.

NICHOLAS.

[Sed. 1420. and 1431.]

ONE Nicholas was Bishop of *Ardfert* in the Years 1420 and 1431. But I find no Account either of the Time of his Consecration, or the time of his death.

One MAURICE succeeded by a Papal Provision, and died in 1462.

JOHN STACK.

[Sed. 1480. Ob. 1488.]

JOHN Stack succeeded by the Provision of Pope Pius the second. But this election was afterwards set aside; because he had neglected to expedite his Provisional Letters, and to solicit his Consecration in due time. Upon this Disappointment of Stack, one John Pigg was nominated to succeed by the Provision of Pope Sixtus the 4th, and afterwards (Pigg having immediately resigned) one Philip. But at length Philip's election was nulled; Stack renewed his provisional Letters, and was a second time declared Bishop. He assisted at a Provincial Synod convened at *Featherd* in *July* 1480, by John Cantwell, Archbishop of *Cashell*. See before p. 481. Our Bishop died in 1488, and was buried at *Ardfert*.

P H I L I P.

[Succ. 1488. Ob. 1495.]

UPON the death of Bishop *Stack*, the before mentioned *Philip*, who, I think, was a Secular Priest, was declared Successor by Pope *Innocent* the VIIIth, on the 27th of *October* 1488. He sat almost seven Years, and died in 1495.

JOHN FITZ-GERALD.

[Succ. 1495.]

JOHN *Fitz-Gerald*, or *Geraldine*, Canon of *Ardfert*, was descended from a noble Family, and succeeded to this See by the Provision of Pope *Alexander* the VIth, on the 20th of *November* 1495.

JAMES FITZ-MAURICE.

[Sed. 1551. et 1576.]

I HAVE not discovered who next succeeded *John Fitz-Gerald*. *James Fitz-Maurice* was Bishop of this See in 1551, and 1576; but I have not found any account either when he was consecrated or when he died.

NICHOLAS KENAN.

[Succ. 1588. Ob. circ. 1599.]

NICHOLAS *Kenan*, was appointed Bishop of *Ardfert* [and *Aghadoe*[†]] by the Letters Patent of Queen *Elizabeth* [dated the 22d of *October*, in the 30th Year of her Reign (*viz.*) A. D. 1588] and was consecrated the same year; [the Patent for his Consecration; and another for his Restitution to the Temporalities having issued the day following.] Ten years after he retired to *Limerick*, to avoid the Calamities of War; where (if I am not mistaken,) he soon after died.

JOHN CROSBY.

[Succ. 1600. Ob. 1621.]

JOHN *Crosby*, Prebendary of *Disert*, was advanced to this See, [and to that of *Aghadoe* by the Privy Seal of Queen *Elizabeth*, dated the 2d of *October*, in the 42d year of her Reign,] (*viz.*) A. D. 1600, and was consecrated the same year. [He held also the said Prebend by Dispensation.] He died in *September* 1621, and was buried in his own Church.

JOHN STEERE.

[Succ. 1622. Ob. 1628.]

JOHN *Steere*, a Native of *England*, Treasurer of *Ardfert*, and Archdeacon of *Emly*, was consecrated Bishop of *Kilfenora* in 1617; and from thence translated to this See by Letters Patent dated the 20th of *July* 1622. He died in *May* 1628.

† Rot. Canc. 30th Eliz.

WILLIAM STEERE.

[Succ. 1628. Ob. 1637.]

WILLIAM Steere, Dean of *Ardfert*, and Brother to the before-mentioned *John*, was consecrated by his Metropolitan in *October* 1628. He died at *Ardfert* on the 21st of *January* 1637, and was buried there in the Cathedral.

THOMAS FULWAR.

[Succ. 1641. Resign. 1660]

THOMAS Fulwar, Doctor of Divinity of the University of *Dublin*, was consecrated Bishop of *Ardfert* in 1641, and was translated to *Cashel*, by Letters Patent dated the 1st of *February* 1660. [For want of timely Information I have in p. 486 mistaken in placing the Death of this Prelate in 1666. He died on the 31st of *March* 1667; as appears from the following Inscription on his Tomb-stone, which stands in the Chancel of the Parish Church of St. *John* in *Cashel*.

Hic jacet Corpus Reverendissimi in Christo Patris Thomæ Fulwar nuper Casseliensis Archiepiscopi, qui obiit 31^o. die Martii 1667, ætatis suæ 74.

Here lieth the Body of the most Reverend Father in Christ, *Thomas Fulwar*, late Archbishop of *Cashel*; who died on the 31st of *March* 1667, in the 74th year of his Age.

The Reader is desired also to correct another Error under *Thomas Price*, Archbishop of *Cashel*, in the same Page. For he died on the 4th of *August* 1685, and was buried in the Church Yard of the said Parish Church; where on his Tomb-stone is this Inscription.

Hic jacet Corpus Reverendissimi in Christo Patris, Thomæ Price, nuper Casseliensis Archiepiscopi, qui obiit 4^o Die Augusti A. D. 1685, ætatis suæ 85.

Here lieth the Body of the most Reverend Father in Christ, *Thomas Price*, late Archbishop of *Cashel*, who died on the 4th day of *August* 1685, in the 85th year of his Age.]

EDWARD SINGE.

[Succ. 1660. Resign. 1663.]

EDWARD Singe, Doctor of Divinity of the University of *Dublin*, and Dean of *Elphin*, was consecrated Bishop of *Limerick* in *Dublin*, on the 27th of *January* 1660. He also held the Sees of *Ardfert* and *Aghadoe* by Commendam; and was translated to the Sees of *Cork*, *Cloyne* and *Ross* in 1663. See before p. 514, and under *Cork*, *Cloyne* and *Ross*.

WILLIAM FULLER.

[Succ. 1663.]

WILLIAM Fuller, L. L. D. besides the Administration of the See of *Limerick*, was also made Bishop of *Ardfert* [and *Aghadoe*,] and consecrated in *Dublin* in 1663. [See before p. 515. From hence this See and that of *Aghadoe* have been annexed to the Bishoprick of *Limerick*; under which See the Reader must look for the Succession of the Bishops of *Ardfert*.]

*Ut Antecessorum Pietas et Munificentia
 Posteris innotescant
 Has duas Tabulas Ecclesiae WATERFORDIENSIS
 Cum Ichnographiâ annexâ
 Posuit Rev. Admod. THOMAS ejusdem, unacum
 LISMORENSI Episcopus
 Anno Domini
 1739.*



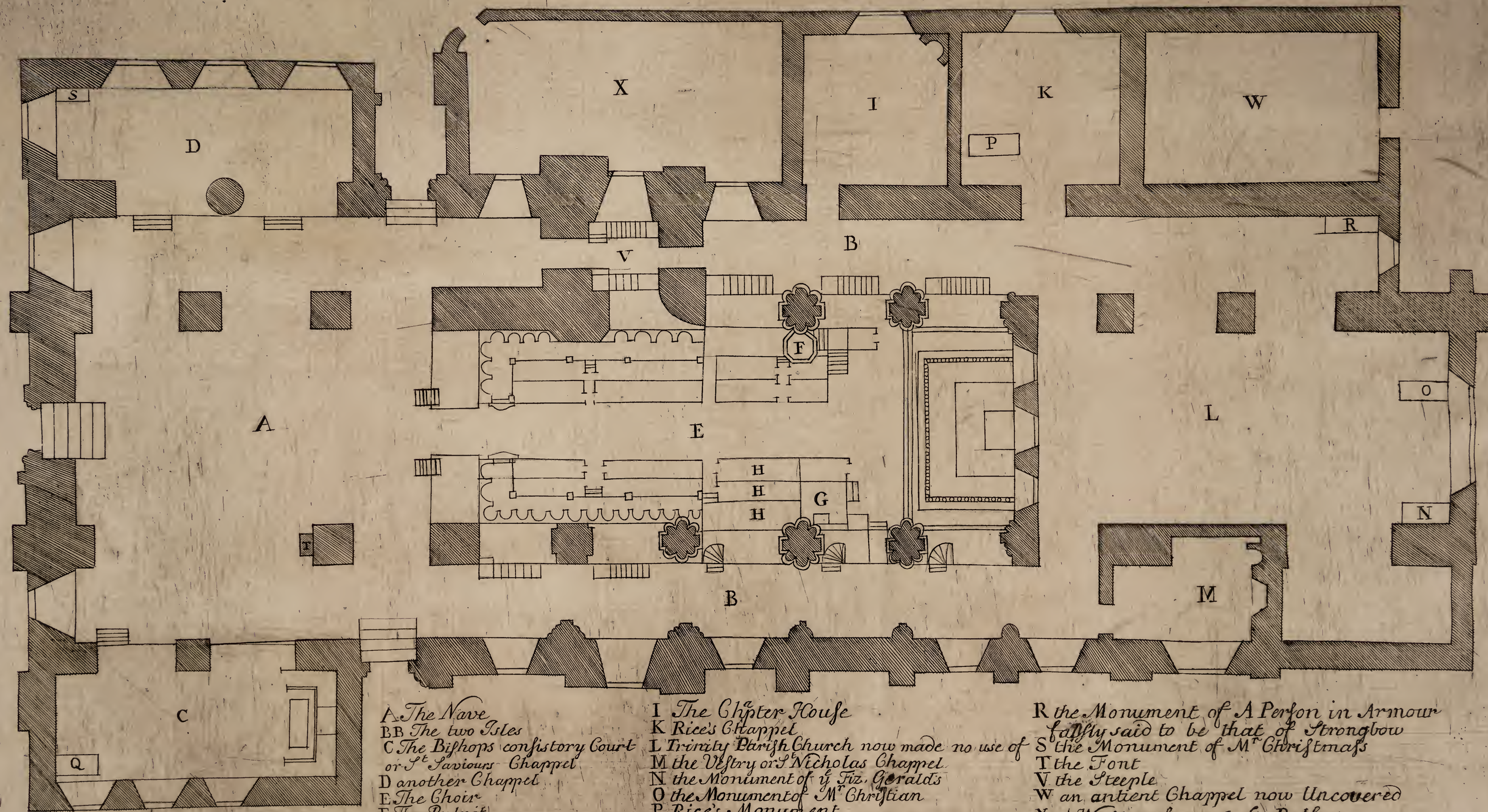
The South East Prospect of the Cathedral Church of the Holy and undivided Trinity in Waterford.

Dheuland Sculpsit

A Scale of Feet



The Ichonography of the Cathedral Church of the Holy and undivided Trinity in Waterford



A The Nave
B B The two Isles
C The Bishops consistory Court
or St. Saviours Chappel
D another Chappel
E The Choir
F The Pulpit
G The Bishops throne
H the Seats of y^e Mayor
and Corporation

I The Chapter House
K Rice's Chappel
L Trinity Parish Church now made no use of
M the Vestry or St. Nicholas Chappel
N the Monument of y^e Fitz. Gerald's
O the Monument of M^r Christian
P Rice's Monument
Q the Monument of Dr. Nathaniel Foy
late Bp of Waterford & Lismore

R the Monument of A Person in Armour
falsly said to be that of Strongbow
S the Monument of M^r Christmass
T the Font
V the Steeple
W an antient Chappel now Uncovered
X A Waste passage to y^e Belfry



OF THE
B I S H O P S
O F
W A T E R F O R D.

This See bore antiently, Sapphire, a Bishop habited in his Pontificals, sitting on a Chair, and holding before him a Crucifix in Pale, with the Body on it; on a Cross on Degrees, (or a Cross Calvery proper.) But these arms were changed by Bishop Foy into Emerald, two Keys in Saltier, bows downwards Topaz, in Chief, a Lion Passant Gardant Pearl, in Fess a Bible close, on the sinister side an Annulet, both of the second, in base six cloven Tongues erected 3. 2. 1. of the third.

This Bishoprick is valued in the King's Books by an Extent returned Anno 29th Hen. 8. at 72 l. 8 s. 1 d. Irish, amounting to 54 l. 6 s. 0 d. ³/₄ Sterl.

The Chapter of *Waterford* is constituted of the following Members, viz. Dean, Chantor, Chancellor, Treasurer, Archdeacon, and 6 Prebendaries, viz. *Kilronan—Corbally—Rossduff—Ballinekill—Ballygunner*—and *St, Patrick's in Waterford*,



THE Cathedral^a of *Waterford*, dedicated to the blessed Trinity, was first built by the *Ostmen*, and by *Malchus*, the first Bishop of *Waterford*, after his return from *England* from his Consecration. It was afterwards endowed by King *John* with Lands about the beginning of the 13th Century; at which time also (I am of Opinion) the Church of *Waterford* got its first Dean. A. D. 1210 Pope *Innocent* the III^d confirmed the Possessions of the Dean and Canons of that Cathedral, which he specified one by one, as appears in his Epistles^b. In 1463 the Dean and Chapter of *Waterford* obtained a Licence

^a Antiq. Chap. 29.

^b See Bosquet's edit. of Innocents Epist. Tholouse 1635.

from King *Edward* the IVth to purchase Lands of the yearly value of 100 Marks; “for the Augmentation of Divine Worship there,” (as the Charter says.) [It appears by the Petition^c of the Dean and Chapter for this Licence; that King *John* had endowed it with Possessions for the support of 12 Canons and 12 Vicars, to the value of 400 Marks: But that the Possessions had been so destroyed by *Irish* Enemies; that the four principal Dignitaries, viz. the Dean, Chantor, Chancellor and Treasurer, had not enough to support them with Decency; which was the cause that induced the King to grant to them his Mortmain Licence. About the year 1482 a handsome Chappel, 22 Feet square, was erected in this Cathedral, by *James Rice*, a Citizen of *Waterford*, and dedicated to St. *James* the Elder and the Virgin St. *Catherine*; but it now usually is called *Rice’s Chappel*.] *Nicholas Comin*, the Bishop, and *Robert Lombard*, the Dean of *Waterford* A. D. 1522 adorned the Choir and Chancel of this Church with an arched or vaulted Cieling; [and in the last Century Bishop *Gore* was at considerable expences in adorning and beautifying it.] Thus far of the Cathedral of *Waterford*; which as it is indebted for its Original to the *Ostmen*, so the City it self, situated on the South Banks of the most noble River *Suir*, is justly to be reckoned among the most eminent Cities of all *Ireland*; whether we consider its Wealth, and the Number of its Inhabitants, or the Convenience of the Harbour. As to the Etymology of *Waterford*; it must have been originally a Foreign Word, signifying a Ford or Passage over a River, [and although it be now adopted by the *English* in this very signification, yet it was not formerly known by that Name to the *British* or *Irish*; but was by them called, *Portlargi*.*]

M A L C H U S.

[Promot. 1096. Sed. 1116.]

THE *Ostmen* of *Waterford*, having embraced the Christian Religion, thought it advisable to place a Bishop over their City; and therefore they elected to this Office one *Malchus*, a Man of Probity, who had been for some time a *Benedictin* Monk of *Winchester*; and they sent him into *England*, A. D. 1096, to be consecrated by *Anselm*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*. He was accordingly consecrated at *Canterbury* by the said *Anselm*, *Ralph* Bishop of *Chichester*, and *Gundulph*, Bishop of *Rochester*, on the 28th of *December* 1096. A copy of the Letters written in his favour are extant in *Eadmerus*^d, [who also says, that this Election was made at a Council held in *Ireland* that year, at which assisted *Muriertach O-Brien*, King of *Ireland*, *Dofnald O-Hene*, Archbishop of *Cashell*, *Idunan*, Bishop of *Meath*, *Ferdomnach*, Bishop of *Leinster* (*Kildare*) *Samuel*, Bishop of *Down*, and many more; who all subscribed the said Epistle, and desired *Anselm*, in regard to the Supremacy he had over them, to appoint *Malchus* their Bishop. Mr. *Atwood*^c draws an Argument from this to prove the dependency of the Church of *Ireland* on that of *England*, before the arrival and success of *Henry* the II^d in *Ireland*. But upon the strictest inquiry I could make, I do not find, that any other than the *Ostmen* of *Waterford*, *Dublin*, and *Limerick*, practised this: And even among them this manner of receiving Consecration ceased, as soon as the Pope had invested the *Irish* Archbishops with the Pall. *Augustin*, the third successor of *Malchus*, was appointed Bishop of *Waterford* at *Windsor* by King *Henry* the II^d, and sent into *Ireland* to be consecrated by his proper Metropolitan, the Archbishop of *Cashell*, as *Hoveden*^f says. To return.]

* *Portlargi* is said to signify, the Port of the Thigh, the Course of the River *Suir* at *Waterford* bearing some resemblance to that part of the Human Body.

^c King’s Collect. p. 418. ^d Hist. Nov. p. 36. ^e Hist. of Depend. of Ireland. p. 21. ^f Ad. Ann. 1179.

I shall not think my time lost to annex the Form of Profession, which *Malchus* made to Archbishop *Anselm*, out of an old Book in the *Cotton Library*;
 “ I *Malchus*, elect Bishop of *Waterford*, being about to be consecrated Bishop by
 “ you, O Reverend Father *Anselm*, Archbishop of the Holy Church of *Canter-*
 “ *bury*, and Primate of all *Britain*, do promise to pay Canonical Obedience in
 “ all things, to you, and all your Successors.” *Malchus* after his Consecration,
 returned to *Waterford*; and he and the *Ostmen* built the Cathedral of the Blessed
Trinity. There is extant an Epistle from *Anselm*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, to
 this Prelate, written about the year 1110.

MELISA O-HAMIRE.

[Ob. 1136.]

MELISA O-Hamire, died in 1135 or 1136; under the last of which
 years, in the Supplement to the Annals of *Tigernach*, he is called Bishop
 of *Portlargo*: For the *Irish* and *British* call *Waterford* by that Name.

TUISTIUS or TOSTIUS.

[Sed. 1152.]

TUISTIUS or *Tostius*, an *Ostman*, assisted at the Synod convened by Cardinal
Paparo in 1152, which I have often mentioned before.

AUGUSTIN.

[Succ. 1175. Sed. 1179.]

IN a Council held at *Windsor*, on the *Ostaves* of the Feast of *St. Michael A. D.*
 1175; “ King *Henry the II*d gave to Master *Augustin*, an *Irishman*, the
 “ Bishoprick of *Waterford*, which was then vacant in *Ireland*; and sent him
 “ into that Country, with *Laurence*, Archbishop of *Dublin*, to be consecrated by
 “ *Donat*, Archbishop of *Cashell*.” This Account *Hoveden* gives: “ [And it hath
 been observed that this was the first *Irish* Bishoprick that any King of *England*
 ever disposed of. In 1177 he was a subscribing Witness to the Charter of King
*Henry the II*d, whereby he granted to *Robert Fitz-Stephens*, and *Milo Cogan*, the
 Kingdom of *Cork*.] In 1179 he assisted at the *Lateran* Council, and in his Jour-
 ney through *England*, “ he and the other *Irish* Prelates, who were going to the
 “ Council, in order to obtain a Licence to proceed, took an Oath (says *Hoveden*) not
 “ to act any thing prejudicial to the King or his Kingdom.”

ROBERT.

[Sed. 1200.]

ONE *Robert*, the next Successor, was Bishop of *Waterford* in the year 1200.
 But I have not yet discovered how long he governed this See.

DAVID.

[Succ. 1204. Ob. 1209.]

ONE *David*, a Kinsman of *Miler Fitz-Henry*, Justice of *Ireland*, was con-
 secrated A. D. 1204. There was a contest of a long continuance between

this Prelate, and the Bishop of *Lismore*, concerning the possessions of that See, which were usurped by *David*; during the dependence of which before the Pope's Delegates, who were the Bishops of *Killaloe*, and *Cork*, and the Archdeacon of *Cashell*, he was cruelly murdered by some wicked Villains A. D. 1209. I remember to have read some where that *Felan*, *Dinast*, or petty Prince of *Desies* was the Murderer. [The Annals of *Inisfall* under the year 1209 have this note, "The *English* Bishop Slain," which must be this *David*.] Concerning the said Contest the Reader may turn to an Epistle of Pope *Innocent* the III^d, dated the 26th of *June* 1212¹.

R O B E R T.

[Succ. 1210. Ob. 1222.]

HIS Successor, *Robert*, was consecrated by *Donat*, Archbishop of *Cashell*, A. D. 1210. This Prelate, treading close in the Footsteps of his Predecessor, forcibly seized from the Bishop of *Lismore* many of the possessions of that See; [even before he was consecrated, and held them by Lay-Force. For which reason, the Bishop of *Lismore* loudly protested against his Consecration: But the Archbishop of *Cashell* declaring; that he consecrated him only to the See of *Waterford*, and not to the See of *Lismore*, the Bishop of *Lismore* was obliged to acquiesce in the matter of his Consecration. The Pope's Delegates, being the Bishops of *Norwich*, *Clonsfert* and *Enachdune*, cited *Robert* to appear and answer the Bishop of *Lismore*, concerning the Lands wickedly usurped by his Predecessor, and still withheld by him. He appeared, and objected to the Citation, as not Canonical; containing but 27 Days from the return; as also, because he was cited but by one of the Judges, and by an Abbat, on whom the Bishop of *Clonsfert* had devolved his Trust. But he was over-ruled; it appearing, that the Citation contained thirty nine Days from the Date to the Day of Appearance; and that the Judge Delegate could appoint another to make out the Citation, and could punish the contempt of it. Being thus over-ruled, he appealed to the Apostolick See; but prefixed no term for his Appeal, which the Judges declared vain, both for that Reason, and because the Remedy of appeal was taken away by the express Words of their Letters Commissorial. They then received the Witnesses of the Bishop of *Lismore* upon two of the Articles committed to their Examination, viz. whether the Church of *Lismore* had been time out of Mind a Cathedral; and whether he (the Bishop) had been canonically elected. They also agreed to admit Witnesses, as to the laying violent hands on the Bishop of *Lismore* after the Date of their Commission; since it belonged to their Office to punish all evil Actions which arose about the Business committed to them by the Apostolick See. Publication having passed, the Delegates transmitted the Attestations of the Witnesses to the Bishop of *Waterford*, and prefixed a day to receive his Objections. But he neither appeared by himself nor Proctor; and therefore they adjudged Restitution to the Bishop of *Lismore*, and gave him actual induction; and condemned the Bishop of *Waterford* in one hundred and sixty Marks Costs. The Bishop of *Waterford* was enraged at this proceeding. He privately employed *Robert Fitz-Christopher*, his Seneschal, and some others of his Family to seize the Bishop of *Lismore*. They besieged him for a time in the Church of *Lismore*, where they found him at Divine Service. They fell upon him going out of the Church, dragged off his Episcopal Robes, robbed the Church of its goods, and hurried him about from place to place untill they brought him to the Castle of *Dungarvan*; where the Bishop of *Waterford* threw him into a Dungeon

¹ Editio Bosquet ut supra. Edit. Baluz. Tom. 2. p. 659.

in Irons. The Delegates, hearing of this outrage, assembled, together with the Archbishop of *Cashell*, in the great Church at *Cashell*, and with lighted Candles solemnly excommunicated the Authors of and Consenters to this Iniquity, in the presence, and by the assent of the Bishop of *Waterford*; who pretended to be innocent of the Matter. Seven Weeks after the Bishop of *Lismore* escaped out of Prison, in which he had been cruelly macerated with Thirst and Hunger. The Delegates cited the Bishop of *Waterford* to make Satisfaction to the Bishop of *Lismore* for these Injuries. He appeared, threatned them with the King of *England*'s Vengeance, and contumaciously departed. The Judges, although the Enormity of the Fact was notorious; yet because the Bishop of *Waterford* denied that he was accessary to it, they examined Witnesses against him solemnly, published their Depositions, transmitted them to the Bishop of *Waterford*, and gave him a day to object to their testimony. He appeared, reiterated his threats, loaded them with Reproaches, and laid an ambush to surprize the Bishop of *Lismore* by *Thomas*, his Clerk, in the Church-yard of *Limerick*; who laid violent Hands on him, and drawing a Sword, attempted to cut off his Head. The Bishop of *Lismore* missed the Stroke; but it left a deep mark in the door. The Delegates, because he presumed to do this in their presence, publicly anathematized the Clerk, and strictly prohibited the Bishop of *Waterford* from having any communication with him. But he despised the Inhibition, conversed, eat and drank with him at his own Table, and communicated with him at the Sacrament; which was testified to the Delegates by undeniable witnesses. The Bishop could not controvert their Testimony, but he departed contumaciously from the presence of the Delegates; who, to give him no room for complaint, appointed him a second, a third, a fourth, and at last a peremptory day. But he not appearing either in person, or by Proxy, they excommunicated him and all his adherents by Bell, Book, and Candle; and by the Pope's authority enjoined the Archbishop of *Cashell* to proclaim him excommunicated through his whole Province, and to interdict him from all spiritual Cure, as long as he should continue obstinate; and commanded him by the authority of the Pope to induct the Bishop of *Lismore* into the actual Possession of that Bishoprick. They also inhibited the Clergy and People of *Waterford* under pain of an Anathema, from obeying the Bishop, while he continued under Excommunication, and commanded them to shew all Reverence to their Metropolitan. But the Clergy of *Waterford* acted in direct opposition to these commands. Upon which the Archbishop pronounced the Sentence of Excommunication against them; which was afterwards confirmed by the Apostolick authority: And the Pope commanded his Delegates to put the said Sentences in execution by Ecclesiastical Censures, untill ample Reparation were made, without admitting any Appeal; to restrain the Rebellious, if necessary, by subtracting their Benefices; and ordered them to send the Bishop of *Waterford* to him with their Letters acquainting him of his conduct. The Reader may find a fuller account of all this Process among the decretal Epistles^k of Pope *Innocent* the third before mentioned. It is strange that the Name of this Bishop of *Lismore*, who suffered so much, should be lost.] In the year 1221 this Bishop *Robert* was again foiled in another suit of the like Nature, between him, and *Robert de Bedford*, Bishop of *Lismore*. He sat in this See twelve years, and died of Grief in 1222. About the beginning of his time, viz. on the 26th of *June* 1210, Pope *Innocent* the third confirmed the Possessions of the Dean and Canons of this Cathedral, particularly specified in his Bull. [This Bishop granted^l twen-

^k Tom. 2. p. 659. Edit. Baluz.

^l Chron. Glast. pub. by Hearne. v. 2. p. 384.

ty Days Indulgences to the Abby of *Glastonbury* in *England*, and ten Days to the Church of *Torre* belonging to the said Abby.]

WILLIAM WACE.

[Succ. 1223.]

THE same year, *William Wace*, Dean of *Waterford*, was elected next Successor, and confirmed by the Royal Assent on the 7th *April* 1223. I find nothing further related of him.

WALTER. I.

[Succ. 1227.]

ONE *Walter*, a *Benedictin* Monk, and Prior of the Abby of *St. John* the Evangelist at *Waterford*, was elected Bishop of this Sec, and obtained the Royal Assent^m on the 20th of *August* 1227. [I have found nothing more of this Prelate ; but that he grantedⁿ twenty days indulgences to the Abby of *Glastonbury*, in *England*, as many to the Church of the Blessed *Virgin*, ten days to the Church of *Basseleke*, ten days to the Chappel of *Horty*, thirteen days to the Church of *Torre*, twenty days to the Church of the *Holy-Trinity* of *Godenie*, all belonging to the said Abby, and thirteen days to the Reliques of it.]

STEPHEN. I.

[Sed. 1238. et 1246.]

THIS *Stephen* was Bishop of *Waterford* in the Years 1238 and 1246 ; but I have not been able to discover either the Times of his Consecration or Death.

HENRY.

[Succ. 1249.]

ON the 11th of *March* 1249 (*English* Stile) *Henry*, Archdeacon of *Waterford*, being elected, was confirmed by the Royal Assent. But on the 20th of *July* 1251, the King granted a Licence to the Dean and Chapter to proceed to an election ; whether upon the Death of *Henry*, or for what other Cause, is to me unknown.

PHILIP.

[Succ. 1252.]

PHILIP, Dean of *Waterford*, succeeded, and at the Request of Pope *Innocent* the IVth, obtained the Royal Assent. On the 15th of *June* 1252, a Writ^o issued for his Restitution to the Temporalties to *John Fitz-Geffry*, Lord Justice, he having first done his fealty. He sat but a short Time.]

WALTER. II.

[Succ. 1255. Ob. 1272.]

THE King granted a Licence to the Dean and Chapter of *Waterford* to proceed to the election of a Successor, dated in *Gascony* the 28th of *March* 1254. He also sent a Writ^p to the Justice, authorizing him to give

^m Pat. 11. Hen. 3. ⁿ Chron. Glaston. publ. by Hearn. v. 2. p. 384. ^o Claus. 36. Hen. 3.
^p Mem. 15. Dorso. Rot. Vascon. 38. Hen. 3. Memb. 3. Int.

the Royal Assent to whatever Person should be elected, and presented to him, and to restore him to the Temporalities; first taking the usual fealty, to save the expences of sending him to *Gascony*: But he ordered him at the same time to take sufficient caution from the Dean and Chapter, that the favour should not be drawn into consequence to the prejudice of his *Prerogative*. In pursuance of these Writs.] One *Walter* [obtained the election] and was consecrated Bishop of *Waterford* in 1255. He died about the close of the Year 1272.

STEPHEN of FULBURN.

[Succ. 1273. Resign. 1286.]

STEPHEN of *Fulburn*, an Hospitaller, was consecrated Bishop of *Waterford* in 1273, [and had Restitution^q of the Temporalities on the 9th of January 1274; although his Writ^r for that purpose bore date the 28th of October before. Fuller placeth his Consecration in 1274; but that may be occasioned by his manner of accounting the beginning of the year from the first of January. The *Franciscans* claim him as one of their Society: But *Luke Wading*^t, who published the Annals of that Order, is of Opinion he was no Regular; for that in the Instrument of his Translation to the Archbishoprick of *Tuam*, he is not mentioned as such; nor indeed is he called there an Hospitaller.]

The year following his Consecration he was made Treasurer of *Ireland* [and had forty pounds a year granted him for his Support, while he continued in that Office, by Writ^r dated the 26th of November 1274.] He was afterwards constituted Justice of *Ireland* [twice; viz. A. D. 1279, in the Absence of *Robert de Ufford*; and afterwards in 1282, upon *Ufford's* removal, he succeeded him, and continued in that Office untill his Death. The King granted^u him a pension of five hundred pounds a year out of the *Exchequer*, for the better support of the Dignity of Justice. In 1281 a Writ^w of Licence and Protection*, *Quia Moraturus in Obsequium Regis*, issued in his behalf, empowering him to continue in *England* two years, and to make Attorneys in all Courts of Justice in *Ireland*.] While he was Justice of *Ireland*, he caused a new kind of Money to be coined in that Kingdom; of which see the Annals of *Ireland* published by *Camden*; where under the year 1279, he is in a mistake called, *Robert*. On the 12th of July 1286, this Prelate was translated to *Tuam*, and was restored to the Temporalities of that See on the 15th of September following. [It appears how greatly he was in the King's favour by a Writ^x dated the 6th of August 1285, reciting that he was indebted to the Crown in a great Sum of Money out of the Arrearages of his Accounts, which he had passed at *Westminster*, during the Time that he was Justice and Treasurer of *Ireland*; but in contemplation of his other Merits the King pardoned him all the said Money and Arrears: Yet on

* A Writ of Protection, in the special Signification of it, was an Exemption or Immunity given by the King to a Person against Suits, and was a Branch of the Prerogative; of which there are two Sorts, *cum Clausulâ Volumus*, & *cum Clausulâ Nolumus*, so called, from the first Word in the Writ. Of the first Sort, *cum Clausulâ Volumus*, there are four particulars, first, *quia profecturus*, for one that is to pass the Seas in the King's Service. Secondly, *quia Moraturus*, for one who is abroad in the King's Service. Thirdly, a protection for the King's Debtor, that he be not sued or attached untill the King be paid his Debt. Fourthly, a protection in the King's Service beyond the Sea, or in the Marches of Scotland. The protection, *cum Clausulâ Nolumus*, is most commonly granted to a Spiritual Company for their immunity from taking their Cattle by the King's Ministers; but it may be granted to any other. See *Fitz-Herbert's Natura Brevium*, under the Title, Protection, and the Law Expositors.

q See Escheator Samfords Accounts in the Rememb. Offi. An^o. 5. Edw. 1. r Pat. 2. Edw. 1. Memb. 1. f Annal. Min. Tom. 2. p. 504. Regest. Pontif. in Tom. eod. p. 165 t Pat. 3d. Edw. 1. Memb. 36. u Pat. 13. Edw. 1. Memb. 5. w Pat. 9. Edw. 1. Memb. 7. x Pat. 13. Edw. 1. Memb. 7.

his death in 1278, the King seized all his Goods and Chattells, together with the Vessels and Ornaments of his Church for Debts due to him; but whether for the Arrears he had before pardoned, or for Debts contracted after, doth not appear. While he was Bishop of *Waterford*, by the consent of his Dean and Chapter he made an Exchange of the Manor of *Ballydermot* for the Manor of *Monymuntre*, with *Henry Fitz-John Fitz-Philip*; the Instrument of which exchange may be seen in Archbishop King's Collections.] The Reader may find more of this Prelate under the Archbishops of *Tuam*.

WALTER de FULBURN.

[Succ. 1286. Ob. 1307.]

WALTER de Fulburn, a *Franciscan* Frier, and Chancellor of *Ireland*, succeeded his Brother, the before mentioned *Stephen* [upon his Translation to *Tuam* A. D. 1286,] and died in 1307, in the 21st year of his Consecration. [The Annals of *Inisfall* place his death a year later.] He was the first of the *Franciscan* Fraternity who sat in this See.

MATTHEW.

[Succ. 1307. Ob. 1322.]

THE King granted a Licence to the Dean and Chapter to proceed to the Election of a Successor on the 14th of *December* 1307; and on the 7th of *February* following they made Choice of *Matthew*, Chancellor of the Cathedral of *Waterford*. He died on the 18th of *December* 1322, and was buried in his own Church.

NICHOLAS WELIFED.

[Succ. 1323. Ob. 1337.]

ON *Palm Sunday* following (viz. 1323,) *Nicholas Welifed*, Dean of *Waterford*, was consecrated in that City, together with the Bishops of *Lismore* and *Fenabore*: [As Frier *Clynn* says in his Annals.] He died in *June* 1337.

RICHARD FRANCIS.

[Succ. 1338. Ob. 1348.]

RICHARD Francis was restored to the Temporalities of this See on the 6th of *April* 1338. He sat ten years.

ROBERT ELYOT.

[Succ. 1349. Depriv. 1350.]

ROBERT Elyot was elected and consecrated in 1349, and was the year following deprived by Pope *Clement* the VIth; but I cannot tell for what Cause. [Wading^z takes no Notice of this Prelate; but says, that *Craddock* was advanced upon the Death of *Richard Francis*.]

y Ad Ann. 1323.

z Ann. Min. Tom. 3. p. 571.

ROGER CRADOCK.

[Succ. 1350. Resign. 1362.]

ROGER Cradock, a Franciscan Frier, was advanced to the See of *Waterford*, by a Provisional Bull of Pope Clement the VIth on the 23d of February 1350, (*Roman Stile*), [although he was not restored to the Temporalties untill the 10th of May 1352 : Yet his Writ of Restitution carried a Retrospect^a as to the Issues and Profits from the Deprivation of Bishop *Elyot*.] He was translated to the Bishoprick of *Landaffe*, in *Wales*, A. D. 1362 ; where he sat twenty Years. In 1353, while he was Bishop of *Waterford*, a great Contest arose between him and *Ralph Kelley*, Archbishop of *Cashell*. The Cause is related to be “ be-
 “ cause two *Irishmen* of the *Clankellans* were convicted of Heresy before the
 “ Bishop, at the Castle of *Bunratty*, in the Diocese of *Killaloe*, and burned,”
 without any Licence, (as I think) obtained from his Metropolitan. The Manuscript Annals in the *Cotton Library*, from whence I have taken this Passage, add further, “ That on Thursday after St *Francis’s* Day, a little before Midnight, the
 “ Archbishop entred privately into the Church-yard of the Blessed Trinity at
 “ *Waterford*, by the little Door of St. *Catherine*, guarded by a numerous troop of
 “ armed Men, and made an Assault on the Bishop in his Lodgings, and griev-
 “ ously wounded him, and many others who were in his Company, and robbed
 “ him of his Goods ; and all this was done (as it was said) by the Advice of
 “ *Walter Reve*, who pretended to be Dean of *Waterford*, and of *William Sen-*
 “ *dall*, Mayor of that City.” The Reader may also meet some Account of
 this in *Luke Wading’s* Annals^b, [who says further ; that the Crime for which the
 two Men were burned, was not Heresy, but a Contumely offered to the Virgin
Mary ; and adds, that it was at this Bishop’s petition to the Pope, that the Sees
 of *Waterford* and *Lismore* were united, although it did not take Effect until after
 his Translation to *Landaff*. I find nothing further related of this Dispute. He
 died about the close of the Year 1382.]

OF THE

B I S H O P S

OF

WATERFORD and LISMORE.

THOMAS le REVE.

[Succ. 1363. Ob. 1393.]

THOMAS le Reve, Canon of *Lismore*, was appointed Bishop of *Lismore* at *Avignon*, A. D. 1358, or (as some say) 1362. While he governed that See, the two Bishopricks of *Lismore* and *Waterford* were consolidated by a real Union (as it is called) in 1363 by Pope *Urban* the Vth ; which Union was con-

^a Comput. Esch. Corren. in Offic. Rem. de An. 26 Edw. 3. ^b An. min. Tom. 4. p. 45.
 46. Ad An. 1355.

firmed by King *Edward* the III^d on the 7th of *October* that year. Our Bishop died a very old Man, A. D. 1393; and was in 1367 for a time Chancellor of *Ireland*.

I must not forget to mention, that long before this time there was a Design to unite these two Sees; [and an Union actually made, so far as the Pope's Legate could make it; of which the Reader may see an Account hereafter under *Robert de Bedford*, Bishop of *Lismore*]; And this is the first hint of an Union of these two Sees that I meet with; and was, (as I think) the cause of the long disputes concerning the See of *Lismore*, between *David* and *Robert* Bishops of *Waterford*, and the Bishops of *Lismore*, as before is related, p. 528, 529.] There is extant among the Records, A. D. 1225, a Royal Mandate^c for the union of both these Bishopricks, "yet so that the Episcopal See should continue at *Waterford*." So the King's Letter to the Pope concerning this Union, dated two years after, is also extant^d. I have not found what defeated this intention at that time. Afterwards Pope *John* the XXII^d, in the 11th year of his Pontificate, A. D. 1326, and in the Reign of King *Edward* the II^d, decreed, "that upon the Cession, or Death of either of the Prelates then fitting, the Episcopal Dignity of these Churches should be united in one; and that the surviving Bishop should be called Bishop of both Sees." And this also appears in the publick Records, although it did not succeed then: [For it happened that the Original Letters of Provision of that Pope were lost; which is recited in a Bull of exemplification of these Letters issued at the instance of *Roger Cradock*, Bishop of *Waterford*, by Pope *Innocent* the VIth, on the 22^d of *June* 1355, whereby he recites the said Letters word for word, and gives to the exemplification the same strength and vigour as the Original had.]

R O B E R T R E A D.

[Succ. 1394. Resign. 1396.]

ROBERT *Read*, a *Dominican* Frier, succeeded in 1394. Two years after he was translated from this See to the Bishoprick of *Carlisle*, in *England*; [to the Temporalities whereof he was restored on the 30th of *March* 1396;] and before the end of that year he was removed to *Chichester*, where (as *Godwin* says) he was at the Charges of erecting a Cross of excellent Workmanship in the Market Place. [He died about *Whitsuntide* A. D. 1417.]

T H O M A S S P A R K F O R D.

[Succ. 1396. Ob. 1397.]

THOMAS *Sparkford*, a Secular Priest of the Diocese of *Bath* and *Wells*, in *England*, sat only one Year in these Sees; and died intestate in *June* 1397. *Leland* in his Book *De Scriptoribus Anglicis*, (the Manuscript of which is in the publick Library at *Oxford*) says, that *Thomas Colby*, a *Carmelite* Frier of *Norwich*, and Professor of Divinity, [but, whether of *Cambridge* or *Oxford*, *Leland* owns he was uncertain] an eloquent and laborious Preacher, was appointed Bishop of *Lismore* and *Waterford* by King *Richard* the II^d. But if any such Bishop was consecrated to these Sees, surely he must have sat but a very short time. [For my part I think it unquestionable, that *Colby* did not succeed Bishop *Sparkford*. For the King's Writ^e of Restitution to *John Deping*, bears

^c Claus. 10. Hen. 3. Memb. 28.

^d Claus. 12. Hen. 3. Memb. 5.

^e Rym. Tom. 8. p. 20.
date

date the 14th of *October* 1397, upon his performing the usual requisites; and recites the vacancy of the Sees, by the Death of *Thomas Sparkford*, and the Pope's provision to *Deping* thereon.]

JOHN DEPING [*or DE-PING.*]
[*Succ.* 1397. *Ob.* 1399.]

JOHN *Deping* [a *Dominican* Frier] was consecrated in 1397, [and restored to the Temporalities on the 14th of *October* that year, as I observed before.] He died on the 4th of *February* 1399, *English* Stile. [If *Thomas Colby* before mentioned sat in these Sees at all, it must be between the 4th of *February* 1399, when Bishop *Deping* died, and the 16th of *November* following; on which day *Thomas Snell* had his Writ^f of Restitution to the Temporalities: And it is at this juncture that *Mark-Anthony Allegre*^g and *Leland* place him in these Sees (*viz.*) between *Deping* and *Snell*; and with *Allegre*, *Bale* agreeth, who followeth *Leland*. But since he was advanced only by King *Richard* the II^d, the Pope not concurring, it may be probable enough that he met with a disappointment. *Colby* is said to have died in 1406.]

THOMAS SNE LL.
[*Suc.* 1399. *Resign.* 1405]

THOMAS *Snell*, Archdeacon of *Glendaloch*, had Restitution^h of the Temporalities of these Sees on the 16th of *November* 1399, [having first renounced all prejudicial Clauses in the Pope's Provision, and sworn fealty.] He sat about six years; and was then translated to the See of *Offory*. See before p. 413.

R O G E R.
[*Succ.* 1405. *Ob.* 1409.]

THIS *Roger* died in 1409, having sat only three years and some Months.

JOHN GEESE.
[*Succ.* 1409. *Ob.* 1425.]

ON the the 23d of *August* 1409, *John Geeje*, a *Carmelite* Frier, succeeded by the provision of Pope *Alexander* the Vth, and died on the 22d of *December* 1425. [He was a Doctor of Divinity of the University of *Oxford*, and a Pre-late greatly celebrated for his Piety and Learning; which are the Titles given him in his Provisional Letters. *Pitts*ⁱ says he wrote various Tracts, partly in *England* and partly in *Ireland*; but adds, that dying in a foreign Country they all perished, so that no account of them had come to his Knowledge. Yet *Mark Anthony Allegre*^k (who calls him *Johannes Greefus Episcopus Lemorensis et Waterfordiensis in Hiberniâ*,) affirms, that he wrote a Book intitled, *Gloria Carmelitarum*, and says that *Pitts* saw it in Manuscript. See before p. 480 his impeachment of *Richard O-Hedian*, Archbishop of *Cashell*, in a Parliament held in 1421.]

^f Rym. Tom. 8. p. 107. ^g Paradis. Carmel. Decoris. p. 320. Bale. Cent. 7. Tit 38. ^h Rym. Tom. 8. p. 107. ⁱ Scrip. p. 875. ^k Paradis. Carmel. Decoris. p. 328.

R I C H A R D.[*Succ.* 1426. *Ob.* 1446.]

ONE *Richard*, Archdeacon of *Lismore*, succeeded by the Provision of Pope *Martin* the Vth, in 1426. He died on the 7th of *May*, 1446, having governed these Sees Twenty years, and was buried at *Waterford* in a Monument fixed in the Wall of his own Cathedral. There was a strong report of the death of this *Richard* spread abroad in 1438 ; but it happened to be without Foundation. However it gave occasion to King *Henry* the VIth to write Commendatory Letters to Pope *Eugene* the IVth, in favour of *Thomas Brid*, a *Dominican* Frier, and Professer of Divinity, that he might be appointed successor. But it appearing that *Richard* was still alive, the project vanished.

R O B E R T P O E R.[*Succ.* 1446. *Ob.* 1471.]

BEFORE the End of the same year, *Robert Poer*, who (I think) was Dean of *Limerick*, succeeded. He obtained a Licence from King *Edward* the IVth to purchase Lands in Mortmain for him and his Successors to the yearly value of fourty pounds. This Prelate died about the year 1471, and left a great Character behind him for his Charity and Hospitality.

R I C H A R D M A R T I N.[*Succ.* 1472.]

RICHARD Martin. a *Franciscan* Frier, and Professer of Divinity, was by Papal Provision appointed to succeed on the 9th of *March* 1472¹.

J O H N B O L C O M P.[*Succ.* 1475. *Ob.* 1479.]

JOHN Bolcomp was consecrated in 1475 or 1476, and died in 1479.

N I C H O L A S O - H E N I S A.[*Succ.* 1480.]

NICHOLAS O-Henisa, a *Cistercian* Monk, and Abbat of *St. Mary's* of *Fermoy*, or *de Castro Dei*, succeeded by the Provision of Pope *Sixtus* the IVth on the 20th of *May* 1480, and sat about five years; [as *Ware* says: But I think not so long; for a Reason given under the next Successor.]

[*J O H N.*[*Succ.* 1482.]

ONE *John*, Rector of *Baudrip*, in the Diocese of *Bath* and *Wells*, was Bishop of *Waterford* in *January* 1482, as *Anthony Wood*^m says he found in his Searches; and adds, that he took him to be the Predecessor of *Thomas Pursell*, although omitted by *Ware*: And for this Account he quotes the Registry of the Sees of *Bath* and *Wells*. From this Authority we must give a shorter Period to *Nicholas O Henisa*, and place this *John* between him and *Thomas Pursell*.]

¹ *Wad. Ann. Min. Tom. 6. p. 766.*^m *Athen. Oxon. Vol. 1. p. 656.*

THOMAS PURSELL.

[Succ. 1486. Ob. 1517.]

THOMAS Purfell succeeded in 1486. The same year he took Care to have the antient Charters of the Church of *Lismore*, among other Antiquities of it, transcribed into a Registry, by his Amanuensis, *John Russell*, Œconomist of that Church; which Registry was many years after, viz. A. D. 1617. (while *John Lancaster* was Bishop) destroyed by an accidental Fire, to the irreparable Loss of the See. He died about the year 1517.

NICHOLAS COMIN.

[Succ. 1519. Resign. 1551.]

NICHOLAS Comin, was (if I am not mistaken) a Native of *Limerick*, and was consecrated Bishop of *Ferns* in *St. Paul's, London*, on the 20th of *January* 1509; where he sat about ten years, and was then translated to these Sees. See before p. 526 his Benefactions to the Cathedral of *Waterford*. At length, being worn out with Age and Infirmities, he resigned in *July* 1551.

PATRICK WALSH.

[Succ. 1551. Ob. 1578.]

PATRICK Walsh, Dean of *Waterford*, [was born ⁿ near the City of *Waterford*, but educated in the University of *Oxford*, where he took his Degree of Master of Arts in 1534, and grew into great repute for his Learning and Religion. He] was consecrated Bishop of *Waterford* and *Lismore* [not] in *August* 1551 [as *Ware* says, but on the 23d of *October* that year, by virtue of a Mandate ^o from King *Edward* the VIth, dated the 12th of *August* before] and he held his Deanery by Dispensation for a time; [which, together with the Rectory of *Aghor*, were by the said Mandate united to the Bishoprick during his Life. There is extant in the Rolls Office a Letter ^p from this Prelate to the Lord Deputy, dated the 15th of *June* 1566, wherein he beseecheth him to accept of a Resignation of the Deanery; in regard to his inability to discharge his Functions on the score of his Decay by age both in Body and Senses; and he recommends one *Peter White* to the Deanery. Accordingly on the 22d of that Month the Lord Deputy accepted of his Surrender, and advanced *White* in his Room.] He died in 1578.

MARMADUKE MIDDLETON.

[Succ. 1579. Resign. 1582]

MARMADUKE Middleton, [who was Vicar of *Coolock* in the Diocese of *Dublin*, Vicar of *Dunboyn* and] Rector of *Killare*, in the Diocese of *Meath*, succeeded, [by the Letters Patent of Queen *Elizabeth*, dated the 31st of *May*] 1579; and was translated to the See of *St. David's* in *Wales* on [the 30th of *November*] 1582. [*Peter Heylin* ^r hath greatly mistaken in placing the translation of this Bishop to the See of *St. David's* in 1567; which was twelve years before his advancement to these Sees. The Succession here is very clear at this time from the publick Records; and to make room for *Middleton*, according to *Heylin's*

ⁿ Athen. Oxon. v. 1. p. 703. ^o Rot. Canc. de Ann. 5th. Edw. 6. ^p Ibid de Ann. 9. Eliz.
^q Ibid. eod. Rot. ^r Examen. Histor. Lond. 1659. p. 221.

Scheme, we should be obliged to displace *Patrick Walsh*.] That Writer further says ^f, that he was afterwards degraded, and deprived at *Lambeth*: [But he doth not specify his offences, only in general, (for many notable Misdemeanours.) He adds, that the Sentence was executed before the High-Commissioners at *Lambeth House*, not only by Reading it *In Scriptis*, but by a formal Divesting him of his Episcopal Robes, and Priestly Vestments. He gives another particular; that being pressed to answer Articles, he refused to do it on Oath, but upon Honour, claiming the Privilege of a Peer. It appears in the long Case of the Bishop of *Lincoln*, published by *Rushworth* ^t, that Bishop *Middleton*'s crime was, for contriving and publishing a forged Will; for which he was first fined in the *Star-Chamber*, and then turned over to the high Commission Court for degradation. He did not outlive his Disgrace long: For he died on the 30th of *November* 1592; and the Sentence was of *Easter Term* 34 *Eliz.* which was the same year.]

MILER MAGRAGH.

[*Succ.* 1582. *Resign.* 1589. *Succ. Iter.* 1592. *Resign.* 1607.]

ON the 7th of *January* 1582 (*English Stile*) *Miler Magragh*, Archbishop of *Cashell* was constituted commendatory Bishop of *Waterford* and *Lismore*; which Sees he held untill the year 1589, when Queen *Elizabeth* thought proper to grant them to *Thomas Wetherhead* [the Patent to *Miler* being only during pleasure.] But *Wetherhead* dying three years after, Archbishop *Magragh* obtained them again by Commendam on the 19th of *December* 1592, and held them untill the 22d of *February* 1607, when he resigned them. [A little before this second promotion of *Miler Magragh* to these Sees, the Lord Deputy had an intention of conferring them on *John Monahan*; of which the Queen takes Notice in a Letter to him dated the 22d of *August* 1592. “Whereas (says her Majesty) we have of late
“declared our Pleasure, that the Archbishop of *Cashell* should have the Bishop-
“ricks of *Waterford* and *Lismore*; we now understand by report that you have
“conferred the same on one *John Monahan*, which we know not by what Autho-
“rity you should do: Nevertheless if any Warrant should have passed from us,
“which we do not remember, and that you have so conferred the same, and
“that the said Archbishop cannot have the said two Bishopricks; then we
“warrant you by these Presents to make a Grant to him of the Bishopricks of
“*Clogher* and *Kilmore*, in lieu of *Waterford* and *Lismore*.” The said two Northern Sees having been then for a long time vacant. [Sometime before his Resignation he by the consent of his Dean and Chapter granted to Sir *Walter Raleigh* in Fee the Manor of *Lismore* and other Lands, at the Rent of 13 l. 6 s. 8 d. per An.]

THOMAS WETHERHEAD.

[*Succ.* 1589. *Ob.* 1592.]

THOMAS *Wetherhead*, [Archdeacon ^u of the Cathedrals of *Cork* and *Cloyne* and] President or Warden of the new College of *St. Mary's* at *Youghall*, was consecrated Bishop of *Waterford* and *Lismore*, by *Miler*, Archbishop of *Cashell*, in 1589, [the Queen's Patent for his Promotion bearing date the 20th of *July* that year, and the Patent for his Consecration and Restitution the Day following; with which he also held the Wardenship of *Youghall* by Dispensation. He di-

^f *Examen Histor.* Lond. 1559. p. 221.
September 28. *Eliz.*

^t *Collect.* 2. Vol. p. 428.

^u *Pat* 9th

ed in 1592 ; and then the said *Miler* was made Bishop by Commendam as I said before, [and Resigned in 1607.]

JOHN LANCASTER.

[Succ. 1607. Ob. 1619.]

UPON the Resignation of *Miler Magragh* in 1607, *John Lancaster*, Chaplain to King *James* the 1st, was appointed Successor, [by Letters Patent dated the 26th of *February* 1607] and was soon after consecrated. He died at *Waterford* in 1619, and was buried in his own Church.

MICHAEL BOYLE.

[Succ. 1619. Ob. 1635.]

MICHAEL Boyle, [Brother to *Richard*, Archbishop of *Tuam*, and Uncle to *Michael*, Archbishop of *Dublin*] was born in *London*^w, and educated there in Merchant Taylors School ; from whence he was admitted a Scholar of *St. John's* College, *Oxford*, took his Degree of Master of Arts, and was made Vicar of *Finden*, in *Northampton-shire*, A. D. 1611, commenced Doctor of Divinity, and three years after resigned his Vicaridge, and went for *Ireland*; where he was made] Dean of *Lismore*. [From whence he was advanced to the Sees of *Waterford* and *Lismore* by the Letters Patent of King *James* the 1st dated the 7th of *July* 1619, and] was consecrated about the close of that year. [About the same time, viz. on the 23d of *March*, he obtained a Faculty from the King to hold in Commendam with the Bishoprick all the Dignities, Promotions and Benefices, which he possessed (except the Deanery of *Lismore*) and all Benefices, Dignities, and Promotions, either with or without Cure, compatible or incompatible in *Ireland*, in his or any others Patronage ; so that he should hold only one Dignity or Prebend in the respective Churches of *Waterford* and *Lismore*, or in any other Cathedral. By other Letters Patent dated the 17th of *May* 1623, the King granted him in Commendam the Chancellorship of *Cashell*, to which he was installed on the 29th of *January* following.] He was esteemed a Prelate of excellent parts. He died at *Waterford* on the 27th of *December* 1635, and was buried there in the Cathedral of the Blessed Trinity

JOHN ATHERTON.

[Succ. 1636. Ob. 1640.]

JOHN Atherton [was born at **Baudrip* in *Somersetshire*, and educated at *Oxford*, where he took his Degree of Doctor of Divinity. Having entred into Holy Orders, he was made Rector of *Huish-Comb-Flower* in *Somersetshire*, which he afterwards held by Dispensation with his Promotions in *Ireland*. He was made Prebendary^y of *St. John's*, *Dublin*, on the 22d of *April* 1630, Chancellor of *Christ-Church* in 1635, and at the same time he held the Rectories of *Killaban* and *Ballintubride*, alias *Fontstown*, in the Diocese of *Leighlin*. He] succeeded to these Sees in 1636 ; [being on the score of his great Sufficiency in the Canon Law, and Knowledge in Ecclesiastical Affairs promoted thereto by the Earl of *Strafford*, then Lord Deputy of *Ireland*.

He was condemned and degraded for a Crime not to be named, and suffered death at the Gallows on the 5th of *December* 1640. But for the time he con-

w Athen Oxon. v. 1. p. 738.

x Ibid. p. 739.

y Chap. Book of Christ Church.

tinued in Prison before his Execution he shewed himself a most exemplary Penitent, and with many tears and groans deplored the Sins of his former Life.

[Some have imputed his unfortunate end, not to his Guilt, but to his Vigilance and activity against the Popish Faction at that time. To which purpose I remember once to have met with an Apology, written by an Anonymous Author, and published in 8vo. about the year 1710. But I must do the Papists the Justice to acquit them of that Charge; as he does in his Speech^z made at the place of Execution; wherein he takes notice, “ That none of the *Romish* Church, though differing from him in points of Religion, had any Hand in the Complaints against him;” although the Savage Behaviour of a Popish Sheriff to him, at the time he was leading him to execution, as the fact is related by Doctor *Bernard*, might have given some Countenance to such a Report. Others have placed it to the Score of his indefatigable spirit in seeking to recover the Rights of his Sees out of the Hands of a powerful Family, who had usurped them: And Mr. *Carte*^a advanceth it as a matter hardly questionable, “ That he fell a Sacrifice to that Litigation, rather than to Justice; when he suffered for a pretended Crime, of a secret nature, upon the testimony of a single witness, that deserved no Credit; and who in his information pretended, that the Crime had sometime before been committed upon himself.” He proceeds further, and in the Words of the *English* translator of *Ware’s* Bishops, affirms; “ That the Bishop during all the time of his exemplary preparation for death, and at the Moment of his Execution, absolutely denied the Fact, and the Fellow who swore against him, when he came to be executed himself sometime after for his Crimes, confessed at the Gallows, that he had falsely accused him.”

