



NUI MAYNOOTH
Ollscoil na hÉireann Má Nuad

**THE IRISH CATHOLIC EPISCOPAL CORPS, 1657 – 1829:
A PROSOPOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS**

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Abbreviations

<i>a.</i>	<i>ante</i>
A	acolyte
abp	archbishop
A.D.A.	Armagh Diocesan Archives, The Cardinal Tomás Ó Fiaich Memorial Library and Archive, Armagh
Add. Mss.	Additional Manuscripts
admr	administrator
A.D.N.	Archives départementales du Nord, Lille
A.N.	Archives nationales, Paris
A.P.F.	Archives of the Sacred Congregation de Propaganda Fide, Rome
<i>Archiv. Hib.</i>	<i>Archivium Hibernicum</i> (1912—)
b.	born
BCL	bachelor in canon law
B.L.	British Library, London
Brady, <i>Episc. succn.</i>	William Maziere Brady, <i>The episcopal succession in England, Scotland and Ireland, A. D. 1400 to 1875</i> (3 vols, Rome, 1876-7).
Bodl.	Bodleian Library, Oxford
bp	bishop
BT	bachelor in theology
BUI	bachelor <i>in utroque jure</i>
<i>c.</i>	<i>circa</i>
Carrigan, ‘Catholic episcopal wills’	William Carrigan, ‘Catholic episcopal wills in the Public Records Office, Dublin, 1683-1812’ in <i>Archiv. Hib.</i> , i (1912), pp 148-200; ii (1913), pp 220-41; iii (1914), pp 160-202; iv (1915), pp 66-95.
C.D.A.	Cloyne Diocesan Archives, Bishop’s House, Cobh
C.E.D.A.	Cashel and Emly Diocesan Archives, Bishop’s House, Thurles
Cl.D.A.	Clogher Diocesan Archives, Bishop’s House, Monaghan
C.R.D.A.	Cork and Ross Diocesan Archives, Bishop’s House, Cork
coadj. bp	coadjutor bishop with right of succession
<i>Collect. Hib.</i>	<i>Collectanea Hibernica</i> (Dublin, 1958-2006)
CP	<i>Congregazioni Particolari</i> , Archives of the Sacred Congregation de Propaganda Fide, Rome

d.	died
DUI	doctorate <i>in utroque jure</i>
D	deacon
DCL	doctorate in canon law
D.D.A.	Dublin Diocesan Archives, Holy Cross College, Dublin
E	exorcist
<i>E.C.I.</i>	<i>Eighteenth-century Ireland: Journal of the eighteenth-century Ireland Society</i> (Dublin, 1986—)
Fagan, <i>Ireland in the Stuart papers</i>	Patrick Fagan (ed.), <i>Ireland in the Stuart papers</i> (2 vols, Dublin, 1995)
FV	<i>Fondo di Vienna</i> , Archives of the Sacred Congregation de Propaganda Fide, Rome
G.D.A.	Galway Diocesan Archives, Galway city
<i>I.E.R.</i>	<i>Irish Ecclesiastical Record</i> (Dublin, 1st ser., 1864-76; 3rd ser., 1880-1896; 4th ser., 1897-12; 5th ser., 1913-68).
<i>J.C.L.A.H.S.</i>	<i>Journal of the County Louth Archaeological and History Society</i> (1904—)
<i>J.G.A.H.S.</i>	<i>Journal of the Galway Archaeological and Historical Society</i> (1900—)
K.L.D.A.	Kildare and Leighlin Diocesan Archives, Delany Archives, Carlow College, Carlow
L	lector
LA	licentiate of arts
LCL	licentiate in canon law
L.D.A.	Limerick Diocesan Archives, Limerick Diocesan Office, Limerick
<i>li.</i>	<i>livres</i>
List of clerics who took the oath	<i>Copies of all the lists which have been returned to the clerk of the Privy Council, or his deputy, of such papists as have taken and subscribed the oath prescribed by the statute of the thirteenth and fourteenth of His present Majesty, intituled “An Act to enable His Majesty’s subjects of whatever persuasion to testify their allegiance to him”</i> (Dublin, 1786).
LT	licentiate in theology
LUI	licentiate <i>in utroque jure</i>
matric.	matriculated
MA	master of arts

MO	minor orders
MOT	missionary oath
MT	master in theology
N.A.I.	National Archives of Ireland, Dublin
NF	<i>Nunziatura di Fiandra</i> , Flanders Nunciature, Brussels
N.L.I.	National Library of Ireland
nom.	nominated
N.S.	new style
O	porter
O.D.A.	Ossory Diocesan Archives, St. Kieran's College, Kilkenny
O.S.	old style
P	priest
PP	parish priest
P.R.O.N.I.	Public Records Office of Northern Ireland, Belfast
prov.	provided
R.I.A.	<i>Royal Irish Academy</i> (1902—)
Ritzler and Sefrin, <i>Hierarchia catholica</i>	Remigius Ritzler and Pirminus Sefrin (eds), <i>Hierarchia catholica medii et recentioris aevi</i> (Padua, 1954-68), v-vii
res.	resigned
SCAR	Archives of the Roman college of San Clemente, Rome
SC Irlanda	<i>Scritture riferite nei Congressi d'Irlanda</i> , Archives of the Sacred Congregation de Propaganda Fide, Rome
SOCG	<i>Scritture Originali riferite nelle Congregazioni Generali</i> , Archives of the Sacred Congregation de Propaganda Fide, Rome
STBC	<i>sacrae theologiae baccalaureus currens</i>
STBF	<i>sacrae theologiae baccalaureus formatus</i>
succ.	succeeded
susp.	suspended
SD	subdeacon
STD	doctorate in sacred theology
STL	licentiate in sacred theology
T	tonsure
T.D.A.	Tuam Diocesan Archives, Bishop's House, Tuam
trans.	trans.
vic. ap.	vicar apostolic

VC	vicar capitular
VG	vicar general
VOT	viaticum oath
W.L.D.A.	Waterford and Lismore Diocesan Archives, Bishop's House, Waterford

Biographical Register¹

A

Abraham, William (c.1792 – 1837)

prov. 23 Dec. 1829 (Waterford & Lismore) brief 12 Jan. 1830

Abraham was native of Glendine, Co. Waterford and later lived at Headborough, Co. Waterford where his father was a blacksmith. He matric. into the logic class at Maynooth College (9 Jan. 1813) and was ordained P (31 May 1817) by Daniel Murray, coadj. bp of Dublin (1809-1823). When he returned to Waterford he was appointed to the staff of St. John's College where he served as president of the college (1824-1830). He was prov. by Pope Pius VIII (1829-1830) and d. on 23 Jan. 1837; he was buried in Holy Trinity Cathedral (Waterford city). Abraham's will was dated 23 Jan. 1837.

Sources

Papers regarding the validity of Bp Abraham's Will, 23 Jan. 1837 (W.L.D.A., Waterford, W/B 3.42); Will of Bp Abraham and papers related to winding up his estate (W.L.D.A., Waterford, W/B 3.44).

Unknown, *Parochial history of Waterford and Lismore during the 18th and 19th centuries* (Waterford, 1912), xiv; Patrick Power, *Waterford and Lismore: a compendious history of the united dioceses* (Dublin, 1937), p. 38; Patrick J. Hamell, *Maynooth students and ordinations index, 1795-1895* (Maynooth, 1982), pp 19, 27.

Archdeacon, Nicholas Joseph (1770 – 1823)

prov. (brief) 31 May 1800 (Kilmacduagh & Kilfenora)

Archdeacon was b. to Henry Archdeacon and Elizabeth Redington of Monkstown, Co. Cork. He received his early education at Redington Academy at Great Island, Co. Cork before leaving for France where he was educated at the Irish College (Douai). He returned to Ireland and was PP of Kinvara; later he was appointed dean of the diocese of Kilfenora. Archdeacon was prov. to the united dioceses of Kilmacduagh and Kilfenora by Pope Pius VII (1800-1823). Archdeacon was part of the faction of senior Irish ecclesiastics who opposed Oliver Kelly for the archbishopric of Tuam (1809). He d. on 27 Nov. 1823 at his home in Kinvara, Co. Galway and left an estate of less than £1,000.

Sources

Memorial drafted by Elizabeth Archdeacon, 1812 (G.D.A., Galway, Box 17/F6); Letter from Allen and Thomas Ruxton to Martin J. Blake, 30 Dec. 1823 (ibid.).

Jerome Fahey, *The history and antiquities of the diocese of Kilmacduagh* (Dublin, 1893), pp 378-82; P. J. Murphy, 'The papers of Nicholas Archdeacon: bishop of Kilmacduagh and Kilfenora' in *Archiv. Hib.*, xxxi (1973), pp 124-31; Martin Coen, 'The choosing of Oliver Kelly for the see of Tuam, 1809-15' in *J.G.A.H.S.*, xxxvi (1977-8), pp 14-29; Tim Cadogan and Jeremiah Falvey, *A biographical dictionary of Cork* (Dublin, 2006), p. 7.

¹ The dates for nominations, provisions and papal briefs came from: Melville Henry Massue Ruvigny et Raineval, *The Jacobite peerage, barontage, knightage, and grants of honour* (London, 1904); Remigius Ritzler and Pirminus Sefrin (eds), *Hierarchia catholica medii et recentioris aevi* (Padua, 1954-68), v-vii; E. B. Fryde, D. E. Greenway, S. Porter and I. Roy, *Handbook of British chronology* (3rd edn, London, 1986), pp 409-45; Benignus Millett and C. J. Woods, 'Roman Catholic bishops from 1534' in T. W. Moody, F. X. Martin and F. J. Byrne (eds), *A new history of Ireland: maps, genealogies, lists a companion to Irish history, part II* (9 vols, Dublin, 1989), ix, 331-91.

Archdekin, Peter, O. F. M. (d. 1738)

nom. by James III 13/24 Sept. 1735 (Killala) prov. (brief) 19/30 Sept. 1735

Very little is known of Archdekin's early life or education. Perhaps he was educated at Prague as he spent some time there lecturing at the Irish Franciscan College of the Immaculate Conception. He was prov. to the diocese of Killala by Pope Clement XII (1730-1740) and consecrated on 25 Jan./5 Feb. 1736 at Prague by Moritz Adolf Karl von Sachsen-Zeitz, bp of Litoměřice (1733-1759). Shortly after his appointment James Gallagher, bp of Raphoe (1725-1737) sent a letter to the nuncio at Brussels enquiring about a book that Archdekin wrote titled: *A short view of the practices of giving money at interest*; Gallagher believed that such views would cause problems in Ireland. Archdekin petitioned Propaganda Fide to be made vic. ap. of the British American islands with the power to send missionaries and make visitations; he d. in 1738.

Sources

SC Irlanda, vol. 19, f. 382 (A.P.F., Rome: microfilm, N.L.I. p5371); NF, vol. 132, ff 491-492 cited in Cathaldus Giblin, 'Catalogue of material of Irish interest in the collection "Nunziatura di Fiandra"', Vatican Archives: part 5, vols 123-132' in *Collect. Hib.*, no. 9 (1966), pp 7-70, at p. 69.

Hugh Fenning, 'Some problems of the Irish mission, 1733-1774' in *Collect. Hib.*, no. 8 (1965), pp 58-109, at pp 67-9.

Armstrong, John (1669 – 1739)

nom. by James III 6/17 Aug. 1726 (Down & Connor)

prov. (brief) 27 Mar./7 Apr. 1727

Armstrong was native of Aghagallon, Co. Antrim and was a member of the O'Laverty sect. He was educated at Paris where he registered for the faculty of law (1712) and earned his BUI (21 Mar. 1715) and LUI (30 Apr. 1716). After completing his studies he returned to Ireland and held many positions within the diocese of Down. In his postulation it was stated that he was dean and VG of the diocese; he was prov. by Pope Benedict XIII (1724-1730). For much of his episcopal tenure he resided with Patrick O'Dogherty of Ballykinlar, Co. Down. Armstrong drafted a will on 10/21 Mar. 1739 and d. in Dec. 1739; he was buried in the abbey of Down. On 28 May 1740 his will was contested by one Robert Jennings which resulted in the drafting of a complete catalogue of Armstrong's material wealth; at the probate court the original will was deemed valid.

Sources

Postulation for John Armstrong to the diocese of Down and Connor (1726) (B.L., London, Add. Mss. 20313, f. 254); Carrigan, 'Catholic episcopal wills' in *Archiv. Hib.*, i (1912), pp 166-72.

James O'Laverty, *The bishops of Down & Connor: an historical account of Down and Connor* (5 vols, Dublin, 1895), v, 518-28; L. W. B. Brockliss and Patrick Ferté, 'Prosopography of Irish clerics in the universities of Paris and Toulouse, 1573-1792' in *Archiv. Hib.*, lviii (2004), pp 7-166, at p. 21; *ibid.*, 'Irish Clerics in France in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries: a statistical study' in *R.I.A.*, lxxxviiC (1987), pp 527-72, at p. 568.

B

Bellew, Dominic (1745 – 1813)

prov. 5 Dec. 1779 (Killala) brief 18 Dec. 1779

Bellew was baptised on 22 May 1745. His father was most likely from the Bellews of Castletown and his mother was Judith McDermott of Thomastown and Kilcurley, Co. Louth. He was educated at the Irish College (Rome) but due to ill-health he left for

Bordeaux where he was ordained P (15 Mar. 1771) at the Carmelite church of St. Joseph. The following year he returned to the diocese of Armagh where he was put under the direction of the VG, Laurence Taaffe, PP of Kilcurley. Following the death of Nicholas Devine, PP of Dundalk, Anthony Blake, abp of Armagh (1758-1787) appointed Bellew as PP; his appointment to Dundalk was met with considerable opposition which embroiled the diocese in turmoil for the next seven years. On 17 Sept. 1774 Propaganda Fide appointed John Carpenter, abp of Dublin (1770-1786) to investigate the appointment; initially he favoured Bellew but Propaganda proved hesitant in supporting Carpenter's assessment. Reports of non-residence and financial impropriety continued to reach Propaganda and Blake was susp. on 23 Apr. 1775; Augustine Cheevers, bp of Meath (1756-1778) was appointed apostolic admr of Armagh. However, advanced in age Cheevers left the administration of Armagh under the direction of his VG, Anthony Nowlan which prompted further controversy. Ultimately Abp Carpenter was asked to find a compromise, which resulted in the appointment of John Markey as PP of Dundalk (1 June 1775); Bellew later agreed to res. as PP. A month later Bellew left for Rome to defend his appointment to Dundalk and represent Abp Blake at Propaganda; he also acted as Roman agent for many of the suffragan bishops of Armagh. On 18 Mar. 1777 Blake was re-instated and John Thomas Troy OP, bp of Ossory (1776-1786) was asked by Propaganda to investigate the Armagh situation further to insure stability. However, Blake wasted no time in causing further controversy by asking that Bellew be appointed his coadj. bp; Propaganda was opposed to Blake's postulation. Instead, Propaganda recommended that Bellew be prov. to the diocese of Killala and he was prov. by Pope Pius VI (1775-1799); Bellew was consecrated on 3 Apr. 1780 at Brussels. He initially resided at Killala (1780-1784) and then at Ballina. Throughout his episcopal tenure he asked to be trans. to another diocese, but each time his efforts were resisted; this was especially true in 1809 when he organised the suffragan bishops of Tuam against the appointment of Oliver Kelly, later abp of Tuam (1814-1834). Returning from a meeting in Dublin he was thrown from his carriage at Mullingar and d. three days later on 16 June 1813; he was buried Moyne Abbey near Killala.

