JACOBUS WARÆUS Eq: Aurat:

Antiquariorum inter Hibernos nulli Secundus.

THE WHOLE

WORKS

OF

Sir JAMES WARE

CONCERNING

IRELAND.

REVISED and IMPROVED.

by Walter Harris

I. Containing,

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. As also, a TABLE of the Names, and most remarkable Matters contained in this Volume.

The whole adorned with Variety of COPPER PLATES.

Maximis igitur in malis hoc tantum boni assecuti videmur, ut ea literis mandaremus, quæ non erant satis nota nostris, et erant cognitione dignissima.

Cicero de Offic. Lib. 2.

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PREFACE.

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 *James 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 I am ſure is the leaſt that we owe to his Memory.

This being done, I found great Room for Additions to illuſtrate both the Eccleſiaſtical and Civil Parts of our Hiſtory. And for this 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, my 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: SomeCollections of this 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 *Uſher* 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 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 Caſſelenſium et Tuamenſium 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 compleated the whole under the general Title of, *Commentarius de Præſulibus Hiberniæ*; upon which Occaſion Doctor *John Parry*, afterwards Biſhop of *Oſſory*, wrote a Panegyrical 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 to this, 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 to be done, 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 and infamous 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 of this venerable good Man. Here and in other Parts of the Book the 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 thrown 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 Jorſe*, Archbiſhop of *Armagh*.

The Reader will find the Account of the Biſhops of *Glendaloch* (ſuch as it is) to be entirely new; it is carried down from the early Ages of Chriſtianity in *Ireland* to the Union of it with *Dublin* in the beginning of the thirteenth Century. I have taken it 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 the 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 the 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 from 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 ſecond Volume, where it will appear among the Writers of *Ireland* of the laſt Century.

I owe many Acknowledgments during the progreſs of this Work to a worthy Friend, a young Clergyman of this City, (whoſe Modeſty, I very well know, will not ſuffer me to name him) for his chearful Advice and Aſſiſtance in ſupplying me with many Materials, and ſettling many Points to my Satisfaction, that had given me ſome Perplexity.

Before I cloſe, it may be neceſſary to lay before the Reader my whole Scheme in treating of the Affairs of *Ireland*, which will be comprized in three Volumes. The firſt contains the Eccleſiaſtical Affairs of *Ireland*, which is now publiſhed. The ſecond will contain the Antiquities and Writers of this Kingdom, ending with the laſt Century, except a few of the moſt celebrated Writers of the preſent Age, which will be added; and in the third I intend, God willing, to give a View of the Civil Affairs of *Ireland* in a Series of Annals from the earlieſt and moſt authentick Accounts that can be gathered either here or in *England*.

Having now given an Account of my whole Undertaking, 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 very 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.

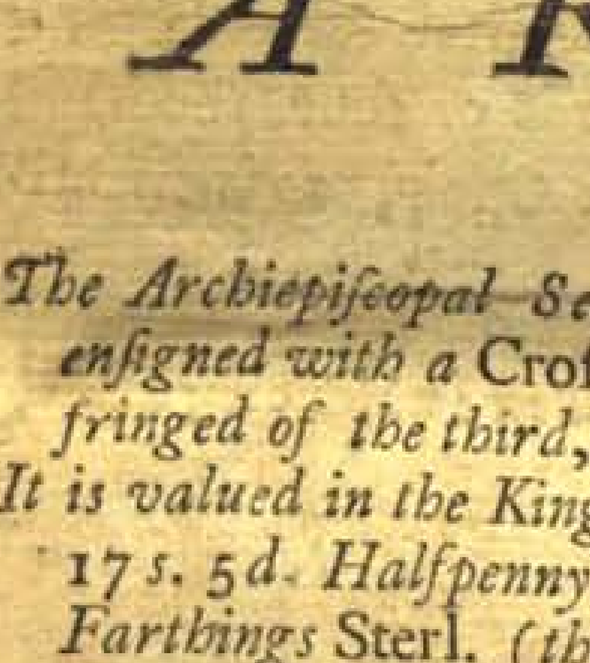
WALTER HARRIS.

Clarendon-Street, Dublin,
October the 20*th*, 1739.

OF THE

ARCHBISHOPS OF *ARMAGH.*

The Archiepiſcopal See of Armagh bears Jupiter, *a* Paſtoral Staff *in* Pale Luna, *enſigned with a* Croſs Pattee Sol, *ſurmounted by a Pall of the ſecond, edged and fringed of the third, charged with four like* Croſſes Pattee Fitched Saturn.
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. 1. *it is valued at* 400 *l.* Sterl. per Annum; *and pays ſo much* Firſt-Fruits *at this Day.*

a 

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

firſt took the Name of *Druim-ſailec* [or *Saileog**] but from it 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 *Furnes*, 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 ſtrengthning the Eccleſiaſtical Liberties.

But to retutn. 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 *Rapho* to *Armagh*. His next Succeſſor, Friar *Nicholas Mac-Moliſſa*, beſides Books, rich Veſtments, and other Preſents, which he made to his Church, granted to it alſo an annual Penſion of twenty Marks out of his Manor of *Termon-Feichan*, 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. 165.

HASCE ÆDES SACRAS (PROPRIIS
EXPENSIS) ÆRE EXHIBUIT REV.
IN CHRISTO PATER, HUGO, ARCHIE-
PISCOPUS ARMACHANUS, TOTIUS
HIBERNIÆ PRIMAS, ET METROPO
LITANUS: CUI TABULAM HANC
HUMILLIMÈ VOVET W. H.

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THE

A *The Church Yard wall with it's Battlements and Port-Holes*

B *Part of the ruin of the Old Parish Church where the Rector of Armagh is always inducted, for want of which Church Divine service is now performed in the Nave of the Cathedral Marked* C

THE

LIFE

OF

St. PATRICK.

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

THIS 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 crouded 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, *Slebte*, 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 12*th* 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

§. 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-Sullevan* 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 Bri-*" *tain*, or *Aremoric Gaul*." Yet he produceth no Authority for this. Another 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 *Ptolomy* called the Promontory of the *Octopitæ*.) 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 Llhuid*,[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*, *Uſuard*, *Rhaban* or *Ado*, this Paſſage, " XVI. *Cal. April in Scotiâ natale S. Patricij*.—On the 17th of *March in Scotia*" 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 *Empthor*, bounding "on the *Iriſh* Sea." From this Deſcription, *Uſſher* [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 *Glaſcow*; 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 *Nemthur*, which his Shcoliaſt [q] calls, *Alcluide*; *Bede*, [r] *Alcluith*; and *Hoveden* [s], *Alcluit*; *a fortified City of the* Britons; now known by the Name of *Dunbriton*. But I muſt diſſent from that Scholiaſt, that *Nempthur* and *Alcluid* were the ſame Place; though it muſt be granted they ſtood near each other; as appears by a Paſſage in *Joceline* [t]. — "*Erat in quodam*, &c.—There was on a Promontory hanging over "the Town of *Empthur*, 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, [u] 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 reſtrained 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 probably, 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*, *Liemania*, *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 *Domerham*, and *John* [d] the Monk of *Glaſtenbury*, (who are quoted and followed by *Alford* 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 carries 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 Paragraphs: 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 groſly 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. s 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 Antiq. Glaſton. d Chron. Glaſton publ. by Hearne. v. 1. p. 60. e Hiſtor. Cler. Canon. Lib. 2. ch. 35. §. 4. f Trias Thaum. p. 64. Note 33. g Ad An. 376. h Chap. 191. and 196.

Worceſter

Worceſter [h], 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*, [l] 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, "baptized, 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'-Sullevan* [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-Sullevan* 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* himſelf, aſcribes his Captivity to his Ignorance of the true God, and his Diſobedience to his Commands. He was educated [r] 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 [t], when he was taken Captive: the Manner of which is thus related by the before-mentioned Scholiaſt [u], 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 *Fiacc-mude*, 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. i Primord. 823. l Index Chron. ad An. 493.
m Primord. 882. n Chap. 1. o Note 3. p Lib. 1. Ch. 3. q Remains, p. 191. r Confeſſ. p. 1. ſ Patr. Decas, Lib. 1. Ch. 3. t Confeſſ. p. 1.
u Chap. 5. c. w Lib. 1. Ch. 16. x Trip. Life, Ch. 16.

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 troubleſom 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 [x] 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 *Cothraig*, [y] or rather *Ceathir-Tigh*, becauſe he ſerved four Maſters; *Ceathir* 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 Hoggs. 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 Bailet's Life of St. Patr. ad 17th March. x Confeſſ. p. 2. 6. y Fiech, and his Scholiaſt. z Confeſſ. p. 6. a Confeſſ. p. 6. b Exod. 21. v. 2. Levit. 25. v. 40. Deut. 15. v. 12. Jerem. 34. v. 14. c Trias Thaum. p. 12. 37. 120. d Confeſſ. p. 7. e Confeſſ. p. 7.

ready

ready to ſail. 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'Sullevan* 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 *Victoricius*, 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 Forreign 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 Frieſt, 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 Uſſh 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 *Pictiſh* 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° 522. q Primord. p. 781. r Ibid. 781 & ſequ. ſ Act. Sanct. 458. t Chron. ad An. 431. u Lloyd on the Church Goverment 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.

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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 Antient *Romans*, the Reader may turn to *Dioniſius Halicarnaſſeus*, [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*, Chri-"ſtian." 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 15*th* of *December*, the Day on which *Palladius* died, and the 6*th* 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 15*th* 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 *Iſerninus*, [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 *Iſerninus* 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 *Regio 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 *Letrim*; 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 *Inbher-Dea*, or the Mouth of the River *Dea*, which *Colgan* thinks ſhould be called *Inbher-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 *Jnbher-Dea*, or the Mouth of the River *Dea*, and is now the Port of *Wicklow*.

A. D. 432. §. 15. He was in his 60*th* 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 remembred, as he was the firſt Fruits of St. *Patricks* Miſſion in *Ireland*; or the firſt of the *Iriſh* Converted by him. He was the 8*th* 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-Jnbher*, † 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 *Jnbher-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 liſtning 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-Jnbher*, in *Iriſh* ſignifieth a Caſtle, or rather an artificial Mount or Barrow, ſeated on the Mouth of a River. *Uſher* 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*.

* *Jnbher-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.

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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 *Guaſact*, 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* [t] 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 [u] 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 Doctrine 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 [v]. 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 *Sabhall*, now at *Inis*. This implies no Contradiction. *Sabhall* 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-Bregh*, 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.
t Jocel. ch. 39.
f Trias Thaum. p. 14. 23
u Vit. Trip. Lib. 1. Ch. 55. Jocel. ch. 39. 40. Prob. ch. 40.

Solemn Convention at *Tarah*, to kindle a Fire in the Province, before the Kings Bonefire 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 *Tarah*, 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 * 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 *Tarah* 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 Obſtinately 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. *Jocoline* [h] goes further "that to this Place he gathered together the several Tribes "of Serpents and venemous Creatures, and drove them headlong into the Western "Ocean; and that from hence hath proceeded that Exemption, which *Ireland* en-"joys, from all poisonous Reptiles." We seem to owe the Story of this Blessing, and considerable Priviledge, 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.
"*Ursorum 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 bless'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. c Supra, §. 9. d Vit. 4ta, ch. 55. e Act. Sanct. ad 11th Jan. f Lib. 2. ch. 14. g Vit. 4ta, ch. 59. Joceline, ch. 171. Vit. 5ta, ch. 18, 19. Vit. Trip., lib. 2. ch. 63. h Chap. 170, i Origin, lib. 14. ch. 6. k Hist. Eccles. Angl. lib. 1. ch. 1. 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 *Oſſory*, 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 πολυφάγοι, 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. n Trias Thaum. p. 358. o Elucidat. in Joced. ad cap. 170. printed in Meſſingham. Florileg. p Comment. lib. 5. q Geogr. lib. 4.

take

take upon me to defend the Fact; but only obſerve, that *Modomnoc* or *Dominic* of *Oſſory*, 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*, [s] *Peter Lombard* [t] the Calendar [u] of *Caſhell*, 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-Fobhair* [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 Sceiptures.* It would be a tedious Journey to Travel with him ſtep by ſtep through this Provinee; 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. s Topog. Hib. diſt. 1. ch. 5. t Comment. in Inſ. 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 [i] *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 *Roſſclogher*,** untill 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 *Aſhro*, ‡ and paſſed through all *Tirconnell*, preaching, converting and planting Churches every where, untill 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 Peniuſula 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 fonnded 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 *Duncruthen** †*; 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*, *Slichneius*.

‖ *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 *Drabbois*; 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, *Bundrabbois*; or the Tail of the *Drabbois*. From this Situation among Waters, *Magh-Ean* took it's Name. *Drabbois*, by Corruption, is called, *Droſos*.

‡ *Eaſroa*, now uſually writ, *Aſhro*, an antiently, *Eaſaodruaid*, 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. *Eaſaodruaidh*, 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 Milles 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 *Tirkerin*, 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 Connty of *Down*.

† *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*.

i Trias Thaum. p. 271. Col. 1

placed

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 *Mochthe*, [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 Metropolitical and Primatial 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 *Ardmagh*, or *the High Field*, from its Situation on an Eminence.

k Supra §. 18. l Jocel. ch. 134. m Jocel. ch. 143. n Ibid. 165. Prob. lib. 2. ch. 7. o Præſul. p. 2. 3. p Index. chron. under theſe Years. q Jocel. ch. 92.

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 *Finglass*, came to *Bally-Ath-Cliath*, * now called *Dublin*. The People, not unacquainted with his Fame, flocked out in Multitudes to welcom him. *Alphin* [f] 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 *Dubh-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. f Jocel. ch. 69. t Primord. p. 863. u Supra §. 11. w Jocel. ch. 74. x Life of Albe cited by Usher, Primord. p. 86.

Point

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-William*, 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, z Ibid. a Jocel. ch. 166, b Ad An. 1151. c vit. Malach. ch. 8.

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, *Carjas Scotorum*. (See *Usher 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 *Catholick* 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 under- " stand 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 buryed 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. e Jocel. ch. 166. f Jocel. ch. 191. g Ibid. ch. 168. h Camb. M. S. ch. 57. i Church Govern. p. 92. k De gest. Pontiff. lib. 2.

that

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* [l] ſays, *Down* took the Name of *Dundaleth-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 us [n], "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 *Airtherians* † 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*, [ſ] in the Life of St *Bridgid*, is expreſs in that Particular; as is alſo *Cogitoſus*. [t] 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-

† *Airther*, or *Oirther*, 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-Haulons*. 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. 29. 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 *Uſsher* 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 *Uſsher* 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 Reli-"gion 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.' *Uſsher* gives an earlier Inſtance out of St. *Chriſoſtom*[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. *Uſsher* adds the Opinion of St. *Patrick*; [f]"that the continual

a Comment. in Epheſ. 5. 17. b Comment. on Matth. lib. 3. c Eccl. Hiſt. lib. 3. ch. 4. d Ibid. e Tom. 8. p. 111. Edit. Savil. f De Abuſion. Sæculi. ch. 5.

"Meditation

" ditation 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 *Bithilidis* [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 others [n] 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 Darkneſs, 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-Sullevan, 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* [s], " 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 uſeleſs; 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 Adultry." 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 Uſu 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. s 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 Uſu Eccleſ. 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 thisDay the Canonical Hours are chanted and ſung in the ſaidChurches, "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 Mona-"ſtery; 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 [e] "a Special Order was taken for the right ſinging the Eccleſiaſtical "Office" and a general Act eſtabliſhed, "That [f] 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 [g] 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 Maſs, and the Adminiſtration of the Sacrament in both kinds; he proves, that the Word Maſs, is Synonimous to Liturgy, and that the publick Service of the Church, was in old Times called, the Maſs, even when Prayers were only ſaid, without the Celebration of the Communion. That the Maſs was uſed for evening Prayer; and that *Adamnanus* [i] Notes, "that the laſt "Maſs St. *Columb* was preſent at, was the Evening Maſs of the Lord's Night"; and he thinks theſe Evening Maſſes were the ſame with the ἑσπερινὰι μίσαι mentioned by the Emperour *Leo*, [k] and differed not from what we call Evening Song, or Evening Prayer. But that the Word, Maſs, 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 Maſs, "are taken for the ſame thing." He ſheweth, that the Word, Sacrifice, did antiently 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 Synods [n] 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 Bromp. in Hiſt. Joranalenſi. 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. Walafrid 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*,[r] (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[t] 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 antient Times the Cup was not denied to the Laity; and that the Doctrine of Concomitance, was a Fancy not then thought of.

§. 7. Here *Uſſher* 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 expreſly, " 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 liveleſs, 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 outward

r Ibid. ch. 39. f Auth. Antiq. Vit. Furſei. t Ibid. u Vit. S. Brig. ch. 14.
w 1 Cor. 11. 26. x On Math. 26. v. 26. y Romans, 6. v. 9.

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 *Abra-* "*ham*, 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 *Sedu-* "*lius* [b]) do offer daily for a Commemoration of the Lord's Paſſion, once per- "formed, 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 be- "held 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 bap- "tized without the conſecrated Criſm."

§. 9. That Celibacy was not injoined 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 ſuc- "ceed 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 ſwel-
" 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. *Brigid*'s Credit: But it is extant in two Manuſcripts in the *Cotton* Library, and in the Church of *Saliſbury*; and *Colgan* [l] 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 indeed, " 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* [ſ] is ſtiled the Apoſtolick City, the Biſhop of *Cahors* in *France*, hath been called, *Papa & Apoſtolicus*, and *Cogitoſus* [t] 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* [u] aſſerts, " that the *Iriſh*,
" upon their embracing Chriſtianity, ſubmitted themſelves both to the ſpiritual and

l Trias Thaum. p. 520. & Note. 12. m Act. Sanct. p. 459. & Note. 19. n Comment. in Heb. 11. o Com. in Matth. lib. 2. p Id. in Galat. 2. q Id. ibid. r Hymn. in laud. St. Patr. ſ 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 *Uſsher* 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 reverenced 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* [x] 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 Metropolitical See of *Armagh* wanted " the uſe of the Pall." To which he adds the Authority of the Annals of *Mailroſs* [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 *Ire-*" *land*, 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 *Ardmagh* 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 *Ber-*" *nard* [c]) had conſtituted another Metropolitical 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 Lai-" ty 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. x Vit. S. Patr. Cap. 166. y Vit. Malach. Cap. 8. z Ad An. 1151. M. S. in Cotton Librar. a Topog. Hib. Diſt. 3. ch. 16. b Pembrige. Caſe. Camden. Annals of Mary's Abbey. c Vita Malach. p. 363. Edit. Meſſing. d Hiſt. Hib. lib. 1. ch. ult. ad An. 948.

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 Introduction 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 *Glaſtonbury*. 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. f Synod. Patr. Auxilii & Iſernini, publiſhed by Ware. g Mnemoſynum to the Cath. of Ire. lib. 2. ch. 3. h Ann. Tom. 7. No. 21.

He

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 bor- "ders 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, *Uſſher* ſhews, that it was firſt invented by *Polydore Vergil*, an *Italian*, the Collector of the Popes Peter-Pence, in the Reign of King *Henry* VIIIth; 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* IId. 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. "Tru- "ly (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. k Hiſt. Irel. lib. 2. ch. 1. l De Schiſm. Angl. lib. 1. ad An. 1542. m Metalogic. lib. 4. ch. 42.

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 Propheſying of him after this Manner.

Naſcetur vobis parvulus,
Futurus Dei famulus,
Qui et Senanus nomine,
In meo Stabit ordine,
Mihi, 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-prælate*. 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-Cathuigh*; 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 Uſh. Primord. p. 874. Edm. Camp. lib. 1. ch. 14. o Primord. p. 874. p ibid.

Dun-

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* [t] [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. *Uſſher* [w] 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 hic 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 *Uſſher* 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.]

JARLATH.

[*Succ.* 465: *Ob.* 482.]

BINEN, by the appointment of St. *Patrick*, was ſucceeded by his dear Friend, [x] *Jarlath*, the Son of *Trena* or *Trien*, [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 *Uſſher*) 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 ſignifie 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. t 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 [*Eaft*] *Ulfter*, [in the Territory of *Mudhorn* *] 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 Chriftian, but died an obftinate 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 Difciples, yet for Wifdom and Piety, being eftéemed inferior to none, was thought the propereft Perfon to fit in the Archiepifcopal Chair, in the Room of *Binen*.] He died on the 11th of *February*, 482, [in the 18th Year of his Pontificate.] The Annals of *Ulfter*, point out the Time of his Death under the Year 481. "*Quies Jarlathi filii Trenæ, Epifcopi Ardmachani.*— The Reft of *Jar-*" *lath*, the Son of *Trena*, Bifhop of *Armagh*." Or, as it is in another Copy. "The Reft of *Jarlath*, the Son of *Trena*, third Bifhop of *Armagh*." [The Reader muft not confound this Prelate with his namefake, *Jarlath*, Archbifhop of *Tuam*; who was a *Conaught* Man by Birth, of the Stock of *Conmac*, and Son of *Logha*, educated under *Binen*, predeceffor to this *Jarlath*, and died on the 26th of *December*; but the Year uncertain. They were different Perfons; and the Lives of both of them are publifh'd by *Colgan*.[y]]

CORMAC.

[*Succ.* 482. *Ob.* 497.]

AFTER the Death of *Jarlath*, *Cormac* was appointed his Succeffor, 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 Difciples; by whofe Inftructions he became an eminent example for Innocence, Learning, Piety, and the Knowledge of the Holy Scriptures.] He was [by St. *Patrick* made] Bifhop of *Trim*, and was Nephew to King *Leogair*, by his Brother *Ende*. The Annals of *Ulfter* call him St. *Patrick*'s Heir, becaufe he furvived 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 Feftival both at *Trim* and *Armagh*.]

DUBTACH. I.

[*Succ.* 497. *Ob.* 513.]

DUBTACH, by fome called, *Duach*, fucceeded. He fat in this See fixteen Years, and died in 513. In the Life of St. *Tigernach*, he is called, the Venerable *Duach*, the famous Archbifhop of St. *Patrick*'s See. [The Annals of the four Maftters, place his Death in 512. We are no where told, that I

† *Dal*, fignifieth a part or Branch of a Family, from whom Tracts of Countries have taken their Names; and fignifieth not only the Head of a Family, but alfo the Countries poffeffed by them; fo 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 fo forth, added to Names, bear the like fignification.

* *Mudhorn*, 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

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.

AILILD. I.

[*Succ.* 513. *Ob.* 526.]

AILILD, 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 Auctus*, 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 enjoyned the Clergy; and that the sixth Canon of the Synod held by St. *Patrick*, *Auxilius*, and *Iserninus*, A. D. 448, provides, "that the Wife of a Priest should appear abroad veiled."]

AILILD, II.

[*Succ.* 526. *Ob.* 536.]

AILILD, 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 Senatenses*, 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. Sanct. 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 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-Nellan*, 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-Niellan*†, and Abbat of ſome Monaſtery in the Dioceſe of *Armagh*, ſucceeded

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

† *Flaherty* 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

Feidlimid in 578; and died on the 24*th* 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.]

EOCHAID [*Mac-Dermod.*]

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

EOCHAID *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*.]

SENACH.

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

SENACH, 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.]

MAC-LAISIR.

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

MAC-LAISIR, or the Son of *Laiſir*, (whoſe proper Name is no where 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.

THOMIAN [*Mac-Ronan.*]

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

THOMIAN, 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, [h] "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. f Trias Thaum. 7ma Append. Par. 3a. p. 293. g Act. Sanct. p. 53. h Ibid.

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.]

SEGENE.

[*Succ.* 661. *Ob.* 688.]

SEGENE 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.

FLAN-FEBLA.

[*Succ.* 688. *Ob.* 715.]

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

SUIBHNEY.

[*Succ.* 715. *Ob.* 730.]

SUIBHNEY [or *Suivney*, for the *Iriſh* pronounce the *bh* 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.]

CONGUSA.

Succ. 730. *Ob.* 750.

CONGUSA, or *Congus*; ſprung from the Stock of *Anmire*, 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 Eccl. Hiſt. Lib. 2. ch. 19. k Act. Sanct. p. 54. Not. 15. l Trias Thaum. p. 294.
m Act. Sanct. p. 473. n Thrias Thaum. p. 294. o Ibid.

"ting

" 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 *Suibbney*, 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 confounded 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 *Dubdalethy*, fifteen Years, *Areſtach*, one, and *Cudiniſcus*, four; and leaves *Affiat* intirely 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 *Areſtach*, Abbat of *Armagh*, died in the ſame Night, 793. Others make *Areſtach*

* There were two Territories called, *Hy-Breſſail*, one in *Hy-ſalgia*, or *O-Faly*, in *Leinſter*; the other called *Hy-Breſſail-Macha* in *Ulſter*, in the County of *Armagh*: and both took their Names from different 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 *Caſhell*) fifteen Years; and died in 793. [But the Annals of the Four Maſters, place his Death a Year earlier.]

AFFIAT.

[*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 *Caſhell* omits *Affiat*; and *Areſtach* 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 *Caſhell*, 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 *Conmach*, 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

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. *Ob.* 812.]

NUAD, the Son of *Segene*, Abbat of the Convent near a Lake in *Breſiny*,* called *Lough-Vamba*, [or *Lough-Vamh*, 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.]

[*Flanguſs*] *MAC-LOINGLE.*

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

MAC-LOINGLE or *Mac-Longſech*. [a Patronymick Name; for his Chriſtian Name was *Flanguſs*] 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

* *Breſiny* comprehended the preſent County of *Cavan*; and was divided into upper and lower, or *Eaſt* and *Weſt Breſiny*; in the latter of which, called *Breſiny Hy-Ruairc*, lay this *Lough-Vamh*. *Allemande* in his *Hiſtoir Monaſt*. p. 109. makes the Counties of *Fermanagh* and *Cavan*, the two *Breſinies*: 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 *Fethlim 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 Metropolitical 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*.] 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*, *Clonfert*, *Kilmacduach*, *Killala* and *Achonry*; whom he ſtiles "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 imform us; and *Keating*[u] ſays, that about the Year 731 an interview was held between *Hugh-Allan*, King of *Ireland*, and *Cathal Mac-Finain*, 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. t § 34.
u 2 Part. p. 47. w Ibid. p. 42.

EUGENE.

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 *Dermod O-Tigernach*, concerning the Right to the Archbiſhoprick; and each carried himſelf as Prelate. [The Annals of the Four Maſters place *Dermod* in the Chair before *Faranan*; who (they ſay) was ſubſtituted in his Room, in the ſame Year 834; and add, that *Dermod* 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, *Dermod* got the better, and was received as Archbiſhop at *Armagh*, in the Room of *Faranan*. But *Uſſher* [y] 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 *Dermod*; [which is confirmed by the Annals of *Ulſter* [z]; in which we meet this Paſſage: "The two Heirs of St. *Patrick*; that is, *Faranan*, "Scribe, Biſhop, and Anchorite, and Biſhop *Dermod*, the wiſeſt of all the Doc-"tors 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] *Dermod O-Tigernach* ſucceeded, and died in 852; leaving behind him the Reputation "of the "Wiſeſt 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.

FACTNA.

[Succ. 852. Ob. 874.]

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

[y] Primord. 860. Ind. Chron. ad An. 848. [z] Ad An. 852.

ber,

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.

AINMIRE.

[*Succ.* 874. *Ob.* 875.]

AINMIRE entred on the Government of this See in 874; which he held only nine Months, and died in 875.

CATASACH [Mac-Rabartach.]

[*Succ.* 875. *Ob.* 883.]

CATASACH *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 [a] on St. *Matthew*'s Goſpel, expreſly 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*.]

MÆLCOB. [Mac-Crumvail.]

[*Succ.* 883. *Ob.* 885.]

ACCORDING 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.

MÆL-BRIGID. [Mac-Dornan.]

[*Succ.* 885. *Ob.* 927.]

MÆL-BRIGID, 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.

this

this, erected into a Cathedral by St. *Eunan*; and from thence the *Comorban* of *Adamnanus*, was underſtood to mean the Biſhop of *Raphoe*. He adminiſtred 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-Eogbuin* †, 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-Eogbuin*, 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,

Moſta or *Moſte*, who died in 889.

Mælathgene 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-Eogbuin*, or *Tir-Eogbain*, the Territory of *Eogbain*, 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*.

JOSEPH.

[*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 Archbiſhops of *Armagh*) died, that is, *Joſeph*, Scribe, Biſhop, Anchorite, and the "wiſeſt of the *Iriſh*; and *Patrick Mac-Maoltule*, Biſhop, and a Man of Wiſdom; 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-Eogbain*, in the Annals of the Four Maſters; and his Death placed in 956. By Biſhop of *Kinel-Eogbain*, 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-Eogbain*, 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

after his Conſecration. [He is called *Comorban* of St. *Columb*,[c] 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.]

MURECHAN.

[*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*.]

AMALGAID.

[*Succ.* 1021. *Ob.* 1050.]

MÆLMURY was the ſame Year ſucceeded by *Amalgaid*, [the Father of the Archbiſhops *Mæliſa* 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

c Ann. 4. Maſters, ad Ann. 988.

" Years in this Principality, refted penitentially in Chrift." [He vifited all *Munfter*, and made a Circuit round it in the firft Year of his Advancement.] In the Annals of *Ulfter* one *Maoltulius*, Bifhop of *Armagh*, is faid to have refted in Chrift in 1032. But he is not reckoned among the Primates; and it feems was only Suffragan [or Vicar] to *Amalgaid*.

DUBDALETHY. III.

[*Succ.* 1050. *Ob.* 1065.]

DUBDALETHY, the Son of *Mælmury* [or *Marian*, Archbifhop of *Armagh*] was Reader of Divinity at *Armagh*, and upon the Death of *Amalgaid* was appointed his Succeffor, [the fame Day on which, as *Colgan* fays, his Predeceffor died,] having refigned his Reader's Place to *Aid*, or *Hugh O-Forrey*. He died on the firft of *September*, 1065, [in the fifteenth Year after his Confecration; and yet the *Pfalter of Caffhell* hath made him Archbifhop but twelve Years; which affords fome Room to fufpect, that *Gilla-Patrick Mac-Domnald*, (who is expreffly called Archbifhop of *Armagh* in the Annals of the Four Maffers, and his Death placed in 1052,) ought to intervene, between *Amalgaid* and *Dubdalethy* the third; which will pretty near fquare with the Death of *Dubdalethy*, in 1065. *Hugh O-Forrey* is alfo mentioned as Bifhop of *Armagh*, and his Death placed on the eighteenth of *June*, 1056, which was during the Time *Dubdalethy* governed this See. But he muft be confidered only as Suffragan, or Vicar, to *Dubdalethy*; and not as Primate.] *Dubdalethy* wrote Annals of *Ireland*, which I find quoted in the *Ulfter* Annals, under the Years 962 and 1021, [and alfo by the Annals of the Four Maffers, under the Year 978.] He is faid further to have written (according to *Colgan*) an Account of the Archbifhops of *Armagh*, which he carried down to his own Time.

CUMASACH [*O-Herudan.*]

[*Succ.* 1065. *Refign. eod. An.*]

CUMASACH, according to the *Pfalter* of *Caffhell*, is faid to have fucceeded *Dubdalethy*, and to have fat three Years. On the other Hand, the Annals of *Ulfter* take no Notice of *Cumafach*; but place *Mælifa Mac-Amalgaid* next in Succeffion 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 firft of *September*; and *Mælifa*, the Son " of *Amalgaid*, took poffeffion of his See." This *Cumafach* feems to be the fame Perfon with *Cumafach O-Herudan*; whom fome call, Abbat of *Armagh*, [and place his Death in 1075: If fo, he muft have furrendred, or have been depofed, long before he died. For it is plain, *Mælifa* fucceeded the fame Year that *Dubdalethy* died.]

MÆLISA [*Mac-Amalgaid.*]

[*Succ.* 1065. *Ob.* 1092.]

MÆLISA, the Son of *Amalgaid*, [Archbifhop of *Armagh*,] is faid to have fat in this See twenty feven Years, and to have died at *Armagh* on the 24th of *December*, 1092. He held a Vifitation in *Munfter* in 1068, or 1069. In his Time *Armagh* was confumed by Fire, on the *Tuefday* next after *May-day*,

1074.

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-Sassan* 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 *Mælisa*, 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-Heochadh*, 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-Boigbill*] 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 *Usher*.[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-Mælisa.*]

[*Succ.* 1106. *Ob.* 1129.]

CELSUS, otherwise called *Celestin*, and in *Irish*, *Cellach*, *Mac-Aid*, *Mac-Mælisa* 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*[e] calls him "a Man universally skilled in the Cir-"cle 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. §. 280.

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 Meaneſs 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*[f] [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 antient 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,

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 *Ma-* "*lachy 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 in-"jury 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 Prede-"ceſſors to *Celſus*: From whence proceeded that Univerſal Diſſolution of Eccle-

g Chron. 101. h In the Life of Malachy, Archbiſhop of Armagh.

" ſiaſtical 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 preci- " ous 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.

MAURICE [*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.]

MALACHY O-MORGAIR.

[*Succ.* 1134. *Reſign.*. 1137.]

MALACHY, by the *Iriſh* called, *Mælmedoic 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* [k] gives a lamen-

[i] Vit. Malach. Chap. 7.

[k] Vit. Malach, Chap. 6.

table

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 sollicit 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 Metropolitical 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 Metropolitical 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 Ius. 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 *No-* "*vember*; and therefore the Festival of *Malachy* was translated to the Day fol- "lowing, *quo Solemnius agi possit*, that it might be observed with the greater So- "lemnity."] But *Andrew Saussay*[n] [and others[o]] willhave 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,[s] 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 *Cistertian* Order, [one of which in Verse is as follows, *viz.*

Scire cupis quisnam jacet hic? Dominus Malachias.
Hæres quis fuerit? Quærere pergis adhuc?
Hibernus Patria, meritorum munere Sanctus,
Celsus prodigiis, Præsul honore fuit.
Accumulavit onus Summæ largitio Sedis,
Romam ibat, sed ab hinc carpit ad astrà 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'd thou fain know who here doth lye?
It is the Bishop *Malachy*.
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 Martyrolog. Gall. o Christ. Henriques Menol. Cist. p. 146. p Hist. Engl. v. 2. p. 434. q Annales de Multifern. et Annal. anonym. ad An. 1148. r 2d Part, p. 103. s Ad An. 1148.

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

His

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 *Ciſ-* "*tertian* 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, intitled, *Lignum Vitæ*,[t] with an Expoſition annexed of *Alphonſus 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-Melaghlin*, 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. 2. Ch. 40. u Florileg. Inſ. Sanct. p. 376. w Colg. Act. Sanct. 775.

more

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 *Drogbedah*, *ad Monasterium Pontanense*; possibly *Mellifont* went by this name, because it stood near *Drogbedah*. But after all, as there were Matters of great Moment conducted in this Council, besides the delivery of the Palls, *viz.* the Extir-

* *Orgiel*, 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. erroniously placeth this Monastery in the County of *Meath*.

x Part 2. p. 104. y Colg. Act. Sanct. p. 775. Mac-Curtin. p. 278. z Palmer.

pation of Symony and Uſury, 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 *Papare* 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 Primates "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-Caroll*, 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 *Melaghlin* King of *Meath*.

A. D. 1157. he held another Synod in the Abbey of *Melliſont* (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 *Breſiny*, and *O-Carrol*, Prince of *Ergall*. The chief Matter of Conſequence tranſacted in this Synod, was the Excommunication of *Dunchad O-Melaghlin*, 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 *Melliſont*; and the Princes made great Oblations to it. King *Murtogh* gave 140 Oxen or Cows, 60 Ounces of Gold, and a Town Land near *Droghedah*, called, *Finnabhuair Naningean*. *O-Carrol* gave 60 Ounces of Gold; and *Tiernan O-Ruairk's* Wife, Daughter to *O-Melaghlin*, 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-Taidghe*, 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-Melaghlin*, 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 *Flathbert*

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 Abbeys 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 Su- "preme. 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 Opini- "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. 1. 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-Concalede.*]

[*Succ.* 1174. *Ob.* 1175.]

CORNELIUS, or *Concobar Mac-Concalede*, 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 *Ballybaghall*, 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 [k] he was with great Solemnity conveyed to *Derry*; and buryed 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 *Mæliſa O-Carrol*, Biſhop of *Clogher*, of whom before. But after the Death of *Mæliſa* in 1184; and of his Succeſſor, *Amlave*, the Year following, he re-entred 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 *Melliſont*. [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 Tickhull*; each of them pretending to be the Perſon upon whom the Election fell. King *John* conferred the Archbiſhoprick upon *Tickhull*, 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. l Act Sanct. p. 7. Note 6. m Pryns. Pap. Uſurp. v. 2. p. 240.
n Ibid. o Vit. Malach.

"Right;

"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 Soveraignty. *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 Gainſborough*, 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,

p Rymer, v. 1. p. 648. Wilkins Counc. Tom. 1. p. 370.

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 com- "plain 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 Friers of *Melliſont*, *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, *Tickhull* [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 Kings 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 Gene- ral 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 men- tioned.]

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; be- cauſe 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 Temporalties, 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 pro- ceed 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 Affecti- on 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 Chap- ter 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 Pat. 8. John. Mem. 3. Dorſ. teſt. 30th Aug.

r Reily's placit. parliam. p. 296.

in

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'Essiers* 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 Laugton*, 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 Friers of the Preaching Order, at *Droghedah*, [Anno 1224.]

DONAT O-FIDABRA.

[*Succ.* 1227. *Ob.* 1237.]

DONAT *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 Temporalties. 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 *Droghedah*, 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.

ALBERT of COLOGN.

[*Succ.* 1240. *Resign.* 1247.]

THE 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 *Cologn*, 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 subcribed 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. [t] Rym. Tom. 1. p. 305. [u] Annales Mon. B. M. ad An. 1241. [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 Temporalties. 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 *Nehemiah O-Brogan*, Biſhop of *Clogher*.]

REINER.

[*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

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-CONELLAN.

[*Succ.* 1257. *Ob.* 1260.]

ABRAHAM O-Conellan, 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 [c]; 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 Temporalties, 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 Temporalties; 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 Temporalties 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 *Droghedah*; 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 Wilk. Counc. Tom. 1. p. 370. e Pat. 42 H. 3. Mem. 13. intus. 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 *Octavian* 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 Priviledges of that Church concerning the Primatial Right, were now ſolemnly publiſhed; and the great Diſputes which had aroſe, between the Primates, 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 Metropolitical 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* Friers, of the Order of St. *Auguſtin*,] and was buried in the *Dominican* Convent at *Drogheda*.

g Annal. Mon. B. M. ad An. 1374. h Vid. Regiſt. Swain. i Tom. 2. p. 487. k Hiſt. Monaſt. p. 277.

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 Letter[l] 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 Sollicit 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 Writ[n] 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-*

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

main Licence. He alſo purchaſed the Advowſons of the Churches of *Bernemede*, *Dumbenny*, and *Kilkerby*, to him and his Succeſſors, from *Alice de Napton*; both which the King pardoned, [o] 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

o 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[s] 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.]

JOHN TAAF.

[*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 *Octobor* 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.

WALTER de JORSE.

[*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 Proceſſe 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 Proceſs; and applied for Relief. Upon which there iſſued a Writ[z] to the Treaſurer and Barons, reciting the whole Matter aforeſaid; and commanding, that if, upon Inſpection of the Rolls, and Memorandums of the *Exchequer*, or by inquiſition, it ſhould appear as the ſaid

s Pat. 11. Edw. 1. Memb. 13. t Pat. 31. Edw. 1. Memb. 10. u Pits. Script. p. 397. w Rym. Tom. 3. p. 4. x Ibid. p. 13. y V. Comput. Walt. de. Iſtlep. Anno 6 Edw. 2. in Offic. Remom. Scacc. z Clauſ. 15. Edw. 3. pt. 2. Memb. 30.

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 "Metropolitical See (*i. e. Cashell*) which Archbishop *Celsus* had then lately consti-"tuted, but subject to the first See, and to the Archbishop of it, *Tanquam Pri-"mati*, 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 Eccesiastical 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

few Years after, *Artrigius* visited both *Munster* and *Conaught*, and exercised his Primatial Jurisdiction in both these Provinces. *Dermod*, *Mælisa*, *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 *Usneach*, 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 IIId, 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 IIId, and *Honorius* the IIId; 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 IIId, "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 IIId, and confirmed by his Succeſſor, *Innocent* the IIId. 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 ſuſpence 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 IIId. 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 be-"fore you the Croſs, which is the Standard of Chriſt, through all the Provinces "and Biſhopricks ſubject to you by Metropolitical 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 Pro-"vince, 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 *Drogbedah*; whereof in the Regiſtry of *Armagh*, there is this Entry. "*Feria Seccunda, &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 *Drogbedah*, 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 Privi-"ledges 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 Jorſe*, petitioned the King, and had the uſual Relief, that is, a Liberty to make Attorneys [g] to appear in Parliament for him. In a Parliament held at *Kilkenny*, before the Lord Juſtice *Wogan*; theſe Archbiſhops fell into Arguments about their Juriſdictions, and *John Lech* forbad our Primate, *Walter Jorſe*, to Carry the Croſs erected before him, within the Province of *Dublin*. I do not know what Application the Primate

g Rym. 3. Tom. p. 86. Wilk. Counc. 2. Tom. p. 301.

made

made at that Time for Relief; but he ſurrendred 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 Archbiſhop *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* ſurrendred as his Brother did; and Archbiſhop *Bicknor* carryed 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 hindred 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 Priviledges 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*, "enabling 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 Priviledges 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 *Drogbedah*, and "publickly denounced all of them excommunicated. But ſome of them ac"knowledging their Error, went to *Drogbedah*, 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 "*Drogbedah*, 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 "him;

† 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 fallaciouſly obtained, by concealing the Truth, to the great Prejudice of the See of *Dublin*; 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 Province 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) ſolliciting 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*, Archbiſhop of *Armagh*, and *Thomas Minot*, Archbiſhop of *Dublin*; that King *Edward* the IIId 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 Croſiers 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 Archbiſhop 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

" common Law, Pope's Bulls, and King's Conceſſions, the Right of erecting my " Croſs in the Province of *Dublin*, and in all other Provinces of the Kingdom. " *Thirdly*, That concerning the Primatial Right, and carrying the Croſs 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 Croſs 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- " ſiring, that no ſuch Writ ſhould for the future iſſue out of his Chancery." The King alſo ſent a Writ [i] 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 Croſs; and to make ſuch a final End, that the Liberty of carrying the Croſs 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 hindred by the Means of the Contradiction and Rebellion of the Archbiſhop and Clergy of *Dublin*, on the Articles of bearing his Croſs, 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 Croſs 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 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 *Alson* or *Alice Knight*, and her Husband *Simon Abrey*, wich 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 *Drogbedah*, 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 *Drogbedah*. 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 *English* 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; com-"manding that all other Archbishops and Bishops shall pay Obedience to the "Primates, in the Exercise of their Primatial Office."

‖ Ad. an. 1493.

Under

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 *Uſsher*; 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 Primate, (like the other three Metropolitans,) but a National, *i. e.* the ſole Primate 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 properly 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 Archbiſhop 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 Archbiſho p 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 *Uſsher* 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 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, intitled, *Primatus Dublinienſis, vel ſumma rationum quibus innititur Eccleſia Dublinienſis in poſſeſſione et proſecutione ſui Juris ad Primatum Hiberniæ.* The Argument hath been ſince more copiouſly treated of by *Hugh Mac-Mahon*, 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 *Jorſe*; 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 Jorſe 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 [p] 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 JORSE.

[*Succ.* 1311. *Reſign.* 1321.]

ROLAND *Jorſe*, a *Dominican* Frier alſo, and Brother both by Father and Mother to his Predeceſſor *Walter*, ſucceeded by the Pope's Proviſion, [bearing Date [r] 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, [s] 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 [t] 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.
s See the Account of Walter de Iſlep 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 Temporalties, 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 Temporalties, (as we call them) or the Epiſcopal Revenues, on the 31ſt, of *July* 1323 [having [u] firſt openly, willingly, and expreſly 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 Temporalties 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 Know-"ledge, 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 *Avignion*; and afterwards obtained Reſtitution of the Temporalties 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 Prepara-"tions for his Attendance in St. *Mary*'s Abbey near *Dublin*: But he was obſtruc-"ted 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 groſly 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.]

RICHRD 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. [w] Ibid. p. 359. [x] Faſti. p. 127.