I cannot tell for certain, who that translator was, upon whose testimony Mr. *Carte* grounds the force of his Evidence. But whoever he was, it is most certain he hath corrupted the Text. All that *Ware* says upon the Occasion is, that “ *Valdè pœnitentem se Ostendit, lachrymis & Suspiriis multis, anteactæ vitæ peccata deplorans.*” Sir *James Ware*, at the Time of Bishop *Atherton’s* Execution, was a Member of the Privy Councill, and had Opportunities enough of knowing the Truth, and Zeal enough to declare it, if there had been room to have acquitted him. Doctor *Bernard*, who attended him in his last Moments, doth not take upon him to pronounce him Innocent; which surely he would have done in plain and express Terms, had the Confession of the Bishop enabled him to have done so. I shall lay Doctor *Bernard’s* Words before the Reader, and leave him to judge of the Fact. He says^b, “ That the Bishop acknowledged the Justice of the Law of Man, and Gods Justice in condemning him; who as he had not deserved, so he desired not to live, and took Notice of the Special Hand of God through the whole business—that the Evidence was not so clear, but the Jury might have stuck at it; but acknowledged, that the Finger of God was in it, the Justice of whom he solemnly and fully owned to a Friend of his at the Instant he was found Guilty; although he denied then, as he did at the time of his Confession, the main thing in the Indictment, which the Law laid hold of, and which (adds Doctor *Bernard*) was since confirmed by the Confession of his Chief Accuser at his Execution; yet that the Bishop in his Conscience applauded and magnified Gods Justice in it.” It seems then that the Bishop was not, as Mr. *Carte* alledgeth, convicted upon the Testimony of a

^z *Bernards penitent death, &c.* p. 29.
Woful Sinner p. 25.

^a *Life of Ormond* v. 1. p. 67.

^b *Penit. Death of a*

single witness. For what is understood by the main thing in the Indictment, I refer the Reader to the Law Books ^c. Doctor *Bernard* proceeds ^d — “ Look upon
 “ me (says the Bishop to him,) not as one, who hath had some honour in the
 “ Church, from which I am worthily fallen, but as upon the most abject base
 “ Person in the World;”—and again ^e “ That a Dog’s death was too good for him,
 “ —That he deserved to be cast into the Sea with a Mill-stone about his Neck
 “ for the Offence and Scandal he had given.—That ^f his Friends had with just cause
 “ forsaken him.”——Thus much (says Doctor *Bernard*) he thought fit to speak
 “ concerning those things he was justly condemned for.—And in his Letter to
 “ his Wife— “ That ^g his continued and crying sins had deservedly drawn that
 “ punishment upon him, to be cut off from the living, as unworthy of their Socie-
 “ ty in this Life.” Let the Reader judge, whether these exaggerated expressions of
 the Bishop can be construed to relate to the Commission of common Frailties, or
 to the Crime for which he was brought to Punishment? Whether he fell a Sa-
 crifice to his Litigations, rather than to justice? Or whether Doctor *Bernard* acquits
 him, when he tells us, he was justly condemned? I have drawn these Evidences
 together, for the sake of Truth. No Body can be so unjust to think, that I cast
 a blemish upon the Order, by relating the miserable Fate of one of their Body:

ARCHIBALD ADAIR.

[Succ. 1641. Ob. 1647.]

ARCHIBALD Adair, a Native of Scotland, and Dean of *Raphoe*, was
 consecrated Bishop of *Killala* and *Acbonry*, at *Dublin*, in *St. Patrick’s*
 Church, together with *James Higate*, Bishop of *Kilfenora*, on the 9th of May
 1630, and was deprived for some seditious Words on the 18th of May 1640.
 Yet by the Favour of King *Charles* the 1st, on the 13th of July 1641, he was
 advanced to the Sees of *Waterford* and *Lismore*, notwithstanding his Sentence of
 Deprivation. He died at *Bristol* in *England* about the year 1647. See more of
 him among the Bishops of *Killala*.

GEORGE BAKER

[Succ. 1660. Ob. 1665.]

GEORGE Baker, was born in *Dublin*, and took his Degree of Doctor of
 Divinity in the University of that City [where he was educated.] He was
 advanced to these Sees by the Letters Patent of King *Charles* the 2nd, dated the
 19th of January 1660, *English* Stile, and consecrated the 27th of the same Month
 [by *John*, Archbishop of *Armagh*, assisted by the Bishops of *Raphoe*, *Kilmore*,
Ossory and *Clogher*. He died at *Waterford* on the 13th of November 1665, and
 was buried there in his own Cathedral.

HUGH GORE.

[Succ. 1666. Ob. 1690 or 1691.]

HUGH Gore, Doctor of Divinity, was born at *Maiden-Newton*, in *Dorset-*
shire, about the year 1611, was sent to School to *Lismore*, in *Ireland*, and
 from thence was admitted into *Trinity College* in *Oxford*. He returned afterwards
 into *Ireland*, and passed through all his Degrees from the lowest to the highest in
Trinity College, Dublin. He obtained the Chancellorship of *Cashell* by Letters

^c Coke’s 3d. Inst. Ch. 10. ^d Penit. Death. p. 7. ^e Ibid. p. 13. ^f Ibid. ^g Ibid. p. 15.
^h Ibid. p. 27. ⁱ Ibid.

Patent dated the 8th of *February* 1661 ; wherein was contained a Clause of Union of the said Dignity to the Vicaridge of *Cabir* in the Diocese of *Lismore*, *pro eâ vice tantum*: Afterwards he was advanced to the Deanery of *Lismore* by Letters Patent, dated the 23d of *March* 1663, with a Clause of Union of the Vicaridges of *Clonmell*, *Cabir* and *Inislannaght*, in the Diocese of *Lismore*, *pro eâ vice tantum*, unto the said Deanery ; and upon the death of *George Baker* on the 13th of *November* 1665, he was on the 21st of *February* following promoted to the united Sees of *Waterford* and *Lismore*, and was consecrated on the 25th of *March* 1666, in the Parish Church of *Clonmell*, or, (as some say) the Cathedral of *Cashell*, by *Thomas* Archbishop of *Cashell*, assisted by the Bishops of *Cork*, *Ossory* and *Killaloe*. He layed out in his Life time considerable Sums of Money in adorning and beautifying his Cathedral of *Waterford*, and gave many other Testimonies of his Liberality in his Dioceses. He seems to have been a very modest Man, and but little solicitous after the Riches of this World ; since we do not read of any Ecclesiastical Promotions he had untill he obtained the Dignity before-mentioned in 1661 ; at which time he was fifty years old. He was inhumanely treated by some *Irish* Ruffians in 1689, seized in his Bed, stripped, beaten, and received many Wounds, and was left for dead. However he escaped their cruelty to die in *Wales* in 1690 or 1691, in about the 80th year of his Age. But before his Death he made his Will on the 30th of *September* 1690 ; whereby he bequeathed almost all his Fortune to publick and pious Uses ; which would have proved more considerable, if in the decline of life, when his Memory began to fail him, he had not been spirited away with most of his Effects into *Wales* ; where some Men in great Power perswaded or forced him to make a Will, contradictory to all former Wills, which he had made in his perfect Senses in favour of the Poor. But though his Fortune was by these Means got into such Hands ; yet his true and worthy Executor, *Sir John Mason* of the City of *Waterford*, since deceased, having a due regard to the publick, would not suffer those Robbers to batten in the spoils of the poor ; and after a long and expensive Law-Suit, supported at his own Cost, he in the Event recovered a great Share of the Bishops Effects, and laid them out pursuant to the Intentions of his Will ; by which the Bishop made these following Dispositions.—

He bequeathed 200 l. towards providing a Ring of Bells for the Church of *Lismore*, and beautifying the Choir of it ; and 100 l. towards buying a Ring of Bells for the Church of *Clonmell*. He left 20 l. to the *English* Poor of *Waterford* ; and 1200 l. for building an Alms-House for ten poor Ministers Widows, and purchasing Lands for their Maintenance, to each of whom he allotted 10 l. *per Annum* ; and the Nomination of them he gave to the Bishop and Dean of *Waterford* for the time being ; and vested a Power in them to appoint a Receiver of the Rents of the said Lands, whom he subjected to an Account to the Bishop and Dean, as often as they should think proper ; and bequeathed the residue of his Estate real and personal, to the building and repairing old ruined Churches within the Dioceses of *Waterford* and *Lismore*.

Pursuant to this Will, *Sir John Mason* erected an Hospital in *Waterford* for ten Widows of poor Clergymen, and purchased Lands within the Liberties of that City, for the maintenance of them at 10 l. *per Annum* each ; but (as I am informed) nothing remains for keeping the House in repair. The residue of the Bishop's Fortune, or at least what was recovered of it, being the Improprate Tythes of the Parish of *Cabir* in the County of *Tipperary*, valued at 100 l. *per Annum*, is under the management of the present Bishop of *Waterford* and *Lismore* (the said *Sir John Mason* having died suddenly and intestate,) and is from time to time laid out in re-building decayed Churches according to the directions of the Will.

NATHANIEL FOY.

[Succ. 1691. Ob. 1708.]

NATHANIEL Foy, Doctor of Divinity, Son of *John Foy*, M. D. was born in the City of *York*, but educated in the College of *Dublin*; of which he became a Senior Fellow, and took his degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1684. But before that Year he was made Minister of the Parish of *St. Bridgids, Dublin*; to which he was presented^k by the Dean and Chapter of *St. Patrick's*, on the 20th of *December* 1678, while he was Master of Arts; and he held his Fellowship at the same time.

When Popery was almost Triumphant, he made a glorious stand in Defence of the established Religion; not only publicly disputing with the most eminent Popish Doctors, but with uncommon resolution, and to the manifest hazard of his Life he supported the Controversy between the Protestants and Papists every other *Sunday* from the Pulpit at *St. Bridgid's*; answering and confuting the Discourses delivered by a Doctor of *Sorbonne* the preceding *Sunday* at *Christ-Church* before King *James* the II^d. This task he performed by the assistance of a few Gentlemen who wrote Short-hand, and furnished him with an Abstract of his Antagonists Arguments. Multitudes flocked together from all parts of the City, rejoicing to hear the common Cause so well defended. But this his Courage subjected him to the violence of his Popish Enemies. He was imprisoned, together with Doctor *King*, and many other Clergymen of the Church of *Ireland*. He was assaulted by Soldiers while he was performing the Office of Burial in his Church-Yard. He was hindered from preaching several *Sundays* by the Menaces of some of King *James's* Guard; who surrounded the Church with their Fuses, and swore they would shoot him if he attempted to preach; and this only because he had taken notice from the Pulpit, that one *Hall*, in a Sermon preached before King *James* in *Christ-Church*, had corrupted his Text, *Act. xvii. 30.* by rendering the passage, instead of *Repent, Repent and do Penance*. But by the success of King *William's* Army at the *Boyne* on the first of *July* 1690, he was rescued from these dangers, and a way was opened for his Advancement. For no sooner was his Majesty happily settled on the Throne, but he rewarded this successful Champion of the Protestant Cause, by nominating him to the united Sees of *Waterford* and *Lismore*, then vacant by the Death of Bishop *Gore*; and he was promoted thereto by Letters Patent dated the 13th of *July* 1691, and was consecrated on the 9th of *August* following in the Parish Church of *St. Brigid* aforesaid, by *Narcissus*, Archbishop of *Cashell*, assisted by the Bishops of *Meath*, *Raphoe* and *Killaloe*. He died on the first of *January* 1708, and was buried in the Cathedral of *Waterford*, in the Consistory Court, having a fair Tomb of white and black Marble erected to his Memory. In his life time he gave 10 l. to the College of *Dublin*, and by his Will^l dated the 26th of *December* 1707, he bequeathed 5 l. to his Kinsman, *Thomas France*, for preaching his Funeral Sermon; on Condition he spoke nothing of his Person, good or ill; only signifying to the Auditory, that it was his express Will it should be so; and he ordered that the Charge of his Funeral should no way exceed thirty pounds. He left 20 l. to the Poor of the City of *Waterford*; to the Blew Coat Hospital in *Dublin*, 10 l. and 7 l. to the Church Wardens of the Parish of *St. Bridgid*, to be disposed of in Charitable Uses. He mentions that he had expended eight hundred pounds on the Improvement of the Episcopal House at *Waterford*; and bequeathed, that whatever should be got out of that Sum

^k Chapt. Books of *St. Patrick's*.

^l Prerog. Offic.

from his Successor, pursuant to the Act for that purpose made, should go to the Mayor and Corporation of *Waterford*, to be laid out on good Security, the yearly profits to be applied in putting out Protestant Children of the Inhabitants of *Waterford*, either Boys or Girls, Apprentices; and he gave the Nomination of the Persons to be bound out, to the Bishop, Dean, and Mayor of *Waterford*, or any two of them, whereof the Bishop to be always one. But he left a more considerable Legacy to the City of *Waterford*, For he appointed a School House to be built in that City, and an apartment at the End of it for a Schoolmaster, who should be obliged to teach fifty Children of the Inhabitants of *Waterford*, Gratis, to read, write, cast accounts, and say their Catechism. He appointed a fund for building the said School-house, and to purchase Lands to maintain the School-master, and a Catechist, to explain the Catechism to the Scholars once a Week; *i. e.* forty pounds a year for the School-master, and ten pounds a year for the Catechist, with an increase of Sallary, as also of the Number of Scholars, as the Fund should increase. He gave the nomination and removal of the School-master, and Catechist to the Bishop for the time being; and appointed that the Mayor of *Waterford*, three of the Aldermen, and the Sheriffs should nominate the Scholars to the Bishop for his approbation. He appointed *Thomas France*, and *James Medlicot*, his Executors; who erected a noble building for the purpose of hewen-stone, and adorned with a Cupola and Clock, pursuant to a Plan left behind by the Bishop, upon Ground generously conveyed by the Corporation of *Waterford*, as an encouragement to so great and good an Undertaking. They also purchased Lands to the amount of one hundred ninety one pounds, two Shillings and two pence, *per Ann.* for the uses of the said Will; and pursuant to the powers therein, upon the Death of Mrs. *Elizabeth Moore*, his Lordship's Sister (by which forty eight pounds, *per Annum* came to the foundation) they raised the Master's Sallary from forty to sixty pounds, and the Catechist's from ten to fifteen pounds a year; and increased the Number of Boys from fifty to seventy five. To frustrate and subvert the glorious Design of the Founder, a Popish School, supported by Subscriptions, was erected; which gave the same Encouragement by teaching Children Gratis to Read, Write and cast accounts. This project had the Effect it was intended for: The number of Boys daily decreased in the Bishop's School, and for many years together threescore could not be had: While the Popish School had its full Compliment of fourscore Boys. This evidently appeared to a Committee of the Right Honourable the Lords of the Parliament, and afterwards to his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council. For, to remedy this Evil, the Reverend *Nathaniel France*, Executor of the surviving Executor, petitioned the Parliament for a Confirmation and Settlement of this School and Estate; and admitted that after building, purchasing, and discharging all Debts and Legacies, there remained in his Hands, the Sum of seven hundred seventy and four pounds fifteen Shillings and three pence half penny. In pursuance of this Petition an Act of Parliament was obtained to perpetuate and better regulate this Charitable Foundation, to vest the Ground so conveyed by the Corporation, and the Lands purchased, in the said *Nathaniel France*, during his Life, and after his Decease, in the Bishop, Dean, and Mayor of *Waterford*, for the time being, and their Successors; upon Trust, that out of the yearly Rents of the said Estates they should maintain and repair the said School-house, pay five pounds a year as a Sallary to the Receiver, to the Catechist fifteen pounds a year, and to the Master sixty pounds a year; who should be obliged to instruct and teach seventy five poor Children of the City of *Waterford* Gratis: And it provides that the Master should have no other Office, nor teach any other Children, than the number mentioned, except his own:

that

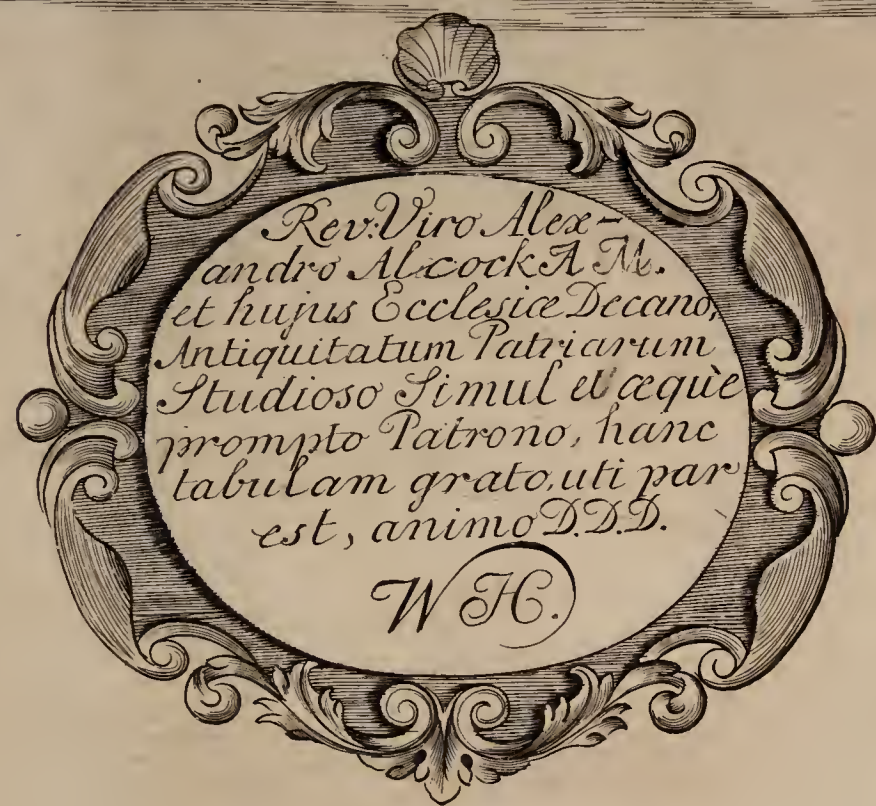
that the overplus arising after these Disbursements should be applied to the cloathing the seventy five Children ; and if there still remained an overplus, that it should be applied to the binding out the Boys Apprentices ; and that the Sum of Seven hundred seventy four pounds, fifteen shillings, and three pence half-penny in the Hands of Mr. *France*, should be laid out on Security or a purchase to the same Trusts.

THOMAS MILLS.

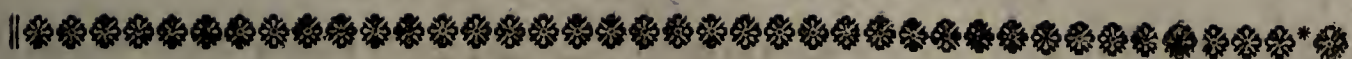
[Succ. 1707.]

THOMAS Mills, was born in *Hertfordshire*, educated in *Wadham College*, *Oxford*, and about the year 1695 made Vice-Principal of *Edmund-Hall*, in 1702 Chaplain of *Christ-Church College*, and in 1705 the Queen's Professor of the *Greek Language* in that University. He was Chaplain to *Thomas Herbert*, Earl of *Pembroke*, Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, by whose Interest he was promoted to these Sees by Letters Patent dated the 11th of *March* 1707. The Reader will please to correct a Mistake in the foregoing Life ; where Bishop *Foy* is said to have died on the 1st of *January* 1708 ; which is true, reckoning the year to commence that Day ; but 1707 according to the usual Calculation. Bishop Mills hath published, *Sancti Cyrilli Hierosolymitani Opera* : Folio, *Oxon.* 1703.—The Natural Immortality of the Soul asserted and proved from the Scriptures and first Fathers, in answer to Mr. *Dodwells* Epistolary Discourse Octavo, *Oxon.* 1707.—The Happiness of those that Suffer for Righteousness Sake ; a Sermon preached before the University of *Oxford*, *January* the 30th, 1700, 4to. *Oxon.* 1701. Besides several other Anonymous Treatises.





The South Prospect of the Cathedral Church of St. Carthag in Lismore



O F T H E

B I S H O P S

O F

L I S M O R E

Untill the Year 1363 ; when the Sees of W A-
T E R F O R D and L I S M O R E were united.

There is no Valuation of this See in the King's Books ; for being united to Waterford, before the Extent taken An^o. 29. H. 8. it was, I suppose, included therein

The Chapter of *Lismore* consisted antiently of the following Persons, viz. Dean, Chantor, Chancellor, Treasurer, Archdeacon, and 11 Prebendaries, viz. *Tullagharton—Donaghmore—Kilbarmeadan—Disert and Kiltigan* (which are united) — *Killrossanta—Modclegy—Kilgobened—Classmore—Mora—Ogbeteragh*—and *Morrystown* alias *Ballymonekerick*. But now we see only nine Prebendaries in it. There are also 5 Vicars Choral belonging to this Church, who are obliged in their turns to officiate, and are all appointed only by the Dean ; who hath a peculiar Jurisdiction belonging to his Deanery, whereby he exerciseth all sorts of Ecclesiastical Discipline in three large Parishes viz. *Lismore, Tallough, and Macollop* for eleven Months in the year, untill his Jurisdiction is inhibited by the Bishop a Month before the Episcopal Visitation, which is fixed to the third of *November*. He hath also a Seal peculiar, which may be seen at the Head of the See of *Waterford*. The Diocese is divided into four Rural Deaneries, viz. *Ardmore --- Kilbarmeadan --- Kilshellan --- and Ardsinnan*. As to what is said before p. 525 of the Constitution of the Chapter of *Waterford* ; though an Archdeacon and 6 Prebendaries are mentioned as belonging to it in the antient Books of Visitation ; yet it is certain that since the Restoration in 1660, there have been no such Members belonging to that Chapter ; nor are there any Vicars Choral in it.



T. *CARTHAGH* founded this Cathedral about the year 636^a, and *Cormac*, the Son of *Muretus*, King of *Munster*, repaired it about the year 1130. The Vicars Choral^b of this Church were first instituted and endowed by *Griffin Christopher*, Bishop of *Lismore*, about the year 1230. I have no certain Account, at what time the Dean and Chapter of this See were first erected. Of the antient Fame of the City of *Lismore*, take what an antient writer of the Life of *St. Carthagh* says. “ *Lessmor* is a famous and holy City, half of which “ is an *Asylum*, into which no Woman dares enter ; but it is full of Cells, and holy

^a Ann. Inisfall.^b Wares Antiq. chap. 29.

“ Monasteries : And religious Men in great Numbers abide there : And thither
 “ holy Men flock together from all parts of *Ireland* ; and not only from *Ireland*,
 “ but also from *England* and *Britain*, being desirous to remove from thence to
 “ Christ. And the City is built upon the Banks of a River, formerly called,
 “ *Nem*, but now, *Aban-mor*, that is, the Great River, in the Territory of *Nan-*
 “ *desi* or *Desies*.” *Ptolomey* calls this River, *Daurona*, and *Necham*, *Aven-*
mor ; of which he says thus.

Urbem Lismor pertransit flumen Avenmor, By *Lismore* town *Avenmor* River flows,
Ardmor cernit ubi concitus æquor adit. And at *Ardmor* into the Ocean goes.

It is now sometimes called by the *English*, *Broad-Water*, and sometimes,
Black-Water. So true is that Passage in *Claudian*^d.

———— *Quid non longa valebit.*

Immutare Dies ? ——— What Alterations grow by length of time ?

Ardmore, so called from its Situation on an Eminence, was heretofore also
 an Episcopal See, planted by *St. Declan*, first Bishop of it, in the infancy
 of the *Irish* Church, [and confirmed by *St. Patrick* in the Synod of *Cashell* held
 A. D. 448, as we See in *St. Patrick's Life*.] But after the arrival of the *Eng-*
lish in *Ireland*, it was united to the See of *Lismore*.

St. C A R T H A G H.

[*Promot. circ. 631 or 636. Ob. 637.*]

ST. *Carthagh*, commonly called, *Mochudu*, a Native of *Munster*, was at first
 Abbat of the famous Abby of *Ratheny*, [in *Westmeath*, which he founded,
 and in which he is said^f to have governed eight hundred and sixty seven Monks,
 for the space of forty Years. He founded a severe and particular Rule^g of
 his own for his Monks to walk by ; which is said to be still extant in very
 antient *Irish* ; but afterwards was incorporated into that of the Regular Canons
 of *St. Augustin*. His Monks lived much after the manner as those of *la Trappe* in
France do now. For they confined themselves to feed on vegetables, which
 they raised and cultivated with their own Hands. In an antient Manuscript Ge-
 nealogy, which I have in my custody, our Saint is said to be descended from
 the Stock of *Ire*, second Son to *Milesius*, and is called *Moghuda* of *Raithin* and of
Lismore.] At last in 631, [or, according to the *Annals* of *Inisfall*, 636] he
 was driven out of *Ratheny* by King *Blathmac*, and became the first Bishop of
Lismore ; where [in the the same year, according to the *Annals* before men-
 tioned] he founded a Cathedral, and a famous School; in which great Numbers
 in old times made profession of the true Philosophy. [Keating^h imputes his
 expulsion to the Jealousy and envy of the Monks of a neighbouring Abby, who
 incensed *Blathmac* against *Mochuda* ; and says, that when he was expelled, he
 retired to the Territory of *Desies* in *Munster* ; the Prince of which Country
 gave him and his Followers an honourable Reception, and settled him in a
 Place called *Dunsgiune**, since, *Lismore*. He did not long survive this Event.

* *Dun* signifies a Fort or place seated on an Eminence, and *Sgein*, a flight ; which seems to allude
 to the flight of *Carthagh*, to this Place ; and to be the name then given it. For it was before cal-
 led *Magh-Sgiath*, or the Field of the Shield. But it did not retain its Name of *Dunsgiune* long, if
 we may regard what is said in the Life of *Carthagh*, viz. that it took the name of *Lismore* at the very
 time of the Foundation of the Cathedral by that Bishop.

c Wares Antiq. ch. 29.
 p. 910.

d Lib. 2. In Eutropium.
 g Allem. Introd. et p. 43.

e p. 21.

f Ufsh. Primord.

h Lib. 2. p. 39.

For] having given many tokens of his Sanctity, he died on the 14th of May 638, or 637, as someⁱ say, and was buried in his own Church at *Lismore*; which Word denotes, a great inclosure; [or rather a great House or Village, *Lis* and *Lios*, in the old *Irish*, signifying, a House or Village, and *Mor*, great.]

St. *Cataldus*, who was afterwards Bishop of *Tarentum* in *Italy*, is said to have been Regent of the School of *Lismore* for a time, “to which prodigious numbers” as *Bartholomew Moronus* relates in the Life of *Cataldus*, and which the Office^k of that Saint also confirms. But from hence, among other particulars, we may gather, that *Cataldus* did not flourish in the year 170, as *Moronus* says, nor about the beginning of the sixth Century, as *Alexander ab Alexandro*, and *Anthony Carracciolus* will have it; but rather about the middle of the seventh Century, after the death of St. *Carthagb*, who was the Founder of the School of *Lismore*. The great multitude of Christians, mentioned by *Moronus* to have been in *Ireland*, at the time St. *Cataldus* lived, confirms me in this Opinion; which undoubtedly could never relate to the second Century: For *Ireland* in that age, and for a long time after, lay involved in the thick Darknes of *Paganism*. [Colgan^l gives an Epitaph, placed (as he says) under an Image of St. *Cataldus* at *Rome*, which declares his Birth, Travels, and Death; thus,

*Me tulit Hiberne, Solymæ traxere, Tarentum
Nunc tenet; huic ritus, Dogmata, jura, dedi.
Hibernia gave me Birth, thence wafted o’er,
I fought the sacred Solymean Shore;
To thee, Tarentum, Holy Rites I gave,
Precepts Divine; and you to me a Grave.]*

We have but few Memoirs remaining of the Successors of St. *Carthagb* in the See of *Lismore*, before *Malcbus*, (of whom hereafter.)

Hierologus, [called in the Annals of the Four Masters Bishop and Abbat of *Lismore*,] died on the 16th of January 698.

Colman or *Mocholmoc*, the Son of *Finbarr*, [succeeded^m *Hierologus* both in the Government of the Abby and Bishoprick of *Lismore*. In his Time the School of *Lismore* stood in a higher Degree of Reputation, both for Learning and Virtue, than any other Seminary in *Ireland*. He] died on the 22d of January 702.

St. *Cronan*, the Son of *Nethsemon*, a learned Man, and called *Cronan* the Wise; was descended of a Noble Stock, and died on the 9th of February 717. [He was of the same Family with St. *Ailbe*, Bishop of *Emly*.]

Colman O-Liathan [Bishopⁿ of *Lismore*, and a learned Doctor] died about the year 725.

Macoge^o died in 746.

Ronan died in 763.

[*Cormac Mac-Culenan*, Bishop of *Lismore*, and Prince of *Decies* in *Munster*, is said by *Colgan*^p, from the Authority of the Four Masters, to have died in 918; and is distinguished from *Cormac Mac-Culenan*, King and Bishop of *Cashell*, who died in 903, according to the said Annals; but 908, as others say.]

The next Bishop of *Lismore*, of whom we meet any Account, is *O-Mail-Sluaig*, called *Comorban* of *Mochudu*, who died A. D. 1025.

Moriertach O-Selbac died in 1034

Mac-Airthir died in 1064.

i Annals of Inisfall ad Ann. 637.
Chap. 2. n Ibid. 149. Note 10.

k Act. Sanct. p. 556.

l Ibid. p. 835. Col. 1.

1 Ibid p. 562.

m Ibid. 154.

p Ibid. p. 360. Col. 2.

Mæl-Duin O-Rebacain, [called *Comorban* of *Mochudu* in the Annals of the Four Masters,] died in 1091.

Mac-Mic-Æducan died in 1113.

Gilla-Mocudu O-Rebacain [which signifies *Rebacain* the Servant of *Mocudu*] died in 1129.

M A L C H U S.

[Flor. 1134.]

MALCHUS flourished in the year 1134, “ He was an old Man (says St. Bernard^q) full of Days, and full of Virtues, and the Wisdom of God “ was in him. [He was by birth an *Irishman*, but had his Education in *England*, “ where he became a Monk in the Abby of *Winchester*; from whence he was “ taken, and advanced to the Bishoprick of *Lismore*.” There he grew eminent not only for his Exemplary Life, and great Learning; but also, (if you will believe St. Bernard) for his Miracles; of which he gives two instances. He was Tutor to *Malachy O-Morgair*, afterwards Archbishop of *Armagh*, for some years; (but I think this was before he was Bishop of *Lismore*;) and had the Honour to receive and entertain a King of *Munster*, who had been deprived of his Kingdom by a Faction raised by his Brother. It was by the persuasions of this Bishop, joined with the Instances and Solicitations of *Gillibert*, Bishop of *Limerick*, the Pope’s Legate, that *Malachy O-Morgair* was persuaded to accept of his Election to the Archbishoprick of *Armagh*.] I must leave it to the Enquiry of others, whether he was the same Person with *Mælmonechus O-Lonsac*, whom our Annals call Bishop of *Lismore*, and place his Death under the Year 1150.

CHRISTIAN O-CONARCHY.

[Succ. circ. 1150. Resign. circ. 1175.]

CHRISTIAN O-Conarchy, [was born^r near *Bangor* in *Ulster*, and was Disciple, and at last Archdeacon to the famous *Malachy Morgair*; but whether in the See of *Armagh*, or *Down*, is uncertain. *Malachy* sent this *Christian*, together with some others of his Pupils, to St. Bernard, to be instructed in the Institutes of the *Cistercian* Order, where he] was for a time a *Cistercian* Monk in the Abby of *Clarevalle*, under St. Bernard, by whom he was sent over into *Ireland* A. D. 1142, and made the first Abbat. of *Mellifont*; [which was that year founded by *Donat O-Carrol*, King of *Ergal*.] He was afterwards consecrated Bishop of *Lismore*, about the year 1150, and constituted the Pope’s Legate in *Ireland*. Some say^f he was made Archbishop of *Armagh*, others^t, Bishop of *Down*; but they are grossly mistaken, as *John Colgan*^u evidently demonstrates. While he sat in this See, the Synod of *Kenanuse* or *Kells* was celebrated, A. D. 1152; in which Cardinal *John Paparo*, Legate *a latere*, and this Prelate, presided. [In the year 1157 he presided at another Synod held at *Mellifont*, at which 17 Bishops, together with *Gelasius*, Archbishop of *Armagh*, assisted. In this Synod, the Abbatial Church of *Mellifont* was consecrated; to which great Presents were made by the Kings and Petty Princes of that Country; for an account of which see before p. 59.] He was afterwards President at a Synod convened at *Brighthaig* in 1158; which I mentioned before in the account given of *Flathbert O-Brolcan*, Bishop of *Derry*. [Keating^x says, that this Prelate was not only Bishop of *Lis-*

q Vit. Malach Armach. ch. 3.

r Act. Sanct. p. 653. Col. 2.

f Arnold Wion

in notis ad Martyrol. Philip Ferarii Martyrol.

t Martyrol of Hugh Menard ad 18. March.

u Act. Sanct. p. 653.

w Hist. 2 pt. p. 103.

more, and Apostolick Legate; but was also Superior or General of all the Monks of *Ireland*: I suppose he means of the Monks of his own *Cistercian* Order.] He died very far advanced in years A. D. 1186, and was buried in a Monastery of his own Order, at *Odorney*, alias *Kyrieleyson* [in the County of *Kerry*] having first, grown tired of all worldly Pomp, renounced his See a long time before his Death.

[One *Odanus*, a *Cistercian* Monk, and a Disciple of *Malachy O-Morgair*, while he was Bishop of *Down*; a Man of great Esteem for his Learning, Sanctity and Knowledge in Ecclesiastical Affairs, is said by *Philip Seguin* to have succeeded *Christian*; whom that Writer falsely calls Archbishop of *Armagh*. It is probable he was the same person with *Felix* and *O-Heda* hereafter mentioned.] There is an account in the *Annals of Inisfall*, “That a certain Bishop, called, “*O-Cerbaill*, [or *O-Carrol*, as he is stiled in my Copy of the said *Annals*] died “at *Lismore* in 1167:” but it is not specified in the said *Annals*, of what See he Bishop; so that I cannot be positive in placing him among the Bishops of *Lismore*.

F E L I X.

[Sed. 1179. Ob. fortè. 1206.]

ONE *Felix*, Bishop of *Lismore*, assisted at the *Lateran* Council in 1179, as we find in *John Picards* notes on *William of Newburgh*; but I cannot discover either the time of his Consecration or Death. He gave the Church of *St. John* at *Lismore* to the Abby of *Thomas-Court*, near *Dublin*; as appears in the Registry of that House.

O - H E D A.

IN the *Annals of Inisfall*, there is mention made of a certain Bishop, furnished named *O-Heda*, who is said to have died in 1206 at *Slewcau*, on a Journey. [*Ware* doubts whether he was Bishop of *Lismore*, and whether he was the same with *Felix* before mentioned: For my part I am clearly of Opinion that *Felix* and he were one and the same Person; and that *Philip Seguin's*, Bishop *Odanus*, mentioned before, is only a *Latin* Termination given to the Name *O-Heda*, by that writer.] I do not find who succeeded next: [His Name is lost; and yet he was the Person, who had the great contest with *Robert*, Bishop of *Waterford*, concerning the possessions of the See of *Lismore* before the Pope's Delegates, and who was most cruelly treated by that Bishop; of which the Reader may find a full Account before, p. 528.]

R O B E R T of B E D F O R D.

[Succ. 1218. Ob. 1222.]

R O B E R T of *Bedford*, so called because he was born at *Bedford*, in *England*, [was on the 12th of *December* 1218 elected Bishop of *Lismore* without a previous Licence; and the Canons of that Church sent *Macrobius* and *David*, two of their Body, to procure the Royal Assent. The King's Council declared the Election null; because it was made without Licence. These Proctors immediately renounced the Election, and produced powers from the Canons of *Lismore* enabling them to elect: Upon which the King issued a Licence, and they re-elected *Robert* of *Bedford*, who] was confirmed by the King [and a writ was issued to restore him to the Temporalties] on the 13th [12th] of *December* 1218; and he was

y Tract. de Epis. ord. Cist. Chrysost. Henriques Menol. Cist. p. 325.
pt. 1. Memb. 6.

z Pat. 3. H. 3.

consecrated in *London* before the Close of that year. [But this was done in the Absence of *Robert*, Bishop of *Waterford*; who laid claim to the Bishoprick of *Lismore*. He petitioned the King, suggested a Fraud in the proceedings of the Canons of *Lismore*; and supported his pretensions by exhibiting the Letters of *John*, Cardinal Priest of *St. Stephen* in *Monte Cælio*, the Pope's Legate, for the ordering and uniting of these Bishopricks. He alledged, that although during the Government of the *Irish*, they had for some time remained divided (as it was said) yet he shewed that they were united by the said Legate. Upon this Petition the King nulled the Election made of *Robert de Bedford*, and commanded that, notwithstanding the Writ of Restitution obtained in his Favour by a false Suggestion; yet that a Writ^z should issue to give possession to the Bishop of *Waterford* of all that belonged to the Church of *Lismore*. But *Robert de Bedford* appealed from the King's order to the Pope; who referred the Examination of the matter to his Legate, *Pandulph de Masca*, elect Bishop of *Norwich*, *Stephen Langton*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and *Benedict*, Bishop of *Rocheſter*; who A. D. 1221. gave a definitive Sentence against the Bishop of *Waterford*, and resolved, that the Union made by the Pope's Legate was void, and the Election and Confirmation of *Robert de Bedford* good: Whereupon the King issued his Writ^a to restore him to the Temporalities a second time.] The Author of the Annals of the Priory of *Dunſtable* adds further; that the Bishop of *Waterford* was condemned in three hundred Marks to the Bishop of *Lismore*, for the past profits and Costs of Suit. This Prelate had been elected to the Bishoprick of *Glendaloch* after the Death of *William Piro*; but was disappointed therein, because that See was then united to the Diocese of *Dublin*. Our Bishop died soon after his Suit was ended with the Bishop of *Waterford*, viz. A. D. 1222.

GRIFFIN CHRISTOPHER.

[Succ. 1223. Ob. 1246.]

GRIFFIN Christopher, Chancellor of *Lismore*, being elected to this See, obtained the Royal Assent on the 8th of *November* 1223; but was not consecrated, (for what reason I do not know) untill 1227; [unless the Cause might have been an imposition and deceit laid on the King, in asserting to him, that he was elected and confirmed Bishop of *Lismore*; whereas he had not received the Metropolitan Confirmation; which might have been a Reason, why the King delayed to issue his Warrant for Consecration, or to invest him with the Temporalities; which is hinted at in a Writ^b issued in 1227 to *Richard de Burgh*, Lord Justice, to seize this Bishoprick.] This Prelate was the first who instituted Vicars Choral in the Cathedral of *Lismore*. He died in 1246; [but before his Death he granted away eighty Acres of Land, two Acres of Meadow, and eighty Acres of Wood, part of the Possessions of his See, to *Philip Fitz-Adam Christopher* senior, without the assent of his Chapter; which his fourth Successor, *Richard Cor*, afterwards recovered by a Writ of Entry in the Post, from the Son of the Grantee. See after under *Richard Cor*.]

ALAN O-SULLIVAN.

[Succ. 1248. Ob. 1252.]

ALAN O-Sullivan, a *Dominican* Frier, was translated to this See from the Bishoprick of *Cloyne* in 1248, and died in 1252. [The Annals of *Inisfall*

^z Claus. 3. Hen. 3. Memb. 8. Intus.
12. H. 3. Memb. 10. Intus.

^a Claus. 5. Hen. 3. Memb. 12. Int.

^b Pat.

mention the Death of this Prelate under the Year 1254 ; which must be an Error ; since the Licence to elect a Successor bears date the 27th of *April* 1253. See under the Bishops of *Cloyne*.]

T H O M A S.

[*Succ.* 1253. *Ob.* 1270.]

UPON the death of *Alan O-Sullivan*, the King granted a Licence to the Dean and Chapter of *Lismore* to proceed to the Election of a Successor, dated the 27th of *April* 1253 ; and they Canonically elected one *Thomas*, Treasurer of *Lismore*, who was confirmed by the Royal Assent, on the 27th of *July* following. He died in 1270, and was buried in his own Church. Two years before his Death, some contest arose between this Prelate, and *Matthew le Poer* ; and it was said that *Poer* apprehended him, and kept him in Prison for some time. [The Annals of *Multifernan* place this event, as it ought to be, in 1268, and his Death in 1270. Yet the Annals of *Inisfall* say that he was taken Prisoner by the *English* in 1269, which is the imprisonment here hinted at ; and that he died in 1271 ; but this is a mistake.]

J O H N R O C H.

[*Succ.* 1270. *Ob.* 1279.]

JOHN *de Rupe* or *Roch*, a Person descended of a Noble Family, and Chantor of *Lismore*, was elected and confirmed A. D. 1270. He governed this See almost nine years, and died about *Whitsuntide* 1279. [The Annals of *Inisfall* call this Bishop, *John de Rotfi*, and place his death in 1280.]

R I C H A R D C O R.

[*Succ.* 1279. *Ob.* 1308.]

RICHARD *Cor*, Chancellor of *Lismore*, being elected next Successor, obtained the Royal Assent on the 24th of *October* 1279. A great Contest arose between this Prelate, and *Stephen Fulburn*, Bishop of *Waterford*, concerning some Lands ; which was not determined before Bishop *Fulburn* was translated to the Archbishoprick of *Tuam*. It was again revived between him and *Walter Fulburn*, *Stephen's* Successor in the See of *Waterford* ; but was at last composed in 1288, as appears from the publick Records. [He granted forty Days indulgences to whoever should hear Mass from any Canon of *Christ-Church, Dublin* ; or should say the Lord's Prayer, or an *Ave-Mary* for the Benefactors of the said Church. The original Instrument of this Grant, dated on the Feast of *St. Mary Magdalen* 1289, with a pendent Seal intire, may be yet seen in the Chapter-House of that Cathedral. In 1297^c this Bishop brought a Writ of Entry in the Post against *Philip Fitz-Adam Christopher* junior, for eighty Acres of Land, two Acres of Meadow, and eighty Acres of Wood, with the Appurtenances in *Ad-sale*, (I think) which he claimed as the Right of the Church of *St. Carthagb* of *Lismore*, and into which the said *Philip* had no Entry but by the Grant of *Griffin Christopher*, formerly Bishop of *Lismore*, made to *Philip Fitz-Adam Christopher* senior, without the Assent of his Chapter, and obtained a Verdict and Judgment, and had Seizin awarded him.] He died a little before the Feast of

All-Saints 1308, and was buried in his own Cathedral. On the 24th of *November* following the King granted a Licence to the Dean and Chapter of *Lismore* to proceed to the Election of a Successor.

WILLIAM le FLEMING.

[Succ. 1309. Ob. 1321.]

ABOUT the end of the same year, or the beginning of the following, *William* of *Flanders*, or *Fleming*, Archdeacon of *Lismore*, succeeded, and died about *November* 1321. On the 13th of *December* following, the King granted a Licence to the Dean and Chapter of *Lismore* to proceed to a free Election.

JOHN LEYNAGH.

[Succ. 1323. Ob. 1354.]

ON *Palm-Sunday* 1323, *John Leynagh*, a Secular Priest, was consecrated Bishop of *Lismore*, at *Waterford*, together with the Bishops of *Waterford* and *Kilfenora*, [as *Frier Clynn*^d says in his *Annals*. In 1334 a Writ^e of *quietus* issued to the Treasurer and Barons of the *Exchequer*, to discharge him of an Amercement of five Pounds, for not appearing to make his Profer* as Tenant to two Parts of the Manor of *Bergrarold*. In 1347 he was indicted for opposing the levying of a Subsidy granted to the King by Parliament, and found guilty. See before p. 478.] He died a little before *Christmas* 1354, and was a Prelate who merited greatly of his Successors for recovering the Possessions of his See. The Bishoprick of *Lismore* was after his Death kept vacant some Years.

THOMAS le REVE.

[Succ. 1358. Ob. 1393.]

THOMAS *de Reve* was advanced to this See in 1358; and during his Government the two Bishopricks of *Lismore* and *Waterford* were united in 1363. See before p. 533.

d *Clynn's Annals* Ad. Ann. 1323. e *Rym.* Tom. 4. p. 611.

* Profer is the offer or endeavour to proceed in an Action by any Man concerned so to do; and for want of doing which, he is subject to an Amercement. It is also the time appointed for the Accounts of Sheriffs, &c. in the *Exchequer*, wherein they Account for the Amercements levied for want of Profers. See *Britton* ch. 28. fo. 50. b. 55. a.





O F T H E
B I S H O P S
O F
C O R K.

[This See bears, Pearl, a Cross Pattee Ruby, charged with a Mitre labelled, through which is a Crozier in Pale, all proper. There is no Valuation returned of this See in the King's Books. But in a Manuscript in Marsh's Library, I find a Taxation thereof mentioned to be made An^o. 31st Eliz. at 40l. Sterl. and in another Manuscript in the College Library, at 25l. Sterl. Qu?

The Chapter of Cork is constituted of a Dean, Chantor, Chancellor, Treasurer, Archdeacon, and 12 Prebendaries, (*viz.*) Killbrogan—Killaspugmullane—Cabirlag—Liscleary—Christ-Church in the City of Cork—Killanully—Inskenny—Killneglory—Killbrittan—St. Michael—Desertmore—and Dromdaleigue. The Diocese is divided into 5 Deaneries, (*viz.*) Cork City and Suburbs—Kiericurihy—Kinaleigh ultra—Corkmoone—and Kilsalney.]



HERE is very little to be found in antient Writers concerning the Foundation of this Cathedral; yet it is generally ascribed to St. Barr in the 7th Century. Gilla Æda O-Mugin, Bishop of Cork, and his next Successor, Gregory, and Reginald, are enumerated among the principal Benefactors to this Church. By length of Time, and the incommodities attending old Age, it greatly fell into decay and ruin; and hath been lately re-built from the Foundation, not at the expence of any particular Person, or the voluntary contributions of the Inhabitants; but by a Parliamentary Tax laid on all Coals consumed within the City of Cork. It is built after the Dorick Order, and hath a very handsome Venetian window at the East end. In the Church-yard stands an old Steeple, a little detached from the Church, which some think was the Work of the Ostmén of Cork, and first used

by them for a Watch-Tower: There is an intention of building a new Steeple intirely, and of raising a noble Portico at the *West* end of the Church.

In *Ptolomey's* time the *Coriondi* inhabited this tract of the Country. The Word *Cork*, formerly called great *Cork*, seems yet to retain some Footsteps of the Name of that people; unless one would choose to derive it from the *Irish* Word, *Corcac*, which importeth a Marshy place: [or from *Coirc*, which signifieth Oats; the Soil thereabouts being barren, and without Cultivation productive of little Grain of any other Sort.] It should be observed here, that it was very common among the ancient *Irish*, to change the Letter C in the end of a Word, into an aspirate, and sometimes also in the beginning of a Word.

St. BARR or FINBARR.

[*Flor. circ. 630.*]

ST. Barr, by some called *Finbarr*, or *Barr* the White, and at his Baptism, *Lochan*, a Native of *Conaught*, was the first Bishop of *Cork*; where he founded a Cathedral in the beginning of the seventh Century; and having sat 17 years, or, as some say, only 7, he in the midst of his Friends calmly submitted to Death, on the 25th of *September*, at *Cloyne* about 15 Miles distant from *Cork*. It is no easy matter to fix the year of his death; [but he flourished^a about the year 630, and was Preceptor to *Colman*, the Founder and first Bishop of the Church of *Cloyne*.] His Body was afterwards conveyed to *Cork*, and there honourably interred in his own Church. His Bones were, I cannot tell how long after, deposited in a Silver Case. That Epistle^b concerning the Ceremonies of Baptism, which is ascribed to *Alcuin*, is the performance of this Saint, if any Credit may given to *Dempster*.

It must be confessed we have but very slender Accounts of the Successors of St. Barr, untill the arrival of the *English*. The following are mentioned by our Historians.

St. *Neffan*, a Disciple of St. Barr, was educated [under him] at a School [or Monastery, founded by that Bishop] near *Lough-Eirc*, [“ To which, as to the
“ Habitation of Wisdom, and the Sanctuary of all Christian Virtues, such
“ Numbers of Disciples flocked from all parts, that it changed a Desert, as it
“ were, into a large City,” as the writer^c of the Life of St. Barr says. I take this Lake, called by the Name of *Lough-Eirc*, to be that hollow or Basin, in which a great part of the City of *Cork* now stands; and which the industry of the Inhabitants hath from time to time reclaimed and built on. It is described by the writer^d of the Life of St. *Talmach* to stand in the *South* and Maritime parts of *Munster*; and the Life of St. Barr before mentioned acquaints us, that he built a Monastery, and made a Settlement near this Lough. To the same and reputation of this first Bishop of *Cork*, that City, for what appears in History, is indebted for its original.] The Festival of St. *Neffan* is celebrated at *Cork* on the 17th of *March*, [and on the first of *December*.] But I find no account of the year in which he died.

[*Ruffin*, the Son of *Lappain*, Comorban of St. Barr, is mentioned in the Annals of the Four Masters to have died on the 7th of *April* 685. *Colgan*^e is just in his Observation; that the Comorban or Successor of St. Barr, and the Bishop of *Cork*, are the same thing: Because St. Barr founded an Episcopal See and an Abby there.]

Selbac died in 773.

Cathmogan died in 961.

Columb Mac-Ciarucain, called Comorban of Barr, died in 990.

Cellach O-Selbac died in Pilgrimage in 1026. [The Annals of the Four Masters call him, Bishop, Comorban of Barr, and the Chief among the Wisemen of *Munster*.]

Neil O-Mailduib died in 1027.

Airtri-Sairt died in 1028.

^a Ush. Ind. Chron. p. 1159.
p. 607. ^d ibid. p. 607.

^b Ware's Antiq. Chap. 29.
^e Callend. Cassil.

^c Colg. A& Sanct.
^f A& Sanct. p. 150, Note. 28.

Cathal died in 1034.

Mugron O-Mutan, called *Comorban* of *Barr*, and Bishop, was inhumanely murdered in the Night Time by his own People, [or as the *Annals of Loughkee* say, by Robbers of *Cork*] in 1057.

[*Clerech*] *O-Selbaic* died in 1086, [or 1085, according to the last mentioned *Annals*; where he is called *Ard-Comorban*, or the High *Comorban* of *Barr*.]

Maclothod O-Hailgenen died in 1107.

Patrick O-Selbac died in 1111,

The See of *Cork* was vacant about the year 1140: And then, “a certain poor Man, who was a foreigner (as *St. Bernard*^s says,) but a Man of Sanctity and Learning, was, by *Malachy*, Archbishop of *Armagh*, nominated Bishop, and sent to that See with the Approbation and Applause of the Clergy and People.” Yet the Name of this Bishop is not there mentioned.

GILLA-ÆDA O-MUGIN.

[Sed. 1152. Ob. 1172.]

GILLA-Æda O-Mugin, a native of *Conaught*, and Abbât of the Monastery of *St. Finbarr's* Cave, near *Cork*, assisted at the Synod held at *Kells* under Cardinal *John Paparo*, Legate *alatre* to the Pope, and *Christian O-Conarchy*, Bishop of *Lismore*, the other Legate, A. D. 1152. [*Keating*^h calls this Prelate *Gilla-Aodb-O-Heyn*.] He died in 1172, and was highly celebrated by the *Irish* Historians for his many virtues. [Someⁱ call him the Chief Prelate for devotion, wisdom, and chastity in all *Ireland*.—That he was sanctified by God above.—and was^k a Man full of Gods Blessing] The Abby of *Augustin* Canons of the Cave of *St. Finbarr*, commonly called, *Gille-Abby*, took its name from this Bishop; who is also reckoned among the principal Benefactors of the Church of *Cork*.

GREGORY.

[Suc. 1172. Ob. 1186.]

THE same year one *Gregory* succeeded. He granted to the Abby of *Thomas Court*, near *Dublin*, the Church of *St. Nessan* at *Cork*. This *Nessan* was a Disciple of *St. Barr* the first Bishop of *Cork*, of whom before. *Gregory* governed this See about fourteen years.

REGINALD.

REGINALD succeeded; but I have not discovered either the Time of his Consecration, or the Time of his death.

OSELBAIC.

[Ob. 1205.]

IFIND mention made in the *Annals of Inisfall*, under the year 1205, of the Death of one *O-Selbaic*, Bishop of *Cork*. I cannot but be of Opinion, that *Reginald* before-mentioned, and he were one and the same Person. Whoever was Bishop in 1199, obtained at that time from Pope *Innocent* the third a Confirmation of all the possessions of the See of *Cork*; a Catalogue of which may be seen in the *Decretal Epistles* of that Pope.

GEFFRY WHITE.

IFIND no account of the next Successor: But during the vacancy of the See A. D. 1215, King *Henry* the III^d endeavoured to advance *Geffry White* to

g Vit. Malachie p. 268. Edit. Messingh.
An. 1172.

h 2d. part. p. 104.

i Annals Leinst. ad

k Anon. Ann. Ad. An. 1172.

it; in whose favour he writ Letters to the Archbishops of *Dublin* and *Cashell*, and therein stiles him “a learned, provident, and honest Man.” But it doth not appear whether he were consecrated or not.

M A R I A N O - B R I E N.

[*Resign.* 1224.]

M A R I A N O-Brien, was by Papal Provision advanced to the See of *Cork*; and was afterwards translated to *Cashell* in 1224. He is called ¹ *Maurice*, in the Records of the Tower of *London*; where it is also said, that at the Pope's instance he obtained the Royal Assent to his translation on the 25th of *August* 1224. See before p. 471.

G I L B E R T.

[*Succ.* 1225. *Ob.* 1238.]

O N the 15th of *June* 1225, *Gilbert*, Archdeacon of *Cork*, obtained the Royal Assent, and before the end of that year was consecrated. He died about the year 1238. [The year before his Death, this Prelate, by the Assent of his Chapter, granted in Fee-Farm^m to *Michael de Druelle*, one Plowland, part of the Possessions of his See, lying between *Kilmabollock*, and the Lands of *Dufglay*, to hold of God, and St. *Barr*, and of him and his Successors, at the Rent of sixteen Pence.]

L A U R E N C E.

[*Ob.* 1264.]

O N E *Laurence*, who succeeded, died in 1264. Afterwards, on the 27th of *March* 1265 King *Henry* the third granted a Licence to the Dean and Chapter of *Cork* to proceed to an Election.

WILLIAM of FEREPOINT.

[*Succ.* 1266.]

W I L L I A M of *Ferepoint*, [called in the publick Recordsⁿ, *William* of *Kilkenny*] a *Cistercian* Monk of the Abby of *Ferepoint* in the County of *Kilkenny*, was restored to the Temporalities of this See on the 28th of *November* 1266; [having been confirmed^o by the Pope's Legate, and so certified to the King, who accepted of that Confirmation. But] it is a doubt with me, whether he were ever consecrated: If he were, it is certain he sat but a very short time; for I find that one *Reginald* the year following obtained this Bishoprick.

R E G I N A L D.

[*Succ.* 1267. *Ob.* 1276.]

R E G I N A L D, Treasurer of *Cashell*, obtained Restitution of the Temporalities of this See on the 5th of *August* 1267. He died at *Cork* in *December* 1276, and was buried there in the Cathedral of St. *Barr*. [A. D. 1270 Prince *Edward*, then Lord of *Ireland* by Donation from his Father King *Henry* the III^d, granted^p to this Prelate and to his Successors, “for the Relief and “Amendment of the State of the Church of *Cork*,” as the Record saith, the right of Patronage and Advowson of the Churches of the Blessed Virgin of *Nard* and *Kilmabanock*, as also of the Chappel of St. *Peter* at *Cork*, to hold in *Frank-*

¹ Pat. 8. H. 3. Mem. 4.
^{34.} Intus. ^o Ibid.

^m King's Collect. p. 103.

ⁿ Pat. 51. Hen. 3. Memb.
^p Pat. 54th, Hen. 3. King's Collect. p. 103.

almoigne, dated the 20th of *May* that year. But we shall see under his Successor, that these Advowsons were afterwards recovered to the Crown by the same Prince, when he mounted the Throne.]