Sources

Decree from Propaganda suspending Dr. Anthony Blake of Armagh, 23 Apr. 1775 (D.D.A., Dublin, AB2 29/6/2A); Decree of Propaganda reinstating Dr. Blake, 18 Mar. 1777 (D.D.A., Dublin, AB2 29/6/2F); Propaganda Fide to Dr. Troy, 15 Mar. 1777 (D.D.A., Dublin, AB2 29/6/3); Propaganda Fide to Dr. Troy, 18 Mar. 1777 (D.D.A., Dublin, AB2 29/6/4); Cardinal Castelli, prefect of Propaganda Fide, to Dr. Troy, 7 June 1777 (D.D.A., Dublin, AB2 29/6/6).

T. W. Walsh and Jean Baptiste Pelette, 'Some records of the Irish College at Bordeaux' in *Archiv. Hib.*, xv (1950), pp 92-141, at p. 130; Patrick Whelan, 'Anthony Blake, archbishop of Armagh 1758-1787' in *Seanchas Ard Mhacha*, v, no. 2 (1970), pp 289-323; Brandon Hoban, 'Dominick Bellew, 1745-1812: parish priest of Dundalk and bishop of Killala' in *Seanchas Ard Mhacha*, vi, no. 2 (1972), pp 333-71; Martin Coen, 'The choosing of Oliver Kelly for the see of Tuam, 1809-15' in *J.G.A.H.S.*, xxxvi (1977-8), pp 14-29; Hoban, *Turbulent diocese: the Killala troubles, 1798-1848* (Ballina, 2011), pp 49, 70-4, 444-6; James Quinn, 'Bellew, Dominic' in James McGuire and James Quinn (eds), *Dictionary of Irish biography* (Cambridge, 2012) (<http://dib.cambridge.org/viewReadPage.do?articleId=a0557>) (10 May 2011).

Blake, Anthony (c.1704 – 1787)

nom. by James III 21 July 1756 (Ardagh & Clonmacnoise) prov. (brief) 11 Aug. 1756
nom. by James III 19 Apr. 1758 (Armagh) prov. (brief) 21 Apr. 1758

Blake was b. to Patrick Blake at Kilvine, Co. Mayo; Patrick Blake was the son of Andrew Blake of Dunmacrina, Co. Mayo. James Quinn in *Dictionary of Irish biography*

erroneously states that Andrew Blake was his father and that Anthony Blake attended St. Omer's and Leuven; there is no record of either. Instead, in primary source documents from the nunciature at Brussels it is stated that he was a student of the Irish College (Salamanca). In 1742 Blake res. as PP of St. Jarlath's in Tuam in favour of one John Joyce. He was also elected warden of Galway, a position he held for seven years between 1749 and 1756. His tenure as warden ended when he was prov. to the dioceses of Ardagh and Clonmacnoise by Pope Benedict XIV (1740-1758). Blake's early episcopal tenure was marked by his strong loyalty to the exiled Stuart Court which ultimately was rewarded with his translation to the archdiocese of Armagh (1758). His tenure as abp was marred by scandal as he was routinely criticised for non-residency, neglecting his episcopal responsibilities and excessive financial demands of parish priests. The 1770s were particularly difficult for Blake as his appointment of Dominic Bellew as PP of Dundalk was strongly resisted by the local clergy. John Carpenter, abp of Dublin (1770-1786) was called upon by Propaganda Fide to intervene; Carpenter recommended that Bellew be dismissed and Blake be suspended. Blake was suspended on 23 Apr. 1775 and Augustine Cheevers OSA, bp of Meath (1756-1778) was appointed apostolic admr. Although Blake was reinstated on 18 Mar. 1777 Propaganda Fide appointed John Thomas Troy OP, newly appointed bp of Ossory (1776-1786) to investigate and render a decision in Armagh. However, before Troy returned to Ireland Blake asked Propaganda Fide to appoint Bellew as his coadj bp. which further exacerbated hostility towards Blake amongst members of the diocesan chapter. Looking for a way to diffuse the situation Bellew was made coadj. bp of Killala and the recently appointed coadj. bp of Kildare and Leighlin, Richard O'Reilly, was trans. to Armagh (1782). Blake spent his final days at the family estate at Carrowbrowne, Co. Galway and received a pension of £150. He drafted a will on 4 Oct. 1785 and d. on 29 Nov. 1787; he was interred in the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas (Galway).

Sources

NF, vol. 153B, ff 119-120 cited in Cathaldus Giblin, 'Catalogue of material of Irish interests in the collection "Nunziatura di Fiandra" Vatican Archives: part 10, vols 153-153D' in *Collect. Hib.*, no. 14 (1971), pp 36-81, at pp 74-5); Cardinal Castelli, Prefect of Propaganda, to Dr. Troy, 7 June 1777 (D.D.A., Dublin, AB2 29/6/6); Carrigan, 'Catholic episcopal wills' in *Archiv. Hib.*, i (1912), pp 157-59, 192-4.

John Monahan, *Records relating to the diocese of Ardagh and Clonmacnoise* (Dublin, 1886), p. 133; Martin Coen, *The wardenship of Galway, 1791-1831* (Galway, 1967), p. 195; Patrick Whelan, 'Anthony Blake, archbishop of Armagh (1758-87)' in *Seanchas Ard Mhacha*, v, no. 2 (1970), pp 289-323; Brendan Hoban, 'Dominic Bellew, 1745-1812' in *Seanchas Ard Mhacha*, vi, no. 2 (1972), pp 333-71; James Quinn, 'Blake, Anthony' in James McGuire and James Quinn (eds), *Dictionary of Irish biography* (Cambridge, 2009) (<http://dib.cambridge.org/viewReadPage.do?articleId=a0719>) (5 March 2012).

Blake, Walter (c.1684 – 1758)

nom. by James III 15/26 July 1739 (Achonry) prov. 2/13 Aug. 1739

Blake was b. to Maurice Blake and Anastace Darcy of Ballinafad, Co. Mayo. He was educated at Paris where he earned MA (2 Sept. 1720) and LT (1728); he was a resident of the College de Navarre and was elected provisor of Connaught (1734) but his election was declared invalid. Blake returned to Ireland and was named PP of Balla; he remained at Ballinafad after his appointment to Achonry by Pope Clement XII (1730-1740). Very little is known of his episcopal tenure. He drafted a will dated 28 Apr. 1758 and d. a.3 June 1758.

Sources

Carrigan, 'Catholic episcopal wills' in *Archiv. Hib.*, i (1912), p. 194.

L. W. B. Brockliss and Patrick Ferté, 'Irish clerics in France in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries: a statistical study' in *R.I.A.*, lxxxviiC (1987), pp 527-72, at p. 568; Liam Swords, *A hidden church: the diocese of Achonry, 1689-1818* (Dublin, 1997), pp 300-05; L. W. B. Brockliss and Patrick Ferté, 'Prosopography of Irish clerics in the universities of Paris and Toulouse, 1573-1792' in *Archiv. Hib.*, lviii (2004), pp 7-166, at p. 129.

Brady, Patrick, O. F. M. (d. 1780)

prov. 25 Mar. 1770 (Dromore) brief 10 Apr. 1770

Virtually nothing is known of Patrick Brady's early life. In a census of Prague (1770) he registered as 'Bischoff – von Drummor Brady Patritius von Cootil [Cootehill?] in Ireland'. His Prague connection makes it likely that he was educated at the College of the Immaculate Conception (Prague), perhaps he was the Patrick Brady ordained P (7 Mar. 1761); he was prov. to the diocese of Dromore by Pope Clement XIV (1769-1774). Following his appointment he remained in Prague owing to 'ill health'; he also spent time in Leuven claiming to be too ill to return. Brady finally arrived to Ireland (1772). Shortly after his arrival to Dromore accusations were submitted to the nuncio at Brussels regarding his conduct; after an investigation by John Carpenter, abp of Dublin (1770-1786) it was reported that he had a drinking problem. He travelled to Italy to explain his conduct and d. at Capranica (Italy) on 4 July 1780.

Sources

Nuncio from Brussels to Carpenter, 14 Jan. 1774 (D.D.A., Dublin, AB1 116/2/122); Letter from Dr. Troy to unnamed Irish Bishop, 16 Aug. 1780 (D.D.A., Dublin, AB 2/27/7).

Matthäus Hösler, 'Irishmen ordained at Prague 1629-1786' in *Collect. Hib.*, no. 33 (1991), pp 7-53, at p. 44; Benignus Millett, 'Some lists of Irish Franciscans in Prague, 1656-1791' in *Collect. Hib.*, nos 36-7 (1994-5), pp 59-84, at p. 75.

Bray, Thomas (1749 – 1820)

prov. 17 June 1792 (Cashel & Emly) brief 20 July 1792

The date of birth of Bray is disputed. In a document sent to Rome by the abp of Avignon it is claimed that he was b. 15 Mar. 1749 but at his death it was recorded he was b. in 1746/7. Bray was b. to a wine merchant, John Bray and Margaret Power at Fethard, Co. Tipperary. He was educated at the College of Propaganda Fide in Rome (1764-1770), the College of St. Guard in Avignon (1770-1772) and returned to the College of Propaganda Fide (1773-1774) where he was awarded an STD (26 June 1773). Bray then left for Paris to learn the Irish language and was ordained P (22 May 1774). After his ordination he returned to Ireland where he was made curate of St. Mary's in Thurles (1774-1779), PP of Cashel (1779-1792) and was later named VG (13 Jan. 1782) by James Butler II, abp of Cashel (1773-1791). With the death of Butler the Munster bishops asked that Gerard Teaghan, bp of Kerry (1787-1797) be named abp; Teaghan refused to accept the provision he received from the pope. The diocesan chapter voted for a successor and Bray received thirty-two votes along with Thomas Cooke, agent for Francis Moylan, bp of Cork (1787-1815); Bray was ultimately prov. by Pope Pius VI (1775-1799) and consecrated on 14 Oct. 1792 by William Egan, bp of Waterford and Lismore (1771-1796) at St. Mary's (Thurles). As abp he convened two provincial synods (1808 and 1810). Bray drafted a will and d. 9 Dec. 1820.

Sources

SC Irlanda, vol. 11, ff 645-646 (A.P.F., Rome: microfilm, N.L.I. p5375); List of clerics who took the oath (Dublin, 1786), p. 93; A full receipt of the legacies of Thomas Bray, 9 Dec. 1820 (C.E.D.A., Thurles: microfilm, N.L.I. p6000); Evelyn Bolster (ed.), 'The Moylan correspondence in Bishop's House, Killarney: part 1' in *Collect. Hib.*, no. 14 (1971), pp 82-142.

M. Maher, *The archbishops of Cashel* (Dublin, 1927), p. 24; William S. Doyle, *Fragments: scenes and stories of historic Cashel and Emly* (Tralee, 1945), p. 11; M. Imelda, *Calendar of the papers of Dr. T. Bray, archbishop of Cashel and Emly, 1792-1820* (C.E.D.A., Thurles, 1966); Claude Meagher (ed.), 'Calendar of the papers of Dr Bray, archbishop of Cashel and Emly, 1792-1820' in *J.C.A.H.S.*, lxxiii (1968), 81-113; C. J. Woods, 'Bray, Thomas' in James McGuire and James Quinn (eds), *Dictionary of Irish biography* (Cambridge, 2009) (<http://dib.cambridge.org/viewReadPage.do?articleId=a0906>) (2 April 2011).

Brenan, John (c.1625 – 1693)

prov. 6/16 May 1671 (Waterford & Lismore) brief 9/19 Aug. 1671

prov. 19/29 Jan. 1677 (Cashel) admr 26 Feb./8 Mar. 1677 (Waterford & Lismore)

Brenan was b. in Kilkenny city to Hugh Brenan and was educated in the Jesuit school formally called Peter White's Academy. In 1647 he left with Fr. PierFrancesco Scarampi, papal envoy to the Confederate Association, to undertake studies. Reaching Rome in May 1649 he enrolled at the Ludovisian College. Brenan was ordained in the basilica of St. John Lateran: SD (Dec. 1653) and D (26 Dec. 1653); he was ordained P along with Oliver Plunkett, abp of Armagh (1669-1681) at Propaganda College on 1 Jan. 1654 by Anthony MacGeoghegan, OFM, bp of Clonmacnoise (1647-1657) and later bp of Meath (1657-1665). After ordination Brenan remained in Rome where he was appointed lecturer in philosophy and succ. Plunkett as chair of theology and agent to the Irish bishops at Rome. After his promotion to the united dioceses of Waterford and Lismore by Pope Clement X (1670-1676), Brenan returned to Ireland and resided at High Street in Waterford where he assumed an alias 'John of Waterford' to evade persecution. He took an active role within the Irish episcopal corps and was tasked by Propaganda Fide to investigate abuses and disagreement within the Irish Church, most notably: William Burgat, abp of Cashel (1669-1675) and the primatial jurisdiction dispute between Plunkett and Peter Talbot, abp of Dublin (1669-1680). In 1676 he was trans. to Cashel and retained Waterford and Lismore as admr to help supplement his income. As bp and abp he was active in implementing Tridentine reforms and called five diocesan synods for the dioceses of Waterford and Lismore (1672, 1673, 1676, 1677 and 1685), one diocesan synod for the diocese of Cashel (1678) and one provincial synod (1685). During the popish plots of the 1670s Brenan was sheltered by George Matthew at Thomastown and Richard Butler at Kilcash. With the accession of James II to the throne he called two more synods at Cashel (1685, 1686). He died in Turbid, Co. Limerick and was buried in the grave of Geoffrey Keating, author of *Foras feasa ar Éirinn*.