John Bakenthorp, [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 IIId, 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 *Alphonſus 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 *Drogbedah*, *Dundalk*, *Trim*, and other Churches in his Province; and partly at *Avignion* 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 *Drogbedah* into his own Palace; but that the Friers were protected, and their Property preſerved, by one *Bath*, then Mayor of *Drogbedah*: 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 Priviledges 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 *Avignion*; 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*; *Helias*, 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. z Comment. Urban. Lib. 3. & 21. a Fox ut ſupra. p. 467 b Ann. Min. Tom. 4. p. 62. Ad An. 1357. c Fox ut ſupra, p. 468.

Before

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 *Avignion*, 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, [d] 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 Friers, 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 Aspersion; 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 buryed, and was resolved to have erected a Monument to his Memory.]

MILO SWEETMAN.

[*Succ.* 1361. *Ob.* 1380.]

MILO *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. e Ut supra. p. 472. f Defens. Regim. Ang. adversus Analecten. lib. 3. p. 40. g Annal. Min. Tom. 4. p. 62. & seqq. h De script. Eccles. p. 387. i Elench. Heres. p. 56. §. 62. k Annal. Min. Tom. 4. p. 64. ad An. 1357. l Fox ut supra. p. 473.

the Year before elected Bishop of *Ossory*, and took a Journey to *Avignion*, 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 *Raphoe*, 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 *Raphoe*.]

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 IId 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, *Drogbedah*, 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 IIId; 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 IId, 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.
o See Antiq. ch. 26. under the County of Down.
p Offic. Remom. sub. hoc anno.
q De scrip. lib. 2. Ch. 486.

Nicholas

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 *Oſſory*.] Our Prelate died in *June* 1416, and was buried at *Droghedah* 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 [r] 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 IIId, 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 *Droghedah*, on the 13th of *October* 1427; [f] 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 Jorſe*. 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 *Droghedah*, in St. *Peter*'s Church, where he had founded a Chappel and Chantry, dedicated to St. *Anne*.

r Regiſt. Swain. Tom. 1. p. 372. f Ibid. p. 80.

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 Contributers 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 *Drogkedah*, 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 *Drogbedah*, 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. u Regist. Armach. pt. 3. f. 10. b. w Regist. Mey. f. 25. x Ibid. y Regist. Bole. f. 184. a.

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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 Temporalties 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 Temporalties 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 Temporalties, 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 Temporalties 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, *Octavian de Palatio*, adminiſtred 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, Metropolitical Church of *Ar-* "*magh*, and Primacy of *Ireland*;" as appears in his Regiſtry;[d] [wherein there is extant a proviſional Epiſtle to *Octavian*, 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. Octavian, p. 366. a Rym. Tom. 12. p. 44. b Ibid. 45.
c Ibid. p. 58. d Fol. 6. a.

" *burgh Literas Apoſtolicas Super Proviſione è manibus Mercatorum, quibus eas con-*
" *ſignavi, 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 Simoniacal 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 perſwaded 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,[e] 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[f] 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[g] to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* in 1488, ſolliciting his Intereſt to be made Chancellor of *Ireland*, he tells him, " that he " was the only Perſon who obſtructed the Coronation of *Simnel*; 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

e Wilk. Counc. Tom. 3. p. 622. Rym. Tom. 12. p. 332. Ad. An. 1486.

f Ware's Ann, H. 7. Eng. Edit.

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

" 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 continued 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 *Octavian*, 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!]

Octavian died in a very advanced Age, ſometime in *June* 1513, having governed 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 *Droghedah*, 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 *Athirdee* on the thirteenth of *September* 1492, another at *Droghedah*, 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 following at *Athirdee*; and one at *Droghedah* 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.

Civitas Armachana,
Civitas Vana,
Abſq; bonis moribus:
Mulieres Nudæ,
Carnes Crudæ,
Paupertas in Ædibus.

Armagh is notorious
For being vain-glorious,
The Men void of Manners; their Spouſes
Go naked; they eat
Raw Fleſh for their Meat,
And Poverty dwells in their Houſes.]

He lies buryed at *Droghedah*, 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*, before 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 Writ [i] 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 called in a Recognizance [k] entred into by St. *Thomas Kytſon* to him, dated the 4th of

h Ibid. p. 140. i Pat. 8 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* [l] 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 buryed 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 cloſyde 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 ſevinth *Henryes* ſervyce primatyffe
Proceding 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 thowſand 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 buryed 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 *Wolſey*, whoſe Creature he was.]

GEORGE CROMER.

[*Succ.* 1522. *Ob.* 1542.]

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

l Help to Hiſtory. p. 171. m p. 539. 540. n Athen. Oxon. v. 1. p. 672. o Ibid. p Rym. 13. Tom. p. 796.

to

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.]

GEORGE *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 Spiritualties 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 otherSide 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 *Athirdee*; 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 *Athirdee*, 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, impowering 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 *Oſſory*, (who had fled beyond Seas,) and *Caſey* of *Limerick*, kept their Biſhopricks. [The ſame Year, Primate *Dowdall* held a provincial Synod[f] at *Drogheda*, 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 *Drogheda*; 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

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 bleſs'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. 13. 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 *Oſſory*, 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 *Suſſex*, 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 *Suſſex*, 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 *Oſſory*, 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

Archbiſhop *Curwin*, through Archbiſhop *Loftus*, than from *Brown* through *Goodacre* and *Bale*, as not liable to the leaſt Objection. To return,—He had his Reſtitution to the Temporalties 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 apppears 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 Archbiſhopprick 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 buryed 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 Temporalties, bearing date four days before. On account of the Poverty of his See, he had a Licence [x] 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 Proviſo, 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 Confecration, [A. D. 1584.] and was buried at *Droghedah*, in S. *Peter's* Church, in the Vault of his Predeceffor, *Octavian 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 inftructions,[z] (although the Collation to Archbifhopricks, and Bifhopricks, was excepted out of his Commiffion) and at his inftance alfo, the faid Lord Primate was called into the Privy-Council in 1585.] Having governed this See not full five Years, he died at *Droghedah*, and was buried in St. *Peter*'s Church, clofe by his Predeceffor, Archbifhop *Lancafter*.

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 firft Promotion, the Archdeaconry of *Meath*; and afterwards in 1565, was made Dean of *Chrift-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 Inftance, and Recommendation of Sir *John Perrot*,[b] Lord Deputy of *Ireland*,] and held the Deanery of *Chrift-Church* by Difpenfation. On the 10th [or 11th] of *May* 1589, he was tranflated to the See of *Armagh* [by virtue of the Queen's Letter[c] dated the 24th of *March* before,] and ftill held the Deanery. [In 1591, he gave in Concordatum towards building the College of *Dublin*, feventy fix Pounds.] He died in *Dublin* on the fecond of *March* 1594, *Engliſh* Stile, and was buried in *Chrift-Church*. [There is afcribed to him[d] a fmall Treatife, intitled, *The Converfion of Philip Curwin*, a Franciſcan *Frier*, *to the Reformation of the Proteſtant Religion*, A. D. 1589, which was publifhed 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*, Archbifhop 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 firft Promotion was to the Treafurerfhip of *Chrift-Church*, and on the *Saturday* before St. *Patrick*'s Day, 1580, he was by Dean *Garvey*, and the reft of the Chapter of *Chrift-Church*, admitted into the Chapter-Houfe, and inftalled Archdeacon of *Dublin*; having that Dignity conferred on him by the means of *Adam Loftus*, then Archbifhop 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.
b Perrot's Life, 179, 191.
z Cox. 1. v. p. 368.
c Qu. Letter, 24. Mar. An. 31.
a Athen. Oxon. vol. 1. p. 715.
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 ſolicite the Matter in that behalf: He obtained a Mortmain Licence for the Lands granted by the City of *Dublin*, for the Scite 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 ſucceſful. 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; whereby is recited, "That whereas he had diſpoſed of the Archdeaconry of *Dublin* "to his Son, *Luke Uſsher*, 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 Uſsher*, 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 incor- "porated therein as Batchelor 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 *Drogbedah* 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 Uſsher*, his next Succeſſor in the See of *Armagh*.] He died a Batchelor at *Drogbedah* on the third of *January* 1624, *Engliſh* Stile, in the ſeventy third Year of his Age, and was buryed there in St. *Peter*'s Church. He was a Prelate of great Gravity and Learning; and built from the Foundation a handſom Palace at *Drogbedah*, 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

[e] Prerog. Off. [f] Athen. Oxon. v. 1, p. 722. [g] Smith's Life of Uſsher, 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* Stile. 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 Embaſſador to *France*; and the latter was created Viſcount *Clandeboys*.

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

In

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 antient 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 theCelebration 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 Fortreſs 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 Uſſher*, Archbiſhop of *Armagh*. From this time he became

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 perſwaſions 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. *Uſſher*, 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 *fourty 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 "fourty Years, and then thoſe whom you now embrace ſhall be your Ruin, and "you ſhall bear their Iniquity." Many Perſons looked upon this as prophetical; 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. *Uſſher* were, this Year, commiſſioned to go to *England* to lay out this Money in Books. *Uſſher* 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 *Uſſher* at *London*, entered into Familiarity with him, and they were uſeful to each other upon the Occaſion; ſo that the famous *Bodleyan* 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

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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 Ussher*, 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 *Ussher*: 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 sollicitous 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 Manuscrips; 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 Eppcha 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 IId, *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 onee 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 Schiſmaticks, 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.

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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 *Uſher*'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 *Phœbe*, 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 *Uſher*, 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 *Uſher* 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 *Uſher*, promoted him to the See of *Meath*; which was then vacant by the Death of Biſhop *Mountgomery* 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 *Drogbedah* 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-Sullevan*) 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 Su-"periors, to undertake a Diſputation with a Man of that profound and conſum-"mate 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, *leaſt 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 Temporalties 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 entred 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 *Achonry*, *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 threatning 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* Perſwaſion, 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 *Bodleyan* 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 Schiſmaticks 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 *Gotteſcalchus*, 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 Præf. 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 Impropriations 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 Jorse* 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. *Bramhal*, 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 compromized 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 agreable 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 ſe-"rious 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 unparallelled 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 commonCalamity; 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 *Drogbedah*, 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 *Richlieu* 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 inCommendam; 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 adjoyning 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, Intitled, *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 *Dioceſe*: 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 *Polycrap*. To which he added a learned Diſſertation concerning theſe Epiſtles; as alſo touching the Canons ond 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 Wirceſter. pub. by Hearn. vol. 2 p. 594.

comium,

tomium.——— *Jacobus Uſſerius, Archiepiſcopus Armachanus, Totius Hiberniæ Primas, Antiquitatis primævæ peritiſſimus, Orthodoxæ Religionis Vindex* ἀναντίῤῥητος *errorum malleus, in concionando frequens, facundus, præpotens, vitæ inculpatæ 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 fourty Hours together, without any conſiderable

Intermiſſion. No Applications could give him relief, and the Phyſitians deſpaired of his Life; untill at laſt it ſtanched 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*, threatning 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 Garriſons.) 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 expreſly 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 *Judah*, with their Synchronisms; as also the Succession of the *Babylonish*, *Persian* and *Macedonian* Monarchy, with the concurrent Olympiads and Æra of *Nabonassar*, 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 Archbishopprick 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 subtility 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 Proſapiam,
Raram eruditionem,
Ingenii acumen,
Dicendi et ſcribendi facilitatem,
Morum gravitatem, ſuavitate 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
Aſſiduè inſtruxit:
Qui Scripturas veteris ac novi Fœderis,
Commentariis ex ultimâ,
Et recenditâ antiquitate,
Illuſtravit,

M. S.

James Uſher,
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 Equaninimity 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 enlightned
The Books of the Old and New Teſtament

Chronologiam ſacram priſtino nitori
Reſtituit;
Bonarum Artium Profeſſores
Inopiâ afflictos,
Munificentiâ ſublevavit.
Denique qui Hæreſes repullulantes,
Calamo erudito contudit.
His ingenii dotibus
His animi virtutibus ornatus,
Antiſtes optimus, piiſſimus, meritiſſimus,
Inter bella civilia
Et patriæ ſuæ et Eccleſiæ funeſta,
Sibique luctuoſa,
Cum nec Patriæ nec Eccleſiæ
Diutius prodeſſe poterat,
In Chriſto, pacis Auctore,
Placidè 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.

Ricgatæ *in Comitatu* Surriæ Martii 21. *obiit, ſepultus apud* Weſtmonaſterium, *in* Hen. *Septimi Capella* 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 BRAMHALL.

[*Succ.* 1660. *Ob.* 1663.]

JOHN *Bramhall*, Doctor of Divinity, was born [at *Pontfract*] in *Yorkſhire* [in 1593, of a gentile, and antient Family, deſcended from the *Bramballs* of *Bramhall-Hall* in *Cheſhire*. 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. *Bramhall* 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. *Bramhall* 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 Infirmity 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 perſwade 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 byaſs 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. *Bramhall* 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. *Bramhall*. 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 *Popiſh* 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 Sacriledge 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 *Lyon*, 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 *Ardſrath* by Commendam; but finding his Title infirm, he ſoon made way for two able Incumbents to ſucceed him. The Reventies 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 Menſal Lands, he retrieved them to that Uſe; and made a Park there, which he left to his Succeſſors. He was ſo Succesful 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 great one 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 Impropriations 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 Impropriations 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 *Uſſher* 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 Impropriations, by power of Reaſon and Perſwaſion, 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 perſwaded 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 Impropriations, 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 Surpluſs 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 *Uſſher*; leaſt if the *Engliſh* Canons had been paſſed verbatim, it might have proved prejudicial to the Liberties of the Church of *Ireland*.

A. D.

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 *Palmes* had made ſome reflecting Diſcourſe on the King, and that his Lordſhip had neither reproved, nor informed 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 anything 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 Li-

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 *Uſsher* 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 Lords 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 *Uſsher*, 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, adminiſtred 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 *Clanriccard*. 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. *Militiere*, Councellor 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 of 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 ſoftned 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 miſlayed 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 advantagious 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 impowering 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 Sickneſs. 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 *Droghedah*, 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* *Droghedah*, over and above ſuch Sums as he ſhould beſtow on them in his Life. He repaired the Epiſcopal Houſe of *Droghedah* 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 Archiſhop of *Tuam*; from whence I have taken moſt of the Particulars related of him.

HYPOMNEMONEUMA.

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 fæliciter militavit Eccleſiâ
Ut vel hìc triumphantem facilè dixeris.
Civiles inter diſcordias,
Proſpero Regni Principiſque ſtatu
Deique Cultu unà 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,

[a] Prerog. Office.

Quamdiù

Quamdiù vel Monarchia vel Pietas,
Futuræ sint superstites.
Pœnas a rebellibus subiit, sed invidiâ dignas;
Honore plectebatur, Ostracismo insignitus
Dum in illo Ecclesia Anglicana
Vel exularet, vel peregrinaretur.
At non tam victus quàm in posterum providens
Fortunæ potiùs quam hosti cessit;
More planè Parthico *fugiens jaculabatur,*
Nisi quòd eâdem Sagittâ
Et vulnera et medelam meditatus sit.
Papisticæ Calvinisticæque *Superstitionis*
Simul et Atheismi malleus,
Romam *et* Genevam *subegit,*
Quodque magis Herculeum est, Hobbesium,
Quovis, vel suo Leviathane monstrosiorem,
Perdomuit;
Infulamque tot inter textam laureis
Æternitati consecravit.
Viator! ne Bramhallum *quæritis*
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 Christianum decent Alcidem.
Has cum demùm statuisset
Religiosas lites longùm jussit facessere,
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 meaned 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 Subſiſtance. 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 hurryed 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 adminiſtred 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 perſwaſive 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 adminſtred 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 buryed in *Christ-Church*, within the rails of the Altar: Two Days after Doctor *William Pallifer* 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 intrinsick, 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

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 adminiſtred 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 10*th* or 11*th* 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,[c] 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 *Oſſory*, 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 Chappel, 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.

[c] Prerog. Offic.

Michael

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 ſupellectile menſam ſacram et Eccleſiam inſtruxit, addito etiam campanili elegante, cum ſex Harmonicis campanis. Hæc omnia viceſſimo quarto* Auguſti, *Anno milleſimo ſexcenteſimo octuageſimo tertio Deo et Religioni ſolenniter dedicavit. Ut perpetuum ſit piæ hujus munificentiæ 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 Common-wealth; 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 24*th* 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 ſollicit 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 Œconomy 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.

d Prerog. Offic.

HUGH

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.

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OF THE

BISHOPS

OF

MEATH.

[*This See bears Saphire, three Mitres, with Labels Topaz; a Crosier in bend sinister, suppressed by the Escocheon of the second.*

It is valued in the King's Books at 373 *l.* 7 *s.* 0 ½ *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 profible for the King, is the measure of the First-Fruits at this Day.*]

THERE were formerly many Episcopal Sees in *Meath*, as *Clonard*, *Duleek*, *Kells*, *Trim*, *Ardbraccan*, *Donshaghlin*, *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, intitled, Cardinal of St. *Laurence* in *Damaso*, then Legate from Pope *Eugene* the IIId. 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. *FINIAN.*

[*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 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 caressed 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*) *Laserian*, the Son of *Nathfrach*, *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 *Dermod*; 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 *Adamnanus*. "The Reason (says he) why St. *Columb* left *Ireland*, "was, because he had been the Occasion of a great Battle between *Dermod*, "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 Pennance 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 Pennance was laid on him in 563.]

a Ussh. 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 Rochfort*, 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 Neece, *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 24*th* of *Novem-*

f Antiq. chap. 29. g Trias Thaum. p. 146. chap. 136. h Primord. p. 1070. Ind. Chron. ad An. 450. i Chap. 22. k Sanctil. Geneal. Chap. 36. l Baron. in Notis Martyr. Romani ad An. 402. m Primord. p. 1070.

* *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 Devaſtations[n] 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 *Cervaill*, 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[p] demoſtrates 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. *Fechin*) 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[q] 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;[s] 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 *Donſhaghlin* 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 *Ardbraccan*, 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 afterwads 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 Temporalties, 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-Loughſeudy*, *Ard-*

n Trias Thaum. p. 633. o vit. St. Columb, lib. 1. chap. 64. p Sub Vitell. D. XIV. 8. q Ad An. 745. r Lib. 2. p. 48. s Act. Sanct. p. 143, & 772.

murcher,

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*.]

Oſſenius, 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-Girthid [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.]

Beglàtneu [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 *Duleek*, 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. u Act. Sanct. 406, 787. w Ibid. 568.
x Annal. 4. Maſt. ad Ann. 828.

Ferdomnach Mac-Flannagan died in 930.

Moctean, [called alſo *Mæl-Mocthe*] died or the 9th of *September* 940. He was called *the Fountain of Religion, and Wiſdom among the* Iriſh.

Mælfechin died in 942.

Becan Mac-Lactnan, called Comorban, or Succeſſor of St. *Finian* of *Cluainraird*, died in 971.

Faithman, Comorban of *Finian*, died in 1010.

Tuathal O-Dunluing, Biſhop of *Clonard*, died in 1028. [He is called *Tuathal O-Dubarick* in the Annals of *Loughkee*; and his Death placed a Year later.]

[*Cellach O-Clercben*, Comorban of *Finian* of *Clonard*, died in 1043.]

Tuathal 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.

Idunan, 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* [y] 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 Anonymous 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 expreſly 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 *Magbbile*, 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. *Ethri 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 [z] *Edruth O-Mandachan*, others, [a] *Edru O-Meghan*, and place his Death in 1173.]

y Wilk. Counc. 1. Tom. p. 374. z Annals of Leinſter, ad An. 1173. a Anon. Annal. ad An. 1173.

EUGENE

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 ſtiles himſelf Biſhop of *Clonard*.]

SIMON ROCHFORT.

[*Succ.* 1194. *Ob.* 1224.]

SIMON *Rochfort*, 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 Priviledges 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 *Bectiff*, 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 Rochfort*, and mention his Death under the Year 1200. But paſt Queſtion, Biſhop *Rochfort* filled this See at that time, and long before and after.]

b M. S. Loftus in Marſh's Library. c Arch. Triſtern. M. S. 2. pt. Chart. 8. d Ibid. Chart. 20. e Wilk. Counc. Tom. 1. p. 547.

DEODAT.

[*Succ.* 1224. *Ob.* 1226.]

DEODAT 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 dot reckon him among the Biſhops of this See. But he is expreſly 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 ſome[i] 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.

RALPH le PETIT.

[*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*.

RICHARD de la CORNER.

[*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 IIId, and Conſecrated at *Drogheda*h, in St. *Peter's* Church, in 1232. He granted the Mannors of *Dunſink* 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 Multifernan, 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

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*[n], Biſhop of *Legblin*, 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 [o] with the Friers of the Hoſpital of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*, concerning the Right of Patronage to the Churches of *Moylagh*, *Dovenagh-Patrick*, *Taveragh*, *Kells*, *Dungrey*, *Ardmulchan*, *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 Friers; 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 Friers ſhould receive four Marks yearly out of the Church of *Kiltalton*: And as to the other Churches in Conteſt, (*viz.*) *Kells*, *Dullardſtown*, *Ardmulchan* and *Kinevelane*; that the Friers 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 IIId. 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 miſcarryed 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 enjoyn *Ralph* of *Norwich*, not to preſume to hold the Living, to his Prejudice; and to cauſe ſuch as *Hugh de Tachmon* ſhould ſignifie 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 Comiſſioners, not to preſume to do any thing to his or the Biſhop elect's Prejudice, under pain of ſeizing their Temporalties; 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-Moliſſa*, 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-Moliſſa*, 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. Dorſo. [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

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 *Oſſory*. [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* [x] 1290. He was very careful and induſtrious in preſerving the Priviledges 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 *Ardbraccan*, *Killeighan*, *Diſert*, *New-Caſtle*, *Ardagh*, *Scurlogſtown*, and *Newtown* near *Trim*, and the reſt. And as he was careful of his Temporal Priviledges, 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 publickly 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. 20. 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 begining of *Auguſt* 1329, on his return from *Avignon*.

WILLIAM de PAUL.

[*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 *Avignion*, and afterwards reſtored to the Temporalties 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 expreſly 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 groſly 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 XXIId, who was advanced to the Papal Chair in 1327, when *de Paul* was reſtored to the Temporalties. *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.]

WILLIAM St. *LEGER.*

[*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. Carmelitid

NICHOLAS

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 buryed 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 afrer 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 *Oſſory*, 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. 31.

of *Newtown* neat *Trim*, on the 14th [or rather 24th [i]] of *December* 1386. From a Canon in St. *Canic's-Church*, *Kilkenny*, he was promoted to the Bishoprick of *Ossory*, and was restored to the Temporalties 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 IIId: and King *Richard* the IId, 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 IId 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 *Ossory* 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 buryed 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 Temporalties of this See, were from the Death of *Alexander Balscot*, granted to *Robert Mascal*, 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 Temporalties, 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 XXIIId; 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 Writ [n] 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. l Rym. Tom. 8. p. 175.
m Ibid. n Ibid. Tom. 9. p. 4.

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 Hadſor*, 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 [s], 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 OULDHAL.

[*Succ.* 1450. *Ob.* 1559.]

THE ſame Year [t] *Edmund Ouldhal* [before mentioned,] a *Carmelite* of *Norwich*, and Brother to the ſaid Sir *William Ouldhal*, ſucceded. He died at *Ardbraccan* on the 9th, or, as ſome ſay, the 29th [u] of *Auguſt* 1459, and was buryed in the Church of that Place.

WILLIAM SHIRWOOD.

[*Succ.* 1460. *Ob.* 1482.]

WILLIAM *Shirwood* ſucceeded by a Proviſional Bull from Pope *Pius* the IId, 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 *Drogbedah*, to attaint 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 *Drogbedah*. It was thought Biſhop *Shirwood* was an active Inſtrument in this Proſecution. In 1476 [y] 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 way buryed 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. s 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. eod. An. y M. S. Bibl. Marſh.

Kingdom

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 inthroned 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 Temporalties 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 [b] dated the 16 of *July* 1483.

He was highly in the Favour of *Girald 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 obtaineda 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 *Malahide* 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. a Athen. Oxon. v. 1. p. 648. b Rym. Tom 12. p. 196. c Sir Richard Edgcomb's Voyage. ad 5th July 1488.

" After the Death of *Plunket* of *Ramore*, who was an Enemy to *Kildare*, the Bi-
" ſhop ſupported the Faction againſt the Earl. Upon this Occaſion the Earl cha-
" ſed 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 De-
" puty 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 Coun-
" cellor 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 Councellor, 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-Maſ-
" ter, 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 ad-
" viſed whom he choſe for his Councellor, 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 chuſe 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 buryed, 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

WILLIAM ROKEBY.

[*Succ.* 1507. *Resig.* 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 [d] 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 contiuued 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 [g] 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 Forreign 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 *Dultying* 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. 1. p. 1059. d M. S. Catalogue of Chancellors. e Ware's Annals, ad An. 1507. f Catalogue as above g Athen. Oxon. v. 1. 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 1523[l], 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 1530 [n], 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* [q] 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 Archdeaconry 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 Archdeaconry 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.[r] On the eighth of *November* 1546, [t] 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 [t] 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 *Browne* in oppoſition to his Metropolitan, Primate *Dowdal*, in introducing the Liturgy

l 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. P. 551. r Chancery Rolls, Anno 35. and 37. Hen. 8. s Rym. Tom. 15. p. 104. t Ibid. p. 146.

in

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 *Ciſtertian* Monk of the Abby of *Holy Croſs*, intitled, *de Ciſtertienſium 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 *Ciſtertian* Monk of the Abby of *Bective* 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 buryed there, in the Church belonging to a Seminary of the *Ciſtertian* 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, Ciſtertienſis Ordinis Monachus, & Epiſcopus Midenſis;* "*qui pro fide Catholicâ poſt tredecim Annos, Carceris, et multos toleratos labores, tan-* "*dèm obiit exul Compluti Anno* 1577, *pride non: Januarij*. Here lieth *William Walſh*, "a *Ciſtertian* 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 Temporalties on the 7th of *December* following his Promotion. His See was ſo poor at this Time, that on the 6th of *October* 1564 [y] 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 buryed 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 *Ardbraccan* 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 ſurrendred 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 *Drogbedah*, 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 Philoſopy, 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 ſtiles 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 Rot. Canc.

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*, untill 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 [c] 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 ſatisfie 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 coſiderable 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 crouded 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. l. V. p. 387.

d Ibid. 605.

buryed

buryed there in *Chriſt-Church*, on the 10th of that Month. [The Day after his Death, *John Bramhall*, Archbiſhop of *Armagh*, iſſued a Mandate [e] 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 Metropolitical 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 Metropolitical Right; and warning him to cite all the Clergy, and others concerned, to attend at the ſaid Viſitation, in St. *Patrick*'s Church at *Droghedah*. 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 *Cloyn*; and was tranſlated to this See on the 25th [g] 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 *Droghedah*, 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 ſollicit 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. f Ibid. g 29. April, *Dopping*'s Biſhops.
h Nalſon's Collect. V. 2. p. 535.

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 1 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 buryed 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 Councellor, 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 Councellors, hath ſprung that vulgar Error, that the Biſhops of *Meath* are *Conſiliarij Nati*, or Privy Councellors 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. k Borlaſe Reduct. p. 283 l Col. Regiſter. m Dopping's Biſhops in Margin.

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 State [n] 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 buryed 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.* Οἱ καλῶς προεστῶτες πρεσβύτεροι διπλῆς τιμῆς ἀξιούσθωσαν. 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. n Append. p. 401. Edit. Lond. 1692.

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 *Febuary* 1690, and From *Clogher* to this See, on the 25th of *June* 1697, and was inthroned 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.]

JOHN 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 inthroned the 3d of *February* following. He died in *Dublin* on the ſecond of *March* 1723, and was buryed there in the Church Yard of St. *George*'s Chappel, over whom his Widow erected a handſom Monument, of black and white Marble, curiouſly carved and guilded, 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,
Linguâ, ore, exemplo
Attraxit, concrevit, duxit;
Et ſuis et Ethnicis venerabilis,

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

Tandem in Patriam redux
Sub ſereniſſimi Principis Gulielmi *Auſpiciis*
Ad ſedem Bangorenſem *(inter Indigenas ſuos)*
Evocatus,
Deinde, Imperante Georgio, *ad* Midenſem *tranſlatus,*
In utraque Dioceſi
Vigilantiſſimum egit Paſtorem,
Subditum Fideliſſimum
Reformatæ fidei vindicem acerrimum;
Omnis ubique Tyrannidis
Strenuum oppugnatorem;
Demum Eccleſiæ emolumento tam in Hibernia
Quam in Anglia
(Prout ſeipſum vivens)
Moriens Sua
Devovit.

Morte obiit repentinâ ſibi unicè non improviſâ } 2*do die* Martii *Anno Dom.* 1723, *Ætatis ſuæ* 74.

Monumentum hoc Uxor mæſtiſſima amoris ergo
Poſuit.

Both to his own Flock, and to the Heathens,
At length returning home,
He was,
Under the Government of the moſt ſerene Prince
King *William*,
Promoted to the Biſhoprick of *Bangor*,
Among his own Countrymen,
And from thence,
In the Reign of King *George*,
Tranſlated to the See of *Meath*;
In both Dioceſes
He was a moſt vigilant Paſtor,
A moſt faithful Subject,
A moſt ſtrenuous aſſerter of the reformed Religion,
And
A valiant Oppoſer of all Sorts of Tyranny.
At length dying,
He dedicated all he had
To the Profit of the Church,
Both in *England* and *Ireland*
(As he had done himſelf, when living.)
He died a ſudden Death, by himſelf only not unlook'd for. } On the 2d, of *March*, A. D. 1723, in the 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 Epiſcopal Houſe at *Ardbraccan*, 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 Increaſe 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 Deceaſe of his Wife) 140*l* to be laid out in the Purchaſe of Lands to the uſe of the Rector of the Church of *Llanlayhan* in the Dioceſe of *Bangor*. He left the Increaſe 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 Iſt, 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*.

[p] Prerog. Offic.

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 buryed 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*.

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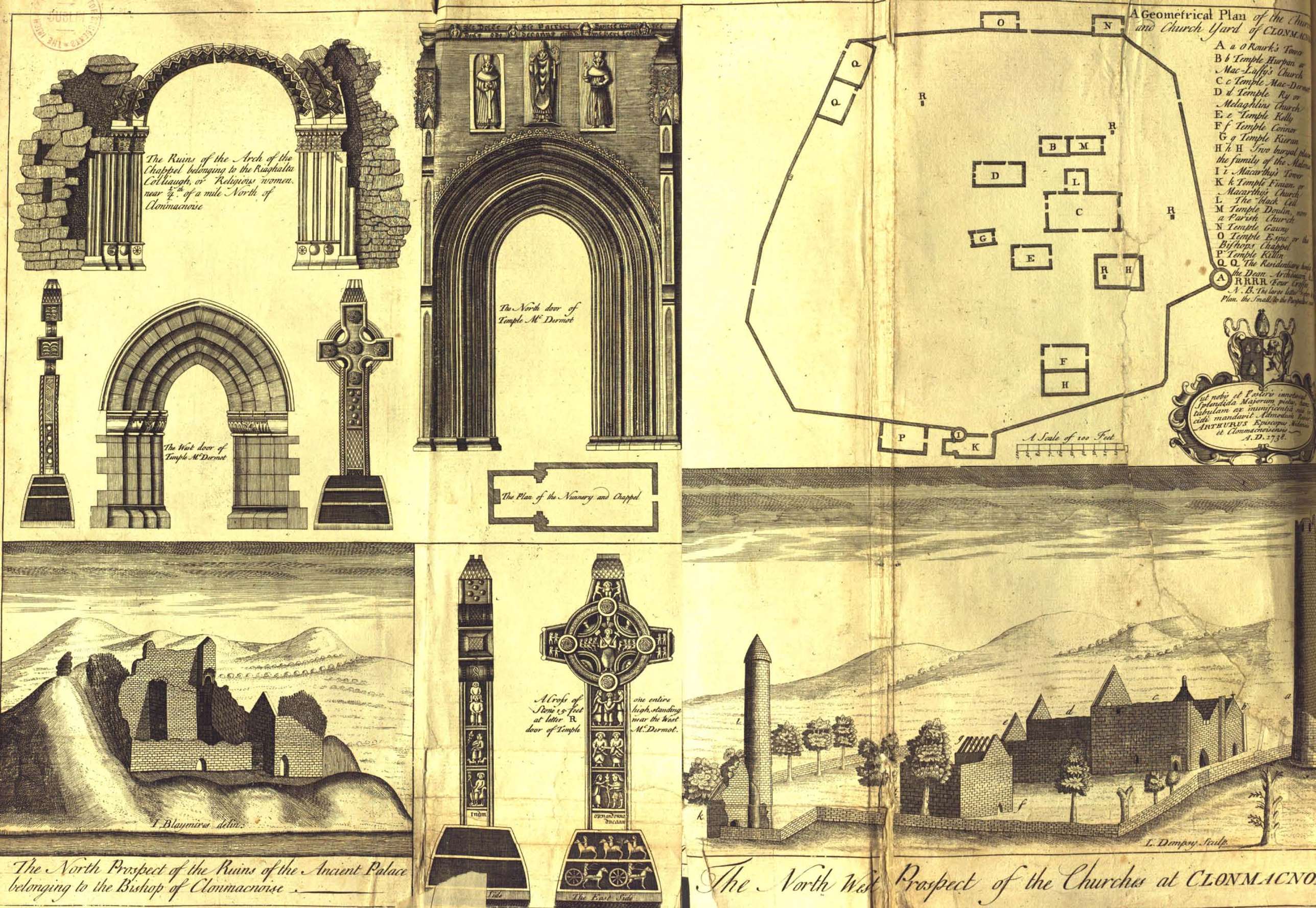

The North Prospect of the Ruins of the Ancient Palace belonging to the Bishop of Clonmacnoise

The North West Prospect of the Churches at CLONMACNOISE

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OF THE

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OF

CLONMACNOIS

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. KIARAN.

[*Ob.* 549.]

KIARAN, or *Ciaran* the Younger, founded the Abby of *Clonmacnois*, antiently called *Tipraic*, [or *Druim-Tipraid* near the River *Shenon*,] 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 *Keivin*[a], assisted at his Funeral Obsequies the third Night following; and his

[a] Ware's Antiq. ch. 29.

Friend St. *Columb* ſome time after compoſed 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 *Uſſher* [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 μακροβιώτον, 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 expreſly 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 Mellaghlin*, 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* [c], 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 expreſly 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* [d] *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* [e], 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-Farrels*: *Conmacne* in the County of *Leitrim*, the Territory the *Magrannels*, or *Reynolds*. *Conmacne de Kinel-Dubhain*, 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 *Roſs* and Barony of *Moycullen*: *Conmacne-Cuiltola*, now the Barony of *Kilmain* and County of Mayo.

c Ware's Antiq. ch. 29. d Ogyg. p. 257. e 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 *Aidhlog*) in the Government of that Abby, who died in 652.]

JOSEPH.

[*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.

CORPREY CROM.

[*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 Auctus*, 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.]

COLMAN.

[*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*.]

CORMAC O-KILLEEN.

[*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 *Cronan*, 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 Act. Sanct. p. 508.

TUATHAL.

[Ob. 969.]

TUATHAL died in 969. [He was both Abbat and Bishop of *Clonmacnois*, and is expresly 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*, [g] 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—Dun-*" *chad* 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 *Donell O-Duothy*. For in certain Anonymous Annals under that Year there

g Act. Sanct. p. 106. h Ibid. 106. i Ann. 4. Mast. ad An. 1052.
k Ibid. ad An. 1070.

is mention made of the Death of *Donell* O-*Duothy*, Biſhop and Comorban of *Kiaran*, 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 buryed 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 IIId. 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 Miſbehaivour, but on Account of the Poverty of the Church, gave his Aſſent, and ordered; "that aſſoon as the Archbiſhop of *Armagh* had certified his "Metropolitical 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.]

THOMAS.

[*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.

THOMAS 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 IIId, 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.]

GILBERT.

[*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 Writ [n] 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.

WILLIAM 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 fourty 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 *Drogbedah*, remains among the Archives of *Chriſt-Chureh*, 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-BRUIN.

[*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 [q] of the Temporalties.

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 IId. 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*.]

[q] Pat. 31. Ed. 1. Mem. 10.

PETER.

[*Succ.* 1398. *Ob.* 1411.]

PETER, a *Ciſtertian* Monk, and Abbat of *Granard*, ſucceeded the Year following, and died in 1411.

PHILIP O-MÆIL.

[*Succ.* 1411. *Ob.* 1422.]

PHILIP *O-Mæil* ſucceeded, [by the Pope's Proviſion] and died in 1422.

DAVID BRENDOG.

[*Succ.* 1423.]

DAVID *Brendog*, a *Ciſtertian* 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.

CORMAC MAC-COUGHLAN.

[*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 ſtiles 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 *Droghedah* the *October* following; but he did not appear.] He died [as is 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 *Clontuoſkirt*, and *James* the Biſhops 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.]

JOHN OLDAIS.

[*Succ* 1444.]

JOHN *Oldais*, a *Franciſcan* Frier, ſucceeded by the Proviſion [of Pope *Eugene* the IVth] on the 18th of *September* 1444.

JOHN.

[*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 IIId on the 5th of *December* 1539; and, having taken the Oath of Allegiance, was comfirmed 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 Glass.]

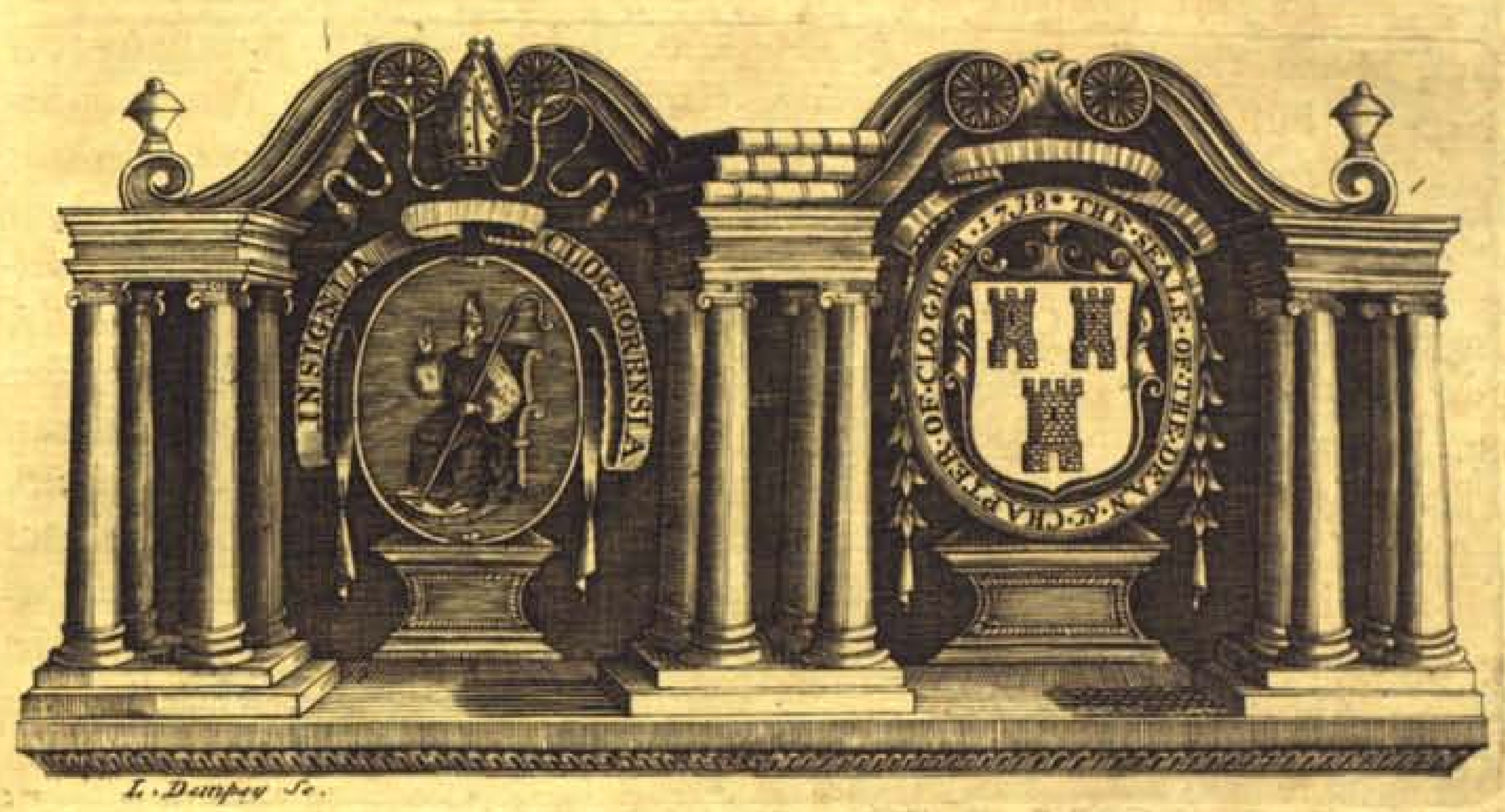
PETER WALL.

[*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.

OF



L. Dunphy Sc.

OF THE

BISHOPS

OF

CLOGHER.

[*This See beats Saphire, a Biſhop ſitting in a Chair habited, ſuſtaining his Croſier in his Left-Hand, leaning on the Chair ſiniſter bend ways, and extending his Right-hand towards the Dexter chief Point of the Eſcocheon, all Topaz.*

It is valued in the King's Books at 350 *l. per Ann. by an Extent returned Anno* 15 Jac. 1.

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 incertain 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 *MACARTIN.*

[*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. "*Ferdacrioch* 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-Traveller 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 *Youghhall*, called alſo the Iſland of St. *Molanfid*, 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 Act Sanct. p. 737. 740. b Vit. Patr. Chap. 143. c Hiſt. Monaſt. p. 106. d Act. Sanct. p. 740. e Vit. Pat. Chap. 143. f Uſh. Primord. p. 856.

mand

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 [g], 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-Cataſaid*, and *Arthur Mac-Camæil*, 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 diff-rent Columns, for the ſatisfaction of the Reader.]

[A CATALOGUE of the BISHOPS of *CLOGHER*, according to COLGAN.

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

A CATALOGUE of the BISHOPS of *CLOGHER*, according to the Regiſtry of that See, tranſcribed by WARE.

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 *Derimoailain*, 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.* Ti-"gernach, *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 ſucceded *Tigernach*. To his Memory the Church of *Clarinſlochtain* is dedicated. [as alſo a Fountain [i] called, *Glais-Deargain*.]

[g] Ware Antiq. cap. 29. [h] Act. Sanct. 727. [i] Parish Clerk.

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 oppofite Catalogue calls him *Artgail*, Son of *Darinus*; but they are the fame Perfon. 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 *Indract*, 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 *Iniſcair* in the Dioceſe of *Clogher* is conſecrated, [and a Fountain [k] called *Glanognagugan*.]

Feidlimid or *Felim* ſucceeded and was buryed in the Church of *Clunes*, near *Tigernach* [To him [l] is conſecrated a Well, called *Tibrad Fethlim*, or *Felix*'s Well.]

St. *Ultan*, deſcended from the ſame Family with *Macartin*, ſucceeded. He is a different perſon from St. *Ultan*, the Brother of St. *Furſey* mentioned by *Bede* [m]. He is ſaid to be buryed at *Clogher* in St. *Macartins* Church-Yard, near his Sepulchre.

Sethne. *Earch.* *Eirglean.* *Cedach.* *Crimir-Rodan.*

St. *Laſerian*, 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 *Edi-Dubh*, or *Hugh* the Black, King of *Ergal*, ſucceeded; to whom the Church of *Achadurchair* 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

[k] Regiſt. Clogh. [l] Ibid. [m] Eccl. Hiſt. l. 3. ch. 19;

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 *Ailild* 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 *Laſerian* 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*.

Fældobar died on the 29th of *June* 731.

Cunnacht. *Mælmochair.* *Synach.*
Artgail Mac-Dairin. *Cairbre.*
Mælduin. *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.*

Cendfælad 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.* *Cellach.*
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*[o] calls this *Chriſtian*, "a good Man, full of

n Eccleſ. Hiſt. l. 5. ch.

o Life of Malachy, ch. 10.

" 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 IId, 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 buryed 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- " lightning 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 buryed in the Year 1182, or (as ſome ſay 1180) having ſat in the See of *Clogher*, to which the See of *Louth* was annexed, about fourty two Years. The Abby of *Knock*, near *Louth*, otherwiſe called, the Abby 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 *Dermod* 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*, Biſhop of *Ergal*.] *Philip Seguin*, and *Chriſtopher Henriques*, who treads in *Seguin*'s Steps, are ſtrangely miſtaken in affirming that this *Edan* was Archbiſhop of *Armagh*.

