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*** START OF THE PROJECT GUTENBERG EBOOK A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF THE CATHOLIC PRIMATES OF IRELAND ***

A Chronological Table of the Catholic Primates of Ireland

With the Years in Which They Succeeded to the Metropolitan Sees of Armagh, Dublin, Cashell and Tuam

ARCHBISHOPS OF ARMAGH.

Names.	Number.	Year of Succession.
St. Patrick	1	433
Bineen	2	465
Jarlath	3	465
Cormack	4	482
Dubtach I.	5	497
Ailild I.	6	513
Ailild II.	7	526
Dubtach II.	8	536
David McGuire	9	548

Feidlimid	10	551
Cairlan	11	578
Eochaid	12	588
MacLaisir	13	610
Thomian	14	623
Segene	15	661
Flanfebla	16	688
Suibhny	17	715
Congusa	18	730
Cele-Peter	19	750
Ferdachry	20	758
Fœndelach	21	768
Dubdalethy	22	778
Affiat	23	793
Cudiniscus	24	794
Conmach	25	798
Torlach	26	807
Nuad	27	808
Flangus	28	812
Artrigius	29	823
Eugenius	30	833
Faranan	31	834
Diarmuid	32	848
Facthna	33	852
Ainmire	34	874
Catasach I.	35	875

Maelcob	36	883
Mael-Brigid	37	885
Joseph	38	927
Mael Patrick	39	936
Catasach II.	40	937
Muredach	41	957
Dubdalethy II.	42	966
Murechan	43	998
Maelmury	44	1004
Amalgaid	45	1021
Dubdalethy III.	46	1050
Cumasach	47	1065
Maelisa	48	1065
Donald	49	1092
Celsus	50	1106
Maurice	51	1129
Malachy	52	1134
Gelasius	53	1137
Cornelius	54	1174
Gilbert	55	1175
Maelisa O'Carrol	56	1184
Amlave	57	1185
Thos. O'Connor	58	1186
Eugene	59	1206
Luke Nettervill	60	1220

Donat Fidobara	61	1227
Albert of Cologn	62	1249
Reiner	63	1247
Abm. O'Connellan	64	1257
P. O'Scanlain	65	1262
Nicholas M'Melissa	66	1272
John Taaf	67	1311
Walter de Jorse	68	1306
Roland Jorse	69	1306
Stephen Segrave	70	1332
David Hiraghty	71	1334
Richd. Fitzralph	72	1347
Milo Sweetman	73	1361
John Colton	74	1382
Nichs. Fleming	75	1404
John Swayne	76	1417
John Prene	77	1439
John Mey	78	1444
John Bole	79	1457
John Foxalls	80	1475
Ed. Connesburg	81	1477
Octav. de Palatio	82	1480
John Kite	83	1513
Geo. Cromer	84	1522
George Dowdall	85	1543
Robert Wauchop	86	1552

Richard Creagh	87	1585
E. M'Gauran, m.	88	1598
Peter Lombard	89	1625
Hugh M'Cawell	90	1626
Pat. Fleming	91	1631
Hugh O'Reilly	92	
Edward O'Reilly	93	
Oliv. Plunket	94	
Dom. M'Guire	95	1708
Hugh M'Mahon	96	1737
Bernard M'Mahon	97	
Ross M'Mahon	98	
Nic. O'Reilly	99	1758
Anthony Blake	100	1787
Richard O'Reilly	101	
Patrick Curtis	102	

BISHOPS OF DUBLIN.

Names.	Number.	Year of Succession.
Livinus	1	633
St. Wiro	2	650
Disibod	3	675
Gualafer	4	
St. Rumold	5	775

Sedulius	6	785
Cormac	7	unk
Donat	8	1074
Patrick	9	1084
Dn. O'Haingley	10	1095
Sm. O'Haingley	11	1121

ARCHBISHOPS OF DUBLIN.

Names.	Number.	Year of Succession.
Gregory	1	1161
Laurence Toole	2	1172
John Comyn	3	1182
H. de Londres	4	1218
Luke	5	1255
Falk. de Saunford	6	1271
J. de Derlington	7	1284
John de Saundford	8	1294
W. de Hotham	9	1297
R. de Ferings	10	1306
John Leek	11	1313
A. de Bicknor	12	1349
John de St Paul	13	1362
Thomas Minot	14	1375

R. de Wikeford	15	1390
Richd. Northallis	16	1395
Thomas Cranley	17	1397
Richd. Talbot	18	1417
Nicholas Tregury	19	1449
John Walton	20	1473
Walter Fitzsimons	21	1484
William Rokeby	22	1581
Hugh Inge	23	1528
John Allen	24	1534
Geo. Brown, ap.	25	1554
Hugh Carwin, ap	26	1559
Mat. of Oviedo	27	1600
E. Matthews	28	1611
Thos. Fleming	29	1660
Pet. Talbot	30	1680
Patrick Russel	31	1692
Pet. Creagh	32	1700
Edwd. Byrne	33	1723
Edwd. Murphy	34	1728
Luke Fagan	35	1733
John Linegar	36	1757
Richard Lincoln	37	1763
Patrick Fitzsimons	38	1769
John Carpenter	39	1786
John Th. Troy	40	1787