Sources

Processus Datariae, vol. 36, ff 184-189 cited in Cathaldus Giblin 'The "Processus Datariae" and the appointment of Irish bishops in the 17th century' in The Franciscan Fathers (eds), *Father Luke Wadding: commemorative volume* (Dublin, 1957), pp 508-616, at pp 584-5; Patrick Power (ed.), *A bishop of the penal times: being letters and reports of John Brenan* (Cork, 1932); John Hanly (ed.), *The Letters of Saint Oliver Plunkett, 1625-1681* (Dublin, 1979).

William P. Burke, *The Irish priests in the penal times, 1660-1760* (Dublin, 1968), p. 94; William S. Doyle, *Fragments: scenes and stories of historic Cashel and Emly* (Tralee, 1945), p. 11; M. Maher, *The archbishops of Cashel* (Dublin, 1927), p. 19; Cristóir Ó Laoi, 'How Cashel and Emly were united' in *Tipperary Historical Journal* (1990), pp 149-52, at p. 151; Catherine Breathnach, 'Archbishop John Brenan (1625-1693), his life and work' in *Tipperary Historical Journal* (1993), pp 148-59; Éamonn Ó Ciardha, 'Brenan, John' in James McGuire and James Quinn (eds), *Dictionary of Irish biography* (Cambridge, 2009) (<http://dib.cambridge.org/viewReadPage.do?articleId=a0917>) (5 May 2013).

Brett, John, O. P. (1698 – 1756)

nom. by James III 27 June/8 July 1743 (Killala) prov. (brief) 16/27 July 1743
nom. by James III Aug. 1748 (Elphin) prov. (brief) 17/28 Aug. 1748

Brett was native of Ballymote, Co. Sligo and most likely was educated at the Dominican friary in Sligo. He studied at the convent of S. Maria ad Gradus at Viterbo and at S. Maria sopra Minerva at Rome. From 1725-1735 he was a professor at SS Sixtus and Clement; Thomas Burke, bp of Ossory (1759-1776) was a student of Brett's in Rome. From 1735-1738 he was prior at SS Sixtus and Clement and a year later was named poenitentiary to the basilica of St. Mary Major. He was prov. to the diocese of Killala by Pope Benedict XIV (1740-1758) and consecrated on 28 Aug./8 Sept. 1743 by Cardinal Antonio Saverio Gentili (1731-1753). After five years he was trans. to the diocese of Elphin; he submitted a *Relatio Status* (1753). Brett d. on 22 June 1756.

Sources

Thomas Burke, *Hibernia Dominicana* (Kilkenny, 1762), pp 506-08.

Louis Nolan, *The Irish Dominicans in Rome* (Rome, 1913), p. 19; Hugh Fenning, 'Two diocesan reports Elphin (1753) and Killaloe (1792)' in *Archiv. Hib.*, xxx (1970), pp 21-8; Francis Beirne, *The diocese of Elphin: people, place and pilgrimage* (Dublin, 2000), p. 68.

Browne, Eustace (1644 – 1724)

nom. by James III (Killaloe) prov. 5/16 June 1712 brief 5/16 July 1712
susp. a.23 Sept./4 Oct. 1723

Browne was native of Co. Limerick in the diocese of Emly. He was educated at the Irish College (Lisbon) where he received: T and MO (29 June 1671), SD (18 Sept. 1672), D (21 Sept. 1672) and ordained P (24 Sept. 1672). He earned an STD at the University of Évora, *cum laude* (31 Dec. 1681). After his studies he returned to Ireland where he was made PP of Emly and later VG. He was prov. to the diocese of Killaloe by Pope Clement XI (1700-1721) and consecrated on 16 Aug. 1713 by Christopher Butler, abp of Cashel (1711-1757) at the Springhouse in the Glen of Aherlow. Browne initially proved to be a reformer as he re-established the diocesan chapter shortly after his consecration. However, later in his episcopate he was accused of ordaining unsuitable priests and other impropriety's; he was susp. and Abp Butler was made admr of the diocese. Shortly thereafter he was arrested by the civil authority and d. a.14/25 Nov. 1724.

Sources

William J. Walsh (ed.), 'An Act of Registering the Popish Clergy' in *I.E.R.*, 2nd ser., xii (September 1876), pp 512-550, at p. 518.

Ignatius Murphy, *The diocese of Killaloe in the eighteenth century* (Dublin, 1991), pp 46-50; Hugh Fenning, 'Irishmen ordained at Lisbon 1660-1739' in *Collect. Hib.*, nos 34-5 (1993), pp 59-76, at p. 63; Patricia O Connell, *The Irish College at Lisbon, 1590-1834* (Dublin, 2001), p. 51.

Browne, James (1786 – 1865)

prov. 23 Mar. 1827 (coadj. bp) (Kilmore) succ. 30 Apr. 1829

Browne was b. to John Browne (1749-1833) and Eleanor Rochfort (1750-1802) at Big Barn in the parish of Mayglass, Co. Wexford. Prior to entering Maynooth College he was a student in the academy established by Patrick Lambert on Peter Street, Wexford. He matric. at Maynooth College (8 Oct. 1806) joining the Rhetoric class and was ordained P (23 May 1812) by John Thomas Troy OP, abp of Dublin (1786-1823). He

briefly returned to his native diocese of Ferns where he was appointed curate of Newtownbarry before returning to Maynooth where he was appointed junior dean (Aug. 1814), professor of scripture (1817) and Hebrew (1818). With the death of the coadj. bp of Kilmore, Patrick Maguire OFM (1818-1826), Browne was prov. coadj. bp *in partibus* of *Magydensis* by Pope Leo XII (1823-1829); he was consecrated on 10 June 1827 at Maynooth chapel. When he arrived to the diocese of Kilmore he was prov. the parish of Dung and following his succession as bp he took Drumgoon as his mensal parish; in 1843 he had Cavan prov. as his mensal parish. Browne was devoted to reforming his diocese and submitted regular *Relationes Status* to Propaganda Fide and opened a junior seminary (28 Aug. 1839) called St. Augustine's Seminary, or Kilmore Academy. Browne d. on 11 Apr. 1865 and was interred in the Cavan Cathedral.

Sources

Philip O'Connell, *The diocese of Kilmore: its history and antiquities* (Dublin, 1937), pp 539-45; Patrick Hamell, *Maynooth students and ordinations index, 1795-1895* (Maynooth, 1982), p. 34; Donal Kerr, 'James Browne bishop of Kilmore 1829-65' in *Breifne*, vi, no. 22 (1984), pp 109-54; Patrick Corish, *Maynooth College, 1795-1995* (Dublin, 1995), p. 443; Daniel Gallogly, *The diocese of Kilmore 1800-1950* (Monaghan, 1999), pp 61-139.

Brullaughan (Ó Brolcháin), John (b. c.1695)

nom. by James III 10/21 Apr. 1749 (Derry) prov. (brief) 26 Apr./7 May 1749
res. 30 May/10 June 1750

Brullaughan was native of Granaghan, Co. Derry and was a double first cousin of Michael MacDonagh OP, bp of Kilmore (1728-1746). He was educated at Douai in Flanders and when he returned to Ireland he was named PP of Coleraine. In 1725 he received a papal bull from Rome stating he was dean of the diocesan chapter, a claim that was not recognised by Neal Conway, bp of Derry (1727-1738). According to Conway, MacDonagh arrived into Derry on 11 Oct. 1737 and caused great scandal by installing Brullaughan dean of the cathedral. When Michael O'Reilly, bp of Derry (1739-1749) was trans. to Armagh, Brullaughan was prov. bp of Derry by Pope Benedict XIV (1740-1758). Brullaughan's appointment was strongly opposed by northern bishops, especially O'Reilly who refused to consecrate him bp owing to his questionable behaviour, notably being a violent drunk and purportedly having a concubine. O'Reilly also used Brullaughan's appointment as a catalyst to initiate reform in the way Irish bishops were appointed and tried to shift influence away from the exiled Stuart Court. Moreover, O'Reilly attacked the influence of regulars at the Stuart Court, in particular one Patrick Brullaughan OP who was Brullaughan's cousin and was largely responsible for his appointment. Brullaughan was never consecrated and res. a year after his original provision.

Sources

SC Irlanda, vol. 10, ff 139-146 (A.P.F., Rome: microfilm, N.L.I. p5372).

Hugh Fenning, 'Michael MacDonogh, O.P., bishop of Kilmore, 1728-1746' in *I.E.R.*, 5th ser., cv (1966), pp 138-53, at pp 143-6; Oliver Rafferty, *Catholicism in Ulster 1603-1983: an interpretative history* (London, 1994), p. 80; Edward Daly and Kieran Devlin, *The clergy of the diocese of Derry: an index* (2nd edn, Dublin, 2009), p. 12.

Brullaughan (Ó Brolcháin), Patrick, O. P. (1704 – 1760)

nom. by James III 26 Dec. 1750/6 Jan. 1751 (Derry) prov. (brief) 18/29 Jan. 1751
res. a.10/21 Mar. 1752

Brullaughan was native of Beagh Temporal, Granaghan; he was a cousin of Michael MacDonagh OP, bp of Kilmore (1728-1746). He was educated at Monteferrat (Lombardy) and completed his studies at SS Sixtus and Clement (Rome). After completing his studies he left for London where he served as chaplain to the Sardinian ambassador (1730-1751). With the forced resignation of his cousin, John Brullaughan as bp of Derry (1750), Patrick Brullaughan was prov. to the diocese of Derry by Pope Benedict XIV (1740-1758); he was consecrated at the chapel of the Sardinian embassy (London) by James Bernard Dunne, bp of Ossory (1748-1758) on 3 Mar. 1751. Brullaughan resided in the diocese of Derry but chose to res. as bp and returned to the Sardinian Embassy (London) and served as chaplain; he d. in May 1760.

Sources

Thomas Burke, *Hibernia Dominicana* (Kilkenny, 1762), p. 511.

Hugh Fenning, *The Irish Dominican province, 1698-1797* (Dublin, 1990), p. 230; Edward Daly and Kieran Devlin, *The clergy of the diocese of Derry: an index* (2nd edn, Dublin, 2009), p. 13.

Burgat, William (c.1604 – 1675)

brief 7/17 Apr. 1657 (vic. ap.) (Emly) prov. 14/24 Nov. 1665 (vic. ap.) (Elphin)
prov. 21/31 Jan. 1669 (Cashel) brief 26 Feb./8 Mar. 1669

Burgat was native of Lisheen, Co. Tipperary in the diocese of Emly; he later claimed to have been native of the diocese of Limerick. It is not known where he was educated but he was stated to have earned his LT. Prior to his exile in 1652, Edmund O'Dwyer, bp of Limerick (1645-1654) named Burgat VG of the diocese of Limerick; his appointment was re-affirmed by John Burke, vic. ap. of Cashel (1657-1665) and in 1657 he was prov. vic. ap. of Emly by Pope Alexander VII (1655-1667). At the provincial synod (1661) Burgat attended as both vic. ap. and as *custos* of Limerick; he was also appointed *agens cleri* for the provinces of Cashel and Tuam at Rome (1663-1669). Prior to leaving for Rome his brother, Henry Burgat OP of Kilmallock priory was named VG in his absence which caused considerable turmoil when the diocesan chapter of Limerick elected one Jasper White as VC. At Rome Burgat took a leading role in trying to reform the Irish Church. In 1665 he was prov. to the diocese of Elphin but it was withdrawn as he was not native of that province. Prior to returning to Ireland he was named abp of Cashel and consecrated in Aug. 1669. Burgat returned to Cashel and tried to assert archiepiscopal authority over the chapter of Limerick causing further controversy that continued until 1671 at which point there is very little mention of Burgat. Burgat d. 24 Apr. 1675.

Sources

SC Irlanda, vol. 1, ff 395-396 cited in Benignus Millett, 'Calendar of volume 1 (1625-68) of the collection "Scrittura riferite nei congressi, Irlanda" in Propaganda Archives' in *Collect. Hib.*, nos 6-7 (1963-4), pp 18-211, at p. 116.

Ritzler and Sefrin, *Hierarchia catholica*, v, 147; M. Maher, *The archbishops of Cashel* (Dublin, 1927), p. 18; Benignus Millett, 'Rival vicars: disputed jurisdiction in Limerick, 1654-1671' in Etienne Rynne (ed.), *North Munster Studies* (Limerick, 1967), pp 279-307.

Burke, Dominic, O. P. (1623 – 1703/04)

prov. 6/16 May 1671 (Elphin) brief 3/13 July 1671

Burke was a Clanricarde Burke from Craughwell, Co. Galway and joined the Irish Dominicans at Coillascaill or Brosk near Athenry (1648). He studied at Segovia (Spain) for six years before leaving for Italy where he served as master of novices at Pesaro (1657), Treviso (1660) and Milan (1667). In 1661 he was named chaplain, confessor and theologian to the Venetian ambassador in London; it is uncertain whether he accompanied the ambassador to London. In 1670 he was definitor for the Irish Dominicans at their general chapter in Rome and a year later he was prov. bp of Elphin by Pope Clement X (1670-1676). On his return to Ireland he was consecrated at Ghent on 12/22 Nov. 1671; in documents he was listed as a lector who studied at Valladolid (Spain). Throughout his episcopal tenure he proved to be a strong supporter of the Stuart Court. He participated in the Dublin Parliament (7 May-18 June 1689) and followed the Stuart Court into exile (1691). Initially he resided at Paris before leaving for Leuven where he resided with the Irish Franciscans at St. Anthony's (1695-1704). At Leuven he received a pension from Mary of Modena valued at 950*li*. (1699). While in exile he was a noted pamphleteer penning a tract that dealt with the Williamite usurpation titled *Acta quaedam heterodoxi parlamenti Hiberniae praesertim de expulsione cleri cum praefatione ad orthodoxos* (Leuven, 1697) and a tract that dealt with the poor state of Irish Catholicism titled *Libellum supplicem ad Innocentium XII pontificem maximum* (Leuven, 1697). Burke d. on 21 Dec. 1703/1 Jan. 1704 and was buried at St. Anthony's (Leuven).

Sources

A note of the queen's charity, 24 Jan. 1699 (Bodl., Oxford, MS Carte 209, f. 463); Thomas Burke, *Hibernia Dominicana* (Kilkenny, 1767), pp 496-8; John O'Heyne, *The Irish Dominicans of the seventeenth century*, ed. Ambrose Coleman (Dublin, 1902), pp 191-99.