ROBERT MAC-DONOGH.

[*Succ.* 1277. *Ob.* 1301.]

ROBERT *Mac-Donogh*, a *Cistercian* Monk of great Learning, succeeded in 1277: [and was restored to the Temporalities on the 11th of *January* that year.] He sat 24 years, and died on the 7th of *March* 1301 (*English* Stile.) [A. D. 1292 he was at two several times fined 130 l. for presuming to hold Pleas in the Ecclesiastical Courts for matters belonging to the King's Crown; part of which was levied by Exchequer Process. But he found Relief as to the Remainder from the King's Mercy; who by Writ^d dated the 1st of *December* the same year, pardoned him 84 l. 14 s. 2 d. and ordered the Treasurer and Barons of the *Exchequer* to give him a *Quietus* for the same.]

A. D. 1299 King *Edward* the 1st recovered against this Prelate by Writ^r of Right of Advowson the Patronages of the Churches of *St. Mary of Nard* in the Suburbs of *Cork*, of the Church of *Kilmabanock*, *Nochynvall*, and that of *St. Peter's* of *Dungarvan*, in the Suburbs of that City. The Bishop's defence as to the Advowsons of *St. Mary of Nard*, *Kilmabanock*, and *St. Peter's*, was through a grant made of the said Advowsons by the King, while he was Prince, in the Life of his Father (after his Father had made to him the Donation of *Ireland*) to *Reginald*, Predecessor of this Bishop and his Successors, as may be seen in the Life of *Reginald*. But Judgment was given against him; because King *Edward*, at the time he made the Grant, had no Right in the said Advowsons, his Father (King *Henry*) being then alive; and he (King *Edward*) having at that time nothing in *Ireland* but by the gift of his Father: Which proves, that notwithstanding the King's Donation of *Ireland* to the Prince, yet that the Sovereignty of it continued in the King; and that the Prince was only in the Nature of a Viceroy, or Lord Lieutenant. As to the Church of *Nochynval*, Judgement was given against the Bishop by default.]

JOHN MAC-CARWILL.

[*Succ.* 1302. *Resign.* 1321]

JOHN *Mac-Carwill*, or *O-Carroll*, Dean of *Cork*, being unanimously elected by the Chapter, obtained the Royal Assent on the 12th of *June* 1302 [and the same Day had his Writ^d of Restitution to the Temporalities, and the Confirmation of the Archbishop of *Cashell* in *July* following.] He was translated from this See to the Bishoprick of *Meath* by Pope *John* the XXII in 1321 or 1320; and afterwards to the Archbishoprick of *Cashell* in 1327. See before p. 145. 477.

PHILIP of SLANE.

[*Succ.* 1321. *Ob.* 1326.]

I Am of Opinion, that *Philip* of *Slane* took his Name from the Place of his Birth, which was at *Slane*, in *Meath*. He was a *Dominican* Frier, and having obtained a Provision from the Pope, was restored to the Temporalities of this See on the 17th of *July* 1321. Three^t years after he was sent in Embassy to the Pope by King *Edward* the Second, and discharged his Commission with such Address, that after his Return he was called into the Privy Council of *Ireland*.

[The Business with which he was intrusted to the Pope is only mentioned in general Terms, viz. the Reformation of the Ecclesiastical State of *Ireland*. But the Pope armed this Prelate, together with the Archbishops of *Dublin* and *Ca-*

q Claus. 20- Edw. 1. Memb. 13.
Mem. 22.

t Rym. Tom. 4. p. 53.

r Pat. 27. Edw. 1.

f Pat. 30th. Edw. 1.

shell, with a Commission^u, to inform themselves strictly of what things were wanting and expedient for the Peace and Tranquility of that Country. Upon his Return to the King he was dispatched into *Ireland*; where, together with the Archbishops aforesaid, and many of the Nobility and Gentry, a Council was called, who came to these Resolutions, as necessary for the Welfare and Quiet of the Kingdom. 1st, that the Disturbers of the Peace, and Invaders of the King's Rights should be pronounced excommunicated by the Archbishops and Bishops, by Virtue of the Apostolick Authority. 2dly, That the small and poor Bishopricks, not exceeding 20, 40, or 60 l. a year, and which were governed by the meer *Irish*, should be united to the more eminent Archbishopricks and Bishopricks. 3dly, That the *Irish* Abbats and Priors should be enjoined by the Authority aforesaid to admit the *English* into a lay Brotherhood in their Monasteries, as they did in the meer *Irish*, in such manner as was practised by the *English*; in order to establish in time a Brotherly Love and Concord between the two people. Upon the breaking up of the Council our Bishop was dispatched with these Resolutions to the King, and by him forwarded to the Pope, to obtain the weight of his Authority to them. The Pope thought proper to annex the three Cathedrals of *Enaghbdune*, *Achonry*, and *Kilmacduach*, to the Metropolitanical Church of *Tuam*. But this Union was kept a secret, and not certified to the King, nor to the respective Chapters or Bishops; as King *Edward* the III afterwards in the year 1330 complained^w to the Pope, when *Malachy Mac-Æda*, Archbishop of *Tuam*, seized the Bishoprick of *Enaghbdune* by Virtue of this Union. But our Bishop was at this time dead, and out of the reach of the King's Resentment. The Union of *Achonry* and *Kilmacduach* to *Tuam* never took Place: But *Enaghbdune* continueth united to it by Virtue of this Authority, and no other (as appears to me) to this day.]

This Prelate died in 1326, and before the end of that Year, *John le Blond*, Dean of *Cloyne*, was elected in his room. He sat but a short time; nay it is questionable, whether ever he were consecrated: For I find that on the 12th of *May* 1327, a *Conge de Eslire* issued to the Dean and Chapter to authorize them to proceed to the Election of a Bishop.

W A L T E R le R E D E.

[Succ. 1327. Resign. 1330.]

WALTER le Rede, or *Rufus*, Canon of *Cork*, was advanced to this See by the Provision of Pope *John* the XXII, and obtained Restitution of the Temporalties from the King on the 18th of *October* 1327. He was from this See translated to *Cashell* by the same Pope, A. D. 1330. See before p. 477.

JOHN de BALICONINGHAM.

[Succ. 1330. Ob. 1347.]

JOHN de *Baliconingham*, Rector of *Ardwinbin*, in the Diocese of *Down*, being elected Bishop of *Down* by the Prior and Convent of the Cathedral of *St. Patrick's* there, was confirmed by the Royal Assent on the 21st of *August* 1328, and for a time received the Profits of that See by the King's Mandate. But this Election was nulled by Pope *John* the XXII; which disappointed him of his expectations of that Bishoprick. Notwithstanding this, the Pope himself advanced him to the See of *Cork* in 1330. See before p. 200, that there was an intention of Translating this Prelate to *Down*, and the Bishop of *Down* to this See; but that it failed of Success] He died on the 29th of *May* 1347, having governed this See about seventeen Years.

^u Rym. 4. Tom. p. 54.

^w Rym. 4 Tom. p. 418.

JOHN ROCH.

[Succ. 1347. Ob. 1358.]

JOHN *de Rupe*, or *Roch*, Canon of the Cathedral of *Cork*, and a Man descended of a Noble Family, succeeded by the Election of the Dean and Chapter, and was consecrated by *Ralph Kelley*, Archbishop of *Cashell*, about *Christmas* 1347. He sat in this See ten Years and six Months, and died on the 4th of *July* 1358.

GERALD de BARRR Y.

[Succ. 1359. Ob. 1393.]

GERALD *de Barry*, a Person descended of a noble and antient Family of the *Barry's*, and (if I am not mistaken) Dean of *Cork*; was consecrated Bishop of *Cork* in 1359; and sat upwards of thirty four Years. He died, worn out with long Sickness, in the 90th Year of his Age, on the 4th of *January* 1393, (*English* Stile) and was buried in his own Cathedral.

ROGER ELLESMERE.

[Succ. 1396. Ob. 1406.]

FRIER *Roger Ellejmere*, succeeded by the Provision of Pope *Boniface* the IXth; and having sworn fealty to the King, was restored to the Temporalities on the 31st of *March* 1396. He sat in this See ten Years.

GERALD.

[Succ. 1406.]

ONE *Gerald* succeeded in 1406; of whom I find nothing further related.

PATRICK RAGGED.

[Resign. 1417.]

PATRICK *Ragged* succeeded, and was translated to the See of *Ossory*, A. D. 1417, which he governed four Years. He assisted at the general Council of *Constance* in the year 1415 and 1416, while he was Bishop of *Cork*; where he acquired a vast Reputation for his learning, and other Endowments. See before p. 413.

MILO FITZ-JOHN.

[Succ. 1418. Ob. 1430.]

MILO *Fitz-John*, Dean of *Cork*, was consecrated in 1418, and died in 1430. [While this prelate sat in this See, *Adam Pay*, Bishop of *Cloyne*, was very active in Parliament in 1421 to unite the See of *Cork* to that of *Cloyne*. But *Milo* not consenting, they were referred to the Court of *Rome*; the Cause being judged out of the Consuance of Parliament.]

O F T H E
B I S H O P S
O F
C O R K and C L O Y N E.

J O R D A N,

[Succ. 1431. Sed. 1464.]

U P O N the Death of *Milo Fitz-John*, the Custody of the See of *Cork* was for a time committed to *Nicholas*, Bishop of *Ardfert*, and *Richard Scurlag*, Archdeacon of *Cork*. But before the close of the year 1430, *Jordan*, Chancellor of *Limerick*, was by the Provision of Pope *Martin* the Vth advanced to the Bishopricks of *Cork* and *Cloyne*, both vacant at one time, and then Canonically united: Yet he did not obtain Restitution of the Temporalities (for what reason I cannot find) untill the 25th of *September* 1431. He sat in this See about thirty years, [as *Ware* says; but I think considerably more. The Foundation Charter of the Collegiate Church of *Youghal*, granted by *Thomas*, Earl of *Desmond*, (a Copy of which is in my Custody) and dated the 27th of *December* 1464, is addressed to this Prelate. How long after that date he enjoyed this Bishoprick, I cannot tell; but the Year preceding there were very extraordinary attempts made to strip him of it. *William Roch*, Archdeacon of *Cloyne*, by false and fraudulent Suggestions to the Pope, (*viz* that the Bishop was so broken with Age, and deprived of his Strength and Sight, that he could not by himself exercise the Pastoral Office) obtained a Deputation, to be assigned a Coadjutor to him; and by virtue thereof seized into his Hands all the Rents and Income of the See. To strengthen the Plot, presently after one *Gerald*, of the Family of the *Geraldines*, a Clergyman of the Diocese of *Cloyne*, and formerly a Domestick of the Bishop's, caused some Instruments to be forged; whereby the Bishop, under pretence that through Poverty he was unable to prosecute his Right, had constituted this *Gerald*, and *John O-Hedian*, Archdeacon of *Cashell*, his Proctors, to make a resignation of his Bishopricks. *O-Hedian* employed *John*, the elect Bishop of *Ardagh*, who was then at *Rome*, his Substitute to make this resignation into the Hands of Pope *Pius* the IIId; which being done, a Provision was obtained for *O-Hedian* to these Sees; under colour whereof the poor Bishop was to be oppressed and drove from his Bishopricks. But *Jordan*, though old, was not wanting to himself. He applied both to the King and the Pope for relief. The latter sent a Commission to the Archbishop of *Cashell*, and the Bishops of *Exeter* and *Limerick*, or to any one of them, to make a diligent and summary inquiry into the Premises, and if they found it to be, as *Jordan* had represented the Case, that then they should remove the Coadjutor, and compell him to give an account to *Jordan* of the Profits of the Sees, to the full Possession whereof they were to restore him. The King, in aid of the Pope's commission, sent a Writ directed to the Lord Lieutenant, or his Deputy, to *William Barry*, *David Roch*, *Edmund Barret*, to the Mayors of *Cork* and *Youghal*, to the Sovereign of *Kinsale*, and to all his Liege Subjects of *Ireland*, commanding them upon all occasions to give assistance to the Pope's Commissioners; and if they found that the said *William Roch*, and *Gerald*, made any opposition or resistance, that they should cause them to be arrested and committed to

Prison, there to remain untill they were punished according to their Demerits: And further that they should maintain and defend the Bishop and his Tenants in the Possession; and all this under the Penalty of Imprisonment, the forfeiture of their Inheritances, confiscation of their Goods, and the loss of all their Offices. Bishop *Jordan* after this continued quiet during his Life. But *Gerald* succeeded him in these Sees, and after him *William Roch*.]

GERALD FITZ-RICHARD.

[Ob. 1479.]

GERALD *Fitz-Richard*, [whom you have seen so active in attempting against all Right to deprive his Predecessor, *Jordan*] succeeded. He appropriated the Vicaridges of *Clonmolt*, *Danigin*, *Donilbam*, and *Balli-Ispellany*, to the Abby of *Chore*, or *de Choro Benedicti*, [now called *Middleton* in the County of *Cork*, of the foundation of the *Geraldines*.] He died in 1479.

WILLIAM ROCH.

Succ. 1479. Resign. 1490.]

WILLIAM *Roch*, or *de Rupe*, [who had by fraudulent Suggestions and base practices obtained a Coadjutorship to Bishop *Jordan*, as was said before p. 562 succeeded, and resigned in 1490. [Yet in 1496 we see a general Pardon^y issued to this Prelate, as Bishop of *Cork*, by King *Henry* the VIIth, as also to *David*, Archbishop of *Cashell*, *Thomas*, Bishop of *Lismore* and *Waterford*, and many others, for being concerned in the Rebellion of *Perkin Warbeck*. It is not very unusual to give the Title of Bishop, to a Person after his Resignation; this was the case here.]

THADY MAC-CARTHY.

[Succ. 1490.]

UPON the Resignation of *William Roch*, *Thady Mac-Carthy*, by some called, *Mechar*, succeeded the same year by a Provision from Pope *Innocent* the VIIIth, as may be seen among the Collections of *Francis Harold*.

GERALD.

[Resign. 1499.]

ONE *Gerald*, Bishop of *Cork* and *Cloyne*, is said to have resigned in 1499.

JOHN FITZ-EDMUND.

[Succ. 1499.]

JOHN *Fitz-Edmund*, descended from the Noble Family of the *Geraldines*, succeeded by a Papal Provision, on the 26th of *June* 1499. I have not yet discovered when he died.

JOHN Bennet, or, as some call him, *Ferret*, died in 1536.

DOMINICK TIRREY.

[Succ. 1536. Ob. 1556.]

DOMINICK *Tirrey*, Rector of *Shandon* Church, [in the City of *Cork*] was elected to succeed by Virtue of a Mandate from King *Henry* the VIIIth and was consecrated, in 1536 by *Edmund Butler*, Archbishop of *Cashell*, and the Bi-

shops of *Ross*, *Limerick* and *Emly*. While he governed this See, one *Lewis Mac-Nemarra*, a *Franciscan* Frier, obtained a Provision to it from Pope *Paul* the III^d on the 24 of *September* 1540: But *Lewis* dying at *Rome* a few Days after, *John Hoyeden*, Canon of *Elphin*, was appointed to succeed, by Provision also from the Pope, on the 5th of *November* following. Yet notwithstanding these Provisions, Bishop *Tirrey*, on whom King *Henry* the VIIIth had conferred the See, received the profits all his time, and sat about twenty years. [He was reckoned a favourer of the changes in Religion then in Agitation.]

ROGER SKIDDY.

[Succ. 1557. Resign. 1566.]

R O G E R *Skiddy*, Dean of *Limerick*, [to which Dignity he was advanced by King *Edward* the VIth on the 10th of *May* in the 6th year of his Reign^z, and at the same time was made Rector of *Kilmone*, in the Diocese of *Meath*,] was appointed to succeed by Queen *Mary*, and was restored to the Temporalities by Queen *Elizabeth* as from the 18th of *September* 1557. [He had a Letter of Restitution from Queen *Mary* on that day; but she dying before his actual investiture, a stop was put to his further Promotion for some years. At length he was again created Bishop by Queen *Elizabeth* on the 29th of *October* 1562, had his Writ of Restitution to the Temporalities the same Day, in which was a Retrospective Clause, that he should have the Temporalities from the time of his first Advancement by Queen *Mary*. His Mandate for Consecration bears date the last of that Month, and it appears therein, that he was only Batchelor of Arts when he was consecrated Bishop.] He resigned on the 18th of *March* 1566, having sat nine years and some months, [computing from the time he received the profits; but not so long, if you reckon from the time of his Creation, by Queen *Elizabeth*.] The See was after his Resignation vacant almost four years.

RICHARD DIXON.

[Succ. 1570. Depriv. 1571.]

R I C H A R D *Dixon*, Prebendary of *Rathmichael*, in the Diocese of *Dublin*, [was advanced to this See by Letters Patent of Queen *Elizabeth* dated the 6th of *June* 1570, and had a Mandate for his Consecration and Writ of Restitution the same Day; by Virtue whereof he] was consecrated the same year. He was deprived the year following; but I do not find for what Cause.

MATTHEW SHEYN.

[Succ. 1572. Ob. 1582.]

M A T T H E W *Sheyn*, succeeded [by the Letters Patent of Queen *Elizabeth* dated the 29th of *May*, 1572,] and was consecrated the same year. [He was a great Enemy to the superstitious Veneration paid by the People to Images; and as an Instance of it, in *October* 1578, he publicly burned St. *Dominick's* Image at the high Cross of *Cork*, to the great Grief of the superstitious People of that Place.] He died on the 13th of *June* 1582, or, as some say, in *August* 1583. Perhaps he was that *Sheyn*, whom *Richard Staniburst*^a says was educated at *Oxford* and *Paris*, and that he wrote a Treatise, *de Republicâ*. [*Anthony Wood*^b mentions one *John Sheyn* to have taken his Degree of Master of Arts, on the 9th of *March* 1523; and adds, that possibly he was the Author of the aforesaid Book *de Republicâ*.]

^z Lit. de Privat Sig. de ann. 6. Edw. 6. in Off. Rot. Oxon. ad. an. 1523.

^a Descript of Ireland. Chap. 7. ^b Fast.

WILLIAM LYON.

[Succ. 1583. Ob. 1617.]

WILLIAM Lyon, was a Native of *Chester*, and Chaplain to *Arthur*, Lord Grey, Lord Deputy of *Ireland*. [He was made Vicar of *Naas* by Letters Patent dated the 6th of *November* 1573; and on the 24th of *November* 1577 obtained a Dispensation to hold the same with any other Benefice for Life, and a Licence to live in *England*, and transport the Profits of his Vicaridge into that Kingdom. On the 23d of *July* 1580 he was presented by Queen *Elizabeth* to the Vicaridge of *Bandanston*, in the County of *Kildare*, which he held together with that of *Naas*.] He was consecrated Bishop of *Ross* in 1582 [the Patent for his Creation, bearing Date the 12th of *May* that year, and his Writ of Restitution two Days after.] The year following he obtained the Sees of *Cork* and *Cloyne* by a commendatory Grant from Queen *Elizabeth* [to hold untill the Queen determined her Pleasure; who by Letters Patent dated the 17th of *May* 1586 annexed the said two Sees to that of *Ross* in the Person of this Prelate. On the 12th of *June* 1595^c he was appointed one of the Commissioners to consider and find out Ways and Means to people *Munster* with *English* Inhabitants, and to establish a voluntary Composition through that Province in lieu of Cefs and Taxes.] This Prelate new built the Bishops Palace at *Cork*, on the Structure and Ornaments of which he expended one thousand Pounds. [This and other Particulars of his Liberality and publick Spirit appears in a return to a regal Visitation^d held about the year 1613; where it is said, “ that the Bishoprick of *Cloyne* was granted by his
“ Predecessor in Fee-Farm, at five Marks Rent; that *Cork* and *Ross*, when he
“ came into Possession of these Sees were worth but seventy Pounds per Annum;
“ but that he had improved them all to two hundred Pounds per Annum. That
“ there was no Mansion-House at *Ross*, when he became possessed of that Bi-
“ shoprick, and only a spot of Ground to build one on. That he built a House,
“ which cost him at least three hundred Pounds; which in a little more than three
“ years after was burnt down by the Rebel *O-Donovan*. That he found no Epif-
“ pal House at *Cork*; but that he built one which cost him at least a thousand
“ Pounds; that he never was in Possession of the House belonging to the Bi-
“ shoprick of *Cloyne*, which was withheld from him by Sir *John Fitz-Edmund Fitz-*
“ *Gerald* in his Life, and since his Death by his Heir.” In 1615, *April* the 25th
and 28th, he preferred two Petitions to the House of Lords against the Heirs of this
Sir *John Fitz-gerald*, concerning the Episcopal House of *Ross*, and other things
withheld from that See. But what redress he met with I know not. It appears
in Archbishop *Bramhall*’s Life, how greatly all the Bishopricks in the Province
of *Cashell* had suffered at the time of the Reformation, partly by the Popish Bi-
shops, who resolved to make as much of them as they could, and partly by the
Protestant Successors, who might fear another change; “ But that *Cork* and
“ *Ross* fared the best of any Bishoprick in that Province, a very good Man,
“ Bishop *Lyon*, being placed there early in the Reformation.”] He died at *Cork*
in a very advanced Age on the 4th of *October* 1617, and was buried there in
the Cathedral.

JOHN BOYLE.

[Succ. 1618. Ob. 1620.]

JOHN Boyle, a Native of *Kent*, and Doctor of Divinity of the University of *Oxford*, was [elder] Brother to *Richard Boyle*, Baron of *Youghall*, afterwards Earl of *Cork*, and Lord Treasurer of *Ireland*; [and for a time one of the Lords Justices of that Kingdom. He was advanced to the Sees of *Cork* and *Cloyne* by Letters Patent of King *James* the Ist, dated the 27th of *August* 1618,] and was consecrated the same year; and with these two Sees held that of *Ross* in Comendam. He died [at *Bishops-Court*, near *Cork*, on the 10th of *July*] 1620, and

^c Rym. 16. Tom. p. 276.

^d In Prerog. Off.

was buried at *Youghall* [in a new Tomb erected by his Brother for his Family ; on which is this Inscription.

Hic jacet corpus Reverendi Patris, Johannis Boyle, Sacræ Theologiæ Doctoris, Episcopi Corcagiensis, Clonenfis et Rossensis, ac fratris Majoris natu Richardi Comitiss Corcagiæ &c. qui obiit decimo Die Julii, Anno Domini 1620, Ætatis Suæ 57.

Here lieth the Body of the Reverend Father, *John Boyle*, D. D. Bishop of *Cork*, *Cloyne* and *Ross*, and elder Brother to *Richard*, Earl of *Cork*, &c. who died *July* the 10th 1620, in the 57th year of his Age.

RICHARD BOYLE.

[Succ. 1620. Resign. 1638.]

RICHARD Boyle, Dean of *Waterford*, Archdeacon of *Limerick*, and Brother to *Michael Boyle*, Bishop of *Waterford* and *Lismore*, was [by the Interest of his Cousin German, the Earl of *Cork*,] advanced to the Sees of *Cork*, *Cloyne* and *Ross*, by the Letters Patent of King *James* the 1st, dated the 22d of *August* in the 18th year of his Reign, and was consecrated in *November* 1620. On the 30th of *May* 1638 he was translated to the Archbishoprick of *Tuam* ; and on the 19th of *March* 1644 (*English* Stile) died at *Cork*, soon after his return from *Bristol*, and was buried there in the Cathedral of *St. Finbarr*, in a Vault which he had prepared for himself, while he was Bishop of *Cork*. I must not forget to mention; that while this Prelate sat in the See of *Cork*, he repaired more ruinous Churches, and consecrated new ones, than any other Bishop in that Age ; which Doctor *Edward Worth*, late Bishop of *Killaloe*, hath observed in his Funeral Sermon.

WILLIAM CHAPPEL.

[Succ. 1638. Ob. 1649.]

WILLIAM Chappel, [not *Richard*, as *Ware* in this place hath misnamed him, was born at *Lexington*, in *Nottingham-shire*, *December* the 10th 1582, and instructed in Grammar Learning at *Mansfield*, in the same County. He] had his Education in *Christ-College*, *Cambridge*, in which University he took his Degree of Batchelor of Divinity. [He was elected a Fellow of that College in the 25th year of his Age, A. D. 1607, and continued such twenty seven years ; from whence he went to *Ireland*] and was advanced to the Deanery of *Cashell*, (then vacant by the Promotion of *Lewis Jones* to the Bishoprick of *Killaloe* [by the Letters Patent of King *Charles* the 1st, dated the 9th of *August* 1633, and by virtue of a Mandate of the same Date was installed at *Cashell* on the 20th of that Month. He was indebted for this promotion to Dr. *Laud*, then Bishop of *London* ; and he accepted of it with Reluctance : But was fearful of disobliging his Patron by a refusal.

Upon the Promotion of Doctor *Robert Usher* from the Provostship of the College of *Dublin* to the Bishoprick of *Kildare* in 1635, Dean Chappel had the Care of the said College committed to him ; although he was not made actual Provost untill the 5th of *June* 1637, when he was sworn into that Office. The reason of this Chasm in the Provosts was thus — By the first Charter granted to the University in *March* 1591, the Election of a Provost was placed in the Fellows ; and so continued untill the vacancy made by the Promotion of Doctor *Usher*, as aforesaid. Archbishop *Laud*, who was then Chancellor of the University, thought proper to introduce a new Sett of Statutes ; which vested the Nomination of the Provost in the Crown. This Project took some time in ripening ; for the Concurrence the Fellows to this change was necessary ; and they were induced to consent to a Surrender of their Old Charter, upon making them Tenants for Life in their Offices under the new Statutes ; where before they held their Fellowships but for seven years from the time they commenced Master of Arts : And so to gain Estates for Life in a small share of the Government to themselves and their Successors, they parted with

with a more absolute Authority, which was Temporary; and submitted to a more unlimited Power in their Superior. For these new Statutes were not so Indulgent to the Fellows, and placed a more Sovereign Authority in the Provosts, than they were intrusted with by the Old Charter; from whence hath flowed the negative Voice of the Provosts in the Election of Fellows, and other very ample Powers. While this Project was molding and bringing to Perfection, it was thought necessary to keep the place unfilled, that the Scheme might be at once carried into Execution by the King's Nomination; and in the mean time Dean *Chappel* was placed over the College, although without the title of Provost, as I observed before. But in 1637, *June* the 5th, he was admitted and sworn a legal Provost.

He was thought by some to have made an ill use of his new Authority: For which in the Parliament of 1641, he was impeached by the Commons for misbehaviours in that Office; he being then Bishop of *Cork and Ross*] to which he was consecrated in *St. Patrick's, Dublin*, on the 11th of *November* 1638. [Mr. *Robert Byssse*, a noted Lawyer, made a severe Speech against him, upon the delivery of the Articles of his Charge on the 11th of *June* 1641; to which Bishop *Chappel* made a Reply, which, as the Scene then stood, was not judged satisfactory. Primate *Usher*, and *Anthony Martin*, Bishop of *Meath*, were Enemies to him in the Prosecution. He fled for *England* on the 26th of *December* 1641, to avoid the fury of the Rebellion, which had broke out two Months before, and landed the Day following at *Milford*. In his Journey he was seized at *Tenby* for not having a Pass, and detained seven Weeks in Prison; and then was released by Sir *Hugh Owens*. His choice Collection of Books was put on Ship-board at *Cork*; but were all lost at *Minhead* in the Passage. The true Cause of the Prosecution of Parliament before-mentioned, was the vigour and activity he shewed in enforcing Uniformity, and strict Church Discipline in the College, in opposition to the *Schism* and *Fanaticism* of the Times; from whence he fell under the imputation of *Arminianism*; and it was for this end he was pitched on as a proper Provost by Archbishop *Laud*.

He continued Provost upwards of a Year and nine Months after his Promotion to these Sees by the King's special Command^e; and did not resign it untill the 20th of *July* 1640^f. He would fain, before this, have quitted his Bishoprick^g for a poorer in *England*; but all the Application he could make to Archbishop *Laud* could not prevail.]

He was esteemed a Prelate well versed in the Learning of the School-Men, and in Casuistical Divinity; had a clear Understanding, good Judgment, and was highly applauded for his Discretion. His temper for Government was as exact, as his Knowledge thereof was eminent; which appeared in the mildness and regularity of his Administration, and a perfect obedience of the Scholars, to the Rules and Statutes of the House. In order to give the juniors a taste of Government, he established a *Roman* Commonwealth among them, to continue during the *Christmas* Vacation; in which they had their Dictator, Consuls, Censors and other Officers of the *Roman* State in great Splendor.

He wrote a Book, *de Methodo Concionandi*, founded upon his own practice; in which he did not follow *Alstedius's* Judgment, who adviseth to conceal all Method; alledging, that *Chrypsis dispositionis tollit fastidium Auditoris*; which may be true to a learned Auditory, but not suitable to meaner Capacities. It was his manner to raise doctrinal Propositions from the Words of his Text, which he powerfully confirmed and enforced: And when a Point of Controversy started, he did not endeavour to shew his Eloquence on both sides of the Question, but his Abilities in establishing the truth beyond all Opposition or doubt. His Life in Latin Verse, said to have been written by himself, is published by Mr. *Hearne*^h from whence I have drawn several of the Particulars before-mentioned.

He was a close and subtle Disputant; of which Doctor *Borlase*ⁱ tells the following Story.—“That at a Commencement at *Cambridge*, in the presence of “King *James* the 1st, he so warmly opposed the Respondent, Doctor *Roberts*,

^e See his Life wrote by himself in Latin Verse among Hearn's Tracts. v. 5. p. 264
^f Borlase's. Reduct. p. 161.

^g See his Life Ibid,

^h v. 5. p. 261.

ⁱ Reduct. p. 157.

“ that unable to solve his Arguments, he fell into a swoon in the Pulpit : Where.
 “ upon the King undertook to maintain the *Thesis* ; against whom Mr. Cappel
 “ so well prosecuted his Argument, that the King openly gave thanks to God,
 “ *That the Opponent was his Subject, and not the Subject of any other Prince.* Al-
 “ luding to this Passage, the titular Dean of *Cork*, long afterwards, refused to en-
 “ ter into a Dispute with him, although pressed to it by the Lord President, al-
 “ ledging, that it had been a custom with him to kill his Respondent.”]

He died at *Derby* in *England* [on *Whitsunday* 1649, and not 1648, as *Ware* has it] from whence his Body was conveyed to *Biltborp*, in *Nottinghamshire*, and there interred [near the Corps of his Mother.] Whatever Wealth he left at his death, he directed to be disposed of to Pious Uses ; [which could not be very much, if what a Reverend *k* Bishop tells us be true, “ That during the Troubles in
 “ *England* he was relieved out of the Alms of well-disposed People ; with the
 “ distribution whereof Mr. *Margetson*, afterwards Primate of all *Ireland*, was in-
 “ trusted.” There was a Marble Monument erected to his Memory in the Church of *Biltborp* aforesaid, on which was the following Inscription, discovering his Birth, Preferments, Character and Death, viz.

Gulielmus Chappel,
 Natus Laxtoniæ in Nottingham
 A. D. MDLXXXII,
 Mansfieldiæ bonis literis initiatus,
 Collegij Christi Cantabrigiæ
 per 27 annos socius ;
 Collegij S. S. Trinitatis, Dublin
 Præpositus ;
 Ecclesiæ Metropolit : Cassel
 Decanus,
 Corcagiensis & Rossensis
 Episcopus &c.

*Charismata, quæ, (si quis alius) plurima atque
 eximia a Domino Acceperat, singulari tum fide, tum
 Felicitate, ad ejus gloriam, publicumque Ecclesiæ
 Commodum*

*Administravit ;
 Sapientiæ, Justitiæ, Gratiæ Divinæ
 Strenuus Assertor ;
 Charitate in Deum ac homines,
 Amicos atque Inimicos, ad Christi
 Legem et exemplum, factus nobis
 Exemplum & lex.
 Bona Temporalia partim pro Christo,
 Partim Christo
 Reliquit.*

*Mundum latere ut maximè
 Semper voluit, ita minimè unquam
 potuit, aut poterit.*

*Annum agens 67, placidè spiritum suum Servatori
 reddidit die Pentecostes MDCXLIX, atque hic juxta
 venerandam Parentem suam positus, dominum Je-
 sum, quo fruitur, expectat.*

*Fratrem habuerat natu minorem, (dum in terris
 agebat) Johannem Chappel, Theologum pariter in-
 signissimum, ac Pulpitis natum ; sed in cælos Præ-
 migraverat ; et conduntur illius exuvie in ecclesiâ
 de Mansfield Woodhouse.*

*William Chappel,
 Born at Lexington in Nottinghamshire,
 A. D. MDLXXXII,
 Initiated in Learning at Mansfield,
 For twenty seven years a Fellow
 Of Christ-College, Cambridge.
 Provost
 Of the College
 Of the holy and undivided Trinity at Dublin :
 Dean
 Of the Metropolitan Church of Cassell,
 Bishop
 Of Cork and Ross, &c.
 The excellent Graces, which (if any other did)
 He received in a plentiful measure
 From God,
 He administered
 With a singular Fidelity, and Success,
 To his Glory,
 And to the publick Emolument of the Church.
 He was a strenuous Assertor
 Of Justice, Wisdom and Divine Grace ;
 By his love to God,
 And charity to Men,
 As well Friends as Enemies,
 According to the Law and Example of Christ,
 He became to us,
 Both an Example and Law.
 He gave up his temporal Goods,
 Partly for Christ,
 Partly to Christ.
 As to be hid from the World
 Was always his greatest Desire,
 So, he never was able to compass it,
 Nor can he now.
 In his sixty seventh year
 He calmly surrendered his Soul to his Saviour
 On Whit-Sunday,
 MDCXLIX ;*

And is here deposited near his venerable Mo-
 ther, expecting our Lord Christ, whom he enjoys.
 He had a younger Brother, (while he lived)
 named *John Chappel* ; who was also a very emi-
 nent Divine, and born for the Pulpit : But he
 went to Heaven before him ; and his remains are
 buried in the Church of *Mansfield Woodhouse*.

k See a Sermon preached by Jones, Bishop of Meath, at the Funeral of Primate Margetson p. 38.

MICHAEL BOYLE.

[Succ. 1660. Resig. 1663.]

MICHAEL Boyle, Doctor of Divinity of the University of *Dublin*, and Dean of *Cloyne*, [was the Son of *Richard Boyle*, Archbishop of *Tuam*] and was advanced to the Sees of *Cork*, *Cloyne* and *Ross*, by Letters Patent of King *Charles the II*d, dated the 22d of *January* 1660, and had his Mandate for Consecration, and Writ of Restitution to the Temporalities the same Day; wherein was a Clause granting to him the Mesne Profits of the said Sees from the Death of his Predecessor,] and he was consecrated in *St. Patrick's Church, Dublin*, on the 27th of the same Month, [by *John*, Archbishop of *Armagh*, assisted by the Bishops of *Raphoe*, *Kilmore*, *Offory*, and *Clogher*; [having been a little before called into the Privy-Council. He was one of the twelve Bishops who were consecrated all together in *St. Patrick's Church* after the Restoration; for the Solemnization whereof, a celebrated Anthem, intitled, *Quam denuo exaltavit Dominus Coronam*, was composed by *Dr. William Fuller*, then Dean of *St. Patrick's, Dublin*, and afterwards Bishop of *Limerick*. Our Bishop had been incorporated^a Master of Arts at *Oxford*, on the 4th of *November* 1637. Not content with these three Bishopricks, he held^b Possession of six Parishes in the *West* of his Diocese, as *Sine Cures*; under colour that he could not get Clergymen to serve them. When *Roger*, Earl of *Orrery*, Lord President of *Munster*, went down to his Government about the close of the Year 1662, or the beginning of the Year 1663, he had it in Commission to see that the Bishops of the Province did their Duty. For this end he convened them together, and particularly admonished this Bishop, who was nearly related to him, to provide Clergymen for these vacant Livings; and told him if he did not, that he would sequester the Profits, and apply them to the Support and Education of some Students in the University; upon which reproof the Bishop immediately fixed six Clergy-men in these vacant Livings.] He was translated to the Archbishoprick of *Dublin* by Letters Patent dated the 27th of *November* 1663, and from thence to *Armagh* on the 27th of *January* 1678. See before p. 130. 357.

EDWARD SYNGE.

[Succ. 1663. Ob. 1678.]

EDWARD Synge, Doctor of Divinity of the University of *Dublin*, was born in *England*, at *Bridgenorth*, in *Shropshire*, and from thence was removed into *Ireland* by his eldest Brother *George Synge*, afterwards Bishop of *Cloyne*; under whose care he spent his younger Days at the School of *Droghedab*, and growing up was sent to the University of *Dublin*; where he became exemplary for a diligent Application to his Studies. [He had early some Ecclesiastical Preferments in the Cathedral of *St. Patrick's, Dublin*; and I find him one of the Petitioners, among the rest of the Clergy of that City, on the 9th of *July* 1647, to the Commissioners of the *English* Parliament, praying for liberty to use the Common-Prayer (then lately prohibited) in their respective Churches, and remonstrating against the use of the Directory, introduced by order into the room of the Liturgy. The Petition is drawn up with great Force, Perspicuity and Eloquence. He was also promoted to the Deanery of *Elphin*, and had some Preferments in the County of *Donegall*; where from the Year 1647 he constantly resided, during the remainder of the Usurpation, and continued to use the Common-Prayer in all the publick Offices of his Ministry, notwithstanding the severe Injunctions of the Commissioners of the *English* Parliament against it. Several Complaints were made of his contempt of the order of the Government. But by the Interest, which his persuasive Letters upon that occasion had procured him with *Dr. Gorge*, then

¹ Fast Oxon. v. 1. p. 273.
p. 239.

^m Morice's Memoirs of Roger, Earl of Orrery. M. S.

Auditor-General under the Usurpers, the intended prosecutions against him were stopped, and he was permitted to use the Common-Prayer ever afterwards; which he constantly did, not only in his own, but also in the neighbouring Parishes untill the Restoration. *Anthony Wood*ⁿ styles him, *Synge*, alias *Millington*; which I find, upon inquiry, was the name of the Family; but that it was some time or other changed into *Synge*, on account of a sweetness of Voice, and skill in Vocal Musick, which some of the *Millingtons* were possessed of; and the same Talent (as I am informed) continues in that Family to this Day.]

After the Storms of *Cromwell's* Rebellion were blown over, and peace returned by the Restoration of King *Charles* the II^d, he was promoted from the Deanery of *Elphin* to the See of *Limerick*, and consecrated in *St. Patrick's* Church, *Dublin*, on the 27th of *January* 1660, (*English* Stile,) and on the 21st of *December* 1663 was translated to the Bishopricks of *Cork*, *Cloyne*, and *Ross*; [and had his Writ of Restitution to the Temporalities the same Day. He died on the 22d of *December* 1678. By a Codicil o to his Will, dated the 23d of *October* before his death, he takes notice, that he had received Information that the two Plow-Lands of *Ballycroneen*, in the Barony of *Imokilly* and County of *Cork*, which he had purchased from *John Fitz-Thomas Gerald*, was formerly part of the Estate of the See of *Cloyne*; he therefore devised them to be conveyed to the Bishop of *Cloyne* and his Successors for ever; but under a Proviso that the Bishop of *Cloyne* should secure to his second Son, *Edward*, a Lease thereof for 40 years, at ten pounds a year Rent: in which time he judged his purchase Money would be got back to his Family: But his Son gave up his Right to this Lease: And by his Will^p dated the 23d of *May* 1677 he left several Charitable Legacies to the Poor of *St. Finbarr's*, *Cork*, *Youghall*, *Cloyne* and *Inishowen*. He was a learned and zealous Preacher, very much admired and approved of by all that heard him; and besides an easy, familiar, correct Stile to recommend his Sermons, he had one peculiar excellence in his manner of speaking or delivery; that every one of his Congregation thought the Discourse particularly addressed to himself, and that the Preacher was privately instructing him in his Duty, and perswading him to the Practice of it. From the death of this Prelate, the See of *Cloyne* hath been separated from these of *Cork* and *Ross*; which two last mentioned Sees have ever since gone together.

O F T H E
B I S H O P S
O F
C O R K and R O S S.

EDWARD WETENHALL.

[Succ. 1678. Resign. 1699.]

E*DMUND Wetenhall*, Doctor of Divinity, was born at *Litchfield*, in *England* on the 7th of *October* 1636, and in his youth was educated under the Famous Doctor *Busby* at *Westminster* School; into which he was admitted a King's Scholar A. D. 1651; and from thence was elected a Scholar on the Foundation in *Trinity-College*, *Cambridge*, in 1655. A. D. 1660 he removed from *Cambridge* to *Oxford*, and was made Chaplain of *Lincoln* College; afterwards he became Minister of *Longcomb* in *Oxfordshire*, and then Residentiary Canon of *Exeter*; to which he was collated *June* the 11th 1667, being then only Master of Arts, and afterwards he became Master of a publick School there.

n *Athen. Oxon* v. 2. p. 998.

o *Prerog. Office.*

p *Ibid.*

He was invited into *Ireland* in the year 1672 by *Michael Boyle*, then Archbishop of *Dublin*, and took his Degree of Doctor of Divinity in the University of *Dublin*, became Master of a great School there, Curate of *St. Werburgh's* Parish and afterwards Chantor^q of *Christ-Church*; from whence he was promoted to the Sees of *Cork* and *Ross* by Letters Patent dated the 14th of *February* 1678, and was consecrated in *Christ-Church, Dublin*, on the 23d of *March* following (with the permission of his Metropolitan) by *Michael*, Archbishop of *Armagh*, assisted by the Bishops of *Kildare, Killala, Raphoe* and *Ossory*: Here he continued exercising his Pastoral Function with great Diligence and assiduity for above twenty years; and was from hence translated to the united Sees of *Kilmore* and *Ardagh*, by Letters Patent dated the 18th of *April* 1699.

While he continued Bishop of *Cork* and *Ross*, he suffered great Cruelties and Oppressions under the Tyranny of the *Irish*, from the year 1688 untill the settlement under King *William*. He at his own Expence repaired the ruinous Episcopal Houses both of *Cork* and *Kilmore*, and rebuilt the Cathedral Church of *Ardagh*, which was quite demolished. He died on the 12th of *November* 1713. See before p. 244, and what he published among the Writers of *Ireland*.

D I V E D O W N S.

[Succ. 1699. Ob. 1709]

DIVE Downs, Doctor of Divinity, was born at *Thornby*, in *Northamptonshire* in *England*, but educated in *Trinity-College, Dublin*, of which he became a Senior Fellow. In the year 1690 he was promoted to the Archdeaconry of *Dublin*; and from thence by Letters Patent dated the 18th of *April* 1699 to the Sees of *Cork* and *Ross*, to which he was consecrated on the 4th of *June* that year in the Parish Church of *St. John Baptist* at *Cashell*, by his Metropolitan, *William Palliser*, assisted by other Bishops. He died in the latter End of the year 1709.

P E T E R B R O W N.

[Succ. 1709. Ob. 1735.]

PETER Brown, Doctor of Divinity, was a Senior Fellow of *Trinity College, Dublin*, and afterwards Provost of it; from whence he was promoted to the Sees of *Cork* and *Ross* by Letters Patent dated the 11th of *January* 1709, and consecrated on the 8th of *April* 1710. He had no Ecclesiastical Preferments before his Advancement to these Sees, except a Lecturership in *St. Bridget's* Parish, *Dublin*, while he was a Junior Fellow; and after that the Parish of *St. Mary's* in that City; being appointed thereto by an Act^r of Parliament, which created the Parishes of *St. Paul's* and *St. Mary's* out of the old Parish of *St. Michan*. But he surrendered the same on the 9th of *November* 1699 to the Dean and Chapter of *Christ-Church*, who had the Collation thereto; I suppose upon his Promotion to the Provostship. He died at *Cork* on the 25th of *August* 1735.

He was an austere, retired, and mortified Man; but a Prelate of the first rank for Learning among his Brethren, and was esteemed the best Preacher of this Age for the Gracefulness of his Manner, and a fine Elocution. He studied, and was Master of the most exact and just Pronunciation; heightened by the sweetest and most solemn Tone of Voice; and set off by a serious Air, and a venerable Person: All which united commanded the most awful Attention in his hearers of all sorts. He was eminent for his critical Skill in the *Greek* and *Hebrew*; which enabled him to explain the Beauty, Energy, and Sublimity of the Sacred Writings to great Advantage: And as he had formed himself upon the best Models of Antiquity, he quickly introduced a true taste of Eloquence into that Society, of which he was a Member and Head; and utterly banished that false glitter of shining Thoughts, and idle Affectation of Points, and Turns, which reigned before in the Sermons of their most eminent Preachers;

^q Chapter Book of *Christ-Church*.

^r Stat. 9 Wm. 3. Sess. 1. Ch. 11.
E 2

by shewing how contemptible they were, compared with the Solidity and Dignity which discovered themselves in his plainer, but more correct and nervous Periods. Yet after all, his most distinguished Talent was that of inspiring true Piety into the Hearts of all that heard him preach or pray; his Heart was full of it; and his whole Air, Manner, and Tone of Voice (whether in the Pulpit or at the Altar) breathed and inspired it pure and fervent: The Liturgy of the Church of *Ireland* was seen in a new light of Beauty and Excellency, when he officiated: And more particularly the Communion Service was felt and confessed, by every Man that heard it from his Mouth, to be an Heavenly Composition.

His whole Life was one uniform Tenor of Piety and true Religion. He expended vast Sums in charitable Uses; but took particular pains to keep the knowledge of them private. Even those who were relieved, knew not the Hand from whence their Assistance came. He made it a rule, never to trust any Person to convey his Charity a second time, who had once divulged, what he desired should be kept secret from all the World.

By his generous Encouragement several Churches were rebuilt and repaired, and a handsome publick Library, with a large room for a Charity School, erected near his Cathedral. Although these good Works were not intirely done at his own Expence; yet he was the most considerable Contributor to them. And in such Cases, his most intimate Friends could seldom discover the amount of his Disbursements. He expended upwards of 2000 l. on a Country House and Improvements at *Ballinaspick*, or *Bishops-town*, near *Cork*; which he built for a Summer Retreat, and left to his Successors free from any Charge, as he did also his Improvements at *Bishops-court*, in *Cork*, of a considerable Value.

He was a great Enemy to death bed Donations; and therefore what he left by his Will to publick Uses, was chiefly a contingency of 3000 l. if a young Female Relation of his died before the Age of twenty one, or her marriage, or if she married without the consent of a Clergyman, under whose care he left her. If any of these things should happen; then he ordered the said 3000 l. to be laid out on the purchase of a Rent, one third part of which to be given as a Salary to a Librarian for the Library erected near *St. Finbarr's Church*, another third part for the purchase of Books to supply the said Library, and the remainder for the Benefit of the Widows and Children of poor Clergymen, to be distributed according to the Discretion of his Successors. He left also 20 l. to the poor of the Parish of *St. Finbarr*, and 100 l. for Cloathing poor Children, and putting them out Apprentices; and he bequeathed a part of his Books to the Library aforesaid.

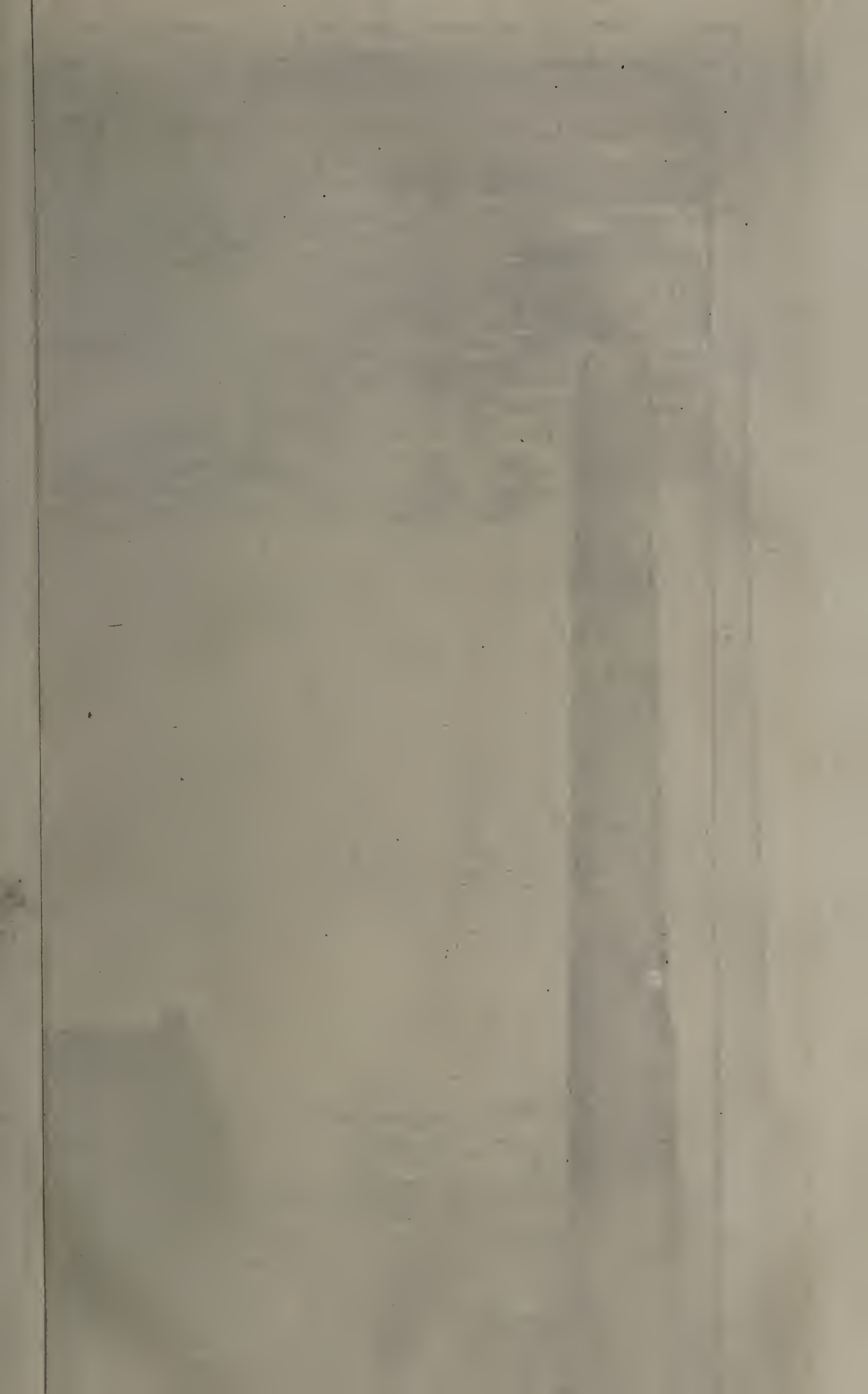
He always lamented the want of convenient Glebes and Habitations for his Clergy; of which his Diocese was more defective, than most other parts of the Kingdom: And this misfortune he remedied at no small Expence, as far as Opportunity offered. He was strict in obliging his Clergy to residence, where there were Mansion-Houses or Conveniencies for habitation to be had in their Parishes: But when for want of such it was very incommodious to them to reside, he dispenced therewith: In such Cases he was satisfied with their being fixed as near their Parish Churches as possible.

He left his Manuscripts to his Nephew, Archdeacon *Thomas Russel*; but without any Direction for their Publication. I am informed, that the same genius shines through them, as in his published Writings; yet that most of them are very imperfect, and will cost much Pains to fit them for the Press; which I hear the Gentleman above-mentioned intends to do, upon Consultation first had with the learned of both Kingdoms: A Catalogue of them may soon be seen, together with the Titles of his published Books among the Writers of *Ireland*, forthwith intended for the Press.

ROBERT CLAYTON,

[Succ. 1733.]

ROBERT Clayton, was translated from *Killala* and *Achenry* to these Sees in November 1735.





The South Prospect of the Cathedral Church of St. Coleman in Cloyn



O F T H E
B I S H O P S
O F
C L O Y N E.

[This Episcopal See bears Sapphire, a Mitre between three Patriarchal Crof-
ses, Pattee, Fitchee, Topaz.

*It is not taxed in the King's Books ; but in a Manuscript in Marsh's Li-
brary it is mentioned to be valued An^o. 33d Eliz. at 10l. 10s. Sterl.
and in another Manuscript in the College Library, at 16l. Sterl. Qu?*

The Chapter of Cloyne is constituted of a Dean, Chantor, Chancellor,
Treasurer, Archdeacon, and of 14 Prebendaries, (*viz.*) *Donoghmore---
Aghultie---Iniscarra---Brigoon---Kilmacdonogh---Cabirultan---Killene-
mer---Glanore---Ballybay---Coole---Kilmaclenin---Subulter---Coolinie---
and Lackeen.* And the Cathedral is served by 4 Vicars Coral. The
Diocese was formerly divided into 5 Rural Deaneries (*viz.*) *Imo-
killy---Oleathan---Fermoy---Muscrydonegan---and Muscry-Illine.* But
now there are but 4 (*viz.*) *Castlelyons---Castletown---Bothon---and
Muskery.]*

St. C O L M A N.

[Ob. 604.]



COLMAN, the Son of *Lenin*, a Man of Learning and
Piety, and a Disciple of St. *Finbarr*, Bishop of *Cork*,
was the first Bishop and Founder of the Church of *Cloyne*.
The building of this Church is mentioned in the Life of
St. *Brendan*, Abbat of *Clonfert*, in these Words. “ This
“ *Colman*, the Son of *Lenin*, was for learning and a
“ good life Chief among the Saints. He founded the
“ Church of *Cloyne*, which is at this Day a Cathedral,
“ and famous in the Province of *Munster*.” He flourished
in the sixth Century, and at last slept peaceably in the

Lord on the 4th of November 604. [One Coleman, the Son of Lenin, is
[7] F said

said^a to have written the Life of St. *Senan* in Metre, and to have died in the year 600. I will not be positive whether he was the same Person with this Bishop; but his Festival is celebrated at *Cloyne*, on the 24th of November.]

As to the Etymology of the Word, *Clone*; it signifieth a Den or hiding place. This See in the antient Roman Provincial is called, *Cluain-vanian*, and by the *Irish* Historians, *Cluain-vama*. It is situated in the County of *Cork*, not far from the *Vergivian* Sea. I leave the exposition of the latter part of the Word, i. e. *Vama* or *Vania*, to those who are better skilled in the Matter, [and shall only observe, that *Vamb*, in the *Irish* Language, signifieth a Cave or Den; and *Vamban*, Horrour; so that *Cluain-vamb*, or *Vamban*, may signifie a Den to lurk in, or a Cave of Horrour.]

^b This See being vacant by the death of *Adam Pay* or *Py* in the Year 1430, Pope *Martin* th Vth conferred it on *Jordan*, Chancellor of *Limerick*; who soon after upon the death of *Milo*, Bishop of *Cork*, obtained a Real Union of both Sees. Of the antient Records of this See, there is nothing, that I know of, which now remains, except a Roll, called, *Pipa Colmanni*, the Pipe Roll of *Colman*, begun in the year 1364, in the time of *John Swafham*, a *Carmelite* Frier, and Doctor of Divinity, who was then Bishop of *Cloyne*, but afterwards, Bishop of *Bangor* in *Wales*. [The principal Matters contained in it, are the Grants and Muniments relating to the Bishoprick, and some few other Records. But I am informed, that it is much defaced by Time, and in many places not legible.] We have very few remains of the Bishops of *Cloyne*, before the arrival of the *English*.

O-Malvain, Bishop of *Cloyne*, died in 1094.

Nehemiah O-Moriertach flourished in the year 1140. St. *Bernard* mentions him in the life of St. *Malachy*; but in the printed Copy he is in a mistake called, *Episcopus Duenvaniæ*, instead of *Cluanvaniæ*. He died about the year 1149. The Author of *Tundall's* Vision calls him, “ a plain and modest Man, “ excelling all others in Wisdom and Chastity.

O-Dubery [called in the Annals of *Inisfall*, *O-Dubrein*, Abbat of *Cluainvama*,] died in 1159.

O-Flanagan died in 1167.

M A T T H E W.

[Sed. 1171. Ob. circ. 1192.]

ONE *Matthew* sat in this See at the time of the arrival of the *English*, in the Reign of King *Henry* the II^d; and died about the year 1192. [I am of Opinion this Prelate's surname was *O-Mongagh*, and that he is the same with Bishop *O-Mongagh*, who is mentioned in the Annals of *Inisfall* to have died in 1192; if so, he was Legate of *Ireland*: For the same Annals say, that upon his Death the Legatin Authority was committed to *O-Enny*, that is *Matthew O-Hency*, Archbishop of *Cashell*. But this deserves a further inquiry.]