(1 A.) Saint Patrick, ten years after building the Metropolitan church of Armagh, committed it to the care of Bineen, or Benignus, his scholar, who resigned it soon after to Iarlath. He, dying in 482, was succeeded by Cormack, so that St. Patrick saw three of his successors in his see of Armagh, before his death, on the 17th of March, 493.

(14 A.) To Thomian, or Tomian, and the other clergy of Ireland, was written that epistle from the Roman clergy during the vacancy of the Roman see, in 639, concerning the time of observing Easter, of which a part is extant in Bede's Ecclesiastical History.

(20 A.) In Artruge, or Artry's primacy, the Ultonian territories were much disturbed by the invasions of the Danes. Armagh was for a month in their possession, in 830.

(36 A.) Maolbridy, the son of Tornan, or Dornan Comorban to St. Patrick and Columbkille, was of the blood royal of Ireland. His learning and virtues were so eminent as to obtain for him the appellation of the ornament of Europe. In his time, Armagh was thrice plundered by the Danes.

(52 A.) St. Malachy, called in Irish Maolmedoc ua Morgair, resigned his see to Giolla-Iosa, or servant of Jesus, strangely metamorphosed by Latin writers into the seemingly Greek name Gelasius, whereby the Irish etymology is almost lost, as is the case with many other names too. St. Malachy, after establishing a monastery of regular canons in Down, undertook a journey to Rome, but died in the arms of St. Bernard, his biographer, in the Abbey of Clairvaux, in France.

(1 D.) Of the bishops of Dublin, no regular succession can be at present made out before the time of Donat, the Dane, in 1074. Hestaunus, indeed, mentions the few that are above recorded, before that time. Notwithstanding the silence of our records, it is very probable that St. Patrick, after founding a church there, in 448, established a form of ecclesiastical government for it, similar to that which he instituted in other parts of the island.

(2 D.) The illustrious and patriotic St. Laurence O'Toole, was the son of Martough O'Toole, prince of Imaly, by Inghean ee Bhrian, or daughter of the royal house of O'Brien. In 1167, he assisted at a convention of the clergy and princes of Leah-Cuin, or north of Ireland, at Athboy, wherein many laws for the government of church and state were made. St. Laurence animated the inhabitants of Dublin to a vigorous defence against the Anglo-Norman invaders, under Strongbow, until the city was forced to surrender. He next prevailed on Roderic, and the princes of Ireland, to join in a conspiracy against the invaders; but after investing Dublin by land and water with 30,000 men, and 30 ships, the Irish princes were compelled to raise the siege. He, with the rest of the clergy, assisted at a national council, held in Cashel, by order of Henry II. "Having, out of zeal," says Cambrensis, "for his country's service, fallen under Henry the Second's displeasure, Laurence was a long time detained in France and England, by that politic prince." In this latter place, at Becket's shrine in Canterbury, our patriot was attacked by a villain, who, perhaps, wishing, like the murderers of Thomas a Becket, to ingratiate himself with Henry, by a similar act of assassination, rushed on the archbishop as he was saying mass there, and knocked him down with a blow which fractured his skull. He died at Auge, in Normandy, in 1180, and was canonized by pope Honorius the III. in 1225.

(80 A.) Archbishop Dowdall strenuously opposed the innovations of Henry VIII. and of his complaisant servant, then the archbishop of Dublin, the well known apostate George Brown. Brown was originally an Augustinian friar, of London, and provincial of that order in England. He was advanced to the see of Dublin, by Henry VIII. in 1535. He was the first Roman Catholic prelate who embraced the reformation in Ireland. Miles M'Grath, archbishop of Cashell, Staples, bishop of Meath, Lancaster, bishop of Kildare, Travers, bishop of Laughlin, and Coyne, bishop of Limerick, afterwards apostatized, and abjured the Catholic religion; Lancaster and Travers were, in turn, ejected from their sees, in Queen Mary's reign; as they, like the other apostles of the *Reformation*, took wives to themselves. Coyne, or Quin, was originally a Dominican friar; M'Grath was a Franciscan before his perversion.