Hugh Fenning, 'Irish Dominicans at Louvain before 1700: a biographical register' in *Collect. Hib.*, no. 43 (2001), pp 112-60, at p. 122; *ibid.*, 'Irish Dominicans at Rome, 1570-1699: a biographical register' in *Collect. Hib.*, nos 44-5 (2002-03), pp 13-55, at p. 31; Tomás S. R. Ó Floinn, 'Burke, Dominic' in James McGuire and James Quinn (eds), *Dictionary of Irish biography* (Cambridge, 2009) (<http://dib.cambridge.org/viewReadPage.do?articleId=a1154>) (14 September 2013).

Burke, Francis (d. 1723)

prov. 11/22 Aug. 1713 (coadj. bp) (Tuam) brief 9/20 Sept. 1713
succ. 21/31 Oct. 1713

Burke was native of the diocese of Tuam and a close relative of earls of Clanricarde. He studied at the Irish College (Lisbon) before transferring to Salamanca where he earned an STD. The abp of Tuam, James Lynch (1669-1713), asked Propaganda Fide to appoint either of his two VG as his coadj. bp, his nephew Dominic Lynch or Francis Burke; Burke used the alias Mr. Staunton to evade the civil authority. Dominic Lynch d. before he could secure the appointment and Francis Burke was one of three appointments made by Pope Clement XI (1700-1721) without the nomination of James III; he was made bp *in partibus* of *Miletopolitanus*. Burke was consecrated on 4 Apr. 1714 by Thaddeus O'Rourke, bp of Killala (1707-1735). Throughout his episcopacy he resided at Knockatagle, Co. Galway, the location named in his will drafted on 20 June 1723. Burke d. on 23 Sept. 1723 and was interred at the parish church of Clonbern.

Sources

CP, vol. 34A, ff 495-7 (A.P.F., Rome: microfilm, N.L.I. p5513); CP, vol. 34B, ff 7-12 (*ibid.*, p5514); Carrigan, 'Catholic episcopal wills' in *Archiv. Hib.*, ii (1913), pp 220-1.

William P. Burke, *The Irish priests in the penal times, 1660-1760* (Waterford, 1914), p. 214; E. A. D'Alton, *History of the archdiocese of Tuam* (2 vols, Dublin, 1928), i, 296-8; Patricia O Connell, *The Irish College at Lisbon. 1590-1834* (Dublin, 2001), p. 61.

Burke, Francis, O. F. M. (d. 1732)

nom. by James III 21 Dec. 1719 (Kilmacduagh) prov. (brief) 25 Dec. 1719/5 Jan. 1720

There was one Franciscus de Burgo ordained P in Prague (9 June 1691) but there was also a Francis Burke at St. Anthony's in Leuven who defended his thesis (8 Aug. 1691) titled, *On the triune nature of God*. This same Francis Burke defended a second thesis (13-14 Oct. 1692) titled, *On the virtues of faith, hope and charity*. It is not known if the Francis Burke ordained in Prague was the same Francis Burke defending his thesis at Leuven a month later. However, it is likely that the Francis Burke defending his theses in 1691 and 1692 was the Francis Burke who became bp of Kilmacduagh. This is supported by the Franciscan chapter bills found in the *Liber Lovaniensis* manuscript compiled in 1720 by the provincial archivist of the Irish Franciscans, Fr. Francis O'Donoghue. At the Provincial Chapter held in Dublin on 12 Oct. 1709, Francis Burke was declared *lectores jubilati*, a title given to friars who had fifteen years teaching philosophy and theology. Burke was prov. by Pope Clement XI (1700-1721) and consecrated 1 May 1720 by Edmund Byrne, abp of Dublin (1707-1723). He d. a. 22 June 1732.

Sources

Francis O'Donoghue, *Liber Lovaniensis: a collection of Irish Franciscan documents, 1629-1717*, ed. Cathaldus Giblin (Dublin, 1956), p. 319; SC Irlanda, vol. 8, ff 37-8 (A.P.F., Rome: microfilm, N.L.I. p5369); Michael MacDonagh, bp of Kilmore, to James Edgar, 22 June 1732, Royal Archives, Windsor Castle, Stuart papers, 154/70, MFR 789 cited in Fagan, *Ireland in the Stuart papers*, i, 175.

J. Fahey, *The history and antiquities of the diocese of Kilmacduagh* (Dublin, 1893), p. 339; Matthäus Höslér, 'Irishmen ordained at Prague 1629-1786' in *Collect. Hib.*, no. 33 (1991), pp 7-53, at p. 18; Ignatius Fennessy, 'Canon E. Reussen's list of Irish Franciscan theses in Louvain, 1620-1738' in *Collect. Hib.*, no. 48 (2006), pp 21-66, at pp 31-2.

Burke, John (c.1596 – 1670)

prov. 5/15 Mar. 1657 (vic. ap.) (Cashel) brief 7/17 Apr. 1657

Burke was native of Thurles, Co. Tipperary. He was made VG and dean of the diocesan chapter under Thomas Walsh, abp of Cashel (1626-1654) and was PP of Thurles. During the Interregnum he was chaplain of Lady Thurles, Elizabeth Poyntz. In 1657 he was prov. vic. ap. of Cashel by Pope Alexander VII (1655-1667) and in this capacity convened a provincial synod (1661). As the senior prelate in Munster he took an active role in appointing senior Irish ecclesiastics to administer vacant sees; this practice was strongly resisted by the Limerick diocesan chapter. In 1665 Gerard Fitzgerald was named vic. ap. of Cashel but it appears he continued to hold jurisdictional control of the diocese. Burke d. a. 14 June 1670.

Sources

SC Irlanda, vol. 1, ff 236-241 cited in Benignus Millett, 'Calendar of volume 1 (1625-68) of the collection "Scritture riferite nei congressi, Irlanda"' in Propaganda Archives' in *Collect. Hib.*, nos 6-7 (1963-4), pp 18-211, at p. 68; SC Irlanda, vol. 2, ff 452-453 cited in *ibid.*, 'Calendar of volume 2 (1669-71) of the collection "Scritture riferite nei congressi, Irlanda"' in Propaganda Archives: part 2, ff 402-803' in *Collect. Hib.*, no. 17 (1974-5), pp 19-70, at p. 22.

William P. Burke, *The Irish priests in the penal times, 1660-1760* (Waterford, 1914), p. 348; M. Maher, *The archbishops of Cashel* (Dublin, 1927), p. 17; Benignus Millett, 'Rival vicars: disputed jurisdiction in Limerick, 1654-1671' in Etienne Rynne (ed.), *North Munster Studies* (Limerick, 1967), pp 279-307.

Burke, John

prov. 6/16 May 1671 (vic. ap.) (Killala) brief 20/30 June 1671

Burke was native of the diocese of Killaloe and spent most of his ecclesiastical career on the Continent. It appears that he was a soldier prior to becoming a priest and briefly returned to Ireland where he served as VG (1647-1650) under John O'Molony I, bp of Killaloe (1630-1651); he was later styled 'abbot of Clare'. Following the collapse of the Confederate Association he was captured and banished from Ireland (1653) together with eighteen other priests. While on the Continent he became a senior military chaplain in Milan and was an honorary chaplain of the English Queen mother; he was noted for being a linguistic and being 'Italianised'. His postulation was enhanced by Cardinal Alfonso Litta of Milan (1608-1679) who recommended him for a diocese in Ireland; he was prov. by Pope Clement X (1670-1676) to the diocese of Killala. Burke reluctantly accepted the appointment and was assured by Litta that it was only temporary until a more lucrative diocese became vacant. His appointment was met with considerable opposition by the diocesan and provincial clergy. After Burke arrived his administration of the diocese became more problematic when James Lynch, abp of Tuam (1669-1713) instructed the diocesan clergy to reject 'the intruder'; Lynch instructed them to only accept John Dooley, his VG, as their rightful admr. Exposed as having exercised papal jurisdiction, Burke was imprisoned by the civil authority; Dooley was accused of being behind his incarceration by Dominic Burke OP, bp of Elphin (1671-1704). Propaganda Fide gave him 300 *scudi* (£75) to obtain his release from prison and he returned to Rome where he sought further financial assistance.

Sources

SC Irlanda, vol. 1, ff 123-124 cited in Benignus Millett, 'Calendar of volume 1 (1625-68) of the collection "Scrittura riferite nei congressi, Irlanda" in Propaganda Archives' in *Collect. Hib.*, nos 6-7 (1963-4), pp 18-211, at p. 41; SC Irlanda, vol. 2, ff 791-792 cited in *ibid.*, 'Calendar of volume 2 (1669-71) of the "Scrittura riferite nei congressi, Irlanda" in Propaganda Archives: part 2, ff 402-803' in *Collect. Hib.*, no. 17 (1974-5), pp 19-70, at p. 68; SC Irlanda, vol. 3, ff 457-458 cited in *ibid.*, 'Calendar of volume 3 (1672-5) of the "Scrittura riferite nei congressi, Irlanda" in Propaganda Archives: part 2, ff 201-518' in *Collect. Hib.*, nos 21-2 (1979-80), pp 7-81, at pp 62-4; FV, vol. 13, f. 162 cited in *ibid.*, 'Calendar of Irish material in vols 12 and 13 (ff 1-200) of "Fondo di Vienna" in Propaganda Archives' in *Collect. Hib.*, no. 24 (1982), pp 45-80, at p. 71.

Burke, Martin (Milo) (d. 1743)

nom. by James III 31 Oct./11 Nov. 1732 (Kilmacduagh) prov. (brief) 11/22 Nov. 1732

Virtually nothing is known of Burke's family or educational career. Perhaps he was 'Milesio Burke' enrolled at the Irish College (Alcalá) between 1718 and 1721. It is more likely that he was educated in France. On 25 Apr. 1718 one Milo Burke certified that Felix Cavanagh was the only heir to James Lynch, abp of Tuam (1669-1713); he signed as having earned BT and was residing at the Collège des Lombards. At the time of his nom. by James III he was residing at Saint-Germain-en-Laye serving as a chaplain. He was prov. by Pope Clement XII (1730-1740) and consecrated on 25 Feb./8 Mar. 1733. As bp he was active in the reform attempts of the Irish College (Paris) presumably the author of a letter from 'An Irish Ecclesiastic' (c.1736). Burke d. in 1743/44.

Sources

Martin Burke, bishop of Kilmacduagh, to James III, 14 Dec. 1732 (Royal Archives, Windsor Castle, Stuart papers, 157/128, MFR 790) cited in Fagan, *Ireland in the Stuart papers*, i, 179; An Irish ecclesiastic in Paris to Col. Daniel O'Brien (Royal Archives, Windsor Castle, Stuart papers, Box 1, no. 138) cited in *ibid.*, 233-6.

Liam Swords, 'Calendar of Irish material in the files of Jean Fromont, notary at Paris, May 1701-24 Jan. 1730, in the Archives Nationales, Paris: part 2, 1716-1730' in *Collect. Hib.*, nos 36-7 (1994-5), pp 85-139, at p. 92; Patricia O Connell, *The Irish College at Alcalá de Henares, 1649-1785* (Dublin, 1997), p. 61.

Burke, Patrick (1779 – 1843)

prov. 6 Dec. 1818 (coadj. bp) (Elphin) brief 12 Jan. 1819

Burke was native of Lisnageera in the parish of Kilcroan (Ballymoe). He was matric. at Maynooth into the logic course (7 Aug. 1799) and was ordained D (1802) and P (1803). He returned to his native diocese and was named PP of Ballinakill and Kilcronan (1810) and PP of Glinsk (1812); he also appears to have been supervisor of revenues for the mensal parishes of George Thomas Plunkett, bp of Elphin (1814-1827) who was often absent from his diocese due to health reasons. He was prov. bp *in partibus* of *Augustopolitanus* in Phrygia by Pope Pius VII (1800-1823) and was consecrated on 27 June 1819 at Maynooth College. Initially he resided at Finisklin, Co. Sligo but in the 1840s he moved his episcopal residence to Ballymoe. Burke was opposed to the national school system scheme proposed in the 1830s. Burke d. on 16 Sept. 1843 and was buried in the family vault at Kilcroan cemetery.

Sources

Patrick J. Hamell, *Maynooth students and ordinations index, 1795-1895* (Maynooth, 1982), p. 34; Mark Tierney, 'A short-title calendar of the papers of Archbishop Michael Slattery in Archbishop's House, Thurles: part 1, 1822-39' in *Collect. Hib.*, no. 30 (1988), pp 120-34, at p. 130; Hugh Fenning, 'Clergy of Elphin diocese 1810-12' in *Collect. Hib.*, nos 34-5 (1993), pp 139-42, at pp 140, 142; *ibid.*, 'Clergy-lists of Elphin, 1731-1818' in *Collect. Hib.*, no. 38 (1996), pp 141-55, at p. 154; Francis Beirne, *The diocese of Elphin: people, place and pilgrimage* (Dublin, 2000), p. 69.

Burke, Thomas, O. P. (1709/10 – 1776)

nom. by James III 17 Dec. 1758 (Ossory) prov. (brief) 9 Jan. 1759

Although Burke was b. in Dublin he descended from the Burkes of Cloghcroke, Co. Galway. He received his primary education in Dublin before leaving for the Continent where he joined the Irish Dominicans (1724) and made solemn profession (1726). Burke studied at SS Sixtus and Clement (1732-1742); in 1742 he was conferred MT and sent to Dublin residing with the Dominicans at Bridge Street. In 1749 he was elected definitor of the provincial chapter and in July 1753 he was appointed to write the history of the Irish Dominicans. Burke's final manuscript was *Hibernia Dominicana* (1762). His strong support for the exiled Stuart Court earned him the mitre as he was prov. to the diocese of Ossory by Pope Clement XIII (1758-1769) and consecrated on 22 Apr. 1759; he took St. Mary's (Kilkenny) as his mensal parish which caused a prolonged struggle with the admr of the parish, one Patrick Molloy. Prior to his appointment he strongly condemned the Irish bishops who drafted the 1757 Trimblestown Pastoral. This opposition carried over into his episcopacy as he continued to be a strong Jacobite sympathiser and actively lobbied against the oath (1768). In 1772 he published *Supplementum Hiberniae Dominicanae*, which received considerable criticism from many of the bishops from Munster; in July 1775 these bishops formally criticised parts of the document. Burke drafted a will 16 July 1774 and d. 25 Sept. 1776 at Kilkenny.

Sources

Thomas Burke, *Hibernia Dominicana* (Kilkenny, 1762), Carrigan, 'Catholic episcopal wills' in *Archiv. Hib.*, iv (1915), pp 92-3.