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 ſollicit his Confirmation and Pall from the Pope. But before he took this Journey he went to[p] *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 conſecrated the Church of the ſaid Monaſtery in the Preſence of many of the Clergy, and of *Chriſtian* O-*Macturan*, Abbat of *Clunes*, who was his Succeſſor.]

[p] King's M. S. Collect. p. 334.

CHRISTIAN

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 Mihi*.

[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 *Mæliſa*; 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

[a] Ad Ann. 1217.

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 Priviledges 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 *Ardſrath*, 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 *Drogbedah*, *Athirdee*, 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 ſucceſsleſs 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 *Melliſont*, of which he had been for ſome Time a Monk. [It was about the Year 1266 [c], that *Ardſrath* 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 *Colgan* [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 it 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-Endaimb* †, 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-Fiachria*, or *Hy-Fiachria*, was an antient Territory in the County of *Tirone*, lying on the River *Derg*, and took its Name from *Fiachry*, one of the Grandſons of *Colla-Huais* King of *Ireland*. The antient Biſhoprick of *Ardſrath*, uſually called *Ardſtra*, formerly united to *Clogher*, and from the Time of this Biſhop, to *Derry*, lay in this Territory. There was another Territory called, *Hy-Fiachria-Aidne*, in the County of *Galway*, in that Diſtrict, after called *Clanricard*. *Kinel-Eogbain* comprehended the County of *Tirone*, which took their Names from *Eogbain* 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-Eogbain* is the Offspring of *Owen*, as *Tirone* is the Country poſſeſſed by them.

† *Inis-Endbaim*, 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.

Finnacta

Finnaeta Mac-Ecligern, 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-Moctee, or *Moctinianus*, 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 groſly miſtaken, in applying the ſeveral Facts, related here of *Michael Mac-Antſair*, to his Competitor, *Reginald Mac-Gilla-Finin*.]

MATTHEW MAC-CATASAID. 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-Moliſſa*,] 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 Epiſcopal Houſes, one at *Roſſoirtir*, 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[f] *Iniſeo* 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 buryed 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-CATASAID.

[*Succ.* 1320. *Ob.* 1356.]

NICHOLAS *Mac-Cataſaid*, 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 Jorſe*, his Primate, who then lived beyond Seas.] He died in Autumn 1356; having governed this See thirty ſix Years, and was buryed in his own Cathedral.

BERNARD MAC-CAMÆIL.

[*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-CATASAID. II.

[*Succ.* 1361.]

MATTHEW *Mac-Cataſaid*, like his two Predeceſſors, was alſo Archdeacon of *Clogher*, and Nephew by the Brother to the former *Matthew Mac-Cataſaid*. 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.

ODO 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 Ciſtertian Monk, and Doctor of the Canon Law, ſucceeded by the Pope's Proviſion.

ARTHUR MAC-CAMÆIL.

[*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

Years 1395 and 1430 are yet extant. He died on St. *Laurence*'s Day, 1432, having governed this Church about fourty 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 un-"derſtand, 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, Intitled, *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 Burgeſſes Houſe in a Borough.]

ROGER MAGUIRE.

[*Succ.* 1449. *Ob.* 1483.]

ROGER or *Roſs Maguire*, Son of *Thomas* the Younger, Dynaſt or petty Prince of *Fermanagh*, ſucceeded by the Pope's Proviſion, and was conſecrated at *Drogbedah* by *John Mey*, Archbiſhop of *Armagh* in 1449. He governed this See about 34 Years, and dying in 1483, was buryed in the Church of St. *Ronan* of *Achadurchar*.

EDMUND COURCEY.

[*Succ.* 1485. *Reſign.* 1494.]

EDMUND 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 firſt[1] 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 *Roſs* 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 *Roſs*.]

NEHEMIAH CLONIN.

[*Succ.* 1502. *Reſign.* 1503.]

NEHEMIAH 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 perſwaded 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 IId, 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 IId, 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 buryed 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 Archbiſhop [n] *King*.] He died about the beginning of Spring 1534 [and was buried in the Cathedral of *Clogher*.[o]]

HUGH O-CERVALLAN.

[*Succ.* 1542.]

HUGH, or *Odo*, *O-Cervallan*, was promoted to this See by the Proviſion of Pope *Paul* the IIId, [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. n King's Collect. p. 335. o Annals of Ulſt. ad An. 1534.

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 Temporalties 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 Mountgomery*, 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 *Drogbedah* 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

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 [s] 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 Latinè 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

[s] 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 buryed 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.

ROBERT LESLEY.

[*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 buryed 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.

ROGER BOYLE.

[*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.

1687.

1687, in the 70th Year of his Age, and was buryed 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 *Drogheda*, 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*.

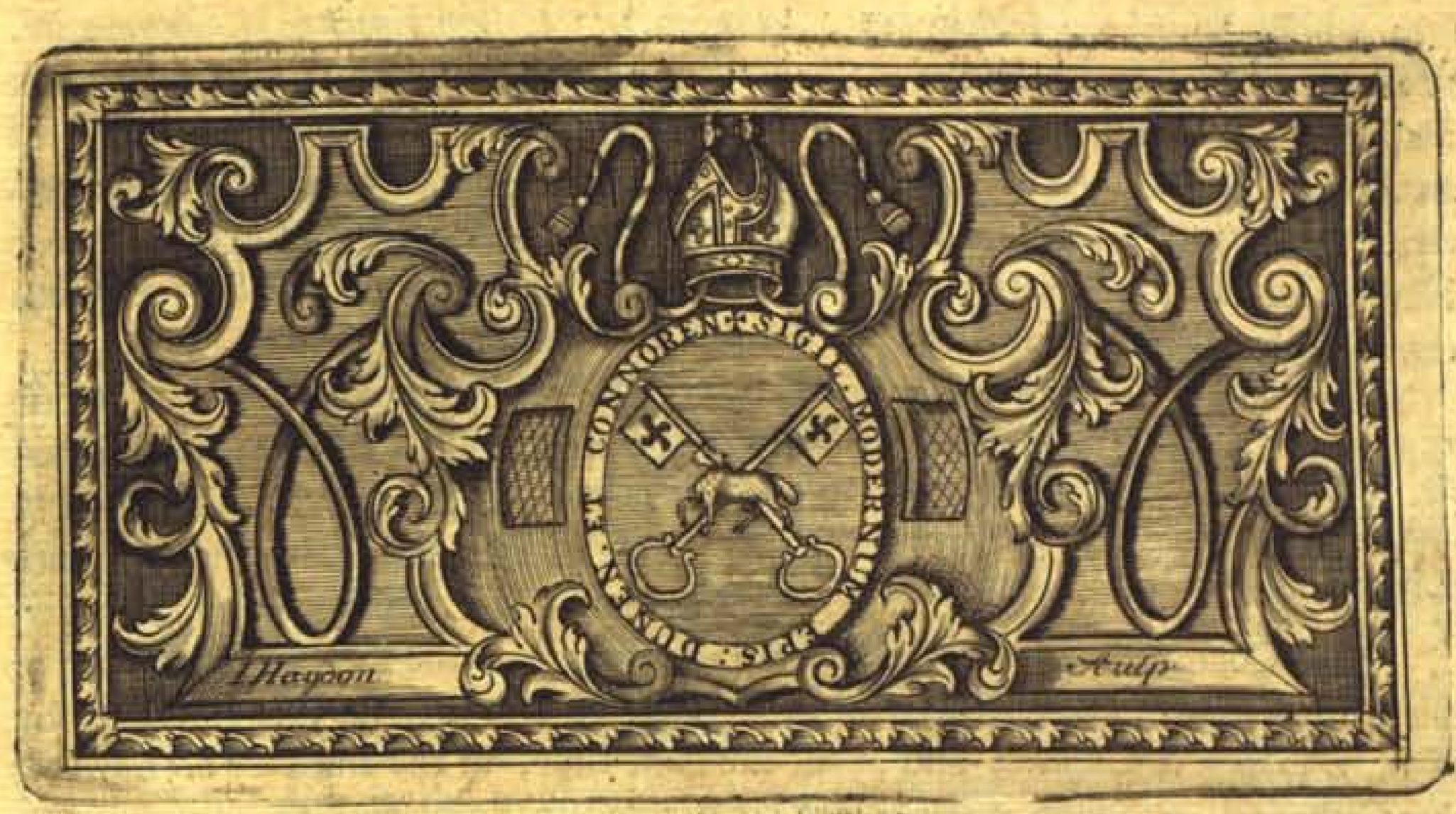
w See King's State of the Proteſtants under King James, ch. 3. § 15. Primat. Arm. p. 85. p Book in the Prerogative Office. x Mac-Mahon's Jus z 10 William 3d chap. 6.

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 Iſt, 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. b Ibid. Prerog. Offic. c Barclay's Argenis. p. 204. Edit. Elzevir.

FOR



OF THE

BISHOPS

OF

DOWN.

[*This Episcopal See bears Saphire, 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. I.

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* Dunsport. *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.*]

DUNUM *(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 Camerarius*

a Ogyg. 242

rarius, in his Regiſtry of the Valuations of the Apoſtolick See. *Dun-da-Leghlas*; which Word the *Iriſh* interpret to mean, "*Collem binorum mediorum 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*, *Dunkeron*, *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 [c] 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 fourty 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. *Werburg* 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 Pembridge* 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. *CAILAN*.

[*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. *Macniſſe*, 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* [e] 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 [f], 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 *Uſsher*, 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* [g] calls, *Entrumia*, and deſcribes to be a Monaſtery in the Eaſt and Maritime Parts of *Ulſter*,

b Vit. Pat. ch. 38. c Ware's Antiq. ch. 29. d Uſh. Primord. 954. e Hiſt. Monaſt. p. 156. f Uſh. Primord. p. 944. & 1065. Ware under St. Cailan Biſhop of Down. g Act. Sanct. p. 62. ch. 5. & Note 2. 7.

in

in the Dioceſe and County of *Down*, which poſſibly might ſince be corrupted into *Dundrum*. He deſcribes it to lie in the Neighbourhood of *Kileletbia (Kileliſſe)* which is in the Peninſula of *Lecale*. But the Certainty of this muſt be left to the Inquiry of others.

St. FERGUS.

[*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 expreſly call, Biſhop of *Dun-da-lethglaſs*, and place his Death in 962.]

Flaghertach, 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-MORGAIR.*

[*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 *Con-* "*nereth*, 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 Readey may find a fuller Account of him among the Archbiſhops of *Armagh*.

h Uſh. Primord. p. 888.

MALACHY. II. [*Mac-Inclericuir.*]

[*Succ.* 1148. *Ob.* 1175.]

MALACHY, or *Mælisa 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 anonimous 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 Dependance of this House on the Abby of St. *Werburg* in *Chester*, and says, that the founder expresly 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 *Melross* 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 IIId, promoted to this Bishoprick in the Year 1202, and governed it about eleven Years.

i Hist. Monast. p. 152.

THOMAS

THOMAS.

[*Succ.* 1213. *Sed.* 1237.]

ONE *Thomas* ſucceeded; to whom, and his Succeſſors, *Hugh de Lacy*, Earl of *Ulſter*, gave large Poſſeſſions in *Arte* and *Oveh*, or, as they are now called (for ſo I underſtand it) in the Territories of *Ardes* and *Iveach*, [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*.]

RANULPH.

[*Ob.* 1253.]

ONE *Ranulph* [or *Randal*] the next ſucceſſor, died in 1253, after which the See was for ſome Years vacant.

REGINALD.

[*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 IIId 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 Temporalties.] He ſat in this See ſeven Years, and was then tranſlated to the Biſhoprick of *Cloyn*, in *Munſter*, in 1265, where he died in 1273 [about the Cloſe of the Year.]

THOMAS LIDELL.

[*Succ.* 1266. *Ob.* 1276.]

REGINALD, (as I ſaid before) being tranſlated to *Cloyn*; the Monks of *Down* again elected *Thomas Lidell* Biſhop, who being confirmed by the Pope, obtained the Royal Aſſent, and was reſtored to the Temporalties 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 threatning, 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. l Pryns Pap. Uſurp. Tom. 3. p. 113. m Dugdale's Hiſt. of St. Pauls. p. 14. n Worthies in Cambridge-ſhire p. 152.

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 enjoyned 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 fourty 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.]

NICHOLAS.

[*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 Temporalties 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 Hamſoken, (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 [s], 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-Moliſſa*, 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 ranſome 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 ranſome 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, Manſlaughter, Rape, Robbery, Theft, &c. were only puniſhed with this Erick or Fine, inſtead of Death.

o p. 352. p Tom. 2. p. 315. q Ibid. 328. r Pat. 5. Edw. 1. Memb. 21. s Clauſ. 25. Edw. 1.

ſuch

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 Taafe*, 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 Treſpaſs 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 Temporalties. 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. u Hiſt. Relations p. 26. Edit. 1704. w King's Collect. p. 198.

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 Temporalties [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 Jorse*, 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 XXIId 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 Temporalties 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 XXIId, 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 impowering 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 IIId 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.

RIHARD

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 buryed in his own Church, on the 26th of *October* 1365, [having governed this See upwards of eleven Years. Upon a Supposition of this Prelate's Death, one *Gregory* (who was afterwards promoted to the See of *Elphin*) was consecrated Bishop of *Down*, at *Avignion*, 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 buryed 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 Temporalties 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 Temporalties 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 [e] joined him in Commission with

[e] Rym. Tom. 8. p. 418.

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 *Drogbedah*, and *Dublin*, there had been a Sort of a pyratical 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.

JOHN CELY.

[*Succ.* 1413. *Depr.* 1441.]

JOHN *Cely* or *Sely*, a *Benediktin* 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 [g] 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 fourty 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 *Benediktin* 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 publickly 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 Baſſet*, a *Benediktin* 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. 1. Vol. p. 145 g Book of Obits of Chriſt-Church, under the Month of April.
h Regiſt. Swain, Tom. 1. p. 226. i Reg. ut ſupra. p. 226. k Ibid 274. l Regiſt Mey. f. 23. m Prene's Regiſt. f. 100. n Ibid. f. 116.

Of

Of the BISHOPS OF DOWN and CONNOR.

JOHN.

[*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.]

ROBERT ROCHFORT.

[*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.

THOMAS.

[*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.

THADY.

[*Succ.* 1469. *Ob.* 1486.]

ONE *Thady* was advanced to theſe Sees by the Proviſion of Pope *Paul* the IId, and was conſecrated at *Rome*, in the Church of St *Mary Supra Mi-*

[o] Regiſt. Mey, 3d pt. f. 9.

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 [p] of *Octavian 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 Evangeliis*, laying his Hand on his Heart, and looking on theGoſpel; 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* [q] 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.]

TIBERIUS.

[*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 *Blith*, 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 ſurrendred unto King *Henry* the VIIIth, 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,

Pleaſure, and that although he was removed; yet having been once Biſhop of *Down*, he ſtiles himſelf ſo in his Will. Thus Robert *Traverſe*, 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 IIId, and having made his Submiſſion, and ſworn Fealty to King *Henry* the VIII, was reſtored to the Temporalties[q], 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 nor 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.]

JOHN 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 *Oſſory* [and was reſtored to the Temporalties, as from the 20th of *December* before. He was made Vicar of St. *John*'s of *Athboy*, 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

q Pat. 33 Hen. 8. r Rot. Canc. de An. 7mo Eliz.

" (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 *Killoſalen*, and the Prebend of *Lacagh*, with other Promotions. *Miler Magragh*, 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 Temporalties 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*.]

HUGH ALLEN.

[*Succ.* 1573. *Reſign.* 1582.]

HUGH *Allen* [was advanced to theſe Sees by the Queen's Letters, dated the 21ſt of *November* 1573, had his Writ of Reſtitution to the Temporalties, 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*.]

EDWARD EDGEWORTH

[*Succ.* 1593. *Ob.* 1595.]

EDWARD *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 [r] 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 [t] 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 buryed there in St. *Michans* Church.

JOHN CHARDEN.

[*Succ.* 1596. *Ob.* 1601.]

JOHN *Charden* [or *Charldon*, as *Anthony Wood* [w] calls him,] Doctor of divinity [was a *Devonſhire* Man by Birth, became a Sojourner of *Exeter* College,

[r] Pat. 35. Fliz. [t] Rym. Tom. 15. p. 698. [u] Rot. Can. 31 Eliz. [w] Athen. Oxon. v. 1. p. 312.

Oxford

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 Temporalties bearing date the ſame Day, and on the 26th of that Month the Queen granted him the Vicaridge of *Cabir*, in the Dioceſe of [x] *Liſmore*, and the Wardenſhip of *Youghall* 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 *Job.* 9. v. 1. 2. 3. *Oxf.* 1586. 8vo. III. Serm. at St. *Mary*'s Ox. 11. *Decemb.* 1586 in *Job.* 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. no *Iſaiah.* 1. v. 1. 2. *Lon* 1595.]

ROBERT HUMSTON.

[*Succ.* 1602. *Ob.* 1606.]

ROBERT *Humpſton*, 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 Temporalties.] 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 *Caſhell*, 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 [a], in the 4th Year of King *James* the Iſt, 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 Iſt, and degraded. His Caſe is cited in the long Caſe of the Biſhop [c] 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.
c Ruſhw. Collect. 2. Vol. p. 428.
y Pat. 43. Eliz. 17th July. z Regal Viſit.
b Ryvii defenſ. adverſus analecten. 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 Iſt. the great Decays, and unconſcionable Concealments, and uſurpations of the Temporalties, Tithes, Advowſons, and other Spiritualties 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, *Drogbedah*, on the 4th of *October* 1635. [He was a Branch of the noble Family of *Rothes* 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 hindred 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[a] gives this Biſhop a great Character, "for his Piety, Gravity, Learning, Loyal-" ty, Hoſpitality, and Affability; and ſaith, that he was univerſally ſkilled in " Antiquity, eſpecially in the Writings of the Antient Church Fathers, *Greek*

[a] Ninian Wallis's Britannia libera. p. 49.

" and

" 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*.]

JEREMY TAYLOR.

[*Succ.* 1660. *Ob.* 1667.]

JEREMY 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 Sermons recommended him to the Notice of Doctor *Laud*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; 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 reſpects: 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 eminent. 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 againſt Tranſubſtantiation, and his Diſſuaſives 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 Univerſity, but dedicated himſelf entirely to uſefull Studies and Contemplations; untill the Troubles in *England* broke out. In 1642 he took his Degree of Doctor 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 Command 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 retired into *Wales*, where he met with a kind Reception in the Friendſhip of *Richard Vaughan*, Earl of *Carbery*, at *Golden Grove* in *Camaerthenſhire*, where he is reported to have taught School for theMaintenance 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 IId, 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 IId promoted him to the Sees of *Down* and *Connor*, [by Letters Patent, dated the 19th of *January* 1660, *Engliſh* Stile, and the ſame Day he had his Mandate for Conſecration and Writ of Reſtitution to the Temporalties; 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 buryed 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 Preſbiterian, *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 Abili-"ties 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 Hu-"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 "*Freuch* 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.
k Athen. Oxon, v. 1. p. 402.

The

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 Propheſying, *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, Σύμβολον Θεολογικὸν, 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, Ενιαυτος, 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 Iſt, 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 Gentlewoman 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.]

ROGER 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.]

THOMAS 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 Cler-"gyman, and a good Christian, a Bishoprick and Heaven." He left by his Will [n], 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 *Ossory*, 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 *Edmunds-bury* in the same County; from whence he was advanced to these Sees in the Year 1720, and was consecrated at *Drogbedah* 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 *Raghlin*. —— 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 *Raghlin* 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.

OF THE

BISHOPS

OF

CONNOR.

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 returned 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 MACNISIUS.

[*Ob.* 507.]

NGUS 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* "*Macniſſe Condire*, The Reſt of *Macniſſe* of *Connor*. *Colgan*[q] makes him a

[q] Act. 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[s] 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 *Macniſſe* 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 *Dubh*, 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 way 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. *Macniſſe*, and *Colmanel* 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, Infi-"dels, Deſpiſers of all Rights, Adulterers, Enemies to all lawful Marriage,

r Act Sanct. p. 190. f Ware's Antiqu. ch. 29. t Annals 4 Maſt. u Act. Sanct. p. 16. ch. 5. & 17. Note 16. w Eccleſ. Hiſt. Lib. 2. ch. 19. x Act. Sanct. p. 16. v Colg. Ind. Chron. p. 834. z Act. Sanct. p. 784. a Ind. Chron. ad Ann. 865. b Act Sanct. p. 387. No. 14. c Life of Malachy, ch. 6.

"&c.

" *&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.]

HOVEDEN, 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.]

THIS *Reginald* was a Subſcribing Witneſs to a Charter of *John Courcey*, Conqueror of *Ulidia* [*Down*] about the Year 1183.

CHRISTIAN O-KERNY.

[*Ob.* 1210.]

CHRISTIAN *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.]

ADAM, Abbat of *Wardon* in *Bedfordſhire*, in *England*, at the Inſtance of King *Henry* the IIId, 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 buryed in the ſaid Abby of *Wardon*.

I S A A C of Newcaſtle.

[*Succ.* 1145. *Ob.* 1257.]

ISAAC 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.]

WILLIAM of *Port-Royal*, was conſecrated in 1257, and died three Years after. [The ſame Year of his Conſecration he granted fourty 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.

ROBERT of FLANDERS.

[*Succ.* 1264 *Ob.* 1274.]

ROBERT 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

PETER of *DUNATH.*

[*Succ.* 1274. *Ob.* 1292.]

PETER of *Dunath*, being elected, was confirmed by the King, [and restored [z] to the Temporalties,] 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 Temporalties 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 Inderdict. 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 XXIId: Yet he did not obtain Reſtitution of the Temporalties of that See before the 13th of *Auguſt*, in the 18th Year of the Reign of King *Edward* the IId, 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 XXIId, advanced to the See of *Enachdune*, and afterwards by the ſame Pope tranſlated to this See, and obtained Reſtitution of the Temporalties from the King on the 22d 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.

PAUL.

[*Succ.* 1376.]

ONE *Paul*, Rector of theChurch of St. *Colmanell* of *Atholrill*, being elected Biſhop of *Connor*, obtained Reſtitution of the Temporalties on the 10th of *May* 1376. But I do not find how long he ſat in this See.

JOHN.

[*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.

EUGENE.

[*Sed.* 1427.]

EUGENE, or *Owen*, [Biſhop of *Connor*, is ſaid to have] aſſiſted at a Provincial Synod held at *Drogbedah* 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.

COR-

CORNELIUS.

I Find nothing at all mentioned of *Cornelius*, who is ſaid to have ſucceeded, but his Name.

JOHN.

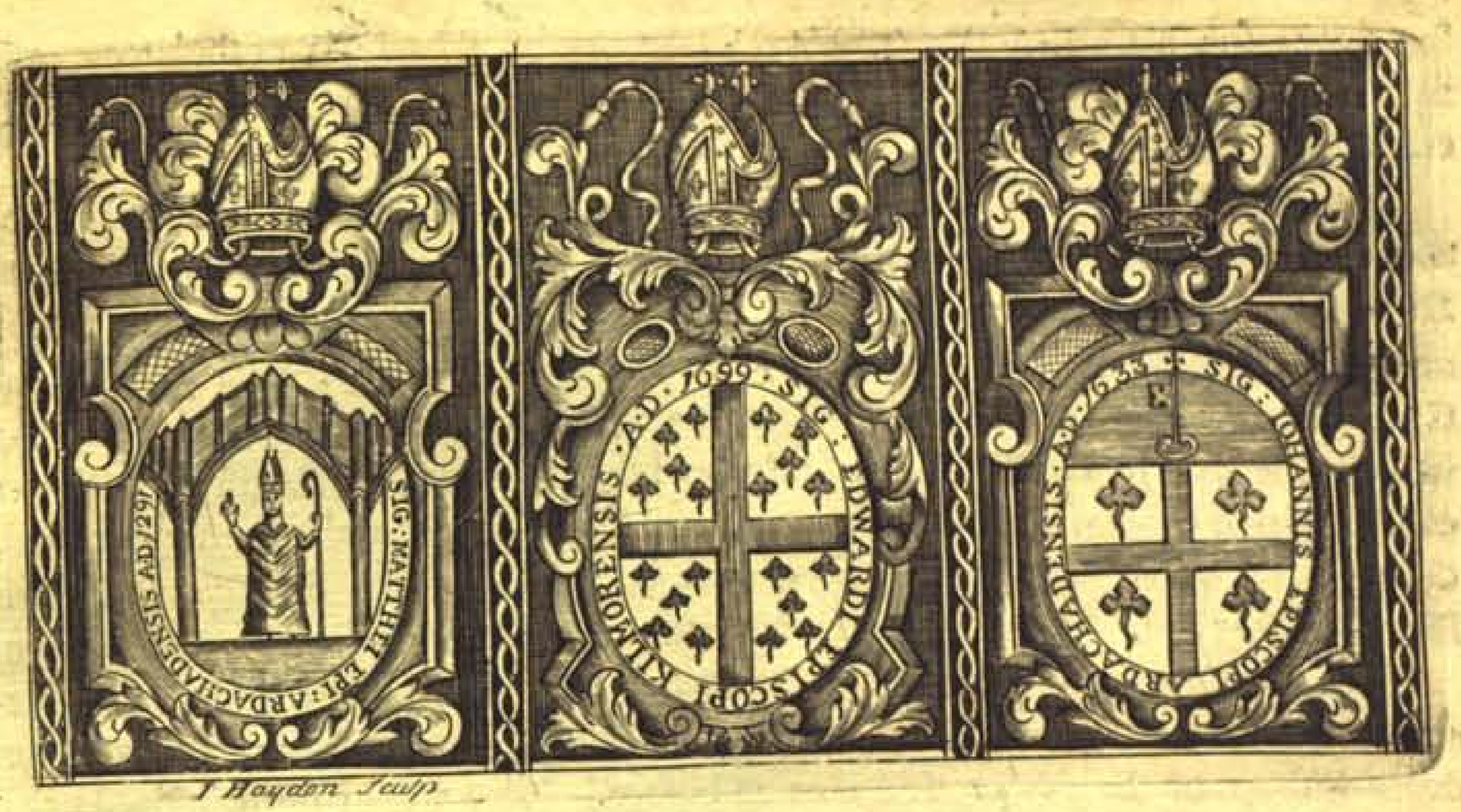
[*Sed.* 1442.]

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 carryed 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. " *Johannes, &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 frightned 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.



OF THE

BISHOPS

OF

KILMORE.

[*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 30*th* 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.*

ILMORE, ſignifieth the great Church.] The Biſhops of this Dioceſe borrowed their Stile or Title from a Territory called *Breſiny*, or *Breſne*, and from thence were ſometimes named, *Breſinienſes*, 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* [q] calls *Naoimh Dhiarmuit*, *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 *Breſiny* or *Triburna* as before. One would think indeed, that the See of *Triburna*, or *Breſiny*, 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 IIId.

[r] Notwithſtanding this new Foundation of the Cathedral of *Kilmore*; yet *Luke Wading* [s] 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 *Breſiny*, [and in the Anonymous Annals *Flan O-Connor*, Biſhop of *Breſiny*] 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 *Breſiny*, 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*.

[q] Act. Sanct. p. 51. Ch. 2. p. 52. No. 10. [s] Ware Antiq. Ch. 29. [t] Annal Min. 8 Tom.

SIMON

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 *Bresne*. 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-Cataſaid*, 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 *Breſiny*, died in 1355.

RICHARD O-RELEY.

[*Ob.* 1370.]

HIS Successor, *Richard* O-*Reley*, called also Bishop of *Breſiny*, 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 IId. [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.]

ONE *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. w ibid. p. 80. x Rym. Tom. 7. p. 590. y Rym. ibid. p. 663. z Anniq. ch 16.

riſh

rish Church of St. *Fedlimid*, or *Felimy*, at *Kilmore*, into a Cathedral; and placed in it thirteen secular Canons. Pope *Calistus* the IIId. 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 *Brefiny*. He died in 1456.

THADY.

[*Succ.* 1456. *Sed.* 1460.]

THIS *Thady* assisted at a Provincial Synod, convened at *Droghedah* in St. *Peter*'s Church, by *John Bole*, Archbishop of *Armagh*, in *June* 1469. [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 Spiritualties and Temporalties of the See of *Kilmore*, during the Vacancy, on the 15th of *March* 1464.]

JOHN.

[*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 *Athirdee*, 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 carryed 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 *Droghedah*, 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.

DERMOD.

[*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* [g], who was indicted in the Year 1606 upon the Statute of Premunire of 16 *Richard* IId; 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 Dioceſes 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 inthrone 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

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 Patent[i] 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 Ist, 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 *Drogheda*, 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 buryed in St. *Patrick*'s Church, on the third of that Month.

i Rolls Off. pat. 1. Eliz. ibid. 2d. Eliz.

k Regal Visit. in the College of Dub. M. S.

l M. S. Loftus in Marsh's Library.

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 us [n] "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,

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 ſtom *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 obſcureCondition, untill Sir *Thomas Jermyn*, taking notice of his Abilities, preſented him to the Living of *Horingſheath* 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 *Horingſheath*, 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 Iſt, 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 carryed 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 *Loudon*,] he was

n Vſh. Lett. No. 137.

advanced to the Sees of *Kilmore* and *Ardagh*, and conſecrated on the 13th of *September* 1629, at *Drogbedah*, 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 Imployment; 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 Jermyn*, 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 adminiſtred 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 remembred 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 carryed 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 adminiſtred 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 Metropolitical 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

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 Friers 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 *Uſsher* 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 *Chrisostome'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 Friers 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 Zeal 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 enjoyned 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 enjoyned; 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 Subſiſtance 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 un- " to 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 *Cloughoughter*, 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 adminiſtred 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 *Croban*. And although they articled, 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; leaſt the Rabble ſhould be provoked. But the *Iriſh* diſcharged a Volley of Shot at his Interment, and cryed 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 [o], 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 *Uſſher*, 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 Stile 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 *Uſſher* 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 *Uſſher*, what was blameworthy in him, and

[o] Prerog. Offic.

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'Eſtranges*, 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 befor 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 IId, 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 [p] 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* [q], 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[r] 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[s], 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 *Achonry*.

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 diſtri-"buted out of his Pocket Gold, to fourty poor Proteſtants of the Neighbour-"hood where he ſhould die, and 7 *l.* for Scarves and Gloves for ſeven Clergy-"men who ſhould attend his Corps." He died in *London* on the 12th of *November*

r Wood's faſt. Oxon. V. 2. p. 115. s Perog. Offi. t ibid.

vember 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* Corrugienſis *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.

OF THE

BISHOPS

OF

ARDAGH.

[*This See is valued in the King's Books, by an Extent returned Anno* 28*th* 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* 15*th* 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. *MELL.*

[*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.

* 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. *MELCHUO*.

[*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 IId.

St. *ERARD*.

[*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 *Mountpellier*, 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 *Wirtzburgh*, 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.

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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 [f].) Thus ſaith *Paul* [g], *Conrad* of *Mountpellier* [h], four ſeveral Antient Breviaries [i], among which that of *Ratiſbon*, explains *Scotia*, as a ſynonymous Term for *Ireland*. The ſame thing is related in three ſeveral *German* Legends, and ſome Martyrologies of that Country; as alſo by *Raderus* [k], *Velſerus*, *Phræiſlebius*, *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 expreſly. *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 *Erhards* 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.

IId, 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* [x], and *Brunerus* [x] agree. Now it is hard to conceive, that ſo many *German* Wri-

f Chap. 1. g Colg. Act. 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 Act Sanct. p. 33. x Ut. Supra.

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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.

ADAM O-MURREDAI.

[*Ob.* 1217.]

ADAM, 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.]

ROBERT.

[*Succ.* 1217. *Ob.* 1224.]

ONE *Robert*, an *Engliſhman*, ſucceeded. He was a *Ciſtertian* 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

SIMON MAGRAITH.

[*Succ.* 1224. *Ob.* 1230.]

SIMON *Magraith*, the next ſucceſſor, died in 1230. He is called *Mac-Raith 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 *Connacne*, 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 *Raſhaſpoc*.] He died in 1255, and was buried in an Abby of Canons of St. *Peter* at *Derg*. He granted at the Feaſt of *Penteceſt* 1251, thirty Days Indulgence to the Chappel of the Virgin *Mary* in the Temple at *London*. Some place *Gelaſius Mac-Seelegai* 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. 284. 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-Moliſſa*, 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 Metropolitical 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 Temporaltics on the 28th of *January* following. He granted fourty 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 Temporalties 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.]

JOHN *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

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 Registry [i]. 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 Registrys [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 [l] 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 *Gelasy Mac-Firbissy*, who died in

h Chron. of the Dominicans, M. S. Marleburgh's Ann. ad An. 1416. i Fo. 67. a.
k Fo. 147. b. l Regist. Swain. Tom. 1. p. 81..

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 *Magsamhradhan* 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.]

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 *Cloyn*; 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 IIId in 1463 in behalf of the said *Jordan*; but I think he was never consecrated, nor had restitution of the Temporalties; and therefore I do not reckon him a compleat Bishop.]

CORMAC.

[*Sed.* 1460. *et* 1470.]

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*h, by *John Bole*, Archbishop of *Armagh*, on the ninth of *June* 1460, as may be seen in the said *Bole*'s Regiſtry [n]. This makes me think that *John*, just before mentioned, was never a compleat Bishop.]

WILLIAM O-FERRALL.

[*Sed.* 1486.]

WILLIAM 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.]

THOMAS 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

[m] Rym. Tom. 11. p. 503. [n] Regist. Bole. f. 181. a.

him

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*.

OWEN.

[*Succ.* 1508. *Sed.* 1530.]

ONE *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 Temporalties 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[p] 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, } See for theſe Prelates under *Kilmore*
William Bedell,

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 *Uſſher*, 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.
p M. S. Loftus in Marſh's Library.
q Veſey's Life of Biſhop Bramhall.

in 1634, found his Titles infirm[q] both to the Archdeaconry, and Rectory of *Ardstra*, 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-*Reddy*; 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 Sollicitors: 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 Priviledges, 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 IId, and the Revenues of the Bishoprick were all that Time sequestred, according to a wicked practice then prevailing among the Usurpers. [*Fuller*[t] 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*[u] 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 *Usher*; 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.]

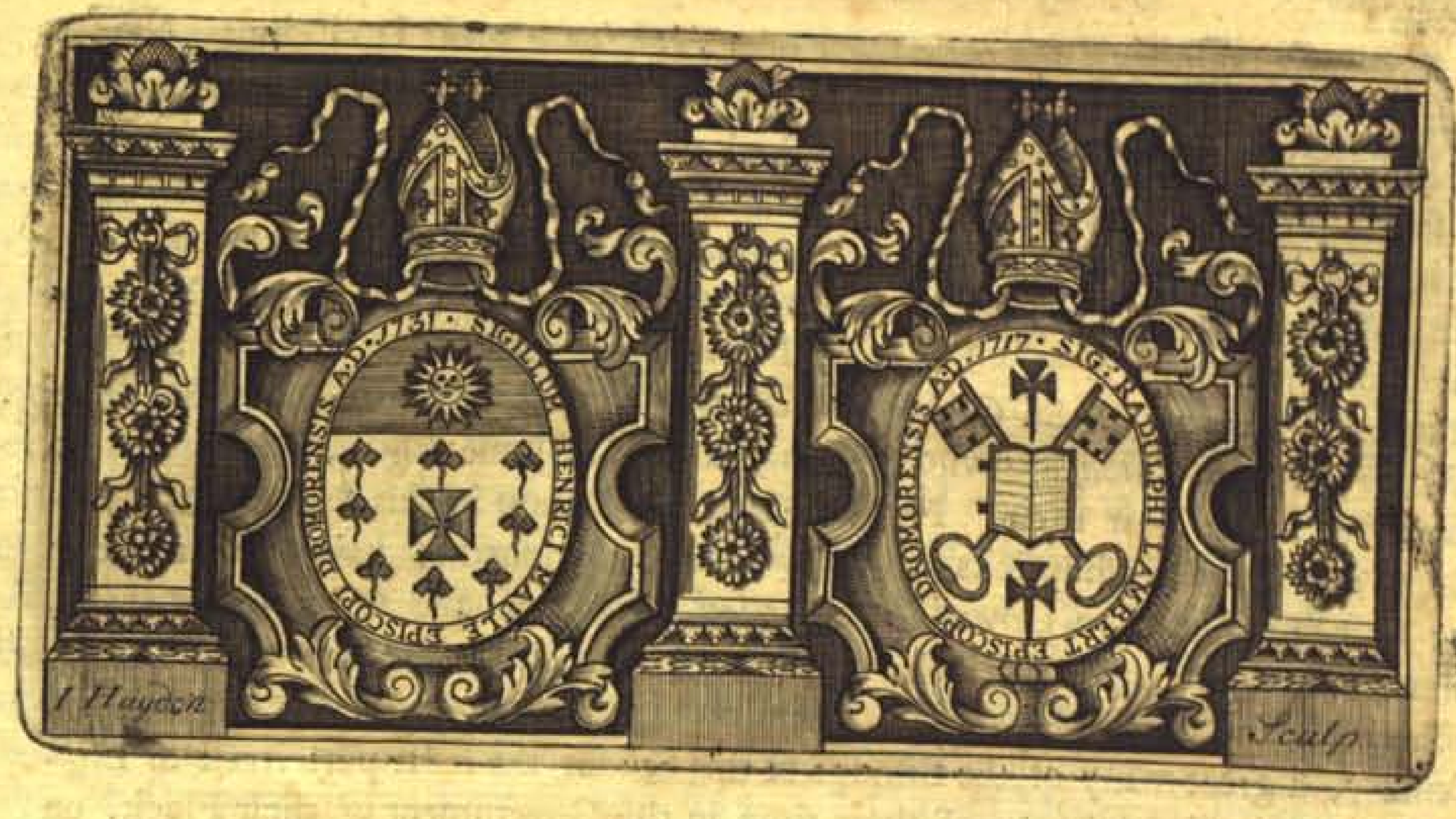
Robert Maxwell,
Francis Marsh,
William Sheridan, } See for these Prelates under *Kilmore*.

[*ULYSSES BURGH.*

[*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 IId, 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*.]

[q] Carte's Life of Ormond, v. 1. p. 123. [r] Worthies Cheshire, p. 176. [t] Life of Usher, p. 22.



OF THE

BISHOPS

OF

DROMORE.

[*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 Saphire, 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.* 6*to.*]

St. *COLMAN.*

HE 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. b Ussh. Primord. p. 1126. c Ibid. p. 961. d Ware Script. cap. 13.

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 *Ciſtertian* 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 *Octavian 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 fourty 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. Sanct. p. 387.
g Viſit. Book in Marſh's Library, M. S.

free

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.]

GERARD.

[*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 *Ciſterſian* 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.

ANDREW.

[*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.

TIGERNACH. 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-Cataſaid*, Biſhop of *Clogher*, by virtue of the Mandate of his Metropolitan.]

GERVASE.

[*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-Donegan*, 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 Temporalties, 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 Allegre*[i] 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 buryed at *York*, among the *Carmelites*.

h Script. p. 897. i Paradiſ. Carmel. Decoris ſub. Meſſing.

JOHN

JOHN.

[*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 Chichely*[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 pennances, 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 *Drogheda* on the 13th of *October* following; on which Day the Archdeacon returned the Execution of his Proceſs.] This Prelate is ſaid to have been buryed 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 becameConſpicuous 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 Eremetical 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 con- "cerning the Affairs of the *Carmelites*; and was in no leſs eſteem at *Rome*. [Du- "ring his Legation to *Rhodes* he had frequent Conferences with a *Franciſcan* Frier "of *Jeruſalem*, who was a Convert *Jew*, and he learned much of him. Mr. "*Stevens* [n] 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 bor- "ders 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 Friers 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. o De ſcript. lib. 2. ch. 584. p Regiſt Swain. Tom. 1. q Fol. 57. b.

"Maſter

" 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 [s] of *Octavian 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 Magenis*, 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 Magenis* did not obtain this See; but *George Brann* was promoted to it two Years after. The *Arthur Magenis* here recommended, is not the ſame *Arthur Magenis*, 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 *Octavian 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 IIId. *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. s Fol. 127. t Vid. Ware. Ann. ad Ann. 1550. u Fol. 147. a
w Black Book of Dub. p. 252. 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.]

WILLIAM.

[*Succ.* 1500.]

ONE *William*, called Biſhop of *Dromore*, and Suffragan of *York*, is ſaid to have lived at *York*, in the Year 1500.

GALEATIUS

[*Ob.* 1504.]

ONE *Galeatius*, or *Galentius*, Biſhop of *Dromore*, died in 1504.

JOHN BAPTIST.

[*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*.

THADY.

[*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.]

ARTHUR MAGENIS.

[*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 Magenis*, who lived in the Year 1550; when upon taking the Oath of Allegiance, he was confirmed by King *Edward* the VIth[y].

JOHN TOD.

[*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*.]

[y] Ware. Annal. ad Ann. 1550.

THEOPHILUS

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 Temporalties, 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*, *Kilmor*[z] 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[z] 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

[y] M. S. in Marsh's Library. [z] Woods Fast. Oxon. p. 281.

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 buryed 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.]

ESSEX Digby, Son to Sir *Robert Digby*, (afterwards Baron of *Geaſhil*) and the Lady *Lettice Fitz-Gerald*, Baroneſs of *Ophalia*, was born at *Coleſhill* 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 IId, 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,

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 *Magherellin*, 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*, *Oſſory*, 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 *Febrbary* 1726, and from thence to *Kildare* by Letters Paten dated the 17th of *March* 1731. See under theſe Biſhopricks.

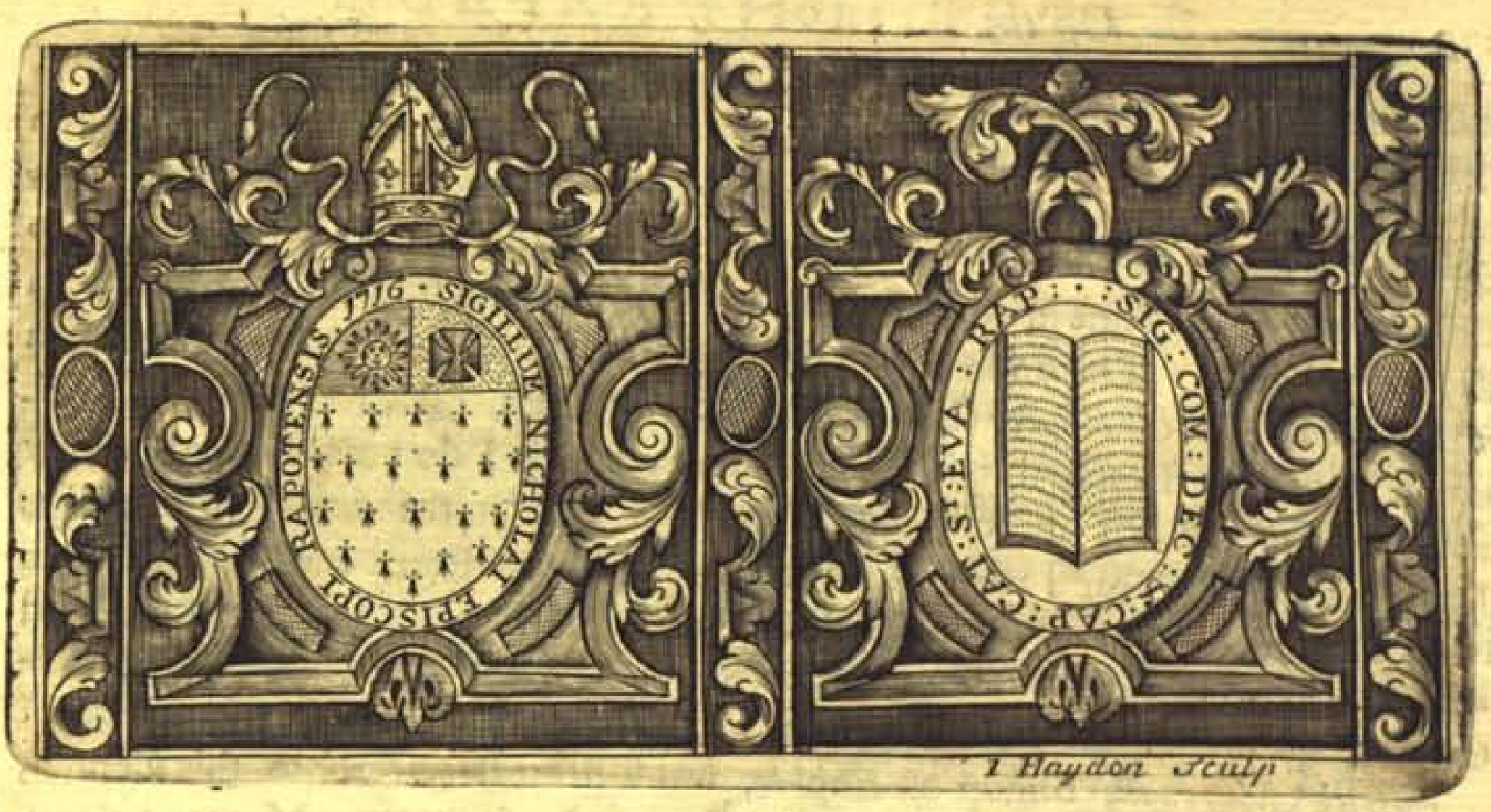
HENRY MAULE.