(87 A.) Richard Creagh was poisoned in the tower of London in 1585, and his successor, Edward M'Gauron, was murdered in his confessional, by a soldier, in 1598, as is asserted by David Roth, the learned bishop of Ossory, in his "*Processus Martyrialis*." To these illustrious martyrs, we may add the (92. A.) fourth in succession after M'Gauron; viz. the learned and holy martyr, Oliver Plunket, who, in 1679, was taken to Dublin, detained as a close prisoner there, and after being transmitted from thence to Newgate in London, was ultimately drawn on a sledge to Tyburn, that theatre of Catholic martyrdom since the *holy* Reformation, and hanged, beheaded, and quartered, on the 1st of July, 1681, as may be seen more at large, in the Tripartite Theology of Richard Archdeakin, an erudite Jesuit of Kilkenny, printed at Antwerp, in 1682.

(101 A.) Doctor R. O'Reilly, having completed his studies at Rome, returned to his native country, and, in 1780, was consecrated coadjutor bishop to Doctor O'Keefe, the predecessor of the present learned and pious Doctor Delany, in the diocese of Kildare and Leighlin. In 1782, Doctor O'Reilly was made administrator of the arch-diocese of Armagh; and on the death of the late Doctor Blake, in 1787, was promoted to the metropolitan chair of that primatial see.

(40 D.) Doctor J. T. Troy was born in the city of Dublin, and was, at an early age, affiliated into the order of St. Dominic, an order which has rendered itself eminently illustrious for adorning the Christian Church with a brilliant galaxy of popes, prelates, and preachers, equally distinguished for their pious zeal in cultivating the Lord's vineyards, as for the purity of their principles and edifying sanctity of their lives. In order to qualify himself for the mission, he went to Rome. There, in the college of SS. PP. Sixtus and Clement de Urbe, he spent twenty-one years. That he attained to literary pre-eminence in the various departments of his under graduate course, is fully evinced by his being twice dignified with the honour of filling the rectorial chair of that celebrated seminary. From this academic retreat he was at last called forth to the active labours of the Irish mission. In 1776, Doctor Troy was promoted to the see of Ossory, then vacant by the death of Doctor Thomas Burke, also a native of Dublin, a member of the Dominican order, and author of the celebrated work called "Hibernia Dominicana." Doctor Troy, in 1786, was translated to the archdiocese of Leinster, and took possession of the metropolitan and primatial chair, in his native city of Dublin, on the 15th February, 1787, leaving the vacated see of Ossory to Doctor John Dunne, who, dying in 1789, was succeeded by Doctor James Lanigan, the present truly religious, learned, and laborious bishop of that diocese.

ARCHBISHOPS OF CASHELL.

Names.	Year of Succession.
Cormac M'Cullinan	908
Donat. O'Lonorgan I.	1158
Donald O'Hulluchan	1182
Maurice -----	1191
Matthew O'Heney	1206
Donat. O'Lonorgan II.	1215
Donat. O'Lonorgan III.	1223
Marian O'Brien	1238
David MacKelly	1252
David MacCarwill	1289
Stephen O'Brogan	1302
Maur. MacCarwill	1316
William Fitzjohn	1326
John O'Carroll	1329
Walter le Rede	1330
John O'Gradag	1345

Ralph Kelley	1361
George Roch	1362
Thomas O'Carroll	1373
Philip de Torrington	1380
Peter Hackett	1406
Richard O'Hedian	1440
John Cantwell	1482
David Creagh	1503
Maur Fitzgerald	1523
Edmund Butler	1550
Roland Baron	1561
James M'Caghwell	1570
Mau. Fitzgibbon, died	1578
Derm. O'Hurlay, mart.	1583
Thomas Walsh, sat	1649
Christ. Butler, Kilcash	1757
Jam. Butler, Dunboyne	----
Jam. Butler, Ballyragget	1792
Tho. Bray, present Archbishop	

ARCHBISHOPS OF TUAM.

Names.	Year of Succession.
St. Jarlath	540

Edan O'Hoisin	1085
Catholicus O'Dubhai	1201
Felix O'Ruadan	1235
Marian O'Laghnan	1249
Florence Mac Flin	1250
Walter de Salern	1258
Thomas O'Conor	1279
Stephen de Fulburn	1288
Willm. de Birmingham	1311
Malachy Mac Aeda	1348
Thomas O'Carroll	1365
John O'Grada	1371
Gregory -----	1384
Gregory O'Moghan	1386
William O'Cormacair	1394
Maurice O'Kelley	1407
John Tabynghe	1411
Cornelius -----	----
John Batterley	1436
Thomas O'Kelly	1441
John de Burgo	1450
Donat. O'Murry	1484
William Shioy	1501
Philip Pinson	1505
Maurice de Portu	1513
Thomas O'Mullaly	1536

Christopher Bodekin	1570
Nicholas Skerret	1583
Flor. Conroy	1629
John Burke	1649
Marc. Skerret, sat in	1756
Phil. Philips	----
Boet. Egan, d.	1798
Edw. Dillon	1809

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