Ambrose Coleman, 'Thomas de Burgo' in *I.E.R.*, 3rd ser., xiii (1892), pp 587-600, 707-19, 828-41, 1010-25; William Carrigan, *History and antiquities of the diocese of Ossory* (4 vols, Dublin, 1905), i, 158-79, Hugh Fenning, *The undoing of the friars of Ireland* (Leuven, 1972), pp 271-2, 282-3, 373; *ibid.*, *The Irish Dominican province* (Dublin, 1990), pp 255-7, 269-75, 372-6, 420-22; James Quinn, 'Burke (de Burgo), Thomas' in James McGuire and James Quinn (eds), *Dictionary of Irish biography* (Cambridge, 2009) (<http://dib.cambridge.org/viewReadPage.do?articleId=a1180>) (4 February 2011).

Butler, Christopher (1673 – 1757)

nom. by James III 19 Feb./2 Mar. 1711 (Cashel) prov. (brief) 9/20 Aug. 1711
prov. (brief) 7/18 May 1718 (Cashel & Emly) brief 12/23 Dec. 1723 (admr) (Killaloe)

Butler was b. on 18 Jan. 1673 to Walter Butler and Lady Mary Plunkett, daughter of the 2nd earl of Fingal, at Garryricken, Co. Kilkenny; Walter Butler was the nephew of the James Butler, 1st duke of Ormond. It is believed that Christopher Butler was educated in England before studying at Paris where he earned an MA (8 Aug. 1702), BT (1706), LT (1710) and STD (1711); it is also believed he earned a DCL. James III actively sought to have Butler appointed archbishop of Cashel and, although he was reluctant, Butler was prov. to Cashel by Pope Clement XI (1700-1721); he was consecrated at St. Clement's (Rome) on 7/18 October 1712. Butler returned to Ireland where was sheltered by the Butlers of Kilcash and supplemented his income from a pension he had received from the French clergy (1716-1740). Although his episcopal tenure spanned the harshest decades of the penal regime he proved an active admr and was said to have started a quasi-seminary and strongly opposed reforms of the Irish College (Paris) in the 1730s. Advanced in age he asked Propaganda Fide to appoint his namesake, James Butler I as his coadj. bp in 1749. Butler d. at the home of his niece, Helen Butler, at Westcourt, Co. Kilkenny and was buried in the family vault in Kilcash.

Sources

James III to Cardinal Imperiali, 2 Mar. 1711 (Royal Archives, Windsor Castle, Stuart papers, Entry book 1, p. 80) cited in Royal Commission (ed.), *Calendar of the Stuart papers*, i, 239; Cashel, archévêque de Irlande, 1716-1740 (A.N., Paris, G/8/224).

L. W. B. Brockliss and Patrick Ferté, 'Irish clerics in France in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries: a statistical study in *R.I.A.*, lxxxviiC (1987), pp 527-72, at p. 569; Robert F. Cummings and Hugh Fenning, 'The constitution of the diocese of Cashel: "The new Psalter of Cashel" (1737) and three pastoral letters of Archbishop Christopher Butler' in *Archiv. Hib.*, lvi (2002), pp 132-188; Brockliss and Ferté, 'Prosopography of Irish clerics in the universities of Paris and Toulouse, 1573-1792 in *Archiv. Hib.*, lviii (2004), pp 7-166, at p. 115; S. J. Connolly, 'Butler, Christopher' in James McGuire and James Quinn (eds), *Dictionary of Irish biography* (Cambridge, 2009) (<http://dib.cambridge.org/viewReadPage.do?articleId=a1231>) (20 May 2013).

Butler I, James (c.1683 – 1774)

nom. by James III 9/20 Nov. 1749 (coadj. bp) (Cashel & Emly) prov. 5/16 Jan. 1750
succ. 4 Sept. 1757

There is debate amongst historians as to where Butler was b. One account states that he was b. at Killusty, Co. Tipperary where his father Edward Butler was from. Contemporary accounts state that he was b. in Kelloges, Co. Limerick. He was b. to Edward Butler of Killusty and Catherine Butler, daughter and heiress of Thomas Butler of Woodenstown, Co. Tipperary. No record has been found to indicate where Butler was educated, but it is presumed he was educated in France where other members of his

family were educated. He was PP of Galbally (1717) and later became PP of Brigown and Marshalstown (Mitchelstown) (1738); he was later named VG of the diocese by Thaddeus MacCarthy, bp of Cork and Cloyne (1727-1747). In 1746 MacCarthy asked Propaganda Fide that Butler be named is coadj. bp which set off a protracted dispute over the succession of the united dioceses; Rome responded by splitting the two dioceses and appointed John O'Brien to the newly united dioceses of Cloyne and Ross. Three years later (1750) Butler was prov. bp *in partibus* of *Hoanensis* by Pope Benedict XIV (1740-1758); he was consecrated in May 1750. After his appointment to Cashel and Emly he and O'Brien became involved in a dispute over Mitchelstown, which Butler tried to retain although it was not located in his new dioceses. As coadj. bp he took an active role in the administration of his diocese as shown by surviving visitation records. Politically he opposed the Declaration of 1757 and the oath of 1768. In failing health he attempted to have a cousin, one Edmund Butler of Ossory imposed on the diocese as his coadj. bp; the clergy strongly opposed this and postulated for a priest named Edmond Ryan of Madrid. In 1772 he petitioned to have another cousin, James Butler II residing in France to be named his coadj. bp; this cousin was successful (1773). Before his coadj. bp arrived from France Butler d. on 17 May 1774 at Thurles and was buried in the chapel yard. He also drafted a will dated 9 Aug. 1773 and was proved 3 Mar. 1777.

Sources

Carrigan, 'Catholic episcopal wills' in *Archiv. Hib.*, iii (1914), pp 160-62; *F.L.J.*, May 1774; Letters of James Butler, archbishop of Cashel (1750-1777) (C.E.D.A., Thurles: microfilm, N.L.I. p5998).

M. Maher, *The archbishops of Cashel* (Dublin, 1927), p. 21; William S. Doyle, *Fragments: scenes and stories of historic Cashel and Emly* (Tralee, 1945), p. 11; M. Imelda, *Calendar of papers of the Butler archbishops of Cashel and Emly, 1712-1791* (C.E.D.A., Thurles, Mar. 1970), pp 45-57; Christopher O'Dwyer, 'Archbishop Butler's visitation book' in *Archiv. Hib.*, xxxiii (1975), pp 1-90; xxxiv (1976), pp 1-49; Patrick Fagan, *Ireland in the Stuart papers*, ii, 46; S. J. Connolly, 'Butler, James ('James Butler I')' in James McGuire and James Quinn (eds), *Dictionary of Irish biography* (Cambridge, 2009), (<http://dib.cambridge.org/viewReadPage.do?articleId=a1308>) (5 April 2010).

Butler II, James (1742 – 1791)

prov. 14 Feb. 1773 (coadj. bp) (Cashel & Emly) brief 15 Mar. 1773

succ. 17 May 1774

Butler was b. 18 Jan. 1742 and was baptised on 6 Mar. 1742 at St. Mary's Church (Dublin). His father was James Butler of Ballyragget, Co. Kilkenny and his mother was Francis Dillon. He was educated at Flanders where he received MO (22 Sept. 1764) at Ypers and then studied at St. Suplice (Paris) before studying at St. Olmer's under the famed Albon Butler, author of *Lives of the Saints* (1756-1759); he was ordained P (25 May 1771). After his ordination he remained at St. Omer's where he was made professor of rhetoric (1771-1773) and he was prov. bp *in partibus* of *Germanicoplitanus* by Pope Clement XIV (1769-1774) and consecrated on 4 July 1773 by Louis François Gabriel, bp of Amiens (1734-1774) at the bishop's chapel (Amiens); after his consecration he remained at St. Omer's where he acted as a VG of the diocese. Following the death of his predecessor, James Butler I, abp of Cashel (1750-1774), Butler returned to the Cashel taking St. Mary's (Thurles) as his mensal parish. Butler quickly became a leading member within the Irish episcopal corps. His catechism (1775) was adopted by many bishops and he conducted yearly visitations of his diocese. He was strongly opposed to the Whiteboy movement and even defended his brother's estate from a Whiteboy raid (1774). His support of the oath (1775) and public refutation of Thomas Burke OP, bp of Ossory (1759-1776) enabled successive archbishops of Dublin to label him a leader of the Gallican faction within the Irish episcopal corps.

Publically he was active pamphleteer correcting misconceptions regarding Catholic political opinion in Ireland. Butler was the heir of the family estate and received an estimated annual income of £1,000; he spent his personal wealth on building projects in his dioceses. Butler drafted a will dated 23 July 1791 and d. six days later on 29 July 1791; he was buried in the cathedral at Thurles.

Sources

Letters of James Butler II, archbishop of Cashel (1773-1791) (C.E.D.A., Thurles: microfilm, N.L.I. p5998); James Butler, *A letter from the most reverend doctor Butler, titular archbishop of Cashel, to the right honourable lord viscount Kenmare* (Kilkenny, 1787); James Butler, *A justification of the tenets of the Roman Catholic religion and a refutation of the charges brought against its clergy by the right reverend the lord bishop of Cloyne* (Kilkenny, 1787); Carrigan, 'Catholic episcopal wills' in *Archiv. Hib.*, iii (1914), pp 162-4.

T. R. Power, 'James Butler II, archbishop of Cashel, 1774-1791' in *I.E.R.*, 3rd ser., xiii (1892), pp 302-18, 522-38; William Carrigan, *The history and antiquities of the diocese of Ossory* (4 vols, Dublin, 1905), iv, 342; M. Imelda, *Calendar of papers of the Butler Archbishops of Cashel and Emly, 1712-1791* (C.E.D.A., Thurles, Mar. 1970), pp 58-113; Mark Tierney, 'A short-title calendar of the papers of Archbishop James Butler II in Archbishop's House, Thurles: part 1, 1764-86' in *Collect. Hib.*, nos 18-9 (1976-7), pp 105-131; James Kelly, 'Inter-denominational relations and religious toleration in late eighteenth-century Ireland: the "paper war" 1786-8' in *E.C.I.*, iii (1988), pp 39-60; Patrick A. Walsh, 'Butler, James ("James Butler II")' in James McGuire and James Quinn (eds), *Dictionary of Irish biography* (Cambridge, 2009) (<http://dib.cambridge.org/viewReadPage.do?articleId=a1309>) (2 May 2011).

Butler, John (12th baron Dunboyne) (c.1731 – 1800)

nom. by James III 11 Apr. 1763 (Cork) prov. (brief) 16 Apr. 1763 res. 3 June 1787

Butler was b. to Edmund Butler, 8th baron Dunboyne and Anne Grace, widow of Richard Nagle; he was native of Grange, near Fethard, Co. Tipperary. He was educated at Rome where he received T (24 May 1755), E and A (27 July 1755), ordained SD (20 Sept. 1755), D (7 Dec. 1755) and P (20 Dec. 1755); he received a dispensation for a defect in one eye. Butler returned to Ireland in 1758 and was made PP of Ardmayle, Dualla and Boherlan and secretary to his namesake, James Butler I, abp of Cashel (1750-1774). When Cork became vacant following the death of Richard Walsh, bp of Cork (1747-1763) he was prov. by Pope Clement XIII (1758-1769) and consecrated in June (1763). As bp he kept two residence, one at Pope's Quay (Cork city) and one at Monkstown. He was initially opposed to the proposed test oath for Irish Catholic (1768) but, like his namesake Abp Butler, was active in supporting the oath of allegiance (1775). In the 1780s he was quick to respond to the agrarian disturbances known as the Whiteboy or Rightboy Movement. However, his tenure as bp is largely overshadowed by the scandal caused by his resignation in 1787. Butler's eldest brother James inherited the family estate (1732) and d. childless in (1768); his brother Pierce returned from France where he was serving in the French army to claim the family estate. Pierce d. in 1773 leaving his son Piers as heir of the family estate, Piers d. without issue in Dec. 1785. With no one to claim the family estate, Butler asked the pope for permission to resign from his diocese in his attempt to keep the family estate. Prior to having his resignation accepted, Butler had married a cousin, Maria Butler who was only twenty-three. His marriage and subsequent conformity with the Established Church cause significant scandal resulting in his excommunication from the Catholic Church. Lord Dunboyne resided at the family home in Dunboyne, Co. Meath. Nearing death, he wrote a letter to the pope asking to be received back into the Church and drafted a will dated 1 May 1800 leaving most of his estate to Maynooth College; his will was challenged by his sister Catherine Butler-O'Brien. Butler d. 7 May 1800 and was buried in a vault beneath the Augustinian friary at Fethard, Co. Tipperary.

Sources

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Butler, John, S. J. (1727 – 1786)

prov. 23 Mar. 1778 (Limerick) brief 10 Apr. 1778

res. a. 11 Jan. 1779

Butler was b. on 8 Aug. 1727 at Cahir, Co. Tipperary to Thomas Butler, 8th lord Cahir and Frances Butler, daughter of Sir Theobald Butler. He entered the Jesuits at Watton, England on 7 Sept. 1745 and was educated at St. Olmer's in France. He was ordained P at Liège (16 June 1753) and returned to England residing at Hereford. With the death of Daniel O'Kearney, bp of Limerick (1759-1778), James Butler II, abp of Cashel (1773-1779) asked that the vacant diocese be given to his namesake; John Butler was prov. by Pope Pius VI (1775-1799). John Butler returned to Ireland choosing to reside at his brother's house at Cahir. Although his bulls arrived on 10 July 1778 he continued to reside outside of the diocese, which drew complaints from the diocesan chapter. His resignation for the diocese was received by the Pope a. 11 Jan. 1779 and Butler returned to Hereford where Butler d. on 20 June 1786.

Sources

Letter from Conway, Adare to John Young, 4 May 1778 (L.D.A., Limerick, BI/JY/1/1/6); Letter from Conway to Young, 20 May 1778 (L.D.A., Limerick, BI/JY/1/1/7); Letter from Conway to Young, 17 June 1778 (L.D.A., Limerick, BI/JY/1/1/8); Letter from Conway to Young, 12 Aug. 1770 (L.D.A., Limerick, BI/JY/1/1/9); Letter from Conway to Young, 26 Aug. 1778 (L.D.A., Limerick, BI/JY/1/1/10); Letter from Conway to Young, 18 Jan. 1779 (L.D.A., Limerick, BI/JY/1/1/11).

Francis Finegan, S. J., 'A Biographical Dictionary of Irish Jesuits in the time of the Society's Third Irish Mission, 1598-1773' (Jesuit Archives, Dublin), p. 20; Henry Foley, S. J., *Records of the English Province of the Society of Jesus* (8 vols, London, 1877-84), vii, 107-08; John Begley, *The diocese of Limerick: from 1691 to the present time* (Dublin, 1938), pp 239-42.