[*Succ.* 1731.]

HENRY Maule, was tranſlated from *Cloyne* to this See in the Year 1731. See more among the Biſhops of *Cloyne*.

b Prerog. Offi.

CHARTER-PARTY



OF THE

BISHOPS

OF

RAPHOE.

[*This Episcopal See bears, Ermine on a Chief parted per pale, Saphire 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. 1.

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. *Drumholm*, 2. *Clondehorka* 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 *EUNAN.*

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.

hour;

nour; calling him, "a good, and a wise Man, and one of very ample Know-
"ledge 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 Repu. tation 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 IIId. 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 do to *Raphoe*, unless he was Coadjutor to *Gilbert O-Caran*, which doth not appear, 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; un which Year *Roger Hoveden* in the latter Part of his Annals reckons h among the Suffragans of the Archbishop of *Armagh*. This Prelate was, amo others, a Witness to a Charter of Confirmation of the Possessions of the Abby *Newry*, or *de viridi ligno*, granted by *Maurice Mac-Loghlin* King of *Ireland*, ab

* *Rath* signifieth the same in old *Irish*, as *Baile*, a Village, and *Both* or *Boith*, signifieth a Boo 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 where-in 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 IIId, 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.

[*Reſig.* 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. *Reſig.* 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 aforeſaid Date.]

CARBRAC O-SCOBA.

[*Suc.* 1266. *Ob.* 1275.]

CARBRAC *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 ſolliciit 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 Annals 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 [g], 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 Temporalties 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 Annals [i] of the Four Maſters are expreſs, 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.

g Rym. Tom. 6. p. 424. Wilk. Counc. Tom. 3. p. 58. h Ad. Ann. 1308. i Ad. Ann. 1366.

JOHN.

[*Succ.* 1397.]

ONE *John*, a *Ciſtertian* 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.]

ANTHONY.

[*Succ.* 1399. *Ob.* 1413.]

ONE *Anthony*, Biſhop of *Raphoe*, died (as it ſeems) about the Year 1413.

ROBERT MUBIRE.

[*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.

JOHN MAC-CARMIC.

[*Succ.* 1415. *Ob.* 1419.]

JOHN *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.]

LAURENCE O-GALCHOR. I.

[*Succ.* 1419. *Ob.* 1438.]

LAURENCE, 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 proſe-

k p. 88. l Second part Fol. 19. m See M. S. Preſidents of the See of Armagh in Marſh's Library. p. 45.

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 fourty 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 Regiſtry [n], [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 *Octavian de Palatio*, Archbiſhop of *Armagh*, on the 16th of *July* 1484, [as appeareth in *Octavians* 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.*Caban*, 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

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 Temporalties. 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* Colledge, *Oxford*, in Calviniſtical and Independent Principles; but upon the Reſtoration of King *Charles* the IId, 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 IId, dated the 17th of *February* 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

ALEXANDER CAIRNCROSS.

[*Succ.* 1693. *Ob.* 1701.]

ALEXANDER Cairncroſs, or *Cairncaſtle*, as ſome call him, Doctor of Divinity, and Archbiſhop of *Glaſcow* in *Scotland*, ſuffered much both from the Preſbiterians and Papiſts. He was firſt rigorouſly dealt with by the *Scotch* Preſbiterians, and driven from *Glaſcow* 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 Catholicks 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. ½, 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 *Derhirſt*, 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 Batchelor 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 *Scandaroon*, 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 *Bodleyan* 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 *Marsh*, 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 *Ash*.

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 abovementioned 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 Academiæ Præpoſiti digniſſimi,
Cujus ferè omnibus alumnis 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 experientiâ ſatur,
Requiem ſibi quæſivit,
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 diligentiâ.
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.

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 net 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. 3s. 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 *prosapiâ 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-
(plinam,

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 Episcopatui Clonensi, non suo Ambitu,

Rapotensi non ita posteà inauguratus,

Quorum ædibus sacris adeo munificus fuit,

Sive Structuras sive Ornamenta spectes

Ut vel ipsi vocales lapides hoc testantur,

Etiam si sileret Monumentum.

Ecclesiæ Jura et emolumenta

Propriis impendiis, nec sine gravi damno,

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 *Abergavenys*:
An assiduous Worshiper of God!
A strenuous Defender of his Country!
A Patron of distressed Virtue!
He held
The Faith, Worship, Government and Dicipline
Of the Church of *England*
As sacred, and not no be violated,
And therefore,
This Prelate
Stood up firm and immoveable,
Against the mad Attempts of the Fanaticks,
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 Tempo-

O Tempora! etiam Episcopatûs periculo asservit,
Pius nimirum Antiquæ matris Alumnus
Nec reditu tenui, nec decoro 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.

Fortior 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 carelesly 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 troublesom 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 *Cloyn*, 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.

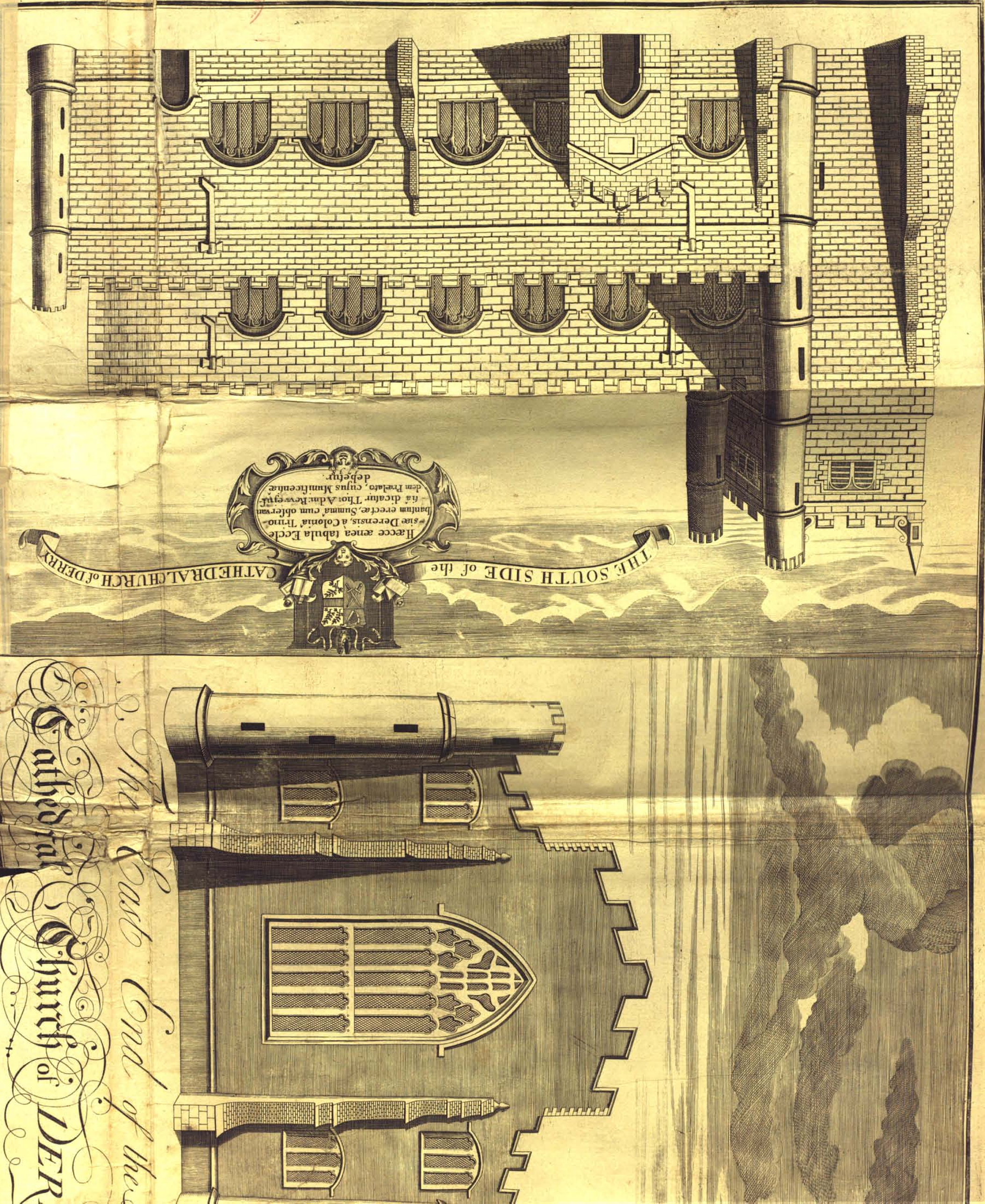
[*Succ.* 1714. *Reſig.* 1716.]

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, puſuant 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.


THE SOUTH SIDE of the CATHEDRAL CHURCH of DERRY
Hæcce ænea tabula Eccle-
siæ Derensis, à Coloniâ Trino-
bantum erectæ, Summâ cum observan-
tiâ dicatur Thoi Adm: Rev: ejus-
dem Prælato, cujus Munificentiæ
debetur.
The East End of the
Cathedral Church of DER

THE IRISH CENTRAL LIBRARY FOR STUDENTS
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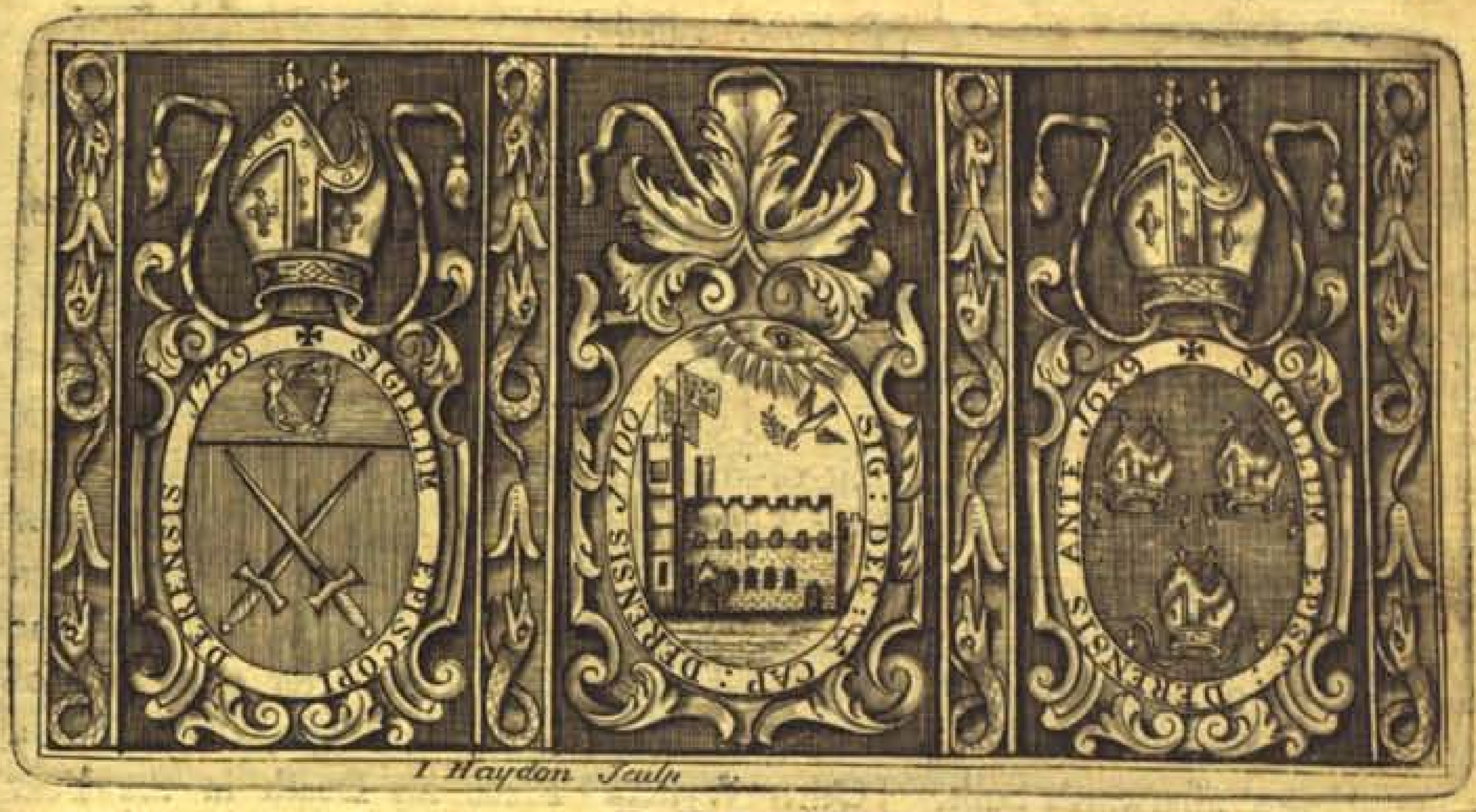


T Haydon Sculp.

OF THE

BISHOPS

OF

DERRY.

[*The old Arms of this See were a Church; but they were changed, I know not when, into Saphire, 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 Saphire, 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 Ist. supporting and forwarding him in it. The Bishop hath Land in every Parish in the Diocese except one.]

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 *Ardſrath*, 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 buryed 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 *Ardſrath*, 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 *Rathlure*. But at laſt upon the Eſtabliſhment of the See of *Derry* (of which hereafter) this Dioceſe of *Rathlure* was annexed to it. [There is no Catalogue of the Biſhops either of *Ardſrath*, or *Rathlure* 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 Iſt, 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 anonimous 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

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 *Morietach 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-Maoluidhir*,] 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 buryed 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-DUBTHAIC*.

[*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 Anonimous 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 Anonimous Annals before quoted, give him theſe Appellations; the Son of Science —— the precious Stone and ſplendent 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 IIId, in 1152, and in the Catalogue of the Biſhops preſent at that Synod is called, *Muiridheach O-Cobthaig*, 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 buryed 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 buryed 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 *Ardſrath*, and many other Churches of *O-Feachra* †. 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 *Ciſtertian* 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

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 Temporalties 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* [*Maglathin*, possibly miss-writ in the publick Records, for *Mac-Laughlin* or *Melaghlin*] was consecrated Bishop of *Derry*, [and had his Writ[l] of Restitution to the Temporalties 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-Laghlin* 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* 1430 [n] Archbiſhop *Swain* was Guardian of this See in the vacancy of it; and that Day [o] conſtituted *Donat O-Kerulan*, and *Odo Mac-Camœil*, 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 Pennance. In another Viſitation held the 9th of *May*, 1429, he was laid under Rules publickly to appear, and give Satisfaction that he had lived Chaſte during the Time of his Pennance, 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 *Ciſtertian* Monk, was promoted to the Biſhoprick of *Derry*, by the Proviſion of Pope *Caliſtus* the IIId, 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. o ibid. 279. p ibid. Tom. q Fol. 107. a.

Armagh

Armagh; who was on that Day Guardian of the Spiritualties, and Temporalties, 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 *Octavian*, 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 ninteenth] 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

[r] Wad. Ann. Min. Tom. 7. p. 190. ad Ann 1485.

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 Temporalties. [The Writ for his Promotion mentioneth *Dennis Cambell* as his Predeceſſor.] Afterwards in 1610 he ſurrendred 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.]

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 *Drogbedah*, in the Year 1610. He died the Year following.

JOHN TANNER.

[*Succ.* 1613. *Ob.* 1615]

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 buryed in that City in his own Cathedral.

GEORGE DOWNHAM.

[*Succ.* 1616. *ob.* 1634.]

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 Juriſdicton, 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. [t] Worthies in Cheſhire. p. 189. [u] M. S. Loftus in Marſh's Library. [w] ibid.

by

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 buryed 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.]

JOHN BRAMHALL.

[*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[x] 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.]

GEORGE WILD.

[*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 Fellow-ſhip by the Parliamentarian 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 Temporalties 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; y Athen. Oxon. v. 2. p. 367. z See *Walker*'s Sufferings of the Clergy, &c. p. 117.

[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 Buri-"al 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 *Honeſ-*"*ty*, which is the beſt Policy."—However he left more ſubſtantial Legacies. — "To the Chappel of *Faughan*, when his Succeſſor ſhould finiſh it, two fair Sil-"ver 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 Pur-"ple *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 view-"ing 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 buryed 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

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. *Variæ 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 *Ossory*, 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 buryed in the Cathedral. See more of him among the Bishops of *Ossory*.

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 unsetled 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 *Oſſory*, and *Thomas* Biſhop of *Killaloe*. He died in *London* on the 22d of *November* 1713, and left 20l. 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.

[*Succ.* 1713. *Ob.* 1716]

JOHN *Hartſtonge* was tranſlated from *Oſſory* to this See by Letters Patent dated the 30th of *January* 1716. See a fuller account of him among the Biſhops of *Oſſory*.

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 [e] 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

[e] Prarog. Office.

Iriſh

Iriſh Hiſtory. He was alſo the Author of the Deſcription of part of the *Empire* of *Germany* in two Volumes Folio. See *Pits*'s *Engliſh Atlas*.

HENRY DOWNS.

[*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*[f]. By his Will he left 20l. to the Poor of *Londonderry*. See under the reſpective Biſhopricks of *Killala* and *Achonry*, *Elphin* and *Meath*.

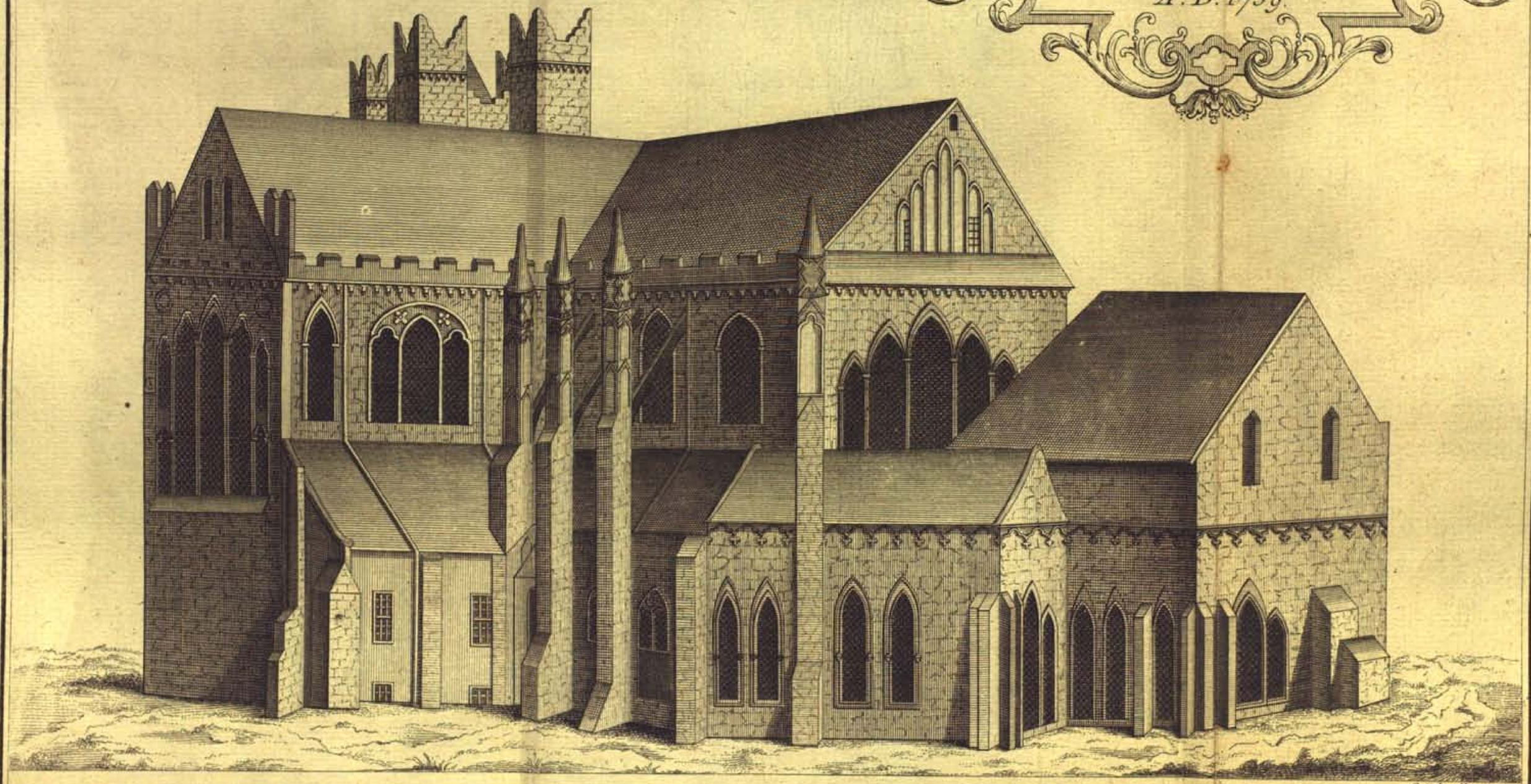
THOMAS RUNDLE.

[*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.

Ne tam insigne
Majorum publicæ pietatis
Monumentum desit;
Has Tabulas Ecclesiæ suæ
incidi Jussit
CELEBERRIMUS S.Patricii Dub. DECANUS
Annuente Capitulo
A. D. 1739.



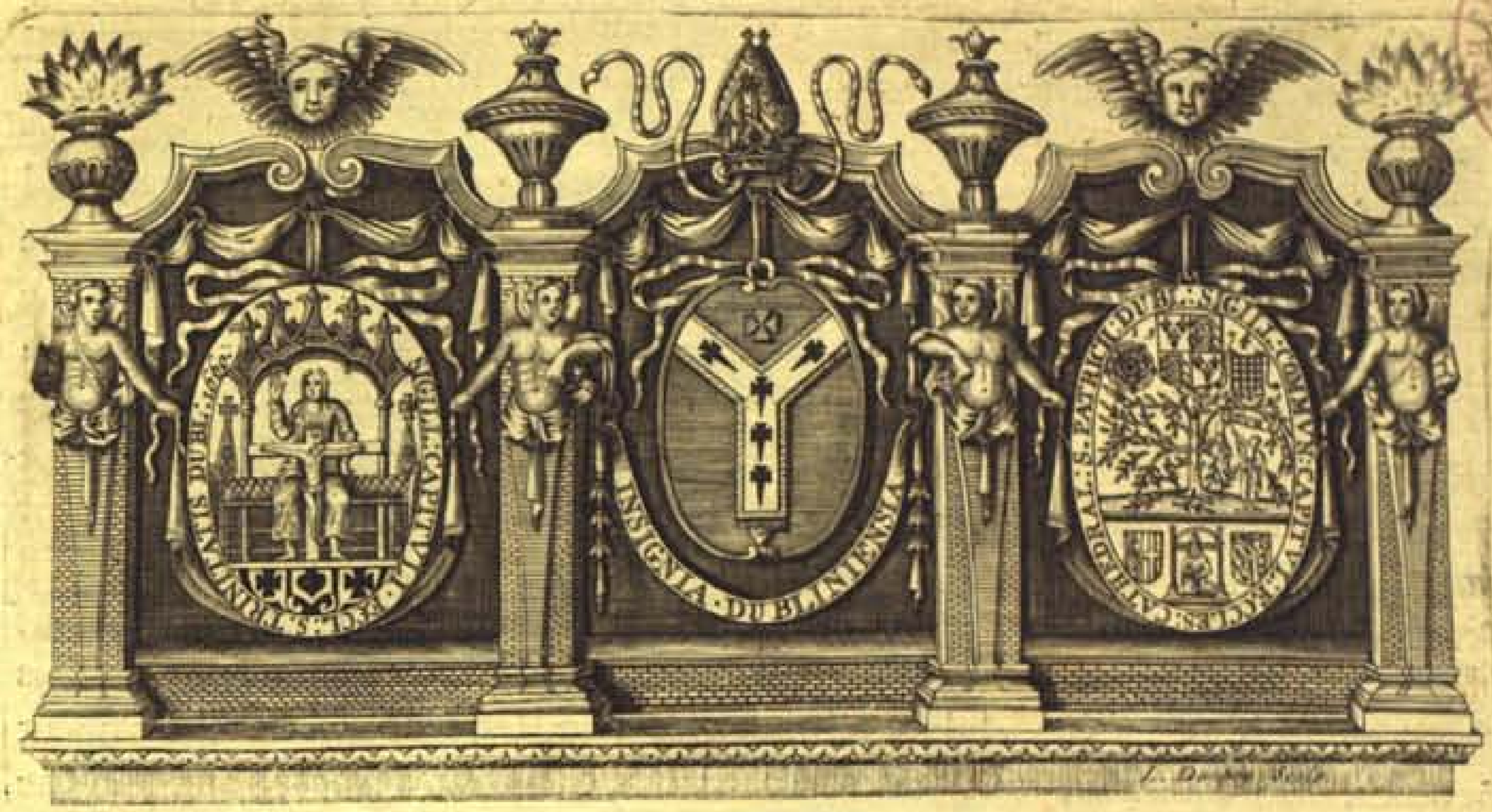
G. Dheulland Sculp.

The South East Prospect of y.e Cathedral of S.t Patrick's DUBLIN.

Rever. Admodum
CAROLO Episcopo Darensi
Et
Hujusce Ecclesiæ DECANO dignissimo
Et
Rev. ejus in eâdem 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 DUBLIN.

[*This Archiepiſcopal See bears Saphire, 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 ½ *d.* Irish *Money, which amounts to* 401 *l.* 1 *s.* 4 ½ *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 *Wickinglo* 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 antient 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 *Penkridge* 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

[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*, *Wulgareſton* and *Beſſecote*, 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 fourty 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 *Fulk 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 *Hothum*, *Richard de Ferings* and *George Brown*, Archbiſhops of *Dublin*, to the Temporalties 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 Jayl 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 Foundation

a Crede mihi, f. 82. b. b Nat. Hiſt. Staffordſhire, p. 445. c Crede mihi, f. 83. 2.
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 foun- " ded, with the following Lands, (*viz.*) *Beal-duleck*, *Recben*, *Portraberu*, 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 IId, 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, erec- ted 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 Groſs*, 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 Friers lived without Order or Diſcipline, the Cells of Satan. The three next immediate Succeſſors of the ſaid Arbiſhop, 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 *Painſwick*, 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 buryed 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

[f] Alan's Register.

the

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 ſetled 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 hardned 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. h Annals Fland. ad. an. 633. i Chron. Lib. 13. ad ann. 633. k Apparat ſacr. l Natal. S. S. Belgij. an 12m. Novembris. m Ceut 14. No. 16.

St. *WIRO*

[*Ob.* 650.]

ST. *WIRO* 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. *Plechelmus*, a Priest, accompanied him in his Journey, and taking his way through *England*, *Otgerus* joined himself to them. He was consecrated, together with *Plechelmus*, 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 buryed in the Oratory, which he had erected. This for the most Part is the Account published of him by *Surius* [o].

DISIBOD

[*Resign.* 675.]

DISIBOD 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 setled, 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 *Disemberg* under the Abbesse *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, Intitled, *De Monachorum profectu in Solitudine agentium. Liber* 1.

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. s Hist. Eccl. Scot. lib. 4. No. 373.

Gualafer

GUALAFER.

GUALAFER is mentioned as Biſhop of *Dublin* by *Molanus*, but no particulars related of him, only that he baptized his Succeſſor St. *Rumold*.

St. RUMOLD.

[*Ob.* 775.]

THE Life of St. *Rumold*, Biſhop of *Dublin*, publiſhed by *Surius*[t], 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 baptiſed 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 *Mechlin*, 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 *Mechlin* 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 *Mechlin* 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 *Mechlin*, as it was through the Province of *Dublin* before the Reformation.

SEDULIUS.

[*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-

[t] 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 *Shiol Mac-Bait*, Biſhop of *Dublin*, and his Death placed a Day earlier than here.

C O R M A C.

CORMAC, of whom I find no Account but his bare Name.]

D O N A T.

[*Sed.* 1038. *Ob.* 1074.]

DONAT 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 buryed in his own Cathedral, near the high Altar [on the Right Hand Side.]

P A T R I C K.

[*Succ.* 1074. *Ob.* 1084.]

IT 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 *Tirdelvac O'Brien* King of *Ireland*, are extant in Cardinal *Baronius*'s Annals [y], [out of which I ſhall tranſlate them; only obſerving that *Lanfrank*, not having ſufficient experience in *Iriſh* Affairs, ſtiles 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 agreable 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

[w] Sub. Cleopatra. E. 1. [x] Syloge. Epiſt. p. 68. [y] Tom. 11.

" 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 wholſome 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*] perished 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 useful 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 *Canterbury*, by the before-mentioned *Lanfrank*, to whom he made the following Profession 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 *Tirdelvac* 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*,[z] and left behind him, among his Countrymen, a great Reputation for his Industry, Learning, and Sagacity.]

z Book of Obits of Christ-Church. Annals of Mary's Abby ad Ann. 1095.

SAMUEL O-HAINGLY.

[*Succ.* 1095. *Ob.* 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 *Canterbu-*"*ry*. 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 "(ſtrengthned 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 theChurch, 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. ſylloge. Epiſt. Hib. p. 99.

"ence,

" 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.]

OF THE

ARCHBISHOPS of *DUBLIN.*

GREGORY.

[*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 Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; and beſides Letters from the King in his Favour, he carried 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 under 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 Obedience) was conſecrated Biſhop of *Dublin* at *Lambeth*, by *Ralph*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* [aſſiſted by *Richard*, Biſhop of *London*, the ſaid *Roger*, Biſhop of *Saliſbury*, *Robert*, Biſhop of *Lincoln*, *Everard*, Biſhop of *Norwich*, and *David*, Biſhop of *Bangor*. The Form of his Profeſſion is publiſhed by Archbiſhop *Uſſher* [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 *Hereford*, 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-Conarchy*, 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 Dignity 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.
* ibid. p. 119.
c Book of Obits of Chriſt-Church.
d Uſh. Syllog. p. 100.
f Continuat. of Florence of Worceſter, ad Ann. 1121.

This

This Prelate died on the eighth of *October* 1161 [g], having ſat in the See of *Dublin* fourty 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 [h].]

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 *Glendalach*, 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 *Glendalach*: 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 *Glendalach*, as he had when Abbat: *Becauſe the Revenues of the Biſhoprick were infinitely inferior to thoſe of the Abbacy*, as the ſame writer [i] 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 fourty, 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 *Leth-cuin*, or the *North* parts of *Ireland*, aſſembled at *Athboy* 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

the firſt Invaſion made by the *Engliſh* in Aid of *Dermod 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 ſurrendred 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 ſucceſsfull 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 Groſs*, 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 *Windſor* 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 *Glendalach*, *Kildare*, *Ferns*, *Leighlin*, and *Oſſory* to his Metropolitical See of *Dublin*, together with the Lands and Poſſeſſions belonging to 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 Buryed. [But *Roger Hoveden* is more to be relied on, who tells us "that in *February* 1180, *Laurence*, Archbiſhop of "*Dublin*, carryed 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 Crede mihi, f. 80. a. m Hoved. p. 348. n Vol. 1. p. 96. o Councils, Tom. 1. p. 619.

was buryed 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 buryed 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 *Leodega-* " *rius* ; and after his Canonization, his Reliques were with great Solemnity tranſla- " ted 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 *Canter-* " *bury*. 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.

JOHN COMYN.

[*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 IId 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 IIId, 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 with- " out 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 Ec- " cleſiaſtical Matters of the ſame Dioceſe, unleſs enjoyned 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 Jorſe*, 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 *Ciaconius*, who have publiſhed a Catalogue of the Cardinals; nor in the very Bull of Pope *Lucius* the IIId 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 IId [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 adminiſtring 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 *Columbkill*. 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 ſurrendring 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 IIId 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 Tyrrill. 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 Tyrril 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 cleaneſs, 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 buryed 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,

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 ſordid 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

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 *Creae Mihi*, 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 Dublinienſi et aliis*, and not, *his teſtibus*: And ſoon after [c] he was ſent to conduct *Stepken 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 Forreſt 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 Mihi*. [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 IIId 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*, impowering 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 Writ [i] 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 Dioceſes, 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 Situation [n].] While he governed this Church, the See of *Glendalach* (in almoſt the ſix hundreth Year after the Death of St. *Keivin*, 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 buryed 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 *Scorchvillein*, 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. uſrup. 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 [o] 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 [p] 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 [r] 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*, impowering 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. p Pat. 14. Hen. 3. Mem. 8. Cooks Regiſt. 11. v. p. 49. b. in Liffords caſe. q Tyrrel. v. 2. 875. r M. S. Loftus in Marſh's Library. ſ Black Book of Chriſt Ch. Fo. 209.

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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 buryed 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 Jorſe*, 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 dapſilis et facetus*, &c. a witty pleaſent Companion, and one who "loved good Cheer: That in his youth he had the greater Part of his Edu-"cation, 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 Receit 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 Commendam 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. w Black Book of the Archbiſhop of Dublin. x Math. Weſtm. Ad An. 1257. y Hiſt. Angl. p. 892. 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 groſly 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 Ciſtertians, 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 Offering 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 buryed. They alſo Ordered that no Prelate or Eccleſiaſtical Judge within the City ſhould hold Plea of Uſury, 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 *Octobon*, 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.

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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 va- cant ſeven Years.

[I am of Opinion this Archbiſhop reſigned before his Death, or had a Coad- jutor 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 Te- nants, 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 receit; 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 King *Henry* the third, his Succeſſor King *Edward* the firſt committed the Cuſtody of the Temporalties 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 fourty 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 Temporalties.]

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* Frier, and Confeſſor to the late King *Henry* the third, Archbiſhop. [He took his Name from the Place [g] 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 Temporalties 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

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 buryed 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*[l]. [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 Temporalties, 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 Iſt; 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[s] of *October*] 1294, "ſeized with a grievous diſ-"order (ſays *Matthew* of *Weſtminſter*) and went the way of all Fleſh." [*Pryn*[t] 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

l 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. s Book of Obits of Chriſt-Church. t Hiſt. Edw. 1. p. 574.

the 20th of *February* after his Death, buryed 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 Iſt.] 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 Hothum* (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 *Hothum*, 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 *Hothum* to the Temporalties, and commanding them to obey him as their Archbiſhop. He alſo ſent a Writ [z] to *Richard de Abyndon*, Cuſtodee of the Temporalties to reſtore them to him, and another Writ [a] to the ſame *Abyndon*, late Cuſtodee of the Temporalties, commanding him to give to Archbiſhop *Hothum* the preemption of the Plows, Cattle and Stock upon the Temporalties 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 Iſt, [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. w Pat. 23. Edw. 1. Memb. 13. x Pat. 23. Edw. 1. Mem. 15. y Pat. 25. Edw. 1. Mem. 22. z Ibid. Mem. 24. a Ibid. Mem. 25. b Ibid. Mem. 26.

But

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 buryed 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 Balsham*, 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 expresly renounced them, and publickly 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 expresly, 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 Writ [i] 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. d Fine Roll. an. 26. Edw. 1. Mem. 4. e Lib. 1. f p. 296.
g Le Neve Fasti. h Pat. 28. Edw. 1. Mem. 14. i Ibid. Mem. 15. 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 ſtrengthned by the Common " Seal of each Chapter, with a penalty annexed."] The Heads of the Agreement, which he brought them to, are to be found in Archbiſhop *Alan*'s Regiſtry, of which theſe are the Principal. — " That the Archbiſhops of *Dublin* " ſhould be conſecrated and inthroned in *Chriſt-Church*. — That both Churches " ſhould be called Cathedral and Metropolitical. — 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 Chadſworth* (whoſe election the Pope had before twice nulled) his Vicar General. In 1302, *October* the 16th, a Writ[l] 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 *Ireland*, 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 Boſco*, 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* [to[n] his See. There are extant in the *Cotton* Library Letters 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.*]

JOHN LECH.

[*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* following, *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 *Poictiers* the 26th of *June* in the ſecond Year of his Pontificate, in fa-

1 Claus. 30. Edw. 1. Mem. 18. m Ann. at the end of Camden Ad. Ann. 1302. n Dart. Antiq. Cant.

vour

vour 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 [o] 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 [s] to the Lord Justice of *Ireland*, dated the 6th of *January* 1311, commanding him to seize the Temporalties 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 [t] 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 [u] 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 Temporalties 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 Temporalties.] In the Annals of *Ireland* published by *Camden*, [and under *Walter Jorse*, Archbishop of *Armagh*,] the Reader may find an Account of a great Quarrel between this Prelate, and *Roland Jorse*, Archbishop of *Armagh*, grounded upon this, that *Jorse* suffered the Crosier to be carried erect before him in the Province of *Dublin*. He died on the tenth of *August* 1313, and was buryed 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. p Ad Ann. 1306. q Rym. 3. Tom. p. 143. r Lib. f Ibid. 244. t Rym. 3. Tom. p. 164, 165, 166. u Ibid. 194. w Ibid. 258. x Ibid. 272. y Ibid. 447.

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 Biknor* 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 inthroned. 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. a Ann. at the End of Camden, ad An. 1313. b Ibid. p 468. c Chap. 15. d Hypodigma Neuſtriæ. e Rym. Tom. 4. p. 43, 44, 45.

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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* was[i] 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 *Oſſory*, which (as Frier *Clyn*[k] ſays) no Metropolitan viſited for fourty years before. The neglect of theſe Viſitations gave a handle to the Biſhops of *Oſſory* 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 *Oſſory*, 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 buryed 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. 3. pt. 2. Memb. 45, 46. g Pryn's Animadv. p. 286. 18. Edw. 3. Pat. 18. Edw. h Rym. Tom. 4. p. 295. i Cox. 1. Vol p. 111. An. at the end of Camden. ad Ad. 1331. k Clyns 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 Friers were not excuſed.] A little before this Prelate's Death, he had great Conteſts with *Richard Fitz-Ralph*, Archbiſhop of *Armagh*; in regard *Richard*, confiding in the King's Letters patent, ordered the Croſier to be advanced before him in *Dublin*, [of which ſee under *Walter Jorſe*, 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 *Marſh*'s Library among the Manuſcripts of Doctor *Dudley Loftus*.] It was he who built the Epiſcopal Palace at *Taulaght*.

JOHN de St. PAUL.

[*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 VIth [n] 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 Jorſe*, 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 IIId, [which Office he enjoyed ſix 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 impowering 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 buryed 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 Re-*
"*demptor meus vivit, et in noviſſimo die, de terrâ ſurrecturus ſum, et iterum cir-*
"*cundabor 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. o Pat. 31. Edw. 3. part. 3. Memb. 14.
p Tom. 3. p. 18.

THOMAS

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 *Eſſex*, 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 Temporalties 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 [w] he was ſent Ambaſſador, in Conjunction with others, to the Earl of *Flanders*. In 1373 [x] he was employed to treat of a League offenſive and defenſive with *Peter*, King of *Arragon*; and on the 12th of *April* [y] the ſame year, being then Conſtable of *Bourdeaux*, he was joined in Commiſſion with *Thomas Felton*, Seneſchal of *Aquitain*, to take poſſeſſion of that Principality, then ſurrendred to the King by his eldeſt Son Prince *Edward*, to whom he had granted it for Life; and at the ſame time [z] 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 Beauſtan*, 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 Jorſe. Archbiſhop of Armagh. r M. S. Ware. s 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 Courſers, 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 ſtiles him his beloved Clerk) to *Thomas Felton*, Seneſchal of *Aquitain*, *William de Elmham*, Seneſchal of *Les Landes* in *Gaſcony*, and *Richard Rotour*, then Conſtable of *Bourdeaux*, 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.]

ROBERT WALDBY.

[*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

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 buryed 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,*
Sacræ Scripturæ Doctor fuit, et Genituræ
Ingenuus Medicus, et Plebis ſemper amicus,
Conſultor Regis, optabat proſpera legis.
Eccleſiæ Choris fuit unus bis quoque honoris,
Præſul Adurenſis, poſt Archos Dublinienſis,
Hinc Ciceſtrenſis, tandem Primas Eborenſis,
Quarto Calend. Junii migravit curſibus Anni
Septem, Milleni, ter C nonies quoq; 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 aforeſaid Prelate.

Tunc Robertus *Ordinis fratris* Auguſtini
Aſcendit in Cathedram Primatis Paulini

f Rym. 7. Tom. p. 386. 388. 389. 390. g Catal. of the Archbiſhops of York in the Cotton Library. h Sub. Vitellio. E. iv. 5.

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 *Cabors* 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 *Oſſory*, 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 IId, who advanced him at firſt to the Biſhoprick of *Oſſory*, 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 *Oſſory*, 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 IId, 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 *Oſſory*.

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 IId. 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. 523. k Godwin. p. 603. l Antiq; Weſtm. v. 2. m Paradis. Carm. Decoris. n Monaſt. Angl. v. 2. p. 168.

Ireland

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 IId. 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 IId. *Mark Anthony Allegre* [p] makes him *Vice-Roy* of *Ireland*, and a Frier of the *Carmelite* Order.] "He was a Prelate (as *Leland* ſays) in high Re-
"putation for his Wit and Pen; having laid in a good ſtock of found 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 Pre-
"late liberal, and fond of Alms-deeds, a profound Clerk, and Doctor of Divini-
"ty, an excellent Preacher, and a great Builder and Improver of ſuch Places as
"fell under his Care. He was fair, magnificent, of a Sanguine Complection,
"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 [q] *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 buryed 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 cloathed 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 tumulatum,*
Sedet Sacratus 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. p Paradis. Carm. Decoris p. 329. q Chron. at the end of Camden, ad Ann. 1417. r Borlaſe Reduct. of Ireland. p. 71.

And the following Inſcription encompaſſeth the Sides of the Stone.

Flori Pontificum Thomæ Cranley, *Deus iſtum*
Annuit optatum funeris eſſe locum.
Talem nutrivit locus is, quem poſtea rexit,
Quo ſibi quæſivit 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

refusal of the Election, *John Mey* obtained the Primacy. [Before his Advancement to the See of *Dublin* he had been elected [x] 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 buryed 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 Milleno, C. quater, quater, X. quoque nono.
Quindeno Augusti *Mensis mundo valedixit:*
Omnipotens Dominus cui propitietur in Ævum.

Press'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 Crosier 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 fermè centum Ar-*
" *genti de meis. Igitur Orate pro animâ meâ.* But I *Alan*, the 7th Archbishop
" *John*, at my own expences recovered both the Crosier 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 Monarch

* 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 Chase.

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 [z] out of the *Mendicant* Friers 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 Temporalties 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 Firbiſſe* 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 *Oſſory*, 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 buryed 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 hùc tranferri Curaverunt, A. D. 1730.——The

z Pits Script. 663. a Rym. Tom. 11. p. 260. b Ibid. p. 325. c p. 82.

Will

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 Saltſellers (*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 pur-
" poſe 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 Largeſſes towards building the Neighbour-
" ing 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 recommendatory 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 *Ha-*
" *drian*'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 ὦμος *i. e. ſuperhumerale*, 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. e Ad An. 1451. f Steph. Monaſt. v. 2. p. 124. g Ibid. h p. 143.