L A U R E N C E O-SULLIVAN.

[Ob. 1204.]

THE next Successor, *Laurence O-Sullivan*, died at *Lismore* in 1204 [or 1205, as some^c say.]

D A N I E L.

[Ob. 1222.]

ONE *Daniel* died in 1222. But I have not yet discovered the time of his Consecration.

^a Act. Sanct. p. 533. Chap. 22. 539. Note. 15.
Ad. Anna. 1205.

^b Ware's Antiq. Ch. 29.

^c Annals Inisfal.

FLORENCE.

[Succ. 1224.]

FLORENCE, Archdeacon of *Bellegbac*, was elected Bishop of *Cloyne*, and obtained the Royal Assent [at the Pope's request^d] on the 25th of *August* 1224. But I find that on the third of *February* following the Custody of the Temporalities of this See was committed to *Marian*, Archbishop of *Cashell*; whether upon the death of *Florence*, or for what other Cause, I know not.

PATRICK.

[Succ. 1226.]

A Cistercian Monk, called (if I am not mistaken) *Patrick*, who was Prior of the Abby of the blessed Virgin of *Fermoy*, or *de Castro Dei*, was confirmed by the Royal Assent in the year 1226. [The *Conge de'eslier*^e to the Dean and Chapter of *Cloyne* bore date that year; but I am doubtful, that *Patrick* here mentioned, was not elected by Virtue of the said Licence. For in the next Membrane^f it is said, that W. Prior of *Fermoy* was elected Bishop of *Cloyne* and obtained the Royal Assent; unless it may be supposed, that W. might have been the initial Letter of the Surname of this *Patrick*.]

DAVID MAC-KELLEY.

[Resign. 1238.]

DAVID Mac,Kelley, Dean of *Cashell*, succeeded; and was translated to the Archbishoprick of *Cashell* in 1237 [or 1238.] See p. 472.

ALAN O-SULLIVAN.

[Succ. 1240. Resign. 1248.]

ALAN O-Sullivan, a Dominican Frier, was consecrated A. D. 1240; and eight years after was translated to *Lismore*, as I said before p. 552. [Of the success of a Suit for some Lands, which *Christian* Bishop of *Emly* maintained against this Prelate in 1245, See p. 494.]

DANIEL.

[Suc. 1249. Ob. 1264]

I do not know of what Religious House Frier *Daniel* was a Monk, [but as *Luke Wading* ^g says, he was of the Order of St. *Francis*.] He was consecrated Bishop of this See in 1249. [Upon his Election the Dean and Chapter refused to present him to the King for his Approbation; but by Apostolick Mandate directed^h to the Archbishop of *Cashell*, and to the Bishops of *Killaloe* and *Lismore*, proceeded to get him consecrated. The King was so offended at this conduct, that he refused to restore him to the Temporalities; untill he was prevailed upon by the Instant supplications of some great and religious Men; and then he sent a writⁱ to the Lord Justice for that purpose, bearing date the 2d of *July*. But it was on Condition, that the Bishop, Dean, and Chapter, should give security by Patent, not to make any Election for the time to come, without first obtaining Licence, and before Consecration presenting the person elected to the King for his Approbation.] He died in the beginning of the Year 1264, and was a Man very much celebrated by Historians, for his Virtues, [devotion^k and Wisdom.] On the second of *June* after his Death, the Dean and Chapter of *Cloyne* obtained a Licence from the King to elect a Successor.

^d Claus. 8. Hen. 3. Memb. 4. ^e Pat. 10. Hen. 3. Memb. 2. ^f Ibid. Memb. 3. ^g Annals. v. 1. p. 686. ^h Ibid. ⁱ Claus. 32. Hen. 3. Memb. 6. dorso. ^k Annals Inisfall Ad. An. 1265.

REGINALD.

[Succ. 1265. Ob. 1273.]

REGINALD was advanced from the Archdeaconry to the Bishoprick of Down in 1258, and from thence was translated to this See in 1265. He died about the close of the year 1273. See p. 197.

ALAN O-LONERGAN.

[Succ. 1274. Ob. 1283.]

ALAN O-Lonergan, or, as some call him, O-Clungan, a Franciscan Frier succeeded; [and was restored to the Temporalities about *Easter* 1274, as appears by *Escheator Samfords*¹ Accounts in the Chief Remembrancers Office; his Writ^m of Restitution bearing date the 28th of *February* before.] He died in 1283; and on the 18th [or rather 8thⁿ] of *March* before the end of that year, King *Edward* the first granted a Licence to proceed to the Election of a Successor.

NICHOLAS de EFFINGHAM.

[Succ. 1284. Ob. 1320.]

THE year following, Frier *Nicholas de Effingham*, a Native of *England*, succeeded, [and was restored^o to the Temporalities on the 2d of *September* 1284. In 1289 he granted forty Days indulgences to whoever should hear Mass from any Canon of *Christ-Church, Dublin*, or should say the Lord's-Prayer or an *Ave-Mary* for the Benefactors of the said Church. The Original Instrument of this Grant is among the Archives of *Christ-Church*.] He died in a very advanced age A. D. 1320; having sat upwards of thirty six Years.

MAURICE O-SOLEHAN.

[Succ. 1320. Ob. 1334.]

MAURICE O-Solehan, Archdeacon, (I think) of *Cloyne*, died in 1334, in the 13th year after his Consecration to this See. [King *Edward* the III^d. in consideration of the Poverty of the two Bishopricks of *Cork* and *Cloyne*, had a design to unite^p them; and for that end wrote to Pope *John* the XXII^d about the year 1327; who readily came into the King's Measures; and for that purpose issued his Apostolick Bull, dated the 2d of *August* in the 11th year of his Pontificate, to take place in the Survivor of the then Bishops. There was room to carry this Union into execution upon the translation of *Walter le Rede*, from the See of *Cork* to the Archbishoprick of *Cashell* in the year 1330. But nothing was done then; because the Original Bull for this Union happened to be lost. A. D. 1377 *Richard Wye*, Bishop of *Cloyne*, applied to Pope *Gregory* the XIth, to remedy this Loss; and the Pope sent him an exemplification of the Bull of Union of his Predecessor, Pope *John*; which he confirmed, and gave to it the same force as the Original Bull had. But *Girald Barry*, who was at that time Bishop of *Cork*, lived untill a little before Bishop *Wye*'s deprivation; and nothing was further stirred in this intended Union, untill about the Year 1430^q, when both Sees happened to be vacant; and they were then consolidated, and *Jordan* promoted to them upon the death of *Adam Pay*, Bishop of *Cloyne*; who had laboured with all his might to bring this Union to effect in his own time; but without Success; although he had procured the Bull of Pope *Martin* for it.]

1 Ad. Annum. 5. Edw. 1. m Pat. 3. Edw. 1. Mem. 3. n Pat. 12. Edw. 1. Mem. 14.
 o See Accounts of Walt. le Hav, Escheat. in Rem. Off. Ano. 12. Edw. 1. p Regist. Swain. Tom.
 2. p. 10. q Ibid. p. 16.

JOHN de CUMBA.

[Succ. 1335.]

JOHN de Cumba, a Cistercian Monk of the Abby of Combe, in *Warrickshire*, succeeded by the Pope's Provision, and was restored to the Temporalities on the 16th of *September*, or, as some say, the 27th of *December* 1335.

JOHN BRID.

ABOUT this time *John Brid*, for a time Abbat of the Cistercian Abby of *Louth-Park* [*Parco-Luda*] in *Lincolnshire* in *England*, was Bishop of *Cloyne*.

JOHN WHITTOCK.

[Succ. 1351. Ob. 1361.]

JOHN Whittock, alias *Whitcock*, Dean of *Cloyne*, succeeded by election, [and was confirmed by the Pope's Bull^r.] He was restored to the Temporalities on the 18th of *September* 1351, [having first appeared^f before the King, and openly and expressly renounced all Words and Clauses in the said Bull prejudicial to the Crown, and submitted himself to the King's Mercy.] He died on the 7th of *February* 1361. The See was afterwards two years vacant.

JOHN de SWAFHAM.

[Succ. 1363. Resign. 1376.]

JOHN de Swafham, a Carmelite Frier of the Abby of *Lyn*, in the County of *Norfolk*, and Doctor of Divinity of the University of *Cambridge*, was consecrated Bishop of *Cloyne* in 1363, [being advanced to it by a Papal Provision. On the 20th of *September* 1373, he was sent to *England* by the Parliament in Commission with *Stephen de Valle*, Bishop of *Meath*, and others, to represent to the King the State of the Kingdom of *Ireland*. What success this journey had may be seen before p. 147.] He was translated from this See to that of *Bangor*, in *Wales*, by Pope Gregory the XI, on the second of *July* 1376, as a recompence for his great Labours against the *Wicklervists*. *Nicholas Harpsfield*, in his History of that Sect, is mistaken, when he calls him Bishop of *St. David's*. [He assisted at the Synod of *Stanford*, convened A. D. 1392; in which the Writings of *John Wickliff* were condemned. He died about the year 1398. See what he wrote among the Writers of *Ireland* of the 14th Century, *Lib.* 2. [*Le Neve*^t Mistakes in making him Bishop of *Clogher*, instead of *Cloyne*.]

RICHARD WYE.

[Succ. 1376. Depriv. 1394.]

RICHARD Wye, who, like his Predecessor, was an *English Carmelite Frier*, was advanced to this See by the Provision of Pope Gregory the XIth; and was restored to the Temporalities on the 9th of *November* 1376. He was excommunicated for some misdemeanours in 1380, and fled into *England*; but in 1394 was deprived. Yet notwithstanding his deprivation, he took upon himself to act as Bishop; and the year following, King *Richard* the II^d, who was then at *Waterford*, ordered him to be apprehended, and committed to the Custody of *Peter Hacket*, Archbishop of *Cashell*.

r King's Collect. p. 102.

f Pat. 25. Edw. 2.

t Fast. p. 26.

GERALD CANTON.

[Succ. 1394. Sed. 1407.]

GERALD Canton, an *Augustin* Hermit, and Vicar General of that Order in *Ireland*, was promoted to the See of *Cloyne* by the Provision of Pope *Boniface* the IXth, and was restored to the Temporalities on the 9th of *November* 1394. He was Bishop of this See on the 14th of *May* 1407; but I do not find how long after.

ADAM PAY.

[Sed. 1421. Ob. 1430.]

ADAM Pay, or Pye, [called by *Pryn* ^u, *Adam Pory*, Bishop of *Clon*] succeeded. He laboured with all his Power to unite the See of *Milo Fitz-John*, Bishop of *Cork*, to his own; which caused great Disputes between these Prelates in a Parliament assembled at *Dublin* in *April* 1421. But the Cognizance of the Cause was soon dismissed, as belonging properly to the Pope. This Prelate died in 1430.

JORDAN.

[Succ. 1431.]

OF the Union of the two Sees of *Cork* and *Cloyne* in this Bishop, and of his Successors here, see before p. 562.

GEORGE SYNGE.

[Succ. 1638. Ob. 1653.]

[THIS See continued united to that of *Cork* for upwards of two hundred years; till at last] *George Synge*, D. D. was consecrated Bishop of *Cloyne*, at *Droghedah*, on the 11th of *November* 1638, by *James Usher*, Archbishop of *Armagh*, for whom he entertained the strongest Sentiments of Respect and Friendship. [He was descended from an antient and good Family,] was born in *England*, and educated [a Commoner] in *Baliol* College in *Oxford*; where he diligently applied himself to his Studies for eight Years, [and in 1616 commenced Master of Arts.] Upon his first arrival in *Ireland* he was, on the Merit of his many eminent Virtues, received with singular Humanity by *Christopher Hampton*, then Archbishop of *Armagh*; who constituted him Vicar-General of his Diocese. He was afterwards advanced to the Deanery of *Dromore*, and from thence to this See, and some time after, [viz. in *February* 1644 ^w] called by King *Charles* the 1st into the Privy Council of *Ireland*. [He is said ^x to have been nominated to the Archbishoprick of *Tuam*, in the room of Doctor *John Maxwell*, who died in 1646. But he never had possession of that See; in regard he died before the Restoration of Bishops with King *Charles* the 2d. While he was Dean of *Dromore*, one *Malone*, an *Irish* Jesuit of the College of *Louvain* published a bold paper, intitled, *A Challenge &c.* This Tract was learnedly and judiciously answered by Doctor *Usher*, then Bishop of *Meath*. “ About three Years after, when “ the College of *Louvain* had long studied how to answer it, the said *Malone* did at last publish a tedious Reply, stuffed with scurrilous and virulent expressions against the learned Answerer, his Relations, and Profession, and full “ of quotations, either falsely cited out of the Fathers, or else out of divers “ supposititious Authors, as also forged Miracles; made use of meerely to blind “ the Eyes of ordinary Readers. Some learned Divines dissuaded *Usher* from “ rejoining thereunto; in Regard of the indignity of the Railer, and Virulence of “ the Work; as also because it would hinder him in other Studies more necessary “ for the Church, and offered their Endeavours to examine the same: Which be-

^u Animad. p. 313.^w Carte 3. Vol. p. 383.^x Athen Oxon. .v 2d. p. 167.^y Parrs Life of Usher p. 25.

“ ing accepted of by him, Doctor Synge prepared the Way, by publishing an
 “ accurate Piece, written with great Spirit and Life, as well as Learning and
 “ Judgment, under this Title—*A Rejoinder to the Reply published by the Jesuits un-*
 “ *der the Name of William Malone. Part. 1. wherein the general Answer to the*
 “ *Challenge is cleared from all the Jesuit's Cavills. Dub. 1632. 4to.*—In this Tract
 “ the learned Doctor did so fully and clearly lay open the Falshood and Disinge-
 “ nuity of the Jesuit's Arguments and Quotations from the antient Records and
 “ Fathers of the Church, which had been cited by that Author, that he left him
 “ very little Reason to boast of a Victory.”] He returned into his own Country
 in 1647, and afterwards [in 1653] finished his Course at *Bridgenorth* in *Shropshire*,
 the Town of his Nativity, and was there buried in the Church of *St. Mary Mag-*
dalen. He was a Prelate of singular Gravity, and great Learning; especially in
 Polemick Divinity, and in the Knowledge of the Civil and Canon Law. He
 was tall of Stature, of a graceful Presence, and polite Conversation; charitable
 to the Poor, beneficent to all, and in a constant exercise of Hospitality and Ge-
 nerosity second to none.

[After the death of this Prelate, the See of *Cloyne* continued vacant, by reason of
 the Rebellion in *Ireland*, untill the Restoration of King *Charles* the II^d in 1660;
 when *Michael Boyle* was advanced to it, and held it, together with the Sees of *Cork*
 and *Ross*, (See before p. 569.) as his next Successor also did. The Dioceses of *Cork*
 and *Cloyne* stood united from the Restoration to the Death of *Edward Synge*.

EDWARD SYNGE.

[Ob. 1678,]

SEE before p. 569. From the death of this Prelate in 1678 the Sees of
Cork and *Cloyne* have gone in separate Hands.

PATRICK SHERIDAN.

[Succ. 1679. Ob. 1682.]

PATRICK *Sheridan*, was the Son of *Dennis Sheridan*, a Popish Priest of the
 Parish of *Kildrumfartey*, in the Diocese of *Kilmore*; whom Bishop *Bedell* had
 converted to a sincere Sense of the Protestant Religion, and who after lived to
 see two of his Sons Bishops, and a third, Sir *Thomas Sheridan*, Secretary to the
 late King *James* the II^d. He was born at *Togher*, in the County of *Cavan*, and
 was younger Brother to *William Sheridan*, Bishop of *Kilmore*. He was educated
 in the University of *Dublin*; where he took his Degree of Master of Arts, (to
 which he was incorporated at *Oxford*) and afterwards commenced Doctor of Di-
 vinity in *Dublin* in 1681. He was made Dean of *Connor* by Letters Patent da-
 ted the 9th of *November* 1667; and from thence advanced to this See by Letters
 Patent dated the 19th of *April* 1679; and was consecrated at *Cashell* by his Metro-
 politan, *Thomas*, Archbishop of *Cashell*, assisted by the Bishops of *Killaloe*, *Wa-*
terford and *Cork*, on the 27th of the same Month. He died at *Dublin* on the 22d
 of *November* 1682, and was buried in the College Chappel.

EDWARD JONES.

[Succ. 1682. Resign. 1692.)

EDWARD *Jones*, born in *England*, was first made Master of the Free-School
 of *Kilkenny*, founded by the House of *Ormond*, and Prebendary of *Fresh-*
ford, in the Diocese of *Offory*; from whence he was promoted to the Deanery of
Lismore by Letters Patent dated the 16th of *November* 1678, and afterwards to the
 Bishoprick of *Cloyne*, by Letters Patent dated the 26th of *February* 1682; and
 was consecrated on the 11th of *March* following, in the Cathedral of *Cashell*, by
Thomas, Archbishop of *Cashell*, assisted by the Bishops of *Waterford*, *Limerick*
 and *Killaloe*. He was translated from this See to the Bishoprick of *St. Asaph*, in

Wales, in 1692, *December* the 13th. He died on the 10th of *May* 1703, and was buried the 13th of that Month in *St. Margarets, Westminster*.

WILLIAM PALLISER.

[Succ. 1692. Resign. 1694.]

WILLIAM *Palliser*, Doctor of Divinity, was born at *Kirkby-Wilk*, in the North riding of *Yorkshire*, and in *Gillingwest Wapentake*; but was educated in the University of *Dublin*, where he took his Degree of Doctor of Divinity, and of which he became a Senior Fellow, and publick Professor of Divinity; from whence he was promoted to this See by Letters Patent dated the 14th of *February* 1692, and consecrated in the College Chappel on the 5th of *March* following, by *Francis*, Archbishop of *Dublin*, assisted by the Bishops of *Elphin* and *Limerick*. From this See he was translated to the Archbishoprick of *Cashell* on the 26th of *June* 1694. See more of him among the Archbishops of *Cashell*.

TOBIAS PULLEN.

[Succ. 1694. Resign. 1695.]

TOBIAS *Pullen*, Doctor of Divinity, and for a time Fellow of *Trinity* College, *Dublin*, was presented by the Crown to the Deanery of *Ferns*, to the Vicaridge of *St. Peter's, Drogheda*, and to the Rectories of *Louth* and *Bewley*, by Letters Patent dated the 25th of *April* 1682; from whence he was promoted to this See by Letters Patent dated the 13th of *November* 1694, and afterwards translated to *Dromore* by Letters Patent dated the 7th of *May* 1695. See before p. 267.

St. GEORGE ASH.

[Succ. 1695. Resign. 1697.]

ST. *George Ash*, Doctor of Divinity, was born in the County of *Roscommon*, and educated in the University of *Dublin*; of which he was elected a Fellow in 1679, and then became Provost of it on the second of *September* 1692, in the 34th year of his age, in the Room of Doctor *Robert Huntington*, who relinquished it; and he afterwards became Vice Chancellor of the said University. But before this happened, in the Government of King *James* the II^d, he was obliged to fly his Country, and engaged himself in the Service of the Lord *Paget*, Ambassador for King *William* the III^d at the Court of *Vienna*, to whom he was both Chaplain and Secretary; in which Stations he continued untill the Settlement of *Ireland* gave him liberty to return to his Native Country with Safety. He was promoted to this See by Letters Patent dated the 15th of *July* 1695, and the same Month consecrated in *Christ Church, Dublin*, by *Narcissus*, Archbishop of *Dublin*, assisted by the Bishops of *Meath*, and *Waterford*, and *Lismore*; and at the same time was called into the Privy Council. On the first of *June* 1697 he was translated to the See of *Clogher*, and from thence to *Derry* in *February* 1716, and died the 17th of *February* 1717. He had been a Member of the Royal Society, while he was a Fellow of the College, in whose Transactions there are several pieces of his; an Account of which, together with his other Writings may be seen among the Writers of *Ireland*. See before p. 191. 296.

JOHN POOLEY.

[Succ. 1697. Resign. 1702.]

JOHN *Pooley*, Doctor of Divinity, was born at *Ipswich* in *England*, but was educated at *Dublin*, with the late Duke of *Marlborough*, under the tuition of Mr. *William Hill*, (a person famous for the Edition he published of *Dionysius's Periegesis*)

Periegesis) from whence he was admitted into *Trinity-College, Dublin*, and in process of time became a Senior Fellow of it; and at the same time he held the united Parishes of *Leixlip, Lucan, Esker, Confoy* and *Strathumney*. He was promoted to the Deanery of *St. Canic's Kilkenny*, and to the Rectory of *Aghavoe* in the Diocese of *Ossory*, by Letters Patent dated the 6th of *March 1674*, and afterwards to the Prebend of *St. Michan's, Dublin*, by the means of *Arthur, Earl of Essex*, Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, whose Chaplain he was. He was also Chaplain^z to *James Duke of Ormond*, by whose Letters, as Chancellor of *Oxford*, he was created Doctor of Divinity there on the 11th of *July 1682*. By great labour, intreaties, and solicitation, he caused the Church of *St. Michan's*, in the City of *Dublin*, which was almost in Ruins, to be repaired, against a strong opposition made by the Sectaries; with whom nevertheless in the end he had extraordinary Success, in bringing many of them over to an unusual Compliance with the established Forms. He was advanced to the See of *Cloyne* by Letters Patent dated the 28th of *November 1697*, and was consecrated in *St. Michan's Church* on the 2d of *December* following; and with this Bishoprick held the Deanery of *St. Canic's, Kilkenny*, in Commendam. *Anthony Wood*^a makes him Bishop of *Killaloe*; but he hath mistaken it for this See. He was from hence translated to *Raphoe* by Letters Patent dated the 12th of *December 1702*.

While he was Bishop of *Cloyne*, he was at vast trouble, and in perpetual Law to recover some of his Episcopal Revenues, which had been severed from his See, and got into Secular Hands; but without success. His Successor however was more fortunatè. In 1709 he was imprisoned in the Castle of *Dublin*, by an Order of the House of Lords, for protesting against an Adjournment of that House to a Holyday; which he could not be prevailed upon to withdraw. But his confinement was made easy by the Lord Lieutenant. He died on the 16th of *October 1712*, in the 67th year of his age, and was buried in *St. Michan's Church*. See before p. 281.

CHARLES CROW.

[Succ. 1702. Ob. 1726.]

CHARLES Crow, Doctor of Divinity of the University of *Dublin*, was born at *Hawkstead* in *Lancashire*, and educated partly in *Queen's College* in *Oxford*, and partly in the College of *Dublin*. He came over into this Kingdom in the quality of an Amanuensis to *Dr. Andrew Sall*, a converted Jesuit, about the Year 1680; became Usher to *Dr. Henry Rider* in *St. Patrick's School*; and upon *Dr. Rider's* Promotion to the School of *Kilkenny*, he succeeded him in that of *St. Patrick's*. He afterwards was Chaplain to *Laurence, Earl of Rochester*, Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, Provost of *Tuam*, and Rector of the Parish of *Clonenab*, in the Diocese of *Leighlin* and *Queen's County*; from whence he was promoted to this See by Letters Patent dated the 15th of *December 1702*, and was consecrated in *Christ-Church, Dublin*, soon after, by *Narcissus, Archbishop of Dublin*, assisted by the Bishops of *Derry* and *Kildare*. By great Labour, and at his own expence, he recovered to the See of *Cloyne* the Manor of *Donnoghmore*, containing eight thousand Acres of Land, Plantation measure. He laid out above two thousand Pounds, as he says in his Will^b, in Improvements at *Cloyne*; yet he insists that but one thousand Pounds be paid his Wife, pursuant to the Statutes. He bequeathed the small Burgery in *Cloyne*, which he purchased from the Earl of *Inchiquin*, and the Lands of *Boghemore* to his Wife, to be employed on the following charitable uses, (*viz.*) First, in lieu of one hundred Pounds formerly promised by him towards the maintenance of poor Widows and Orphans of Clergymen of the Diocese of *Cloyne*, he bequeathed eight Pounds a Year for ever to be paid out of the Rents of the said Burgery and Lands of *Boghemore*, to the Trustees for the said Widows and Orphans; the remainder of the Rents of the said Burgery and Lands to be laid out in cloathing, educating, and binding to Appren-

^z Athen. Oxon. Fast. v. 2. p. 220.

^a Ibid.

^b Prerog. Off.

ship the poor Boys of the Diocese of *Cloyne*, as many in number as should seem proper to his Wife, and the Chantor and Treasurer of *Cloyne*; whom, and their Successors, he made perpetual Trustees of his said Charity, but subject to an Account to the Bishop of the Diocese. This bequest amounted to the sum of forty five Pounds *per Annum*. He died in 1726.

HENRY MAULE.

[*Suc.* 1726. *Resign.* 1731.]

HENRY Maule, L. L. D. was born in the Parish of *Arklow*, in the County of *Wicklow*, A. D. 1676, and had his first Education in the Diocese School of *St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin*; from whence on the 5th of *October* 1691, he was admitted into the College of that City. He continued in the University untill he took his Degrees of Batchelor and Master of Arts; and was then put into Orders in the College Chappel by Dr. *John Pooley*, at that time Bishop of *Cloyne*. His first Promotion in the Church was to the Rectories of *Mallow* and *Mourn-Abby*, in the Diocese of *Cloyne*; to which he was presented by the Government A. D. 1702, and at the same time was made Prebendary of *Cloyne*, by Dr. *Crow*, Bishop of that See. In 1706 he was presented to the Rectory of *St. Mary Shandon* in the City of *Cork*, by the Earl of *Barrymore*, alternate Patron of that Parish with the Earl of *Kildare*; and the same Year made Vicar-General of the Dioceses of *Cork* and *Ross*, by Dr. *Dive Downs*, then Bishop of these Sees. In 1720 he was promoted to the Deanery of *Cloyne*. A. D. 1726 he took the Degree of Doctor of Laws in the University of *Dublin*; and the same year, upon the death of Bishop *Crow*, he succeeded to this See, and was consecrated in the Church of *Dunboyn*, in the Diocese of *Meath*, on the 19th of *September*, by *Hugh*, Archbishop of *Armagh*, assisted by other Bishops; (his Metropolitan, *William*, Archbishop of *Cashel*, being through great age and infirmity disabled from doing that Office.) He was translated from hence to the Bishoprick of *Dromore* A. D. 1731. See before p. 267.

EDWARD SYNGE.

[*Succ.* 1731. *Resign.* 1733.]

EDWARD Synge, was translated from *Clonsfert* to this See on the 21st of *March* 1731, and from hence to *Ferns* and *Leighlin* by Letters Patent dated the 8th of *February* 1733. See under these Bishopricks.

GEORGE BERKLY.

[*Succ.* 1733.]

GEORGE Berkly, Doctor of Divinity of the University of *Dublin*, was born in the *Queen's County*, educated first in the Free-School of *Kilkenny*, and from thence admitted into the College of *Dublin*, of which he became a Senior Fellow. From thence he was promoted to the Deanery of *Derry*, and afterwards to this See, by Letters Patent dated the 17th of *March* 1733, and was consecrated in *St. Paul's Church, Dublin*, on the 19th of *May* following, by *Theophilus*, Archbishop of *Cashel*, assisted by the Bishops of *Raphoe* and *Killalee*.

O F T H E

B I S H O P S

O F

R O S S.

[*This See is not valued in the Kings Books. But in a Manuscript in the College Library I find a Taxation thereof mentioned to be made An^o. 31 Eliz. at 19l. Sterl. and in another Manuscript in Marsh's Library; Anno 33 Eliz. at 10l. Sterl. Qu?*]

The Chapter consists of a Dean---Chantor---Chancellor---Treasurer---Archdeacon and five Prebendaries, viz. *Timoleague---de Insula---Carrrogranemore---Templebryan---and Dounaghmore---* and the Diocese is divided into three Rural Deaneries, viz. *Artagh---Tirerril---and Carbury.*]

ST. *Fachnan*, a Man of wisdom and probity (as the Writer of the Life of St. *Mocoemog* calls him) flourished in the beginning of the sixth Century. [He was called *Fachnan-Mongach*, or the Hairy, because he was born with Hair; and was Abbat of a Monastery in the Island of St. *Molanfid*, near *Youghall*, formerly called *Dar-Inis*.] The before named writer of the Life of *Mocoemog* relates the following Passage of St. *Fachnan*, and his Abby, and noble School of *Ross* near the *Vergivian* Sea. "St. *Fachnan* lived in a Monastery of his own Foundation: There a City grew up, in which there always continued a large Seminary for Scholars, which is called, *Ross-Ailithri*." *Meredith Hammer*, in his Chronicle of *Ireland*, affirms, but I am at a loss to know from what authority, that St. *Brendan* taught the Liberal Arts in that School. It is not easy to point out the time, when a Cathedral was founded here, or who was the first Bishop of it. However I cannot but be of Opinion, that St. *Fachnan* himself was the first Bishop of *Ross*, and the founder of this Cathedral. For I find him expressly called, Bishop, in an antient Martyrology, under the 14th of *August*; on which Day his Festival is celebrated. I find no Account in what year St. *Fachnan* died.

I must observe by the Way, that, *Ross*, signifieth a verdant plain; or, as some say, a place where Heath or Broom grows, and, *Ailithri*, a Pilgrimage; the place having been antiently much resorted to in Pilgrimage. [It is now called, *Roscarbre*, from the Barony, or tract of Country, wherein it is situated; and *Rosselibir*, in a Charter of King *John*, whereby he confirmed to *Adam Roch* the cantred of *Rosselibir*, with all its appurtenances; saving the Demesne of the Bishop of the place; and it is named *Rossylidir* in other Records^a.]

St. F I N C H A D.

ST. *Finchad* is said to have succeeded. He was one of the Disciples of St. *Barr*, and educated at his School near *Lough-Eirce*, in the South and Maritime parts of *Munster*: Of whom, or of his Successors, untill the Arrival of the *English* in *Ireland*, I have no more to say; [except of one *Dongal Mac-Fó*

^a Comput. Joh. Samford in Offic. Remgm. Ad. Ann. 50. Edw. 1.

last, whom *Flaherty*^b makes the 27th Bishop of *Ross* from *Fachnan*, all of one Sept or House; and for his Authority quotes an *Irish* distich out of the Book of *Lecan*, which he thus Translates.

Dongalus a Fachtna, ter nonus Episcopus, extat
Lugadiâ de gente, dedit cui Rossia mitram---

But which the Reverend Mr. *Dunkin* hath been more happy in paraphrasing thus.

Hail happy *Ross*! who cou'd produce thrice nine,
All mitred Sages of *Lugadia's* Line,
From *Fachnan*, crown'd with everlasting Praise,
Down to the date of *Dongal's* pious Days.

ONE *Benedict* was Bishop of this See in 1172, and sat about eighteen years after.

MAURICE, who succeeded, died in 1196.

D A N I E L.

[Succ. 1197.]

ONE *Daniel*, a Secular Priest, was by the Authority of Pope *Celestin* the III^d consecrated at *Rome*, by the Bishop of *Albe*, about the year 1197. [But he obtained the See by vile and indirect Means. He forged Letters from several Bishops of *Ireland*, asserting his Election; and thus deluded the Pope to give him Confirmation, and an order for Consecration. *Florence* and *E—* both Monks of *Ross*, went to the Pope, each of them pretending to have been elected; and *Florence* made a loud Clamour against the injustice and circumvention of *Daniel*, by means of the Forgeries aforesaid. Pope *Celestin* committed the Examination of the Pretensions of these three Candidates to *Matthew O-Heney*, Archbishop of *Cashell*, and *Charles O-Heney*, Bishop of *Killaloe*, and gave them Instructions; that if they found *Daniel* had been canonically elected, they should quiet him in the Possession; if otherwise, that they should hear the Cause between *Florence* and *E—*, and that the Archbishop of *Cashell* should consecrate which ever of them was found to be canonically elected. In pursuance of this Mandate, these two Prelates proceeded on the Inquiry; and first upon the Election of *Daniel*. They cited him three times to appear; but being sensible that his Cause would not bear an Examination, he stood out all Process, and was pronounced Contumacious. They next inquired into the other Elections of *Florence* and *E—*; and it appeared by the concurrent Testimonies of the Clergy and People of *Ross*, of the King of *Cork*, and of the Prelates of the Province; that *Florence* was canonically chosen, and the other not so much as put in Election: Upon which they confirmed *Florence* by the Apostolick Authority. During these proceedings, Pope *Celestin* died, and *Innocent* the III^d was advanced to the Papal Chair. *Daniel* laid hold of this Opportunity, and took another Journey to *Rome*. Without taking any Notice of the former Commissions or Elections in Relation to *Florence* and *E—*, he suggested to the Pope; that when he returned to the See of *Ross*, with the Letters of Pope *Celestin*, the King of *Cork* inhibited him from entering the Diocese or Church of *Ross*, untill he payed or promised him a certain Sum of Money; which his Friends having engaged for without his Knowledge, he was then admitted and governed the See for half a year: But refusing to perform his Friend's contract, the King, moved with anger, commanded the Dean to withdraw all Obedience from him; which the Dean, although bound by a Canonical Oath, yet readily complied with; because he would not be prevailed on to confer the Archdeaconry on his Son, an infant: And not so only; but the Dean had the Presumption to steal away the consecrated Oyl; and having excommunicated him for this Offence, the Week after he stole away the Books of the Church of *Ross*, and went over to the King's Party in opposition to him: That being put under such Difficulties, he was obliged to fly out of the said King's Dominions, and throw

^b Ogyg. p. 330.

himself for relief at his Holiness's Feet. Upon this complaint Pope *Innocent* the III^d sent his mandatory Letters to his Legates, commanding them to admonish the King of *Cork* to admit *Daniel* into the See of *Ross*, without any expectation of Money; or otherwise to excommunicate him, and interdict his Lands: And as to the Dean; that if it appeared to them to be as *Daniel* had represented the Case, that they should suspend him *ab officio & beneficio*, and send him to *Rome*, and should pronounce him excommunicated untill he repented. He obtained also Apostolick Letters against the Bishop of *Cork*, and against his Competitor, *Florence*; by asserting, that the Bishop of *Cork* had detained the Rights of the See of *Ross*, and that *Florence* had laid violent Hands on the Archdeacon and Clergy of that See. Upon which *Florence* found it necessary to take a Journey to *Rome*. He laid before the Pope an account of the Proceedings of the Prelates of *Cashell* and *Killaloe* on the Commission before mentioned. The Pope, fearing to be circumvented by forged Letters, as his Predecessors had been, remanded *Florence* to the Archbishop and Bishop with a Mandate to cite *Daniel*, if in *Ireland*, and to proceed canonically in the Cause. But if he were not in *Ireland*; that then they should by Apostolick Authority commit the Administration of the See of *Ross* both in Spirituals and Temporals to *Florence*, and should consecrate him Bishop: But if *Daniel* were in *Ireland*, and should refuse to appear on a Citation in three Months; that in such Case they should consecrate *Florence* without any further Delay: and he took away all power of Appeal in the Cause; least the Church of *Ross*, which had been vacant near three Years, should continue longer without a Pastor. *Florence*, upon his return home, was consecrated, and a final end put to the Controversy; of which there is a full Account given in the Decretal Epistles^c of Pope *Innocent* the III^d.]

F L O R E N C E.

[Sed. 1210. Ob. 1222.]

ONE *Florence* a Monk, although I cannot tell of what Order, was elected Bishop of *Ross*, and took a Journey to *Rome*, where he laid open to Pope *Innocent* the III^d the fraud used by his Predecessor *Daniel*, in procuring himself to be illegally elected [or rather thrust upon the See without Election by forgery, as you see before in the account given of him.] Upon his Return home, he was consecrated by his own Metropolitan. [In 1210 he was suspended by the Pope from the Power of ordaining, for having misbehaveed in conferring the three Orders in one Day on *William*, elect Bishop of *Emly*. See before p. 492.] He died in 1222.

R O B E R T.

[Sed. 1225.]

ROBERT, or, as some call him, *Richard*, succeeded. He was Bishop in 1225; but I have not discovered how long he sat after.

FLORENCE, or *Finin*, O-Cloghena, resigned in 1252.

M A U R I C E.

[Succ. 1253. Ob. 1269.]

ONE *Maurice*, Chantor of *Cloyne*, was elected Bishop of *Ross*, and confirmed by the King's Letters Patent in 1253. He resigned, by virtue of a Licence obtained for that End from the Pope, in 1269, and joined himself to a brotherhood of the *Franciscan* Friars, [Yet the Resignation of this Prelate took some years to bring to perfection: For we find in the *Vatican* Registry^d an Epistle from Pope *Clement* the IVth to the Archbishop of *Cashell* in 1265, empowering him to receive the Cession of *Maurice*, and to absolve him from his

^c Edit. Baluzii. Lib. 1. Epist. 367. tit. Cum olim.
2. p. 100.

^d Regest. Pontiff. in Wading. Tom.

Obligations to the Church of *Ross*; grounded upon this, that *Maurice* before his Advancement had entred into Vows, that he would become a *Franciscan* Frier, and yet had transgressed them by accepting of that promotion; by which great scandal had arose. He also alledged in the said Epistle, that *Maurice* was unqualified to govern the See of *Ross*, both from his want of Learning, and the weakness of his Constitution.]

WALTER O-MICTHIAN.

[Succ. 1269. Ob. 1274.]

THE same year, *Walter O-Mictbian*, a *Franciscan* Frier, succeeded, and died in 1274, having sat five years.

PETER O-HULLECAN.

[Succ. 1275. Ob. 1290.]

PETER O-Hullecan, or O-Halchan, a *Cistercian* Monk, was consecrated in 1275 [and had his Writ^e of Restitution to the Temporalities on the 25th of *March* the same year, and was restored the 13th of *April* following, as appears among the *Exchequer* Records^f.] He died in 1290.

LAURENCE.

[Succ. 1290. Ob. 1309]

BEFORE the end of the same year, one *Laurence*, Canon of *Ross*, was elected next Successor. He sat 19 years and died in 1309, and was buried in his own Cathedral. Of the antient *Franchises* of this See, viz. Wrecks of Sea, or Ship Wrecks, &c. the Reader may See an Inquisition^g among the records of the Court of King's Bench, *Dublin*, in the Cause of this *Laurence*.

MATTHEW O-FIN.

[Succ. 1310. Ob. 1330.]

ON the 8th of *March* 1309 (*English* Stile) King *Edward* the II granted a Licence to the Dean and Chapter, to proceed to an Election; and they chose *Matthew O-Fin*; who was an Abbat, but I do not know of what Convent. He died on the 16th of *October* 1330. This Prelate recovered [by default] and restored to his See several of the Possessions of it, which had been unjustly usurped by *Thomas Barret* and *Philip de Carew*, [viz. two Plow-Lands and a half, 150 Acres of Wood, 150 Acres of Pasture in *Kilaghathanglish*, *Lyst-trankan*, *Clonka*, and *Lystorkan*, from the said *Barret*; the Lands of *Fathuan* and *Ross*, two Plowlands and a half, 150 Acres of Wood and 150 Acres of Pasture, with the Appurtenances, in *Fornath*, *Corkbeg*, *Tyrosynachta*, and *Knock-nahanly* from the said *Carew*. But the Crown thought this Recovery was by Collusion to avoid the Statutes of 7th *Edward* the I. and of *Westminster* the second, commonly called, the Statutes of *Mortmain*; and therefore an Inquest of Office was held to try the Collusion, by which the Jury found in favour of the Bishop, and that there was no Collusion in the Recovery.]

LAURENCE O-HOLDECAN.

[Succ. 1331. Ob. 1335.]

LAURENCE O-Holdecán, or O-Hullucan, succeeded by lawful Election, and was confirmed by the Dean and Chapter of *Cashell*, during the Vacancy

e Pat. 3. Edw. 1. Memb. 3. f Comput. Johan. Samford. in Offic. Rem. de Anno 5. Edw. 1. g Anno 29 Fdyv. 1 Memb. 20.

of that See, on the last of *April* 1331. He governed this See no longer than four years, and died in 1335.

D E N N I S.

[*Succ.* 1336. *Ob.* 1377.]

DE N N I S succeeded next, and was consecrated in 1336. One *Dennis*, Bishop of *Ross*, died in 1377: I suppose him to be the same Man. [It is certain, the See was that year vacant, and the Custodee of it was fined 100 Marks for not appearing upon Summons at the Parliament held at *Castledermot*, *Anno.* 1. *Rich.* 2. as appears in the Rolls Office.]

B E R N A R D O - C O N N O R.

[*Succ.* 1378.]

BE R N A R D O-Connor, a *Franciscan* Frier, succeeded by the Pope's Provision; and, having taken the Oath of Allegiance, obtained the Royal Assent on the 3d of *February* 1378, (*English* Stile.)

S T E P H E N B R O W N.

[*Succ.* 1402.]

ST E P H E N Brown, a *Carmelite* Frier, succeeded by the Provision of Pope Boniface the IXth, and was restored to the Temporalities on the 6th of *May* 1402.

One *MATTHEW*, Bishop of *Ross*, died about the Year 1418.

W A L T E R F O R M A Y.

[*Succ.* 1418. *Ob.* 1424.]

WA L T E R Formay, a *Franciscan* Frier, and Doctor of Divinity, was promoted to the See of *Ross*, upon the death of *Matthew*, by a provision from Pope *Martin* the Vth, on the 14th of *November* 1418^h.

[C O R N E L I U S M A C - E L C H A D E.

[*Succ.* 1426.]

UP O N the death of *Walter Formay* oneⁱ *John Bloxvorck*, a *Carmelite* Frier, was advanced to this See by the Provision of Pope *Martin* the Vth, *October* the 23d, 1424; but neglecting in due time to expedite his Apostolick Letters, he was put by; and *Cornelius Mac-Elchade*, a *Franciscan* Frier, was promoted in his room by the same Pope, on the 18th of *August* 1426, as vacant by the death of Bishop of *Formay*.]

T H A D Y.

[*Sed* 1488.]

ON E *Thady* was Bishop of *Ross* on the 29th of *January* 1488, and died a little after; but I have not found when he was consecrated.

One *ODO*, [or *Hugh*] succeeded in 1489, and sat only five Years. He died in 1494.

^h Wad. Ann. Tom. 5. p. 121. Ad. Ann. 1418. et Regest. Pontif. ibid. p. 64. ⁱ Wad. An. Tom. 5. p. 178. Ad. Ann. 1426. Regest. Pontif. ibid. p. 134.

EDMUND COURCEY.

[Succ. 1494. Ob. 1518.]

EDMUND Courcey, a *Franciscan* Frier, and Professer of Divinity, was advanced to the See of *Clogher* by the Provision of Pope *Sixtus* the IVth, on the 18th of *June* 1484, and consecrated the year following. He was translated to this See on the 26th of *September* 1494. He died in a very advanced age on the 14th of *March* 1518, and was buried in a Monastery of his own Order at *Temolague*, in the County of *Cork*; of which he new built the Steeple, Dormitory, Infirmary, and Library; [and was otherwise a great Benefactor to it both in his life-time, and at his death; as the Obitua^k Book of that Convent testifies; which however placeth his Death on the 10th of *March* 1518, and maketh him before his Advancement to *Clogher*, a Frier of that Convent. See before p. 186.]

JOHN IMURILY.

[Succ. 1519. Ob. eod. an.]

HE was succeeded by *John Imurily*, who, when he arrived at Man's Estate, became a *Cistercian* Monk of the Abby of *Maur*, or *de fonte vivo*, in the County of *Cork*, and afterwards Abbat of that House. He died on the 9th of *January* 1519, in a *Franciscan* Habit, and was buried in the Monastery of *Temolague*, of which before.

BONAVENTURE.

[Sed. 1523.]

ONE *Bonaventure*, a *Spaniard*, succeeded, and was alive in 1523; but I find no account how long he lived after.

DERMOD MAC-DOMNUIL.

[Sed. 1544. Ob. 1552.]

DERMOD *Mac-Domnuil* was Bishop of *Ross* in 1544; but I do not find when he was consecrated. He died in 1552; yet it is a question whether he did not resign before his Death: For I find one *John* called Bishop of *Ross* on the 12th of *August*, 1551.

THOMAS O-HERLIHY.

[Sed. 1563. Resign. 1570.]

THOMAS *O-Herliby* assisted at the Council of *Trent* in 1563, together with *Donat*, Bishop of *Raphoe*, and *Eugene*, Bishop of *Achonry*. He resigned in 1570, and died in 1579, in the Territory of *Muscry* near *Cork*, and was buried at *Kilcrea*, in an Abby of *Observantin Franciscan* Friars.

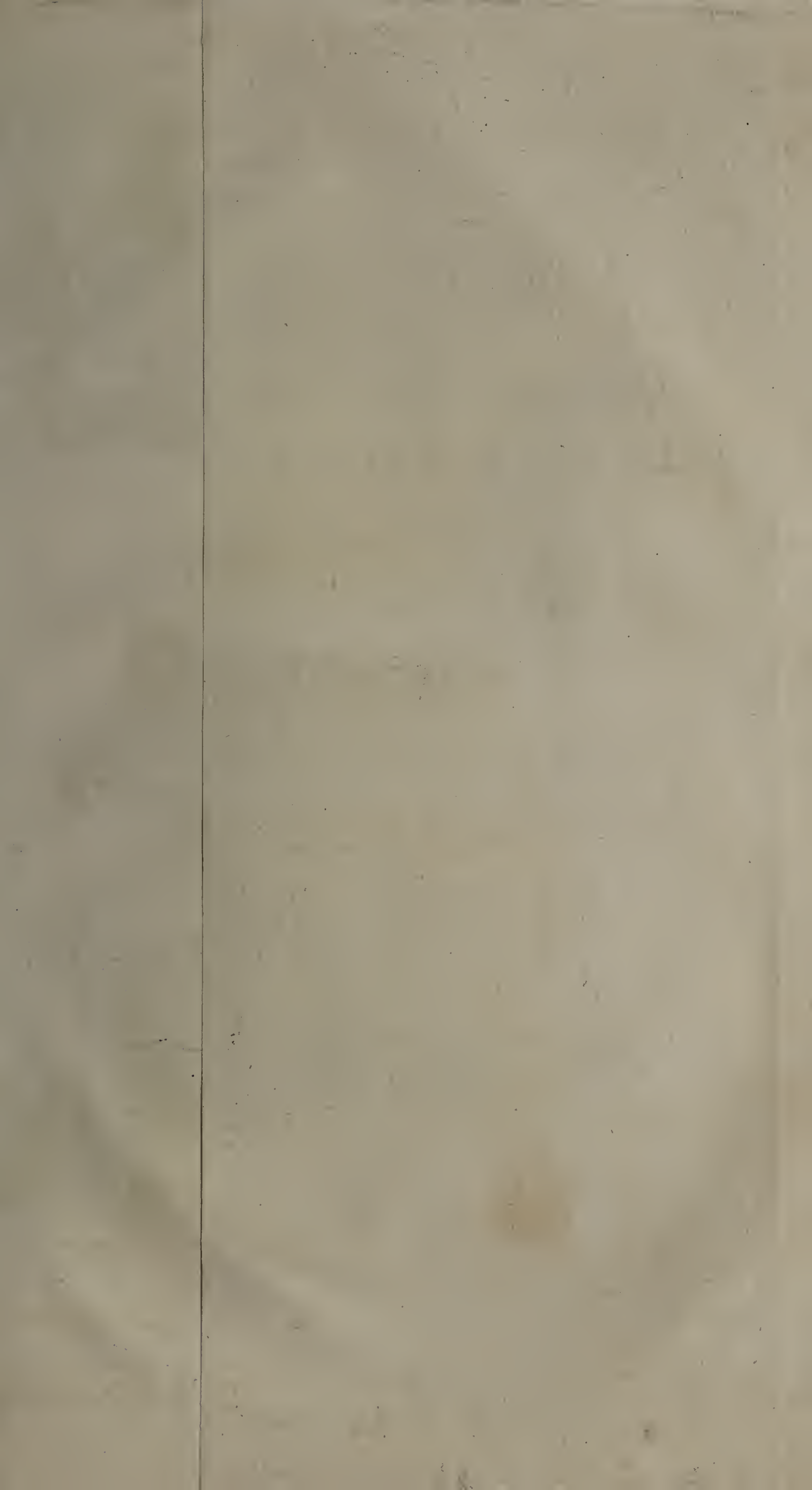
WILLIAM LYON.

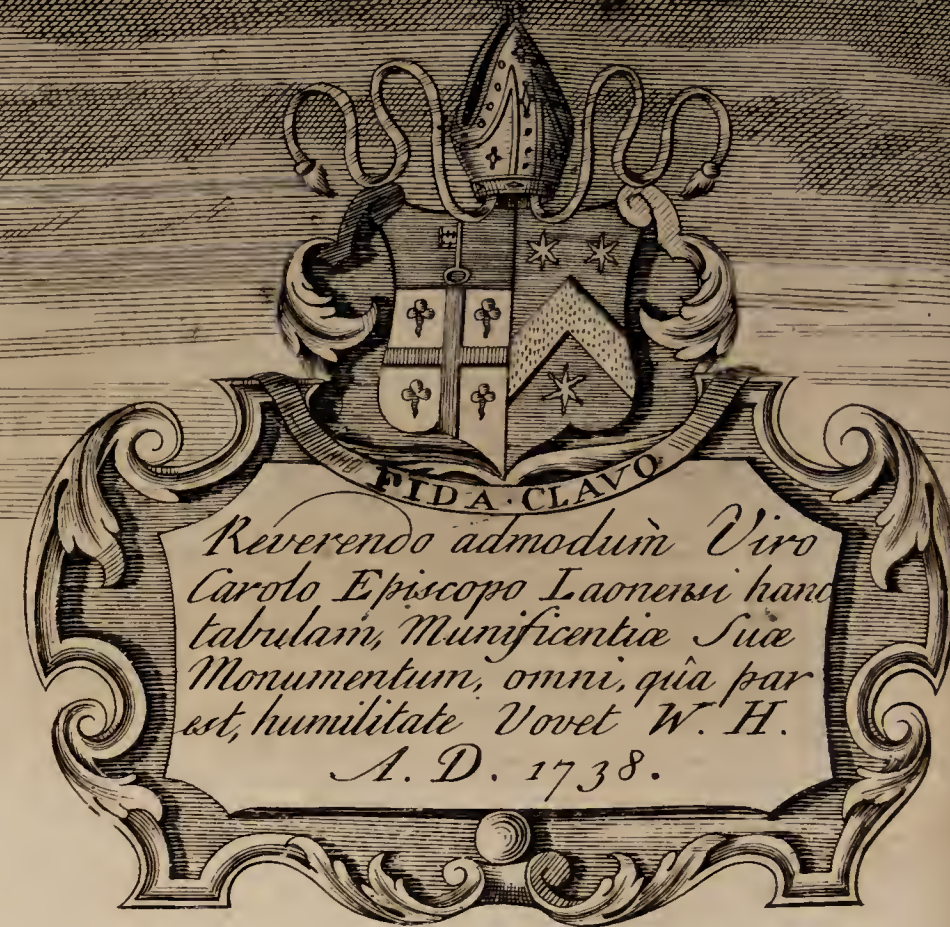
[Succ. 1582. Ob. 1617.]

WILLIAM *Lyon* was consecrated Bishop of *Ross* in 1582; and the Year following obtained the Sees of *Cork* and *Cloyne* in Commendam. See before p. 565.

John Boyle, *Richard Boyle*, *William Chappel*, *Michael Boyle*, *Edward Synge*. For these five Bishops see before under *Cork*, *Cloyne* and *Ross*, as also for the Successors in this See, from the Death of *Edward Synge* to this time.

^k King's Collect p. 310.





THE SOUTH PROSPECT OF THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF S^T FLANNAN IN KILLALOE.



O F T H E

B I S H O P S

O F

K I L L A L O E.

[This See bears Pearl, a Cross Sapphire, between four Trefoils, Emerald, one in each Quarter, on a Chief of the Second, a Key erected, bow downwards, Topaz.

It is valued in the King's Books by an extent returned Anno. 28 Eliz. at 20 l. Sterl.

The Chapter of *Killaloe* is at present constituted of a Dean, Chantor, Chancellor, Treasurer, Archdeacon, and 7 Prebendaries, (*viz.*) *Clonydagad* — *Tomgreny* — *Rathblanoge* — *Iniscatty* — *Loughkeene* — *Dysert* — and *Tullo*.



AO NIA, commonly called, *Killaloe*, is seated on the Western banks of the *Shenon*, near the noted Cataract, which stops the Navigation further up the River. It takes its name from the Abbat St. *Molua*, who lived there for sometime about the beginning of the sixth Century. [To explain which it is necessary to observe, that this place is called in the Annals of *Inisfall*, and by almost all the *Irish* Writers, *Kill-da-lua*, i. e. the Church or Cell of *Lua*, that being the name of this Abbat; to which name, *Mo*, is added by way of endearment only, as I have more than once before observed; so that *Kill-da-Lua*, is the Church dedicated to *Lua*, or *Mo-Lua*.]

^a Among the Benefactors to this Church [next to King *Theodorick* hereafter mentioned.] is reckoned, *Moriertach O-Brien*, King of Ireland, who died on the 8th of *March* 1120; and, pursuant to his commands when living, was buried there. Nor ought we to pass by unmentioned, *Donald O-Brien*, King of *Limerick*: He was of the same Family, and much celebrated by Historians, not only for his Bounty and Liberality to this Church; but also to many others. About the End

^a Antiq. Ch. 29.

of the 12th Century, the antient See of *Roscrea*, was united and annexed to this Church ; by which Union the Diocese of *Killaloe* became very large ; so that it contained about one hundred and Sixteen Parish Churches, besides Chappels. As to the Original of the Church of *Roscrea* ; it is most certain, that St. *Cronan*, who was Bishop, or, as some say Abbat, was the first founder of it [and flourished about the year 620.] The *West End* of this Church, considering the Poverty of the Place, makes a beautiful figure enough.

[The Church of *Killaloe* was antiently much resorted to in Pilgrimage ; of which there are many instances. Among others, *Connor Mac-Dermod O'Brien*, King of *Thomond* and *Desmond*, died at *Killaloe* in Pilgrimage in the year 1142.^b]

St. F L A N N A N.

[Promot. 639.]

ST. *Flannan*, the Disciple of St. *Molua*, and Son to King *Theodorick*, was consecrated at *Rome* by Pope *John* the IVth, about the Year 639 ; and was the first Bishop of this See. While he sat here, his Father, *Theodorick* endowed the Church of *Killaloe* with many Estates ; and dying full of Years, was magnificently interred in this Church by his Son *Flannan*.

As to the Successors of St. *Flannan* before the arrival of the *English*, I confess I can find no mention made of any of them, but of the five following, (*viz.*)

Carmacan O-Muilcashel, who died in 1019.—*O-Germidider*, who died 1055.—*Teig O-Teig* [or *Thady O-Thady*, Comorban of *Kildalua*, as he is called in the Annals of *Loughkee*] died in 1083.—*Thady O-Lonergan*, a learned and charitable Man, who died in 1161.—*Donat O-Brien*, who died in 1165 ; [the Anonymous Annals, and those of *Loughkee* place his death a year earlier, and the latter of these Annals call him Bishop of *Tuadmuin*, i. e. *North Munster*, or *Thuomond*, in which *Killaloe* stands.]

CONSTANTIN O-BRIEN.

[Sed. 1179.]

CONSTANTIN O-Brien, a Prelate descended from the Royal Family of the O-Briens, was, among other Bishops, sent out of *Ireland* to the *Late-ran* Council, at which he assisted in 1179. While he governed this See, *Donald O-Brien*, King of *Limerick*, was a liberal benefactor to it.

DERMOD O-CONING.

[Depriv. 1195.]

DERMOD O-Coning succeeded, and in 1195 was deprived by *Matthew O-Heney*, Archbishop of *Cashell*, the Pope's Legate [and banished* by him out of his Diocese.] But I have not been able to discover the Cause of his Deprivation. A little after, [in the same year,] he died of Grief [in the House of O-Brien's Daughter] and was buried at *Cork*.

CHARLES O-HENEY.

[Succ. 1195.]

CHARLES O-Heney is said to have succeeded *Dermod* ; and I find no further account of him. About this time the Sees of *Inis-Cathay* and of *Roscrea* were united and annexed to the Bishoprick of *Killaloe* ; [that is the possessions of *Inis-Cathay* were then divided between the Sees of *Limerick*, *Ardfert* and *Killaloe*. See p. 502.]

^b Anon. Annal. Ad. Ann. 1142.

^c Annals of Inisfal. Ad. Ann. 1195.