Butler, Richard

brief 14/24 Nov. 1665 (vic. ap.) (Dublin)

Butler was said to have been native of the diocese of Dublin and was educated at Paris. At the time of his appointment he was listed as rural dean near Dublin. When he was named vic. ap. of Dublin by Pope Alexander VII (1655-1667) there was already a vic. ap. of Dublin; his provision was subsequently withdrawn.

Sources

FV, vol. 13, ff 192-195 cited in Benignus Millett, 'Calendar of Irish material in vols 12 and 13 (ff 1-200) of "Fondo di Vienna" in Propaganda Archives' in *Collect. Hib.*, no. 24 (1982), pp 45-80, at p. 77; FV, vol. 16, ff 49-54 cited in *ibid.*, 'Calendar of volume 16 of the "Fondo di Vienna" in Propaganda Archives: part 1, ff 1-102' in *Collect. Hib.*, no. 38 (1996), pp 59-81, at p. 69.

Byrne, Edmund (c.1656 – 1723)

prov. 10/21 Mar. 1707 (Dublin) brief 20/31 Mar. 1707

Byrne was native of Ballybrack near Borris, Co. Carlow. He entered the Irish College (Seville) in 1674 and received T and MO (18 Sept. 1675), ordained D (24 Sept. 1678) and P (18 Mar. 1679); in 1681 he defended general conclusions in philosophy and theology for his doctorate. He returned to Dublin where he held many positions within the diocese: admr of St. Nicholas Without, dean of the diocesan chapter and VG (1694-1707). Byrne was prov. by Pope Clement XI (1700-1721) and consecrated at Newgate gaol in Dublin on 31 Aug./9 Sept. 1707 by Patrick Donnelly, bp of Dromore (1697-1728). Under the penal regime, Byrne used many aliases to evade the civil authority, most notably Edward Hamson and Thomas Bossnett. Byrne was arrested and released in 1718 when the notorious priest-catcher, John Garza, failed to testify against him. Byrne's episcopal tenure was not without controversy. Hugh MacMahon, abp of Armagh (1715-1737) revived the primatial dispute that had divided the Irish church in the 1670s and questions surrounding Irish adherence to the papal decree *Unigenitus* loomed large over his episcopacy. Byrne took a leading role in assuring Rome that Irish bishops were in full compliance with *Unigenitus*, but these steps were undermined by the Franciscan, Sylvester Lloyd's revised English translation of the *Montpelier Catechism* (1723); Byrne hand-appointed a committee of leading Irish ecclesiastics who deemed his translation orthodox. In Jan. 1725 the translation appeared on Rome's index of prohibited books. Byrne drafted a will dated 20 Feb./3 Mar. 1723 and he d. on 27 Dec./1 Jan. 1724; his will was proved on 4/15 June 1725.

Sources

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John Silke, 'The Irish College, Seville' in *Archiv. Hib.*, xxiv (1961), pp 103-47, at p. 126; J. Meagher, 'Edmond Byrne (1656-1723), archbishop of Dublin: part 1' in *Reportorium Novum*, iii, no. 2 (1964), pp 378-86; James Kelly, 'The impact of the penal laws' in James Kelly and Dáire Keogh (eds), *History of the Catholic diocese of Dublin* (Dublin, 2000), pp 144-74, at pp 149-54; Hugh Fenning, 'The archbishops of Dublin, 1693-1786' in *ibid.*, pp 175-214, at pp 178-83; Éamonn Ó Ciardha, 'Byrne, Edmund' in James McGuire and James Quinn (eds), *Dictionary of Irish biography* (Cambridge, 2009) (<http://dib.cambridge.org/viewReadPage.do?articleId=a1323>) (23 June 2013).

C**Campbell, Andrew (1711 – 1769)**

nom. by James III 25 Mar. 1753 (Kilmore) prov. (brief) 3 Apr. 1753

Campbell was b. on 30 Nov. 1711 to Richard Campbell of Claristown and Mary Hullen of Dunany, Co. Louth; his father owned considerable property. He was educated at the English College of St. Gregory where he studied humanities and philosophy for three years and theology for one year; at Seville he received his T and MO (18 Sept. 1733), SD (18 Sept. 1734) and D (5 Mar. 1735). Already ordained P he entered the Society of Jesus on 7 Sept. 1736 but left the novitiate on 17 Mar. 1737. Contemporaries stated that he was a student at Complutensan University, but Campbell stated he earned his STD from the University of Sigüenza. In Mar. 1740 he was appointed agent for María and Margarita Lawless of Palma de Mallorca (Madrid) where he represented the Lawless family at the court of Spain. He returned to Ireland (1741) and was curate at Drogheda until the promotion of Michael O'Reilly to the diocese of Derry (1739); Campbell succ. O'Reilly as PP of Drogheda. He was appointed to the chapter in 1743 and served as archdeacon in the diocese of Armagh. Campbell was prov. to the diocese of Kilmore by

Pope Benedict XIV (1740-1758) and resided with his family in the parish of Dunany and Port (Togher); he was an absentee bp. Campbell drafted a will on 30 Sept. 1769 and d. on 1 Dec. 1769 and was buried in the Port cemetery.

Sources

Francis Finegan, SJ, *A biographical dictionary of Irish Jesuits in the time of the Society's third Irish mission, 1598-1773* (Jesuit Archives, Dublin), p. 23; Philip O'Connell, *The diocese of Kilmore: its history and antiquities* (Dublin, 1937), pp 502-15; John J. Silke, 'The Irish College, Seville' in *Archiv. Hib.*, xxiv (1961), pp 103-47, at p. 127; Micheline Walsh, 'Andrew Campbell, bishop of Kilmore, 1753-1769: student days in Spain' in *J.C.L.A.H.S.*, xviii, no. 4 (1976), pp 298-303; Patrick Campbell, 'Andrew Campbell, bishop of Kilmore, 1753-1769' in *J.C.L.A.H.S.*, xviii, no. 4 (1976), pp 296-7.

Carpenter, John (1729 – 1786)

prov. 25 Mar. 1770 (Dublin) brief 10 Apr. 1770

Carpenter was b. in Chancery Lane in Dublin. He received his early education by the Irish poet, Tadhg Ó Neachtáin before leaving for Lisbon. Carpenter entered the Irish College (Lisbon) in 1747 and received T and MO (29 Jan. 1751), ordained SD (31 Jan. 1751), D (11 June 1752) and P (18 June 1752); he was ultimately awarded an STD. After completing his studies he returned to Ireland (1754) and was an assistant at St. Mary's chapel (1754-1769). In 1764 he was named prebendary of Cullen and acted as agent for the Irish episcopate at Lisbon (1764) and for the Catholic Committee in London (1767/8). Unexpectedly he was prov. abp of Dublin by Pope Clement XIV (1769-1774) and consecrated 3 June 1770; he took St. Nicholas as his mensal parish. His episcopal tenure marked a turning point in the level of influence the archbishops of Dublin had within the Irish episcopal corps. Carpenter also publically opposed the proposed oaths by the Munster bishops and received strong support from Thomas Burke OP, bp of Ossory (1759-1776) and John Thomas Troy OP, bp of Ossory (1776-1786). Carpenter drafted a will dated 30 June 1786 and d. 29 Oct. 1786 and was buried in St. Michan's churchyard.

Sources

Carrigan, 'Catholic episcopal wills' in *Archiv. Hib.*, iv (1915), pp 76-8.

Thomas Wall, 'Archbishop John Carpenter and the Catholic revival, 1770-86' in *Reportorium Novum*, i, no. 1 (1955), pp 173-82; Brian MacGiolla Phádraig, 'Dr. John Carpenter, 1770-1786' in *Dublin Historical Record*, xxx, no. 1 (1976), pp 2-17; Hugh Fenning, 'Irishmen ordained at Lisbon, 1740-1850' in *Collect. Hib.*, nos 36-7 (1994-5), pp 140-58, at p. 144; Patricia O Connell, *The Irish College at Lisbon, 1590-1834* (Dublin, 2001), p. 51; Hugh Fenning, 'The archbishops of Dublin, 1693-1786' in James Kelly and Dáire Keogh (eds), *History of the Catholic diocese of Dublin* (Dublin, 2000), pp 206-13; *ibid.*, 'Carpenter, John' in James McGuire and James Quinn (eds), *Dictionary of Irish biography* (Cambridge, 2009) (<http://dib.cambridge.org/viewReadPage.do?articleId=a1496>) (15 Mar. 2013).

Caulfield, James (1732 – 1814)

prov. 17 Feb. 1782 (coadj. bp) (Ferns) brief 26 Feb. 1782 succ. 19 Oct. 1786

Caulfield was b. in Saltmills, Co. Wexford. He was ordained by Nicholas Sweetman, bp of Ferns (1745-1786) on 15 Aug. 1757 at Ferns and left for Seville where he was educated at the College of St. Thomas (Dominican college); he was awarded an STD. After completing his studies he returned to Ireland where he was made PP of New Ross (1771-1786). In a postulation letter for John Stafford, coadj. bp of Ferns (1772-1781) he was listed as PP of New Ross, treasurer of the diocese and pronotary apostolic; prior to being appointed coadj. bp he was named VG of the diocese of Ferns. He was prov. bp *in partibus* of *Birthenensis* by Pope Pius VI (1775-1799); he was consecrated by John Carpenter, abp of Dublin (1770-1786) on 7 July 1782 at New Ross; he took Wexford as

his mensal parish. The diocese of Ferns was at the heart of the Rebellion of 1798. Eleven priests from the diocese participated in the rebellion which added support for Sir Richard Musgrave's charge that Caulfield was complicit in the rebellion. Caulfield defended his actions in two replies to Musgrave's account of the Irish Rebellion, one written by J. B. Clinch and Matthew Darcy under the pseudonym Veritas titled *A vindication of the Roman Catholic clergy of the town of Wexford* (1798) and the other written by Caulfield titled *The Reply of the Right Rev. Doctor Caulfield* (1801). In 1803 Caulfield sought a coadj. bp and was prov. Patrick Ryan, secretary to the Board of Trustees at Maynooth College. Caulfield d. on 14 Jan. 1814 at his home in High Street and he was buried in the Franciscan chapel (Wexford).

Sources

List of clerics who took the oath (Dublin, 1786), p. 76; Letter from Dr. Troy to Papal Nuncio at Brussels, 22 July 1782 (D.D.A., Dublin, AB1 116/3/104); Veritas, *A vindication of the Roman Catholic clergy of the town of Wexford* (Dublin, 1798); *The Reply of the Right Rev. Doctor Caulfield, Roman Catholic bishop, and of the clergy of Wexford to the misrepresentations of Sir Richard Musgrave* (Dublin, 1801).

Daniel McCarthy (ed.), *Collections on Irish church history: from the MSS of the late Laurence F. Renehan* (2 vols, Dublin, 1873), ii, pp 42-3; Patrick Corish, 'Documents relating to the appointment of John Stafford as coadjutor bishop of Ferns, 1772' in *The Past*, no. 9 (1972), pp 73-9, at p. 77; John V. Gahan, *The secular priests of the diocese of Ferns* (Dublin, 2000), p. 401; Dáire Keogh, 'Caulfield, James' in James McGuire and James Quinn (eds), *Dictionary of Irish biography* (Cambridge, 2009) (<http://dib.cambridge.org/viewReadPage.do?articleId=a1566>) (23 April 2011).

Cheevers, Augustine, O. S. A. (c.1700 – 1778)

nom. by James III 21 June/2 July 1751 (Ardagh) prov. (brief) 6/17 July 1751
nom. by James III 21 July 1756 (Meath) (brief) 7 Aug. 1756

Cheevers was b. to John Cheevers of Killian, Co. Galway and Elizabeth MacGeoghegan of Castletown. John Cheevers was formerly of Macetown, Co. Meath and was a cavalry captain for James II; the Cheevers family lost their land during the Act of Settlement (1652) and were removed to Co. Galway. Augustine Cheevers most likely joined the Augustinians at their convent in Dumore and was then sent to Spain where he was educated; in Propaganda Fide documents he was listed as '*sacrae theologiae magister*'. Cheevers' name was recommended for the vacancy in Dublin (1733) but his postulation did not gain any traction. In Nov. 1747 he was appointed prior of Irish Augustinian College of San Mateo (Rome). Prior to his appointment he returned to Spain to collect funds to counteract the Charter Schools. While in Cadiz, he was prov. by Pope Benedict XIV (1740-1758) but did not arrive to Ireland until Apr. 1752. Cheevers was nom. by James III for Dublin but this nomination was rejected by the Pope and he was then nom. to Meath, which was accepted; after his translation he took the parish of Kilberry (Oristown) as his mensal parish. His episcopal tenure in Meath was marked by the 1757 Trimblestown Pastoral which earned him the label 'a Judas among the regulars' by Thomas Burke OP, later bp of Ossory (1759-1776). His reputation was partially redeemed when he opposed the oaths of allegiance (1767). After receiving complaints against the absentee abp of Armagh, Anthony Blake (1758-1787), Cheevers was appointed vic. admr but largely left the diocese under the care of his VG Anthony Nolan. In 1769 he applied for a coadj. bp and asked that his distant cousin, Eugene Geoghegan, PP of Tubber, be appointed; he was prov. in 1771 but d. before Cheevers. Before a coadj. bp could be appointed, Cheevers d. on 8 Aug. 1778 at Randalstown; he was buried in the Donaghpatrick cemetery.

Sources

Certificate of Noblesse of Matthew Cheevers, October 1747 (Royal Archives, Windsor Castle, Stuart papers, 294/7, MFR 851, Latin) cited Fagan, *Ireland in the Stuart papers*, ii, 81-2; Cathaldus Giblin (ed.), 'Miscellaneous papers' in *Archiv. Hib.*, xvi (1951), pp 62-98, at p. 95.

Anthony Cogan, *The diocese of Meath, ancient and modern* (3 vols, Dublin, 1867), ii, 163-74; James J. MacNamee, *History of the diocese of Ardagh* (Dublin, 1954), p. 396; Hugh Fenning, *The Irish Dominican province, 1698-1797* (Dublin, 1990), p. 271; Patrick Fagan, *The diocese of Meath in the eighteenth century* (Dublin, 2001), pp 125-49.