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 *Ballygossan*, 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. 5 s to the Sub-prior, and 3 s 4 d 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 *Crastino 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 *Ballygossan* had been begged for this Priory from one of the Kings of *England*, by *John*, Archbishop of *Dublin*; (but which *John* is incertain.) 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 entred [n] into and took Possession of 24 town Lands belonging to the See of *Dublin*, in the Lordships of *Baltymore* 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 *Inge* 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. k Ware's Ann. Hen. 7. ad An. 1485. l Lib. Nig. p. 5. m Ibid. p. 5, 6. n Ibid. p. 405, 406, 407. o M. S. Ware. p Annals Hen. 7. ad An. 1489.

before

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 buryed 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 Saltſeller 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. ad 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 [z]he 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 uſeleſs 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 worthy of Imitation. In 1503 he was Deputy to *Girald* 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 Croſier, to *Richard Skirret* Prior of *Chriſt-Church*, to whom the Cuſtody of it belonged. Here he ſo prudently 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 twenty 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 graceful 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

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 IId 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 22d of *June* following obtained Reſtitution of the Temporalties.] 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 *Oſſory*, [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 ſtiles himſelf, "Archbiſhop of *Dublin*, and perpetual Vicar of *Halliſax*, and "orders that he ſhould be embowelled, and his Bowels and Heart buried in the "Church of *Halliſax*, within the Choir, and his Body to be buryed 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 propi-*"*tietur Deus*, Amen.—He alſo directed a Chappel to be built at *Halliſax*, 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 ob-"tained a Pardon for the Pariſh of *Halliſax*, and the Pariſhes thereunto adjoi-"ning, *pro lacticiniis in quadrigeſimâ 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 *Halliſax* 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 *Halliſax*, 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 In-"ſcription, 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.* Mccccccxxi.—But although a monument was erected to his

d Ware's Ann. ad. an. 1511. e Rym. Tom. 13. p. 332. f Tom 2. p. 726. g Athen. Oxon. v. 1. p. 659.

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.]

HUGH INGE.

[*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.]

JOHN ALLEN.

[*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

the death of his Predeceſſor to his own reſtitution to the Temporalties, 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 Diſſo- " lution 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*, here-tofore 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 head-long 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* q 1532] and that too at the inſtance of *Girald Fitz-Girald*, Earl of *Kildare*; who about the ſame time was conſtituted De-puty to *Henry* Duke of *Richmond*, Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*; which afford-ded a handle of reviving the old animoſities between them. [After his re-moval 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* Fa-mily (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 Chancel-lor *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 Arſhbiſhop, 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] in-tended to fly into *England*, and got on board a Ship, near *Dames* Gate; but either by contrary Winds, or the careleſneſs 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 Delahyde*, 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* 648*th year of* Rome *pillaged.* Aulus Gellius q *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. [Act of Attainder 28. Hen. 8. t Noct. Attic. Lib. 3. Ch. 9.

vants,

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 Jorze* Archbiſhop of *Armagh*.]

GEORGE BROWNE.

[*Succ.* 1535. *Depr.* 1554]

GEORGE *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 Ballywick (which was only the free Chappel of *Pencris*, of which the Archbiſhops of *Dublin* were Deans.)

Primate *Uſher* among his Memorials [s] 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.
s Archbiſhop Browns Life in the Engliſh Edition of Ware, p. 148.

"people;

" 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 nominated him one of the Commiſſioners for the Execution thereof. The Archbiſhop 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 *Brabaſon*; and the Act, although not without ſome Difficulty, paſſed. But Primate *Cromer*, at the Head of the *Romiſh* party, underhand oppoſed the execution of it; and raiſed no ſmall Troubles upon the Occaſion. 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 Archbiſhop 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 in-"vaſion." 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 ſpight 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 Fa-"thers 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 *Leighlin*, and *Coyn*, Biſhop of *Limerick*; which condeſcention was ſeverely remembred 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 Temporalties 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 Temporalties 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. Loftus in 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. *Catherines* within the Suburbs.]

HUGH CURWIN.

[*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 Temporalties 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 [a] 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 Temporalties 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 Temporalties, 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 Hiſtor. Libr. Pref. p. 31. b Woods. Athen. Oxon. v. 1. p. 698. c Rot. Canc. 12. September 2. 3. Ph. Mar. d Rym. 15. Tom. p. 419. e Steven's Monaſt. Angl. v. 2. p. 105. f Rot. Canc. 4. 5. Ph. Mary. g Rym. 15. Tom. p. 528.

and

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 Temporalties any notice is taken of his having been Archbiſhop of *Dublin*.]

ADAM LOFTUS.

[*Succ.* 1567. *Ob.* 1605.]

ADAM Loftus, was born at *Swinſhead* in *Yorkſhire*, and was made Chaplain to *Thomas*, Earl of *Suſſex*, 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 Temporalties] 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 Diſpenſation[i] 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: Inſomuch 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 tur- "ned, but they wrote Letters of Complaint againſt him to Sr. *Francis Wal-* "*ſingham*, Secretary of State; which with the Inſinuations of Sir *Jeffry Fen-* "*ton*, then in *England*, to the Queen, proved the firſt dawnings of *Perrot*'s "Troubles. The ſame year[m] great unkindneſſes burſt out between the Lord

h Faſti. p. 228. i Rym. 15th. Tom. p. 707. k Chap. Books of Chriſt-Church l Perrot's Life p. 203. m ibid. 242.

" 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 falſly belied him in his Declaration againſt him." *Perrot* was condemned, and died ſuddenly in the Tower. However though Archbiſhop *Loftus* ſucceſsfully and laudably ſtood up in defence of his Church, and prevented 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 Speeches[n] made to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commons 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 employed *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 Chancellor 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 Majeſty expreſſed her great Satisfaction in his Adminiſtration.] He died in an advanced 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 fourty 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. *Sepulcher*'s on the tenth of *April* 1619; having governed this See thirteen years, five

[n] Ware's M. S. [o] Cox. 1. v. p. 369.

months

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 Piramids, 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 è Juſtitiariis unus: Obiit decimo Aprilis, anno reparatæ 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[p] 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 *Oſſory*, 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 Batchelor 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. r Ibid. s Ibid. t See Dr. Humphry's Additions to Athen. Oxon. publiſhed by Herne.

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 *Beaumares*. 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 *Drogbedah*, 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 Friers 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 Friers 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 intitled, *Foxes and Firebrands*[u], 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 Jorse* 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 *Ossory*, *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 IId; unless we may except in the College Chappel, of which *Anthony Martin*, Bishop of *Meath* was Provost, and in a very few Instances more.]

u Foxes and Firebrands pt. 2. p. 72.

JAMES

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 Temporalties, 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 Temporalties, 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 Temporalties, 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.]

JOHN *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 *Gallowne* 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 Spiritualties, 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.]

FRANCIS 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 inthroned 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. *Patricks* from his See in Favour of his Son, on whom he conferred it a little before his Death. *Dopping*, Biſhop of *Meath*[y], gives him this ſhort Character, "that he was a Prelate great-"ly 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 Ma-"jeſty 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.]

NARCISSUS 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. x Prerog. Off. y M. S. at the end of Ware. Kennet of Impropriations. p. 317.

ſcribed

ſcribed Hours. It is eſtimated that beſides the endowment, which amounted to 250*l.* a year, he expended more than 4000l. 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 *Drogbedah*, 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 fourty 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 individuæ 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;

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 ſelectiſſimis:
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 reditu 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,
Munificentiâ ſuâ 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 *Narciſſus 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 *Droghedah*
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.	Primate 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 Cæmeterio pridem erectum fuit,
Bibliothecæ publicæ adjunctum
Parieti; cui tabula Inſcripta nunc
infixa Tumulum indicet.

This Monument was formerly erected in the Church-Yard adjoyning to the Wall of the publick Library, in which an Inſcriptional Plate fixed ſheweth where he was buryed.

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

WILLIAM KING.

[*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 imployment; which he plainly perceived were ripening to qualifie 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 Proselites.

w Ex. Autograph. x Ex. Transcript Lit. y Ex. Autograph.

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 aud 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°. Autograph. a Vid. ſtate of the Proteſtants. Ch. 3. Sect. 1. b Ex c Ibid. d ibid.

this

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 Spiritualties 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 th 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] King's State. Ch. 3. Sect. 17. [g] Ibid. Sect. 19. [h] Ex Tranſcript. Lit rity

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 Treatiſe [i] 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 carryed 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 Lawſuit 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. k Caſes in Parliament. 7. p. 8. l Ex Tranſcript Lit.

Upon

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 Spiritualties 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 ofthe 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 looſers, in lieu of this Donation he purchaſed an equivalent in Lands near *Dublin*, and annexed them to his See. 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 ſteddy 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 ſteddy 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 3000l. 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

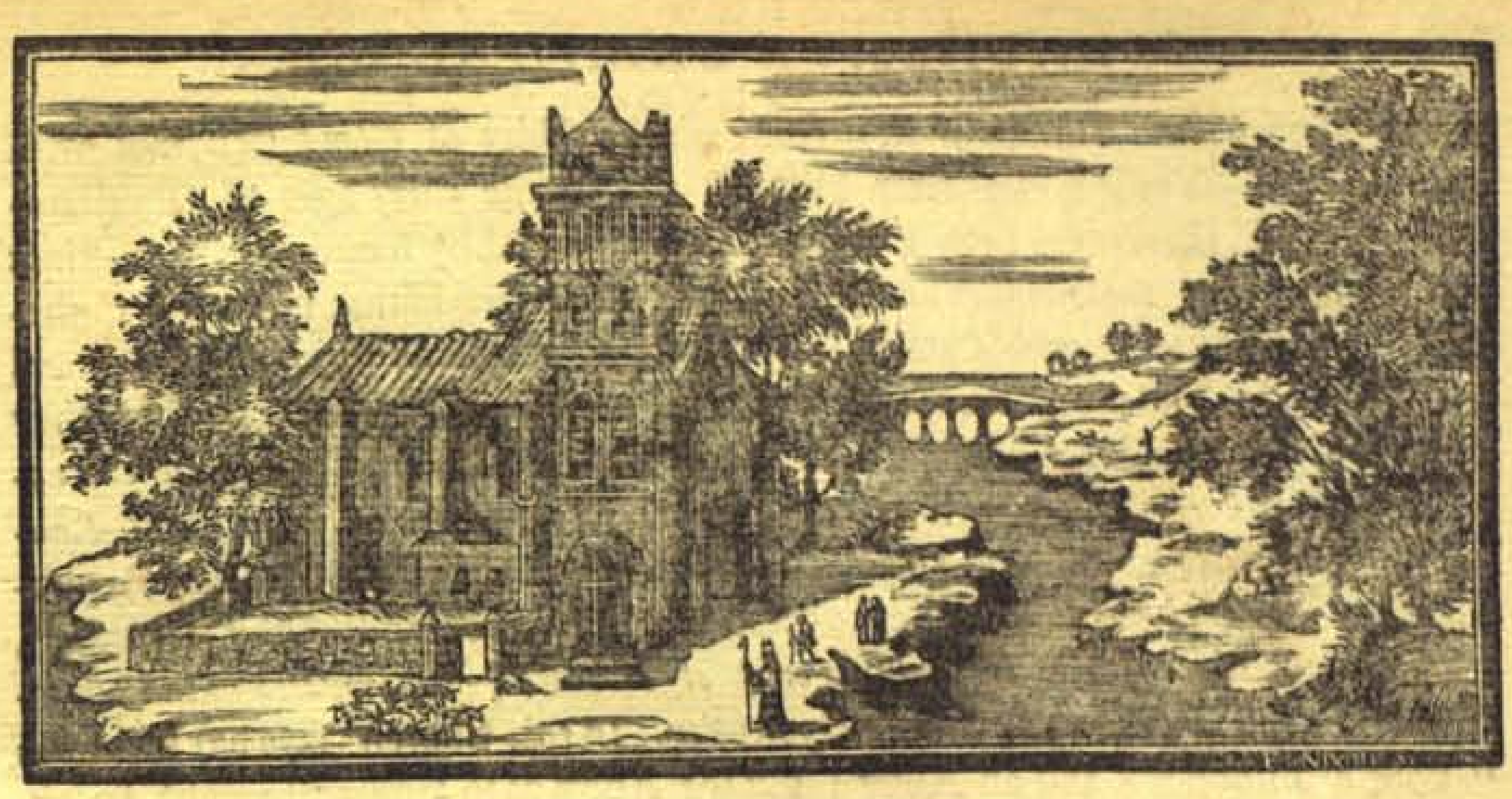
He deviſed by his Will to the Archbiſhop of *Tuam*, and the Biſhop of *Clogher* 400l. towards purchaſing Glebes for one or more Churches in the Dioceſe of *Dublin*, as ſhould ſeem to them and his Executor moſt to want Glebes and Maintenance. He gave in his Life-time 500 l. to the College of *Dublin* 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 Impropriate 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 publickly 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*.



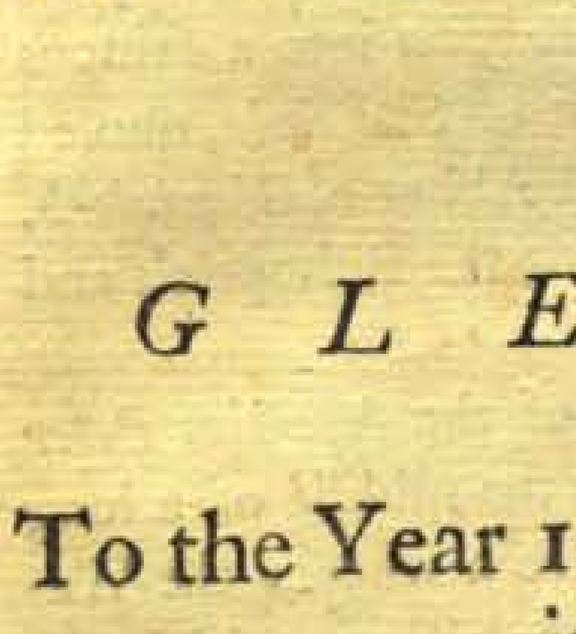
[OF THE

BISHOPS

OF

GLENDALOCH.

To the Year 1214; in which the See of *Glendaloch* was united to that of DUBLIN.



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 Biſhoprick of the two Lakes, and the Bull of Pope *Lucius* the third mentions it under the Title of, *Epiſcopatus inſularum*, the Biſhoprick 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* it ſelf 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 *Glendaloch* 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 *Glendaloch*) publiſhed by *Meſſingham*, takes care to keep the Biſhoprick and Abby ſeparate [a], "*In hâc autem eccleſiâ et Epiſcopatus erat et Abbatia; ſed Abbatia quoad tempo-*" "*rales 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 ex-" "ceeded the Biſhoprick." He afterwards diſtinguiſheth [b] between the Seculars and Regulars of that place; and upon the Death of the Biſhop [c] of *Glendaloch 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 *Glendaloch*, yet ſoon after his Death it appears in many inſtances, that the Biſhoprick and Abby were in ſeparate Hands.

The Cathedral of *Glendaloch* 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 pleaſenteſt 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 ronnd 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.

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 Hibero et Herimone*.

MOLIBBA or LIBBA.

[*Succ.* 612]

MOLIBBA, or *Libba*, as ſome call him (for *Mo* is only an addition of Tenderneſs 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.

AIDAN.

AIDAN, 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 expreſly called Biſhop of *Glendaloch* in the Book of *Boroimhe 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.

AMPADAN.

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-Maſters [l], 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 aforeſaid Annals [m]. I doubt whether he ever were Biſhop.

GILDA na-NAOMH. I.

[*Ob.* 1085.]

GILDA *na-Naomh*, or *Nehemiah*, was a *Leinſter* Man by birth, and is expreſly called, the eminent Biſhop of *Glendaloch*, in the Annals of the Four Maſters; which add, that he was afterwards Abbat of *Wyrſburg* 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 expreſly call *Cormac Hua-Mail*, Biſhop of *Glendaloch*, and place his Death under the Year 1101.

l Ad an. 899. m Ad an. 925.

GILDA na-NAOMH. II.

[*Sed.* 1152.]

GILDA *Na-Naomh*, Biſhop of *Glendaloch* aſſiſted [n] at the Synod of *Kell's* 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 Anonimous Annals and thoſe of *Leinſter* place his Death in 1173.

MALCHUS aliis *MACROBIUS.*

[*Sed.* 1179.]

POPE *Alexander* the IIId. 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 *Triſtledermod* alias *Caſteldermot* granted [r] them as a further endowment to the Nunnery of *Timolinbeg*. He alſo joined [ſ] 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. ſ 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 Twemenſis *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 Dioceſis, 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 inſolen-*
" *tia* 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 facto 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 eremeticam; 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 fourty 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 IIId 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 Metropolitical 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 IIId, 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 Cathedralem Eccleſiam de*
" Glendelau *vacare contigerit Archiepiſcopus* Dublin: *Epiſcopatum tenebit in manu*
" *ſuâ 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 Profits 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 ameſnable 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 Ruſſi*, a *Franciſcan* Frier, 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.

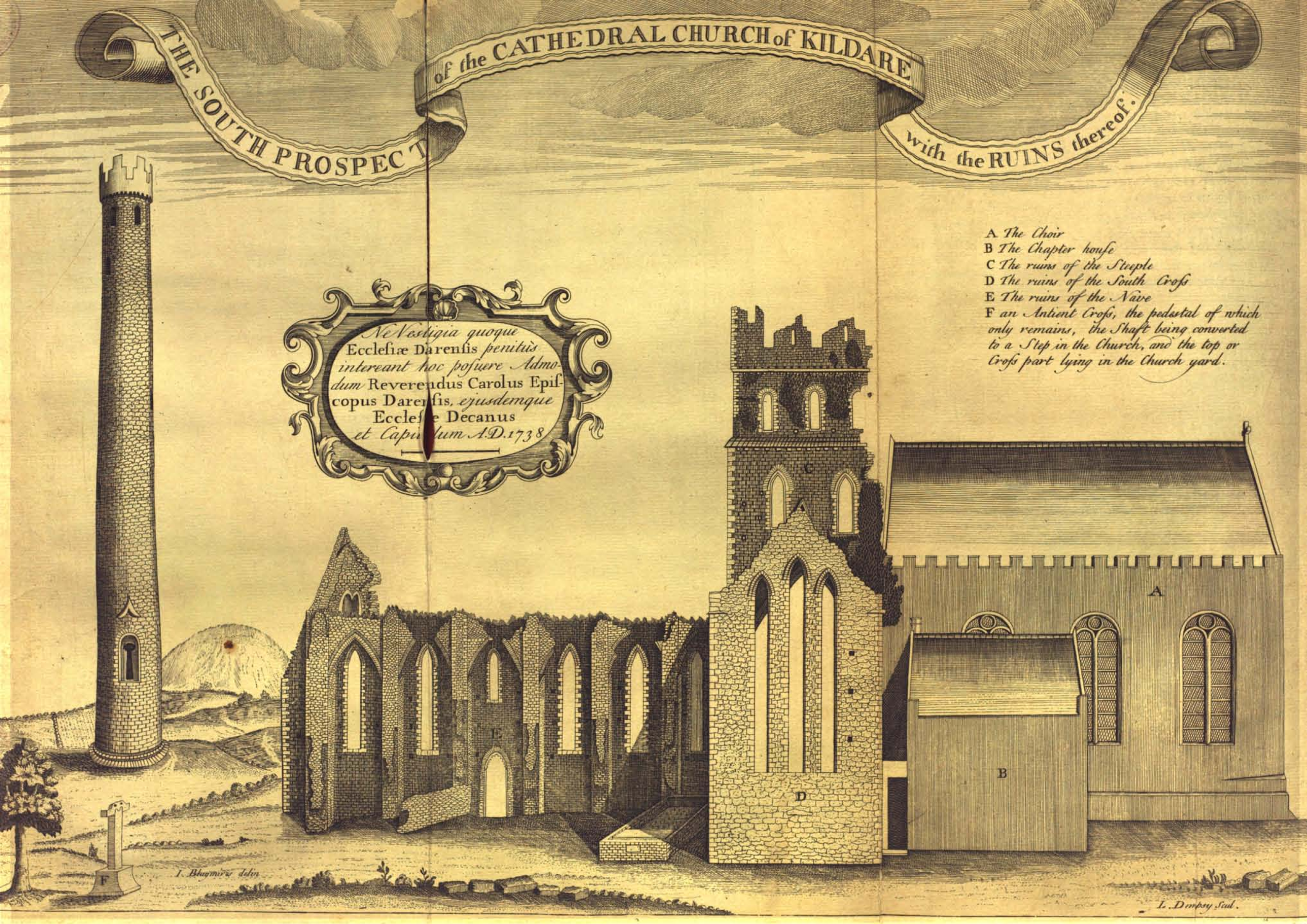
THE IRISH CENTRAL LIBRARY FOR STUDENTS
DUBLIN

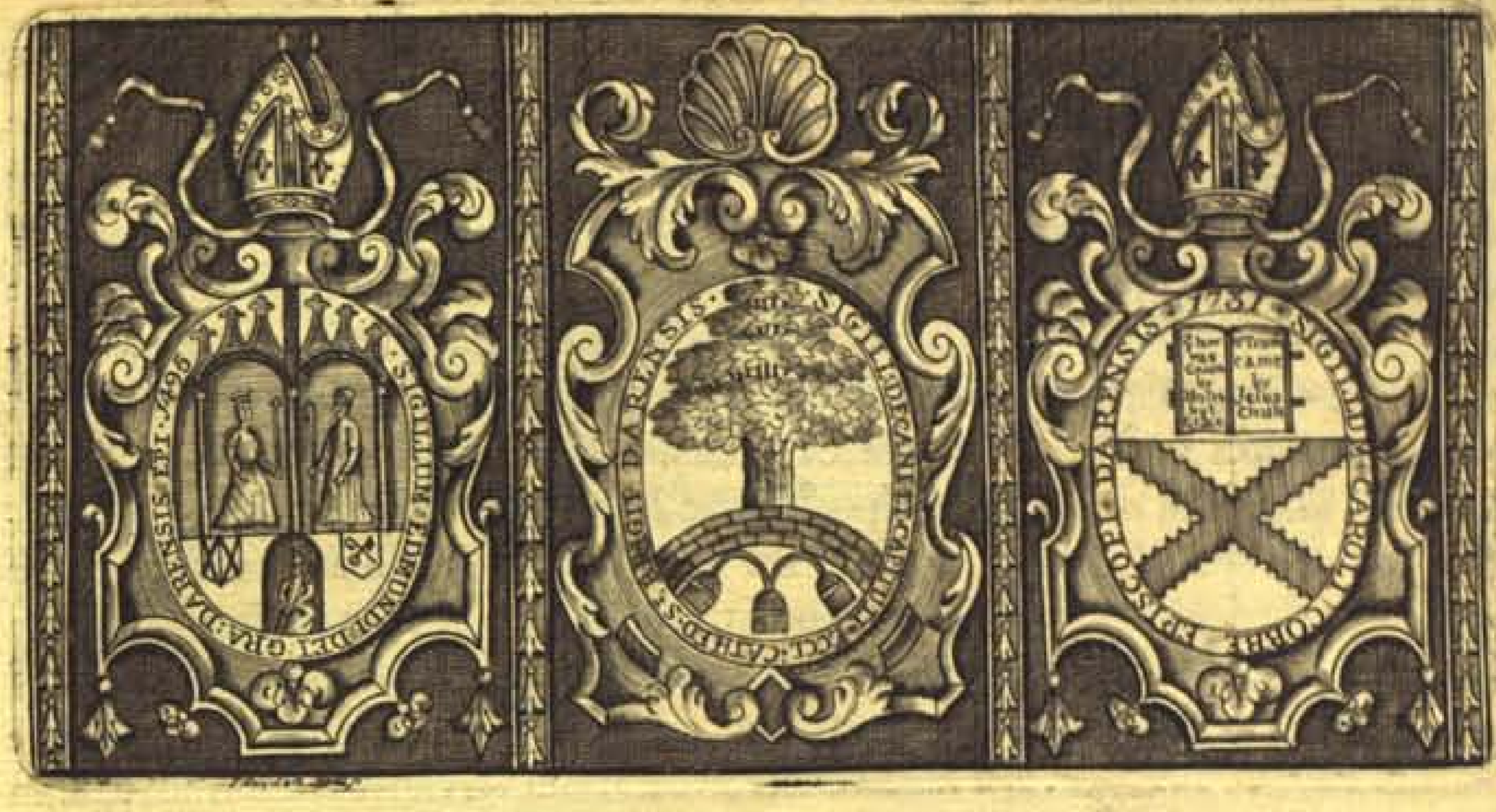
OF

THE SOUTH PROSPECT of the CATHEDRAL CHURCH of KILDARE with the RUINS thereof.

Ne Vestigia quoque Ecclesiæ Darensis penitùs intereant hoc posuere Admodum Reverendus Carolus Episcopus Darensis, *ejusdemque* Eccles[illegible]e Decanus *et Capi[illegible]lum 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 Naive*
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.*





OF THE

BISHOPS

OF

KILDARE.

[*This See bears Pearl, a Saltier engrailed Ruby, on a Chief Saphire, 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-Girald* of *Lackab*, 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 re-

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

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 expreſly called firſt Biſhop of *Kildare*.

St. AED.

[*Ob.* 638.]

THE firſt Biſhop of *Kildare*, whom we meet with after *Conlæth*, is St. *Aed*, ſurnamed *Dubh*, 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 Abbeſs (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 Suc-"ceſſion." *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] expreſly 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 a-"gainſt the will of his Subjects; or, if he be the ſame perſon, (which he con-"feſſeth 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. d Lib. 2. Cha. 19. aſcribed to Animoſus. e Prolgo. ad vitam S. Bridg.
f Proſpect. p. 224. g Cambrens. Evers. p. 302. 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 meaned 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 carryed 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] expreſly 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 expreſly 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-Diocholla, 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-Muetigern, is expreſly 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 *Laſran Mac-Moc-*

k Act, Sanct. p. 793. l Hiſt. Monaſt. p. 68. m Act. Sanct. p. 793. n Ibid. p. 367.

tigern

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, [expresly called Bishop of *Kildare*] died in 833.

Orthanach died in 840. [He also is expresly 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-Naserda [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-Moeltigern died the same Year. [I suspect him to be the same person with *Lactan O-Muctigern* before-mentioned.]

Suibney O-Fianacta 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*[s].]

Moel-Brigid or *Brigidian*, [that is the Servant of *Brigid*] died in 1042.

Fin Mac-Gussan [*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[t] to *Lanfranck*, Archbishop of *Canter-*

o Trias Thaum. p. 629. p ibid. q ibid. r Annals of the four Masters. ad. ann. 980.
s Trias. Thaum. p. 630. t Wilk. 1. Tom. p. 374.

bury

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-Tiarcain*) *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 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-Hethe*, biſhop of *Wexford*, were employed in an infamous Stratagem to obtain a ſurrender; and they falſly 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. x Girald. Cambr. Hib. Expugn. Chap. 25.
y Book of Obits of Chriſt-Church. ad. 1. Jan.

year

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 [z] 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 *Usher*'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 Temporalties 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 the reason 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 Temporalties 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

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 [accounting 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 election of *Walter le Veele*, Chancellor of *Kildare*, [and the same day [f] restored him to the Temporalties.] 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 Government 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 *Houlot*, who was at first Canon, and then Archdeacon of *Kildare* was elected Bishop, and on the 26th of *April* 1334 obtained restitution of the Temporalties. 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 *Kildare* 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. Pontif. in Wading's Annals. Tom. 2. p. 137.
d Annal. Minor. Tom. 2. p. 475.
e Regest.
f Pat. 28 Edw. 1. Memb. 31.
g Book of Obits of Christ Church, in the Month of June.

HENRY

HENRY of WESSENBERCH.

[*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 Temporalties 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 See] in 1474, *Auguſt* the 24th [l].

DAVID.

[*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 compleated, as *Wading* [m] ſays; who alſo omits Biſhop *Lang*, and makes *Geffry Hereford* the immediate predeceſſor to *David*.]

JAMES WALE.

[*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*.

WILLIAM BARRET.

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.]

EDMUND LANE.

[*Succ.* 1482. *Ob.* 1522.]

EDMUND Lane, who ſucceded, 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 fourty 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 1488 [n], and did his Homage and Fealty before

1 Book of Obits of Chriſt-Church, under Auguſt. m Wad. Ann. Tom. 6. p. 830. n See Sir Rich. Edgcomb's Voyage. M. S.

Sir

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 Synod held in *Chriſt-Church* by *Walter Fitz-Simons*, Archbiſhop of *Dublin*, in which a yearly ſallary 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 *Dermod* Biſhop of *Kilmore*, a learned Canoniſt, and *Walter Welleſley*, Prior of *Conall*. I have ſeen a Copy of a Bond[n] for 40l. 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 *Lonius*,	7 *Richard*,	13 *Thomas*,	19 *Richard*,
2 *Ivorius*,	8 *John*,	14 *Robert*,	20 *James*,
3 *Conlius*,	9 *Simon*,	15 *Boniface*,	21 *Wale*,
4 *Donat*,	10 *Nicholas*,	16 *Maddock*,	22 *Barret*,
5 *David*,	11 *Walter*	17 *William*,	23 *Edmund Lane*,
6 *Magnus*,	12 *Richard*	18 *Geffry*,	*An.* 1518.]

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 Temporalties 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 Heth*, 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. o Lib. Niger p. 367. p Athen. Oxen. v. 1. p. 663. 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 Darenſis, bujus domus Commendatarius (cujus animæ propitietur 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. ---]

WILLIAM MIAGH.

[*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.]

THOMAS LANCASTER.

[*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[r] miſtakes in making this Biſhop Treaſurer of *Saliſbury*, inſtead of *Thomas Lancaſter*, Archbiſhop of *Armagh*.]

THOMAS LEVEROUS.

[*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-*

r Athen. Oxon. vol. 1. p. 175.

dare

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 *Monahannoc*, [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 *Monahannoc* 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 *Uſsher* [Son of *Henry Uſsher*, 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. x See Biſhop Doppin's notes to the Lat. Edit. of Ware's Biſhops. y Athen Oxen. v. 1. p. 736. 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 ſolliciting the Parliament for an Act for the recovery of the Lands of his Bi-
" ſhoprick, 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.]

[THOMAS *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 Temporalties; 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 Negli-
" gence 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 ſollicitation 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.
b Stat. 10. 11. Charles. Seſſ. 4. Ch. 3.

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 Temporalties. 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 IId. 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*, *Clonfert*, 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 successless, 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 *Kilmahgoge* 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*.

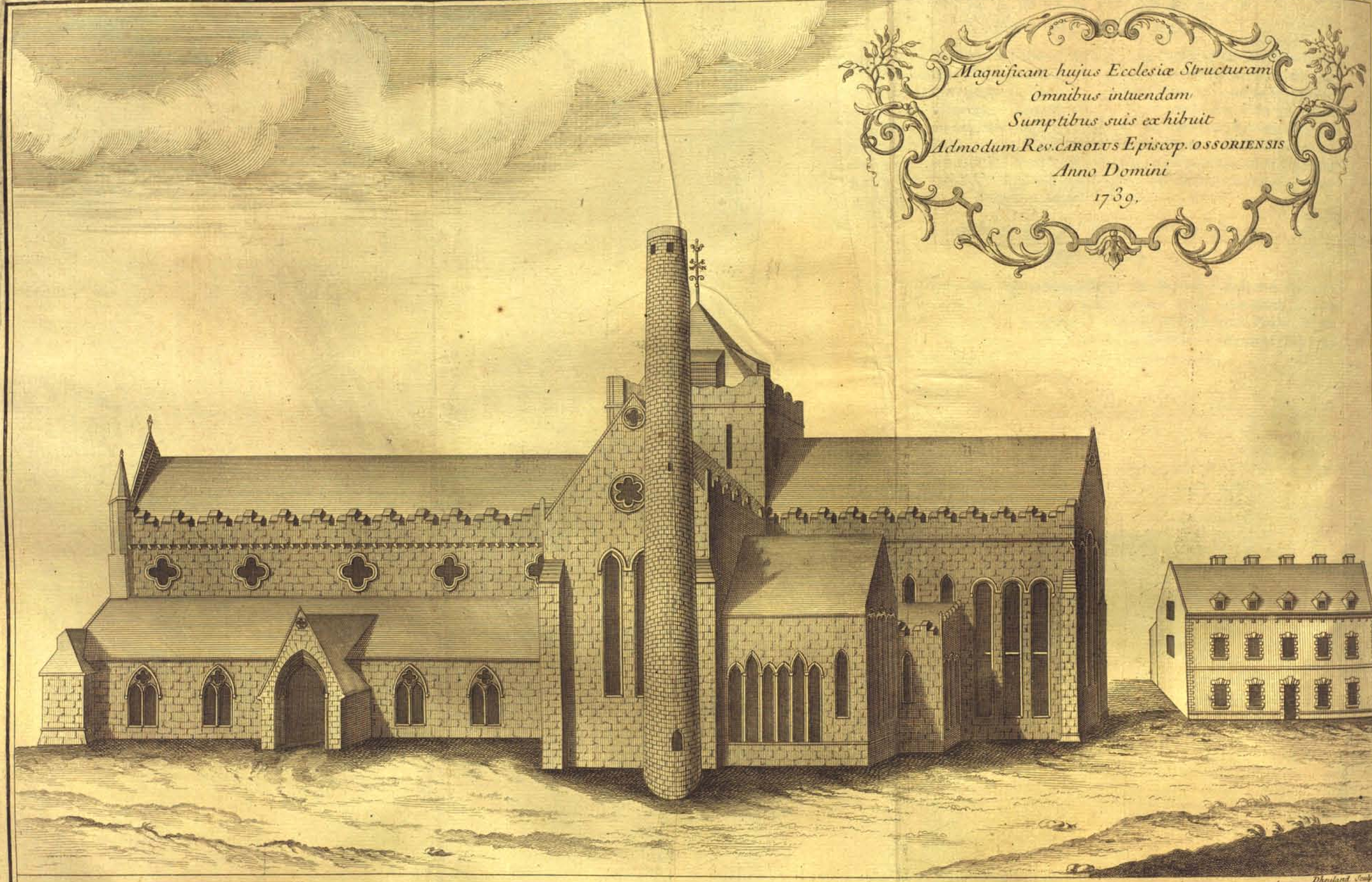
CHARLES COBB.

[*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*.

OF

Magnificam hujus Ecclesiæ Structuram
Omnibus intuendam
Sumptibus suis exhibuit
Admodum Rev. CAROLUS Episcop. OSSORIENSIS
Anno Domini
1739.



Dhenland Sculp.

The South East Prospect of the Cathedral Church of S.t Canice in Kilkenny with the Bishops Pallace.

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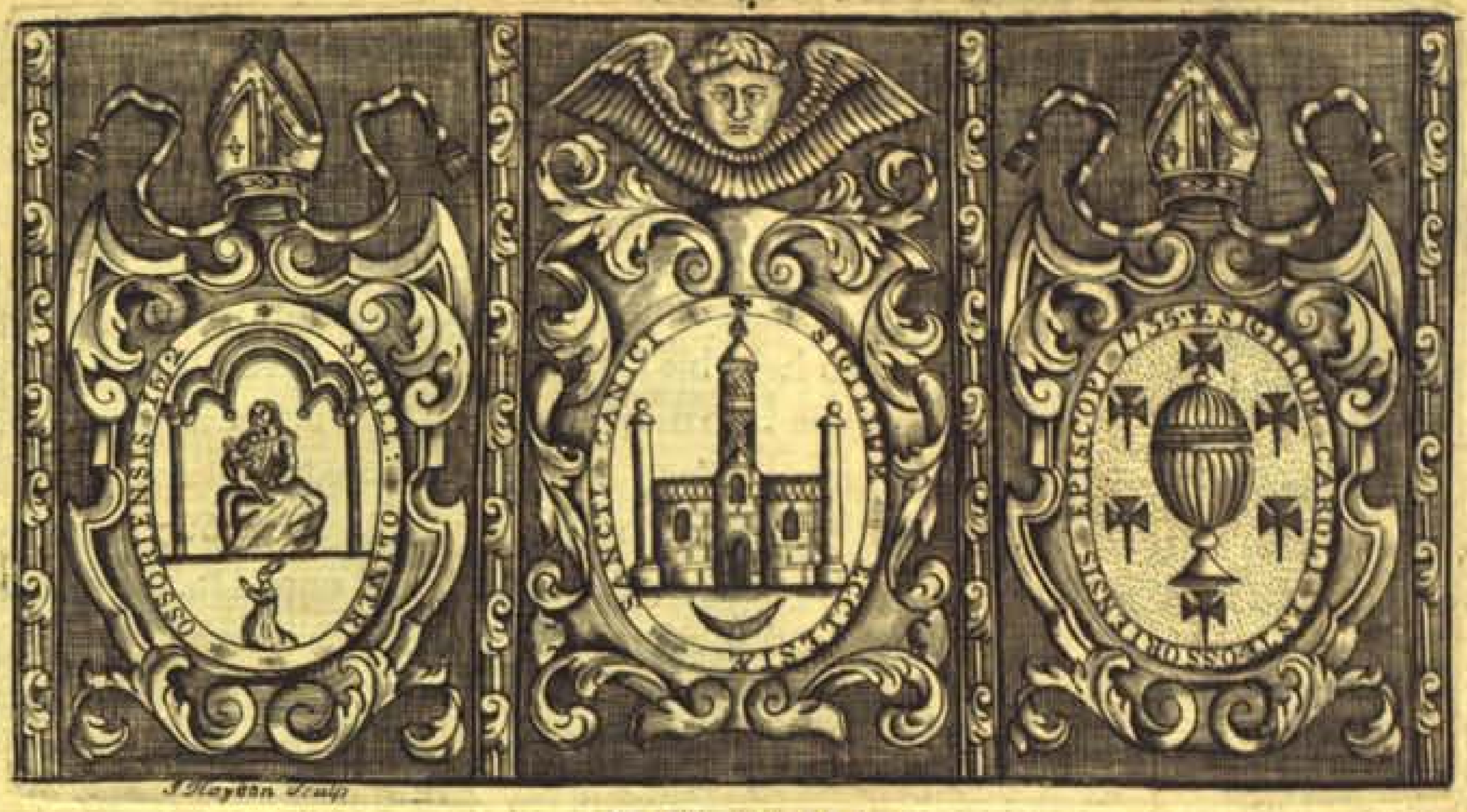


OF THE

BISHOPS

OF

OSSORY

[*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.* 4 *d. 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—Odob—Kells—Ober-con*—and *Iverk* alias *Overk*. The Biſhop of *Oſſory* holdeth his annual ordinary

Viſitation

Viſitation 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, *Decanatim*, 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 Metropoliticæ 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 Horſfall*, 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 fourty 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 *Aghavoe*, 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 *Bovio* [b] of *Antoninus*) and *Cowbridge* in *Glamorgan-shire*, and *Eubœa*, 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 *Felix O-Dullany*, Bishop of *Ossory* translated this See from *Aghavoe* to *Kilkenny*, about the end of the Reign of King *Henry* the IId. [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 Rebells 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. KIARAN.

[*Ob.* 549.]

ST. *Kiaran*, the Son of *Lugneus*, was the first Bishop of *Saiger*, [which See, as is before observed, was first removed to *Aghavoe* 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

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 *Ossory* [the antient Territory called *Osraigi*] of *Heathenish* parents, [though one Manuscript life of him quoted by *Ussher* [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. *Pa-*"*trick* was not a Bishop, but was afterwards ordained Archbishop by Pope *Ce-*"*lestin*, 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 *Ire-*"*land* 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 Re-"surrection 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 "sequele 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. 9 785. e Fragment of Rich. Creagh de lingua Hib. Ch. 10. f Ussher Primord. g Ibid. 788. Index Chron. ad ann. 382. h Primord. 788. Jocelin Vit. Patric. ch. 93. i Act. Sanct. 458.

"or

" 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 *Saygbir*." 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. *Patricks* 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-Airthir*; 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 *Engliſh* 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 expreſly 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 Uſher'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 expreſly called Biſhop of *Saiger* in the Life of St. *Molua* [u], Abbat of *Clonfert*. He flouriſhed about the Year 570, and his Feſtival is obſerved on the 10th of *March* [w].

Killene Mac-Lubney, Abbat of *Saiger* aſſiſted among fourty 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 [x]. 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. z Ann. of the four Maſters. ad. an. 1048. w Act. Sanct. p. 473.

DONALD

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 Comor-"ban 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 *Ciſtertian* Monk, called Abbat of *Oſſory*, ſucceeded. He is reported to have quitted *Agbavoe*, 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 *Ciſtertian* Monk of the Abby of *Holy Croſs*, in a manuſcript Treatiſe, which I have ſeen, intitled, *Synopſis de viris illuſtribus Ciſtertientium 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 *Jeripont*, 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 *Jeripont* 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 *North* 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, Burgeſſes, and Communalty; and granted them

a Kent. 2d. part p. 104. b Pat. 34. Edw. 3d. part. 3d. Memb. 14. c Allem. Hiſt. Monaſt. p. 176. d See the Antiq. under Kilkenny. Chap. 26. e Cox. 1. vol. p. 54.

them large Priviledges. Our Bishop also gave the Village of *Stathmarkestdivan* [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 Marshall*, 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 *Malveisin*, 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 *Aghlong* 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 Taxations [i] 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 IIId, 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. Comitis. Ormond. i Red Book of Ossory. k Chron. Glaston. publ. by Hearne. v. 2. p 384.

GEFFRY

GEFFRY of TURVILL.

[*Succ.* 1244, *Ob.* 1250.]

GEFFRY 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].]

HUGH de MAPILTON.

[*Succ.* 1251. *Ob.* 1256.]

HUGH *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, [q] 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*; [inſomuch 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.]

HUGH 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 Friers of his Order at *Kilkenny*; and among the reſt St. *Canic*'s Well, and an Aqueduct. [He alſo releaſed to them a chief rent [r] 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 discended of a noble Family, and consecrated Bishop of *Ossory* in 1260, [his [f]Writ of Restitution[f] to the Temporalties 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 *Kilkesh*[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 *Douske* 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 *Ossory*) 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 *Ossory*, 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 *Douske* 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 Burgesses of the Liberties of the Cross[x] in the *Irish* Town of *Kilkenny*. He exchanged the Town of *Stamcarby* 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.
t Annals in the Engl. edit. of Ware
u Annals of Hen. 3. in the Engl. Ware. ad ann 1278.
w King's Collect. p. 360.
x Annals Hen. 3. ad. ann. 1278, in the Engl. Ware.

Arch-

Archbiſhop of *Dublin*. [But he had Reſtitution [y] of the Temporalties 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 Temporalties 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 *Oſſory*, 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 Temporalties, 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 *Clarah* 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 IId, had got Intelligence of this diſpute, he took a great deal of pains to procure *Geffry de Ailham*, a *Franciſcan Frier* 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 IId 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 Temporalties untill the date of the E-"piſtle 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 XXIId 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. e D. 42. f Regiſt. Pont. in Wad. Ann. Tom. 3. p. 63.
g Ad. ann. 1325, and 1328. h Holingſh. p. 69. i Clyns Annals ad. ann. 1324. k King's Collect M. S. p. 2. 3.

ham

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 1528 [n] under his confinement, before the matter was fully adjuſted; and his Carcaſs was a long time kept unburied, becauſe he died unaſſoiled. 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 IIId. 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 Sheriffs

l Cox. 1. 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. Councills. z.

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 alledged, 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 *Oſſory*.] 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 ſubtily 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. *Ledrid* 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 tranquility. 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. Wad. An. Tom. 4. p. 16. [t Ibid. w King's Collect. p. 107. u Regeſt. Pontif. in x Collect. Ibid. Rot. 25 Ed. 3.

which

which he erected [y] 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 fourty 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 *Ledred*, *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 26s. 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 Temporalties on the 12th of *May* 1371.] He was made Treasurer of *Ireland* by King *Edward* the IIId, [A. D. 1376 [b], of the *Exchequer*, while he continued Treasurer.] He was also Treasurer in the Reign of *Richard* the IId, 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 IId 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 Premisses, 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 Chancellors, M. S.
d Allegre Paradis. carm. decoris p. 322. e Pat 14. Rich. 2. part 2. Memb. 18

Deputy,

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 adminiſtred 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 IId 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. p. 191. and Appendix, No 116. 117.
g Rym. Tom. 8. p. 503
h Hiſt. Biſh. of Warceſter.
i Parad. Carmel. Decor. p. 331.

[JOHN

[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 Temporalties by King *Richard* the IId. 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 Temporalties, 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 Temporalties 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 ſilken 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

° M. S. Col. D. 42.

Money

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. *Mæl* 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 *Iriſhtown*, *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.]

MILO BARON.

[*Succ.* 1527. *Ob.* 1550.]

MILO *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.]

JOHN BALE.

[*Succ.* 1552. *Exterm.* 1553.]

ON 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 [u] " that at this time ignorance and blind-" neſs 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. [*] Nicholſons Eng. Hiſt. Libr. v. 2. [w] Scrip. Brit. Ibid. [x] Rym. Tom. 15. p. 563. tells

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 Diſ- "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 *Engliſh* 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 againſtGod 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] aſſures 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 *Geſner* and *Godwin* greatly commend his diligence. His ſufferings from the *Romiſh* party may be ſome Apology 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 Balæus*, *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 *November* 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 *pateſecit*, 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 adminiſtred at his Conſecration in *Chriſt-Church*, he refuſed 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 Marſh's Library.

JOHN THONORY.

[*Succ.* 1553. *Ob.* 1565.]