CORNELIUS O-HENEY.

[Sed. 1215. Ob. 1216.]

CORNELIUS, (or *Conogher*) O-Heney assisted at the *Lateran* Council in 1215, and died the year following, as he was returning home. [I am suspicious that this Prelate and *Charles* O-Heney, before mentioned, were one and the same person;] With the Consent of this Prelate, and at the Request of *Henry Loundres*, Archbishop of *Dublin*, then Lord Justice of *Ireland*, King *John* built a Castle of Defence at *Roscrea*, against the incursions of *Moriertach* O-Brien, who miserably ravaged these parts. Afterwards, on the 5th of *September* 1216, the King committed the Custody of the See of *Killaloe* to the Bishop of *Ferns*, for his better Support and Maintenance [See before p. 439.]

ROBERT TRAVERS.

[Succ. 1216. Depriv. 1221.]

ROBERT Travers, born at *Droghedagh*, being elected Bishop of *Killaloe*, was confirmed by the Royal Assent on the 14th of *January* 1216 (*English* Style.) [About the year 1218^d] he gave to the Abby of *St. Mary* of *Kenlis* (*Kells*) in *Offory*, an Island called *Inchbeg*, and to the Abby of *Glastonbury* in *England* 10 days indulgences. He was afterwards in 1221 deprived by *James*, Penitentiary to Pope *Honorius* the III^d, and Legate of *Ireland*; but I never could learn for what Cause: [And *John*, Bishop of *Ardfert*, was deprived at the same time. See before p. 519.] He lived in *England* after his Deprivation, a Bishop, without a Bishoprick. For *Episcopacy*, quoad the Order (as I said in another place,) is an indelible Character. I find it related in the Annals of *Teuxbury*, in *Gloucestershire*, in *England*. "That *Robert Travers*, called there, *Bishop* of *Kildalo*, in the *Winter* of "the year 1224, dedicated in that Place, *duo* *Majora* *Signa*, *two* *large* *Bells*." The Reader by the Word, *Signa*, in this passage must understand, *Bells*; [and in this Sense is the Word taken by *Hospinian*.] In the Annals of *Inisfall*, under the year 1222, there is mention made of the Death of one *Edmund*, Bishop of *Killaloe*. But (if I am not mistaken) this *Edmund* was Bishop of *Limerick*, and not of *Killaloe*. However I leave it to the inquiry of others.

DONALD O-KENNEDY.

[Succ. 1231. Ob. 1252.]

DONALD, by some called, *Donat*, [and by others^f, *Daniel*] O-Kennedy, Archdeacon of *Killaloe*, was elected Bishop of this See in 1231, and sat about twenty one years. He died in 1252 [or 1253^g] in the Summer, commonly called, the hot Summer, and was buried in the *Dominican* Convent at *Limerick*.

ISAAC O-CORMACAIN.

[Succ. 1253. Resign. 1267.]

ISAAC O-Cormacain, Dean of *Killaloe*, was restored to the Temporalities, or lay Possessions of this See, on the 5th of *April* 1253. [A. D. 1255 he granted^h Indulgences of eight Days to such, who should contribute to the building of *St. Paul's*, *London*.] But in 1267 he voluntarily resigned the Bishoprick, and took on him the Monks *Coul* in the Monastery of *Holy-Cross*, in the County of *Tipperary*.

^d King's Collect. p. 243.
Ad. Ann. 1253.

^g Ibid.

⁶⁴ Hospin. de Orig. Campan. p. 375.
^h Dugdales Hist. of St. Pauls. p. 14.

^f Annals Inisfall

MATTHEW O-HOGAIN.

[Succ. 1267. Ob. 1281.]

KING Henry the III^d, having issued a *Conge de 'eslier* on the 10th of November 1267, by virtue thereof, *Matthew O-Hogain*, who, like his predecessor, was also Dean of *Killaloe*, was elected Bishop of that See. A. D. 1280, this Prelate, with the Assent of his Dean and Chapter, made an Exchange with King *Edward* the Ist, of the Manor of *Roscrea*, [which was granted by the King in the year following to *Edmund Butler*, afterwards Earl of *Carrick*] for the Manor of *Galroeston*, or “for three Plowlands (as the Charter says) and 84 Acres and a half in the Tenement of Newcastle”, in the County of *Dublin*. [In the Accounts of *John de Samford*, Escheator of *Ireland*, the Lands taken in exchange for the Manor of *Roscrea*, are differently enumerated, viz. “three Plowlands and 84 Acres and a half in *Ballymacmollyn*, the Town of *Gylroth*, *Clonelan*, and *Statthedan*, in the Tenement of *Newcastle* near *Lyons*, in the County of *Dublin*.” These Lands were again exchanged by *Donat Magragh*, Bishop of *Killaloe*, A. D. 1428, for the Lands of *Hamonston*, alias *Lisbrecas*, in the County of *Limerick*, with *William Fin* [or *White*] *Fitz-Reuber*.] Our Bishop died in August 1281, and was buried at *Limerick*, in a Convent of *Dominican* Friars; as appears in an antient Calendar of that Place. [See under *Maurice O-Brien*, Bishop of *Kilfenora*.]

MAURICE O-HOGAIN.

[Succ. 1281. Ob. 1298.]

BEFORE the close of the year 1281, *Maurice O-Hogain*, Chantor of *Killaloe*, obtained this Bishoprick [and had his Writ^k of Restitution to the Temporalities, on the 4th of February 1282.] He governed this See upwards of sixteen years; and died in 1298 [or 1299, according to the Annals of *Lough-kee*, where he is called *O-Hoccan*] and was buried in his own Church.

DAVID MAC-MAHOUN.

[Succ. 1299. Ob. 1316.]

DAVID *Mac-Mahoun*, Dean of *Killaloe*, being elected by the Chapter, obtained the Royal Assent, and was restored to the Temporalities on the 22d of April 1299; and the Month following was consecrated by *Stephen O-Brogan*, Archbishop of *Cashell*. He died in 1316, having sat 17 years.

THOMAS O-CORMACAIN.

[Succ. 1316. Ob. 1321.]

THe same year, *Thomas O-Cormacain*, Archdeacon of *Killaloe*, succeeded by a lawful election of the Dean and Chapter. He died about July 1321, and was buried in the Church of *Killaloe*.

BENEDICT O-COSCRY.

[Succ. 1322. Ob. 1325.]

BENEDICT *O-Coscry*, Dean of *Killaloe*, was elected and consecrated Bishop of that See in 1322, and sat only three Years.

i Offic. Roman Anno. 9. Edw. 1.

k Pat. 10. Edw. 1. Memb. 17. 18.

DAVID of EMLY.

[Succ. 1326. Ob. 1342.]

DAVID Mac-Brien, otherwise called, *David of Emly*, from the place of his birth, succeeded by the Provision of *Pope John* the XXII^d, in 1326. He died on the 12th of *December* 1342, on the Eve of the Virgin St. *Lucia*, according to *Geffry Hogain*, in his *Annals of Nenagh*; yet other Writers say on the first of *December*.

THOMAS O-HOGAIN.

[Succ. 1343. Ob. 1354.]

THOMAS O-Hogain, Canon of *Killaloe*, was consecrated in 1343, and died on the 30th of *October* 1354; five Days after which he was buried in a Church of the *Franciscan* Friars of *Nenagh*; as may be seen in the *Annals* of that Place.

THOMAS O-CORMACAIN.

[Succ. 1355. Ob. 1387.]

THOMAS O-Cormacain, Archdeacon of *Killaloe*, obtained this See by the Pope's Provision, and was consecrated in 1355. He died in 1387, and was buried in his own Church, in the common burial place of the Bishops.

MATTHEW MAC-CRAGH.

[Succ. 1391. Sed. 1400.]

MATTHEW Mac-Cragh, Dean of *Killaloe*, was advanced to this See, by the Provision of *Pope Nicholas* the IVth, in 1389; but did not obtain Restitution of the Temporalities untill the first of *September* 1391. [In the mean time, the Manor of *Galroestown*, in the County of *Dublin*, being part of the Possessions of this See, were granted¹, during vacancy, to *John Griffin*, Bishop of *Leighlin*, See before p. 458.] He sat in this See A. D. 1400; but I do not know how long after. He was buried at *Limerick* in the Church of the *Dominicans*.

ROBERT de MULFIELD.

[Succ. 1409.]

ROBERT de Mulfield, a Native of *England*, and a *Cistercian* Monk of the Abby of *Melsa* [or *Meaux* in *Yorkshire*] succeeded by the Provision of *Pope Alexander* the 5th on the 9th of *September* 1409.

DONAT MAC-CRAGH.

[Sed. 1428. Ob. 1429.]

THE next Successor was *Donat Mac-Cragh*. Of the Exchange which he made of the Manor of *Galroestown* in 1428. See before p. 592. He died in 1429.

EUGENE O-Felan, sat but a very short time; for it seems he died in 1430.

¹ Rym. 7. Tom. p. 643.

THADY MAC-CRAGH.

[Succ. 1430.]

THADY Mac-Cragh succeeded by the Provision of Pope *Martin* the Vth in 1430, and was restored to the Temporalities by King *Henry* the VIth on the first of September 1431.

IRE D O-Lonergan is said to have succeeded; and I find no other Account of him.

JAMES O-Gbonelan was Bishop of Killaloe in 1441; and this is all I have found relating to him.

TERENCE O-BRIEN. I.

[Ob. 1460.]

TERENCE O-Brien succeeded by Papal Provision, and was barbarously Murdered by *Brien O-Brien*, at *Inis-Clonruada*, in the year 1460; as may be seen in the *Ulster Annals*.

THADY.

[Succ. 1460. Sed. 1461.]

ONE Thady is said to have succeeded; but I do not find when he died. [On the 18th of July^m 1461, in the 2d year of his Consecration, he renewed and exemplified the Foundation Charter of the Abby of *Kilmoney*, or *de Forgio*, within his own Diocese in the County of *Clare*. See the Antiquities under the Chapter of Monasteries in the County of *Clare*. Yet some intirely omit this Prelate in the Succession to the Bishoprick of *Killaloe*; and place the three following Prelates in this See. — *John Mac-Cragh*. — *Maurice O-Ganasa*. — *Dermod Mac-Cragh*. — of whom besides their bare Names I have nothing to relate.

MATTHEW, or Maboun O-Griffa died in 1482,

TERENCE O-BRIEN. II.

[Succ. 1482. Ob. 1525.]

TERENCE, or *Tirlagh*, or, as some call him, *Theodorick O-Brien*, succeeded, and was a Prelate of great Account among his People for his Liberality, and Hospitality; but was much more addicted to Martial Affairs, than became his Episcopal Function. [*Anthony Wood*ⁿ says he was educated at *Oxford*.] He died in 1525.

RICHARD HOGAN.

[Succ. 1525. Resign. 1539.]

RICHARD Hogan, a *Franciscan* Frier, and Bishop of *Killaloe*, was translated to the See of *Clonmacnois* by Pope *Paul* the III^d, on the 16th of June 1539 [or 1538. See before p. 174.] He sat only a short time in that See; for he died in a very few Days after his Translation.

JAMES O-CORRIN.

[Resign. 1546.]

JAMES O-Corrin succeeded; who for the sake of retirement, and living private, resigned his Bishoprick in 1546.

CORNELIUS O-DEA.

[Succ. 1546. Ob. 1555.]

UPON the Resignation of Bishop *Corrin*, *Cornelius O-Dea*, Chaplain to *Maurice* Earl of *Thomond*, was appointed next Successor by King *Henry* the VIIIth in *July* 1546; and a little after by that Prince's command was consecrated by his Metropolitan. He sat in this See about nine years.

TERENCE O-BRIEN. III.

[Sed. 1566.]

TERENCE O-Brien obtained this Bishoprick in the Reign of Queen *Mary*, and governed it untill the End of the year 1566. But I have not discovered how long after.

MAURICE O-BRIEN.

[Succ. 1570. Resign. 1612.]

MAURICE or *Moriertach O-Brien-Arra**, was appointed Bishop of *Killaloe* by Queen *Elizabeth* [by Letters Patent dated the 15th of *May* 1570, [and had his Writ of Restitution to the Temporalities the same Day.] He received the profits of this See six years before his Consecration; but being at last consecrated he sat about thirty six years after. He died on the last of *April* 1613; having voluntarily resigned a year before his death.

JOHN RIDER.

[Succ. 1612. Ob. 1632.]

JOHN Rider, [was born^o at *Carrington* in *Cheshire*, and educated in *Jesuss College* in *Oxford*] where he took his Degree of Master of Arts; and then was made Parish Minister of *Bermondsey*, near *London*; [and after^p Rector of the rich Church of *Winwick*, in *Lancashire*,] from whence he was advanced to the Deanery of *St. Patrick's*, *Dublin*, and made Archdeacon of *Meath*, [and Prebendary^q of *Geashil*, in the Diocese of *Kildare*.] He was consecrated Bishop of this See, on the 12th of *January* 1612, [his Letters Patent bearing date the 15th of *August* before;] and he died at *Killaloe* on the 12th of *November* 1632; where he was buried in *St. Flannan's* Church. [In this Prelate's time, but at the Solicitation and Petition of *George Mountgomery*, Bishop of *Meath*, King *James* the Ist, by an Order^r to the Lord Deputy and Lord Chancellor. dated the 26th of *February* 1619, commanded his Letters Patent to issue, granting to this See 21 Quarters or Plowlands in the County of *Clare*, commonly known by the Name of *Termon Igrady*, alias *Tomgrany*; and ordered that the Bishop might renew his Letters Patent with an Addition of the said Lands, and of such other Lands, as he had or should recover in Right of his Bishoprick.

Our Prelate hath been mostly taken Notice of for a *Latin* and *English* Dictionary; which he compiled and published long before he was promoted in *Ireland*, viz. about the year 1589: In relation to which Doctor *Fuller*^t treats him very cursorily. For he says, “ that he borrowed (to say no worse) both his “ Saddle and Bridle from *Thomas Thomatius*; being the same in effect, and but “ little disguised with any additions: And adds; that the Executors of *Thoma-* “ *tius* entering an Action against *Rider*, occasioned him in his own defence to “ make these numerous Additions to his Dictionary; that it seems to differ

* *Arra* is a Barony in the County of *Limerick*, from whence this Bishop's Family for Distinction sake were called, *O-Brien-Arra*-

^o *Athen Oxon.* v. 1. p. 577.
^t *Loftus* in *Marsh's* Library.

^p *Ibid.* ^q *Pat.* 16. *March.* 41. *Eliz.*
^r *Worthies* in *Warwickshire*, p. 128.

^r *M. S.*

“ rather in kind than Degree from his first Edition.” But others have treated this performance more kindly ; Witness Doctor *Underhill*’s Distich on it.

Quantum Thomasio Calepinus cedere debet, As to *Thomafius Calepin* must yield ;
Tantum præclaro Thomafius ipse Ridero, *Thomafius* so to *Rider* quits the Field :

See his other Works among the writers preferred in Ireland.

L E W I S J O N E S.

[Succ. 1633. Ob. 1646.]

LEWIS Jones, Dean of *Cashell*, was born in *Merionethshire*, in *Wales*, [and was advanced to this See by the Letters Patent ^t of King *Charles* the 1st, dated the 12th of *February* 1633 ; and by the same Letters Patent had a Faculty granted him to obtain and hold during his Life, together with his Bishoprick, any one Ecclesiastical Benefice, with or without Cure, compatible or incompatible, of any value, (the Deanery of *Cashell* only excepted,) as also to hold all and singular the Benefices, which at the time of the date of the said Patent he held, by the Title of Commendam, the said Deanery only excepted.] He was consecrated at *Cashell*, on the 12th of *April* 1633, by *Archibald*, Archbishop of *Cashell*, *Michael*, Bishop of *Waterford*, and *Francis* Bishop of *Limerick*. He died in *Dublin*, on the 2d of *November* 1646, in the 104th year of his Age ; and was buried in *St. Werburg’s* Church in that City. [He was called the vivacious Bishop of *Killaloe*, and is said to have married a young Wife after he was threescore years old ; by which Bed he had several Children ; of whom he lived to see three in considerable Stations, viz. Sir *Theophilus Jones*, who was Captain of an independent Troop, and who had other Employments ; Colonel *Michael Jones*, afterwards made Governour of *Dublin* upon the surrender of it by the Marquis of *Ormond* in 1647 ; and *Henry Jones* ; who was advanced to the See of *Clogher* in his Father’s Life time, and afterwards to the Bishoprick of *Meath*. From the first of these Gentlemen are descended three Orphan Females, who are the Printers of these Sheets. *God is the Judge, he maketh low, and he maketh high*, Psalm 75. v. 7. This Bishop had another Son called *Ambrose*, who was advanced to the See of *Kildare* after his Father’s death.]

E D W A R D P A R R Y.

[Succ. 1647. Ob. 1650.]

EDWARD Parry, Doctor of Divinity [and Pro-Vice-Chancellor] of the University of *Dublin*, was born at *Newry* in the County of *Down*, [and was Father to *John* and *Benjamin Parry*, both Bishops of *Offory*.] He was first promoted [to the Prebend of *Stagonyl*, in the Cathedral of *St. Patrick’s*, *Dublin*, then] to the Deanery of *Lismore* ; afterwards to the Treasurership of *Christ-Church*, *Dublin*, and at length to this See ; to which he was consecrated in *Christ-Church* aforesaid, on the 28th of *March* 1647, [and held ^u the Treasurership of *Christ-Church* in Commendam with his Bishoprick. He appears a Subscriber to a Petition at the Head of the Clergy, then in *Dublin*, dated the 9th of *July* 1647, and addressed to the Commissioners from the Parliament of *England* ; praying liberty for the use of the Common-Prayer (then by order abolished) in their respective Churches, and rejecting the use of the Directory, ordered to be used in the room of the Common-Prayer ; which Petition may be seen in *Borlase* ^w.] He died in *Dublin* of the Plague, which then raged there, on the 20th of *July* 1650 ; and was buried in *St. Audoen’s* Church. He was a Prelate of a very acute Genius, and honest Disposition.

^t Visit. Book in the Prerog. Offi.
 pend. 94.

^u Chap. Book of *Christ Church*.

^w Irish Rebel Ap-

EDWARD WORTH.

[Succ. 1660. Ob. 1669.]

EDWARD Worth, Doctor of Divinity of the University of *Dublin*, and Dean of *Cork*, was born in the County of *Cork*; [and was advanced to this See by the Letters Patent of King *Charles* the II^d. dated the 19th of *January* 1660, had his Mandate for Consecration and Writ of Restitution to the Temporalities the same Day, with a retrospective Clause, as to the Mesne Profits, from the death of Bishop *Parry*;] and was consecrated in *St. Patrick's Church, Dublin*, on the 27th of *January* following, *English* Stile, [by *John*, Archbishop of *Armagh*, assisted by the Bishops of *Raphoe*, *Killmore*, *Ossory*, and *Clogher*. He died at *Hackney*, near *London*, on the 2^d of *August* 1669, and was buried in the Church of *St. Milred, London*. This Prelate founded^x an Hospital in the *South* Suburbs of the City of *Cork*, called *St. Stephen's*, or the *Blew Coat-Hospital*, for the Support and Education of poor Boys; and endowed it with Lands for their maintenance. He put it under the care and management of the Corporation of *Cork*, who have greatly improved the Revenue and Income of it. In the Year 1700 the Rents of this Foundation did not exceed fifty Pounds *per Ann.* and only 8 Boys were maintained in the House. In the year 1721 the Lands yielded 454 l. *per Annum*; and 46 poor Boys are wholly supported and provided for in it. The Donor reserved twenty Pounds a Year of this Revenue for the encouragement of 4 Students in *Dublin* College, Natives of *Cork*, and educated in the School of that City, to be distributed to them by the Heir of the Donor, and his Heirs for ever. See what this Prelate wrote, among the Writers of *Ireland*.

DANIEL WITTER.

[Succ. 1669. Ob. 1674.]

DANIEL Witter, Doctor of Divinity of the University of *Dublin*, was born in *England*; where having suffered much for his Loyalty to the King, and Zeal to the Church, he came into *Ireland* after the Restoration with *James*, Duke of *Ormond*, Lord Lieutenant of that Kingdom, whose Chaplain he was; and was first made Dean of *Ardfert*, and Rector of *Trallee* in the said Diocese by Letters Patent dated the 27th of *March* 1661, and then Prebendary of *St. Michael's Dublin*. He was afterwards on the 19th of *March* 1663 presented to the Deanery of *Down*, the Rectories of *Down*, *Saul*, *Bright*, and *Tirela*, (being the Corps of the said Deanery) to the Vicaridge of *Rathmullen* in the Diocese of *Down*, and to the Chancellorship of the Cathedral of *Christ the Redeemer* in *Dromore*: At length he was promoted to this See by Letters patent dated the 19th of *August* 1669, and was consecrated in the Parish Church of *Cashell* in *September* following, by *Thomas*, Archbishop of *Cashell*. He died in *March* 1674. His Will^y is scarce intelligible, being wrote, as he says, in great pain and haste; yet it bears date more than two years before his death (*viz.*) on the 24th of *November* 1671. What I can gather from it is; that after his Debts paid, he bequeathed his Stock, Books, and Furniture to be sold for the Use of the Church of *Killaloe*, to buy a silver flaggon for the Altar, to procure the Commandments, Creed, and Lord's-Prayer, &c. to be hung up in the Church, and the rest to go to adorn it; except ten Pounds, which he left to the poor of the Parish, and other small Legacies. I forgot to mention that the year before his Advancement to this See, he gave 50 l. to the College of *Dublin*, towards providing Plate for their Chappel.

JOHN ROAN.

[Succ. 1675. Ob. 1692.]

JOHN Roan, was born in *Wales*, and educated in *Brazen-Nose-College* in *Oxford*, where he was admitted in 1634; but was created Doctor of Divinity

y *Pietas Corcagien.* p. 64.x *Prerog. Off.*

in the University of *Dublin* A. D. 1665, and the year following, Pro-Vice-Chancellor thereof. He was Chaplain to Primate *Margetson*; by whose favour he was promoted to the Deanery of *Clogher* by Letters patent dated the 15th of *August* 1667, and to the Rectory of *St. Peter's, Drogheda*; from whence he was advanced to this See by Letters patent dated the 19th of *April* 1675, and consecrated at *Cashell* by *Thomas*, Archbishop of that See, assisted by the Bishops of *Limerick*, and *Waterford*, in *June* following. He died at his Episcopal House at *Killaloe*, on the 5th of *September* 1692; and was buried at the *East* end of the Cathedral of that Place; where he hath a Tomb-Stone, on which is the following Inscription.

Hic jacet Corpus Johannis Roan, S. S. Theologiæ Doctoris, Laonensis Episcopi; qui Obiit 5°. Die Septembris, Anno Domini 1692.

Here lieth the Body of *John Roan*, D. D. and Bishop of *Killaloe*; who died on the 5th of *September* 1692.

It appears by his Will dated the 28th of *June* before his death, “ that he was “ stripped of all his Substance at the Revolution; so that (as he says) he had little left him, and much Debt accrued by the injury of the Times; and that he “ was thereby disabled from doing those Acts of Charity, which he intended;” and therefore makes this as an Apology for bequeathing only forty Shillings to the Poor.

HENRY RIDER.

[Succ. 1693. Ob. 1695.]

HENRY Rider, was born in *France*, at *Paris*, but educated a King's Scholar in *Westminster* School; from whence he was admitted into *Trinity-College, Cambridge*, and afterwards into *Trinity-College, Dublin*. His first Promotion was to the Prebend of *Malahide* in the Diocese of *Dublin*; after which he became Master of the Free-School of *St. Patrick's, Dublin*, and afterwards of that of *Kilkenny*, and Archdeacon of *Offory*; from whence he was advanced to the See of *Killaloe*, by Letters Patent dated the 5th of *June* 1693, and Consecrated on *Trinity-Sunday* following in the Church of *St. Peter and St. Paul* at *Dunboyne*, in the Diocese of *Meath*, by *Narcissus*, Archbishop of *Cashell*, assisted by the Bishops of *Limerick* and *Killala*; the Licence of the Lord Primate, and the Bishop of *Meath* being first for that purpose obtained. He died on the 30th of *January* 1695, and was buried in the Church of *Clonmethan*, in the Diocese of *Dublin*.

THOMAS LINDSAY.

[Succ. 1695. Refig. 1713.]

THOMAS Lindsay, D. D. was both born and educated at *Blandford* in *Dorsetshire*, and was in the same Class with Dr. *William Wake*, who was Archbishop of *Canterbury* at the same time that Dr. *Lindsay* was Primate of all *Ireland*. He was advanced to this See by Letters Patent dated the 2d of *March* 1695, and was consecrated in *St. Patrick's Church, Dublin*, of which he was Dean, the same Month. From hence he was translated to the See of *Raphoe* in *May* 1713, and from *Raphoe* to the Archbishoprick of *Armagh* in *January* following, and was soon after constituted one of the Lords Justices of *Ireland*. He died in *Dublin* on the 13th of *July* 1724. See before p. 131, 282.

Sir THOMAS VESY.

[Succ. 1713. Refig. 1714.]

SIR Thomas Vesey, Baronet, Doctor of Laws of the University of *Dublin*, and Son to *John Vesey*, Archbishop of *Tuam*, was born at *Cork*, when his Father was Dean of that Cathedral. He had his Education in his

younger Years at *Eaton School*, and from thence was admitted into *Christ-Church College* in *Oxford*; where he had like to have been interrupted in his Studies by the Rigours of the Lord *Tirconnell's* Government; which drove his Father from his Country and his Fortunes. But Dr. *Wake*, then Canon of *Christ-Church*, and since Archbishop of *Canterbury*, became to him a Father, and took the care and expence of his Education upon him, untill he was elected a Fellow of *Oriel College*; where he pursued his Studies with great Application, untill he married *Mary*, the Daughter of *Denny Muschamp*, Esq; Muster-Master General of *Ireland*, by whom he inherited a very considerable Estate. After this Marriage he was created a Baronet on the 13th of *July* 1698, before he entred into Holy Orders; although he had early thoughts that way. Upon his being ordained he immediately retired to a Seat near the Parish, of which he was made Minister; where he divided his time between the Cares of his Function, his Friends, Books and rural Entertainments; from whence the Duke of *Ormond*, when he was last Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, called him into his Family, and recommended him to Queen *Anne*; who advanced him to this See on the 12th of *June* 1713; and he was consecrated on the 12th of the following month in *Christ-Church, Dublin*, and afterwards translated to the See of *Offory* on the 8th of *April* 1714, and enthroned the 9th of *May* following.

He constantly kept his Diocese in good Order, and with the greatest ease; which may be imputed to his own skill in Government, and the merits of his Clergy; of whom, being well acquainted with Mankind, he had Judgment and Virtue enough to make a proper choice. He was never known to be put to the necessity of inflicting a publick Censure within his Diocese; as the late Doctor *King*, Archbishop of *Dublin*, in his Triennial Visitations often acknowledged. His Estate was large before any of his Promotions, and his heart too large to make any Addition to it. The Tyths of a Parish belonging to his See he never would receive; but gave them intirely to his Curate; and the Rectorial Tyths of *Abby-Leix* (part of his private estate) of greater Value he settled on the Vicar. He repaired and improved his Palace at *Kilkenny*, and maintained a Charity School for 40 Children in that City; untill he found it did not answer his good Intentions. He died in *Dublin* on the 6th of *August* 1730, to the universal grief of his Clergy; to whom he always was, a Father, Brother, Friend and Companion. For he was a well bred Gentleman, as well as a good Bishop. See before p. 432.

NICHOLAS FORSTER.

[Succ. 1714. Resign. 1716.]

NICHOLAS Forster, Doctor of Divinity, and Senior Fellow of the College of *Dublin*, was promoted to this See by Letters Patent dated the 19th of *October* 1714, and was consecrated at *Dunboyn* in the Diocese of *Meath* on the 7th of the following Month, by *William* Archbishop of *Cashell*, assisted by the Bishops of *Kildare*, and *Dromore*. From hence he was translated to the Bishoprick of *Raphoe*, by Letters Patent dated the 8th of *June* 1716. See before p. 283.

CHARLES CARR.

[Succ. 1716.]

CHARLES Carr, educated in the University of *Dublin*, was Minister of St. *Paul's Church, Dublin*, and Chaplain to the Blew-Coat Hospital in that City, as also to the House of Commons. He succeeded Bishop Forster in this See by Letters Patent dated the 9th of *June* 1716, and was consecrated the same month by *William*, Archbishop of *Cashell*, assisted by the Bishops of *Dromore* and *Clogher*.



O F T H E
A R C H B I S H O P S
O F
T U A M.

[*This Archiepiscopal See bears Sapphire, three Persons erect, under as many Canopies of Stalls, their Faces, Arms and Legs proper. The first represents an Archbishop, habited in his Pontificals, holding a Crozier in his left Hand; the second, the Blessed Virgin crowned, with our Saviour on her left Arm; and the third, an Angel, having his right Hand elevated, and a Lamb on his left Arm, all Topaz.*

The antient Seal represents a Bishop in a standing Posture, with his right Hand elevated, giving Benediction; as you see it engraved in the Head-piece. This Seal was used in the time of Felix O-Ruadan, and is still pendent to the old Record, printed before under Glendaloch p. 376, still extant among the Archives of Christ-Church, Dublin.

It is valued in the King's Books by an extent returned Anno. 28 Eliz. at 50 l. Sterl.



T. *JARLATH*, the Son of *Loga*, is looked upon as the first founder of the Cathedral of *Tuam*, antiently called, *Tuaim-da-Gualand*, which Church was afterwards dedicated to his Memory, and called *Tempull-Jarlaith*, or *Jarlaith's* Church; and the time of the Foundation is placed about the beginning of the 6th Century.] Some ^a Ages after the Death of this Prelate, viz. about the Year 1152, this Cathedral was, by the Aid and Assistance of *Tirdelvac O-Connor*, King of *Ireland*, new built by *Edan O-Hoisin*, first Archbishop of *Tuam*; at least the first who had the use of the Pall: For some of his Predecessor's are sometimes called Bishops of *Conaught*, and sometimes Archbishops, by the *Irish* Historians, although they were not invested with the Pall.

But the Successors of *Edan* built a new Choir, and afterwards converted this Church into the Nave or Body of the Cathedral; and among them, *Thomas O-Connor* is mentioned as one who was very munificent to this Church. He also obtained a grant from King *Henry the III*d of a Fair for his See, to be held yearly at *Tuam*, on the 28th of *December*, and seven Days after.

As to the Bishopricks, which have been annexed to the Cathedral of *Tuam*; the first was that of *Mayo* or *Magio*, which was united to the See of *Tuam* in the time of *Felix O-Ruadan*, Archbishop of *Tuam*, after the Death (as *Ware*^b thinks) of *Celestin* or *Cele O-Dubbai*, Bishop of *Mayo*, which happened in the Year 1210. [But I should rather choose, with *Usher*^c, to carry this Union lower down, viz. to the year 1559, in the time of *Eugene Mac-Breboan*, the last Bishop of *Mayo*, whom *Colgan*^d calls *Brethambain*, and *Mac-Brethon*.

Here follows a Catalogue of such Bishops of *Mayo*, as I find mentioned in the Annals of *Inisfall*, and in other writers, which I must own is very imperfect.

St. Gerald, a Native of *England*, and Disciple of *St. Colman*, Bishop of *Lindisfarne*, followed that Saint upon his expulsion out of *England*, in Company with many of the said Nation. *St. Colman* founded a Monastery about the year 665 or 670 at *Mayo*, and placed in it the *Englishmen* who followed him; from whence it took the Name of *Mayo-na-Saffon*, or *Mayo* of the *Saxons*; by which Name the *Irish* called the Natives of *England*. *St. Gerald* enlarged this Monastery, and erected it into an Episcopal See, of which he was the first Bishop. He died on the 13th of *March* before or about the year 697. See his Life in *Colgan*^e.

Muredach, the Son of *Indrecht*, Bishop of *Mayo*, died in 726.

Aidan, Bishop of *Mayo*, died in 768; from whose death I have found no other Bishop of *Mayo* for upwards of 400 years.

Cele O-Dubbai, Bishop of *Mayo*. died in 1209 or 1210.

Stephen O-Brain, *Archenach*, or chief Governor of *Mayo*, died in 1231.

William Pendergast, a *Franciscan* Frier, was advanced^f to the See of *Mayo* by Pope *Martin* the Vth on the 16th of *July* 1428, and was deprived in 1430 for not expediting his Provisional Letters.

Nicholas Wogomai, a *Franciscan* Frier, obtained Provisional Letters^g for his Advancement to the See of *Mayo* on the 17th of *July* 1430, then vacant by the deprivation of *Pendergast*.

O-Higin, Bishop of *Mayo*, died in 1478.

Odo or *Hugh*, Bishop of *Mayo*, died in 1493.

John^h *Bell*, a *Franciscan* Frier, was advanced to this See after the death of *Odo*, on the 5th of *November*, 1493.

Eugene Mac-Breboan or *Brethemain*ⁱ, was the last Bishop of *Mayo* in 1559; and in his time the Church of *Mayo* was annexed to that of *Tuam*.]

The second Union to this See was that of the Bishoprick of *Enaghdone*. But before the real Union of *Enaghdone* to *Tuam*, there were antiently perpetual Disputes between the Archbishops of *Tuam* and others, who laid claim to that Church. [Of this Controversy (that I may avoid repeating the same matter) see under *Florence Mac-Flin*, *Thomas O-Connor*, *Stephen de Fulburn*, *William Bermingham* and *Malachy Mac-Æda*, Archbishops of this See.]

St. FARLATH.

[Sed. circ. 501. Ob. circ. 540.]

THE first Bishop (as I said before) who fixed his Cathedral at *Tuam* (antiently called *Tuaim-da-Gualand*) was *St. Farlath*, the Son of *Loga*, who flourished about the beginning of the 6th Century. For he was Preceptor to *St. Brendan*, Abbat of *Clonsfert*; as we are informed in the Life of *St. Brendan*. He was a Man of Learning, and at the same time of such Piety and Purity of Manners, that it was hard to say in which he excelled most. [The Reader must distinguish between this *Farlath*, who was a *Conaught* Man by Birth, and of the Family of *Conmac*, and *Farlath*, Archbishop of *Armagh*, who was an *Ulster* Man born, the Son of *Trien*, and of the Stock of the *Dalsiatachians*, who had his Education under *St. Patrick*: Whereas *Farlath*, Archbishop of *Tuam*, was educated^k from his Youth under *Benignus* or *Binen*, Archbishop of *Armagh*; under whose tuition he continued untill he arrived to the Years of Maturity, when he was put into Holy-Orders by him. As soon as he had left his Master *Benignus*,

^b Antiq. ch. 29.

^c Primord, 994.

^d Aët. Sanct. 604. Col. 2. 606. Col. 2.

^e ibid. p. 599. ^f Wad. An. Tom. 5. p. 197.

^g Ibid. p. 225.

^h ibid. Tom. 7.

p. 314.

ⁱ Ush. Primord. p. 964.

^k Aët Sanct. 308.

he retired to *Cluainfois* *, in the Territory of *Conmacne*, not far from *Tuam* ; where he founded a Monastery, and opened a School, to which numbers flocked for Education and Learning ; and among others the famous St. *Brendan* (of whom before) and St. *Colman*, who was afterwards the Founder and first Bishop of *Cloyne*.] He died full of Days on the 26th of *December*, or (as some say) the 11th of *February* ; but by the most Diligent inquiry I could make, I have not been able to discover in what year. [*Colgan*¹ thinks he died before or about the year 540. In the Catalogue of the three Orders of Saints in *Ireland*, published by *Ussher*^m, he is reckoned the fifth of the second Order, which Order began about the latter end of the Reign of King *Tuathal*, who mounted the Throne in 534, and was slain in the Battle of *Grelle-chelte*, in *Conaught*, in 544 ; And this gives a little Countenance to *Colgan*'s Assertion.] There are extant under his Name some *Irish* Prophecies concerning his Successors in the See of *Tuam* : But I submit their credit to the Judgment of others. [*Colgan*ⁿ had a Copy of them ; but is fair enough, not to affirm, that they were free from the Suspicion of Novelty.] His Bones were sought for and found long after his Death, and were translated into a silver Shrine, and deposited in a Church or Chappel at *Tuam* ; which from thence was commonly called, *Temple-ne-Scrin* ; that is the Church or Temple of the Shrine. [The Celebration of his Festival in the Church of *Tuam* was on the 6th ° of *June* : But this seems to be the Festival of the Translation of his remains.]

Of the Successors of St. *Jarlath*, before the time of *Edan O-Hoisin*, who first had the use of the Pall, the following are mentioned in such of our *Irish* Historians, whose Writings have come to my Hands. But possibly others may hereafter bring more of them to light.

Ferdomnach died in 781.

Eugene Mac-Clerig, called Bishop of *Conaught*, died in 969.

Murchad O-Nioc, called Comorban of *Jarlath*, died in 1033.

Aid O-Hoisin died in 1085. [He is called in the Annals of the Four Masters, Comorban of *Jarlath*, and Archbishop of *Conaught* ; and is a different Person from *Edan O-Hoisin* hereafter mentioned.]

Ercad O-Maelomair died in 1086.

Cormac O-Cairil died in 1091, [or 1092.]

Catafack O-Cnail [or rather *O-Conuil*, according to the Annals of the Four Masters] died in 1117 [or 1118.]

Murgesius O Nioc, called Comorban of St. *Jarlath*, died in 1128.]

Donald O-Dubhai, [Archbishop of *Conaught*,] died at *Clonfert* 1136, and was buried there on St. *Patrick*'s Day. See before p. 169, 170.

Maurice, or *Muredach O-Dubhai*, died on St. *Brendan*'s Day 1150, in the 75th year of his age, and was buried in the Abby of *Cong* : A Prelate highly celebrated for his Wisdom and Liberality. [So great a reputation did he bear, that some of our Annalists^p in giving an Account of his Death, do not scruple to say, that in him *Ireland* died.] While he governed this See, *Tirdelvac O-Connor*, King of *Ireland*, founded the Priory of St. *John Baptist* at *Tuam* for *Augustin* Canons. [In 1143, a great Synod^q of twelve Bishops and five hundred Priests was convened by this Prelate, to consider of means to ransom *Rory O-Connor*, Son to King *Tirdelvac*, who was taken Prisoner by *Tiernan O-Roirk* ; and it was effected the *May* following.]

* *Cluainfois*, an antient Monastery, now a Chappel in the Parish of *Tuam*, and County of *Galway*, not far from the town of *Tuam*, founded by St. *Jarlath*, before he founded the Cathedral of *Tuam*. *Colgan*^r thinks it took its name from the Retirement of St. *Jarlath* to it ; *Cluain* signifying *recessus*, and *Fois*, *Commoratio* or *Domicilium*. But I rather think it was called the Retirement of Leisure ; *Fois*, properly signifying, Leisure, and *Cluain*, a den or lurking place. Of several Territories called *Conmacne* See before p. 167.

1 Act. Sanct. 309. Col. 2. m Primord. p. 914. n Act. Sanct. p. 309. Col. 2.
o Ibid. 310. Col. 1. et Col. 2. No. 21. p Anon. Ann. ad an 1150. q Ibid. ad
An. 1143. r Act. Sanct. 320. note 10.

E D A N O-H O I S I N.

[Succ. 1150. Ob. 1161]

ED A N O-Hoifin [or Æda Va-Deifin, as he is called in the Annals of *Inis-fall*] succeeded upon the Death of Archbishop O-Dubhai. He was invested with the Pall in the Synod so often before mentioned to be held by Cardinal Paparo in 1152; and these seven Suffragan Bishopricks were assigned and subjected to him (*viz.*) Mayo, Killala, Roscoman, Clonfert, Achonry, Cluan, and Duach: Of which number the See of Mayo was afterwards united to Tuam, as was also the See of Enaghdune, which is omitted in the said Distribution. Further, the See of Roscoman was afterwards translated to that of Elphin, and the See of Cluain, or Clonmacnois was annexed to that of Armagh, after a tedious Suit about it in the Court of Rome. [It is strange, that the Bishoprick of Enaghdune should have no notice taken of it, nor be subjected to any Metropolitan; although Tuathal O-Connactaig^t, Bishop of Huambruin or Enaghdune is mentioned among the Bishops, who assisted at that Synod. Possibly the Union of it to Tuam was then in Contemplation, or some design on foot to convert it to a Parish Church after the Death of the then Possessor; and therefore no order was taken about it in the said Synod] This Archbishop convened a Synod at Roscoman^t in 1158, in which many good Canons are said to have been made. He died in 1161, and was buried in his own Cathedral, under a Monument, on which is inscribed an *Irish* Epitaph, giving him the Title of Comorban or Successor of Jarlath. Our Historians have not been backward in celebrating the Fame of his Piety, Learning, and Liberality. The same Year in which he died, Roderick O-Connor, King of Conaught, built a Castle of Stone at Tuam; which as a thing new and uncommon among the *Irish* at that time, grew famous by the name of the *Wonderful Castle*.

CATHOLICUS O-DUBHAI.

[Succ. 1161. Ob. 1201.]

CATHOLICUS, or Cadla, O-Dubhai succeeded, a Man of Weight, and learned, according to those times. [The Annals of *Leinster* take Notice of a great Synod held at Tuam in 1172 by this Archbishop; but mention nothing transacted therein, except the Consecration of three Churches.] It was principally by this Archbishop's means, and intercession, that Roderick O-Connor (of whom before) was received into Favour by King Henry the II^d in 1175. [This Archbishop, together with Canthred, Abbat of St. Brendan's, and Laurence, Chancellor to King Roderick, were sent Ambassadors to England to settle a Treaty of Peace between the King of England, and Roderick, King of Conaught; of which the Reader will hereafter find a particular Account in the Annals of Ireland; and in the mean time for his Satisfaction may turn to Roger Hoveden^u. He was afterwards in 1179 sent to the [2d] General Council of Lateran, together with Laurence, Archbishop of Dublin, Constantine, Bishop of Killaloe, Bristius, Bishop of Limerick, Augustin, Bishop of Waterford and Felix, Bishop of Lismore. [But in the passage of these Prelates through England, in order to obtain Licence to go to the Council, they were obliged to take an Oath^w not to act any thing prejudicial to the King or his Kingdom:] He died in a very advanced Age in an Abby of Augustin Canons at Cong* [in the County of Mayo] A. D. 1201, having governed the See of Tuam forty years. [My Copy of the Annals of *Inis-fall* x say, he died at Foebhin; but where that place is I cannot learn. Perhaps it is miswritten for Fechin; and then, as St. Fechin was the founder of the Abby of Cong, the place might sometimes be called by his name.] About the beginning of his Pontificate, the City of Tuam was consumed by an accidental Fire.

* Cong was antiently a place of great note, and the Residence of the King's of Conaught, lying between Lough-Curb and Lough-Maske in the Barony of Kilmain. The ruins of several Churches are yet to be seen there. But it is now an inconsiderable place.

^t Ware's Antiq. Ch. 16. Keat. 2. part. p. 104.

^u See before p. 59.

^w Ad an. 1175.

^x Hoved. ad an. 1179.

^y Ad an. 1201.

FELIX O-RUADAN.

[Succ. 1201. Resign. 1235.]

FELIX O-Ruadan, a Cistercian Monk [and Uncle ^y to *Roderick O-Connor*, King of *Conaught*] succeeded, and sat in this See until the year 1235; when growing weary of the Charge, he voluntarily resigned it, and spent the Remainder of his Days in *St. Mary's Abby* near *Dublin*. It appears from the Records of the Tower of *London*, that King *Henry* the III^d granted a Licence to the Chapter of *Tuam* to proceed to an Election, dated the 5th of *December* 1235; having first received information that *Felix* had resigned from *Dennis de Tupid*, Proctor to the Chapter. He died in 1238; under which year the Annals of the said Abby have this passage. “ In 1238 Master *Felix*, Archbishop of *Tuam*, “ of pious Memory, died. He covered the Church and Belfry of the Convent “ of the blessed Virgin, near *Dublin*, which Lead, and was magnificently in- “ terred in the Chancel of that Church, at the Steps of the Altar on the left “ Hand.”

MARIAN O-LAGHNAN.

[Succ. 1235. Ob. 1249.]

MARIAN, or *Mælmurry O-Laghnan*, who succeeded, was an eminent Canonist, and Dean of *Tuam*. Immediately upon his Election he hastened to *Rome*, to solicit the Pope's Confirmation; where he was approved of by *Gregory* the IXth, and invested with the Pall. He undertook a Religious Pilgrimage to *Jerusalem*; But I am not positive, whether it were before or after he put on the Mitre. He died at *Atblone*, a little before *Christmas* 1249. [He is called *Martin* in the publick Records: For a Licence issued Anno 34. *Henry* III^d, for electing a Successor on the Death of *Martin*, Archbishop of *Tuam*.] He appropriated the Church of *Kilfelge* to the Abby of *Knockmoy*, otherwise called, *de colle Victoriæ*, or the Hill of Victory, [which *Cormac Crovederg*, or the red handed; Son to *Roderick*, King of *Conaught*, had founded in the year 1190, in Memory of a Victory obtained by him the year before at that place.]

FLORENCE MAC-FLIN.

[Succ. 1250. Ob. 1256.]

FLORENCE Mac-Flin, or *Mac-Floin*, Chancellor of *Tuam*, called in the publick Records, “ Subdeacon of the Pope,” was elected Archbishop of *Tuam* by the Chapter of that See, and obtained the Royal Assent on the 27th of *May* 1250. He afterwards took a Journey to *Rome*, and was confirmed by the Pope; and upon his return was consecrated at *Tuam*, on *Christmas-day* 1250. The year following he convened a Synod at *Tuam*; but the Canons made in it are not now extant. About the same time, “ he entred on the Bishoprick of *Enaghdone*, in the vacancy “ of that See; [upon the death of *Thomas O-Maley*, Bishop of *Enaghduue*] by “ Licence from the Canons of that Church, and retained both the Temporalties “ and Spiritualties of it all his Time,” as appears in the publick Records^z; [although one *Concord*, who was consecrated Bishop of *Enaghdone*, and confirmed by the Royal Assent on the 8th of *May* 1251, made heavy complaints of the injury done to him; but without finding redress. There is extant a remarkable Petition^a of this Archbishop to King *Henry* the III^d; wherein he suggests, “ that “ the Church of *Enaghdone* was but a Parish Church belonging to the Arch- “ bishoprick of *Tuam*, but was made a Bishoprick by the King's presenting two “ Bishops to it (which is worth observing.) That the Archbishop had procured “ a Bull from the Pope, to reduce it to a Parish Church as before: And the Pray-

^y King's Collect. p. 385.
Memb. 8. dorso.

^z Rot. placit. Anno 34. Edw. 1

^a Pat. 36. Hen. 3.

“er of his Petition was for the King’s Confirmation of the Pope’s Bull.” The King granted his Petition, on Condition; that he should have a parcel of Land laid out to him within the Town to build a Castle on, by way of exchange for other Lands of equal value, to be settled on the Church in lieu thereof. This was in the year 1252; and yet we shall see Controversies carried on for seventy six years after concerning the Bishoprick of *Enaghdone*, and the King’s Assent to many Elections. He took a Journey to *England* about the year 1255, together with the Bishop of *Killala*, to complain to the King in behalf of himself and his Suffragans, and the other Bishops and Clergy of *Ireland*, of many grievances, by which the Church was oppressed, and to desire a remedy. The King issued a Writ^b to his Son, Prince *Edward*, to whom he had made a Donation of *Ireland*, commanding him to call together the Archbishops, Bishops, Abbats, Barons, Justices, and all the great Men of that Kingdom, by the Advice of Sir *John Fitz-Jeffry*, Lord Justice of *Ireland*, and other discreet Men of the Council, and to apply a remedy to the grievances complained of; the principal of which were, that they and their Tenants, contrary to the antient Liberties of the Church, were drawn to answer Suits before the Justices in other Provinces, out of their own Counties; so that to avoid the Expence and Labour, they were obliged to relinquish their Suits, and make prejudicial Compositions: And that the King’s Sheriffs and Bayliffs, in Suits moved before them, made bargains with one or other of the Parties to have a share of the thing in contest; by which the other Party was sure to loose his Suit. There were other grievances of a lesser Nature complained of. What remedy he met with I know not; but before his return into *Ireland*] he died at *Bristol* in 1256; and left behind him a great Reputation for his Learning and Knowledge in the Laws. He is said to have built “a House for Scholars in the *Dominican* Abby at *Athenry*, and to have left excellent Rules for the Friars.”

WALTER de SALERN.

[Succ. 1257. Ob. 1258.]

AFTER the Death of *Florence Mac-Flin*, *James O-Laghnan* was elected Archbishop by the unanimous Voice of the whole Chapter; whom King *Henry* the III^d confirmed also by his Letters Patent on the 16th of *October* 1256. But notwithstanding this Election and Approbation, yet *Walter de Salern*, by some surnamed *de London*, and Dean of *St. Paul’s*, *London*, was advanced to this See by the Pope’s Provision, and at length was restored to the Temporalties by the King on the 2^d of *September* 1257; while his return was delayed at the Court of *Rome* in soliciting the Affairs of his Church. [*Le Neve* placeth his Promotion to this See on the 16th of *October* 1256^c; but mistaketh it for the Confirmation of *James O-Laghnan* as before. The King at first refused to grant him the Temporalties. But upon his Petition, and the Pope’s Mediation, he was at last prevailed upon to grant Licence to his Bayliffs and Officers to till and manure the Temporalties of the Archbishoprick; but to lay up and sequester all the Profits thereof, untill he should personally appear and do his Fealty: which on his return to *England* he did; and then the King issued a Writ^d to the Lord Justice and Escheator of *Ireland* to restore him not only to the accruing Temporalties, but also to the preceding profits.] He died in *London* on his return from *Rome*, [without ever seeing his Bishoprick] about the middle of *April* 1258: Under which year *Matthew Paris* in his large History says, “that a certain Archbishop of *Armagh*, “who for a time had been Dean of *St. Paul’s*, died at *London*” But he is undoubtedly mistaken in the name of the See; as the Reader may find before in the Life of *Reiner*, Archbishop of *Armagh*, p. 67. [In certain short Annals^e of the *Dominicans* in my Custody, *Thomas O-Connor*, is placed immediately in Succession in this See, after *Florence Mac-Flin*, and *Walter de Salern* is intirely omitted; I suppose because *Walter* never had been actually on his Bishoprick.]

^b Claus. 39. H. 3. Memb. 8.
23th March and 6th November.

^c Fasti. p. 182.
^e Ad an 1255.

^d Pat. 42. Hen. 3. Memb. 3. Intus.

THOMAS O-CONNOR.

[Succ. 1259. Ob. 1279.]

THOMAS, or *Tomultach O-Connor*, Bishop of *Elphin*, was elected Arch-
bishop of *Tuam*, and took a Journey to *Rome*; where he was confirmed
by the Pope, and invested with the Pall. The King afterwards restored him to
the Temporalities on the 20th of *July* 1259; [Pope *Alexander* the IVth having
issued his Bull^f to the King for that purpose on the 23d of *March* before. The
Annals of *Loughkee*, place his Succession in 1258: But that must be understood
of the Papal Confirmation; for he was not confirmed by the King, nor
restored to the Temporalities untill the year following.] In 1265 there arose great
Contests between this Prelate, and *Reymund Prendergast*, and in the Quarrel some
of the Archbishops Servants were slain by the *Prendergasts*, at *Kilmethan*, a Ma-
nor belonging to the Archbishoprick. I find no account related of the cause of this
Quarrel: But if I may have the Liberty to guess, I should impute it to have taken
its rise from the Title to some Lands. King *Henry* the III^d by Letters Patent
dated the 5th of *August* 1260 granted to this Prelate and his Successors a right of
holding Fairs at *Tuam*. He died at *Tuam* in *June* 1279, having governed this See,
as well as that of *Enaghdune* 20 years; a Prelate for his Learning, and other Endow-
ments by no means unworthy of that Office. [The Annals^h of *Loughkee* agree
in the time of his Death; but call him, *Thomas, Mac-Tirlagh, Mac-Melsechlin*
O-Connor, and add to his Character, a great sufficiency and dexterity in the ma-
nagement of Affairs, and a magnificence and liberality in his way of Life.] The
See was after his Death some years kept vacant; during which time the Tempo-
ralties were returned into theⁱ Exchequer; among which are reckoned the Lands
formerly belonging to the Sees of *Enaghdune* and *Mayo*.

STEPHEN of FULBURN.

[Succ. 1286. Ob. 1288.]

AFTER the Death of *Thomas O-Connor*, one part of the Canons of *Tuam*
elected one *Malachy*, a *Franciscan* Frier of *Limerick*, Archbishop; and
King *Edward* the First confirmed that Election on the 22d of *April* 1280. But
the other part of the Canons made choice of *Nicholas de Machin*, Canon of
Tuam. However the Pope nulled both these Elections; [*Malachy*^k having
waved his pretensions, by leaving the Court of *Rome* without Licence, and
Nicholas having resigned;] and on the 12th of *July* 1286 by his Bull trans-
lated *Stephen* of *Fulburn*, Bishop of *Waterford*, to this See. He was of the
Order of *Knight's Hospitallers*, and a Native of *Fulburn* in *Cambridgeshire*. On
the 15th of *September* following he was restored to the Temporalities; and
held also the Bishoprick of *Enaghdune*, together with the Archbishoprick of
Tuam. But some time after he had a great contest concerning the Right to the
See of *Enaghdune* with *John de Ufford*; who, being elected Bishop of it, had
obtained the Royal Assent^l on the 16th of *March* 1282: However in the
end *Ufford* was foiled in his Suit. In 1279, while he was yet Bishop of *Wa-*
terford, he was constituted Justice of *Ireland*, and the year following was re-
moved: But in 1282 he again entred on that Office upon the resignation of *Ro-*
bert de Ufford. He died in *Dublin* on the 3d of *July* 1288^m, [and was buried
in *Christ-Church*. But the Annals of *Ireland*, at the end of *Cambden*, place his
death in 1287.] He is said to have granted to the Church of *Glastonbury* in
England one hundred Days of Indulgences. [But this was while he was Bishop of
Waterford; and the Chronicle of *Glastonbury*ⁿ enumerates these Indulgences
particularly; by which it appears, that they amounted in the whole to one hun-

f Rym. 1. Tom. p. 672.

g Ad an 1258.

h Ibid. 1279.

i Remembrancer's

Office de an 10. Edw. 1.

k Regest. Pontif. in Wading's ann. v. 3. p. 165.

l Pat.

11. Edw. 1. Memb. 21.

m Book of Obits of Christ-Church ad 3d July.

n Chron.

Glaston. publ. by Hearne, v. 2. p. 384.

dred and fourty Days (*viz.*) fourty Days to the Abby, ten Days to those who should visit the Reliques, twenty Days to those who should visit the Cross, ten Days to those who should visit the Saphire (a Stone of some Virtues there preserved) twenty Days to the Church of *Torre*, twenty Days to the Hospital, and as many to the Church of the *Holy Trinity* of *Godenie*, all belonging to the said Abby. On his Death the King seized all his Goods and Chattles, together with the Vessels and Ornaments of his Church. But on the 22d of *August* 1289, a Writⁿ issued to the Treasurer and Barons of the *Exchequer* to restore the Church Ornaments to the Dean and Chapter.]

WILLIAM de BIRMINGHAM.

[Succ. 1289. Ob. 1311.]