Coen, Thomas (1763 – 1847)

prov. 26 Jan. 1816 (coadj. bp) (Clonfert) succ. 9 Oct. 1831

Coen was b. in the parish of Fohena, Co. Galway; it appears that Coen received a classical education in Ireland. On 30 June 1795 he was one of the first students to matric. at Maynooth College; he was already ordained a priest. Coen completed his studies (1800) and was appointed dean (1801-1810). During his tenure as dean he encountered many difficulties, most notably the expulsion of four students, one of whom, one Michael Collins, later became the bp of Cloyne and Ross. Coen returned to his native diocese and was made admr of Loughrea. He was prov. bp *in partibus* of *Milevitanus* by Pope Pius VII (1800-1823) and consecrated on 5 May 1816. Coen d. on 25 Apr. 1847.

Sources

John Healy, *Maynooth College: its centenary history* (Dublin, 1895), p. 631; Patrick Corish, *Maynooth College, 1795-1995* (Dublin, 1995), pp 43-45, 47-9, 447.

Collins, Michael (1781 – 1832)

prov. (brief) 24 Apr. 1827 (coadj. bp) (Cloyne & Ross) succ. 9 Aug. 1831

Collins was native of Rossmore, Co. Cork near Clonakilty. In 1798 he entered Maynooth College where he quickly rose to the top of his class earning the top prize in Rhetoric. However, he and four fellow students were expelled for 'inciting' insubordination'. Collins subsequently entered Carlow College (Nov. 1803) and completed his studies at the end of following year; he remained at Carlow College where he was appointed professor of *de belles lettres* (1805-1806). After his appointment he returned to the diocese of Cloyne and was named curate of Clonakilty (1807-1811), PP of Castletownroche and Ballyhooley (1811-1814). In Mar. 1814 Collins exchanged parishes with the PP of Creagh and Tullagh (Skibbereen), John Kirby. Shortly after his appointment to Skibbereen he was appointed VF by William Coppinger, bp of Cloyne and Ross (1791-1831). Throughout the 1820s Collins made poor relief a priority and took a leading role on the Committee for relief of industrious poor which served Skibbereen and surrounding communities. As such, he became a vocal opponent of the local protestant gentry, in particular the sixth baron Carbery, John Evans-Freke (1765-1845). In 1824 he was summoned to London where he gave testimony before the House of Commons and solicited donations for poor relief. Collins was prov. bp *in partibus* of *Spigacensis* by Pope Leo XII (1823-1829); he was consecrated at Maynooth College on 1 July 1827. Less than three weeks after his consecration there was an attempt on Collins' life by a priest named O'Brien who 'fancy[ed] that his temporal prospects were endangered by the elevation' of Collins. As coadj. bp, Collins was given complete jurisdiction over the diocese of Ross and represented Coppinger at episcopal meetings of the Irish hierarchy. Collins succumbed to the cholera epidemic on 8 Dec. 1832 and was buried in St. Patrick's Cathedral in Skibbereen, a cathedral Collins had built for the diocese of Ross.

Sources

Papal brief, 24 Apr. 1827 (C.D.A., Michael Collins, Box E 1792.01/2/1827); Daniel Donovan, *A funeral sermon preached at the obsequies of the Right Rev. Dr. Collins, R.C. Bishop of Cloyne & Ross in the parish chapel of Skibbereen* (Cork, 1833).

W. Holland, *History of West Cork and the diocese of Ross* (Skibbereen, 1949), p. 417; Patrick Hamell, *Maynooth students and ordinations index, 1795-1895* (Maynooth, 1982), p. 16; John McEvoy, *Carlow College 1793-1993: the ordained students and teaching staff of St. Patrick's College, Carlow* (Carlow, 1993), p. 30; Patrick Corish, *Maynooth College, 1795-1995* (Dublin, 1995), p. 44; Hugh Fenning, 'The cholera epidemic in Ireland, 1832-3: priests, ministers, doctors' in *Archiv. Hib.*, lxxvii (2003), pp 77-125, at p. 108.

Comerford, Edward (1644 – 1710)

nom. by James II 5/15 Aug. 1693 (Cashel) prov. 4/14 Nov. 1695

The date of birth for Comerford is disputed. In papal documents used to derail his nomination by the exiled Stuart Court it was claimed that he was 'too young' for the appointment. In reply to these charges it was stated that Comerford was about fifty years old which supports the date provided when he registered in 1704, the year of 1644. He was native of Lismaley, Co. Tipperary and was matric. at Paris (1659) where he was awarded an MA (1 Aug. 1665) and ordained P (1669) in Rouen (France). He remained at Paris where he joined the German Nation (1669) and was elected procurator of the German Nation (1676); he also earned an LT (1676) and STD (1677). In Datarary he was listed as having served as dean of students at the Irish College. He returned to Ireland where he was named PP of St. Mary's in Thurles. His nomination by James II was delayed owing to strong resistance from John O'Molony II, bp of Limerick (1689-1702); he was ultimately prov. by Pope Innocent XII (1691-1700) and consecrated 28 June 1697 by John Baptiste Sleyne, bp of Cork and Cloyne (1693-1712). Comerford sought the protection of the Matthews family during times of persecution and was in receipt of a pension from the French clergy (1706-1710). He d. 21 Feb. 1710 and was buried in Thurles, Co. Tipperary.

Sources

Processus Datariae, vol. 72, ff 387-391 cited in Cathaldus Giblin 'The "Processus Datariae" and the appointment of Irish bishops in the 17th century' in The Franciscan Fathers (eds), *Father Luke Wadding: commemorative volume* (Dublin, 1957), pp 508-616, pp 608-10; Attestation by Archbishop of Armagh for Edward Comerford (Bodl., Oxford, Carte MS 208, f. 248); Answer to the Bishop of Limerick (Bodl., Oxford, Carte MS 208, ff 231-232); Cashel, archévêque de Irlande, 1706-1710 (A.N., Paris, G/8/224); William J. Walsh (ed.), 'An Act of Registering the Popish Clergy' in *I.E.R.*, 2nd ser., xii (September 1876), pp 512-50, at p. 522.

M. Maher, *The archbishops of Cashel* (Dublin, 1927), p. 19; L. W. B. Brockliss and Patrick Ferté, 'Irish clerics in France in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries: a statistical study' in *R.I.A.*, lxxxviiC (1987), pp 527-572, at p. 569; *ibid.*, 'Prosopography of Irish clerics in the universities of Paris and Toulouse, 1573-1792' in *Archiv. Hib.*, lviii (2004), pp 7-166, at p. 47.

Concanen, Richard Luke, O. P. (1747 – 1810)

prov. (brief) 19 Nov. 1798 (Kilmacduagh & Kilfenora)

Concanen was b. on 27 Dec. 1747 to Luke Concanen of Kilbegnet and Mary Corr of Athleague, Co. Roscommon. He entered the Irish Dominicans at the convent of Holy Cross (Leuven) in 1764 and took final vows on 14 Sept. 1765. He then left for Rome where he studied at the Minerva (1765-1769) and SS Sixtus and Clement; he was ordained P (22 Dec. 1770) by François Mattei, patriarch of Alexandria (1758-1794) at the Lateran Basilica. Concanen held many academic positions at SS Sixtus and

Clement: novice master, professor of philosophy, regent of studies (elected 1779) and prior (1781-1787). In Rome, he became a highly respected cleric serving as confessor at St. Mary Major (1787-1792) and later one of six theologians at the College of St. Thomas at the Minerva (1782-1808). Many of the Irish bishops utilised Concanen as their Roman agent, which greatly increased his profile in Ireland. He was prov. to the dioceses of Kilmacduagh and Kilfenora by Pope Pius VI (1775-1799) but handed in his resignation to Pope Pius VII (1800-1823) at Venice on 15 May 1800; in 1802 he was postulated by the clergy of Raphoe to be their bp but he made it known that he was not interested in accepting the appointment. He was instrumental in expanding the American Church and was appointed first bp of New York on 4 Mar. 1808; consecrated on 24 Apr. 1808 at Rome. Before he could set out for America Concanen d. on 19 June 1810 in Naples. Prior to his death he drafted a will 30 Jan. 1810 and it was probated on 29 Aug. 1810.

Sources

Legal document regarding Dr. Luke Concannon OP (D.D.A., Dublin, AB2 29/12/65); Dr. Carroll, Baltimore, to Dr. Troy, 26 Nov. 1810 (D.D.A., Dublin, AB2 29/12/38).

Vincent Hughes, *The Right Rev. Richard Luke Concanen O.P.: first bishop of New York (1747-1810)* (Freiburg, 1926); Hugh Fenning, 'Concanen, Richard Luke', James McGuire and James Quinn (eds), *Dictionary of Irish biography* (Cambridge, 2009) (<http://dib.cambridge.org/viewReadPage.do?articleId=a1917>) (5 May 2012).

Conway, Denis (1722 – 1796)

prov. 17 Jan. 1779 (Limerick) brief 25 Feb. 1779

Conway was native of Newcastle West, Co. Limerick and studied at Leuven where he was on the Theige scholarship at the Irish Pastoral College from 27 Oct. 1749-1754. He was awarded LA (19 Oct. 1751), MA (7 May 1754), STBC (28 Jan. 1755) and STBF (26 May 1756); he was ordained P at Malines (22 Sept. 1753). Conway returned to the diocese of Limerick and was named PP of Glin (1757), joint curate of St. John's and Laurence's (22 Jan. 1758). In Jan. 1761 he collated to St. Patrick's (Limerick). Upon the death of noted Irish annalist James White, he was named PP of St. Nicholas and senior curate of St. Mary's parish in Limerick city (1768); in 1771 he was trans. to Rathkeale. When Daniel O'Kearney, bp of Limerick (1759-1778) d. he was elected VC by the diocesan chapter. After the brief tenure of John Butler SJ he was prov. bp of Limerick by Pope Pius VI (1775-1799) and consecrated at Thurles on 20 June 1779 by James Butler II, abp of Cashel and Emly (1773-1791). He signed the oath of allegiance (1781-1782) and spoke out against the Rightboy movement in the 1780s. When his health began to decline he asked Propaganda Fide for a coadj. bp and was prov. the dean of the diocesan chapter, John Young. Conway drafted a will on 23 Sept. 1794 and left his coadj. bp £450 to be applied to any institution established for education in Ireland; this money was used to establish St. Munchin's College. Conway d. on 19 June 1796 and was interred in St. John's churchyard.

Sources

List of clerics who took the oath (Dublin, 1786), p. 82; Carrigan, 'Catholic episcopal wills' in *Archiv. Hib.*, iii (1914), pp 197-9.

John Begley, *The diocese of Limerick: from 1691 to the present time* (Dublin, 1938), pp 242-59; Jeroen Nilis, *Irish students at Leuven University, 1548-1797* (Leuven, 2010), p. 210.

Conway, Neal (1670 – 1738)

nom. by James III 6/17 Aug. 1726 (Derry) prov. (brief) 27 Mar./7 Apr. 1727

Conway was native of Ballinascreen, Co. Derry and was educated at Paris where he registered for the faculty of law (Oct. 1696) and was ordained P (a.Oct. 1697). He received a BCL (12 June 1702) and LCL (5 May 1703). Liam Swords states that Nicholas Conway, who was appointed steward of the Collège des Lombards (Paris) on 21 Oct. 1707 is the same person as Neal Conway; Conway was steward from 1707-1709. Conway returned to the diocese of Derry in 1710 and was made VG by Terence Donnelly, bp of Derry (1719/20-1727). Patrick Donnelly, bp of Dromore (1697-1728) recommended Conway for a bishopric in 1714; Conway was prov. to the diocese of Derry by Pope Benedict XIII (1724-1730). After his appointment, Conway resided at Ballinascreen and d. 6 Jan. 1737 and was buried at Moneyconey.

Sources

Liam Swords, 'Calendar of Irish material in the files of Jean Formant, notary at Paris, May 1701 – 24 Jan. 1730, in the Archives Nationales, Paris: part 1, 1701-15' in *Collect. Hib.*, nos 34-5 (1993), pp 77-115, at p. 85; *ibid.*, 'Patrick O'Donnelly, 1649-1719, bishop of Dromore: material in the notarial files in Paris and the Propaganda Archives in Rome' in *Seanchas Ard Mhacha*, xv, no. 2 (1993), pp 84-97, at p. 84; Diarmaid Ó Doibhlin, 'Penal days' in Henry A. Jefferies and Ciarán Devlin (eds), *History of the diocese of Derry from earliest times* (Dublin, 2000), pp 167-86, at p. 172; L. W. B. Brockliss and Patrick Ferté, 'Prosopography of Irish clerics in the universities of Paris and Toulouse, 1573-1792' in *Archiv. Hib.*, lviii (2004), pp 7-166, at p. 143; Edward Daly and Kieran Devlin, *The clergy of the diocese of Derry: an index* (2nd edn, Dublin, 2009), p. 12.

Conwell, Eugene (1614 – 1673)

brief 20/30 June 1671 (vic. ap.) (Derry)

Conwell was native of Co. Donegal and of the diocese of Raphoe. He was educated at Paris where he was awarded an MA, BT, BL and STD. According to documents found in Propaganda Fide he had been a professor of theology in the monastery of Rouge-Cloître near Brussels; in 1663 he was teaching theology at a monastery in Münster (Westphalia). Conwell was routinely recommended for vacancies in the province of Armagh throughout the 1660s and was put in charge of Derry after Terence O'Kelly, vic. ap. of Derry (1629-1670) was suspended at the provincial synod of Armagh (1670); he was subsequently prov. vic. ap. of Derry by Pope Clement X (1670-1676). Owing to the poverty of senior Irish ecclesiastics, in addition to the diocese of Derry, Abp Oliver Plunkett of Armagh (1669-1681) gave Conwell jurisdictional authority of the diocese of Raphoe. Conwell d. in 1673.

Sources

F.V., vol. 13, ff 142-145 cited in Benignus Millett, 'Calendar of Irish material in vols 12 and 13 (ff 1-200) of "Fondo di Vienna" in Propaganda Archives' in *Collect. Hib.*, no. 24 (1982), pp 45-80, at pp 67-8; FV, vol. 13, ff 482-483 cited in *ibid.*, 'Calendar of volume 13 of the "Fondo di Vienna" in Propaganda Archives: part 3, ff 402-522' in *Collect. Hib.*, no. 26 (1984), pp 20-45, at p. 32; CP, vol. 13, ff 17-18 cited in John Hanly (ed.), *The letters of Saint Oliver Plunkett, 1625-1681* (Dublin, 1979), pp 137, 225-7.

Edward Daly and Kieran Devlin, *The clergy of the diocese of Derry: an index* (2nd edn, Dublin, 2009), p. 11.