WHILE Bishop *Bale* 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 Temporalties 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* [e].] 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 Temporalties 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 *Gothick* 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. canc. 9th Eliz. g Ibid 20 Eliz. h Annals of Qu. Eliz. ad an. 1571.

dom,

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 *Nehemiah 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.]

JOHN 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. k See Dav. Rep. Fo. 68. caſe of Commendams l Athen. Oxon. Vol. 1. p. 722.

that Univerſity. He is ſaid to have taught School afterwards at *Caermarthen* in *Wales*; andfrom 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 *Thonory* had aliened in Fee-farm from the Church of *Oſſory*. He alſo recovered the Manor of *Breghmoe* 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 Batchelor 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 fourty conſpired his death; and falſly 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 fourty 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* Primate *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 Primate; 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 IId, untill the Augmentation mentioned in the Act of Settlement, being 400 l. *per ann.* ſhould be ſettled on him and his Suceſſors.

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 Miſteries, 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 Diſloialty 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 Marquiſs of *Ormond* to ſolicit the remittal of the forfeiture of a Recogniſance, that he and the Lord *Taaſe* were bound in for Colonel *Vangary*'s appearance at the Aſſizes of of *Beaumares*, 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 Marquiſs 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 *Mitton*.

After the ſurrender of *Dublin*, the Marquiſs 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 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 Marquiſs 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 billetred 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 reſol-
"ved to live contented with the ſmall means he had of his own."

He continued in this poor Condition at *Llan-Llechyd* 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 Loialty to his Majeſty, whom God had graciouſly brought to their Doors. *Courtney*, Governour of *Beaumares*, 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 Fel-
"low 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 fruitleſly 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 *Holy-head* 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 publickly 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 principle[n], 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-"criledge, 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. *Burgeſs*, and other *Anabaptiſts* and *Sectaries*, 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 attached

[n] Crokes Reports Jacob. 553.

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* Oſſory.—Wherein, calling Heaven and Earth to Witneſs 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 *Axtell*, 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 Priviledges 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 Priviledge was of uſe; and proved that the Lands belonged to the See; but having no witneſs 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

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 ſucceſsleſs 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 Male-"diction, 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 *Fermoyle* then ſet at 40 l. per Annum. He left alſo his Lands in *Slanlicbed* 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 °, 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

° 17th. 18th. Char. 2. ch. 10.

Orders

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 Memoriæ Davidis, *Episcopi* Ossorienſis, *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 Lists 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 Stagg Trippant, 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 I H S. The Arms and Images shew the Remains of curious Gilding and Painting.

JOHN PARRY.

[*Succ.* 1672. *Ob.* 1677.]

JOHN *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*, Marquis 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 *Bugthorp* in the Cathedral of *York*. Upon the Restoration he was, by the Interest of the said Marquis, 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 8l. 15s. 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 246l. 13s. 10d. 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, leaſt 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*, *Glaſhare*, *Galmoy*, *Knocktopher*, *Ballygeragh*, *Derrinebinſy*, *Kilmoganny*, *Tullohaught* and *Kilneddy*. He alſo obtained a Charter of Confirmation of all the Immunities and Priviledges belonging to the antient Corporation of *Iriſhtown*, near *Kilkenny*, founded under the auſpicious conduct of his Predeceſſors. Theſe, I believe, are the Priviledges which are darkly hinted at in the life of *Geffry St. Leger*; where it is ſaid, he eſtabliſhed things for the benefit of the Burgeſſes 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[p], 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 leaſt there ſhould be any of the Church Money in his Hands, he bequeathed to the Dean and Chapter thereof, 200l. 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 Sizers

[p] Prerog. Office.

of

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 hisGratitude, 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.

BENJAMIN PARRY.

[*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 *Knaresborough* 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 *Agbavoe*, 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 [q] 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.

MICHAEL WARD.

[*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

q Chap. Book of Christ-Church.

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 *Clonfert*; 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.

THOMAS OTWAY.

[*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 IId 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 inthroned 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 Loialty to his Prince, ſincere, pious, humane, Charitable to the poor, and in univerſal Eſteem with all Ranks and Degrees of Men. He lived a Batchelor, and what he had laid up he diſpoſed at his death to pious Uſes. He[r] 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

r Ex. Regiſtr. Cur. Prerog.

without

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 [s] 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 Priviledges 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 beautifyed 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. 6 d. per Ounce, for the uſe of the Cathedral of *Kilkenny*; and on the 8th of *February* following this Biſhop paid 116 l. 13 s. 4 d. 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

s College Regiſtry. t Chapt. Book of Oſſory. u Chapt. Book of Chriſt-Church.

after his death in 1688 to his Grandſon, *James* Duke of *Ormond*, whom he attended as Chaplain in his four firſt Campains 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 IIId, 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 *Kilagby*, which were the forfeiture of the Lord *Dungan*.

Sir *THOMAS VESEY*.

[*Succ.* 1714, *Ob.* 1730.]

SIR *Thomas Veſey*, 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

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 *Chilingworths Religion of Protestants*.—To the Poor of the City of *Kilkenny*, 20 l.—To the Poor of *Canterbury*, 20 l.—To the Poor of *Sundrich* and *Chidingstone* 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*, *Rosseonnell*, *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 *Agballow*, *Killeshil* 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 IId, 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 Appartment, 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.]

OF THE

BISHOPS

OF

FERNS.

[*This Epiſcopal See bears, Saphire, 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—Coulſtuffe—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.*]

COLGAN [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 *Uſſher* [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] Act. 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 *Conlæth* [d], Biſhop of *Kildare*, was called High-Prieſt, and Archbiſhop of *Leinſter*; and *Kildare* was called a Metropolitical 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-Hethe*, 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. EDAN.

[*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 *Breſiny*, 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. *Langhorn* [i] judiciouſly placeth this Event in the Reign of ſome other Monarch before *Ainmurech*; poſſibly in that of *Tuathal Mælgarb*, 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 Læinſter, 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 Cogitoſi. 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 Uſſt. 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

" *Aer* ſhould for ever continue in the Chair and See of St. *Moedog*; and then St. " *Moedog* was conſecrated 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 *Col-* " *gan*[l]) 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 groſly 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 *Kenſellagh*, 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 693[n] he was a Signal Benefactor to his Country, by perſwading *Finaëta*, 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 antient 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.

Tuenoch 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.

l Act. Sanct. p. 215 and 220. Note 54. m Hiſt. Eccl. Scot. Lib. 12. No. 850.
n Ogygia. p. 305. 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 *Killenus*, 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.

Arectacius 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.

Dubenracht 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-Lactan, Archinach, or Chief Governour, of *Ferns*, died in 956.

Carbre Mac-Laigdnen, Abbat of *Ferns*, died in 965.

Conan Mac-Cathan, Abbat of *Ferns*, died in 975.

Conn or *Conſtans O Laigdnen*, Abbat of *Ferns*, died in 996.

Cornelius O-Laidgnen, Archinach of *Ferns*, died in 1043.]

Dermod O-Rudican [Biſhop of *Ferns*] died in 1048, or as ſome [r] ſay 1050.

[*Marchad O-Laigdnen*, Archinach of *Ferns*, died in 1062.]

Flan O-Corboy.

Fogdath O-Haurecan.

Nelan Mac-Donegan [I find no Time fixed any where for theſe three Prelates.

Ugair O-Laigdnen, 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.

Gelaſy, or *Kellach*, *O-Colman*, died in 1117. [He is expreſly called Biſhop of *Ferns* in the ſaid Annals.]

Carthag O-Malgebry.

Meliſa O-Cathan.

Roderick or *Rory O-Traſſy* [There is no time fixed when theſe three Prelates ſat any where that I know of.

Brigdin O-Cathlan, is in the Annals of *Leinſter* expreſly 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-Hethe* 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-Hethe*, or *O-Ædba*, governed this See about thirty years. He is called Biſhop of *Wexford* in the Foundation Charter of the Abby of *Dun-*

p Annals of the Four Maſters Ad. Ann. 690. q Act Sanct. 839 r Annals of the Four Maſters.

brody

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[f]: "*John Comin*, Archbiſhop of *Dublin*, having "convened a Synod in *Chriſt-Church*, preached himſelf the firſt Day of the Seſ- "ſion 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 Cler- "gy 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 *Oſſory*, 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-

[f] M. S. in Marſh's Library.

biſhop of *Tuam*, *Tigernach*, Biſhop of *Clogher*, and this *Albin*, Biſhop of *Ferns*; 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.

JOHN St. JOHN.

[*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 fourty 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 *Douſke*[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.

GEFFRY

GEFFRY St. JOHN.

[*Succ.* 1243. *Ob.* 1258.]

GEFFRY 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.]

HUGH de LAMPORT.

[*Succ.* 1258. *Ob.* 1282.]

HUGH of *Lamport*, Treaſurer of *Ferns*, ſucceeded by a lawful election; and was confirmed by King *Henry* the IIId on the 10th of *July* 1258, in the 42d 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 23d of *May* 1282.

RICHARD de NORTHAMPTON.

[*Succ.* 1282. *Ob.* 1303.]

RICHARD de Northampton, Canon of the Cathedral of *Killaloe*, was reſtored to the Temporalties 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*.

GEFFRY GROSSELD.

[*Succ.* 1347. *Ob.* 1348.]

[UPON the Deprivation of *Hugh*,] *GeffryGroſſeld*, Doctor of Divinity, and an *Auguſtin* Hermit, ſuccceded by the proviſion of Pope *Clement* theVIth, and (if I am not miſtaken) was conſecrated at *Avignion* 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*.]

d Clauſ. 33. Edw. 1. e Rym. Tom. 3. p. 660.

JOHN

JOHN ESMOND.

[*Succ.* 1349. *Depriv. eod an.*]

JOHN *Esmond*, or *Estmond*, was conseerated 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 Sueeessor, *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 Temporalties 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*[g] 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 *Oſſory*, 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 Temporalties [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 fourty 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 *Purſell*, 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 Temporalties on the twentieth of *May* 1480. He governed this Church about twenty three years, and died in 1503.

h Ann. Min. Tom. 6. p. 32.

EDMUND

EDMUND COMERFORD.

[*Succ.* 1505. *Ob.* 1509.]

EDMUND *Comerford*, Dean of *Kilkenny*, was conſecrated in St. *Canic*'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 *Purſell* 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 *Sledah*, 80 Acres, and a Water-Mill, "*Chermieſtown*, 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. k M. S. Annals in Marſh's Library. l See M. S. Loftus in Marſh's Library.

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 Verdict [n]; 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 [o] 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 6 l. 6 s. 8 d. 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 4 l. 10 s. 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.

o M. S.

p Ibid.

Ferns

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 Kenny*, 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 Quietus untill he paid it.]

ROBERT GRAVE.

(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 Temporalties 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 *Octobor* following.

NICHOLAS STAFFORD.

[*Succ.* 1600. *Ob.* 1604.]

NICHOLAS *Stafford*, Chancellor of *Ferns*, ſucceeded *Grave* in both Biſhopricks [by Letters patent dated the nineteenth of *July* in the fourty third year of Queen *Elizabeth*] and was conſecrated on the eighteenth of *March* 1600, *Engliſh* ſtile [and the ſame day reſtored to the Temporalties.] 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*.

THOMAS RAM.

(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 [q] to a Regal Viſitati-

q 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. 6 s. 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. — 2dly, That the antient chief Rents were diminiſhed; of which he gives a great many inſtances — 3dly, 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 [s] 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.]

GEORGE ANDREW.

[*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 *Lancellot*, 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. [s] 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 Temporalties 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 *Highworth* 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 *Highworth* aforeſaid; 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 IId, 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 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*.

JOSIAH HORT.

[*Succ.* 1721. *Reſig.* 1727.]

JOSIAH 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*, Marquiſs 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.* Iſt. and ſince continued, for the better ſecuring the Rights of Advowſon and preſentation to Eccleſiaſtical Benefices; by which not only all Eſſoins 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 *Caſtleknock*, 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 *Synge* was translated from the See of *Cloyne* hither, on the 8th of *February* 1733. See under the Bishops of *Cloyne* and *Clonfert*.

OF THE

BISHOPS

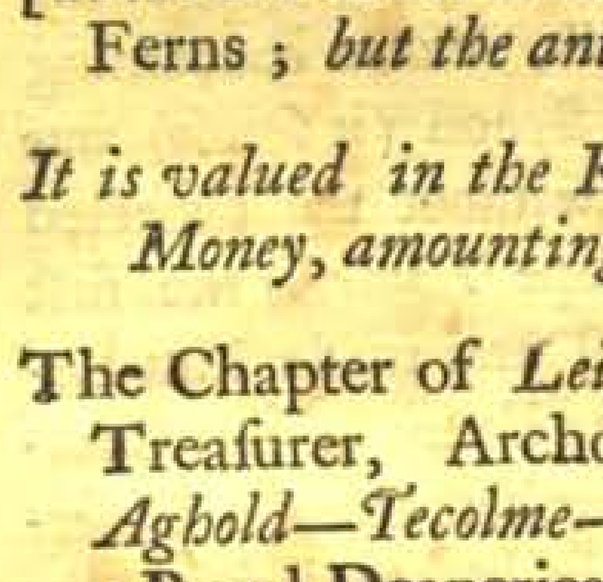
OF

LEIGHLIN.

[*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*—*Tecolme*—and *Tullomagymagh.* The Diocese is divided into 5 Rural Deaneries, *viz. Odrone*—*Forth*—*Tulloghphelim*—*Leix*— and *Omboy*.]



LEIGHLIN, commonly called *Old-Leighlin*, is situated about a Mile and half Westward of the River *Barrow*, which *Ptolomey* calls, *Birgus*, or *Brigus*. St. *Laserian* 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 IId. in *Ireland*, who rebuilt the Cathedral,

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. *Laſerian*, 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. *Laſerian*; and affirms alſo, that there was a great Synod held in the *White-field*; where a Conteſt aroſe between St *Laſerian* 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, *Laſerian* 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 *Laſerian*'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. *Laſerian* 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. *Laſerian*, 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. *Laſerian*'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 Eccleſ. Hiſt. Lib. 3.

the

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-Duneean 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 *Ciſtertian* Monk, and Abbat of the Monaſtery *de Roſea 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 [c] call him] at that time Lord Juſtice of *Ireland*, he was not conſecrated untill 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 IIId [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 ap-"pertained; 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 *Ciſtertian* 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 Burgeſſes 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 Burgeſſes 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 granted[i] 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 Littlet. tenures, § 162. 163. g King's Collect. p. 10. h Pat. 13. H. 3. Memb. 12. int. i Dugdale's Hiſt: of St. Paul's p. 14.

THOMAS

THOMAS.

[*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 Temporalties (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 Temporalties.] 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 Mony 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 *Avignion*[l] 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 Temporalties 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 Temporalties by King *Edward* the IIId 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 Balscot*, 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 *Ossory*, [having been before, *(viz.)* in 1391, made Chancellor of the *Exchequer* by the King.] But he enjoyed the Bishoprick of *Ossory* 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 IId issued a Writ[n] 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 amesnable 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 Temporalties 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

l Regest. Pontif. in Wad. Ann. p. 379. ad. ann. 1348. m Wad. Ann. Tom. 5. p. 566. Regest. Pontif. Sub. Fin. Ejusd. Tom. p. 379. n Rym. 7. Tom. p. 643.

of

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 Iſt, 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*[o] ſaith he was not advanced to it untill the year 1400.] While he governed this See, it was reckoned there were eighty ſix Burgeſſes 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 Temporalties 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*[q] 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 annexd to the Deanery.] He governed this See untill the Year 1458; but I do not find how long after.

MILO ROCH.

[*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. *Laſerian*.

o Belg. Dominican. p. 422. Pontif. ibid. p. 198.

q 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 [r] 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 [s] 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 IId, 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 Cavenah*, 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 [t]; 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 Pœnitentiarius*, *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. s Ware's writers Chap. 12. t See Annals of Hen. VIIIth ad an 1521.

" to

" 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 ſuos, 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 reproved 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 Fitzgirald*, 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 *Drogbedah*, 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. *Laſerian*, 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.*]

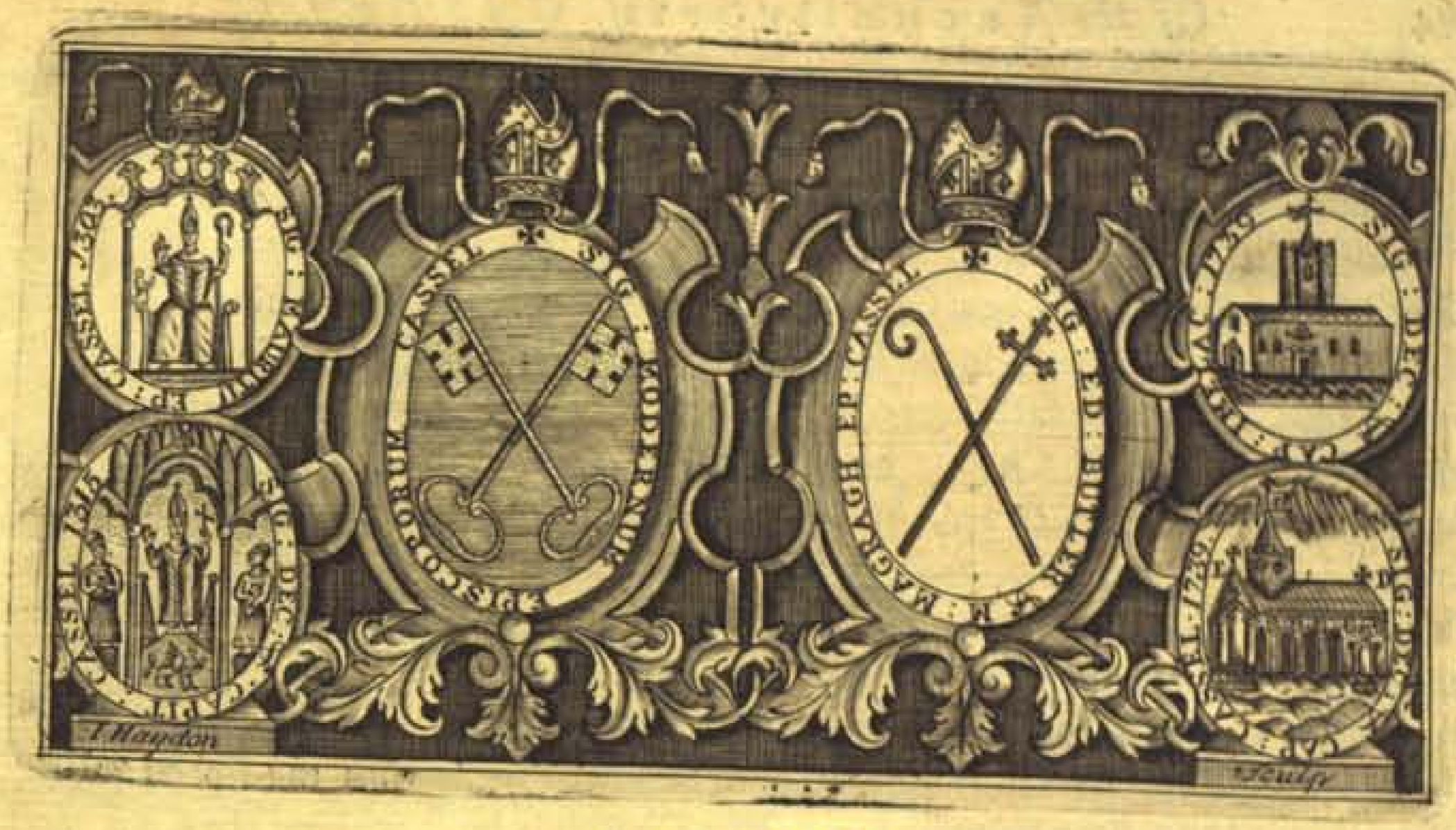
[AFTER a vacancy of this See for near three years] *Robert Grave*, from the Deanery of *Cork*, was advanced to the Biſhopricks of both *Ferns* and *Leighlin*, in the year 1600, [the former being at that time vacant by the death of Biſhop *Allen*.] The ſame year (as I obſerved before in the Account given 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

OF



OF THE

ARCHBISHOPS

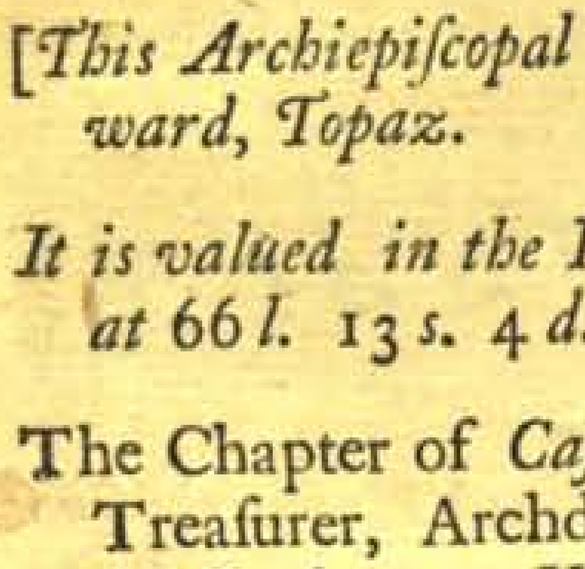
OF

CASHELL.

[*This Archiepiſcopal See bears Saphire, two Keys in Saltier, bows downward, Topaz.*

It is valued in the King's Books by an Extent returned Anno 29 Hen. 8*th. 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 *Mullaghnony*—*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* 3*d*, A D 1224. The Dioceſe is divided into 5 Rural Deaneries, *viz. Muſcry*—*Featherd*—*Owthny*—*Ely*—and *Slewardagha*,



THE College [a] 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 Re-"ſtoration 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 IId; 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 *Naſrach* 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 *Caſhel*, becauſe he was Archbiſhop of *Munſter*; of which Province

c Act. Sanct. p. 39. d Raderus Bavar. Sanct. Tom. 1. p. 63. Velſerus 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

Caſhell was afterwards the Metroplitical 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 *Cenſelad*, 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 *Phœbus*.

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 *Phœbus* 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* [g] 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 [i] 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 kinds [l]. 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 capable [n] of having Tyths in pernancy, 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 groſly 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 *Oſſory*. 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 heardſman 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-

l 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. 5. Conſid. 24.
q Keat. 2. pt. p. 66.

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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* [r] he was buried at *Diſert-Dermod*, now called *Caſtle-Dermod*, 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 *Doſnald 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 *Melmurry O-Dunan* died at *Clonard*, on the 24th of *December* 1118, in the 77th year of his Age.

Mæliſa O-Foglada, died in 1131.

Donat O-Conaing died in 1137, [a Prelate celebrated for his Devotion, Wiſdom, and Alms-Deeds.] Our Hiſtorians call all theſe Archbiſhops, (except *Mæliſa*,) 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 IIId 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.* to *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 *Shenon*, 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.]

r Second pat. p. 71.

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 IId, 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 *Jerval* 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, *Cuid*, a Supper.

‖ Earick is explained before p. 198.

[f] Expug. Hib. Lib. 1. Ch. 24.

MAURICE

MAURICE.

[*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 Mar- " tyrs 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 *Ciſtertian* 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 *Brictius*, 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 *Glendaloch*; as his Charter teſtifies; as alſo, the Conceſſion of the ſaid Earl *John* of the Biſhoprick of *Glendaloch*.] 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 *Kilmacrohnick*] and having ſpent many Years under *Eata* and *Boiſillus*, Abbats of *Mailros*, in that Monaſtery, was conſecrated Biſhop of *Lindisfarne* 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 Mira-"cles, 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 *Ciſtertian* Monk, ſucceeded. Pope *Innocent* the IIId gave him the Pall, and confirmed the Poſſeſſions of the See of *Caſhell* on the 6th of *April* 1210, as appears in the Epiſtles [z] of that Pope, publiſhed by *Francis Boſquetus*, in the year 1635. [He alſo confirmed all Cathedrals ſubject to him by Metropolitical Right) (*viz.*) *Limerick*, *Killaloe*, *Fennabore*, *Waterford*, *Ardmore*, *Leſmore*, *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*, *Cœna 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 [a] 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.

Hîc duo Roberti, Lingonenſis, Cabilonis,
Pontifices, et Petrus Portuenſis,
Hîc 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.

z 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 hol- "dings 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 IIId; who sent a Bull to the Archbishop dated the 19th of *May* 1222, enjoyning him to relax the Interdict in 15 Days, and, in case of Refusal, authorized the Bishops of *Kildare*, *Meath*, and *Ossory*, 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 IIId, by his Bull confirmed the number of twelve Canons in the Cathedral of *Cashell*. King *Henry* the IIId "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 Seneschal, 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 Mihi*, [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 *Ciſtertian* Abby, commonly called, *Hore* Abby, and the Abby of the Rock of *Caſhell*; which he endowedwith the Revenues of the *Benedictins*, 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. meb. 5.

f Placit.

He

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 *Cistertian* 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[g]. "*Anno* 7th *Edward* IId, "an Assize 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 Bructiandâ cervisiæ Bructiatæ 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 recited 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 Assize 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 *Cistertian* Abby then founded. Fourthly, the power and Spirit of this Prelate; which will appear in

[g] King's Collect. p. 404.

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 fourty days indulgences [k] to such who should be Contributers 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 theconqueſt, 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 Ist, recommending the Interest of the See of *Cashell* to his protection during the Arcbhishop'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 proceding, 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 Claus. 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

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-Carwill*," 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* ſolliciting the Royal Favour, *Margaret le Blunde* in the year 1279 preferred a moving Petition[x] to King *Edward* the Iſt, 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 Prelate took on him the Habit of a *Ciſtertian* 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 *Oſſory*; reſerving a third part of the Profits to the Vicar.

STEPHEN O-BROGAN.

[*Succ.* 1291. *Ob.* 1302.]

STEPHEN *O-Brogan*, Archdeacon of *Glendaloch*, 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 Temporalties on the 26th of *March* 1291, in the 19th year of the Reign of King *Edward* the Iſt. 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.
u Ibid. ad An. 1283.
x Inter brevia
y Pat. 9. Edw. 1. Memb. 2. dorſ.
z Ibid.
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 Temporalties, 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 Temporalties of his See on the 18th of *July* 1304. By this Prelate's Licence *Walter Multoc* founded a Convent for *Auguſtinian* Friers 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 Suceſſors, 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 IId afterwards dignified with the Title of Earl of *Kildare*) *John Barry*, *Maurice de Rupe-forti*, or *Rochford*, 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 *Oſſory*, 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*, or *Barr*, 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[g] to the Justice, Treasurer, and Chancellor of *Ireland*, to take his Fealty, without sending him to *England*, and to restore him to the Temporalties; but ordered them first to examine his provisional Letters strictly, to oblige him before a Notary Publick openly and expresly 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 Apo-"stolick See, when it should happen to fall vacant." On the 19th of *August* following his Translation he was restored to the Temporalties, 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.

g Rym. Tom. 4. p. 303.

JOHN O-GRADA.

[*Succ.* 1332. *Ob.* 1345]

JOHN *O Grada*, Treaſurer of *Caſhell*, and for a time Rector of *Oguſſin* in the Dioceſe of *Kilfaloe*, ſucceeded by the Election of the Dean and Chapter; and having procured recommendatory 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 In-" duſtry." 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 Temporalties from King *Edward* the IIId, 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. i De Script. p. 456. k Bale Cent. 14. No. 94. l King's Collect. 101. m Ibid.

mell,

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*[n] 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 Temporalties. For I find in the publick Records; that *Thomas*, then late Archbiſhop of *Tuam*, had Reſtitution of the Temporalties 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 Temporalties 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

[n] Apparat. Sacr. Tom 2. [o] See under Peter Curragh Biſhop of Limerick.

to the King, he was reſtored to the Temporalties of the Archbiſhoprick on the 19th of *September* 1374, in the 48th year of King *Edward* the IIId. [by virtue of a Writ [p] dated the 6th of that Month.] In a ſhort time after King *Richard* the IId 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.]

PETER HACKET.

[*Succ.* 1384. *Ob.* 1406.]

THIS See was four years vacant after the Death of Archbiſhop *Torrington*; and the Temporalties during all that time were paid into the *Exchequer*. But at laſt the King granted a Conge d' Eſlier, and *Peter Hacket*, Archdeacon of *Caſhell*, was elected. He died in 1406, the twenty ſecond year after his Conſecration.

RICHRAD O-HEDIAN.

[*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 Temporalties 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. "Inſomuch 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

[p] Rot. Canc. de An. 48. Edw. 3. [q] Ad An. 1379.

"adviſed

" 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 Contemporary, *Henry* of *Marleburg*, Vicar of *Ballyſcaddan* in the Dioceſe of *Dublin*. [By Inſtrument dated [r] the 22d of *September* 1429 this Prelate by the conſent of his Dean and Chapter appropriated the Church of *Belaghcachail* 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 Temporalties 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 advanced 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 [t] 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 Canons [u] 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 [w]; which had been burned down and utterly ruined: 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 [w] 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 Univerſity 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 Temporalties of this See. But perhaps this Matter deſerves a fuller inquiry.

r King's Collect. p. 372. ſ Ibid. p. 370. è Chart. Jac. Com. Orm. ‡ Wilkins Concil. Tom. 3. p. 565. u King's Collect. p. 89. w Ibid.

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 perswasions 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* 1303, 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 [a] 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. y M. S. Loftus in Marsh's Library. z Rym. Tom. 14. p. 26. a King's Collect. p. 299. b Wares Annals Ad. An. 1529.

Creditors,

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 Priviledges. 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 Temporalties 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 [d] 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 Seigniory 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 Temporalties 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-Caghwell* 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 *Dougherne*, with the Rectory of *Kilorbin* 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 Li- "cence. That as he had a Leaſe in his own Right of the Priory of *Tome*, "at 11l. 11s. 4d. Rent, of which there were but few years in being, ſhe or- "dered 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 him- "ſelf 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 *Kilmitcon* 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 ſceptra 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 IId, 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.]

ARCHIBALD *Hamilton*, Doctor of Divinity of the Univerſity of *Glaſcow*, 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 IId among the *Popiſh* Biſhops; ſome of whom received two hundred Pounds, and

e Pat. 23d. May 21. Jac. f Cox. a. vol. p. 39. g Uſh. Letters. No. 148.

ſome

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 IId, 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 Uſſeriana*: 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 Appartment 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.

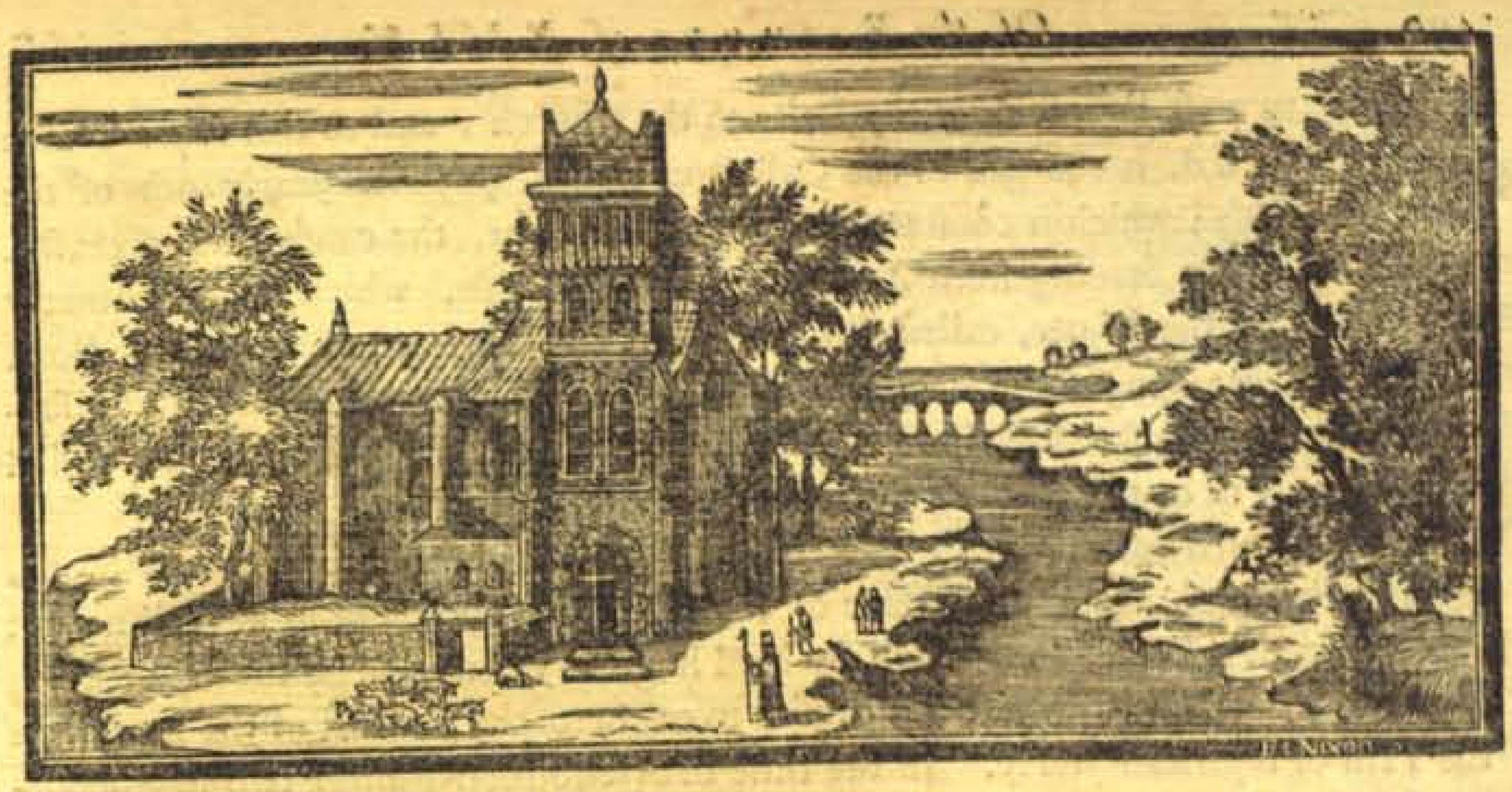
[*Succ.* 1727. *Ob.* 1729.]

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*.



OF THE

BISHOPS

OF

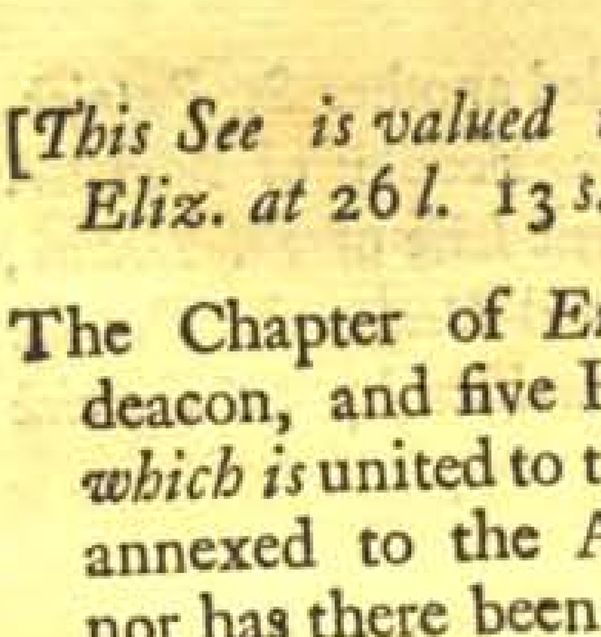
EMLY

To the Year 1568; in which *Emly* was united to the See of CASHELL.

[*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, Archdeacon, 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 Return to an antient Viſitation, *viz. Any—Grien—Tipperary*— and *Natherlow*, *i. e. Arlow.*]



AFTER *Caſhell* I muſt proceed to give an account of *Emly*, otherwiſe called, *Imelaca-Ibair*, a very antient Epiſcopal 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 formerly 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 unhewen 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. AILBE.

[*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 *Momonia*'s 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 *Olcnais* was a Courtier to some Prince of those Parts; who having secretly contracted himself

* Deasies or Desees 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

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 *Lochan*, 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 Goſpell, many years before St. *Patrick*; who coming into *Munſter* inſtructed *Ailbe* in the Chriſtian Faith, and baptized him. *Uſſher* [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 Goſpell; 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-Nefrich*, 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* or-"dained; 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* [f], 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

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 ballance 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.

Seſſabrat 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 *Proleſt*, a holy Man, and Archbiſhop of *Munſter*, died in 895.]

Miſcelus died in 898.

Flan Mac-Conail died in 903.

Tibraid Mac-Mælfin 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. m Annals of the Four Maſters. ad. 895. an. l Church

Edchada

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.
Mælfinan died in 1040.
O-Flanchua died in 1047.
Clothna Muimnech died in 1049.
Mælmorda died in 1075.
Mæliſa 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-Comdeb 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-Meicſelbe* died in 1172. In the Annals of *Iniſfall* he is called, Comorban of *Ailbe*; where alſo a great many of his Prdeceſſors are diſtinguiſhed by the ſame Name.

CHARLES O-BUACALLA.

[*Succ.* 1177. *Ob. eod. An.*

CHARLES *O-Buacalla*, Abbat of *Melliſont* 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

n Annals ut Supra. ad. ann. 1020.
o Baluzii Decret. Epiſt. Lib. 13. Epiſt. 195.

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.]

HENRY.

[*Succ.* 1212. *Ob.* 1227.]

ONE *Henry*, an *Engliſh Ciſtertian* 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 priviledge 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 IIId. committed the Cuſtody [p] of the Temporalties 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 IIId, 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 IIId would not ſuffer him to be reſtored to the Temporalties. 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-Sullevan*, 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 threatned to Excommunicate him if he did. The King, being made acquainted with this Inſolence, iſſued a Writ [s],

p Pat. 12. Hen. 3. Mem. 9. q Pat. 12. Hen. 3. Memb. 4. Int. r Dugdales Hiſt. of Paul's. p. 14. s Clauſ. 29. Hen. 3. Memb. 10. Int.

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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 Mihi*,—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 IIId, 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 EMLY.

[*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 *Ciſtertian* 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-Tuſſigh* 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 Temporalties of the Biſhoprick were ſequeſtred 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 Temporalties 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 Temporalties into other Hands, *Bartholomew de Sutton*, the former Cuſtodee, having unfaithfully adminiſtred 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 Temporalties.] 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.

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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 Coun-"cil 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 Thorn-"bury*." 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 ROGHENED.

[*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.]

NICHOLAS.

[*Ob.* 1422.]

ONE *Nicholas*, Bishop of *Emly*, died in 1422; but I am ignorant when he was consecrated. Upon the death of *Nicholas*, *John Rishberry*[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*.

THOMAS.

[*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.

CORNELIUS O-CUNLIS.

[*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* l. See under the Bishops of *Clonfert*.

CORNELIUS O-MULLEDY.

[*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. p155 ad. An. 1423. h Ibid. i Ibid. p. 203. Ad. Ann. 1429. Regest. Pontif. ibid. p. 173. k Wad. Ann. Tom. 5 p. 456. Ad. An. 1444. l Annals Min. Tom. 5. p. 466. m Regest. Pontif. in Wad. Ann. Tom. 5. P. 368.

WILLIAM

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.]

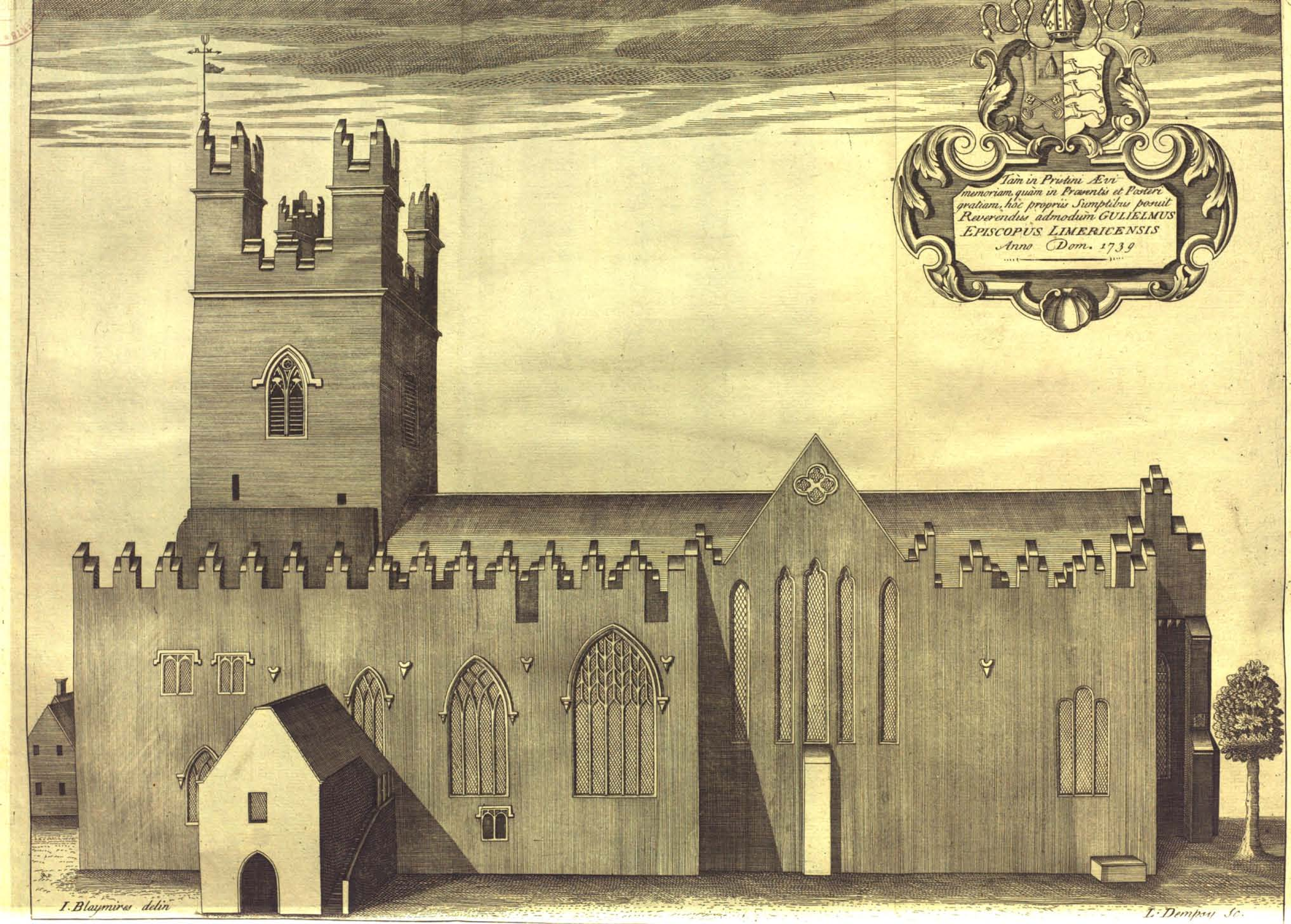
THE year following *Æneas O-Hifernan*, *or O-Hernan*, an Hoſpitaller, and Preceptor of *Any*, in the County of *Limerick*, ſucceeded by the nomination of King *Henry* the VIIIth. He ſat about ten years.

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.]

n Hiſtoire Monaſt. p. 284.


Tam in Pristini Ævi
memoriam, quam in Præsentis et Posteri
gratiam, hoc propriis Sumptibus posuit
Reverendus admodum GULIELMUS
EPISCOPUS LIMERICENSIS
Anno Dom. 1739
I. Blaymires delin
L. Dempsy Sc.

OF THE

BISHOPS

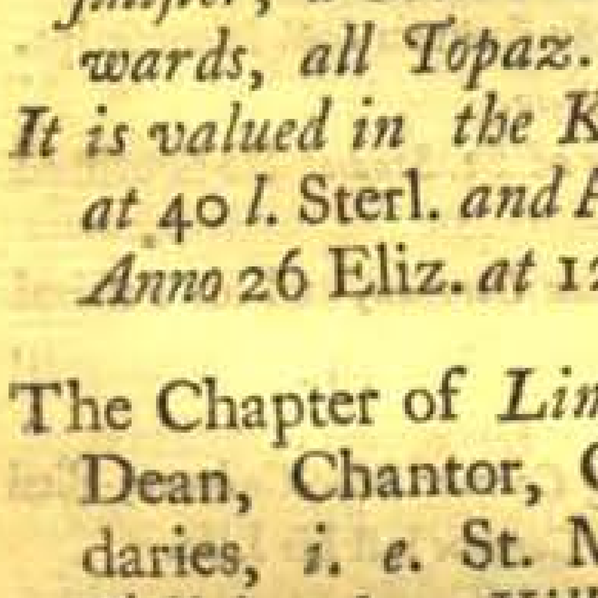
OF

LIMERICK

[*This Episcopal See bears, Saphire, on the dexter side a Crosier 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 5*th* Car. I, *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*—*Ballycahan*—*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 *Ballingarry*—*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 *English* 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 *Limerick*, was a great Benefactor to this Cathedral about the beginning of the 13th Century

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 prophecying 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 *Erginus* from *Conair* the I. 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 *Oſſory*; 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 *Lumnicenſes* and *Lumnicani*; To which Name this Charter granted by the before named *Donald*, to *Briſtius*, 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 *Briſtius*, 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

" ſhop of *Lumneach*, and to his Succeſſors, and to the Clergy of St. *Mary*'s of *Lum-*
" *neach*, 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 ap-
" pendances: And in ratification of this my Grant in *Frankalmoigne*, I confirm
" it with the impreſſion 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 Nechan* 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. *MUNCHIN.*

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 *Mancenus*, whom *Jocelin* [c] 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 *Amal-*
" *gaid*, 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 erroniouſly 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 *Oſtmen*; 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.