WILLIAM de Birmingham, Rector of the Church of *Ardmorwin*, succeeded, and had the approbation both of King *Edward* the First, and Pope *Nicholas* the IVth, and was restored to the Temporalities on the 29th of *September* 1289. [But after he had obtained the King's Approbation, he took a Journey to *Rome* to court the Favour of the Pope; and to avoid the long Delays used in the examination of his election (according to Custom) he resigned his Right into the Pope's Hands; and was content to take the Archbishoprick by Provision. The Pope sent a Bull to the King to certify him of this proceeding, and to desire restitution of the Temporalities, dated the second of *May* 1289. The King (having formerly given his assent to the Election;) readily came into the Pope's Measures; but not as being preferred by the Pope. Mr. *Pryn*^p observes, that this was a new device of the Pope's, by affected delays at *Rome*, to enforce Bishops lawfully elected, to resign their right of Election, so that they might receive the same by Papal Provisions dearly purchased.] This Prelate was the Son of *Miler Birmingham*, Dynast, or Petty-Prince of *Athenry*. As soon as he was consecrated, he followed the Example of his Predecessors, and annexed the Church of *Enaghdune*, which was still vacant, to that of *Tuam*. It seems that by his Directions also (as appears in the Publick Records) "*Philip le Blound*, Archdeacon of *Tuam*, took away the Mitre, the Pastoral Staffe, and the other Pontificalia of the Bishop of *Enaghdune*, which had been deposited in a convent of Friars at *Clare* for safe Custody, untill the creation of a new Bishop." However in the year 1306 one *Gilbert*, a *Franciscan* Frier, was consecrated Bishop of *Enaghdune*, although much against the Will of the Archbishop; who the year following passed over into *France*, and made a complaint to the Pope of the injury done to him: But he lost his Labour; for *Gilbert* was restored to the Temporalities of the See of *Enaghdune* on the 15th of *July* 1308; [his Election being before confirmed by the Sentence of *Reginald Taaf*, Vicar-General of *John Taaf*, Archbishop of *Armagh*, upon an Appeal to the Primatial-Court. But *Gilbert* was fined^d and paid 300 l. before he was restored to the Temporalities; in regard he was elected without the King's previous Licence, and had not his subsequent Assent; and the Dean and Chapter of *Enaghdune* passed Security by Letters Patent, that for the time to come they would not proceed to Election, upon a Vacancy, without Licence; and would after Election procure the Royal Assent.

I should in course of time have mentioned before, a great Difference which arose in the Year 1297, between this Archbishop, and his said Archdeacon, *Philip le Blound*, on the one Part, and the *Dominican* Friars of *Athenry* on the other. This Archdeacon was Commissary, or Vicar-General for the Archbishop, and as such held a general Chapter at *Athenry* in the year 1297. Whether the Friars were cited to this Chapter in the way of Visitation, or for any Misdemeanours; and thought themselves injured by such Citation, as, perhaps, claiming an exemption by the Pope's Authority from any Visitation or Correction of the Ordinary Jurisdiction (as a great many of the Religious Establishments did) or for what other Cause, I cannot learn; but three of the Friars (*viz.*) *Robert*

^o Pat. 17. Edw. 1. Memb. 4.
p. 95 and 895

^p Pryn, Pap. usurp. v. 3. p. 384.

^q Rym. 3. Tom.

Gryanard, Reginald O-Lyny, and Gilbert O-Léghan appeared in the said Chapter, abused the Archdeacon very grossly, and put a stop to the proceedings of the Court ; for which the Archdeacon pronounced them excommunicated. Instead of applying to the secular Arm to aid this Excommunication, the Archdeacon and his Archbishop took a shorter Course ; for they in a manner besieged and blocked up the Friars, by proclaiming an inhibition through the whole Diocese, that no person should furnish the Friars with Victuals, or afford them any Alms, nor should sell them any thing for their Money, nor give them any sort of Entertainment, or offer to come near their Church. In this streight the Friars applied to the Law for Relief ; and we find a Writ^r issued to the Archbishop on the 11th of *February* that Year, commanding him without delay to recall his Proclamation and Inhibition, to abstain from such Grievances for the future ; and also to cause the Archdeacon to desist. The Archbishop made a Return to the Writ ; that for his Part he never remembered that he ever gave any Offence to the Friars ; but on the contrary, that it was always his resolution to defend and favour them in Charity and Love ; if their own Demerits did not stand in the way ; And if he had done any injury to the said Community by his Proclamations or Inhibitions, that he would with all speed cause them to be recalled, would hinder his Archdeacon from proceeding against them, and would cause him to revoke whatever had been unduly done, and would inhibit him for the future. To this return, the Friars, by their Lecturer, *Adam de Large*, and the King's Attorney, *John de Ponte*, by way of Plea, said, that the Archdeacon had made and published the said Proclamation and Inhibition ; that the Friars had applied to the Archbishop for a remedy, which he refused them, and they offered to go to issue on their Plea. Upon this the Archbishop gave security, that he would compell the Archdeacon to recall all that had been done ; and that if he did not, he granted that the Sheriff might distrain him (the Archbishop) untill it were done. They declared also against the Archdeacon to their Damage 1000 l. and the Archdeacon justified his Excommunication and Proceedings, for the Disturbance given by them to his Chapter ; and a Day was given for all Parties ; but the Archdeacon did not appear. Upon which a Precept issued to the Sheriff to distrain him by his Lands and Goods, and to have his Body before the Chief Justice on the *Quindene* of *Easter* following. But how the matter ended, or what other proceedings were had thereon, doth not appear : For no more is said of it in the Place^t, from whence I drew my Authority.]

Archbishop *Birmingham* died in *January* 1311 (*English* Stile) in the 22d year of his Consecration, and was buried at *Athenry* in an Abby of the *Dominicans* [with whose Fraternity he had the Contest before-mentioned] near his Father, *Miler*, the founder of it, [where there is a Monument said^t to be erected to his Memory, and fixed in the Wall on the *North* Side of the High Altar. But this is but matter of Conjecture ; since there is no legible Inscription appearing on it : And it hath been doubted whether it belonged to this Prelate or to *John Baterley*^u. In the Annals of *Lough-kee* mention is made of the Death of *William Mac-Feoris*, Archbishop of *Tuam*, under the year 1312. The Reader must not think, that he was a different Archbishop from *William Birmingham* ; for they were one and the same Person ; *Mac-Feoris* being the *Irish* Name, which the Family of the *Birminghams* assumed. After the *English* had obtained a firm footing in *Ireland*, there grew up great Antipathies between them and the *Irish*, as is natural between the Invaders and Invaded. But in Process of time, many of the *English*, who were the Offspring of the first Invaders, either being desirous to bury in oblivion all National Differences, and to enjoy in quiet what their Ancestors had acquired by the Sword ; or growing fond of the despotick Power and Licentiousness, which the *Irish* Lords exercised ; they insensibly degenerated not only into the *Irish* Customs, Habits, and Manners ; but also assumed to themselves *Irish* Names. Thus the *Burghs* took the Name of *Mac-William*, the *Fitz-Stephens's*, that of *Mac-Sliny*, the *Courceys* called themselves, *Mac-Patrick*, the

r Pat. 25. Edw. 1.
the County of Galway.

f King's Collect. p. 99. 100.

u See after, under *John Baterley*.

t Antiq. Chap. 26. under the Abbys of

Barry's, Mac-Adam, the Dexters or *de Exoniá*, Mac-Jordan, and the Birminghams, Mac-Feoris, with many others. Whoever reads the Annals of Ireland wrote after the Invasion of that Kingdom by the *English*, must carefully attend to this Distinction, or he may go astray. The *Franciscan* Convent of *Monaster-Feoris*, alias *Totmoy*, in the *King's County*, was founded by *John de Birmingham*, Baron of *Louth*, and called from his *Irish* Name, *Monaster-Feoris*, or the *Monastery of Mac-Feoris*.]

MALACHY MAC-ÆDA.

[Succ. 1313. Ob. 1348.]

MALACHY Mac-Æda [or Mac-Hugh] having sat in the See of *Elphin* but a short time, was by the Canons of *Tuam* elected their Archbishop, and approved by the Pope, about the beginning of the Year 1313 [the commendatory Letters from the King to the Pope, giving an account of his Election and Approbation, bearing date ^w the 24th of *August* 1312: Having sworn Fealty to the King, he was restored to the Temporalities on the 1st of *April* 1313.] He recovered the See of *Enaghdone*, and governed it twenty years before his Death; after it had been held about twenty years by *Gilbert* (of whom before) and three of his immediate Successors, viz. *James O-Kerny*, who was translated to the See of *Connor* in 1325 [or 1324^x,] *Robert Petit*, a *Franciscan* Frier, then late Bishop of *Clonfert*, who sat but a short time [and had been deprived of that See] and his Successor *Thomas O-Maley*, who (according to the Annals of *Loughkee*) died at *Avignon* in 1328. [But I rather think that *Thomas O-Maley* outlived the year 1330, and that in his Absence at *Avignon*, *Malachy Mac-Æda* entered upon his See, or recovered it at that Court. If not so, it is certain one *Thomas* was that year called Bishop of *Enaghdone*, in a Letter^y wrote by King *Edward* the III^d to the Pope; wherein “ he laments the deplorable Condition of *Thomas*, Bishop “ of *Enaghdone*, and complains of a surreptitious Union of that See to *Tuam*, “ made by the means of *Philip* of *Slane*, Bishop of *Cork*, in the year 1324; “ (of which there is an Account before p. 560.) and that *Malachy* had under Colour “ of the said Union thrust himself violently into the See of *Enaghdone*. He ear- “ nestly recommends *Thomas* to the Pope's Compassion; least, in reproach of the “ Episcopal Dignity, he should be obliged to beg his Bread.” Nevertheless *Malachy* continued possessed of that See, notwithstanding the King's Application in behalf of *Thomas*] Archbishop *Malachy* died in a very advanced Age, on the Festival of *St. Laurence* the Martyr, A. D. 1348, and was buried at *Tuam* in the Cathedral of the Blessed Virgin.

THOMAS O-CARROL.

[Succ. 1349. Resign. 1365.]

AFTER the Death of *Malachy*, the Canons of *Tuam* elected *Robert Birmingham*, Chancellor of *Tuam*, for their Archbishop. But the Pope set this Election aside, and promoted *Thomas O-Carrol*, Archdeacon of *Cashell* [and Canon of *Ardfert*] to this See. He had been elected both by the Canons of *Clonmacnois* and *Ardfert*: But either he himself rejected these Elections, or the Pope pronounced them void: For doubtless he never sat in these Sees. But in less than a year after the Death of *Malachy* he was (as I said) thrust into this Archbishoprick by the Pope, and consecrated at *Avignon*. In 1356, while he governed this See, one *Charles Oge*, or young *Charles*, and the Son of *William de Burgo*, plundered and set Fire to the Town of *Tuam*. In 1364, [or 1365] about the Summer Solstice, this Prelate was translated by the Pope to the Archbishoprick of *Cashell*; to which, it was said, he had been once before canonically elected. The Author of the Annals of *Nenagh* calls him a Man of great Sufficiency and Learning. See before. p. 479.

^w Rym. Tom. 4. p. 418.

^x See before among the Bishops of Connor.

^y Rym.

⁴ Tom. p. 418.

JOHN O-GRADA.

[Succ. 1365. Ob. 1371.]

AFTER the translation of *Thomas O-Carrol*, *John O-Grada*, Archdeacon of *Cashell*, was forthwith elected Archbishop of *Tuam*, and the same year was consecrated at *Avignon*. The King restored to him the Temporalties on the 19th of *July* 1365. He governed this See six years, and died at *Limerick* on the 19th of *September* 1371, and was there buried; a Prelate in great Reputation for his Liberality.

GREGORY

[Succ. 1372. Ob. 1384.]

ONE *Gregory* was by the Pope declared Bishop of *Elphin*, on the 27th of *February* 1356, and translated to this See in 1372. He was fined one hundred Pounds for not appearing, upon Summons, at a Parliament held at *Castledermot* in 1377, [on the *Monday* after *Ash-Wednesday*. *Sir Richard Cox* hath omitted taking any Notice of this Parliament; though the Writ of Summons, and the fines on Defaulters remain in the Rolls Office.] He died in 1384. Upon his Death, "the Temporalties of the Archbishoprick (as may be seen in an antient Account of the Escheator) were seized into the Hands of King *Richard* the II^d, on the 15th of *December*, in the eighth year of his reign. However the Escheator answered nothing in the Exchequer on account of the said Lands; because, by reason of the Dangers of the Roads between the *English* and *Irish*, no Body was hardy enough to collect the said Rents." See under the Bishops of *Elphin*.

GREGORY O-MOGHAN.

[Succ. 1385. Depriv. 1386.]

GREGORY O-Moghan, or O-Moccan, during the Schism in the Church of *Rome*, obtained the Archbishoprick of *Tuam*, from the Anti-Pope, *Clement* the VIIth: But he was a little after deprived by Pope *Urban* the VIth, and *William O-Cormacain* promoted in his room. It was thought the Grief of his Deprivation bore heavy on *Gregory*, and was the Cause of his Death in 1392. He was in other respects, (according to the Annals of *Loughkee*) a Man of great Devotion and Sanctity.

WILLIAM O-CORMACAIN.

[Succ. 1386. Resign. 1394.]

UPON the Deprivation of *Gregory* (as I observed before,) *William O-Cormacain* was substituted in his Room; and is said to have the Temporalties committed to him on the 15th of *March* 1386 (*English* Stile) Anno, 1000. *Richard* the II^d. He was a great sufferer by the Means of *Gregory*, before mentioned, and of *Maurice*, Bishop of *Clonfert* [who succeeded him in this See.] At last in 1394 he was against his Will translated to *Clonfert* by Pope *Boniface* the IXth, [to make Room for *Maurice*.] But he took this Change so much to heart, that he neglected to accept of his Bull of Translation; and unable to bear up against his Grief, fell into a fit of Sicknefs, which at last took him off.

[MAURICE O-KELLEY.

[Succ. 1394. Ob. 1407.]

MAURICE O-Kelley, Bishop of *Clonfert*, was translated to this See in 1394, and died on the 29th of *September* 1407. While he sat in this See, *John Brit*

Brit, a *Franciscan* Frier^z, was advanced to the See of *Enaghdune* upon the death of *Henry Twillow*, Bishop thereof, on the 24th of *January* 1402. After the Death of *Maurice* the See of *Tuam* continued vacant some years.

JOHN BABYNGHE.

[Succ. 1410. Ob. 1411.]

JOH*N* *Babynghe*^a, a *Dominican* Frier, was advanced to this See by the Pope A. D. 1410. But he had only a short enjoyment of the Dignity.]

CORNELIUS.

[Succ. 1411.]

ONE *Cornelius*, a *Franciscan* Frier, was by Pope *John* the XXIII^d advanced to the Archbishoprick of *Tuam* on the 18th of *September* 1411; and I find no other Account of him. [*John Camere*, a *Franciscan* Frier also, was advanced to the See of *Enaghdune*^b upon the Death of *Matthew*, on the 14th of *November*. 1421.]

JOHN BATERLEY [or BARLEY.]

[Succ. 1427. Sed. 1436.]

ONE *John* succeeded next in the See of *Tuam*, [being advanced thereto by the Pope A. D. 1427^c] and governed it untill the year 1436, or thereabouts. I am of Opinion he was *John Baterley*, an *English* *Dominican* Frier, and Doctor of Divinity. He was a Man of great learning for the Age he lived in, and very eminent for his assiduity and elegance in preaching. It is said^d he published many Works, which have perished by the injury of Time. Sir *James Ware* saith, that he had seen in the Abbatial Church of *Tuam*, on the North side of the high Altar, the Portrait of a certain Prelate adorned with the Pall, and carved on a Monument fixed in the Wall; which he thought represented this Prelate, or *William Birmingham*, of whom before.

THOMAS O-KELLEY.

[Succ. 1438. Ob. 1441.]

THOMAS O-Kelley, Bishop of *Clonfert*, was translated to this See by a Papal provision in 1438; a Man eminent both for piety and liberality; which is the Character given of him in the Annals of the Priory of the Island of *All-Saints*. He died in 1441, having sat only three years. [*Bernard de Jonghe*^e maketh him a *Dominican* Frier, and placeth his Translation to this See in the year 1441, mistaking it for his Death.]

JOHN [de BURG.]

[Succ. 1441. Ob. 1450.]

ONE *John* was consecrated about the close of the year 1441. [Sir *James Ware* declares he could not discover when he died; and adds, that some called him *John de Burgo*, but that he could not answer for the Truth of that Name. [But both these particulars are cleared up, and his immediate Successor named by *Dudley Firbisse*, an *Amanuensis*, whom Sir *James Ware* employed in his House to translate and collect for him from the *Irish* Manuscripts; one of whose Pieces begins thus, viz. " This Translation begannd was by *Dudley Firbisse*

^z Wading's Annals 5th Tom.
ding's Annals Minor. 5th Tom.
^e Belg. Domin. p. 422.

^a Jonghe's Belgium Dominicanum. p. 421.
^c Belg. Domin. p. 421.

^b Ware's
^d Pits. Script. p. 868.

“ in the House of Sir *James Ware*, in *Castle-street, Dublin*, 6th of *November* 1666”—which was 24 Days before the Death of the said Knight. The *Annals* or *Translation*, which he left behind him, begin in the year 1443, and end in 1468. I suppose the Death of his Patron put a stop to his further Progress. Not knowing from whence he translated these *Annals*, wherever I have occasion to quote them, I mention them under the Name of the *Annals of Dudley Furbisse*. We find in this Collection of *Annals* the following Words under the year 1450, “ The Archbishop of *Conaught*, Son to the Parson, Son to *Mac-Johnin Bourk*, “ died in *Galway*”—And further, under the year 1451, we find another Archbishop of *Tuam*, *Redmond Birmingham*, mentioned in the following manner: “ That “ he, namely *John Bourk*, was succeeded by *Redmond*, Son to *William Mac-Feoris, anglicè, Birmingham*, by a Provision from the Pope. But he did not live to “ take Possession of the See. For that he died in the year 1451, on his Journey “ from *Rome*, having obtained the Archbishoprick of *Tuam*.”]

DONAT O-MURRY.

[Succ. 1458. Ob. circ. 1484.]

DONAT O-Murry, or Imurry, an *Augustin* Canon, succeeded in this See by a Papal Provision about the year 1458. *John Bole*, Archbishop of *Armagh*, on the 14th of *April* 1461 directed his *Monitory Letters* to this Prelate, and also to the Bishops of *Elphin*, *Clonsfert*, *Kilmacduach*, *Killala* and *Achonry*, signifying that he intended soon after to visit the Province of *Tuam*; but it doth not appear whether he did so or not. It is most certain that the Archbishops of *Armagh* Claim a right of visitation in the other Provinces every 7th year. [See of this p. 43. 44.] Archbishop *Donat* founded a College, consisting of a Warden and Vicars, in *St. Nicholas's Church*, at *Galway*. He died on the 17th of *January*, as appears in the *Necrology*, or *Book of Obits* of the said College; but nothing is said there on what year he died. I am of Opinion he died in 1484. [Pope *Sixtus* the IVth conferred the Archbishoprick of *Tuam* by Provision on *Walter Blake*, who was afterwards Bishop of *Clonmacnois*, upon a Supposition of a vacancy by the Death of *Donat*. But the Donation could take no effect, in regard *Donat* was found to be then living. See p. 174.]

WILLIAM SHIOY.

[Succ. 1485. Ob. 1501.]

WILLIAM Shioy, or Joy, was advanced to this See by a Papal Provision on the 17th of *May* 1485. He sat in this See 16 years and some months, and died on the 28th of *December* 1501, as I find in the before mentioned *Book of Obits*.

PHILIP PINSON.

[Succ. 1503. Ob. eod. ann.]

PHILIP Pinson, an *English Franciscan* Frier, Professor of *Divinity*, and Suffragan to *Hadrian de Castello*, Cardinal of *St. Chrysogonus*, then Bishop of *Hereford*, and afterwards of *Bath* and *Wells* in *England*, was, at the instance of King *Henry* the VIIth, advanced to the Archbishoprick of *Tuam*, at *Rome*, on the second of *December* 1503; and died there of the *Plague* the third Day after. The See of *Tuam* was afterwards vacant two years and six months.

MAURICE de PORTU.

[Succ. 1506. Ob. 1513.]

ON the 26th of *June* 1506, *Maurice de Portu*, alias O-Fibely, a *Franciscan* Frier, was advanced to the See of *Tuam*, by the Provision of Pope *Julius* the

the II^d. He was a Man of excellent learning, was born in the County of *Cork*, near *Baltimore*, a town celebrated for its fine Harbour [the antient Seat of the *O-Fibely's* lying in that Neighbourhood; from whence he got the Name, *de Portu*; although some say he was born at *Down* in *Ulster*, and others, at *Galway*.] He was educated at *Padua* in *Italy*, where he commenced Doctor of Divinity. [*Anthony Wood*^f gives an Account, but no Authority for it, that he was instructed for some time in Grammaticals and Trivials, (as he calls them) at *Oxford*, and not unlikely (says he) in other learning, after he had taken on him the Habit of *St. Francis* in the Convent of the Brotherhood of that Order, situated in the South Suburbs of *Oxford*.] But no Body hath taken more pains to recommend his Memory to Posterity, than *John Camers*^g, who was also a *Franciscan* Frier, and a Doctor of Divinity and of Arts; between whom there subsisted the strongest Love and Friendship. [“ In the years following (says he) *Maurice a Portu*, a native of *Ireland*, of the Order of *St. Francis*, was eminent. He was a Man profoundly learned in Logicks, Philosophy, both natural and moral, Metaphisicks, and Divinity. It is difficult to relate with what Humanity, what Sanctity of Manners he was adorned? After he had for many years taught the liberal Arts with Universal Applause in *Padua*, Pope *Julius* the II^d, for his singular Learning, and excellent qualities, advanced him to the Archbishoprick of *Tuam*. Being thus promoted he forsook *Italy*, which was then oppressed by the Calamities of War, and betook himself to his See; where, soon after his arrival, he died scarce 50 years old, to the irreparable Loss of the Commonwealth of Learning. He had in his possession several Monuments of his Labours; but his untimely death prevented him from making them Publick. What an intimate Friendship was cemented between him and me in his Life-time, may evidently appear from the Epistolary Correspondence, which passed between us; he having at several times sent me six hundred Letters, filled with Tokens of his Love. So great is the force of true Friendship, that I am continually delighted with reading the Letters of my Friend, even after his death.” Thus far *Camers*. *Ostavian Scott*, a Nobleman of the City of *Mons*, some time after the invention of Printing by fusile Types, retired from his own Country to *Venice*, and set up some Printing Presses at his own Charge; where he printed a great Number of curious Editions, all marked O. S. M. being the initial Letters of his Name and Country. Our Archbishop, who was there called *Maurice de Hiberniâ*, was the principal Corrector of his Press; an Office, which the greatest and most learned Men of that Age thought worthy of their Employment. He was also corrector for another Printer at *Venice*, called, *Benet Locatelli*. But this was before his advancement to the See of *Tuam*. A late curious writer^h informs us, that all the Editions extant of *Ostavian Scott* were from 1480 to 1498. If this be so, it must be during the Period that *Maurice* was at *Venice*, and Corrector for *Scott*. But it is certain, that his Manual of Faith was printed by *Ostavian Scott* in 1509. What is meant by that writer was; that all the Editions of *Scott*, known to be extant, were printed during that period.]

This Prelate assisted at the two first Sessions of the *Lateran* Council in 1512. For his Name is to be seen among the subscribing Bishops who were present at the said Sessions; as appears in *Binius's* ninth Tome of Councils. The year following he returned into his own Country, having first obtained a faculty from the Pope, for granting certain Indulgences to all who should hear his first Mass at *Tuam*. But he fell into a mortal Distemper at *Galway*, where he landed, and died on the 25th of May 1513, scarce fifty years of Age; before he had the opportunity of celebrating his Mass, and was buried there in a Church of the *Franciscans*. [The humble Monumentⁱ, under which he lies, is yet shewn on the South Side of the Choir of that Convent.] He was a Prelate in such wonderful Esteem with some^k for his Learning, and other Endowments, that they gave him the Name of, *Flos-Mundi*, the Flower of the World. The Reader may find

^f Athen Oxon. i. v. p. 9.
Printing Lond. 1729. p. 149.

^g Notes on the 35. Chap. of Solinus.
ⁱ King's Collect. p. 312.

^h Palmers Hist. of
^k Book of Obits of Galway.

an account of the Works he published in *Anthony Possevin's Apparatus Sacer*, printed at *Cologne* in 1608, and in the *Writers of Ireland*.

THOMAS O-MULLALY.

[Succ. 1513. Ob. 1536.]

UPON the death of *Maurice de Portu*, *Thomas O-Mullaly*, or *Laly*, was appointed to succeed him. He presided at a Synod held at *Galway* in 1523, at which (not to say any thing of the Abbats, &c.) *Matthew* Bishop of *Kilmacduach*, *Cormac*, Bishop of *Achonry*, *Cornelius*, Proctor to *George*, Bishop of *Elphin*, and *Padin*, Proctor to *Richard*, Bishop of *Killala*, assisted. There were also present out of the Province of *Armagh*, *Quintin*, Bishop of *Clonmacnois*; and out of the Province of *Cashell*, *Maurice*, Bishop of *Kilsenora*, and *Bonaventure*, Bishop of *Ross*. The Canons made in this Synod are (for any thing I know) lost. Archbishop *Laly* died¹ on the 28th of *April* 1536, and was buried in the *Franciscan* Church of *Galway*, under the same Monument with his Predecessor, *Maurice*.

CHRISTOPHER BODEKINE.

[Succ. 1536. Ob. 1572.]

CHRISTOPHER *Bodekine*, was consecrated Bishop of *Kilmacduach* at *Marseilles* in *France*, on the 4th of *November* 1533, or 1534; and was by the Favour of King *Henry* the VIII translated to the Archbishoprick of *Tuam* on the 15th of *February* 1536; and at the same time held the See of *Kilmacduach*, by Dispensation. At length he died full of Days, at *Tuam*, in 1572, the 36th Year after his Translation; and his Body was conveyed to *Galway*, and there buried.

WILLIAM LALY.

[Succ. 1573. Ob. 1595.]

WILLIAM *Laly*, or *Mullaly*, a Native of the County of *Galway*, [was educated^m at *New-Inn*, *Oxford*, where he took his Degree of Batchelor of the Civil-Law on the 3d of *April* 1555. Returning to his own Country, he] was advanced to the Deanery of *Tuam*, [on the 7th of *November* 1558.] He was afterwards consecrated Archbishop of *Tuam* in *April* 1573, [being promoted to that See by Letters Patent dated the 14th of that Month.] He heldⁿ the See of *Enaghdone* together with the Archbishoprick; yet not content, in 1584 he made Application to Queen *Elizabeth*, and obtained a Warrant to the Lord Deputy, Sir *John Perrot*, for holding the Bishoprick of *Kilmacduach*, in Commendam, to which another See was then united, viz. *Clonsfert*; so that he would then have held four Bishopricks in *Conaught* together. But the Lord Deputy stayed his Warrant, and made Application to the Queen and Council of *England*, to supersede it; which was accordingly done: For upon the translation of *Stephen Kerovan* from *Kilmacduach* to *Clonsfert* in 1582, the former of these Sees continued vacant five Years; and then *Roland Lynch* was in *August* 1587, advanced to it, and held *Clonsfert* also by Dispensation.] Archbishop *Laly* died in 1595.

NEHEMIAH DONELLAN.

[Succ. 1595. Resign. 1609.]

NEHEMIAH *Donellan*, was born in the County of *Galway*, but educated in *Cambridge*. Upon his return into his own Country, he was for a time

¹ Book of Obits of the Franciscans of *Galway*.
rots Life. p. 180.

^m *Athen. Oxon. Fasti.* 1. Vol. p. 82.

ⁿ *Per-*

Coadjutor to *Laly* in the Episcopal Office ; and afterwards, at the recommendation of *Thomas*, Earl of *Ormond*, was by Queen *Elizabeth* appointed his Successor [by Letters Patent dated the 17th of *August* 1595, and two Days after was restored to the Temporalities. He also held by dispensation with this Archbishoprick the Rectory of *Kilmore*, in the County of *Kilkenny*, the Vicaridge of *Castle-dogb* in the Diocese of *Offory*, and of *Donard* in the Diocese of *Dublin*.] He voluntarily resigned his See in 1609 ; and a little after died at *Tuam*, and was buried there in the Cathedral.

WILLIAM DANIEL.

[Succ. 1609. Ob. 1628.]

WILLIAM Daniel, or O-Donnell, Doctor of Divinity, was born at *Kilkenny*, and was one of the first Fellows of Trinity-College, *Dublin* [That is, one of the first elected Fellows: For *Henry Usher*, *Luke Chalon* and *Lancelot Moyne*, Masters of Arts, were the three first Fellows appointed by Queen *Elizabeth*'s Charter, *nomine plurium*; but *William Daniel*, together with *Henry Lee*, and *Stephen White*, were the three first Scholars of the House nominated by the said Charter, *nomine plurium* ; and he was either the first or second that commenced Doctor of Divinity^o in the said University.] He was consecrated Archbishop of *Tuam*, at *Dublin*, in *St. Patrick's* Church, (of which he was Treasurer,) in *August* 1609, and the same year was called into the Privy Council. [It appears^p that he held the Treasurership in Commendam.] He was indeed a Man of distinguished Learning ; and translated the Book of Common-Prayer out of the *English*, and the New Testament out of the *Greek*, into the *Irish* Language ; [the former of which Translations was Printed in 1608, and dedicated to the Lord Deputy, Sir *Arthur Chichester*: And the latter [was Printed in 1602, in Quarto, and dedicated to King *James* the Ist ; the charge^q of which was born by the Province of *Conaught*, and Sir *William Usher*, Clerk of the Council. It was afterwards Reprinted in 1681, at the expence of the Honourable *Robert Boyle*.] He had also compleat skill in the *Hebrew* Tongue. He died at *Tuam* on the 11th of *July* 1628, and lieth buried in his own Cathedral, under the same Monument with his Predecessor *Daniel*.

RANDOLPH BARLOW.

[Succ. 1629. Ob. 1637.]

RANDOLPH Barlow, Doctor of Divinity of the University of *Cambridge*, Dean of *Christ-Church*, *Dublin*, and Archdeacon of *Meath*, was consecrated at *Droghedab*, in *St. Peter's* Church, in *April* 1629, and held together his Deanery and Archdeaconry by Dispensation for a time: [The *Fiat*^r for his Promotion to this See bears date the 6th of *February* 1628 ; and it appears therein, that he was indebted for his advancement to the zealous recommendations of the Lord Deputy *Falkland*, and of *James Usher*, Archbishop of *Armagh*. The Deanery of *Christ-Church* was granted him in Commendam during Life, and instructions given to the Lord Deputy to afford him his Countenance and Assistance in recovering the Lands and Possessions, wrongfully detained from his See.] He died at *Tuam* on the 22d of *February* 1637 (*English* Stile) in the 66th year of his Age, and was buried there, in the Cathedral of *St. Mary*.

RICHARD BOYLE.

[Succ. 1638. Ob. 1644.]

RICHARD Boyle, Dean of *Waterford*, and Archdeacon of *Limerick*,[!] Brother to *Michael Boyle*, Bishop of *Waterford*, was promoted to Bishopricks of

^o Ware's M. S. of the Irish. p. 15.

^p M. S. College of Dublin.

^r M. S. Loftus in Marsh's Library.

^q Richardson's Hist. of the Convers.

Cork, Cloyne and Ross, by the Favour of King *James* the 1st, and was consecrated in *November* 1620. From thence he was translated to this See on the 30th of *May* 1638. [In 1641^f, soon after the breaking out of the Rebellion, this Prelate, together with *ohn Maxwell*, Bishop of *Killala*, and other Protestants retired to *Galway* for safety : But were in great danger of their Lives, when the Townsmen rose in Arms against the Garrison ; had they not been preserved by the Address and Conduct of the Earl of *Clanriccard*. [He died in *Cork* on the 19th of *March* 1644, *English* Stile, and was buried in the Cathedral of *St. Finbarr* [under a Monument, which he had erected for himself while he was Bishop of *Cork*. See before. p. 566.]

JOHN MAXWELL.

[Succ. 1645. Ob. 1646.]

JOHN *Maxwell*, a Native of *Scotland*, Doctor of Divinity of the University of *Dublin*, and Bishop of *Ross* in *Scotland*, was translated to the Sees of *Killala* and *Achonry*, on the 12th of *October* 1640 ; and afterwards to the Archbishoprick of *Tuam*, on the 30th of *August* 1645. He died in *Dublin* on the 14th of *February* 1646 (*English* Stile) quite spent with Grief for the Miseries of the times ; and was buried there in *Christ-Church*, at the Charge of the Right Honourable *James*, Marquis, afterwards Duke of *Ormond*. He was a Man of consummate Learning. While he was Bishop of *Killala*, he was forced out of his Episcopal Palace by the Rebels, plundered of his Goods, afterwards wounded, and in other respects most injuriously treated. [*Burnet*^t gives him the Character “ of a
“ Man of eminent Parts, and an excellent Preacher ; but adds, that by his
“ forwardness and aspiring, he had been the unhappy instrument of that, which
“ brought on all the Disorders in *Scotland*. When he was left for Dead among
“ the *Irish*, he was preserved by the Earl of *Thomond*, who passing that way,
“ took care of him to *Dublin* ; and that then his Talent of preaching, which had
“ been too long neglected by him, was better employed ; so that he preached
“ very often and very much to the Edification of his Hearers. That he was so
“ much affected with an ill piece of News he heard concerning the King’s
“ Affairs in *England*, that he was some hours after found dead in his Bed.
“ That an unmeasured Ambition had much defaced his other great Abilities,
“ and excellent Qualifications.”—But the extraordinary Character of this Prelate, and his great Sufferings from the Rebels, for his firm attachment to the Royal Cause, may be seen in a Letter^u from the Marquis of *Ormond* to the King, dated the 11th of *April* 1643 ; where the Marquis concludes, “ that he hath
“ sealed his Orthodox Doctrine with his innocent Blood,” hinting at the Wounds he received from the Rebels as before mentioned.]

SAMUEL PULLEN.

[Succ. 1660. Ob. 1667.]

SAMUEL *Pullen*, Doctor of Divinity of the University of *Dublin*, and Chaplain to *James*, Marquis, afterwards Duke of *Ormond*, Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, was born at *Ripley* in *Yorkshire* in 1598 ; but had his Education in *Pembroke-Hall*, *Cambridge*, where he commenced Master of Arts. Being invited afterwards into *Ireland*, he was made Chancellor of *Cashell*, and Dean of *Clonfert*. When the Rebellion broke out in 1641, although he was plundered of all his Goods at *Cashell*, where he then lived ; yet he was received with great Humanity, entertained and protected by *James Saul*, a Jesuit, for the space of three Months. Being drove from thence by the Rebels, he first betook himself to *Dublin*, and afterwards returned into *England* ; where he was supported by the Bounty and Liberality of the Earl of *Oxford*, whose Chaplain he had

^f Carte’s Hist. of *Ormond*. v. 1. p. 323.
³ Vol. of Letters. N. 145.

^t Life of *Bedel*. p. 41. Dub. Edit. ^u Carte’s

been; [and here in his turn had the good fortune to be serviceable to Dr. *Saul* w. For in the times of Usurpation, the Countess of *Oxford*, who was of the Religion then in fashion, perswaded Dr. *Pullen* to go with her to hear a Shoemaker Preach, who was noted for his Talents that way. The Countess invited the Preacher home to Dinner. He fell into Dispute with the Dean, who finding that his Antagonist had skill in the Languages, asked him how he came by that Knowledge. The Shoemaker replied; that he had it by the Spirit. But the Dean told him he knew to the contrary; gave him thanks for preserving his life in *Ireland*, told him he was Mr. *Saul*, and that he would take care to return the Favour he had done him, and preserve his life. Accordingly he engaged the Earl and the Countess in his behalf; and all the Punishment he received was, to be obliged to quit those Parts.] Upon the happy Restoration of King *Charles* the II^d to his Dominions, he was, by the Recommendation of the most Illustrious Duke of *Ormond*, promoted to this Archbishoprick [by Letters Patent dated the 19th of *January* 1660,] and consecrated in *St. Patrick's, Dublin*, on the 27th of that Month, [by *John*, Archbishop of *Armagh*; assisted by the Bishops of *Raphoe, Kilmore, Ossory, and Clogher*;] and he also held the Bishoprick of *Kilsenora* in Commendam with the Archbishoprick of *Tuam* [which two Sees have ever since gone together. He died in 1667.

JOHN PARKER.

[Succ. 1667. Resig. 1678.]

JOHN Parker, was translated from *Elphin* to this Archiepiscopal See, on the 9th of *August* 1667; and from thence to *Dublin* on the 28th of *February* 1678. See before p. 357, and under the Bishops of *Elphin*.

JOHN VESSEY.

[Succ. 1678. Ob. 1716.]

JOHN Vessey, Doctor of Divinity, and Vice-Chancellor of the University of *Dublin*, was Translated from *Limerick* to this See, by Letters Patent, dated the 18th of *March* 1678, (*English* Stile) which he held together with the *Quarta pars Archiepiscopalis*, or the fourth part of the Revenues of every Clergyman in his Diocese, payable to him. He was also called into the Privy-Council. He was forced to fly his Country and his Fortunes in the rigorous times of the Lord *Tirconnel's* Government; but found a safe and commodious Place of retreat in *London*, where he served a Lecturership at the Sallary of fourty Pounds *per Annum*. He lived to be three times one of the Lords Justices of *Ireland* (*viz.*) in 1712, in Commission with Sir *Constantine Phips*, Lord Chancellor of *Ireland*; in 1714, in Commission with Dr. *Thomas Lindsay*, Lord Primate of *Ireland*, and Sir *Constantine Phips*; and the same year in Commission with *Robert Fitz-Gerald*, Earl of *Kildare*, and Doctor *William King*, Archbishop of *Dublin*. He died on the 28th of *March* 1716, (having lived to see his eldest Son, Sir *Thomas Vessey*, Baronet, successively Bishop of *Killaloe* and *Ossory*) and was buried at *Holy-Mount*, his Place of Residence. He bequeathed by his Will * five Pounds to the Poor of the Parish of *Holy-Mount*, five Pounds to the Parish of *Tuam*, and as much to the Poor of *St. Peter's* Parish, *Dublin*; in case he died in the said Parish. He also bequeathed, that whatever should arise from his Subscriptions in the Insurance-Office, *Dublin*, should be applied towards the Maintenance of twenty Boys and ten Girls, in a Charity-School intended to be erected at *Holy-Mount*. He directed four hundred Pounds to be laid out by his Executors in a purchase of Lands or Tyths from the Œconomy of the Cathedral of *Tuam*; which when purchased, he directed should be conveyed to the Dean and Chapter of *Tuam*; but subject to the Visitation of the Archbishop; and he gives to the Dean and Chapter for use of the Œconomy the impropriated Tyths, of the Lands of *Dub-*

dowlagh, and *Ballyglass*, in the County of *Galway*; in his life time he gave twenty Pounds to provide a new Mace for the College of *Dublin*. In a Parliament held at *Dublin* in the eighth Year of King *William* the III^d, there was an attempt made to remove the Archiepiscopal See from *Tuam* to *Galway*; but it fell to the Ground. See before p. 516.

EDWARD SINGE.

[Succ. 1716.]

EDWARD SINGE was translated from *Raphoe* to this See, by Letters Patent dated the 8th of *June* 1716. He voluntarily gave up the Quarter Archiepiscopal Parts, which his Predecessors had enjoyed for a long time. The curious Reader may be desirous of knowing something of the History of this *Quarta Episcopalis pars*. It was originally that Portion of Oblations, which before the Institution of Parishes, was reserved to the Bishop for his Maintenance; the other three parts being employed for the Support of the inferior Clergy, the repairing the Fabricks of Churches, and the Sustainance of the Poor. After the institution of Parishes, the Tyths were distributed for a time in the same way. But when Bishopricks came to be endowed with Lands and other firm Possessions, then the Bishops (to encourage a quick Foundation of Churches, and to establish a better Provision for the residing Clergy) did tacitely recede from their Quarter Part; and were afterwards by Canons and Decrees of Popes forbid to demand it, if they could live without it: So that the Division came then to be only into three Parts, and every Priest was the Receiver and Distributer, as the Bishop had been before; standing obliged to expend one part on the raising, supporting, and adorning his Church and Manse, another part upon entertaining Strangers, and relieving the Poor, and a third for his own Occasions. Yet some Foot-steps of this Quarter Division do long after appear, and the Pope often took upon him to dispense with the Canons, and Acts of his Predecessors, and to annex the Quarter Parts to such Bishopricks as were poor; or to give them to such Bishops, whom he had a mind to favour. Thus about the year 1185^z Pope *Urban* the III^d appointed this Dividend to *Baldwin*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, in the Altarage of *Hackington*, near *Canterbury*. *Mandamus, &c.* “ We command, that after the
“ fourth part of the Oblations, made at the Shrine of *St. Thomas* the Martyr,
“ are given to the Monks, another fourth Part layed out on the Fabrick of the
“ Church, another fourth part distributed to the Poor, that then we give you
“ liberty to bestow the other fourth part to other good Uses, according to your
“ Pleasure.” We see a nearer Instance of this in the Life of *Christian O-Morgair*, Bishop of *Clogher*, “ that *Malachy*, Brother to that Bishop, obtained a
“ Grant from Pope *Innocent* the II^d; that the Quarter Episcopals; through all
“ *Ergal*, should be given to the Bishop of *Clogher*.” In the same manner, we may suppose, the Archbishop of *Tuam*, and the rest of his Suffragan Bishops, originally became intitled to this Portion in their respective Bishopricks, to make up a sufficient Revenue to support the Dignity of their Places.

The *Conaught* Clergy were more poorly provided for than in any other part of the Kingdom; which was partly occasioned by Lay Impropropriations, partly for want of a settled Form of Tything, and partly by the Quarter Episcopals; which gave the Bishops a fourth part of the Tyths of most of the Parishes in their Dioceses; which, with the Impropropriator's Right to two parts, left the Clergy but a fourth, and amounted but to a poor and miserable Support. The Bishops of that Province were not much better provided for; and without the Quarter Episcopals would have been in as mean a Condition as the rest of the Clergy. They were reduced to a scandalous Degree of Poverty by the *Improvvidence* of their Predecessors, who from time to time made Fee-Farm, and other long Leases of their Revenues, reserving only inconsiderable Chiefries. The Archbishoprick of *Tuam*, for instance, was reduced to 160 l. *per Annum*, and others proportionably low. A. D. 1636 *Randolph*, Archbishop of *Tuam*, *Edward*, Bishop of *Elphin*, *Robert*,

y Kennet of Impropr. p. 14. &c.

z Matth. Paris sub Anno 1185. p. 142.

Bishop of *Clonfert* and *Kilmacduach*, and *Archibald*, Bishop of *Killala* and *Achen-ry*, jointly petitioned King *Charles* the first for a Remedy to this Evil. “ They
 “ set forth his Majesty’s Intentions of making a Plantation in *Conaught*, such as
 “ King *James* the first had made in *Ulster*, and of providing competent Means
 “ for an abler Clergy, and of his purpose to lay to the resident Incumbents, be-
 “ sides new Glebes, the Bishops Quarter of parochial Tyths ; they prayed the
 “ King to grant them such Lands as they could by good Proof, or strong Proba-
 “ bility shew to have belonged to their Sees ; the greatest part whereof they al-
 “ ledged to be in the Hands of the Natives, who challenged the Inheritance to
 “ themselves, and allowed the Church only a small Chiefry, or Black Rent.
 “ They prayed him to restore to the Church such Lands as had got into the Hands
 “ of his Farmers, partly under Colour of Abby-Lands, partly of Escheats of
 “ Rebels, who were found by Offices to have died seized of them as of Fee,
 “ although they were only the Bishops Tenants of them. They prayed a Com-
 “ mission to select Commissioners to call before them all their Tenants, who by
 “ long Leases or Fee-Farms made by their improvident Predecessors, enjoyed
 “ their Lands at very low and unvaluable Rents, and to constrain them to take
 “ new Leases at more proportionable Rents, to the end that they may be enabled
 “ to maintain themselves with their own Lands, without their Episcopal Quarter
 “ Parts of Tyths, any great Addition of Charge to the King, or the plurality
 “ of Commendams. They prayed that the Commissioners might be armed with
 “ a power to call before them all Impropriators, oblige them to produce their
 “ Titles and Patents, and that finding an unjust Usurpation into any Prebends,
 “ Rectories or Vicaridges, either not within their Patents, or not within the
 “ Inquisitions, whereon their Patents were grounded, or not within the King’s
 “ Letters, to certify the same to the Lord Deputy and Council, that Restitution
 “ may be made to the Church according to Equity. Lastly they prayed, that
 “ where the before-mentioned ways should fall short of recompensing the Quarter
 “ part of Tyths, or of readvancing the said Sees to a fitting Estate of yearly
 “ Means, that the King would make such Addition of Lands and Revenues out of
 “ his Royal Store, as to him should seem proper, and that he would adorn them
 “ with Courts Leet and Baron, as King *James* had done upon his Donations in *Ulster*.

This Petition, upon the warm recommendation of the Lord Deputy *Wentworth*, met with a favourable reception. The King “ enabled the Lord Deputy to
 “ issue such Commission as was prayed for, to treat with the Archbishop and
 “ Bishops for an Exchange of their Quarter Episcopal to be settled on the re-
 “ sident Clergy, to empower the Commissioners to call the Impropriators before
 “ them, to examine upon Oath or otherwise, whether such impropriations were
 “ granted by the Crown, or intruded into in the Times of Rebellion, to treat
 “ for the settlement of the said impropriations on the Church for a moderate
 “ Compensation, or to draw the impropriators to a congruous contribution to-
 “ wards the support of the Clergy ; and ordered Restitution to be made, where
 “ manifest Usurpations appeared. He commanded the Lord Deputy to settle the
 “ Bishops of *Conaught* in such an Estate, as to enable them to maintain their Dig-
 “ nity, and preserve them from Contempt, as well by giving power to the
 “ Commissioners to call before them all such Lessees to the said several Sees, as
 “ held Fee Farms, or long Leases at small and unvaluable rents, and to com-
 “ pound with them upon fair and moderate Terms, and to grant to the said
 “ Archbishop and Bishops respectively such Lands, out of which they have
 “ had certainty of Rents and Refections, and for which the Deputy should
 “ find strong probability that they have been the antient inheritance of their
 “ Sees. The King also directed, that where the Deputy found the Restitution of
 “ Lands and Improvement of Rents were not sufficient to ballance the Quar-
 “ ter Episcopal, or to maintain the Dignity of an Archbishop or Bishop ; that
 “ he should make an Addition out of his Escheated Lands, reserving such rents
 “ as other Planters and Undertakers should pay for the like proportions ; and
 “ as to usurped Appropriations, the King directed that they should be set-
 “ tled on the Church, reserving the Rents found upon survey ; and if there
 “ were no survey, such as should be found by inquisition, and that upon
 “ the

“ the Execution of the power so granted, the Tax of all ecclesiastical benefices
“ should be perfected.”

The Lord Deputy thus armed; issued Commissions, and had proper inquiries taken; by which it appeared, that many Fee Farms, formerly made by the Bishops, had been forfeited by Rebellion, or the Proprietor's Titles to them defective in Law; upon which they were seized and restored to the respective Sees; under a Condition, that the Bishops enjoying the Benefit of such Restitutions, should resign the *Quarta pars* to the inferior Clergy: An exchange advantageous to both. Accordingly the Bishops of *Elphin* and *Killala* resigned all their Pretensions to the *Quarta pars*, and the same was settled upon the Clergy, and enjoyed by them ever since. Whether it happened from a deficiency in the Equivalent, or from what other cause I know not; but the Bishop of *Clonsfert* still continued to hold the *Quarta pars*, and his Successors enjoy it to this Day. The Archbishop of *Tuam*, as his Suffragans of *Elphin* and *Killala* had done, made also his Resignation; which was forwarded to *Dublin*: But the Rebellion of 1641 breaking out just at that Juncture, it miscarried on the Road, and nothing farther was done in it.

Upon the Restoration, *Samuel Pullen*, an old Man, and a great sufferer for the Royal Cause, being promoted to the See of *Tuam*, the *Quarta pars* came under consideration: But on Account of his great Age and merit, it was agreed he should enjoy it during his incumbency; which they concluded could not be long. His Successor, Archbishop *Parker*, had likewise the same Plea; and he also enjoyed it. *John Vesey*, Bishop of *Limerick*, being translated to this See in the latter end of the year 1678, the Clergy of the Diocese of *Tuam* petitioned the Lord Lieutenant and Council, setting forth, “ their equitable Right to the
“ *Quarta pars*; that the Archbishop of *Tuam* in the year 1641 had made a
“ Resignation of it, as well as his Suffragans of *Elphin* and *Killala*, and had an
“ Equivalent allotted him of much greater Value than the *Quarta pars*. They shewed; that the Dispositions made by the Earl of *Strafford*, in favour of the Church, were confirmed by the Act of Settlement, that hitherto they were deprived of the Benefit thereof by the Power and Interest of the Archbishops, and the Countenance shewed them by the Government. The Petition was favourably received. Archbishop *Vesey*, alarmed at this Proceeding, hastened down to his Diocese. He convened the Clergy together, and so effectually prevailed on them, that they recalled their Agent, dropped their Petition, and came to a Compromise on these Terms. The Wardenship of *Galway* was enjoyed by a very old Man, Doctor *Vaughan*, Brother to the Lord Chief Justice. He engaged to procure that Benefice in Commendam from the Government; when it should become void; and then promised cheerfully to resign the *Quarta pars*. The Wardenship soon became void; he procured a Commendatory grant of it, and yet the Clergy did not get the expected Restitution of the *Quarta pars*. By his Address and Artful Conduct he engaged his Clergy in a new Treaty, and procured their Consent that he should enjoy the *Quarta pars* during his incumbency; which continued thirty four years after.

Archbishop *Vesey* died on the 28th of *March* 1716, and was succeeded in less than three months after by the present Archbishop; who at the meeting of the next Parliament after his consecration took care to have an Act passed in 1717, for divesting his See for ever of the said *Quarta pars*, and for settling the same on such Rectors, Vicars or Curates as do personally discharge the respective Cures within the Dioceses of *Tuam* and *Enaghdone*. The Act mentions the Agreement generally supposed to have been made between the Government and the Archbishop of *Tuam*, relating to the said *Quarta pars*, before the Rebellion of 1641; and that there was very probable evidence remaining of it. He also procured a Clause in the said Act to enable him to demise a share of the Demesne Lands of the Archbishoprick, in the same manner as he by Law could demise other Lands, not demesne, belonging thereto, at the Rent of three fourths of the full yearly Value.—Of the Writings of this Prelate, see among the Writers of *Ireland*.



O F T H E
B I S H O P S
O F
K I L F E N O R A G H.

[*There is no valuation of this See in the King's Books ; nor is it so much as mentioned in them.*]

T H E R E are no Accounts, that I know of, to be depended upon, concerning the time of the Foundation of the Episcopal See of *Fenabore*, or (as it is commonly called,) *Kilfenoragh*, or who was the first Bishop of it: Yet some possibly may think, that St. *Fachnan*, to whose Memory the Cathedral is dedicated, was the first Founder of this Bishoprick. But I must leave the inquiry of this to others. As this See is the least in all *Ireland*, so it was always reckoned among the poorest; having only 13 Parishes subject to it. I have found so few Memoirs of the Bishops of it, that I am under a necessity of owning, that the following Catalogue of them is very lame and imperfect. This See, in the Book of valuations of the Apostolick Chamber, published by *Centius Camerarius* (who was afterwards Pope *Honorius* the III^d.) is called, *Cellumabrach*. [In the antient Distribution of the Bishopricks of *Ireland*, made by Cardinal *Paparo* in 1152, it was made a Suffragan See to the Archbishoprick of *Cashell*: But ever since the Restoration of King *Charles* the II^d it hath been annexed to the Archbishoprick of *Tuam*.] ^a It is situated in the County of *Clare*, antiently called *Tuomond*, in the Barony of *Corcumroe*, which is washed by the *Western Ocean*. *John Clynn*, in his Division of the Episcopal Sees, at the End of his Annals, says, that the Bishop of this See was also called, *Episcopus Corcumrothensis*, Bishop of *Corcumroe*, [and so it is in the Annals of *Inisfall*.]

ONE *Christian*, Bishop of *Kilfenoragh*, died in 1254, and was buried at *Limerick*, in the Conventual Church of the *Dominicans*.

H E N R Y [rather *M A U R I C E*.]
[Succ. 1265. Ob. 1273.]

ONE *Henry* being consecrated Bishop of *Kilfenoragh* was confirmed by the Royal Assent on the 12th of *February* 1265 (*English* Stile.) [But the publick Records call this Prelate, *Maurice*. For it was this year that the Bishoprick of *Kilfenoragh* falling void, the Canons obtained a *Conge de Eslier*, and elected *Maurice*, who was confirmed and consecrated by his Metropolitan, before his Election was certified to the King for his Approbation, and a Warrant obtained for his Consecration, as regularly ought to have been done. The King pardoned the omission to the Bishop, and issued his Writ ^b to the Escheator, to restore him to the Temporalties, dated the 12th of *February* 1265, upon his swearing Fealty: But he directed the Escheator to take an acknowledgment from the Chapter by Letters Patent not to draw the omission into example, to the prejudice of his Prerogative. In other Letters Patent ^c this Prelate is also called *Maurice*.] He died in 1273.

^a Antiq. Ch. 29.
Memb. 19 and Memb. 4.

^b Pat. 50. Hen. 3. Memb. 29. Int.

^c Pat. 1. Edw. 1. pt. 2.

FLORENCE O-TIGERNACH.

[Succ. 1273. Ob. 1281.]

FLORENCE O-Tigernach, Abbat of Kilsane, or Kiljonna, [in the County of Limerick] of the Cistercian Order, was elected Bishop of Kilfenoragh, and obtained the Royal Assent on the 18th of September 1273. [The *Conge de Eslier* had issued, at the Petition of the Dean and Chapter, on the 14th of July before; and on the 8th of October following a Mandate^d went to the Archbishop of Cashell to consecrate this Prelate, and presently after a Writ issued for his Restitution to the Temporalities; but clogged with a Condition, that he first sent his Proctor into England to swear Fealty in his Name. The Bishop delayed complying with this Condition; and was afterwards obliged to sue out another Writ^e of Restitution, dated the 30th of November 1274.] He died in 1281.

One Charles, Dean of Kilfenoragh was upon his Election confirmed by the King, on the 8th of September 1281; [and the same Day his Writ of Restitution to the Temporalities issued.]

CONGAL O-Loghlan, called Bishop of Corcumroe in the Annals of Lough-kee, died A. D. 1300; and left a good Character behind him for Integrity and Probity.

SIMON O-Currin, who succeeded, died in 1303, and was buried at Limerick in the Conventual Church of the Dominicans.

MAURICE O-BRIEN.

[Succ. 1303. Ob. 1321.]

MAURICE O-Brien, Dean of Kilfenoragh, was upon the Death of Bishop O-Currin, appointed his Successor, and was confirmed by King Edward the 1st, on the 8th of October 1303. He sat in this See 18 years, and was buried at Limerick in the conventual Church of the Dominicans before mentioned.

[Before the dissolution of Religious Houses, there was an Inscription in Monkish Rhime fixed near the Place where this Prelate, and his Predecessors, Simon O-Currin, and Christian, as also Hubert de Burgh, Bishop of Limerick, Donald O-Kennedy, and Matthew O-Hogain, Bishops of Killaloe, were interred. The Verses were transcribed into the Calendar of the Dominicans at Limerick; out of which, being a singular Specimen of the Choice Poetry of that Age, I shall present them to the Reader, viz.

*Senos Pontifices in se locus claudit iste,
 Illis multiplices te posco præmia, Christe.
 Omnes hi fuerant fratrum laris hujus amici;
 Hubertus de Burgh, Præsul quondam Limerici;
 Donald, Mattheus, Pastores Laonienses,
 Christian, Mauritius, Simon quoq; Fenaborensis.
 Ergo, Benigne Pater, locus hos non comprimat ater,
 Qui legis ista, Pater dicas, et Ave reboa ter.
 Centum namq; dies quisquis rogitando meretur
 Detur ut his requies, si purâ mente precetur.
 Qui legis hos versus, ad te quandoq; reversus,
 Quid sis, et quid eris, animo vigili Mediteris,
 Si Minor his fueris, seu Major, ejusve sodalis,
 Tandem pulvis eris, non fallit regula talis.*

d Pat. 1. Edw. 1. Memb. 3. 4.

e Pat. 2. Edw. 1. Memb. 1.

They will not bear an exact Translation ; but for the sake of the *English* reader, I will endeavour to give the Sense of them as near as may be.

Six Prelates here do lie, and in their Favour
I beg your Friendly Prayers to Christ our Saviour ;
Who in their Life time for this House did Work ;
The first of whom I name was *Hubert Burk*,
Who grac'd the See of *Limerick*, and *Matthew*,
With *Donald*, Bishops both of *Killaloe* ;
Christan and *Maurice* I should name before,
And *Simon*, Bishops late of *Fennabore*.
Therefore, kind Father, let not any Soul
Of these good Men, be lodg'd in the *Black-Hole*.
You, who reads this, kneel down in humble posture,
Bellow three *Ave's*, say one *Pater Noster*.
Whoever for their Souls sincerely prays,
Merits Indulgence for an hundred Days ;
And you, who reads the Verses on this stone,
Bethink your self, and make the case your own ;
Then seriously reflect on what you see,
And think what you are now, and what you'll be ;
Whether you're greater, equal, less, you must,
As well as these, be crumbled into Dust.]