GILLE.

[*Sed.* 1110. *Ob. circ.* 1140.]

WHETHER *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. [*Keating* 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*. [*Uſſher*[h] intitles this Book, *de Uſu 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 *Giſelbert*, Biſhop of *Limerick*; and where he makes him the Author of a Book *de Statu Eccleſiæ*, which is the ſame with the Book *de Uſu 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.]

PATRICK.

[*Succ.* 1140.]

UPON 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 Uſſher's Sylloge. p. 92. 93.

"Arch-

" 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; however I am not informed of the certain Year of his Death.

HAROLD.

[*Ob.* 1151.]

ONE *Harold*, an *Oſtman*, (by the *Iriſh* called *Erolb*) ſucceeded, and died in 1151.

TORGESIUS.

[*Sed.* 1152.]

TORGESIUS, 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.

BRICTIUS.

[*Sed.* 1179.]

BRICTIUS, 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 *Brictius*, and his Succeſſors, and to the Clergy of St. *Mary*'s of *Limerick*. [See the Charter before, p. 502. 503.

DONAT O-BRIEN.

[*Ob.* 1207.]

DONAT *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 Favour 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, Wiſdom and Liberality. [He granted [1] 40 days Indulgences to the Abby of *Glaſtonbury* in *England*.]

GEFFRY.

[*Sed.* 1217.]

UPON the Death of *Donat*, King *John* uſed his Endeavours to advance one *Geffry*, Rector of *Dungarvan*, to this See; and on the 5th of *December* 1207 writ Letters to *Miler Fitz-Henry*, Lord Juſtice of *Ireland*, with Inſtructions 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-

[1] Chron. Glaſton. per. Hearne. v. 2. p. 40.

ſerted 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.]

EDMUND.

[*Ob.* 1222.]

BISHOP *Edmund* died in 1222; but I am at a loſs to fix the Time of his Conſecration.

HUBERT de BURGH.

[*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 *Iniſkeſty* 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 allarmed 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.]

ROBERT of EMLY.

[*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.

GERALD le MARESCALL.

[*Succ.* 1272. *Ob.* 1301.]

GERALD *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-

m Clauſ. 15. Hen. 3. Memb. 12. Dorſo

tion,

tion, the King granted [n] 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 [p] 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 ROCHFORT.

[*Succ.* 1337. *Ob.* 1353.]

MAURICE *de Rupe-forti*, or *Rochfort*, 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 *Rochfort*, 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. o King's Collect. p. 105. p Pat. 30th. Edw. 3. Memb. 20. 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[r] *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* Stile.) We find in *Luke Wading*[f] a Bull of 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* Friers 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 Friers 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

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 dad 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* Limericenſium, *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 Mothel, 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 *Mothel*, 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 *Caſey*, 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 Temporalties 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 *Casey*; and was restored to the Temporalties 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 Casey* 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, beseeming 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 Bushel* in his searches after Mines and Minerals.]

He was translated to the See of *Bristol* in *England* [on the 4th [y] of *July*] 1603 [and together with *Bristol* he held the said Deanery and Prebend in Commendam 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.
x Athen Oxon. Vol. 2. p. 2. 3.
y Rym. 16. Tom. p. 520.
z Ibid. p. 524.

Monument. Doctor *Thomas*[a] tells us, " that in St. *Mary*'s Chappel in the Ca-
" thedral 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 Epiſcopal 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° 4to 10 non Spirans, Sper....
Over his Head.

Qui dormis attolle Caput; quia in infirmitate virtus, in morte vita, in tenebris lux. } Thou who ſleepeſt, lift 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 noviſſimo 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 diù 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 quotidié; quia cum creſcimus ipſi, decreſcit vita; et licet unus ſit vitæ introitus, multi tamen ſunt exitus; nec enim nobis hâc 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 ſaith that it is now ſtanding. *Eachard*[b] placeth his death in 1641, in the 90th year of his Age, and copies

a Survey of the Cathedral of Worceſter. p. 44. b Hiſt. Engl. p. 519.

his

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 suc-"ceeded 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 statuat de Marmore, faxit
Urnula Episcopolo satis ista pusilla pusillo.
Angli quis vivus fueram et testentur Hiberni;
Cælicolæ 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 Batler 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. 1. 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.

GEORGE WEBB.

[*Succ.* 1634 *Ob.* 1641.]

GEORGE *Webb*, Doctor of Divinity of the University of *Oxford*, a Native of *Wiltshire*, and Chaplain to King *Charles* the Ist. [was first made [e] 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 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.]

ROBERT SIBTHORP.

[*Succ.* 1642. *Ob.* 1649.]

ROBERT *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 *Ussher* presented to the King a Petition from the Bishops of *Ireland*, recommending this Bishop to the See of *Ossory*, 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.]

EDWARD SINGE.

[*Succ.* 1660. *Resign.* 1663.]

EDWARD *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 Temporalties 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 *Raphoe*, *Kilmore*, *Clogher* and *Ossory*.] 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.]

e Athen. Oxen. v. 2. p. 16. f Ibid.

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 Rebells 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 [g] at *Twitenham*, 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 IId, [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*, *Ardfert*, [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 Temporalties six days after.

From these Sees he was translated to the Bishoprick of *Lincoln*, in *England*, in 1667, on adorning [i] 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

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 befor e p. 243. 358.

JOHN VESEY.

[*Succ.* 1672. *Reſign.* 1678.]

JOHN *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 *Ightermurrow* 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 *Maryborrow*, 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 *Dunſhaghlin* 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 inthroned 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 ſtiles 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 inthroned 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 Will[1], 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 inthroned ſoon after.

1 Prerog. Offic.

OF THE

BISHOPS of *ARDFERT*

To the Year 1663; ſince which time it hath been joined to the See of *LIMERICK.*

ERT.

THIS 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 Heigth 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-Munſter* 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

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 expreſly called *Maol-Breanuin, O-Ruanain*, Biſhop of *Kerry*, that is of *Ardfearta*, in the Catalogue of the Biſhops preſent at that Synod, which *Keating*[d] 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.

JOHN.

[*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 IIId, 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*[e] 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 Bi"ſhop of *Hertfert*. Having happily compleated his Courſe, he did not die un"mindful 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 *Mon*"*mouth* firſt turned the Cloak into a Man, and ſo prepared it for *Hector Boe*"*thius* 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 *Am*"*phibalus* 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 (conti"nues 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, ſpot"ted 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

" and it is bound about with a Silver Hoop; within the Rim of which are in-
" cloſed 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 *Agger Steorilis*, is there [i].

GILBERT.

[*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 *Cloyn*, and with as good Succeſs. Theſe Gratifications gave the Pope room after to expect compliances.] Biſhop *Gilbert* reſigned this See in 1237.

BRENDAN.

[*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* petitioned [n] 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.]

CHRISTIAN.

[*Succ.* 1252. *Ob.* 1256.]

ONE *Chriſtian*, a *Dominican* Frier, was appointed Succeſſor, and was confirmed by King *Henry* the IIId, 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

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.

JOHN

[*Succ.* 1264. *Ob.* 1285.]

JOHN, Archdeacon of *Ardfert*, ſucceeded, and was reſtored to the Temporalties 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.]

NICHOLAS.

[*Suc.* 1285. *Ob.* 1287.]

BEFORE 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.]

NICHOLAS.

[*Succ.* 1288. *Ob.* 1336.]

NICHOLAS, a *Ciſtertian* Monk, and afterwards Abbat of *Odorney* or *Kyrieleyſon*, in the County of *Kerry*, was conſecrated in 1288, [reſtored to the Temporalties [p] the year following] and died in a very advanced age about the beginning of the year 1336, having ſat about fourty 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* Friers 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 Friers; the Biſhop under pain of Excommunication forbidding all People from furniſhing the Friers 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.]

ALAN O-HATHERN.

[*Succ.* 1336. *Ob.* 1347.]

ALAN O-Hathern, 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. p Accounts of Walt. Haye in Rememb. Offic. Anno 17. Edw. 1. 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 Temporalties 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 Temporalties 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*.

r Fœder Tom. 3. p. 352. f Roll's Office.

PHILIP

PHILIP.

[*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*[t]] 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 Temporalties 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 *Agbadoe* 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.

t 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 *Caſhell*.

Hic jacet Corpus Reverendiſſimi in Chriſto Patris Thomæ Fulwar *nuper Caſſelienſis Archiepiſcopi, qui obiit* 31°. *die* Martii 1667, *ætatis ſuæ* 74.

Here lieth the Body of the moſt Reverend Father in Chriſt, *Thomas Fulwar*, late Archbiſhop of *Caſhell*; 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 *Caſhell*, 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° *Die* Auguſti *A. D.* 1685, *ætatis ſuæ* 85.

Here lieth the Body of the moſt Reverend Father in Chriſt, *Thomas Price*, late Archbiſhop of *Caſhell*, 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 *Agbadoe* 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.]

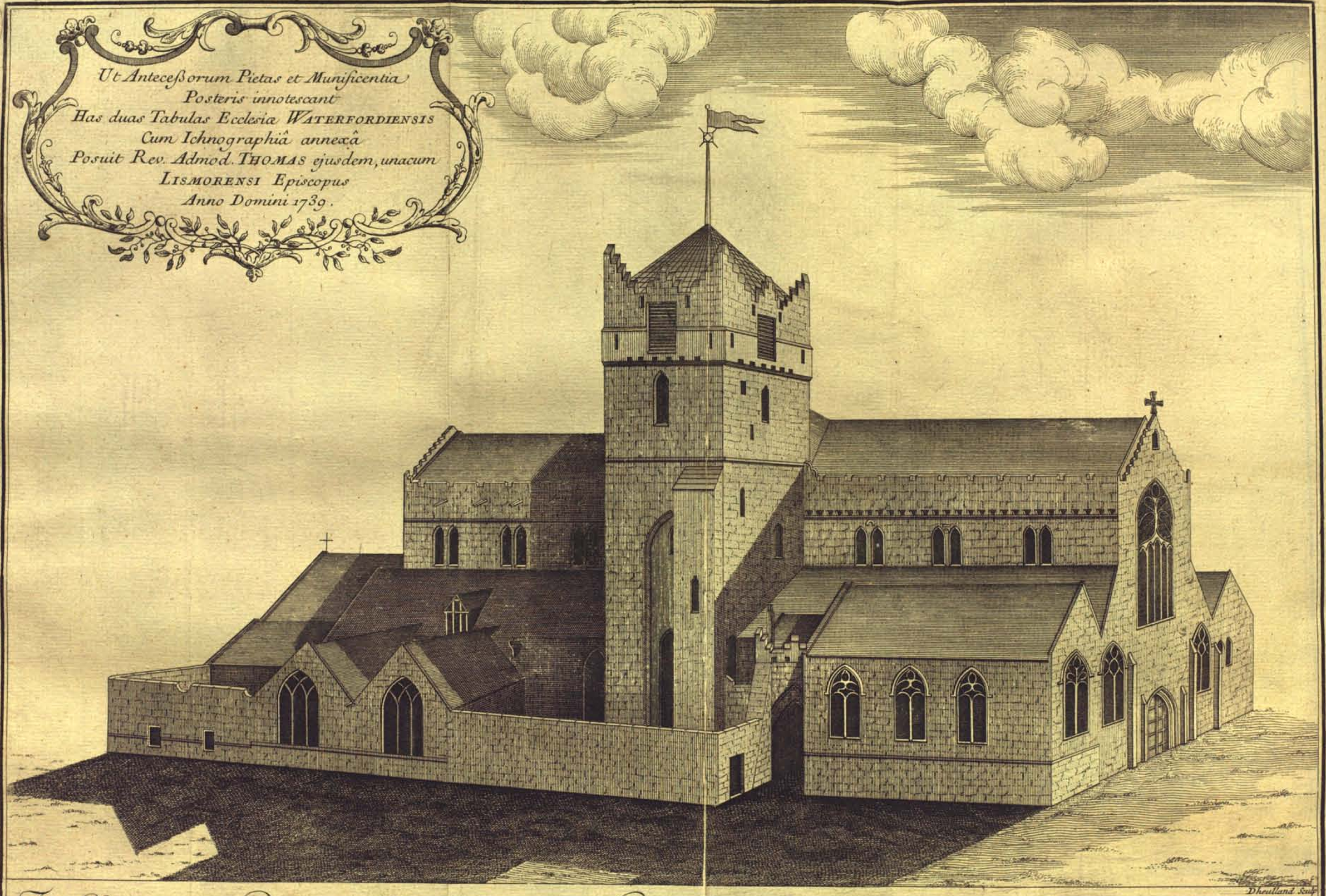
WILLIAM Fuller, L. L. D. beſides the Adminiſtration of the See of *Limerick*, was alſo made Biſhop of *Ardfert* [and *Agbadoe*,] and conſecrated in *Dublin* in 1663. [See before p. 515. From hence this See and that of *Agbadoe* have been annexed to the Biſhoprick of *Limerick*; under which See the Reader muſt look for the Succeſſion of the Biſhops of *Ardfert*.]

Ut Anteceſsorum Pietas et Munificentia
Posteris innotescant
Has duas Tabulas Ecclesiæ WATERFORDIENSIS
Cum Ichnographiâ annexâ
Posuit Rev. Admod. THOMAS ejusdem, unacum
LISMORENSI Episcopus
Anno Domini
1739.

Dheuland Sculpsit

The South East Prospect of the Cathedral Church of the Holy and undivided Trinity in Waterford

Ut Anteceſſorum Pietas et Munificentia
Posteris innotescant
Has duas Tabulas Ecclesiæ WATERFORDIENSIS
Cum Ichnographiâ annexâ
Posuit Rev. Admod. THOMAS *ejusdem, unacum*
LISMORENSI *Episcopus*
Anno Domini 1739.



The North west Prospect of the Cathedral Church of the Holy and undivided Trinity in Waterford

OF THE

BISHOPS

OF

WATERFORD.

This See bore antiently, Saphire, 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 29*th* Hen. 8. *at* 72 *l.* 8 *s.* 1 *d.* Irish, *amounting to* 54 *l* 6 *s* 0 *d* $\frac{3}{4}$ 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 IIId 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 Se 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*.*]

MALCHUS.

[*Promot.* 1096. *Sed.* 1110.]

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*[e] 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 IId 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, aſſoon 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 IId, 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 ſignifie, *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

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[g], "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 *Portlargi*: 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 *Octaves* of the Feast of St. *Michael* A. D. 1175; "King *Henry* the IId 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: [h] "[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 IId, 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 Journey 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 consecrated A. D. 1204. There was a contest of a long continuance between

g Sub. Cleopatra, E. 1. Spelm. Counc. Tom. 2. p. 20. Ush. Sylloge. p. 92. h Ad. An. 1179.

this

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 IIId, dated the 26th of *June* 1212[i].

ROBERT.

[*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*, *Clonfert* 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 *Clonfert* 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

[i] Editio Bosquet ut supra. Edit. Baluz. Tom. 2. p. 659.

in

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, publickly 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 ſubſtracting 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 See, and obtained the Royal Aſſent[m] on the 20th of *Auguſt* 1227. [I have found nothing more of this Prelate; but that he granted[n] 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. Mem. 15. Dorſo.
n Chron. Glaſton. publ. by Hearn. v. 2. p. 384.
o Clauſ. 36. Hen. 3.
p Rot. Vaſcon. 38. Hen. 3. Memb. 3. Int.

the

the Royal Aſſent to whatever Perſon ſhould be elected, and preſented to him, and to reſtore him to the Temporalties; 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 Temporalties on the 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* [ſ], 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 fourty pounds a year granted him for his Support, while he continued in that Office, by Writ [t] 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 *Uffords* 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, impowering 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 Temporalties 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 Arrerages 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 proficiſcturus*, 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°. 5. Edw. 1. r Pat. 2. Edw 1. Memb. 1. ſ 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[y].] He died in *June* 1337.

RICHARD FRANCIS.

[*Succ.* 1338. *Ob.* 1348.]

RICHARD *Francis* was restored to the Temporalties 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 *Cradock* was advanced upon the Death of *Richard Francis*.]

y Ad Ann. 1323. z Ann. Min. Tom. 3. p. 571.

ROGER

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 "because 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 grievously 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 Sendall*, 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 BISHOPS 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 IIId 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 Episco-"pal 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 XXIId, in the 11th year of his Pontificate, A. D. 1326, and in the Reign of King *Edward* the IId, decreed, "that upon the Cession, or Death of either of the Prelates "then sitting, 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 22d 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.]

ROBERT READ.

[*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 Temporalties 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.]

THOMAS SPARKFORD.

[*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 IId. 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 Clauf. 10. Hen. 3. Memb. 28. d Clauf. 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 Temporalties 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 Temporalties: 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 IId, the Pope not concurring, it may be probable enough that he met with a disappointment. *Colby* is said to have died in 1406.]

THOMAS SNELL.

[*Suc.* 1399. *Resign.* 1405.]

THOMAS Snell, Archdeacon of *Glendaloch*, had Restitution [h] of the Temporalties 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 *Ossory*. See before p. 413.

ROGER.

[*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 Geese*, 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 Prelate 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 Greesus 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.

RICHARD.

[*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 Professor of Divinity, that he might be appointed successor. But it appearing that *Richard* was still alive, the project vanished.

ROBERT POER.

[*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.

RICHARD MARTIN.

[*Succ.* 1472.]

RICHARD Martin, a *Franciscan* Frier, and Professor of Divinity, was by Papal Provision appointed to succeed on the 9th of *March* 1472 [l].

JOHN BOLCOMP.

[*Succ.* 1475. *Ob.* 1479.]

JOHN Bolcomp was consecrated in 1475 or 1476, and died in 1479.

NICHOLAS O-HENISA.

[*Succ.* 1480.]

NICHOLAS O-Henisa, a *Cistertian* 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.]

[*JOHN.*

[*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*.]

l Wad. Ann. Min. Tom. 6. p. 766. m Athen. Oxon. Vol. 1. p. 656.

THOMAS

THOMAS PURSELL.

[*Succ.* 1486. *Ob.* 1517.]

THOMAS *Purſell* 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.

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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 ſpecifie 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 Priviledge 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. 1659. p. 221. [t] Collect. 2. Vol. p. 428. [u] Pat 9th September 28. Eliz.

ed

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 Ist, 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 Ist 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 [x] *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

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 Vigiance 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 wit-"neſs, 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 falſly ac-"cuſed 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 "*Valdé 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 Confeſ-"ſion of his Chief Accuſer at his Execution; yet that the Biſhop in his Con-"ſcience 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. a Life of Ormond v. 1. p. 67. b Penit. Death of a Woful Sinner p. 25.

ſingle

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 Sacrifice 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 *Achonry*, at *Dublin*, in St. *Patrick's* Church, together with *James Higate*, Biſhop of *Kilſenora*, 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 Iſt, 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 IId, 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 *Dorſetſhire*, 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 Diocele 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 ruinated 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 Impropriate 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.

NATHA-

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 publickly 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 IId. 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, rejoycing 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 hindred from preaching several *Sundays* by the Menaces of some of King *James*'s Guard; who surrounded the Church with their Fusees, 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

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 appartment 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.* fourty 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 fourty eight pounds, *per Annum* came to the foundation) they raiſed the Maſter's Sallary from fourty 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 IRISH CENTRAL LIBRARY FOR STUDENTS DUBLIN

Rev. Viro Alexandro Alcock A.M. et hujus Ecclesiæ Decano, Antiquitatum Patriarum Studioso simul et æquè promptо Patrono, hanc tabulam grato, uti par est, animo D.D.D.

W.H.

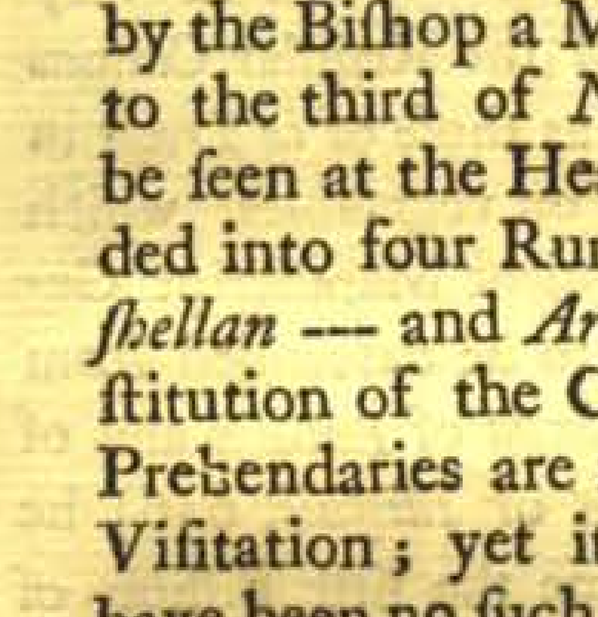
OF THE

BISHOPS OF LISMORE

Untill the Year 1363; when the Sees of WATERFORD and LISMORE were united.

There is no Valuation of this See in the King's Books; for being united to Waterford, *before the Extent taken An°. 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 *Kiltygan* (which are united) — *Killrossanta—Modclegy—Kilgobened—Clasmore—Mora—Ogheteragh*—and *Morristown* 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 *Ardfinnan*. 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. " *Lesmor* 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*[c] calls this River, *Daurona*, and *Nechan*, *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[e].] But after the arrival of the *Engliſh* in *Ireland*, it was united to the See of *Liſmore*.

St. *CARTHAGH*.

[*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 fourty 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 Trape* 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 Genealogy, 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 *Mogbuda* 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 mentioned] 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 *Dunſginne**, 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 called Magh-Sgiath, or the Field of the Shield. But it did not retain its Name of *Dunſginne* 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. e p. 21. f Uſh. Primord. g Allem. Introd. et p. 43. h Lib. 2. p. 39.

For

For] having given many tokens of his Sanctity, he died on the 14th of *May* 638, or 637, as some [i] 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 "flocked both from the neighbouring and remote Countries," 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. *Carthagh*, 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 Darkness 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 sought 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. *Carthagh* in the See of *Lismore*, before *Malchus*, (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 [Bishop [n] 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-Airtbir died in 1064.

i Annals of Inisfall ad Ann. 637. k Act. Sanct. p. 556. l Ibid p. 562. m Ibid. 154. Chap. 2. n Ibid. 149. Note 10. o Ibid. p. 835. Col. 1. 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.

MALCHUS.

[*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 perſwaſions of this Biſhop, joined with the Inſtances and Solicitations of *Gillibert*, Biſhop of *Limerick*, the Pope's Legate, that *Malachy O-Morgair* was perſwaded 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-Lonſec*, 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 incertain. *Malachy* ſent this *Chriſtian*, together with ſome others of his Pupils, to St *Bernard*, to be inſtructed in the Inſtitutes of the *Ciſtertian* Order, where he] was for a time a *Ciſtertian* 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 [s] he was made Archbiſhop of *Armagh*, others [t], Biſhop of *Down*; but they are groſly 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 *Brigh-thaig* in 1158; which I mentioned before in the account given of *Flathbert O-Broican*, Biſhop of *Derry*. [*Keating* [x] ſays, that this Prelate was not only Biſhop of *Liſ-*

q Vit. Malach Armach. ch. 3. in notis ad Martyrol. Philip Ferarii Martyrol.
r Act. Sanct. p. 653. Col. 2.
s Arnold Wion
t Martyrol of Hugh Menard ad 18. March.
u Act. Sanct. p. 653.
w Hiſt. 2 pt. p. 183.

more,

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 *Ciſtertian* 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 *Ciſtertian* 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* [y] 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*.

FELIX.

[*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-HEDA.

IN the Annals of *Inisfall*, there is mention made of a certain Biſhop, ſurnamed *O-Heda*, who is ſaid to have died in 1206 at *Slewcua*, 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.]

ROBERT of BEDFORD.

[*Succ.* 1218. *Ob.* 1222.]

ROBERT 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 [z] to reſtore him to the Temporalties] on the 13th [12th] of *December* 1218; and he was

[y] Tract. de Epis. ord. Ciſt. Chriſoſt. Henriques Menol. Ciſt. p. 325. [z] Pat. 3. H. 3. pt. 1. Memb. 6.

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 pretentions 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 Temporalties a ſecond time.] The Author of the Annals of the Priory of *Dunſtaple* 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 Temporalties; 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 *Cloyn* in 1248, and died in 1252. [The Annals of *Inisfall*

z Claus. 3. Hen. 3. Memb. 8. Intus. a Claus. 5. Hen. 3. Memb. 12. Int. b Pat. 12. H. 3. Memb. 10. Intus.

mention

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*.]

THOMAS.

[*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.]

JOHN ROCH.

[*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 Rotſi*, and place his death in 1280.]

RICHARD COR.

[*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 fourty 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 *Adſale*, (I think) which he claimed as the Right of the Church of St. *Carthagh* 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

c King's Collect. p. 105.

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 dicharge 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.

OF THE

BISHOPS

OF

CORK.

[*This See bears, Pearl, a Croſs Pattee Ruby, charged with a Mitre labelled, through which is a Croſier 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°. 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—*Kiericuriby*—*Kinaleigh ultra*—*Corkmoone*—and *Kilſalney.*]

THERE 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 *Oſtmen* 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 antient *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. *Neſſan*, 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 Eire*, 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 fame and reputation of this firſt Biſhop of *Cork*, that City, for what appears in Hiſtory, is indebted for its original.] The Feſtival of St. *Neſſan* is celebrated at *Cork* on the 17th of *March*, [and on the firſt of *December* [e].] But I find no account of the year in which he died.

[*Ruſſin*, 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* [f] 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. b Ware's Antiq. Chap. 29. c Colg. Act Sanct. p. 607. d ibid. p. 607. e Callend. Caſſil. f Act. Sanct. p. 150, Note. 28.

Cathal

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*[g] 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 Abbat of the Monaſtery of St. *Finbarr*'s Cave, near *Cork*, aſſiſted at the Synod held at *Kells* under Cardinal *John Paparo*, Legate *a latere* to the Pope, and *Chriſtian O-Conarchy*, Biſhop of *Liſmore*, the other Legate, A. D. 1152. [*Keating*[h] calls this Prelate *Gilla-Aodh-O-Heyn*.] He died in 1172, and was highly celebrated by the *Iriſh* Hiſtorians for his many virtues. [Some[i] 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.

O-SELBAIC.

[*Ob.* 1205.]

I FIND 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.

I FIND no account of the next Succeſſor: But during the vacancy of the See A. D. 1215, King *Henry* the IIId endeavoured to advance *Geffry White* to

g Vit. Malachiæ p. 268. Edit. Meſſingh. h 2d. part. p. 104. i Annals Leinſt. ad An. 1172. 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.

MARIAN O-BRIEN.

[*Reſign.* 1224.]

MARIAN *O-Brien*, was by Papal Proviſion advanced to the See of *Cork*; and was afterwards tranſlated to *Caſhell* in 1224. He is called [l] *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.

GILBERT.

[*Succ.* 1225. *Ob.* 1238.]

ON 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 *Kilmahollock*, and the Lands of *Dufglay*, to hold of God, and St. *Barr*, and of him and his Succeſſors, at the Rent of ſixteen Pence.]

LAURENCE.

[*Ob.* 1264.]

ONE *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 JEREPONT.

[*Succ.* 1266.]

WILLIAM of *Jerepont*, [called in the publick Records [n], *William* of *Kilkenny*] a *Ciſtertian* Monk of the Abby of *Jerepont* in the County of *Kilkenny*, was reſtored to the Temporalties 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.

REGINALD.

[*Succ.* 1267. *Ob.* 1276.]

REGINALD, Treaſurer of *Caſhell*, obtained Reſtitution of the Temporalties 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 IIId, 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 *Kilmahanock*, as alſo of the Chappel of St. *Peter* at *Cork*, to hold in *Frank-*

l Pat. 8. H. 3. Mem. 4. m King's Collect. p. 103. n Pat. 51. Hen. 3. Memb. 34. Intus. o Ibid. p Pat. 54th. Hen. 3. King's Collect. p. 103.

almoigne

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 *Ciſtertian* Monk of great Learning, ſucceeded in 1277: [and was reſtored to the Temporalties 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[q] 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 *Kilmahanock*, *Nochynvall*, and that of St. *Peters* of *Dungarvan*, in the Suburbs of that City. The Biſhop's defence as to the Advowſons of St. *Mary* of *Nard*, *Kilmahanock*, 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 Soveraignty 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[s] of Reſtitution to the Temporalties, 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 Temporalties 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.
r Pat. 27. Edw. 1.
s Pat. 30th. Edw. 1.
t Rym. Tom. 4. P. 53.

ſhell,

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 exeeding 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 *Enachdune*, *Achonry*, and *Kilmacduach*, to the Metropolitical 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 *Enaghdune* 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 *Enaghdune* 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.

WALTER le REDE.

[*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 XXIId; 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

DUBLIN

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* BARRY.

[*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 Ellesmere*, succeeded by the Provision of Pope *Boniface* the IXth; and having sworn fealty to the King, was restored to the Temporalties 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 Conusance of Parliament.]

OF THE

BISHOPS OF CORK and CLOYNE.

JORDAN.

[*Succ.* 1431. *Sed.* 1464.]

UPON 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 Temporalties (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 *Yougbal*, 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 IId; 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 Premiſſes, 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 *Youghall*, to the Soveraign 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

x Rym. Tom. 11. p. 502.

Priſon

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 one Biſhops

y Rym. 12. Tom. p. 634. Pat. 12 Hen. 7. Memb. 9.

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 IIId 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.]

ROGER *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 Temporalties 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 Temporalties the same Day, in which was a Retrospective Clause, that he should have the Temporalties 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.]

RICHARD *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.]

MATTHEW *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 publickly 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 Stanihurst* [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. a Descript of Ireland. Chap. 7. b Fast. Oxon. ad. an. 1523.

WILLIAM

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 Ceſs 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 Epiſ-"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 Biſhops, 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 Commendam. 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, Clonenſis *et* Roſſenſis, *ac fratris Majoris natu* Richardi Comitis *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 Iſt, 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 Iſt, 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 Uſsher* 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 *Uſsher*, 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 Byſſe*, 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 *Uſſher*, 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 Shipboard 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, Conſulls, 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 ſubtile Diſputant; of which Doctor *Borlaſe* [i] tells the following Story.—"That at a Commencement at *Cambridge*, in the preſence of "King *James* the Iſt, he ſo warmly oppoſed the Reſpondent, Doctor *Roberts*,

e See his Life wrote by himſelf in Latin Verſe among Hearns 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 *Biltkorp* 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 hominer,
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 Penteceſtes MDCXLIX, atque hic juxta venerandam Parentem ſuam poſitus, dominum Jeſum, quo fruitur, expectat.*

Fratrem habuerat natu minorem, (dum in terris agebat) Johannem Chappel, *Theologum pariter inſigniſſimum, ac Pulpitis natum; ſed in cælos Præmigraverat; et conduntur illius exuviæ 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 Metropolitical Church of *Caſhell,*
Biſhop
Of *Cork* and *Roſs,* &c.
The excellent Graces, which (if any other did)
He received in a plentiful meaſure
From God,
He adminiſtred
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 Mother, expecting our Lord Chriſt, whom he enjoys.

He had a younger Brother, (while he lived) named *John Chappel*; who was alſo a very eminent 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 IId, dated the 22d of *January* 1660, and had his Mandate for Conſecration, and Writ of Reſtitution to the Temporalties 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*, *Oſſory*, 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 *Drogheda*, 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 perſwaſive Letters upon that occaſion had procured him with Dr. *Gorge*, then

[a] Faſt Oxon. v. 1. p. 273.

[b] Morice's Memoirs of Roger, Earl of Orrery. M. S. p. 259.

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] ſtiles 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 IId, 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 Temporalties 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.

OF THE BISHOPS OF *CORK* and *ROSS*.

EDWARD WETENHALL.

[*Succ.* 1678. *Reſign.* 1699.]

EDWARD 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

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*.

DIVE DOWNS.

[*Succ.* 1699. *Ob.* 1709]

DIVE Downs, Doctor of Divinity, was born at *Thornby*, in *Northamtonſhire* 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.

PETER BROWN.

[*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.

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.

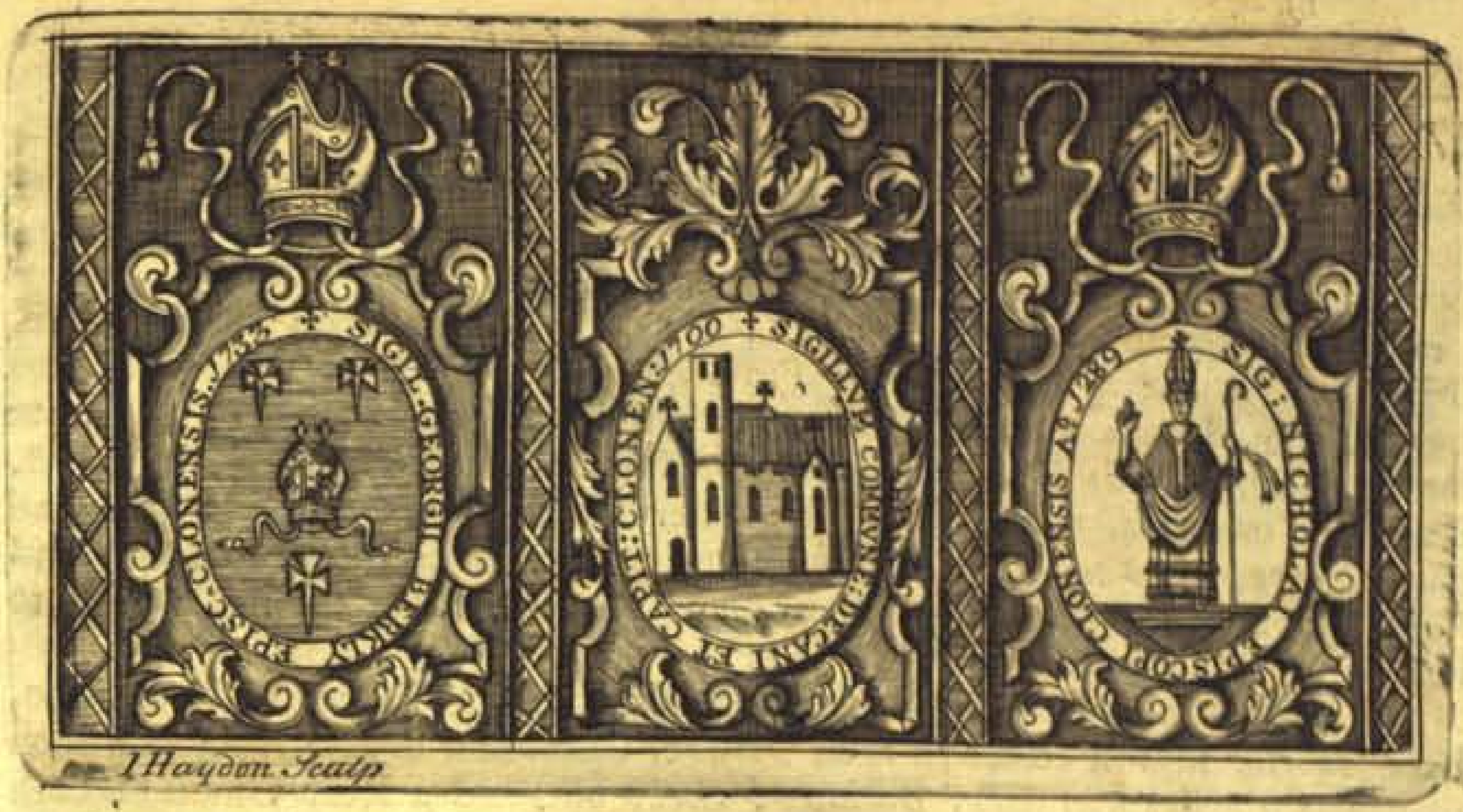
He left his Manuſcripts to his Nephew, Archdeacon *Thomas Ruſſel*; but without any Direction for their Publication. I am informed, that the ſame genius ſhines through them, as in his publiſhed Writings; yet that moſt of them are very imperfect, and will coſt much Pains to fit them for the Preſs; which 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 *Achonry* to theſe Sees in *November* 1735.

OF



OF THE

BISHOPS

OF

CLOYNE.

[*This Episcopal See bears Saphire, a Mitre between three Patriarchal Crosses, Pattee, Fitchee, Topaz.*

It is not taxed in the King's Books; but in a Manuscript in Marsh's *Library it is mentioned to be valued An°. 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—Inisscarra—Brigoon—Kilmacdonogh—Cahirultan—Killenemer—Glanore—Ballybay—Coole—Kilmaclenin—Subalter—Coolinie—* and *Lackeen.* And the Cathedral is served by 4 Vicars Coral. The Diocese was formerly divided into 5 Rural Deaneries (*viz.*) *Imokilly—Oleathan—Fermoy—Muscrydonegan—*and *Muscry-Illine.* But now there are but 4 *(viz.) Castlelyons—Castletown—Bothon—*and *Muskery.*]

St. *COLMAN.*

[*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 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 *Vamh*, in the *Iriſh* Language, ſignifieth a Cave or Den; and *Vamhan*, Horrour; ſo that *Cluain-vamh*, or *Vamhan*, 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 Swaſham*, 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.

MATTHEW.

[*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 IId; 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-Heney*, Archbiſhop of *Caſhell*. But this deſerves a further inquiry.]

LAURENCE O-SULLIVAN.

[*Ob.* 1204.]

THE next Succeſſor, *Laurence O-Sullivan*, died at *Liſmore* in 1204 [or 1205, as ſome [c] ſay.]

DANIEL.

[*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. Ann. 1205.

b Ware's Antiq. Ch. 29.

c Annals Inisfal.

FLORENCE

FLORENCE.

[*Succ.* 1224.]

FLORENCE, Archdeacon of *Belleghac*, 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 Temporalties 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 *Cistertian* 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 Temporalties; untill he was prevailed upon by the Instant supplications of some great and religious Men; and then he sent a writ [i] 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. Mem. 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 Temporalties about *Easter* 1274, as appears by *Escheator Samfords*[l] 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 8th[n]] 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 Temporalties on the 2d of *September* 1284. In 1289 he granted fourty 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 IIId. 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 XXIId 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.]

l 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

JOHN de CUMBA.

[*Succ.* 1335.]

JOHN *de Cumba*, a *Ciſtertian* Monk of the Abby of *Combe*, in *Warwickſhire*, ſucceeded by the Pope's Proviſion, and was reſtored to the Temporalties 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 *Ciſtertian* 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 Temporalties on the 18th of *September* 1351, [having firſt appeared[f] before the King, and openly and expreſly 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 *Wickleviſts*. *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 Temporalties 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 IId, 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 Temporalties 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. *Cb.* 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 *Drogbedah*, 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 Iſt 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 IId. 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 [y] three Years after, when " the College of *Louvain* had long ſtudied how to anſwer it, the ſaid *Ma-* " *lone* did at laſt publiſh a tedious Reply, ſtuffed with ſcurrilous and virulent ex- " preſſions 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 diſſwaded *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

" 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 Magdalen*. 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 Generosity 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 IId 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 *Kildrumsartey*, 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 IId. 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 Divinity in *Dublin* in 1681. He was made Dean of *Connor* by Letters Patent dated 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 Metropolitan, *Thomas*, Archbishop of *Cashell*, assisted by the Bishops of *Killaloe*, *Waterford* 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 *Freshford*, in the Diocese of *Ossory*; 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*

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*, andin *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, *Drogbedah*, 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 Huntirgton*, who relinquiſhed it; and he afterwards became Vice Chancellor of the ſaid Univerſity. But before this happened, in the Government of King *James* the IId, he was obliged to fly his Country, and engaged himſelf in the Service of the Lord *Paget*, Ambaſſador for King *William* the IIId 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 *Dioniſius*'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 *Leixslip*, *Lucan*, *Esker*, *Confoy* and *Strathbunney*. He was promoted to the Deanery of St. *Canic*'s *Kilkenny*, and to the Rectory of *Agha-voe* 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 fortunate 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 *Clonenah*, 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.

 ticeship

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 fourty 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 *Caſhell*, 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 *Clonfert* 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 *Killaloe*.

OF THE

BISHOPS OF ROSS.

[*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°.* 31 Eliz. *at* 19 *l.* Sterl. *and in another Manuſcript in* Marſh's *Library, Anno* 33 Eliz. *at* 10 *l.* Sterl. *Qu?*

The Chapter conſiſts of a Dean---Chantor---Chancellor---Treaſurer---Archdeacon and five Prebendaries, *viz. Timoleague---de Inſula---Carrogranemore---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 Hanmer*, 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 expreſly 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. FINCHAD.

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-Fo-*

a Comput. Joh. Samford in Offic. Remgm. Ad. Ann. 50. Edw. 1.

laſt

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.

DANIEL.

[*Succ.* 1197.]

ONE *Daniel*, a Secular Prieſt, was by the Authority of Pope *Celeſtin* the IIId 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 IIId 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.

him-

himself for relief at his Holiness's Feet. Upon this complaint Pope *Innocent* the IIId 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 IIId.]

FLORENCE.

[*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 IIId 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 misbeheaved in conferring the three Orders in one Day on *William*, elect Bishop of *Emly*. See before p. 492.] He died in 1222.

ROBERT.

[*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-Clogbena*, resigned in 1252.

MAURICE.

[*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* Friers, [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, impowering him to receive the Cession of *Maurice*, and to absolve him from his

c Edit. Baluzii. Lib. 1. Epist. 367. tit. Cum olim.

d Regest. Pontiff. in Wading. Tom. 2. p. 100.

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-Micthian*, 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 *Ciſtertian* Monk, was conſecrated in 1275 [and had his Writ[e] of Reſtitution to the Temporalties 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 *Kilaghatbangliſh*, *Lyſtrankan*, *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*, *Tyrofynachta*, and *Knocknahanly* 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-Holdecan*, 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 Edw. 1 Memb. 20.

of

of that See, on the laſt of *April* 1331. He governed this See no longer than four years, and died in 1335.

DENNIS.

[*Succ.* 1336. *Ob.* 1377.]

DENNIS 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.]

BERNARD O-CONNOR.

[*Succ.* 1378.]

BERNARD *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 of *February* 1378, (*Engliſh* Stile.)

STEPHEN BROWN.

[*Succ.* 1402.]

STEPHEN *Brown*, a *Carmelite* Frier, ſucceeded by the Proviſion of Pope Boniface the IXth, and was reſtored to the Temporalties on the 6th of *May* 1402.

One *MATTHEW*, Biſhop of *Roſs*, died about the Year 1418.

WALTER FORMAY.

[*Succ.* 1418. *Ob.* 1424.]

WALTER *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].

[CORNELIUS MAC-ELCHADE.

[*Succ.* 1426.]

UPON the death of *Walter Formay* one [i] *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*.]

THADY.

[*Sed* 1488.]

ONE *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 Professor 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 Obitual [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 *Cistertian* 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* Friers.

WILLIAM LYON.

[*Succ.* 1582. *Ob.* 1617.]