RICHARD O-LOGHLAIN.

[Succ. 1323. Ob. 1359.]

JOHN Clynne relates in his Annals, “ that a Bishop of *Kilfenoragh* was consecrated at *Waterford* on Palm-Sunday 1323.” (See before p. 532. 554.) But he is silent as to his Name. Perhaps it was this *Richard O-Loghlain*, who died on the 3d of *February* 1359. But I leave the doubt to be cleared up by others.

PATRICK.

[Sed 1394.]

ONE *Patrick*, Bishop of *Kilfenoragh*, took the Oath of Fealty to King *Richard* the II^d, in the *Dominican* Monastery at *Drogheda* on the 16th of *March* 1394, (*English* Stile.) I do not find the least mention made of any of his Successors, either in the publick Records, or *Irish* Histories, for very many years after.

DENNIS O-Cane, or *O-Caban* resigned in 1491.

MAURICE O-BRIEN.

[Succ. 1491.]

MAURICE O'Brien, Canon of *Killaloe*, a Prelate of noble Birth both by Father and Mother, succeeded by Papal Provision on the 31st of *December* in the same Year that *O-Caban* resigned, or, as some say, on the 26th of *August* in the following Year. One *Maurice* was Bishop of *Kilfenoragh* in 1523. I do not know whether it was this *Maurice O'Brien*.

JOHN O-HINALAN.

[Sed. 1552.]

JOHN O-Hinalan, was Bishop of *Kilfenoragh* on the 16th of *May* 1552 : But I have not yet discovered either the time of his Consecration or Death. One *John* was Bishop of *Kilfenoragh* A. D. 1570 ; I do not know whether it was *John O-Hinalan*.

DANIEL

D A N I E L.

[Sed. 1585.]

ON E *Daniel*, elect Bishop of *Kilfenoragh*, was a Subscriber to an Indenture of Composition for the County of *Clare* on the 17th of *August* 1585; [by which, instead of Cefs, * Cuttings, and other incertain Exactions, the Inhabitants of *Tuomond* agreed to pay ten Shillings a Year out of every Quarter of Land, containing one hundred and twenty Acres, besides a certain Number of Soldiers amongst them at every rising out. *Tuomond* was by Inquisition found to contain twelve hundred fifty nine Plough-Lands, and agreed to pay 543 l. 10 s. a year, and to find two hundred Foot and fourty Horse armed at all Hostings in *Tuomond*, and fifteen Horse and fifty Foot at all general Hostings, with competent Carriages and Victuals. This is the Account Sir *Richard Cox*^f, out of a Manuscript in the *Lambeth* Library, gives us.] The See was vacant on the 2d of *December* 1602; perhaps by the Death of this Bishop.

B E R N A R D A D A M S.

[Succ. 1606. Resign. 1617.]

BE R N A R D *Adams*, was consecrated Bishop of *Limerick* [in *April*] 1604, and together with the See of *Limerick* held this of *Kilfenoragh* by Dispensation, from the year 1606, to the year 1617, in which he resigned it. [See before, p. 513.]

J O H N S T E E R E.

[Succ. 1617. Resign. 1622.]

UPON the Resignation of Bishop *Adams*, *John Steere*, Master of Arts, was appointed to succeed; and was consecrated in 1617. He was translated to *Ardfert* on the 20th of *July* 1622. [See before p. 523]

W I L L I A M M U R R A Y.

[Succ. 1622. Resign. 1627.]

WI L L I A M *Murray*, Doctor of Divinity, was consecrated Bishop of *Kilfenoragh*, in *St. Patrick's* Church, *Dublin*, on the 18th of *December* 1622, by *Lancelot*, Archbishop of *Dublin*, *James*, Bishop of *Meath*, and *Roland*, Bishop of *Clonsfert*; and retained his *English* Ecclesiastical Benefices in Commendam. In 1627 he was translated to the See of *Landaffe* in *Wales*. [Doctor *Heylin*^g calls him *John Murray*, and placeth his Translation under the year 1628; and so doth *Le Neve*^h.] Upon the Translation of Bishop *Murray*, King *Charles* the 1st nominated *Richard Betts*, Doctor of Divinity, to succeed him in the See of *Kilfenoragh*. But upon his arrival in *Ireland*, he came to understand the Poverty of the See, and would not consent to his Promotion; but returned home without Consecrationⁱ.

J A M E S H I G A T E.

[Succ. 1630. Ob. 1638.]

JA M E S *Higate*, a Native of *Glasgow* in *Scotland*, and Archdeacon of *Clogher*, [to which the Rectories and Vicaridges of *Clones* and *Clantabride* were united;

* *Cef* is an Exaction in Victuals, viz. Horse Meat and Man's Meat at the King's Price; and is understood also to signify, Provision for the Deputy's Family, and for Soldiers in Garrison at an imposed Rate. See the Earl of *Strafford's* Trial. — *Cutting* is a Tax laid on extraordinary occasions, and is incertain in its Quantity.

f Hist. 1. vol. p. 388.
Usher's Letters No. 142.

g Help to History p. 113.

h Fast. p. 522.

i See among

was also Rector of *Derynoylan* and of *Tedaunet* in the Diocese of *Clogher* ;] was consecrated Bishop of *Kilfenoragh*, together with *Archibald Adair*, Bishop of *Killala*, in *St. Patrick's, Dublin*, on the 9th of *May* 1630, by *Lancelot*, Archbishop of *Dublin*, assisted by the Bishops of *Ferns* and *Leighlin*, and *Clonfert*. He died on the last of *April* 1638, and was buried at *Clounish* in the County of *Monaghan*.

ROBERT SIBTHORP.

[Succ. 1638. Resign. 1642.]

ROBERT *Sibthorp*, Treasurer of *Killaloe*, and Prebendary of *Maynoth*, was consecrated Bishop of *Kilfenoragh* in *St. Patrick's, Dublin*, on the 11th of *November* 1638 ; and on the 7th of *April* 1642 was translated to the See of *Limerick*. See before p. 514.

SAMUEL PULLEN.

[Succ. 1660.]

SAMUEL *Pullen*, Doctor of Divinity of the University of *Dublin*, and Dean of *Clonfert*, was consecrated Archbishop of *Tuam*, in *St. Patrick's, Dublin*, on the 27th of *January* 1660, and obtained this See also in *Commendam*. See before p. 617.

From this time the See of *Kilfenoragh* hath always gone with the Archbishoprick of *Tuam* ; under which the Reader must look for the Succession in this Bishoprick.





O F T H E
B I S H O P S
O F
E L P H I N.

[*This See bears Sapphire, two Crofiers in Saltire Topaz ; in Base a Lamb couchant Pearl.*

It is valued in the King's Books by an extent returned Anno 28 Eliz. at 103 l. 18 s. Sterl.

I find in some antient Books of Visitations, that the Chapter of *Elphin* consisted of a Dean—Archdeacon—Provost, and 12 Prebendaries, viz. *Tyrebrewer—Corcaghlin—Artaghe—Duncliffe—Killmacalled—Clonconogher—Ballyntubber—Varan—Killbegnet—Killucquin—Killcowle—*and *Termonberry*. And that the Diocese was divided into 4 Rural Deaneries, viz. *Tiremany—Shilmurry—Ton—and Moylerge*].

Saint A S I C U S.

[Promot. circ. 450.]



L P H I N, or (as some write it) *Elfin*, is situated in a pleasant and fertile Country, of a gentle Ascent. *St. Patrick* founded a Cathedral in this Place, near a little River issuing from two Fountains, about the middle of the 5th Century ; and placed over it *St. Asicus*, a Monk, and a great Lover of Penance and Austerity ; whom he consecrated Bishop ; and who soon after filled it with Monks. He died at *Rathcunge*, in *Tirconnel*, and was there also buried. [But the time of his Death is no where related, that I know of. His Festival is celebrated on the 27th of *April*.] Some say that this *Asicus* was an excellent Gold-smith, and that by his Skill he beautified the Cathedral with Monuments of elegant Workmanship. [The Author of the

Tripartite Life of St. Patrick ^a faith; that *Asicus* wrought for St. Patrick in Bras, and that he made for him Altars, quadrangular Books, and quadrangular Chalices; one of which was preserved at *Armagh*, one at *Elphin*, and one at *Domnach-mor*.]

After many Centuries, and a little before the Arrival of the *English* in *Ireland*, this See of *Elphin* was enriched with many and large Estates, upon the translation of the See of *Roscoman* to it. I confess I am at a loss to discover, at what time the Sees of *Ardcarn*, *Drumclive*, and others of less Note, were united and annexed to this. But it is very probable that they were joined either to the See of *Elphin*, or to that of *Roscoman* before the arrival of the *English*. Their Names indeed are not to be found in that Disposition of the Bishopricks of *Ireland* made in 1152, which I have so often before mentioned; and (which is strange) the See of *Elphin* itself is omitted in that Distribution: From whence I cannot but suspect, that before the said Translation, it was for some time annexed to the See of *Roscoman*. However, it is certain, that by these Unions, the See of *Elphin* came at last to be looked upon as one of the richest of all *Ireland*, and had subject to it about 79 Parish-Churches.

The foolish common People are silly enough to dream, that the Name of this Place was taken from a huge Stone, there to be seen, called the Stone of the Giant *Fin-Mac-Cool*. Others with more probability interpret the Name to signify, a Stone of a clear transparent Fountain; [*Ail* signifying in old *Irish*, a Stone; and *Fin* or *Fion*, White. Its Name ^b was antiently, *Imleach-Ona*, being the Donation of *Ono*, a petty Prince of that Territory, to St. Patrick. *Flaherty* ^c gives an account, that this Stone fell prostrate to the Ground on the 9th of October 1675; and that the certain Day and Hour of its falling was foretold by some Person who called out Witnesses to see it fall. Possibly this was effected by some contrivance of his, that he might gain the Reputation of a Prophet.]

I find no mention made of any of the Successors of St. *Asicus* in the See of *Elphin*, before the Arrival of the *English*, except of two, (*viz.*) *Domnald O-Dubhai*, who was also Bishop of *Clonmacnois*, and died at *Clonsfert* in 1136 or 1137; and *Flanachan O-Dubhai*, who died in 1168.

MELISA O Conahtain, called Bishop of *East-Conaught*, assisted at the Synod of *Kenanuse*, or *Kells*, convened in 1152; and, being afterwards translated to this See, died in 1174.

FLORENCE, or *Florentin*, *Mac-Riagan O-Mulrony*, a *Cistercian* Monk, and for a time Abbat of *Boyle*, died in 1195. *Colgan* ^d says, he was descended from the King's of *Conaught*.

ARDGALL O-Connor, descended from the Royal Family of the *O-Connors*, died in 1214, or, as some say, 1215.

[*DENNIS O-Mulkyran*, Bishop of *Ardcarn*, died, according to the Anonymous Annals, in 1224. As the See of *Ardcarn* was at that time united to *Elphin*, so I cannot but place Bishop *Mulkyran* here between *Ardgall O-Connor* and *Dennis O-Morda*.]

DENNIS O-Morda, who succeeded, resigned in 1229, and died in 1231.

I find nothing related of his next Successor, *Alan*, but his bare Name.

DONAT O-Connor, sat in this See about twelve years, and died in 1244.

F O H N.

[Succ. 1245.]

UPON the Death of *Donat O-Connor*, King *Henry the III^d*, on the 12th of June 1244, granted a *Conge de Eslire* to the Dean and Chapter to proceed to a new Election; and they made choice of one *John*, Archdeacon of *Elphin*, who obtained the Royal Assent on the 4th of September 1245. [But before this happened, the Pope, presuming on his usurped Authority, out of the plenitude of his Power, had given him a provisional Bull to this See; yet the Archbishop of *Tuam*, happening to respect the King's Right, refused to

^a Part. 2, Ch. 39.

^b *Ogygia*. p. 375.

^c *Ibid*.

^d *A& Sanct*. p. 158. no. 2.

secrate him; because he had not the Royal Assent. At last the King, having received a laudable testimony from the Pope and others touching his Person, out of his special Grace assented to his Consecration.] Yet I do not find whether he was actually consecrated or not. [But it is probable he was; since the King not only gave his Assent to his Consecration, as aforesaid; but also issued his Writ^e to the Lord Justice to restore him to the Temporalities.]

CORNELIUS Rufus, Son to the Comorban of St. Molua, was made Bishop of *Elphin* in 1246, as the Annals of *Conaught* say, and further, that he survived but a very short time.

THOMAS O-CONNOR.

[Succ. 1246. Resign. 1259.]

THOMAS, or *Tumultach* O-Connor, Dean of *Achonry*, was consecrated Bishop of *Elphin* in 1246, and translated to the Archbishoprick of *Tuam* in 1259, where he sat twenty Years. [He was elected to the See of *Elphin* without the King's Licence; yet upon Petition he obtained the Royal Assent, and a Mandate^f to the Archbishop of *Tuam* to Consecrate him; but nevertheless under a condition, that it should not be drawn into Practice to the prejudice of the Perogative.] While he was Bishop of *Elphin*, he consecrated the Church of the *Dominican* Abby at *Roscoman*, and dedicated it to the Honour of the blessed *Virgin*; which Convent, as also the Church, had been then lately founded by *Phelim* O-Connor [in 1253. See before p. 607.]

MIL O-CONNOR.

[Succ. 1260. Ob. 1262.]

MIL O, or *Melagblin*, *Mac-Thady* O-Connor, Archdeacon, of *Clonmacnois*, was consecrated Bishop of *Elphin* at *Dundalk*, by *Abraham* O-Conellan, Archbishop of *Armagh*, in the year 1260; and died in 1262. [He had no quiet in his See during the time he sat in it. For although he was elected by the major Part of the Chapter, and had the Royal Assent and a Writ to restore him to the Temporalities; yet the Dean, Archdeacon, Treasurer and Provost of *Elphin* presented the next Successor, *Thomas*, to the King, and asserted that the Election of *Milo* was not regular, and was cassated by the Archbishop of *Tuam*; which the Archbishop certified. The King, believing the Archbishop's Certificate, gave his Assent to the Election of *Thomas*, and sent a Writ^g to the Archbishop to do his Duty; who consecrated and confirmed him. But *Milo* being consecrated by the Archbishop of *Armagh*, and restored to the Temporalities by the King, held fast his Possession. *Thomas* appealed to the Pope, and obtained a definitive Sentence in his Favour; which being certified to the King he issued a Writ^h to restore *Thomas* to the Temporalities, upon his taking the Oath of Fealty. But the death of *Milo* at this Juncture put an end to the dispute; and prevented the mortification of seeing himself displaced.]

THOMAS MAC-FERALL, MAC-DERMOT.

[Succ. 1262. Ob. 1265.]

THOMAS *Mac-Ferall*, *Mac-Dermot*, Abbat of *Boyle*, succeeded the same year. He was twice elected; first when he set up in Competition with his Predecessor, *Milo*, and next after *Milo's* Death. But he sat only a short time; for he died in 1265; [presently after whose Death the Dean and Chapter of *Elphin* petitionedⁱ the King for a Licence to proceed to the Election of a Successor.] He granted Indulgences of 50 Days to the Chappel of the *Virgin Mary* in the Tem-

e Pat. 29. Hen. 3. Mem. 2. Int. f Pat. 30. Hen. 3. Mem. 2. g Pat. 44. Hen. 3. part. 2. Mem. 2. Int. h Pat. 46. Hen. 3. Mem. 11. Int. i Bundel. Certif. et petit de 49. H. 3.

ple of *London*, and 40 Days more to such, who, out of a Motive of Devotion, should visit the Tomb of *St. Roger*, in *St. Paul's, London*. After the Death of this Prelate, *Odo*, or *Hugh O-Connor* (who claimed the title of King of *Conaught*) by Force usurped the Episcopal Revenues, during the vacancy of the See; [and was troublesome enough to this Bishop, during his possession of it. Mr. *Rymer* hath out of the Tower Records given us a Letter ^k from *Joan*, Queen of *Castile* to King *Henry* the III^d, in 1263, recommending him to the King's protection against certain Malefactors, who had taken and held Possession of his Revenues; requesting the King to cause them to be restored to him: and another from *Lewis*, King of *France*, to the same purpose.]

MAURICE O-CONNOR.

[Succ. 1266. Ob. 1284.]

MAURICE Mac-Neal O-Connor, a Dominican Frier, was confirmed by the Royal Assent, on the 23^d of *April* 1266. [He was a subscribing Witness to a Deed ^l of exchange made on the 28th of *November* 1282, between King *Edward* the 1st, on the one part, and the Prior and Convent of *St. Coman*, of *Roscoman*, on the other part, of the Lands of *Rosbrennan*, or *Rathbrenin*, for the Lands of *Lisnenerny*.] He died in 1284.

GELASIUS MAC-INLIANAIG.

[Succ. 1285. Ob. 1296.]

GELASIUS Mac-Inlianaig, [called *Lisach O-Connor* in the Annals of *Lough-kee*] a Canon *Præmonstre*, and Abbat of *Loughkee*, was restored to the Temporalities on the 4th of *March* 1285, (*English* Stile.) [He is called Frier *Gelin*, Abbat of *Loughkee*, in the publick Records^m, and his Confirmation placed on the 5th of *October* 1285. It seems the Chapter had elected ⁿ some other Person, during the Vacancy, before this Frier, and who is not named in the Record, but who died before Confirmation. The Annals of *Loughkee* explain this. For they say that one *Auly* (possibly *Mac-Awly*) was elected and died, and was succeeded by *Lisach O-Connor*, a *Præmonstre* Frier.] *Gelasius* sat about 11 years in this See, and died in 1296. [On the 10th of *September* after his Death the King issued his Licence^o to the Dean and Chapter to proceed to the Election of a Successor.]

MALACHY MAC-BRIEN.

[Succ. 1296. Ob. 1302.]

THE next Successor, *Malachy Mac-Brien*, Abbat of *Boyle*, died at *Rome* about the close of the year 1302. [He met with a good deal of Obstruction from *William* of *Ross*, Prior of *Kilmainham*, then Lord Deputy, in his Restoration to the Temporalities; and although his Election had been confirmed both by the King and his Metropolitan; yet he was obliged to sue out a second Writ^r of Restitution, before he could get quiet Possession.]

DONAT O-FLANAGAN.

[Succ. 1303. Ob. 1308.]

DONAT O-Flanagan, Abbat of *Boyle*, succeeded *Malachy* twice; that is as well now in the Bishoprick, as before in the Abbacy. He was restored to the Temporalities on the 10th of *September* 1303, and died on the 22^d of *June* 1308, worn out by a tedious Distemper. Some throw his Death a year

^k Rym. Tom. 1. p. 757.

^l Pat. 11. Edw. 1.

^m Pat. 13. Edw. 1. Memb. 42.

ⁿ Pat. ibid. Mem. 4.

^o Pat. 24. Edw. 1. Memb. 5.

^p Pat. 25. Edw. 1. Memb. 6.

backwards ; but they are mistaken. He was a Man in great Reputation for his Wisdom, hospitality and other Virtues.

CHARLES MAC-INLIANAIG.

[Succ. 1308. Depriv. 1310.]

CHARLES Mac-Inlianaig O-Connor, Abbat of *Loughkee*, was elected Bishop of *Elphin* by one part of the Canons of that Church, and was consecrated at *Armagh* in 1308. He received the profits of the See for some time after : But at last the Pope nulled his Election, and he was obliged to return to his Government of the Abby of *Loughkee* ; where he died in an advanced Age, A. D. 1343 ; and Malachy Mac-Æda, who by the interest of *William Birmingham*, then Archbishop of *Tuam*, had been elected by the other part of the Canons, succeeded in the See of *Elphin* by a Papal Provision in 1309 or 1310.

MALACHY MAC-ÆDA.

[Succ. 1310. Resign. 1313.]

MALACHY Mac-Æda, Canon of *Elphin*, succeeded by the provision of Pope *Clement* the Vth, and obtained the Royal Assent on the 7th of December 1310. See before p. 610.

LAURENCE O-LAGHTNAN.

[Succ. 1313. Ob. 1325.]

LAURENCE O-Laghtnan [or *Luirint* O-Lafnan, as he is called in the Annals of *Loughkee*] was for a time Official of *Tuam* [and Canon of *Elphin*] and was consecrated Bishop of this See in 1313, [or 1314, according to the before-mentioned Annals ; being advanced by a Provision^q of Pope *Clement* the Vth, dated the 20th of *January*, in the 8th Year of his Pontificate.] He died in 1325.

JOHN O-FINDSA.

[Succ. 1326. Ob. 1354.]

JOHN O-Findsa, by some called, *John* of *Roscoman*, from the Place of his Birth, Canon of *Elphin*, was elected by the Dean and Chapter, and consecrated by his Metropolitan, *Malachy Mac-Æda*, in 1326. He died in 1354, and was buried at *Elphin* in the Cathedral of the blessed *Virgin-Mary*.

GREGORY.

[Succ. 1356. Resign. 1372.]

ONE Gregory, Provost of *Killala*, was consecrated Bishop of *Down* (supposed to be vacant by the Death of the Bishop of that See) at *Avignon*, by *Peter*, Cardinal of *Prenefte*. But it afterwards appearing, that *Richard*, Bishop of *Down*, was alive, the Pope's Donation became useless. He was then, upon this disappointment, advanced to the See of *Elphin* by Pope *Innocent* the VIth, on the 27th of *February* 1356 or 1357, (computing the Year from the first of *January*) He was afterwards in 1372 from hence translated to the Archbishoprick of *Tuam*, which he enjoyed twelve Years. [See before p. 611.]

^q Rym. 3. Tom. p. 377.

T H O M A S B A R R E T.

[Succ. 1372. Ob. 1404.]

THOMAS Barret, Archdeacon of *Enaghdune*, was consecrated Bishop of *Elphin* in 1372; and died at *Derry* in the beginning of *Spring* 1404; where he was buried. [He was fined^r one hundred Marks for not appearing, on Summons, at a Parliament held at *Castledermot* on the *Monday* after *Ash-Wednesday* 1377.] He governed this See thirty two Years, and left a great Character behind him for his many Virtues.

J O H N O - G R A D A.

[Succ. 1405. Ob. 1417.]

JOHN O-Grada succeeded in 1405, and died in 1417, in the 12th year after his Consecration.

R O B E R T F O S T E N.

[Succ. 1418.]

ROBERT Fosten, a *Franciscan* Frier, and Doctor of Divinity, succeeded by the Provision of Pope *Martin* the Vth, on the 15th of *February* 1418; as appears in *Luke Wading's Annals*^f. But I do not find whether he ever visited *Elphin*, or when he died.

[W I L L I A M O - E T E G A N.

[Sed. 1444.]

THE *Annals* of *Dudley Firbisse* say, “ that *William O-Etegan*, or *Elegan*, “ Bishop of *Elphin*, and many of the *Conaetian* Clergy went to *Rome* in “ the year 1444; and that they for the most part died there.” Perhaps this Prelate died at the same time; for I find no other Account of him.]

C O R N E L I U S.

[Sed. 1450.]

ONE *Cornelius*, Bishop of *Elphin*, built a *Franciscan* Monastery at *Elphin*, about the year 1450; on the same Ground, where formerly stood the Parish Church of *St. Patrick*: [Or he rather converted that Church into a Monastery, than built a new one. For in an Epistle^t from Pope *Nicholas* the Vth to the Bishop of *Clonfert*, dated the 16th of *October* 1453, it appears, that this Prelate gave that Church “ for the Use and Habitation of the Friars Minor.” He further adds, “ that the Canons and Inhabitants of *Elphin* were Donors of that “ Church, as well as the Bishop.” It is probable their Consent was required to the Grant.]

N I C H O L A S.

[Resign. 1494.]

HIS Successor, one *Nicholas*, thinking himself unequal to so great a Burthen, from the Craziness of old Age, and a Dimness in his Sight, voluntarily resigned the Bishoprick in *September* 1494, reserving to himself an annual Pension of fifty Marks, payable out of the Revenues of the See during his Life. The Instrument of his Resignation is to be seen in the Registry^u of *Ostavian*, Archbishop of *Armagh*; at the end of which *Nicholas* makes a Request to the

^r Rot. Can. de Anno. 1. Rich. 2.
Pont. in Wading's Annals, Tom. 6. p. 45.

^f Tom. 5. p. 121. ad An. 1418.
^u Folio 45. b.

^t Regest.

Pope, that he would translate *George*, Bishop of *Dromore*, to the See of *Elphin* in his room. Yet it appears in the Registries of these Times, that the Pope did not translate *George* to the Bishoprick of *Elphin*, untill the 18th of *April* 1499, then vacant by the Cession of the said *Nicholas*; and that in the mean time, [*viz.* from the Resignation of *Nicholas* untill the advancement of *George*] one *Cornelius* carried himself as Bishop of *Elphin* for a time, and after his Death *Richard Mac-Brien*, a *Dominican* Frier.

GEORGE BRANN.

[Succ. 1499.]

GEOERGE Brann, Bishop of *Dromore*, was by Papal Provision translated to this See on the 18th of *April* 1499, after the Resignation of *Nicholas*, as I observed before. I find him alive afterwards in 1523; but have not been able to discover, when he died. [Yet it is probable he resigned long before his death, if what *Anthony Wood*^e says be true, *viz.* “That *Christopher Fisher* “ was Bishop of *Elphin*, in *Ireland*, and died so A. D. 1511.”]

CHRISTOPHER FISHER.

[Ob. 1511.]

CHRISTOPHER Fisher, educated in *Oxford* was (as *Anthony Wood* says) Bishop of *Elphin*, and was made Prebendary of *Hustwayt* in the Church of *York*, after his Promotion to the Bishoprick. He died in 1511, according to the same Writer, and was succeeded in the Prebend by *Thomas Walshe*. This is all the account I have any where met of him.]

JOHN.

[Ob. 1536.]

ONE John, a *Præmonstre* Canon, is said to have sat in this See (although I cannot affirm the Truth of it) in 1535; and at the same time to have held in Commendam the Abby of *Welbeck*, of the same Order, in *Nottinghamshire*, in *England*, [He was also made Prebendary of *Ampleford*, in the Church of *York* on the 3d of *November* 1530, and died on the Festival of the Assumption 1536.]

CONAT O-SIAGAL.

[Succ. 1544.]

CONATO-Siagal, [a Canon Regular] Abbat of *Affadara*, and Chaplain to *Magnus*, or *Magonius O-Donnel*, was advanced to the Bishoprick of *Elphin*, by King *Henry* the VIIIth in 1544.

BERNARD O-HIGGIN.

[Sed. 1552.]

BERNARD O-Higgin, a *Dominican* Frier, succeeded by the Pope's Provision. He was alive in 1552, [according to the Account given in a short Chronicle of the *Dominicans*;] but I have not been able to find how long he lived after. [Yet I am inclined to think, that he died that year, both from the advancement of his Successor at that time, and for that, the Word, *Vixit*, in the before mentioned Chronicle, is frequently used for *Vitâ Cessit*, to *Die*; and so *Varræ* explains the Word.]

^e Athen Oxon. v. 1. p. 649. et. Fasti. p. 5.

ROLAND de BURGO.

[Succ. 1552. Ob. 1580.]

ROLAND *de Burgo*, Bishop of *Clonfert*, took upon him the Administration of this See also by grant from King *Edward* the VIth, on the 10th of *April* 1552, [the said two Sees being united by the said King during the Life of this Bishop.] He died in a very advanced Age in 1580; [and after his death this See was granted in Custodiam during the vacancy to *John Harvey* by Letters Patent dated the 4th of *June* 1582. See among the Bishops of *Clonfert*.]

THOMAS CHESTER.

[Ob. 1584.]

HIS Successor, *Thomas Chester*, was born in the City of *London*, and died at *Killiathan* in *June* 1584.

JOHN LINCH.

[Succ. 1584. Resign. 1611.]

JOHN *Fitz-James Lynch* was born in *Galway*, [but had his education f in *New-Inn-Hall, Oxford*; in which University he took his Degree of Bachelor of Laws.] He obtained this See by the Letters Patent of Queen *Elizabeth* dated the 4th of *November* 1584, and voluntarily resigned it on the 19th of *August* 1611; [having by Alienations, Fee Farms, and other means so wasted and destroyed it, that he left it not worth 200 Marks a year. It is said he lived a concealed, and died a Publick Papist.] He lies buried at *Galway* in *St. Nicholas's* Church.

EDWARD KING.

[Succ. 1611. Ob. 1638.]

EDWARD *King*, a Native of *Huntingdon-shire*, and Doctor of Divinity of the University of *Dublin* [was advanced to this See by the Letters Patent of King *James* the Ist, dated the 8th of *July* in the 9th year of his Reign, and] was consecrated in *December* 1611. He sat in this See twenty seven Years and three months, and died on the 8th of *March* 1638, (*English* Stile) and was buried in the Cathedral of *Elphin*, which he had repaired at his own Expence. He built a Castle, and some Offices adjoining to it, at *Elphin*, for himself and his Successors; and endowed them with Lands, which he had purchased. His Bishoprick, which he found the poorest, he left one of the richest of all *Ireland*; having recovered its antient Possessions, [which had been alienated by his Predecessor; so that what he found reduced to 200 Marks, he left worth 1500 l. a year. Having thus reclaimed the Possessions of his Bishoprick to a competent Degree of Revenue, he voluntarily resigned the *Quarta pars Episcopalis*, which his Predecessors had enjoyed; the History of which may be seen before p. 619. For these and other good Actions of his the Lord Lieutenant, *Strafford*, mentions him with great Honour in a Letter to Archbishop *Laud*, and alluding to the Name of *King*, calls him, a truly Royal Bishop.

HENRY TILSON.

[Succ. 1639. Ob. 1655.]

HENRY *Tilson*, was born in *York-shire*, but educated in University College, at *Oxford*. [We are told g that he was entred first in *Baliol* College, but after elected a Fellow of University College, and promoted to the Vica-

f Athen. Oxon. v. 1. p. 721.

g Ibid. p. 1143.

ridge of *Rachdale*, in *Yorkshire*, before he was removed into *Ireland*.] He was Chaplain to *Thomas*, Earl of *Strafford*, Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, Dean of *Christ Church*, [and Pro-Vice-Chancellor of the University of *Dublin*,] and was Consecrated there in the said Church on the 23d of *September* 1639. He died at *Southbill-Hall* in *Yorkshire* (to which place he retired upon the breaking out of the Rebellion) on the 31st of *March* 1655, in the 80th year of his Age, and was buried in the Chancell of the Parish Church of *Dewsbury*. [He did not continue long in *England* at that time. For on the 16th h of *August* 1645, he delivered the Castle of *Elphin* into the Hands of the Lord President of *Conaught*; his Son, Captain *Henry Tilson*, who was Governour of *Elphin*, having just before joined with Sir *Charles Coot*, in opposition to the King's Interest: And about the same time his Library and Goods were pillaged by *Boetius Egan*, the titular Bishop of *Elphin*, his Damages amounting to the Value of 400 l. I am apt to think it was after this he fled to *England*.] The See continued vacant, under the tyrannical Usurpation, untill the Restoration of King *Charles* the II^d; and the Revenues thereof were all that time under Sequestration, according to that impious Practice of the Usurpers.

J O H N P A R K E R.

[Succ. 1660. Resign. 1667.]

J O H N Parker, was born in the City of *Dublin*. [He was the Son of *John Parker*, Prebendary of *Maynoth*, and was at first made petty Canon i of *St. Patrick's*, A. D. 1642. and took his Degree of Doctor of Divinity in the University of *Dublin*, being then Prebendary of *St. Michan's*, [and Dean of *Killala*,] and was Chaplain to *James*, Marquis, (afterwards Duke) of *Ormond*, Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*. He was consecrated Bishop of *Elphin* in *St. Patrick's*, *Dublin*, on the 27th of *January* 1660, *English* Stile [by *John*, Archbishop of *Armagh*, assisted by the Bishops of *Raphoe*, *Kilmore*, *Ossory* and *Clogher*; the Patent for his Promotion, Consecration, and Restitution to the Temporalities bearing Date 8 Days before.] In 1649 he was under *Crowwell's* Tyranny stripped of all his Ecclesiastical Preferments, and cast into Prison, upon suspicion of having been employed as a Spy by the Marquis of *Ormond*, who was then labouring to reduce *Dublin* to the King's Obedience. After some Months imprisonment, the Marquis procured his enlargement in Exchange for other Prisoners; and in return he adhered constantly to him, while he continued in *Ireland*. But when the Marquis withdrew into *France*, *Parker* retired into *England*; and with great constancy suffered the inconveniencies of the times: untill at last upon the long looked for Peace, by the Restitution of King *Charles* the II^d to the Throne of his Ancestors, he was promoted to this See; where he applied himself to repair both the Cathedral, and Episcopal Palace. [From hence he was translated to *Tuam*, and thence to *Dublin*. See before p. 357. 618.]

J O H N H U D S O N.

[Succ. 1667. Ob. 1685.]

J O H N Hudson, a Native of *England*, but Doctor of Divinity of the University of *Dublin*, Rector of *Louth* in the Diocese of *Armagh*, and Dean of *Clogher*, was promoted to this See by Letters Patent, dated the 10th of *August* 1667, and was consecrated in the Church of *St. Nicholas*, at *Galway*, on the 8th of *September* following, by *John*, Archbishop of *Tuam*, assisted by the Bishops of *Killala* and *Clonfert*; about which time he made a Present k of 100 l. to the College of *Dublin*, to be laid out on additional Buildings. He died on the 18th of *February* 1685, and was buried in the Church of *Elphin*. He was a considerable Benefactor to his See; for by his Will^l dated the 22d of *July* before his Death, he devised five hundred sixty six Pounds to erect a new House, where the old

h Cox. 2. V. p. 160.

i Chapt. Book of *St. Patrick's*.

k College Register.

l Perog. Off.

Castle stood, near *Elphin*, for the Bishop of *Elphin*, and his Successors. He also left twenty Pounds to the Poor of *Elphin*. After his Death this See continued vacant^m during the remainder of the Reign of King *James* the I^d, who distributed the Revenues of the Bishoprick among the Bishops of the Popish Communion.

SIMON DIGBY.

[Succ. 1691. Ob. 1720.]

AFTER a long Vacancy of this See, during the Reign of King *James* the II^d, *Simon Digby*, Bishop of *Limerick*, was translated to it by the Letters Patent of King *William* and Queen *Mary*, dated the 12th of *January* 1691. He died at his House at *Laccan* in the County of *Roscoman*, on the 7th of *April* 1720; and was buried on the 20th in the Church of *Tosrara*, in the said County, together with his Lady, who died a few Days after him. He bequeathed by his Willⁿ one hundred Pounds to be distributed among the Poor of the Parishes of *Elphin*, *Mountalbot*, and other Places in his Diocese. See before p. 516.

HENRY DOWNS.

[Succ. 1720. Resign, 1724.]

HENRY *Downs* was translated from the Bishopricks of *Killala* and *Achonry* to this See in *June* 1720, from hence to *Meath* on the 9th of *April* 1724, and then to *Derry*, on the 8th of *February* 1726. See under these respective Bishopricks.

THEOPHILUS BOLTON.

[Succ. 1724. Resign. 1729.]

THEOPHILUS *Bolton* was translated from *Clonfert* and *Kilmacduagh* to this See by Letters Patent dated the 16th of *April* 1724; and from thence to the Archbishoprick of *Cashell*, in *January* 1729. See. p. 488.

ROBERT HOWARD.

[Succ. 1729.]

ROBERT *Howard* was translated to this See from *Killala* and *Achonry* in *January* 1729. See under *Killala* and *Achonry*.

^m King's State of the Protestants. Chap. 4 Sect 15. ⁿ Prerog. Off.



OF THE
B I S H O P S
OF
C L O N F E R T.

[This See bears Sapphire, two Croziers in Saltire Topaz ;

It is valued in the King's Books by an extent returned Anno 28 Eliz. at 80 l. Sterl.

The Chapter of *Clonfert* consists of a Dean — Archdeacon — Sacrist or Treasurer, and 9 Prebendaries, viz.—Two of *Fenor*, — *Kilteskill* — *Kilconnell* — *Ballynoulter* — *Killaspigmoylan* — *Killquane* — *Annaghcallan* — and *Droghda*. I do not find that they are endowed with any Lands or have a Chapter Seal, at least I could not by any Application obtain it; or any timely account of it]

M O E N A or M O N E N I U S.

[Ob. 571.]



T. B R E N D A N, the Son of *Finloga*, contemporary with St. *Brendan* of *Birr*; and his Fellow Student, founded an Abby at *Clonfert*, near the *Sbenon*, A. D. 558, over which he was Abbat himself, and was buried in it, after a life of 93 years. He died at *Enaghdune*, on Sunday the 16th of May 577 ; from whence his Body was conveyed to *Clonfert*, and there (as I said) interred. His Life is extant in Jingling Monkish Meeter in the noble Cotton Library^a, at *Westminster*. In his time the Cathedral of *Clonfert* (famous in antient times for its seven Altars) was first founded. [Colgan^b makes St. *Brendan* the founder and first Bishop of *Clonfert*, and says that he abdicated, and placed St. *Moëna* in his room. While

^a Sub effig. Vespas. D. IX. I.

^b Act. Sanct. p. 437. et 439. N^o. 4.

others again make St. *Moena* the first Bishop.] We find in the *Ulster Annals*, under the year 571 or 572, the Death of the first Bishop of this See thus remarked. “*Moena*, Bishop of *Clonfert-Brenain*, went to rest;” *Brendan* being yet alive. The Day of *Moena*’s death is placed on the first of *March*. [His true name was *Nennius* ^c or *Nennio*. But it is common with the *Irish* to add the Monosyllable, *Mo*, which signifieth, *Mine*, to the proper names of their Saints, out of respect and tendernefs. The Life of this Bishop is published by *Colgan* ^d, to which I refer the Reader.] As to the etymology of *Clonfert*; it signifies, a wonderful Den, or place of Retirement.

We have but very slender Accounts of the Successors of *Moena*, untill the arrival of the *English*, in the Reign of King *Henry* the II^d.

FINTAN *Corach*, [Abbat of *Cluain-Ednech*] flourished about the close of the 6th Century. [He was both Abbat ^e and Bishop of *Clonfert*, and his Successors are indifferently called by either Name. He got the Name of *Corach*, from the sweetness of his Voice, and his delight in Musick; *Cor*, in the old *Irish*, signifying Musick, and *Coraidh*, a Choir; or because he introduced a new manner of Chanting the Service. He is said to have lived 135 years; but the particular year in which he died is not remarked. His Festival is celebrated on the 21st of *February*, according to all the *Irish* Calendars.

St. *Senach Garbh*, was next Successor to *Fintan*, but whether in the Abby or Bishoprick of *Clonfert*, or in both, is not clear. The *Annals* of the Four Masters call him only Abbat of *Clonfert*, and place his Death in 620. I have often remarked that Abbat and Bishop are used by Writers as Synonymous Terms.

St. *Colman*, the Son of *Comgel*, is reckoned next Successor, and his death placed the same year with his Predecessor *Senach*. The Scholiast on St. *Ængus*’s Festology under the 21st of *February* hath this passage. “*Fintan Corach*, *Senach Garbh*, and *Colman* the friendly, the Son of *Comgel*, were three black Masters, and successively succeeded in the same Abby.” From whence *Colgan* ^f infers, that they were *Benedictin*, or Black Monks. And as *Fintan* is expressly called in many Writers, Bishop of *Clonfert*, it is some proof that the others were so too.]

CUMIN, surnamed *Foda*, that is the long, [the Son of *Fiachna*, and Grandson of *Fiachbrius*, a prince of *West-Munster*, is said by *Colgan* ^g to have been advanced to the See of *Clonfert* by *Guaire Mac-Colman*, King of *Conaught*, and that he administered this Office with great Wisdom.] He died on the 12th of *November* 662.

RUTMEL, called Prince and Bishop of *Clonfert*, died in 825.

[*CATHALD Mac-Cormac*, is called in the *Annals* of the Four Masters the eminent Bishop of *Cluainfert-Brendan*, and his Death placed in 861.]

CORMAC Mac-Ædain died in 921.

GILLA Mac-Aiblen, [called in the *Annals* of *Inisfall*, *Gilla-nem-Aiblen O-Hannicada*, Comorban of *Brendan*,] died in 1166. [I believe this is the same Person who is placed before under *Ardfert*. p. 519.]

PETER O-Mordai, called Bishop of *Omaine*, from the small Territory in which *Clonfert* is situated, was a *Cistercian* Monk, and the first Abbat of *Boyle*, while that Convent had their Residence at *Grelachdinach*. He was drowned in the *Shenon* on the 27th of *December* 1171; a Man in high Esteem for his many Virtues. [The Anonymous *Annals* call him a divine and learned Monk.]

MCELLIS A Mac-Award succeeded, and sat but a short time; for he died in 1173.

MALCALLAN, the Son of *Adam*, and Grandson of *Clericen*, Bishop of *Clonfert*, died in 1186. See *Colgan* ^h. One *Donald O-Find* (called Comorban of *Clonfert-Brenain*) died in 1195. I am not certain whether he was Abbat or Bishop of *Clonfert*.

c Aët. Sanct. 439. No. 1.
385. No. 7.

d Ibid. p. 437.

e Ibid. p. 385.

f Ibid. p.

g Ibid. p. 149. No. 7.

h Ibid. ad. 21. Jan. p. 153. N. 2.

THE Annals of *Inisfall* mention one *O-Cormacain*, a Bishop, who died at *Clonfert* in 1204; but there is nothing said there of what place he was Bishop. Therefore I cannot be positive that he was Bishop of this See, untill time makes a fuller discovery of the Truth.

ONE *Thomas*, Bishop of *Clonfert*, died in 1248. Afterwards on the 27th of May 1249, King *Henry* the III^d, granted a *Conge de'eslier* to proceed to the election of a Successor.

CORMAC, or (as some call him) *Charles O-Lumlin*, was a Prelate in high Esteem for his great Learning and probity; and died in an advanced Age about the Summer Solstice 1259.

THOMAS O-Kelley, who succeeded, died on the Sunday after the Epiphany 1263, (*English* Stile) and was buried in the Conventual Church of the *Dominicans* at *Athenry*; to which he had been a great Benefactor.

J O H N.

[Succ. 1266. Resign. 1296.]

THE See was vacant almost three years; and then one *John*, an *Italian*, the Popes Nuncio, succeeded, and was consecrated at *Athenry*, on the Sunday before Christmas 1266, and the year following went to *Rome*. He sat in this See many years after his Return; and at last in 1296, was translated to the Archbishoprick of *Benevento* in *Italy*. [The same year a writⁱ issued to the Escheator of *Ireland* to seize the Temporalties of this See, as vacant by the Translation of Bishop *John*.] He is reckoned among the principal Benefactors of his Church of *Clonfert*: And perhaps that fair Frontispiece at the West end of the Church, adorned with Variety of Statues of excellent Workmanship, was built by him. [At least the Imagery carved on it shews, that it could not be erected in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*; as some Men, little acquainted with things of this Nature, dream.]

R O B E R T.

[Succ. 1296. Ob. 1307.]

ONE *Robert*, a Monk of *Christ-Church*, *Canterbury*, succeeded by the provision of Pope *Clement* the IVth, and was restored to the Temporalties on the 24th of September 1296^k. He sat eleven years, and died in 1307.

G R E G O R Y O-B R O G Y.

[Succ. 1308. Ob. 1319.]

KING *Edward* the II^d having granted a Licence to proceed to the Election of a Successor dated the 7th of December 1307, the whole Chapter unanimously elected *Gregory O-Brogy*, Dean of that Cathedral, on St. *George's* day following. He also, as his Predecessor had done, sat 11 Years, and died in 1319.

R O B E R T le P E T I T.

[Succ. 1319. Depriv. 1321.]

ROBERT le Petit, a *Franciscan* Frier, succeeded by the Election of the Dean and Chapter on the 10th of February 1319; but was deprived in about two Years after. At length he was advanced to the See of *Enaghdone* by a Provision from the Pope on the 8th of November 1325, as appears in *Wading's* Annals; and was restored to the Temporalties of that See by King *Edward* the II^d, on the 22d of June 1326.

ⁱ Pat. 24. Edw. 1 Mem. 5.

^k Ibid.

JOHN O-LEAN.

[Succ. 1322. Ob. 1336.]

UPON the deprivation of *Robert le Petit*, *John O-Lean*, Archdeacon of *Tuam*, succeeded to this See by a Papal Provision. He took the Oath of Fealty to King *Edward* the II^d, on the 29th of *October* 1322; and on the 25th of *December* following, was restored to the Temporalities. He died on the 7th of *April* 1336, having governed this See upwards of thirteen Years. [After the Death of this Prelate, the See was kept vacant, and the Temporalities granted in Custodiam¹ to *John D'exester* and *Elias Tulleffan*, as were also the Temporalities of the See of *Enagdune*, upon the Death of *Thomas O-Mayle*, and they continued so untill the 10th year of King *Edward* the III^d, A. D. 1346, when it is to be presumed the next Successor, *Thomas O Kelley*, was advanced to *Clonfert*.]

THOMAS O-KELLEY.

[Sed. 1347. Ob. fortè. 1377.]

THOMAS O-Kelley, a Secular Priest, was Bishop of *Clonfert* on the 14th of *October* 1347. But I am at a loss to find out, either the time of his Consecration or Death. One O-Kelley, Bishop of *Clonfert*, died in 1377. I do not know whether he was the same with this Prelate, or a different Person.

MAURICE O-KELLEY.

[Succ. 1378. Resign. 1394.]

MAURICE, or *Moriertach*, (*Fitz-Philip*) O-Kelley, who, like his Predecessor, was a Secular Priest, was Consecrated in 1378, and was translated to the Archbishoprick of *Tuam* by Pope *Boniface* the IXth, in 1394. See p. 611.

DAVID CORRE.

[Succ. 1398.]

AT this time the Pope translated *William O-Cormacain*, Archbishop of *Tuam*, to the See of *Clonfert*. But the Archbishop took his Exchange so much to heart, that he neglected to expedite his Bull of Translation in due time; and was therefore deprived, as appears in *Wading*²; and then the Pope conferred the See of *Clonfert*, on one *David Corre*, a *Franciscan* Frier, on the 20th of *March* 1398. [We see in this instance, a new Strain of the Pope's usurped Power; who presumed to do, what the King could not (*viz.*) to deprive a Man of his Freehold, without the Judgment of his Peers.]

THOMAS O-KELLEY.

[Sed. 1415. Resign. 1438.]

THOMAS O-Kelley [about the year 1435] erected the Parish Church of *Clonkeen*, alias *Clonkeenkerrill*, into a Convent of *Franciscans* of the third Penitential Order, “at the instance of *David* and *John Imull-kerill*, Professors of that Order.” He was translated to *Tuam* in 1438. One *Thomas* was Bishop of *Clonfert* in 1415; I am of Opinion he was the same Person with this Prelate.

¹ See Escheator Eellerker's accounts in the Ch. Remem. OE. Anno. 10 Edw. 3. Min. Tom. 4. p. 320. Ad. Ann. 1398.

m Annal.

J O H N H E Y N.

[Succ. 1438.]

J O H N O-Heyn, a *Franciscan* Frier, and Provincial of that order in *Ireland*, succeeded *Kelley* in this See, by the Provision of Pope *Eugene* the IVth, on the 19th of *July* 1438, as may be seen in *Luke Wading's Annals*ⁿ. He sat about four years.

T H O M A S de B U R G O.

[Sed. 1444. Ob. 1446.]

T H O M A S de Burgo (*Burgh*) with the consent of his Chapter, granted the Chappel of the Blessed Virgin at *Kilcarbain* [in the County of *Galway*] to the Friars of the third order of St. *Dominick**, at the request of *John Fitz-Rery*, and the Confreres of the said Order. Pope *Eugene* the IVth confirmed this Donation on the 12th of *March* 1444. This Prelate died in 1446, and was buried at *Athenry* among the *Dominicans*.

C O R N E L I U S O - M U L L E D Y.

[Succ. 1447. Resign. 1448.]

U P O N the Death of *Thomas*, *John With*, a *Franciscan* Frier, and formerly Provincial of that order in *Ireland*, was elected Bishop of this See. But he soon after either resigned, or refused to consent to his Election; and *Cornelius O-Mulledy*, [or *Mulalay*, as *Wading*^o calls him,] a *Franciscan* Frier also, was advanced to the See of *Clonfert* by the Provision of Pope *Nicholas* the 5th on the 22d of *May* 1447, and on the 16th of *April* [or rather *August* the 29th] the year following, was, by the Pope's Provision also, translated to *Emly*. [The Bull^p of Pope *Nicholas* the 5th for the Promotion of *Cornelius O-Cunlis* to this See, expressly calls *John With*, Bishop of *Clonfert*; and saith, that he resigned voluntarily by the Hands of *Cornelius O-Mulalay*, his Proctor.]

C O R N E L I U S O-Cunlis, or, (as some call him, *O-Ruculis*, a *Franciscan* Frier also, and Bishop of *Emly*, was by the Pope's Provision translated to this See [on the 29th of *September*] 1448. He was alive afterwards in *Rome* A. D. 1469. and I think resigned before his Death.

M A T T H E W Macraib, [a Civilian of *Oxford*] was Bishop of *Clonfert* in 1482. He died at *Kilbought* [a *Franciscan* Friery in the County of *Galway*] in 1507, and was buried at *Kilcomaing*: A Man in high esteem for his many Virtues,

D A V I D de Burgo (*Burgh*) a secular Priest, succeeded by the Provision of Pope *Julius* the II^d on the 5th of *July* 1508; and died the year following.

Upon the Death of *David*, one *Dennis*; a *Franciscan* Frier, was advanced to this See by the Provision of the same Pope *Julius* the II^d on the 7th of *November* 1509. He was alive on the 14th of *July* 1518; but I have not yet discovered the time of his Death.

* I know of no third order of St. *Dominick*; and therefore am inclined to think that it should be the third order of St. *Francis*. *Allemand* placeth this House under the *Franciscans* of the third order. Yet as this Bishop was buried among the *Dominicans*, and as *John Fitz-Rery*, at whose Request the Grant was made, was Vicar General of the *Dominicans*; it would incline one to place the Monastery of *Kilcarbain* under that order. Possibly some Reformation of the *Dominicans* was called the third order of St. *Dominick*. But I must leave this to a further Enquiry.

ⁿ Tom. 5. p. 343. ad an. 1438. ^o Ann. Min. Tom. 5. p. 529. ad an. 1447. et Re-
gest. Pontiff. ibid. p. 350 ^p Regeſt. Pontiff. in Wad. Ann. Tom. 5. p. 368.

RICHARD NANGLE.

[Succ. 1536.]

RICHARD *de Angulo*, or *Nangle*, Doctor of Divinity, and Provincial of the *Augustin* Hermits in *Ireland*, was promoted to this Bishoprick by King *Henry* the VIIIth, and consecrated in 1536; [the same year in which the Pope's usurped Authority was abrogated in *Ireland*, and the King declared supreme Head of the Church. Yet notwithstanding] our Bishop was a great Sufferer by *Roland de Burgo*, whom Pope *Clement* the VIIth had by his Provision nominated to the See of *Clonfert* A. D. 1534.

ROLAND *de* BURGO.

[Succ. 1541. Ob. 1580.]

ROLAND (*Fitz-Reymund*) *de Burgo*, Dean of *Clonfert*, was (as I said) advanced to this See by the Provisional Bull of Pope *Clement* the VIIth; and having submitted and sworn Fealty to King *Henry* the VIIIth (but whether after Bishop *Nangle's* Death I am incertain) obtained the Royal Assent on the 24th of *October* 1541; and held his Deanery by Dispensation. He also obtained the Bishoprick of *Elphin* by Grant from King *Edward* the VIth on the 10th of *April* 1552 [which he held together with this Bishoprick. While he governed the See of *Clonfert*, King *Henry* the VIIIth, on the 3d of *February* 1542, united the Possessions of the dissolved Abby of *Clonfert* to this Bishoprick, consisting of six Quarters of Land, a Water Mill, 6 s. 8 d. issuing out of another Quarter, and some other Parcels. It seems this Monastery had been never surrendered; but *Henry O-Cormacain*, the last Abbat of it, continued seized of the Temporalities to the time of his Death; which happened a little before this Union. There arose a great controversy between Bishop *Burgh* and some of the Sept of the *O-Madden's*, concerning the Revenues of this Abby; and one *William O-Cormacain* went to *Rome*, and obtained a Grant of the Abby from the Pope, and kept Possession of it untill about the 10th year of Queen *Elizabeth*, A. D. 1568. The dispute concerning the Abby was referred to an Arbitration; and by an award made both the Spiritualities and Temporalities of the Abby were divided between the Bishop and the Pope's Grantee; who was called Abbat: After whose Death in 1571, the Bishop continued in the quiet Enjoyment of all the Possessions of it. After the Death of Bishop *Roland* in 1580, *Stephen Kerovan* succeeded; who by an Agreement gave the moiety of the Profits of the said Abby, both in Spirituals and Temporals, to *Redmund Burgh*, the Son of Bishop *Roland*; after whose Death, Bishop *Kerovan* again enjoyed the whole Profits. All these particulars appear in an Inquisition^q taken concerning this Abby in the 5th year of King *James* the Ist.] Bishop *Roland* died, worn out with Age, in *June* 1580.

STEPHEN KEROVAN.

[Succ. 1582. Ob. 1602.]

STEPHEN *Kerovan*, born in *Galway*, and Archdeacon of *Enaghdone*, had his Education partly at *Oxford*, and partly at *Paris*. He was advanced by Queen *Elizabeth* to the See of *Kilmacduach* [on the 13th, had his Mandate for Consecration the 14th, and his Writ of Restitution to the Temporalities on the 16th of *April* 1573.] He was afterwards translated to *Clonfert*, on the 24th of *May* 1582, [and restored to the Temporalities thereof two Days after. On the 26th of *May* 1594 he had the Church of *Dunmore* in the Diocese of *Tuam* granted to him to hold by Dispensation with this Bishoprick; and the See of *Kilmacduach* continued vacant five Years after his Translation.] If I am not mistaken he died in 1602.

^q King's Collect. p. 206.

ROLAND LINCHE.

[Succ. 1602. Ob. 1625.]

ROLAND Linch, who like his Predecessor, was also born in *Galway*, and was Archdeacon of *Clonfert*, was consecrated Bishop of *Kilmacduach*, in *August* 1587, and held this See also in Commendam from the 20th of *October* 1602. He died at *Loughbreogh*, in the County of *Galway*, in *December* 1625. [In his time a Regal Visitation was held through *Ireland*, a fragment of the returns whereof remains in the Prerogative Office; by which we cannot conceive a very favourable Idea of this Prelate. For the Visitors say thus; “ We cannot learn any thing certain of the Value of these Bishopricks, (*viz.* “ *Clonfert* and *Kilmacduach*) the Bishop hath dealt so fraudulently and per- “ versly with us, that we cannot give the least Credit to his Relation: We “ have undeniable Evidence; that upon his first Promotion *Clonfert* was esteemed “ worth 160 l. *per Ann.* and *Kilmacduach* 100 l. But now the Bishop hath re- “ turned us a Roll in Writing, in which he makes the value of *Clonfert* only “ 40 l. and *Kilmacduach* only 24 l. but gives us no account how this happened: “ He only saith, that a certain Abbacy, belonging to the Bishoprick of *Clonfert*; “ was recovered from him in the Presidency Court of *Conaught*. We think “ this a strange Relation.” But the Chancery Rolls account fully for the Dimi- nution made in the Revenues of the See of *Kilmacduach*; wherein it appears, that on the 2d of *March* 1606, this Bishop, by the consent of his Dean and Chapter, had made a Lease for ninety nine Years to *Robert Blake*, of all the Lands of the Bi- shoprick of *Kilmacduach*, in all 28 Denominations, at 5 l. *per Annum* Rent; the considerations of which Beneficial grant are mentioned to be, the repairing of the Cathedral, and of paying 200 l. due by the Clergy for First Fruits.]

ROBERT DAWSON.

[Succ. 1627. Ob. 1643.]

ROBERT Dawson, Batchelor of Divinity of the University of *Cambridge*, Chaplain to *Henry*, Viscount *Falkland*, Lord Deputy of *Ireland*, and formerly a Fellow of *St. John's* College in *Cambridge*; [was advanced to the Deanery of *Down* by the Grant of *King Charles* the 1st, on the 11th of *August* 1625; in which was contained a Presentation to the Rectory and Vicaridge of *Bealy*, alias *Ballee*, and *Kilteele* in the Diocese of *Down*, and the Chappels thereto belonging; with a Clause of Union of the said Rectory and Vicaridge to the said Deanery *pro eâ vice*.] From hence he was consecrated Bishop of *Clonfert* and *Kilmacduach* in the Chappel of the Castle of *Dublin*, on the 4th of *May* 1627, by *Lancelot*, Archbishop of *Dublin*, and the Bishops of *Ferns* and *Offory*. He died at *Kendal*, in *Westmoreland*, the Place of his Birth, in 1643. He repaired and beautified, or rather new built the Episcopal House at *Clonfert* [which yet at this Day is scarce fit for Habitation.]

WILLIAM BAILY.

[Succ. 1644. Ob. 1664.]

WILLIAM Baily, a Native of *Scotland*, Student of *Glasgow*, and Doctor of Divinity of the University of *Oxford*, was consecrated Bishop of *Clonfert* and *Kilmacduach* at *Oxford*, on the 2d of *May* 1644, by *James*, Archbishop of *Armagh*, and the Bishops of *Killala* and *Achonry*, and *Down* and *Connor*; [his Letters Patent being dated the 23d of *March* before. He had been a sufferer by the Covenanters^p, and drove out of his native Country, from whence he fled into *Ireland*, where he did not stay long, but retired to the King at *Oxford*, and was by his Majesty's command, created Doctor of Divinity in *February* 1642.]

and soon after promoted to these Sees ; of which he had no enjoyment, untill the Restoration ; and then as an addition to his Living, he was presented by the Crown, by Letters Patent dated the 15th of February 1660, to the Parsonage or intire Rectory of *Granard*, in the County of *Longford*, to hold in Commendam with his Bishoprick.] He died of an Apoplexy at *Clonfert*, on the 11th of August 1664, and was buried there in the Cathedral.

EDWARD WOLLEY.

[Succ. 1664. Ob. 1684.]

EDWARD Wolley, was born at *Shrewsbury*, in *Shropshire*, and educated in the King's School of that Town ; from whence being sent to the University of *Cambridge*, he applied himself closely to his Studies in *St. John's College*, commenced Master of Arts, and afterwards took his Degree of Doctor of Divinity both at *Oxford* and *Cambridge*. He was Domestick Chaplain to King *Charles* the 1st, as he was afterwards to King *Charles* the 2d, and adhered constantly to them both in their Adversity ; being in the mean time a great Sufferer both at home and abroad from the Factions of the Scismatics ; untill the happy Restoration of King *Charles* the 2d settled peace in these Dominions. The King gave him a Rectory in *Essex*, that he might reclaim the Phanatics and other Sectaries, who were infected with the poisoned Opinions of *Marshall*. He was afterwards [by Letters Patent dated the 10th of March 1664] advanced to the Sees of *Clonfert* and *Kilmacduagh*, and consecrated at *Tuam* on the 16th of April 1665. [He was held in great Veneration in his Diocese for his admirable way of preaching, and his Exemplary Life and Conversation.] After his advancement he laid himself out on the Repairs of the Cathedral of *Clonfert*, [and was at the Charges of refounding and hanging the Bell now in the Steeple of that Cathedral, as appears by this writing on it.

*Fraëta diu silui, resono campana refusa ;
Muta prius didici jam resonando Loqui.*

Ope et opere Edwardi Wolley D. Episcopi Clonfertensis et Duaci, Anno Domini 1678. Probasti me.

And on the Bell are the Episcopal Arms quartered with a spread eagle, adorned with Cherubs Heads.

The Inscription hath been thus ludicrously translated.

I *Tom Bell*, while broken, hung
Long without the use of Tongue ;
But have found my Voice at last,
Being by my Lord recast,
And resound my former Song,
Ding, ding, ding, ding, ding, Dong.

He died in 1684. He was a religious well meaning Prelate, took vast pains, and was very successful in reclaiming the Sectaries to the Church ; which although a work very acceptable to King *Charles* the 2d ; (for he hated that sort of People,) yet he had but a very mean and contemptible Opinion of this Prelate. Bishop *Burnet* doth not spare to tell the following Story. “ That being alone
“ with King *Charles* the 2d in his Closet, the King was complaining of the
“ carelessness of the Clergy, who took no pains to convince the Non-Conformists.
“ He told me, (saith *Burnet*) that he had a Chaplain, who was a very honest
“ Man, but a very great Blockhead, to whom he had given a living in *Sus-*
“ *folk*, which was full of that sort of people. That he had gone about among
“ them from House to House ; although he could not imagine what he could
“ say to them ; for that he was a very silly Fellow ; but that he believed his non-
“ sense suited their nonsense ; for he had brought them all to Church, and in
“ reward of his Diligence he had given him a Bishoprick in *Ireland*.

WILLIAM FITZGERALD.

[Succ. 1691. Ob. 1722.]

AFTER the Death of Bishop *Wolley* in 1684, the Episcopal Revenues were seized into the Hands of King *James*, and paid over to Bishops of the Popish Religion; and these Sees continued without a legal Pastor untill the Revolution; and then *William Fitzgerald*, Doctor of Divinity, was advanced to them by the Letters Patent of King *William* and Queen *Mary*, dated the first of July 1691, and he was consecrated on the 26th of the same Month by *Francis*, Archbishop of *Dublin*, assisted by the Bishops of *Meath*, *Kildare*, and *Raphoe*. He was the Son of Doctor *John Fitzgerald*, Dean of *Cork*, and was born in that City; but educated in the University of *Dublin*, in which he was created Doctor of Divinity on the 10th of July 1683; and before his Promotion to these Sees he was presented by the Crown to the Rectory of *Clandrobid* in the Diocese of *Cloyne* on the 15th of November 1670, to the Deanery of *Cloyne*, and the Rectory of *Cloine-Priest* in that Diocese on the 13th of July 1671, to the intire Rectory of *Ardagh* belonging to the College of *Youghall* on the 4th of November following, and to the Archdeaconry of *Ross* in the Diocese of that Name on the 29th of November 1675. He died in 1722, having sat upwards of 30 years in these Sees. By his Will, dated the 5th of February 1717, he bequeathed to the College of *Dublin* fifty Pounds, to be laid out on a Piece of Plate, on which he ordered his Coat of Arms to be engraved—ten Pounds to the Poor of *St. Michan's* Parish, *Dublin*, one hundred Pounds to the *Blew-coat-Hospital* in that City, on Condition that his Executrix and her Heirs or Executors should for ever have the Nomination of two Boys yearly.—To the Poor of the Town of *Clonfert* fifty Pounds, and fifty Pounds to be divided among the resident Clergy of the Dioceses of *Clonfert* and *Kilmacduach* to buy them Gowns.

THEOPHILUS BOLTON.

[Succ. 1722. Resign. 1724.]

THEOPHILUS Bolton, Doctor of Divinity of the University of *Dublin*, was born at *Borissol* in the County of *Mayo*, about the year 1678. Having continued a considerable time in the University, he was made Chancellor of the Cathedral of *St. Patrick's, Dublin*, (to which the Parish Church of *St. Werburg's, Dublin*, is annexed,) Chantor of *Christ-Church*, and Vicar General of the Diocese of *Dublin*; and from thence was promoted to the Sees of *Clonfert* and *Kilmacduach* by Letters Patent dated the 12th of September 1722, and was consecrated in the Cathedral of *St. Patrick's, Dublin*, on the 30th of that Month, by *Edward*, Archbishop of *Tuam*, assisted by the Bishops of *Kildare* and *Elphin*: *Edward Singe*, who succeeded him in these Sees, although not immediately, preaching his Consecration Sermon. From hence he was translated to *Elphin*, by Letters Patent dated the 16 of April 1724, and afterwards to the Archbishoprick of *Cashell* in January 1729. See before 488. 536.

ARTHUR PRICE.

[Succ. 1724. Resign. 1729.]

ARTHUR Price, Doctor of Divinity, was educated in the University of *Dublin*; and it is observable of him that he hath gradually passed through all the Stations in the Church. He was first Reader, then Curate of *St. Werburg's, Dublin*, Vicar of *Cell-Bridge*, of *Feighcullin* and of *Ballybraine*, Prebendary of *Donadea* in the Diocese of *Kildare*; Rector of *Louth* in the Diocese of *Armagh*, and (I think) of *Clonfeacle* in the Diocese of *Kildare*, Archdeacon and Canon of *Kildare*, and Dean of *Ferns*; from whence he was promoted to the Sees of *Clonfert* and *Kilmacduach* by Letters Patent dated the 1st of May 1724; and on the 3d of that Month was consecrated in *St. Patrick's, Dublin*, by *Edward*,

Archbishop of *Tuam*, assisted by the Bishops of *Kildare*, and *Elphin*. From hence he was translated to the Sees of *Leighlin* and *Ferns* in 1729, and afterwards to the Bishoprick of *Meath* in February 1733. See before. p. 164. and 452.

EDWARD SINGE.

[Succ. 1730. Resign. 1731.]

E *EDWARD Singe*, Doctor of Divinity, Son of *Edward Singe*, Archbishop of *Tuam*, and Grandson of *Edward Singe*, Bishop of *Cork* and *Cloyne*, was a Fellow of Trinity College, *Dublin*, where he was educated, and in which he took his Degree of Doctor of Divinity on the 8th of *March*, 1727. He was promoted to the Church of *St. Audeon's*, in that City, afterwards to the Chancellorship of *St. Patrick's*, of which the Parish of *St. Werburg's* is the Corps, and at last was advanced to the Sees of *Clonfert* and *Kilmacduach* in May 1730; and was consecrated the 7th of *June* following, by his Father, *Edward* Archbishop of *Tuam*, assisted by the Bishops of *Elphin*, *Killala* and *Achonry*. From hence he was translated to the See of *Cloyne* on the 21st of *March* 1731, and from thence to the United Sees of *Ferns* and *Leighlin* in February 1733. See before p. 452. 582.

MORDECAI CARY.

[Succ. 1731. Resign. 1735.]

M *MORDECAI Cary*, Doctor of Divinity, was born in *England*, and educated in Trinity-College, *Cambridge*, was Chaplain to *Lionel*, Duke of *Dorset*, Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*; by whose means he was promoted to these Sees from a living in *Fen-church street*, *London*, by Letters Patent dated *March* the 22d 1731, and was consecrated in *St. Anne's Church*, *Dublin*, on the 26th of the same Month, by *Edward*, Archbishop of *Tuam*, assisted by the Bishops of *Elphin*, and *Killala* and *Achonry*. From hence he was translated to *Killala* and *Achonry*, by Letters Patent dated the 23d of *December* 1735.

JOHN WHETCOMB.

[Succ. 1735.]

J *JOHN Whetcomb*, Doctor of Divinity, and Rector of *Louth* in the Diocese of *Armagh*, was born in the City of *Cork*, and educated in the University of *Dublin*, of which he became a Senior Fellow. He was Tutor to the Lord *George Sackville*, Son to *Lionel*, Duke of *Dorset*, Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, to whom also he was Chaplain; by whose Interest he was advanced to these Sees by Letters Patent dated the 24th of *December* 1735, and consecrated in *St. Peter's*, *Dublin*, on the 4th of *January* following, by *Edward*, Archbishop of *Tuam*, assisted by *Robert*, Bishop of *Elphin*, and *Mordecai* Bishop of *Killala* and *Achonry*.



O F T H E
B I S H O P S
O F
K I L M A C D U A C H.

[*This See is valued in the King's Books by an extent returned Anno. 28 Eliz. at 13 l. 6 s. 8 d. Irish Money, amounting to 10 l. Sterl.*

The Chapter of *Kilmacduch*, consists at present (as I am informed) of a Dean---Archdeacon---Provost---Chantor---Treasurer, and two Prebendaries, viz. of *Ballyneddy*, now called *Illineddy*, and *Kinmarra*, or *Kinvarra*. They have no Lands nor Chapter Seal, that I could get any account of; and the Prebend of *Ballyneddy* is worth but 30 s. a Year. But in antient Books of Visitation, I find besides these, 4 more Prebendaries mentioned (*viz.*) *Disertkelly*---*Killcornan*---*Killchrist*---and *Crosscornan*.]

St. C O L M A N.

[*Promot. circ. 620.*]

THE Church of *Duach* is indebted for its Original to St. Colman, the Son of *Duach*. He was descended from the Noble Family of the *Hy-fiacrij* in *Conaught*, [and was very nearly related to *Guair*, King of that Country, of which Branch there had been two Monarchs of all *Ireland*, and about thirteen Kings of *Conaught*. To distinguish him from other *Colmans*, his Contemporaries, he was usually called after his Father, *Mac-duach*, or the Son of *Duach*. He was very fond of an Ascetick Life, and is said^a to have lived in a Wilderness, in the *South* Parts of *Conaught*, seven Years, with one only Companion. From this Life of retirement] he was in the end made Bishop, and fixed his See in a Place, which from his Surname was called, *Kill-Mac-Duach*, or the Church of the Son of *Duach*; but in common acceptation is corruptly called *Kilmacough*. This Church was endowed with large Possessions by *Guair*, then King of *Conaught*, and his Successors. St. Colman flourished about the close of the 6th Century, or the beginning of the 7th. His Festival is celebrated on the third of *February*; but I have not been able to discover in what Year he died. The Reader may find a further account of him in *Colgan*^b.

I do not find the least mention made of any of the Successors of St. Colman, for many Centuries after, except of one called, *Indreét*^c, who died in 814.

RUGNAD O-Ruadan, the Son of *Cellaig*, died in 1178. I do not find who was his next Successor.

One *O D O* (*Hugh*) Chantor of *Kilmacduach*, was elected Bishop of that See, and was confirmed by King *Henry* the III^d, on the 12th of *May* 1227, as appears in the Records of the Tower of *London*.

GELASIUS Mac-Scelagai died in 1249.

MAURICE Ileyan, died in 1283, and was buried in a *Dominican* Convent at *Athenry*. King *Edward* the Ist granted a Licence to proceed to an Election of a Successor dated the 27th of *March* 1284. [I do not know how it happened; but there was another Licence^d to the same purpose issued on the 27th of *January* before, as appears in the Records.]

^a Colg. Act. Sanct. p. 244.

^b Ibid. p. 244. ^c Ibid. p. 254. Note. 3.

^d Pat. 12. Edw. 1.

DAVID O-Sedagban succeeded next, and obtained Restitution of the Temporalities on the 13th of *July* 1284. He died in 1290, and was buried in the *Dominican* Abby before-mentioned.

L A U R E N C E O-Laghnán, a *Cistercian* Monk succeeded. He at first was Abbat of *Samario*, alias *Ashro*, afterwards Abbat of *Boyle*, and lastly of *Knockmoy*, or *de Colle Viſtorix*. [The King gave his Assent to the Election by Writ^e dated the 10th of *August* 1290.] He died about the beginning of the Year 1306; and on the first of *March* following, the Dean and Chapter obtained the Royal Assent^f to proceed to the Election of a new Bishop. [The death of this Prelate is placed two years later in the Annals of *Loughkee* ^g than it is here. There is another of the same Name, (and both called *Luirint O-Lafnan* in the said Annals) who was Bishop of *Elphin*, and his Death mentioned under the Year 1326. See before p. 631.

O N E Luke, his Successor, died in 1325, in the 18th year of his Consecration.

J O H N, Dean of *Kilmacduach*, being elected Bishop of that See by the Chapter, was restored to the Temporalities on the 14th of *May* 1326, and the same year was consecrated by *Malachy Mac-Æda*, or *Fitz-Hugh*, Archbishop of *Tuam*. I find no account of the time of his death. [But I find^d that he was alive in the 21st year of King *Edward* the III^d, A. D. 1347; in which year he was brought into Troubles by the wicked Courses of a bastard Son of his, called, *Gillinew*, and was fined 20 s. and obliged to sue out a Charter of Pardon for receiving and entertaining his Son, and one *Murgich O-Bronan*, his confederate; who had been indicted for divers Felonies, and among the rest for stealing six Sheep from *Nicholas Fitz-Henry*, at *Killoghan*: and *Gillinew* was fined 10 s. and obliged to sue out the like Charter of Pardon.]

O N E Nicholas was consecrated Bishop of *Kilmacduach* A. D. 1360, and sat untill the year 1371; but I do not know how long after [particularly. Yet I am of Opinion he sat in 1377, and was the Bishop of *Kilmacduach*, who was that year fined 100 Marks, for not appearing upon Summons to a Parliament held at *Castledermot* Anno. 1. *Rich.* 2d.]

G R E G O R Y Ileyan died in 1395, and was buried in a *Dominican* Convent at *Roscoman*. He took the Oath of Fealty to King *Richard* the II^d, at *Drogheda*, on the 10th of *March* 1394, (*English* Style.)

N I C H O L A S Ileyan, who, (I think) was a *Dominican*, succeeded, and died in 1399. He was buried at *Athenry*, in a Monastery of the same Order.

HIS Successor, *John Icomaid*, was buried at *Athenry*, in the Convent before mentioned. His Death is placed in 1401 in the Registry of that Abby.

J O N G E L I N^e relates that *John*, Abbat of *Corcumroe*, or *de Petra Fertili*, was advanced to the See of *Kilmacduach* by the Provision of Pope *Martin* the III^d, on the 23d of *October* 1418. I have not yet discovered how long he sat, or who was his next Successor.

O N E Cornelius was Bishop of *Kilmacduach* in 1493, and resigned in 1502.

M A T T H E W, Archdeacon of *Killaloe*, succeeded by Papal Provision on the 8th of *March* 1503. He sat afterwards in 1523; but I have not found when he died.

C H R I S T O P H E R Bodekine. See before p. 615. under the Archbishops of *Tuam*; to which See he was translated, and with it held this by Dispensation.

S T E P H E N Kerovan—See before p. 642. under the Bishops of *Clonfert*, to which See he was translated.

R O L A N D Lynch—See also before p. 6437. under the Bishops of *Clonfert*, with which See he held this in Commendam; and from that time both Sees of *Clonfert* and *Kilmacduach* have always gone together: For the Succession therefore here the Reader may turn to *Clonfert*.

^e Pat. 18. Edw. 1. Mem. 13.
^h King's Collect. p. 105.

^f Pat. 35. Edw. 1. Mem. 29.
ⁱ Purpura S. Bernardi,

^g Ad. An. 1308, and 1326.



O F T H E
B I S H O P S
O F
K I L L A L A.

[This See bears Sapphire, a Crozier in Pale, Topaz, suppressed in the Fess Point by a Bible expanded, with Clasps proper.]

It is valued in the King's Books by an extent returned Anno 28 Eliz. at 23l. 6s. 8d. Sterl.]

Saint *M U R E D A C H*.

[Promot. circ. 440.]



T. MUREDACH, the Son of *Eochaid*, was the first Bishop of this See. He was consecrated by *St. Patrick*; from whence it is manifest he flourished in the 5th Century. His Festival is observed on the 12th of *August*; but I have discovered nothing certain of the time of his Death. [The Author of the tripartite Life^a of *St. Patrick*, in giving an account of that Saint's Progress through *Conaught*, says, "that he came to a pleasant place, where " the River *Muadus* (*Moy*) empties it self into the Ocean, " and on the South Banks of the said River, he built a " noble Church, called *Kill. Aladb*; of which he made one of his Disciples, *Muredach*, the first Bishop." If this be so, the time of the Foundation of this Church is pretty nearly to be guessed at. For *St. Patrick* made his Journey into *Conaught* in 434^b, and continued there seven Years, untill 441^c; between which two periods we may safely place the Foundation of this Church.]

Killala is situated near the River *Muad*, or *Moy*, in the County of *Mayo*; and the Bishops of that See are sometimes called by our Historians, Bishops of *Tir-malgaid*, from the Territory which surrounds it; [now corrupted into the Barony of *Tirawly*. They are also called sometimes Bishops of *O-Tiacra-mui*,

^a Part. 2. Chap. 85.

^b Ush. Ind. Chron. Ad. Ann. 434.

^c Ibid.

or *O-Fiacra*, on the River *Moy*, from a Territory of that Name extended along the said River, to distinguish it from another Territory in *Conaught* called, *O-Fiacra-Aidne*, which lies in the County of *Galway*.]

There are very few Traces remaining of the Successors of *St. Muredach* before the arrival of the *English*; I confess I have found no mention made of any Bishop of *Killala*, in that time, except of these two. viz.

[*KELLACH*, the Son of *Doghan*, or, as some say of *Owen-Beol*^d, King of *Conaught*, is said to have been Bishop of *Killala* in the Reign of *Tuathal Melgarb*, King of *Ireland*, who mounted the Throne A. D. 534, and died A. D. 544. This Bishop was murdered by his Fosterers near a Place called *Adergool*, and the Assassins were tore to pieces by wild Horses. And]

O-MÆLFOGAMAIR, [called Bishop of *Tiramalgaid* and *O-Fiachra*,] who died in 1151.

IMAR O-Ruadan, called Bishop of *O-Fiacra*, died in 1177.

AT the Instance of *Donat* [*O-Beoda*, Bishop of *Killala*] Pope *Innocent* the III^d, on the 30th of *March* 1198, confirmed the antient Possessions of the See of *Killala*; a Catalogue of which may be found in the Decretal Epistles of that Pope extant in Print. [He died in 1207.]

CORMAC O-Tarpaid succeeded, and died in 1226.

[*JOHN*] *O-Mailfagamair* died in 1234. In the Annals of *Conaught* he is called Bishop of *O-Fiacra-Mui*. I do not find who was his next Successor. But it is certain the See was vacant on the 22^d of *June* 1253; on which day King *Henry* the III^d granted a Licence to proceed to the Election of a Bishop of *Killala*; as appears in the Records of the Tower of *London*.

O-LAIDIG, Bishop of *Killala*, died in 1275. [I do not know whether he immediately succeeded *O-Mailfagamair*, or who intervened: but there is mention made in the Records, of a Bishop of *Killala*, (whose Name is not told,) who went to *England* with *Florence Mac-Flin*, Archbishop of *Tuam*, A. D. 1255, to complain of Grievances; See p. 606.]

FRIER John O-Laidig, or *O-Loyn*, died in *October* 1280.

DONAT O-FLAHERTY.

[Succ. 1281. Cb. 1305.]

HIS Successor, *Donat O-Flachertach* (*O-Flaberty*) being lawfully elected, obtained the Royal Assent on the 16th of *April* 1281: [But was not restored to the Temporalities untill the Eve of *St. Michael* after, as appears by the Escheators Accounts of that year in the Chief Remembrancers Office.] He fell into a fit of Sickness on his Road to *Dublin*, which carried him off at *Dunboyn*, in Lent about the close of the year 1305; from whence his Body was conveyed to *Molingar*, and there interred in an Abby of Canons of the blessed *Virgin*. He was a Prelate in great Esteem for his many Virtues.

JOHN TANKARD.

[Succ. 1306.]

KING *Edward* the first issued his *Conge de'eslier* to proceed to the Election of a new Bishop on the 24th of *May* 1306, and by Virtue thereof *John Tankard*, Archdeacon of *Killala*, was elected by the Dean and Chapter on the 13th of *June* following, and was confirmed by *Birmingham*, Archbishop of *Tuam*, on the 28th of that Month.

JOHN O-Laitin died in 1343; and then the See of *Killala* continued vacant almost three years.

WILLIAM [*O-Dowda*] succeeded; and having sworn Fealty to the King, was restored to the Temporalities on the 25th of *March* 1347, and sat about three years.

R O B E R T.

[Succ. 1356.]

ONE Robert, a Native of *Waterford*, succeeded next; of whom I find no other Account, [but that he was fined 100 Marks, for not appearing upon Summons at a Parliament assembled at *Castledermot*, on the Monday after *Asb-Wednesday* 1377. See the Writ of Summons, and the fine in the Rolls Office *Ad. Ann.* 1st. *Rich.* 2. *Brien Fitz-Donnogh O-Dowda* was elected in 1381: But I do not think he was confirmed or consecrated; for a Reason given under the Accounts of the next Successor.

T H O M A S L O D O W I S.

[Succ. 1381. Ob. 1388.]

THOMAS Lodowis, a *Dominican* Frier, was advanced to this See by the Provisional Bull of Pope *Urban* the VIth, dated the 9th of *August* 1381; in which he takes care to acquaint King *Richard* the IIId; that he had for that turn, (during the Life of Bishop *Robert*) reserved the Provision to the See of *Killala*, decreeing every thing vain that should be attempted to the contrary; and that therefore, *Robert* being now dead, he had promoted *Thomas Lodowis* to it, who had been elected; and exhorts the King to take him into his care and protection. This is a proof, that *O-Dowda*, before mentioned, was not confirmed nor consecrated. Bishop *Lodowis* died about the close of the year 1388.]

T H O M A S O R W E L L.

[Succ. 1389. Resign. 1400.]

THOMAS Orwell, or *Horetvel*, a *Franciscan* Frier, was advanced to the Bishoprick of *Killala* by the Provision of Pope *Boniface* the IXth on the 31st of *January* 1389, and was afterwards translated to some See, but what I know not, in the year 1400.

ONE Thomas, Archdeacon of *Killala*, succeeded by the Provision of the same Pope *Boniface* the IXth, and was restored to the Temporalities on the 12th of *March* 1400 (*English* Stile) by virtue of a Writ from King *Henry* the IVth directed to Sir *Thomas de Burgh*, his Justice* in *Conaught*. I am yet uninformed how long [particularly] our Bishop sat. [But it is certain it was only a very short time.]

MUREDACH Cleragh succeeded; and died in 1403.

ONE O. Haneki, Dean of *Killala*, was promoted to this Bishoprick in 1416.

CONNOR O-Connell succeeded, and died in 1423.

ONE Martin was next Bishop of *Killala*, and died in 1431.

MANUS Fitz-Fultagh O-Dowda; Archdeacon of *Killala*, was advanced to this See, and died in 1436.

CONNOR O-Connell, Bishop of *Killala*, was slain in the year 1461, by *Manus O-Dowdas's* Son^f.

DONAT O-Concubbair, or O-Connor, a *Dominican* Frier, was created Bishop of this See in 1461.]

JOHN [O-Cashin] is the next Bishop of *Killala*, whom I meet with, and he resigned about the year 1490.

* [This Office of Justice of *Conaught*, was in the nature of Lord President, which under that Name was not instituted untill 120 years after this Time. There was an Officer called, *Custos Pacis*, instituted in *Conaught* earlier, who had the Sovereign power in him. See an entry among the Records in *Birmingham* Tower Rot. 11 *Edw.* 3. "That *Edward*, Son of *Richard*, late Earl of *Ulster*, was made *Custos Pacis* in *Conaught* on the 4th of *October* 1336. The *Custos Pacis*, Justice of *Conaught*, and Lord President were all invested with the same Power,]

e *Rym.* 7. *Tom.* p. 322.
Domini. p. 414.

f *Annals of Dudley Firbisse* ad. an. 1461,

g *Jongh's Belg.*

ONE Thomas, Bishop of Killala, assisted at a Provincial Synod held at Tuam in 1493, and died in 1497.

THOMAS Clerk, [or Cleragh, as the Irish call him] Archdeacon of Sodor, succeeded by the Pope's Provision on the 3d of June 1498, and afterwards resigned in 1505. [He died in 1508^h; and from the time of his Resignation to his Death, was Rector of Chedsey in Somersetshire.]

MALACHY O-Clowan, or O-Cluan, succeeded by the Provision of Pope Julius the II^d on the 12th of February 1505, and was consecrated on the 3d of September 1508, in the Parish Church of Termon-Feichan, by Octavian, Archbishop of Armagh, James, Bishop of Derry, and Eugene, Bishop of Clogher. I find no account for what Reason he was so long without Consecration after his Provision, or at what time he died.

One RICHARD [Barret] was Bishop of Killala in 1523; at which time he assisted at a Provincial Council held at Galway, [not in Person, but by Padin his Proctor.] But I have found no manner of Account either of the time of his Consecration or Death, or who was his next Successor.

[REDMUND Gallabar sat in this See in 1549, as Bishop Dopping's Manuscript Notes to Ware's Bishops has it.]

O WEN O-Connor, Dean of Achonry, was advanced to this See by the Letters Patent of Queen Elizabeth, dated the first of December 1591, had his Mandate for Consecration the 2d, and his Writ of Restitution the 3d of that Month, and was consecrated the same year. He sat about sixteen Years.

After the Death of Owen O-Connor, Miler Magragh, Archbishop of Cashel, held this See, together with that of Achonry in Commendam for almost 15 Years. See before p. 484.

ARCHIBALD HAMILTON.

[Succ. 1623. Resign. 1630.]

ARCHIBALD Hamilton, a Native of Scotland, and Doctor of Divinity of the University of Glasgow, [was advanced to this See by Letters Patent of King James the 1st, dated the 21st of May 1623,] and was consecrated in St. Peter's Church, Drogheda on the 29th of June following. The same King also made him a Commendatory Grant of the Bishoprick of Achonry, and he held both Sees together. Afterwards on the 20th of April 1630, he was translated to the Archbishoprick of Cashel. He died at Stockholm in Sweden in 1659, almost eighty years old.

ARCHIBALD ADAIR.

[Succ. 1630. Depriv. 1640.]

ARCHIBALD Adair, a Native of Scotland, and Dean of Raphoe; was consecrated Bishop of Killala and Achonry, together with James Higate, Bishop of Kilfenoragh, in St. Patrick's, Dublin, on the 9th of May 1630; and on the 18th of May 1640 was deprived in the same Church for speaking seditious Words; [was fined 2000l. and condemned to imprisonment during pleasure, as appears by his Petitionⁱ to the King for a Pardon of this Censure.] However on the 13th of July 1641, he obtained the Bishopricks of Waterford and Lismore, by the Favour of King Charles the 1st, notwithstanding his Sentence of Deprivation. [His Case was indeed looked on at that time as over-severe; and King Charles the 1st, on the 7th of June 1642, after his Advancement to the Sees of Waterford and Lismore, wrote to the Lords Justices and Lord Chancellor in his Favour, commanding them to expunge and vacate the Sentence of Deprivation passed against him by the High Commission Court. Bishop Burnet^k tells the Story of his Deprivation thus. "One Corbet, a Scot, a Man of quick Parts, was forced "to fly his Country for writing a Book, called, *Lisimacus Nicanor*, wherein he

^h Athen. Oxon. v. 1. p. 648. Edit. p. 109.

ⁱ M. S. Loftus in Marsh's Library.

^k Life of Bedel. Irish

“ drew a Parallel between the *Jesuits* and *Scotch* Covenanters. His Book procured him such Favour, that he went recommended to *Adair* for a considerable Living then in his Gift. *Adair* received him ill: For although he condemned the Actions of his Countrymen; yet he did not like to see them exposed in a strange Nation. He played on *Corbet's* Name; *Corbet*, signifying a Raven in *Scotch*; he told him it was an ill Bird that defiled its own Nest. And whereas he had said in his Book, that he hardly escaped with his own Life, but had left his Wife behind him to try the *Humanity* of the *Scots*; he told him he had left his Wife to a very base Office. *Corbet*, came back full of *Re-sentment*; and it being thought necessary to make Examples of such who seemed favourable to the Covenanters, it was determined to turn him out of his Bishoprick. A Pursevant was sent to bring him up; He was convented before the High Commission for these things that *Corbet* accused him of. The Current run so strong against him, that none durst vote for his acquittal, but Bishop *Bedel*. So he was deprived, fined 2000*l.* and imprisoned. But upon the Misfortune of *Atherton*, his Case was so favourably represented to the King, that he promoted him in his Room.” He died at *Bristol* in *England*, about the Year 1647.]

JOHN MAXWELL.

[Succ. 1640. Resign. 1645.]

JOH*N* Maxwell, born also in *Scotland*, was a Student of the University of *St. Andrew's*, Doctor of Divinity of the University of *Dublin*, and Bishop of *Ross* in *Scotland*; from whence he was by the appointment of King *Charles the 1st* translated to the Sees of *Killala* and *Achonry* on the 12th of *October* 1640; and afterwards on the 30th of *August* 1645 to the Archbishoprick of *Tuam*. [He was introduced into the House of Lords of *Ireland* on the 19th of *October* 1640, and took place¹ as from the time of his consecration to the See of *Ross* in *Scotland*.] He was a Man of Gravity and Learning, and a great assertor of the King's Prerogative; upon which Subject there is extant a Treatise, intituled, *Sacrofancta Regum Majestas*, written by him against the Calumnies of the Sectaries. [See before p. 617.]

HENRY HALL.

[Succ. 1660. Ob. 1663.]

HEN*RY* Hall, born in *Oxfordshire*, Doctor of Divinity of the University of *Dublin*, and Chaplain to *James*, Marquess, (afterwards Duke) of *Ormond*, Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, was consecrated Bishop of *Killala* and *Achonry*, in *St. Patrick's, Dublin* on the 27th of *January* 1660, [his Letters Patent for his Promotion, Writ of Restitution, and Mandate for Consecration, bearing date eight Days before. *Anthony Wood*^m gives us something a different account of his Birth, and Promotions before his Advancement to these Sees: For he says, “ he was born “ in the City of *Wells* in *Somersetshire*, was a Butler of *Lincoln College, Oxford*, “ A. D. 1630; where he took his Degrees in Arts, and was by the favour “ of the Marquess of *Ormond* made Prebendary of *Christ-Church*, and Dean of a “ certain Church in *Ireland*, but doth not tell us what. After the Marquess's, “ ill Success in *Ireland*, he returned to *England*, lived with the Marquess of “ *Worcester*, and in 1654 was Vicar of *Harwell* in *Berkshire*.” Thus far *Anthony Wood*. It is certain he was Chantor of *Christ-Church*, as appears by the Chapter Books of that Cathedral. But I do not find any entry of his having had a Prebend in it. As Chantor of *Christ-Church*, he, on the 9th of *July* 1647ⁿ joined with the rest of the Clergy of *Dublin* in a vigorous Remonstrance to the Commissioners of the *English* Parliament; praying liberty for the use of the Common-Prayer (then lately abolished) in their respective Churches, and rejecting the

¹ Carte. 1. v. p. 97.

^m Athen. Oxon. v. 2. p. 1146.

ⁿ Borlase. Irish Reb. App. p. 94.

use of the Directory, ordered to be used in the room of the Common-Prayer.] He died at *Killala* on the 23d of *July* 1663, in his Episcopal House, which he had just before repaired; and was buried in the Cathedral of *Killala*.

THOMAS BAYLY.

[Succ. 1663. Ob. 1670.]

THOMAS Bayly, Doctor of Divinity, and for a time Provice-Chancellor of the University of *Dublin*, was born [in *Rutland*] in *England*, [educated in the University of *Cambridge*,] but took his Degree of Doctor of Divinity in the University of *Dublin*. [He^o was taken from *Cambridge* by Doctor *Augustin Lindfell*, Prebendary of *Durham*, and employed by him as his Amanuensis. When Doctor *Lindfell* was promoted to the Sees of *Peterburrow* and *Hereford* he took him with him as his Chaplain, and set him about transcribing the *Greek Fathers*, which that Bishop was preparing for the Press; but the Bishop dying before the same was compleated, he left the Manuscript with this his Chaplain, enjoining him to deliver it to Archbishop *Laud*. The Archbishop, knowing his Worth, received him with great kindness, bestowed on him the Parsonage of *Brasted* in *Kent*, worth about 200 l. per ann. and required him to take all imaginable care about the Edition of the *Greek Fathers*; which he readily undertook. He afterwards, considering his skill in the *Greek Language*, pitched on him as the fittest Person in *England* to be sent to the *Levant* to collect *Greek Manuscripts*. But the Archbishop, falling under his troubles, that Design proved abortive. He was sequestred and stripped of all his Ecclesiastical preferments; which, with the Misfortunes of the Archbishop, put a stop to his Intention of publishing the *Fathers*: However he made shift to publish *Theophilaët*, and dedicated it to the Archbishop.

After his sequestration he came to *London*, and taught a private School at *Clerkenwell*, near that City, for a Subsistence. But he was found out there by some of his malicious enemies in *Kent*, and thrown into Prison for some small debts, which he had contracted, and was rendred unable to pay by means of his Sequestration. But these debts were discharged by some Friends, his Liberty procured, and he went to *Oxford*; where he was made one of the Chaplains of *Christ-Church*, which he enjoyed, untill with the rest of the loyal Students, he was turned out by the Arbitrary Visitors. After this Doctor *Jeremy Taylor*, who valued him for his parts, learning, and profound skill in the *Greek tongue*, took him into *Ireland*; where they lived together in retirement, untill the Restoration made Way for their return to *England*.]

His first Promotion in *Ireland* was to the Deanery of *Down*; [to which he was presented by the Crown on the 13th of *February* 1660; from whence he was advanced to the Sees of *Killala* and *Achonry* by Letters Patent dated the 1st of *March* 1663; (in which was an exception of that Portion of Tyths called the *Quarta pars Episcopalis*, enjoyed by former Bishops of *Killala*;) and he was consecrated in the Cathedral of *Tuam*, on *Trinity Sunday* the 5th of *June* 1664, by *Samuel* Archbishop of *Tuam*, assisted by the Bishops of *Clonsfert*; and *Elphin*. [When he was coming over to *Ireland* to take Possession of his Bishopricks, he put his Goods and Books on Board a small Vessel; which was lost in a storm, and with it all his Goods and Books, and, what he valued most, the Manuscripts of the *Greek Fathers* before mentioned, irrecoverably perished. He died at *Killala* of an Apoplexy on the 20th of *July* 1670, and not 1671, as *Anthony Wood* has it.

Mr. *White*^p the Centurist, hath, to his perpetual shame, thrust this learned and excellent person into his Century of Scandalous and Malignant Priests; where he accuseth him of having taught his People. “ that extempore prayer, was
“ Pharisaical at the best, and that no Prayer ought to be longer than the Lord’s-
“ Prayer; that he vindicated the Book of Sports, and preached up the Necessity
“ of People making their Oblations at the Altar on their Knees. That he suspen-
“ ded the Celebration of the Sacrament during the Collection of the Alms; which

• Walkers sufferings of the Clergy. p. 202.

p Athen. Oxon. 2. v. p. 1151.

he used to set upon his Book, bless, and offer them up, when brought to him." To this he adds his having spoken in Favour of Abbys, saying, " That the Curse of " God was on them that kept Abby Lands, and therefore they did not prosper ; " his Refusal to read the burial Service at the Funeral of some Children ; because " they died before Baptism ; his having set up the Jesuit's Badge in his Church, " and the picture of a flying Dove over the Font." To all these he subjoins several Instances of his Obedience to the Rules and Orders of the Church, and some things that he had preached of Absolution and Auricular Confession : his crossing sick Persons on the Forehead, and, (to pin all,) that he expressed great Malignity against the Parliament. See what he published among the Writers preferred in Ireland.

T H O M A S O T W A Y.

[Succ. 1670. Resign. 1679.]

THOMAS Otway, Doctor of Divinity, was advanced to the Sees of *Killala* and *Achonry*, by Letters Patent, dated the 16th of *November* 1670, and was consecrated on the 29th of *January* following, by *James*, Archbishop of *Armagh*, the Archbishop of *Dublin*, and the Bishops of *Meath*, *Kildare*, and *Killaloe*. He at his own cost re-built the ruinous Cathedral of *Killala* from the Foundation ; as also a Parish Church in his Diocese. He was an Hospitable, Charitable, and good Prelate, and exceedingly beloved by all ranks and degrees of People in his Diocese. He was from this See translated to *Ossory* on the 7th of *February* 1679. See before p. 430.

J O H N S M I T H.

[Succ. 1679. Ob. 1680.]

JOHN Smith, Doctor of Divinity, of the University of *Dublin*, was born at *Athboy* in the County of *Meath*, and promoted to the Deanery of *Limerick*, by the means of the Earl of *Ossory*, whose Chaplain he was ; and afterwards to the Sees of *Killala* and *Achonry*, by Letters Patent, dated the 13th of *February* 1679. He was consecrated at *Tuam* by *John*, Archbishop of that See, assisted by the Bishops of *Elphin* and *Clonfert*. He was an infirm and sickly Man, from whom little was to be expected on account of the shortness of his Life : For he died on the 29th of *March* 1680, and was buried at *Killala*, in *St. Patrick's Church*.

W I L L I A M S M I T H.

[Succ. 1681. Resign. eod. an.]

WILLIAM Smith, was born at *Lisnagarvy* in the County of *Antrim*, and educated in the University of *Dublin*, where he took his Degree of Doctor of Divinity, and was made Vicar of *Ardnogher*, in the Diocese of *Meath*, and afterwards Dean of *Dromore* by Letters Patent dated the 23d of *August* 1673 ; from whence he was advanced to these Sees by Letters Patent dated the 2d of *May* 1681, and consecrated at *Tuam* in the following Month by *John* Archbishop of *Tuam*, assisted by the Bishops of *Elphin*, and *Clonfert*. He was soon afterwards translated to the Bishoprick of *Raphoe* by Letters Patent dated the 17th of *February* 1681, and from thence to *Kilmore* and *Ardagh* on the 5th of *April* 1693. See p. 244. 276.

R I C H A R D T E N N I S O N.

[Succ. 1681. Resign. 1690.]

RICHARD Tennison, was born at *Carrickfergus*, in the County of *Antrim* ; where he was first instructed in Grammar Learning, and afterwards at *St. Bees* in *Cumberland* ; from whence he was admitted into the University of *Dublin* in 1659, in which, in the usual time, he took all his Degrees, and at length

became the Vice-Chancellor of it. But long before that happened he left the University, and taught a publick School at *Trim*, in the Diocese of *Meath*; (where he educated the Famous Mr. *Bonnel*) and for many years took more than usual Pains in the Instruction and Education of Youth; many of whom he sent from his School to the University. At last he grew tired of this sort of Life, and was put into Priests Orders by *Henry*, Bishop of *Meath*, was made Rector and Vicar of *Laracor*, and Rector and Vicar of *Augher-Palace* both in the Diocese of *Meath*; to which he was presented by the Crown by Letters Patent dated the 4th of *February* 1669, as he was afterwards on the 29th of *April* 1675 to the Deanery of *Clogher*, Rectory of *Louth*, and Vicaridge of *St Peter's, Droghedab*, in the Diocese of *Armagh*, and to the Vicaridge of *Donoghmore* near *Navan*, in the Diocese of *Meath*; most of which Promotions he obtained by the Interest of *Arthur*, Earl of *Essex*, Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, whose Chaplain he was. At length immediately after the translation of Bishop *Smith* to *Raphoe*, he was in his room promoted to the Sees of *Killala* and *Achonry*, by Letters Patent dated the 18th of *February* 1681, and consecrated in *Christ Church, Dublin*, on the Day following, by *Michael*; Archbishop of *Armagh*, assisted by the Bishops of *Meath*, *Raphoe*, and *Cloyne*; and in *February* following took his Degree of Doctor of Divinity. In the time of the late Troubles he fled for *England*, and was made Minister of *St. Helen's, London*; at his Departure from whence his Parishioners made him a Present of an handsome piece of Plate, which remains in the Possession of his Family. He was afterwards translated to the Bishoprick of *Clogher* on the 28th of *February* 1690, and from thence to *Meath* on the 25th of *June* 1697, and was called into the Privy Councill. See p. 162. 191.

WILLIAM LLOYD.

[Succ. 1690. Ob. 1716.]

WILLIAM Lloyd was born at *Penbullis*, in the Island of *Anglesey*, in *Wales*, (the *Mona* of the Antients;) or as some say in *Flintshire*; but was educated in the University of *Dublin*, of which he became afterwards a Fellow. In 1683 he was made Dean of *Achonry*, and Chantor of *Killala*; from whence he was promoted to the Sees of *Killala* and *Achonry* by Letters Patent dated the 28th of *February* 1690, and consecrated in *Christ-Church, Dublin*, August the 23d 1691, by *Francis*, Archbishop of *Dublin*, assisted by the Bishops of *Kildare*, *Killaloe*, and *Clonfert*. He died in *December* 1716.

HENRY DOWNS.

[Succ. 1716. Resign. 1720.]

HENRY Downs, Doctor of Divinity, and Minister of the Church of *Barrington* in *Northamptonshire*, succeeded by Letters Patent dated the 8th of *February* 1716. From hence he was translated to *Elphin* in *June* 1720; from *Elphin* to *Meath* on the 9th of *April* 1724, and from thence to *Derry* in *February* 1726. He died on the 14th of *January* 1734. See before p. 163. 297. 536,

CHARLES COBBE.

[Succ. 1720. Resign. 1726.]

CHARLES Cobb, was born at *Winchester* in *England*, and educated there ~~at *Winchester* in *England*~~, and afterwards at ~~*New*~~ *College* in *Oxford*; but took his Degree of Doctor of Divinity in the University of *Dublin* on the 9th of *March* 1735. He was first made Rector of *Skrine* in the Diocese of *Meath*, and then Dean of *Ardagh*; from whence he was promoted to the Sees of *Killala* and *Achonry* by Letters Patent dated the 30th of *May* 1720, then to *Dromore* by Letters Patent dated the 16th of *February* 1726, and afterwards to *Kildare* in *March* 1731; with which he holds the Deanery of *Christ-Church, Dublin*, and the Preceptory of *Tully* in the County of *Kildare*, in Commendam.

ROBERT

ROBERT HOWARD.

[Succ. 1726. Resign. 1729.]

ROBERT Howard, Doctor of Divinity, was educated in the University of Dublin, of which he became a Senior Fellow, and at the same time Minister of St. Bridget's Church in that City. He was afterwards made Chantor of Christ-Church, Dublin, and Dean of Ardagh; from whence he was promoted to the Sees of Killala and Achonry by Letters Patent dated the 23d of February 1726, and consecrated in the Church of St. Peter and St. Paul, at Dunboyn in the Diocese of Meath on the 19th of March following, by Hugh, Archbishop of Armagh, assisted by the Bishops of Kildare, and Derry. From these See he was translated to Elphin in January 1729.

ROBERT CLAYTON.

[Succ. 1729. Resign. 1735.]

ROBERT Clayton, Doctor of Divinity, was promoted to these Sees in January 1729; and from hence translated to the Sees of Cork and Ross in November 1735.

MORDECAI CARY.

[Succ. 1735.]

MORDECAI Cary was translated from Clonsfert to these Sees on the 23d of December 1735.





O F T H E

B I S H O P S

O F

A C H O N R Y.

[This See is valued in the King's Books by an extent returned Anno. 28
Eliz. at 10 l. Sterl.]

St. NATHY or CRUIMTHIR-
NATHY.

[Promot. circ. 530.]

ST. *Finian*, Bishop of *Clonard*, founded the Church of *Achad*, commonly called *Achonry*, and *Achad-Conair*, [and antiently *Achad-Chaoín*,] about the year 530; and the Scite, on which it was built, was granted by a Dynast or Petty-Prince of the Territory of *Luigny*. St. *Finian*, having built this Church, immediately gave it to his Disciple *Nathy*, [called in *Irish* *Dathi*, i. e. *David*^a] who went by two Names: For he was commonly called *Comrah*^{*} or *Cruimthir*, and was a Man of great Sanctity. The writer^b of the Life of St. *Finian* gives him only the Appellation of Priest; but the Author^c of the Life of St. *Fechin* calls him, Prelate of *Achad-Conair*; I suppose he means Abbat: For he afterwards calls the place the Monastery of *Achad-Conair*. For my part I cannot but be of Opinion, that he was afterwards made Bishop of this Church of *Achad*; but I leave the further Inquiry into this matter to others. His Festival is celebrated on the 9th of *August*; and this Church is dedicated to his Memory. In the antient Annals of *Ireland*, the Prelates of this See for the most part are called Bishops of *Luigny* or *Leny*, from the hundred or Barony in which it is situated.

MÉLRUAN O-Ruadan is the next Bishop of *Achonry*, that I meet with; and he died in 1170, having governed this Church upwards of eighteen years: For he assisted at the Synod held under Cardinal *Paparo* in 1152; and was reckoned a Man of Wisdom, and of a considerable Reputation in his Country.

GILLANANEM, or *Gelasius* O-Ruadan died in 1214.

CLEMENS O-Sinadaig succeeded, and died in 1219, in the 5th year of his Consecration.

CARUS O-Tarpa, Abbat of *Mellifont*, and afterwards Bishop of *Achonry*, died in the said Abby on the 15th of *January* 1226, and was buried there. [In the Anonymous Annals his death is mentioned a year earlier, and he is called *Cormac Mac-Tarpa*, Bishop of *Luigni*.]

GELISA O-Clery, who succeeded, is called Bishop of *Luigni*, in the Annals of *Conaught*, and his death placed in 1230.

THOMAS O-Ruadan succeeded, and died in 1237, and was buried in his own Cathedral.

* It is a Mistake to make *Comrah* or *Cruimthir*, a name. *Cruimthir* was only an Addition of Honour to *Nathy's* name, and signifieth in the old *Irish*, the same that, *Sagart*, now does, which is a Priest. So that *Cruimthir-Nathi*, is Priest *Nathy*, and so *Colgan* explains it in many Places. What *Comrah* signifieth I am not so well informed; but I think it bears the Sense of one elected, at least it hath a Religious signification.

^a Act. Sanct. p. 140. No. 7.

^b Ibid. p. 396. Ch. 26.

^c Ibid. 134. Ch. 7.

ÆNGUS O-CLUMAIN.

[Succ. 1238. Resign. 1250.]

ÆNGUS or *Elias O-Clumain* was consecrated in 1238, and made a voluntary Resignation of his See about the close of the year 1250, or the beginning of the year following. He died in the Abby of *Boyle*, (where he had embraced a Monastick Life) A. D. 1263, worn out with Age and Infirmities.

THOMAS O-MIACHAN.

[Succ. 1251. Ob. 1265.]

THOMAS *O-Miachan* being elected to succeed, obtained the Royal Assent on the 20th of *June* 1251, and died about the beginning of the Year 1265. [On the Eve of *Trinity-Sunday* following, the Dean and Chapter of *Achonry* petitioned^d the King for Licence to proceed to the Election of a Successor; and *Hugh O-Connor*, King of *Conaught*, sent his Letters Patent to King *Henry* the III^d, making the same request; wherein he alledged that the then value of this See did not exceed twenty Marks in Rent.]

DENNIS. O-MIACHAN.

[Succ. 1266. Resign. 1285.]

DENNIS *O-Miachan* Archdeacon of *Achonry*, was elected in 1266; and the same Year, on the 21st of *May*, granted to *St. Mary's* Chappel in the Temple of *London*, Indulgences for forty Days, on the Feast of the Dedication. Having sat nineteen Years, he died in *November* 1285, and was buried in his own Church. [On the 29th of *April* 1286, a Licence^e issued to the Dean and Chapter of *Achonry*, to proceed to the election of a Successor, as vacant by his Death.]

ONE *Benedict*, the elect Bishop of *Achonry*, was restored to the Temporalities on the 27th of *September* 1286.

HENRY Mac-Oreghty, a *Cistercian* Monk, succeeded, and died in 1297.

BENEDICT *O-Bragan*, or *O-Brogan*, (perhaps the same with the *Benedict* before-mentioned) died about the close of the year 1311; and on the first of *May* following, King *Edward* the second granted a Licence to proceed to the Election of a Successor. [This Bishop is called, *Benedict O-Bran*, Bishop of *Luigne*, in the Annals of *Loughkee*, and his Death placed in 1312.]

UPON the Death of *Benedict*, *David* of *Kilbeny* was elected Successor in 1312. [The Writ for restoring him to the Temporalities bears Teste the first of *August* that year] and I find no further Account of him.

MURCHARD (*Mac-Mæmoi*) *O-Hara*, who for a time was Abbat of *Boyle*, died in 1344.

ONE *David*, Bishop of *Achonry*, died in 1348; although some in a Mistake place his Death in 1344.

NICHOLAS *O-Hedram*, a *Cistercian* Monk of the Abby of *Albro*, otherwise called *de Samario*, succeeded by the Provision of Pope *Clement* the VIth after the Death of *David*; and was restored to the Temporalities by King *Edward* the third, on the 19th of *March* 1348 (*English* Stile.) He sat about twenty five years, and died in 1373.

UPON the Death of *Nicholas*, *William Andrew*, an *English* *Dominican* Friar, and Doctor of Divinity, succeeded by the Provision of Pope *Gregory* the XIth, and had Restitution of the Temporalities on the first of *August* 1374, and six years after was translated to the See of *Meath*. Having governed that See five years, he died on the Eve of *St. Michael* the Arch-Angel 1385. He was a Prelate of great Wisdom and Learning; yet, after the manner of *Socrates*, he would

^d Bundel. Certif. et Pet. de An. 49. Hen. 3. ^e Pat. 14. Ed. 1. Memb. 14.
the Accounts of Walter Ifflep in the Rememb. Offi. Anno 6. Edw. 2.

never publish any of his Writings, although great Matters were expected from him. See before p. 147.

[*L A U R E N C E* *Peter Jacopin*, a *Dominican* Frier, was created Bishop of this See in 1445, as *Père Jonghe*^g says.]

ONE *Thady* died about the year 1448.

G A S P E R Jongelin^h says, that *Cornelius*, Abbat of *Boyle*, was advanced to the See of *Achonry*, upon the Death of *Thady*, on the 15th of *October* in the third year of *Pope Nicholas* the Vth, viz. A. D. 1449,

ONE *James* [*Blakedon*] Bishop of *Achonry*, was translated by *Pope Nicholas* the Vth to the See of *Bangor* in *Wales*; [the Temporalities of which were restored to him on the 20th of *March* 1452.] He died in *September* 1464. [He is called *James*, Bishop of *Aebaden*, by *Dr. Heylin*ⁱ, who mistakes in placing his Translation to *Bangor* in 1448, which was before his Advancement to this See.]

ONE *Cornelius*, was nominated next Successor, and died in 1472.

ROBERT Wellys, [or *Wellyl*], a *Franciscan* Frier, succeeded by the Provision of *Pope Sixtus* the IVth, on the 14th of *July* 1473, [not 1472, according to *Ware*,] upon the Death of *Cornelius*; as appears in *Luke Wading's Annals*^k. I find no farther Account of him.

ONE *Bernard*, Bishop of *Achonry*, died in 1488 or 1489.

J O H N de Buclamant, or *Bustamant*, a *Spaniard*, Preceptor of the Convent of *St. Catherine* at *Toledo*, of the Order of the Blessed Virgin for the Redemption of Captives, succeeded to the See of *Achonry* upon the Death of *Bernard*, by the Provision of *Pope Innocent* the VIII, on the 23d of *September* 1489. But I think he never visited his See.

ONE *Richard* is said to have succeeded. But he survived his Promotion only a short time; for he died in 1492.

T H O M A S Fort, Master of Arts, and an *Augustin* Canon of the Abby of *St. Mary* and *St. Petroc*, at *Bodmin* in the Diocese of *Exeter*, in *England*, succeeded by a Papal Provision, on the 13th of *October* 1492. I have nothing certain to relate of the time of his Death.

ONE *Cormac*, was Bishop of *Achonry* in 1523. But I have not been able to discover either when he was consecrated or when he died.

ONE *Eugene* was Bishop of *Achonry* in 1585. *Ware* doubts whether this Prelate be the same person as *Eugene O-Hairt*, who was for a time Prior of the *Dominican* Abby of *Sligoe*, and assisted at the Council of *Trent* in 1563, and who died in the hundredth year of his Age A. D. 1603, and was buried in the Church of *Achonry* on the Gospel side of the high Altar. [*Père Jonghe*^l makes him the same person, and placeth his Advancement in 1562.]

MILER Magragh, Archbishop of *Cashell*, obtained the Sees of *Killala* and *Achonry* by grant from *King James* the first, in *February* 1607, (*English* Stile) which he held untill his Death. See before. p. 484.

[From this time the Sees of *Killala* and *Achonry* have always gone together: For the Succession in which see under the Bishops of *Killala*.

It may afford perhaps a Subject for censure, that such scanty Accounts are given of the Cathedrals and Bishops of the Province of *Tuam*. But it should be considered, that almost all the antient Charters and Registries of the Bishops and Cathedrals of that Province (except a few dry Catalogues of their Estates, Rentals and Proxies) are lost, to the great Detriment not only of the Church Monuments, but of Matters of Antiquity in general.]

^g Belg. Domin. p. 422.
Min. Tom. 6. p. 789.

^h Purpura S. Bernardi.
^l Belg. Domin. p. 422.

ⁱ Help. to Hist. p. 70.

^k An.

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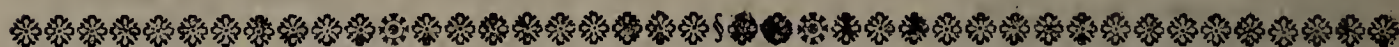
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