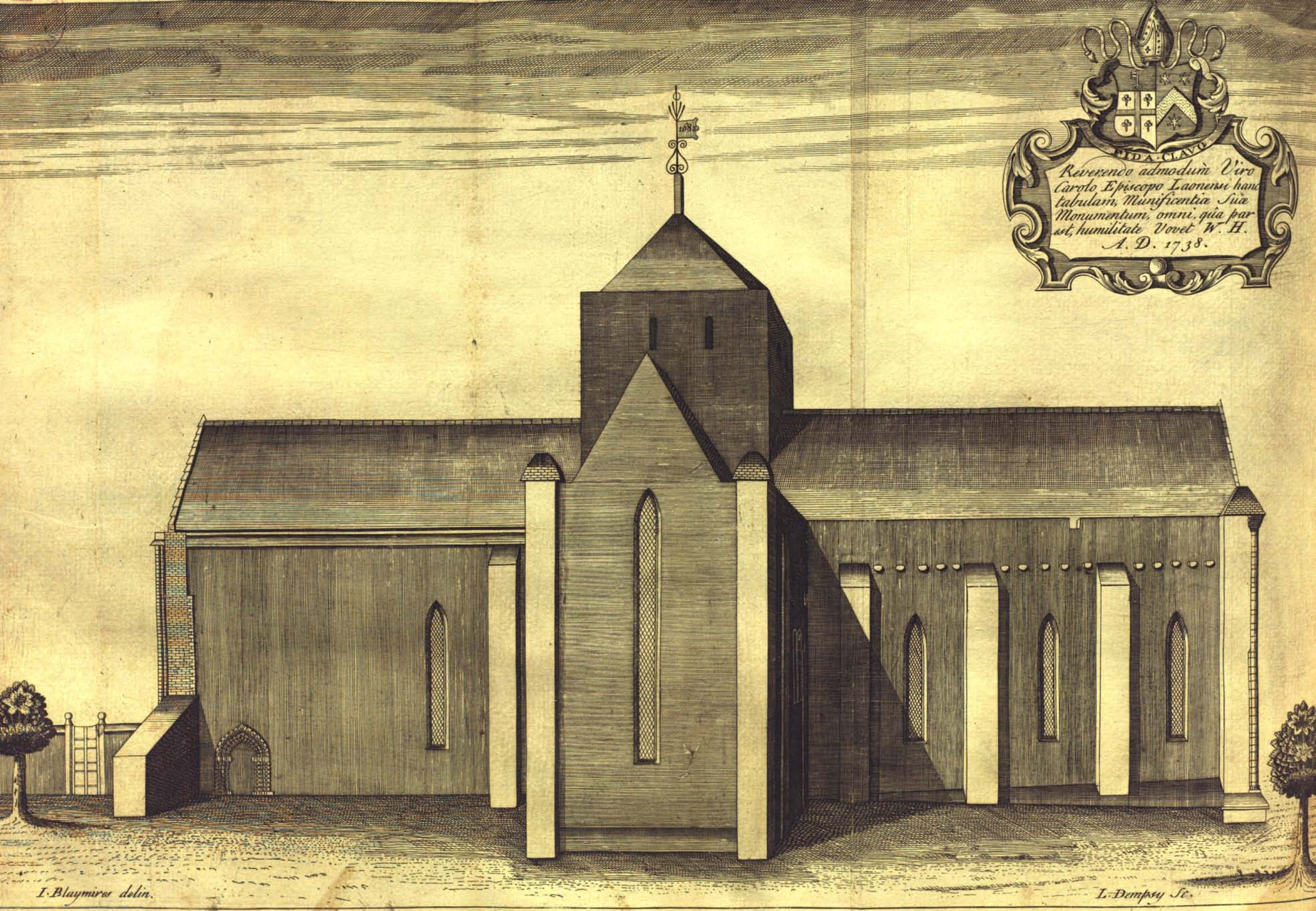
WILLIAM Lyon was consecrated Bishop of *Ross* in 1582; and the Year following obtained the Sees of *Cork* and *Cloyne* in Commendam. See before p. 565.

John Boyle, *Richard Boyle*, *William Chappel*, *Michael Boyle*, *Edward Synge*.

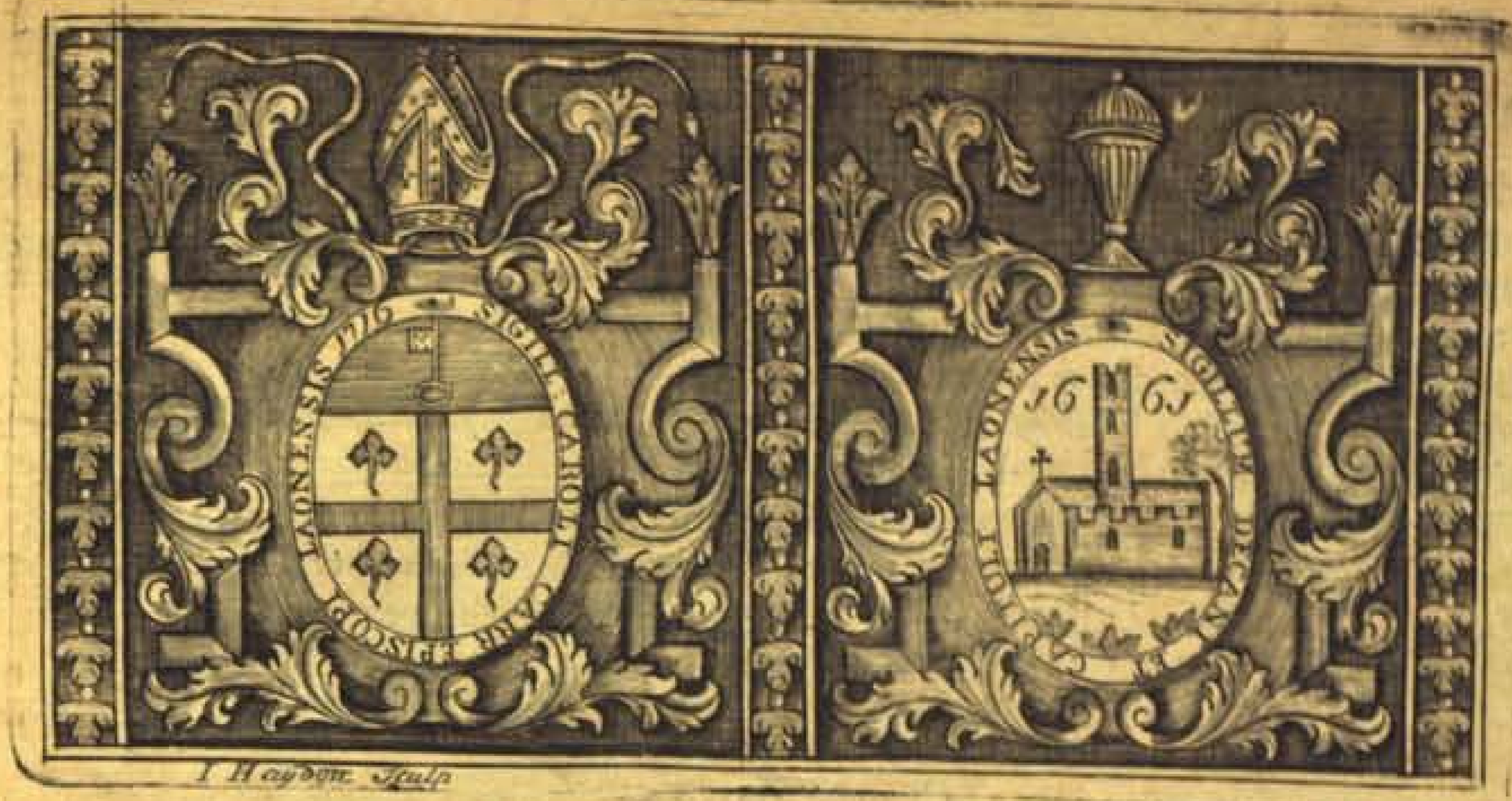
For these five Bishops see before under *Cork*, *Cloyne* and *Ross*, as also for the Successors in this See, from the Death of *Edward Synge* to this time.

k King's Collect p. 310.

OF



THE SOUTH PROSPECT OF THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF S.t FLANNAN IN KILLALOE.



I Hayden Sculp

OF THE

BISHOPS

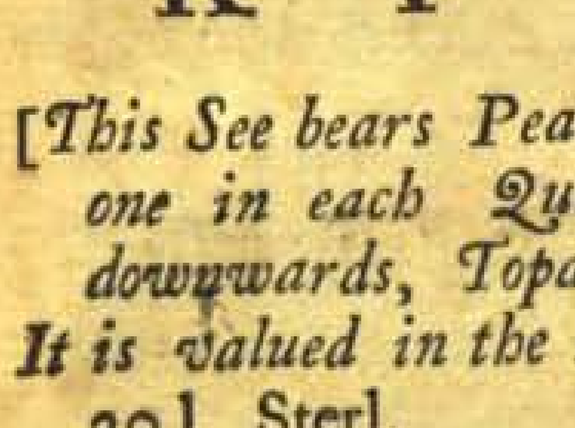
OF

KILLALOE.

[*This See bears Pearl, a Croſs Saphire, 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.*



AONIA, 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 ſome time about the beginning of the ſixth Century. [To explain which it is neceſſary to obſerve, that this place is called in the Annals of *Iniſfel*, 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. *FLANNAN.*

[*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-Gernidider*, 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 *Lateran* 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[c] 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 Biſhopriek of *Killaloe*; [that is the poſſeſſions of *Inis-Cathay* were then divided between the Sees of *Limerick*, *Ardfert* and *Killaloe*. See p. 502.]

[b] Ad. Ann. 1142. [c] Annals of Inisfal. Ad. Ann. 1195.

CORNE-

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 *Drogbedagh*, being elected Bishop of *Killaloe*, was confirmed by the Royal Assent on the 14th of *January* 1216 (*English* Stile.) [About the year 1218[d]] he gave to the Abby of St. *Mary* of *Kenlis* (*Kells*) in *Ossory*, 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 IIId, 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*[e].] 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 Temporalties, 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 1267 he voluntarily resigned the Bishoprick, and took on him the Habit *Coul* in the Monastery of *Holy-Cross*, in the County of *Tipperary*.

d King's Collect. p. 243. Ad. Ann. 1253. g Ibid.

e Hospin. de Orig. Campan. p 375.

h Dugdales Hist. of St. Pauls. p. 14.

f Annals Inisfall Matthew

MATTHEW O-HOGAIN.

[*Succ.* 1267. *Ob.* 1281.]

KING *Henry* the IIId, 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 [i] *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 *Stathedan*, 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* Friers; 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 Temporalties, 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 *Loughkee*, 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 Temporalties 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 held only three Years.

i Offic. Roman Anno. 9. Edw. 1. k Pat. 10. Edw. 1. Memb. 17. 18.

DAVID

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 XXIId, 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* Friers 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 Temporalties 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 granted[1], 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 *Ciſtertian* 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 Temporalties by King *Henry* the VIth on the firſt of *September* 1431.

IRED *O-Lonergan* is ſaid to have ſucceeded; and I find no other Account of him.

JAMES *O-Ghonelan* 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-Canaſa*. — *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 IIId, 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.

m King's Collect. p. 203. 204.

n Athen. Oxon. v. 1. p. 663.

COR-

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 Temporalties 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 *Jeſus-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 courſely. 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* entring 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. Loftus in Marſh's Library.

p Ibid.

q Pat. 16. March. 41. Eliz.

r M. S.

ſ Worthies in Warwickſhire, p. 128.

"rather

" 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 *Thomaſius Calepin* muſt yield;
Tantum præclaro Thomaſius *ipſe* Ridero, *Thomaſius* ſo to *Rider* quits the Field:

See his other Works among the writers preferred in *Ireland*.

LEWIS JONES.

[*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 Iſt, 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 Marquiſs 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.]

EDWARD PARRY.

[*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 *Oſſory*.] 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. u Chap. Book of Chriſt Church. w Iriſh Rebel Append. 94.

EDWARD

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 IId. dated the 19th of *January* 1660, had his Mandate for Conſecration and Writ of Reſtitution to the Temporalties 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 2d 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

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[z] 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 lit-"tle 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 fourty 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 *Malahidert* 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 *Oſſory*; 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. *Reſig.* 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 Arbhbiſhoprick 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 VESEY.

[*Succ.* 1713. *Reſig.* 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

[z] Prerog. Off.

younger

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 *Oſſory* on the 8th of *April* 1714, and inthroned 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*.

OF THE

ARCHBISHOPS

OF

TUAM.

[*This Archiepiſcopal See bears Saphire, 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 Croſier 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.

a Antiq. ch. 29.

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 IIId 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-Dubhai*, Biſhop of *Mayo*, which happened in the Year 1210. [But I ſhould rather chooſe, with *Uſsher*[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-Saſſon*, 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 *Indrect*, 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-Dubhai, Biſhop of *Mayo*. died in 1209 or 1210.

Stephen O-Braoin, *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-Breoban 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 *Enaghdune*. But before the real Union of *Enaghdune* 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. *JARLATH*.

[*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. *Jarlath*, the Son of *Loga*, who flouriſhed about the beginning of the 6th Century. For he was Preceptor to St. *Brendan*, Abbat of *Clonfert*; 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 *Jarlath*, who was a *Conaught* Man by Birth, and of the Family of *Conmac*, and *Jarlath*, Archbiſhop of *Armagh*, who was an *Ulſter* Man born, the Son of *Trien*, and of the Stock of the *Dalfiatachians*, who had his Education under St. *Patrick*: Whereas *Jarlath*, 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 Act. 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 Act Sanct. 308.

he

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*[l] 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[o] 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-Mælomair died in 1086.

Cormac O-Cairil died in 1091, [or 1092.]

Cataſach 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-Dubbai, [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-Dubbai*, 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 *Fos*, *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.

l 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.

EDAN O-HOISIN.

[*Succ.* 1150. *Ob.* 1161]

EDAN O-*Hoiſin* [or *Æda Va-Deiſin*, as he is called in the Annals of *Iniſfall*] 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* [f], 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 IId in 1175. [This Archbiſhop, together with *Cantbred*, 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*, *Conſtantin*, Biſhop of *Killaloe*, *Brictius*, 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* fourty years. [My Copy of the Annals of *Iniſfall* [x] ſay, he died at *Foebin*; 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.

f Ware's Antiq. Ch. 16. Keat. 2. part. p. 104. t See before p. 59. u Ad an. 1175.
w Hoved. ad an. 1179. x Ad an. 1201.

FELIX O-RUADAN.

[*Succ.* 1201. *Resign.* 1235.]

FELIX *O-Ruadan*, a *Cistertian* Monk [and Uncle [y] to *Roderick O-Connor*, King of *Conaught*] succeeded, and sat in this See untill 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 IIId 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 Tupitt*, 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 *Athlone*, a little before *Christmas* 1249. [He is called *Martin* in the publick Records: For a Licence issued Anno 34. *Henry* IIId, 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 *Enaghdune*, in the vacancy "of that See; [upon the death of *Thomas O-Maley*, Bishop of *Enaghdune*] 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 *Enaghdune*, 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 IIId; wherein he suggests, "that "the Church of *Enaghdune* 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. [z] Rot. placit. Anno 34. Edw. 1 Memb. 8. dorso. [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 *Enaghdune*, 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 Sherriffs 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 excel- " lent Rules for the Friers."

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 IIId 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 2d 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. 28th March and 6th November.
c Faſti. p. 182.
d Pat. 42. Hen. 3. Memb. 3. Intus.
e Ad an 1255.

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THOMAS O-CONNOR.

[*Succ.* 1259. *Ob.* 1279.]

THOMAS, or *Tomultach O-Connor*, Biſhop of *Elphin*, was elected Archbiſhop 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 Temporalties 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* [g] 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 Temporalties 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 Manor 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 IIId 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 Endowments 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 management 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 Temporalties were returned into the [i] 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 pretentions, by leaving the Court of *Rome* without Licence, and *Nicholas* having reſigned;] and on the 12th of *July* 1286 by his Bull tranſlated *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 Temporalties; 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 *Waterford*, he was conſtituted Juſtice of *Ireland*, and the year following was removed: But in 1282 he again entred on that Office upon the reſignation of *Robert 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. Office de an 10. Edw. 1. 11. Edw. 1. Memb 21.
g Ad an 1258.
h Ibid. 1279.
i Remembrancer's
k Regeſt. Pontif. in Wading's ann. v. 3. p. 165.
l Pat.
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 Writ[n] 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 Temporalties 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 certifie him of this proceeding, and to deſire reſtitution of the Temporalties, 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 Friers 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 Temporalties 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[q] and paid 300 l. before he was reſtored to the Temporalties; 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* Friers 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 Friers 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 Friers (*viz.*) *Robert*

o Pat. 17. Edw. 1. Memb. 4. p Pryn, Pap. uſurp. v. 3. p. 384. q Rym. 3. Tom. p. 95 and 895

Gryanard

Gryanard, *Reginald O-Lyny*, and *Gilbert O-Legban* appeared in the ſaid Chapter, abuſed the Archdeacon very groſly, 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 Friers, by proclaiming an inhibition through the whole Dioceſe, that no perſon ſhould furniſh the Friers 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 Friers applyed 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 remembred that he ever gave any Offence to the Friers; 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 Friers, 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 Friers 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[f], from wheuce 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 *Birmingbams* 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.

f King's Collect. p. 99. 100.

t Antiq. Chap. 26. under the Abbys of the County of Galway.

u See after, under John Baterley.

Barry's, *Mac-Adam*, the *Dexters* or *de Exoniâ*, *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 Temporalties on the 1ſt of *April* 1313.] He recovered the See of *Engahdune*, 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 *Enaghdune*, in a Letter [y] wrote by King *Edward* the IIId to the Pope; wherein "he laments the deplorable Condition of *Thomas*, Biſhop "of *Enaghdune*, 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 *Enaghdune*. He earneſtly 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 IId, 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, 10mo. *Richard* the IId. 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 Sickneſs, 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, 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.]

JOHN *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 XXIIId 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 BURGO.*]

[*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 beginned was by *Dudley Firbiſſe*

z Wading's Annals 5th Tom. a Jonghe's Belgium Dominicanum. p. 421. b Wading's Annals Minor. 5th Tom. c Belg. Domin. p. 421. d Pits- Script. p. 868. e Belg. Domin. p. 422.

" in

" 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 Firbiſſe*. 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-Feo-* " *ris*, *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*, *Clonfert*, *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-Fihely*, a *Franciſcan* Frier, was advanced to the See of *Tuam*, by the Proviſion of Pope *Julius* the

the IId. 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) *Mau-*
"*rice a Portu*, a native of *Ireland*, of the Order of St. *Francis*, was emi-
"nent. 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 IId, for his singular Learning, and excellent qualities, ad-
"vanced him to the Archbishoprick of *Tuam*. Being thus promoted he for-
"sook *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 rea-
"ding the Letters of my Friend, even after his death." Thus far *Camers*. *Octavian 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 Hibernia*, 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 *Octavian 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 *Octavian Scott* in 1509. What is meaned 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 Monument[i], 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. 1. 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 *Cologn* 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* died [l] 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 *Marſeiles* 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 held [n] the See of *Enaghdune* 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. Clonfert*; 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 *Clonfert* in 1582, the former of theſe Sees continued vacant five Years; and then *Roland Lynch* was in *Auguſt* 1587, advanced to it, and held *Clonfert* 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

l Book of Obits of the Franciſcans of Galway. m Athen. Oxon. Faſti. 1. Vol. p. 82. n Perrots Life. p. 180.

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 Temporalties. He alſo held by diſpenſation with this Archbiſhoprick the Rectory of *Kilmore*, in the County of *Kilkenny*, the Vicaridge of *Caſtledoagh* in the Dioceſe of *Oſſory*, 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 Uſsher*, *Luke Chaloner* 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 Uſsher*, 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 *Droghedah*, 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 Uſsher*, 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. q Richardſon's Hiſt. of the Converſ. r M. S. Loftus in Marſh's Library.

Cork.

Cork, *Cloyne* and *Roſs*, by the Favour of King *James* the Iſt, 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*, Marquiſs, 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 Marquiſs of *Ormond* to the King, dated the 11th of *April* 1643; where the Marquiſs 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*, Marquiſs, 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. [t] Life of Bedel. p. 41. Dub. Edit. [u] Carte's 3 Vol. of Letters. N. 145.

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 IId 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 *Kilfenora* 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 VESEY.

[*Succ.* 1678. *Ob.* 1716.]

JOHN *Veſey*, 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 Veſey*, Baronet, ſucceſſively Biſhop of *Killaloe* and *Oſſory*) and was buried at *Holy-Mount*, his Place of Reſidence. He bequeathed by his Will x 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-*

w Foxes and Fire-Brands, pt. 2. p. 98. x Prerog. Office.

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 IIId, 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 Suſtenance 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 [y] 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 IIId 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 IId; 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 Impropriations, 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 Impropriator'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 *Improvidence* 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 *Achonry*, 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 recompencing 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 Epiſcopals to be ſettled on the re- " ſident Clergy, to impower 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 Epiſcopals, 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 beneſices
" ſhould be perfected."

The Lord Deputy thus armed, iſſued Commiſſions, and had proper inquiſitions 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 inferiour 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 *Clonfert* 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, haſtned 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 Chearfully 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 *Enaghdune*. 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

OF THE

BISHOPS OF KILFENORAGH.

[*There is no valuation of this See in the King's Books; nor is it so much as mentioned in them.*]

THERE 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 IIId,) 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 IId 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*.

HENRY [rather MAURICE.]

[*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 *Kilfane*, or *Kiljonna*, [in the County of *Limerick*] of the *Ciſtertian* 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 *Octobor* 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 Temporalties; 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 Temporalties iſſued.].

CONGAL O-Loghlan, called Biſhop of *Corcumroe* in the Annals of *Loughkee*, 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 Iſt, on the 8th of *Octobor* 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,
Chriſtan, 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 *Clynn* 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-*Logblain*, 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 IId, in the *Dominican* Monaſtery at *Drogbedah* 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.

[*Sed.* 1585.]

ONE *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 Ceſs, * 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.

BERNARD ADAMS.

[*Succ.* 1606. *Reſign.* 1617.]

BERNARD *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.]

JOHN STEERE.

[*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]

WILLIAM MURRAY.

[*Succ.* 1622. *Reſign.* 1627.]

WILLIAM *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 *Clonfert*; 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 Iſt 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 Conſecration [i].

JAMES HIGATE.

[*Succ.* 1630. *Ob.* 1638.]

JAMES *Higate*, a Native of *Glaſcow* in *Scotland*, and Archdeacon of *Clogher* [to which the Rectories and Vicaridges of *Clones* and *Clantabride* were united;

* *Coſe* 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. g Help to Hiſtory p. 113. h Faſt. p. 522. i See among Uſher's Letters No. 142.

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.]

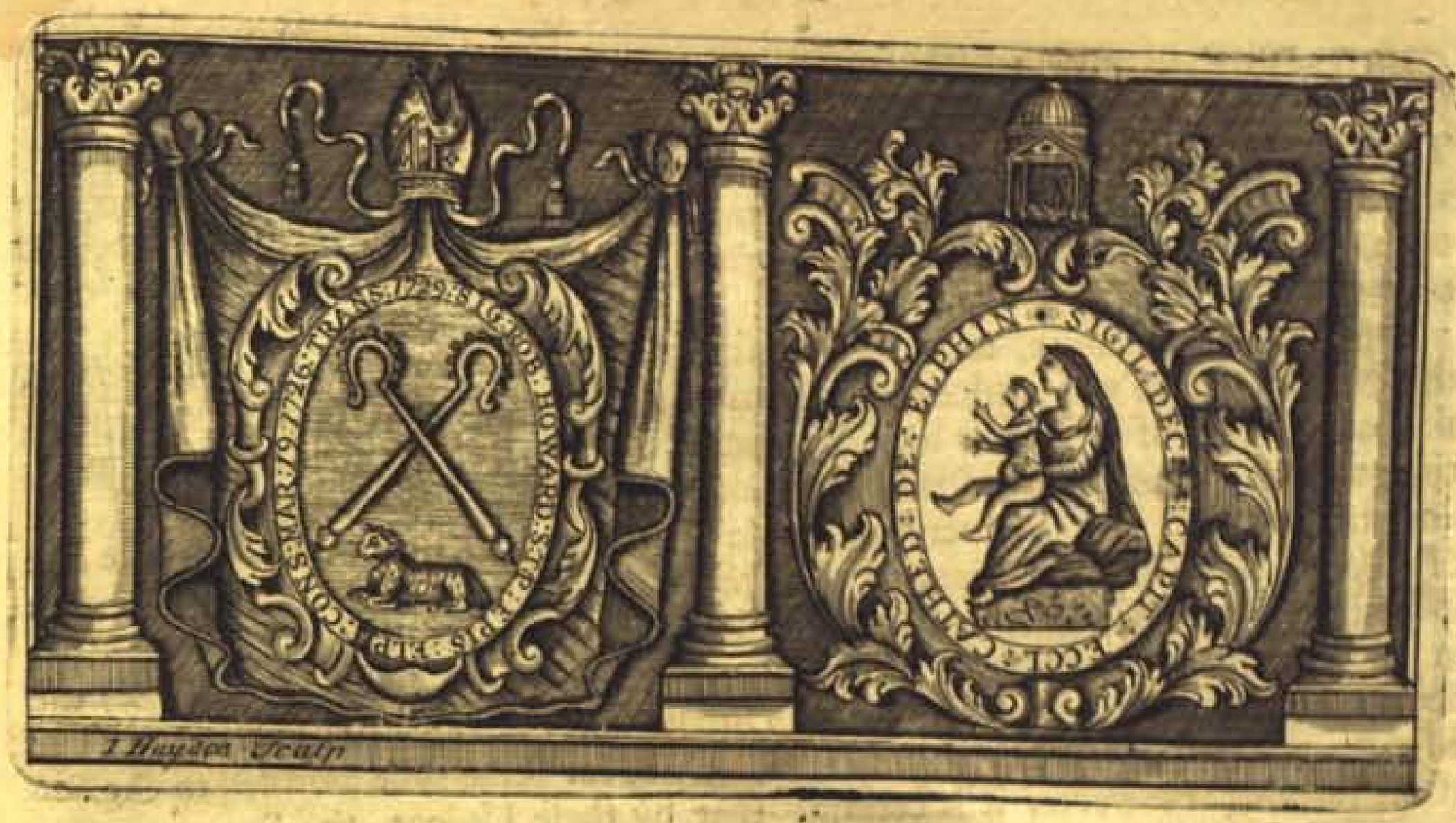
ROBERT *Sibthorp*, Treasurer of *Killaloe*, and Prebendary of *Maynoth*, was consecrated Bishop of *Kilfenoragh* in St. *Patrick*'s, *Dublin*, on the 11th of *November* 1638; and on the 7th of *April* 1642 was translated to the See of *Limerick*. See before p. 514.

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.



OF THE

BISHOPS

OF

ELPHIN.

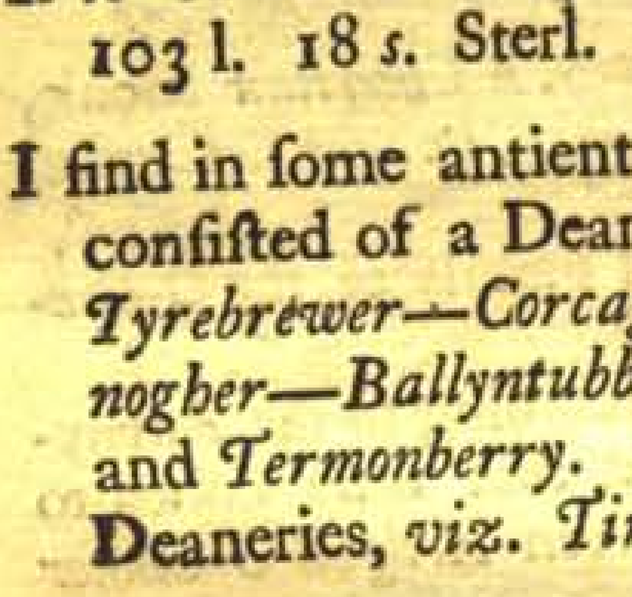
[*This See bears Sapbire, two Croſiers in Saltire Topaz; in Baſe a Lamb couchant Pearl.*

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 tho Chapter of *Elphin* conſiſted of a Dean—Archdeacon—Provoſt, and 12 Prebendaries, *viz. Tyrebrewer—Corcaghlin—Artaghe—Duncliffe—Killmacalled—Cloncon-nogher—Ballyntubber—Varan—Killbegnet—Killucquin—Killcowle—* and *Termonberry*. And that the Dioceſe was divided into 4 Rural Deaneries, *viz. Tiremany—Shilmurry—Ton—*and *Moylerge*].

Saint ASICUS.

[*Promot. circ.* 450.]



ELPHIN, 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; at 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 beautyfied the Cathedral with Monuments of elegant Workmanſhip. [The Author of the

Tripartite

Tripartite Life of St. *Patrick* [a] ſaith; that *Aſicus* wrought for St. *Patrick* in Braſs, 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 ſignifie, 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 *Clonfert* in 1136 or 1137; and *Flanachan O-Dubhai*, who died in 1168.

MELISA O-Conallain, 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 *Ciſtertian* 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.

JOHN.

[*Succ.* 1245.]

UPON the Death of *Donat O-Connor*, King *Henry* the IIId, 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 Act Sanct. p. 158. no. 27.

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 Temporalties.]

CORNELIUS Rufus, Son to the Comorban of St. *Molua*, was made Biſhop of *Elphin* in 1246, as the Annalls 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.]

MILO O-CONNOR.

[*Succ.* 1260. *Ob.* 1262.]

MILO, or *Melaghlin*, *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 Temporalties; 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 Temporalties 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 Temporalties, 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* petitioned[i] 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

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 troubleſom 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 IIId, 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 23d 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 Iſt, 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 *Loughkee*] a Canon *Præmonſtre*, and Abbat of *Loughkee*, was reſtored to the Temporalties 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 Temporalties; and although his Election had been confirmed both by the King and his Metropolitan; yet he was obliged to ſue out a ſecond Writ [p] 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 Temporalties on the 10th of *September* 1303, and died on the 22d 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:

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. 1345; 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-*Laſnan*, 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 *Preneſte*. 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.

THOMAS BARRET.

[*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.

JOHN O-GRADA.

[*Succ.* 1405. *Ob.* 1417.]

JOHN *O-Grada* succeeded in 1405, and died in 1417, in the 12th year after his Consecration.

ROBERT FOSTEN.

[*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[s]. But I do not find whether he ever visited *Elphin*, or when he died.

[WILLIAM O-ETEGAN.

[*Sed.* 1444.]

THE Annals of *Dudley Firbisse* say, "that *William O-Etegan*, or *Elegan*, "Bishop of *Elphin*, and many of the *Conaccian* 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.]

CORNELIUS.

[*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 Habitationof the Friers 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.]

NICHOLAS.

[*Resign.* 1494.]

HIS Successor, one *Nicholas*, thinking himself unequal to so great a Burthen, from the Crazines 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 *Octavian*, 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.

s Tom. 5. p. 121. ad An. 1418.

t Regest.

u Folio 45. b.

Pope,

Pope, that he would tranſlate *George*, Biſhop of *Dromore*, to the See of *Elphin* in his room. Yet it appears in the Regiſtrys 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.]

GEORGE *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.]

CONAT O-*Siagal*, [a Canon Regular] Abbat of *Aſſadara*, 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 *Varro* 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 Cuſtodium 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 Linch* was born in *Galway*, [but had his education [f] in *New-Inn-Hall, Oxford*; in which Univerſity he took his Degree of Batchelor 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

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 *Southhill-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 IId; and the Revenues thereof were all that time under Sequeſtration, according to that impious Practice of the Uſurpers.

JOHN PARKER.

[*Succ.* 1660. *Reſign.* 1667.]

JOHN *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 Temporalties 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 Marquiſs procured his enlargement in Exchange for other Priſoners; and in return he adhered conſtantly to him, while he continued in *Ireland*. But when the Marquiſs 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 IId 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.]

JOHN HUDSON.

[*Succ.* 1667. *Ob.* 1685.]

JOHN *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 IId, *Simon Digby*, Biſhop of *Limerick*, was tra ſlated 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 Will [n] 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

OF THE

BISHOPS

OF

CLONFERT.

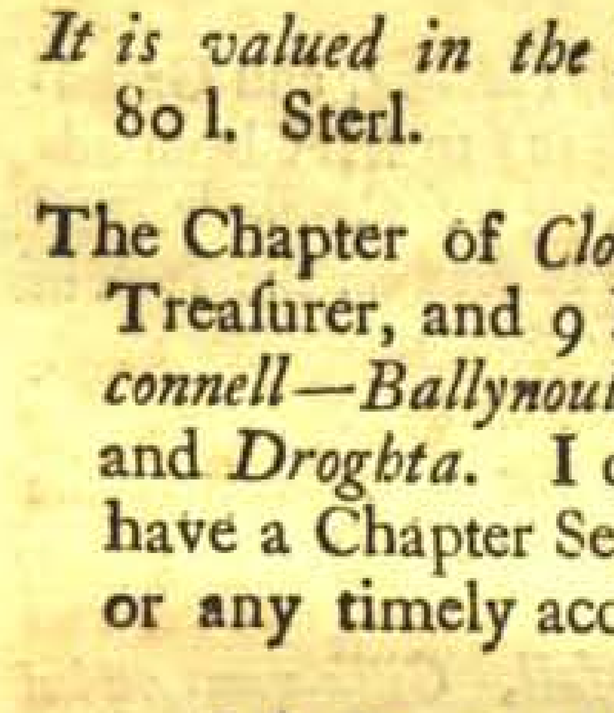
[*This See bears Saphire, two Croſiers in Saltire Topaz;*

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 *Droghta*. 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]

MOENA or MONENIUS.

[*Ob.* 571.]



T. *BRENDAN*, the Son of *Finloga*, contemporary with St. *Brendan* of *Birr*, and his Fellow Student, founded an Abby at *Clonfert*, near the *Shenon*, 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. *Moena* in his room. While

a Sub effig. Veſpas. D. IX. I.

b Act. Sanct. p. 437. et 439. N°. 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 tenderness. 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 IId.

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*, *Se-*" *nach 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 expresly 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 *Fiachrius*, 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 administred 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 *Cistertian* 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.]

MŒLISA 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 Act. Sanct. 439. No. 1. d Ibid. p. 437. e Iibid. p. 385. f Ibid. p. 385. No. 7. 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 IIId, 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.

JOHN.

[*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 writ[i] 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.]

ROBERT.

[*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.

GREGORY O-BROGY.

[*Succ.* 1308. *Ob.* 1319.]

KING *Edward* the IId 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.

ROBERT le PETIT.

[*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 *Enaghdune* 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 IId, 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 IId, on the 29th of *October* 1322; and on the 25th of *December* following, was reſtored to the Temporalties. 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 Temporalties granted in Cuſtodium [1] to *John D'exeſter* and *Elias Tulleſſan*, as were alſo the Temporalties of the See of *Enagdune*, upon the Death of *Thomas O-Mayle*, and they continued ſo untill the 10th year of King *Edward* the IIId, 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 Archiſhoprick 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* [m]; 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. Off. Anno. 10 Edw. 3. m Annal. Min. Tom 4. p. 320. Ad. Ann. 1398.

JOHN

JOHN HEYN.

[*Succ.* 1438.]

JOHN *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.

THOMAS *de* BURGO.

[*Sed.* 1444. *Ob.* 1446.]

THOMAS *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 Friers 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*.

CORNELIUS O-MULLEDY.

[*Succ.* 1447. *Resign*, 1448.]

UPON 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.]

CORNELIUS 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.

MATTHEW Macraih, [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,

DAVID de Burgo (*Burgh*) a secular Priest, succeeded by the Provision of Pope *Julius* the IId 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 IId 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 Regest. 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 ſurrendred; but *Henry O-Cormacain*, the laſt Abbat of it, continued ſeized of the Temporalties 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 Spiritualties and Temporalties 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 *Enaghdune*, 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 Temporalties on the 16th of *April* 1573.] He was afterwards tranſlated to *Clonfert*, on the 24th of *May* 1582, [and reſtored to the Temporalties 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 LINCH.

[*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 *Loughreogh*, 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 perverſly 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 returned 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 Diminution 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 Biſhoprick 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 Iſt, 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 *Oſſory*. 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 *Glaſcow*, 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,

p Athen Oxon.

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 Iſt, as he was afterwards to King *Charles* the IId, 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 Sciſmaticks; untill the happy Reſtoration of King *Charles* the IId ſettled peace in theſe Dominions. The King gave him a Rectory in *Eſſex*, that he might reclaim the Phanaticks 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 *Kilmacduach*, and conſecrated at *Tuam* on the 16th of *April* 1665. [He was held [f] 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.

Fracta diù 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, 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 IId; (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 [t]. "That being alone "with King *Charles* the IId in his Cloſet, the King was complaining of the "careleſneſs 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 *Suf-*"*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*.

[f] Walk. Sufferings of the Clergy. P. 111.

[t] Hiſt. of his own times under the year 1661.

WILLIAM FITZ-GERALD.

[*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 *Yougball* 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 *Boriſool* 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 *Clonfeackle* 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*, Arch-

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.]

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.]

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.]

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*.

OF

OF THE

BISHOPS OF KILMACDUACH.

[*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. COLMAN.

[*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 *Hyfiacrij* 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, *Indreſt*[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 *ODO* (*Hugh*) Chantor of *Kilmacduach*, was elected Biſhop of that See, and was confirmed by King *Henry* the IIId, 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-*Sedaghan* ſucceeded next, and obtained Reſtitution of the Temporalties on the 13th of *July* 1284. He died in 1290, and was buried in the *Dominican* Abby before-mentioned.

LAURENCE O-Laghnan, a *Ciſtertian* Monk ſucceeded. He at firſt was Abbat of *Samario*, alias *Aſhro*, afterwards Abbat of *Boyle*, and laſtly of *Knockmoy*, or *de Colle Victoriæ*. [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-*Laſnan* in the ſaid Annals) who was Biſhop of *Elphin*, and his Death mentioned under the Year 1326. See before p. 631.

ONE *Luke*, his Succeſſor, died in 1325, in the 18th year of his Conſecration.

JOHN, Dean of *Kilmacduach*, being elected Biſhop of that See by the Chapter, was reſtored to the Temporalties 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[h] that he was alive in the 21ſt year of King *Edward* the IIId, 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.]

ONE *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.]

GREGORY Ileyan died in 1395, and was buried in a *Dominican* Convent at *Roſcoman*. He took the Oath of Fealty to King *Richard* the IId, at *Drogheda*, on the 10th of *March* 1394, (*Engliſh* Stile.)

NICHOLAS 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.

JONGELIN[i] relates that *John*, Abbat of *Corcumroe*, or *de Petra Fertili*, was advanced to the See of *Kilmacduach* by the Proviſion of Pope *Martin* the IIId, on the 23d of *October* 1418. I have not yet diſcovered how long he ſat, or who was his next Succeſſor.

ONE *Cornelius* was Biſhop of *Kilmacduach* in 1493, and reſigned in 1502.

MATTHEW, 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.

CHRISTOPHER Bodekine. See before p. 615. under the Archbiſhops of *Tuam*; to which See he was tranſlated, and with it held this by Diſpenſation.

STEPHEN Kerovan—See before p. 642. under the Biſhops of *Clonfert*, to which See he was tranſlated.

ROLAND 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. f Pat. 35. Edw. 1. Mem. 29. g Ad. An. 1308, and 1326.
h King's Collect. p. 105. i Purpura S. Bernardi.

T. Hayden Sculp.

OF THE

BISHOPS

OF

KILLALA.

[*This See bears Saphire, a Croſier 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* 23 l. 6 s. 8 d. Sterl.]

Saint *MUREDACH.*

[*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-Aladh*; of which he made one of his Diſciples, *Mure-*"*dach*, 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 *Tiramalgaid*, from the Territory which ſurrounds it; [now corrupted into the Barony of *Tirawly*. They are alſo called ſometimes Biſhops of *O-Fiacra-mui*,

a Part. 2. Chap. 85. b Uſh. Ind. Chron. Ad. Ann. 434. c Ibid.

OF

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 *Dogban*, 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 IIId, 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-Mailſagamair* 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 22d of *June* 1253; on which day King *Henry* the IIId 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-Mailſagamair*, 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. *Ob.* 1305.]

HIS Succeſſor, *Donat* O *Flachertach* (*O-Flaherty*) being lawfully elected, obtained the Royal Aſſent on the 16th of *April* 1281: [But was not reſtored to the Temporalties 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 Temporalties on the 25th of *March* 1347, and ſat about three years.

d Act Sanct. 248 Col. 2.

ROBERT

ROBERT.

[*Succ.* 1350.]

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 *Aſh-Wednelday* 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.

THOMAS LODOWIS.

[*Succ.* 1381. *Ob.* 1388.]

THOMAS *Lodowis*, a *Dominican* Frier, was advanced to this See by the Proviſional Bull[e] of Pope *Urban* the VIth, dated the 9th of *Auguſt* 1381; in which he takes care to acquaint King *Richard* the IId; 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.]

THOMAS ORWELL.

[*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 Temporalties 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[g] O-*Concubhair*, 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. f Annals of Dudley Firbiſſe ad. an. 1461. g Jongh's Belg. Dominii p. 414.

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 IId 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 Gallahar* ſat in this See in 1549, as Biſhop *Dopping*'s Manuſcript Notes to *Ware*'s Biſhops has it.]

OWEN 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 *Glaſcow*, [was advanced to this See by Letters Patent of King *James* the Iſt, 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 Petition[i] 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 Iſt, notwithſtanding his Sentence of Deprivation. [His Caſe was indeed looked on at that time as over-ſevere; and King *Charles* the Iſt, 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. i M. S. Loftus in Marſh's Library. k Life of Bedel. Iriſh

" drew a Parallel between the *Jeſuits* and *Scotch* Covenanters. His Book procu-
" red him ſuch Favour, that he went recommended to *Adair* for a conſiderable
" Living then in his Gift. *Adair* received him ill: For although he condem-
" ned 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 acquit-
" tal, but Biſhop *Bedel*. So he was deprived, fined 2000l. 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.]

JOHN *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 Iſt 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 place[l] 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, intitled, *Sacroſancta Regum Majeſtas*, written by him againſt the Calumnies of the Sectaries. [See before p. 617.]

HENRY HALL.

[*Succ.* 1660. *Ob.* 1663.]

HENRY *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 Batler 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* 1647[n] 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

l Carte. 1. v. p. 97. m Athen. Oxon. v. 2. p. 1146. n Borlaſe. Iriſh Reb. App. p. 94.

uſe

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*.[o] [He[o] was taken from *Cambridge* by Doctor *Auguſtin Lindſell*, Prebendary of *Durham*, and employed by him as his Amanuenſis. When Doctor *Lindſell* 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 *Theophilact*, 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 *Clonfert*, 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

o Walkers ſufferings of the Clergy. p. 202. p Athen. Oxon. 2. v. p. 1151.

"he

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 ſeveeral 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*.

THOMAS OTWAY.

[*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.

JOHN SMITH.

[*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.

WILLIAM SMITH.

[*Succ.* 1681. *Reſign. eod an.*]

WILLIAM *Smith*, was born at *Liſnegarvy* 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.

RICHARD TENNISON.

[*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

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, *Drogheda*, 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 Councell. See p. 162. 191.

WILLIAM LLOYD.

[*Succ.* 1690. *Ob.* 1716.]

WILLIAM *Lloyd* was born at *Penhullis*, 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 COBB.

[*Succ.* 1720. *Reſign.* 1726.]

CHARLES *Cobb*, was born at *Wincheſter* in *England*, and educated there as a *Founder*'s Kinſman firſt, 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 *Clonfert* to theſe See on the 23d of *December* 1735.

OF THE

BISHOPS

OF

ACHONRY.

[*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-Chaoin*,] 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 *Comrab** 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.

MELRUAN 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 *Melliſont*, 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 *Comrab* 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 *Comrab* 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

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 IIId, 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 fourty 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 Temporalties on the 27th of *September* 1286.

HENRY *Mac-Oreghty*, a *Cistertian* 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 Temporalties bears Teste the first of *August* that year] and I find no further Account of him.

MURCHARD (*Mac-Mælmoi*) 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 *Cistertian* 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 Temporalties 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 Temporalties 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. f See the Accounts of Walter Iflep 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.

[*LAURENCE Peter Jacopin*, a *Dominican* Frier, was created Biſhop of this See in 1445, as *Pere Jonghe* [g] ſays.]

ONE *Thady* died about the year 1448.

GASPER 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 Temporalties of which were reſtored to him on the 20th of *March* 1452.] He died in *September* 1464. [He is called *James*, Biſhop of *Achaden*, 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.

JOHN 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.

THOMAS Fort, Maſter of Arts, and an *Auguſtin* Canon of the Abby of St. *Mary* and St. *Petroc*, at *Bodmin* in the Diocele 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 hundreth year of his Age A. D. 1603, and was buried in the Church of *Achonry* on the Goſpel ſide of the high Altar. [*Pere 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.
i Help. to Hiſt. p. 70.
l Belg. Domin. p. 422.
k An

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THE END