Coppinger, William (1753 – 1831)

prov. 9 Dec. 1787 (coadj. bp) (Cloyne & Ross) brief 15 Jan. 1788 succ. 4 June 1791

Coppinger was b. on 20 May 1753 to Joseph Coppinger and Mary Arthur; he was native of St. Finbarr's parish in the diocese of Cork. According to Brady, Coppinger was

educated at Paris and ordained P (1780). He returned to Ireland and was named curate of St. Finbarr's parish and later PP of Carrigaline and Passage West. In 1786 he was named VG by Francis Moylan, bp of Cork (1787-1815). When Matthew MacKenna, bp of Cloyne and Ross (1769-1791) asked for a coadj. bp, Coppinger was strongly recommended by Moylan and he was duly prov. bp *in partibus* of *Axeriensis* by Pope Pius VI (1775-1799). Coppinger's appointment as coadj. was met with strong opposition by MacKenna who wanted his nephew, Patrick Donworth, for the post. After his appointment, Coppinger took Youghal as his mensal and remained there until the Rebellion of 1798 forced him to take up residence in Middleton where he resided until 1812. In 1812 he moved to Cobh where he spent a significant portion of his time securing funds to replace the parish church. As bp, he took an active role in the governance of his diocese making regular visitations and updating the diocesan statutes of John O'Brien, bp of Cloyne and Ross (1747-1769). In 1821 he published *Monita pastoralia*. Coppinger's most celebrated works include the funeral sermon of Nano Nagle, titled *The life of Nano Nagle* (1794) and a translation, into English, Thomas à Kempis *Imitation of Christ* (1795). After a long episcopacy, Coppinger d. on 9 Aug. 1831 and was buried in the Cobh cathedral.

Sources

W. A. Coppinger, *History of the Copingers or Coppingers* (London, 1884); Brady, *Episcopal succn*, ii, 100; W. Holland, *History of West Cork and the diocese of Ross* (Skibbereen, Ireland, 1949), p. 406; Patrick M. Geoghegan, 'Coppinger, William' in James McGuire and James Quinn (eds), *Dictionary of Irish biography* (Cambridge, 2009) (<http://dib.cambridge.org/viewReadPage.do?articleId=a2034>) (29 November 2012).

Corcoran, Michael (1758 – 1819)

prov. 12 Mar. 1815 (Kildare & Leighlin) brief 20 Mar. 1815

Corcoran was native of Co. Laois most likely in the area of Raheenduff where his brother Edward lived. He was PP of Ballina (a.1802) and Kildare (1802-1815). Corcoran was prov. by Pope Pius VII (1800-1823) and consecrated on 21 Sept. 1815; he retained Kildare as his mensal parish but resided in Tullow, Co. Carlow. He was described by his successor, James Doyle OSA, bp of Kildare and Leighlin (1819-1834) as having had health problems at the time of his appointment. Corcoran d. at Tullow on 22 Feb. 1819 and his body was interred in the parish church on the Epistle side of the altar.

Sources

Michael Comerford, *Collections relating to the dioceses of Kildare and Leighlin* (3 vols, Dublin, 1883-6), i, 91-2; ii, 50; iii, 75.

Costello, Thomas (1744 – 1831)

prov. 1 June 1786 (coadj. bp) (Clonfert) brief 4 July 1786 succ. July 1786

Costello was native of the parish of Ballaghaderreen, Co. Mayo where his family claimed the right of nomination; he was native of the diocese of Achonry. He arrived to Rome (1760) and studied at the Irish College where he took the VOT (18 Sept. 1763) and MOT (18 Sept. 1763); he was awarded an STD from the Gregorian. While in Rome he received T (28 Aug. 1763), O and L (30 Aug. 1767), E and A (8 Sept. 1767), SD (19 Sept. 1767), D (30 Nov. 1767) and shortly thereafter ordained P at the Lateran Basilica (Rome). When he returned to Ireland he was named PP of Ballaghaderreen and was named VG by Philip Phillips, bp of Achonry (1776-1785) shortly after he was made bp

of the diocese. Costello was prov. bp *in partibus* of *Aeniensis* by Pope Pius VI (1775-1799). After an episcopal tenure of nearly forty-five years, Costello d. 9 Oct. 1831.

Sources

Liam Swords, *A hidden church: the diocese of Achonry, 1689-1818* (Dublin, 1997), pp 198-9, 313, 341-3; Hugh Fenning, 'Irishmen ordained at Rome, 1760-1800' in *Archiv. Hib.*, li (1997), pp 16-37, p. 21; Matteo Binasco and Vera Orschel, 'Prosopography of Irish students admitted to the Irish College, Rome, 1628-1798 [with index]' in *Archiv. Hib.*, lxvi (2013), pp 16-62, at p. 22.

Coyle, Anthony (1728 – 1801)

prov. 27 Apr. 1777 (coadj. bp) (Raphoe) brief 16 May 1777 succ. 1782

Coyle was native of Listack near Letterkenny, Co. Donegal. He was initially educated at the Irish College (Paris) but was expelled the fourth year of his studies for disobedience. Coyle subsequently enrolled at Nantes where he earned an STD. Returning to Ireland he was named PP of Letterkenny and established a classical academy; in 1773 he was named VG of the diocese of Raphoe. Owing to the fact that the bp of Raphoe, Philip O'Reilly (1759-1782) was an absentee bp, Coyle was prov. bp *in partibus* of *Lorymiensis* by Pope Pius VI (1775-1799); Coyle was consecrated on 14 Sept. 1777. His tenure as coadj. bp was controversial owing to allegations of abuse, allegations that he was later cleared of. Coyle was a scholar of the Irish language, his two most important works were *Pious miscellany in prose and verse* (Strabane, 1788-9) and *Poem on the passion of our Saviour* (1799). Politically he was a strong supporter of the Act of Union. Coyle d. on 22 Jan. 1801 and was buried in Temple Douglas, Co. Donegal.

Sources

Carrigan, 'Catholic episcopal wills' in *Archiv. Hib.*, i (1912), pp 190-1.

E. A. Maguire, *A history of the diocese of Raphoe* (2 vols, Dublin, 1920), i, 178-82; Cathaldus Giblin (ed.), *The diocese of Raphoe 1773-1805* (Dublin, 1980); John Silke, 'Bishop Coyle's pious miscellany' in *E.C.I.*, ix (1994), pp 114-28; John J. Silke, *The diocese of Raphoe: a brief history* (Letterkenny, 2000), p. 57; Patrick M. Geoghegan, 'Coyle, Anthony' in James McGuire and James Quinn (eds), *Dictionary of Irish biography* (Cambridge, 2009) (<http://dib.cambridge.org/viewReadPage.do?articleId=a2131>) (4 Oct. 2012).

Creagh, Peter (1640 – 1705)

prov. 12/22 Apr. 1676 (Cork & Cloyne) brief 3/13 May 1676

nom. by James II 23 Oct./2 Nov. 1692 (Dublin) prov. (bull) 27 Feb./9 Mar. 1693

Creagh was b. on 29 June 1642 and was native of Carrageen, Co. Limerick; he was the grand-nephew of Richard Creagh, abp of Armagh (1564-1585) and Rev. John Creagh, private chaplain to Pope Alexander VII (1655-1667). He was educated at the Jesuit College (Portiers) under his paternal uncle, Piers Creagh SJ before enrolling at the Irish College (Rome) on 7 Nov. 1660; he took the VOT (2 Dec. 1660) and MOT (26 May 1661). Creagh received T, O and L (4 Mar. 1662), E and A (25 Mar. 1662), ordained SD (29 Nov. 1665), D (3 Jan. 1666) and P (7 Feb. 1666). Creagh spent seven years at the Irish College studying philosophy and theology before furthering his studies at the Roman College where he was awarded an STD. He departed Rome (1667) but returned to Rome three years later (1670) to replace Oliver Plunkett, abp of Armagh (1669-1681) as Roman agent for the Irish episcopate. He was prov. to the dioceses of Cork and Cloyne by Pope Clement X (1670-1676) and consecrated on 26 May 1676 at the St. Isidore's (Rome) by the prefect of the Roman curia Gaspero Cardinal Carpegna (1670-1714). During the 'popish plots' Creagh was imprisoned at Limerick on 29 Mar. 1680 for treason and later trans. to Dublin; he was eventually found not guilty when the lead

witnesses did not present themselves at Court and a lead witness recanted. During the reign of James II he received a pension for £150 and following the defeat of James II at the Battle of the Boyne he was dispatched to France to seek aide from Louis XIV (1643-1715). For these efforts and his strong Jacobite sympathies he was prov. to the archdiocese of Dublin by Pope Innocent XII (1691-1700) but chose to remain in exile on the Continent at Strasbourg. Creagh d. on 14/25 July 1705 and was buried in the choir church of St. Stephen's at Strasbourg.

Sources

Processus Datariae, vol. 69, ff. 340-344 cited in Cathaldus Giblin, OFM 'The "Processus Datariae" and the appointment of Irish bishops in the 17th century' in The Franciscan Fathers (eds), *Father Luke Wadding: commemorative volume* (Dublin, 1957), pp 508-616, at pp 596-8.

William P. Burke, *The Irish priests in the penal times, 1660-1760* (Waterford, 1914), pp 95-8; Canice Mooney, 'The library of Archbishop Peter Creagh' in *Reportorium Novum*, i, no. 1 (1955), pp 117-39; Hugh Fenning, 'The archbishops of Dublin, 1693-1786' in James Kelly and Dáire Keogh (eds), *History of the Catholic diocese of Dublin* (Dublin, 2000), p. 176; *ibid.*, 'Irishmen ordained at Rome, 1572-1697' in *Archiv. Hib.*, lix (2005), pp 1-36, at p. 23; Éamonn Ó Ciardha, 'Creagh, Peter ('Piers Crevens')' in James McGuire and James Quinn (eds), *Dictionary of Irish biography* (Cambridge, 2009) (<http://dib.cambridge.org/viewReadPage.do?articleId=a2172>) (15 Mar. 20010); Matteo Binasco and Vera Orschel, 'Prosopography of Irish students admitted to the Irish College, Rome, 1628-1798 [with index]' in *Archiv. Hib.*, lxxvi (2013), pp 16-62, p. 43.

Creagh, Peter (1707 – 1775)

nom. by James III 23 Mar./3 Apr. 1745 (coadj. bp) (Waterford & Lismore)
brief 1/12 Apr. 1745 succ. Aug. 1747

Creagh was native of Dangan, Co. Clare. He studied at the Irish College (Rome) where he took his VOT and MOT (8 Dec. 1727) and later earned an STD. Creagh was ordained P (19 Dec. 1733) by Nuznio Baccari, bp of Boaino (1718-1738) in Rome. Upon his return to Ireland he was PP of St. Mary's in Limerick city and later was elected dean. Following the death of the coadj. bp of Waterford and Lismore, Thomas Stritch (1743-1745), Creagh was appointed bp *in partibus* of *Auziensis* by Pope Benedict XIV (1740-1758). He succ. as bp in Aug. 1747 and took up residence at Carrick-on-Suir. Creagh d. on 12 Feb. 1775 and was buried in the old Carrickbeg parochial cemetery.

Sources

Ritzler and Sefrin, *Hierarchia catholica*, vi, 446; Patrick Power, *Waterford and Lismore: a compendious history of the united dioceses* (Dublin, 1937), pp 30-1; John Hanly, 'Records of the Irish College, Rome, under Jesuit administration' in *Archiv. Hib.*, xxvii, (1964), pp 13-75, at p. 72; Ignatius Murphy, *The diocese of Killaloe in the eighteenth century* (Dublin, 1991), pp 71, 83; Hugh Fenning, 'Irishmen ordained at Rome 1698-1759' in *Archiv. Hib.*, l (1996), pp 29-49, at p. 35.

Crollly, Philip (d. 1663)

brief 5/15 Nov. 1651 (vic. ap.) (Clogher) second brief 7/17 Apr. 1657 (vic. ap.)

Phillip Crollly (Mac Crollly) was a member of the MacMahon family of Farney, Co. Monaghan. He was a nephew of Heber MacMahon, bp of Clogher (1643-1650) and grand-nephew of Eoghan MacMahon, bp of Clogher (1609-1611). Crollly was awarded a DUI but it is not discernable where he earned his degree. During the Interregnum he resided at Brussels and returned to Ireland in 1656. He was captured by one 'Coll. Hill' who was paid £23 3s. 1d. for his capture of Crollly and he was released two years later in 1658. Crollly attended the Armagh provincial synod (1660) and d. a.22 Aug. 1663.

Sources

FV, vol. 13, ff 388-389 cited in Benignus Millett, 'Calendar of volume 13 of the "Fondo di Vienna" in Propaganda Archives: part 2, ff 201-401' in *Collect. Hib.*, no. 25 (1983), pp 30-62, at pp 60-1; FV, vol. 13, ff 454-463 cited in *ibid.*, 'Calendar of volume 13 of the "Fondo di Vienna" in Propaganda Archives: part 3, ff 402-522' in *Collect. Hib.*, no. 26 (1984), pp 20-45, at p. 25.

P. Ó Gallachair, 'Clogherici: a dictionary of the Catholic clergy to the diocese of Clogher (1535-1825) continued' in *Clogher Record*, viii, no. 1 (1973), pp 93-103, at pp 94-9.

Crolly, William (1780 – 1849)

prov. 6 Feb. 1825 (Down & Connor) brief 22 Feb. 1825

prov. 12 Apr. 1835 (Armagh) brief 8 May 1835

Crolly was b. at Ballykilbeg near Downpatrick on 8 June 1780 to John and Mary Crolly; his father was a tenant farmer on the estate of his cousin George Crolly, last baron Crolly of Swords. He attended a local preparatory school before transferring to a school run by Dr. James Neilson, a Presbyterian minister. Crolly matric. (Nov. 1801) at Maynooth College and he was ordained P on 24 May 1806; a month after his ordination he was appointed lecturer in logic, ethics and metaphysics at Maynooth, a position he held for four years before being appointed chair. With a shortage of priests, he was called back to his native diocese and was named PP of Belfast. When Patrick MacMullan, bp of Down and Connor (1793-1824) d., Crolly was elected VC and prov. by Pope Leo XII (1823-1829); he was consecrated on 1 May 1825 at St. Patrick's Church in Belfast by Patrick Curtis, abp of Armagh (1819-1832). Crolly was a strong promoter of education and in 1833 he opened St. Malachy's College, a secondary school and junior seminary. In 1834 he was trans. to the diocese of Armagh and was instrumental in moving the diocesan seat back to the town of Armagh. Politically he was against O'Connell's repeal movement and worked tirelessly to relieve suffering from the Irish Famine. He d. on 6 Apr. 1849 due to the cholera pandemic and was buried under the unfinished sanctuary of the cathedral in Armagh.

Sources

James O'Laverty, *The bishops of Down & Connor: an historical account of Down and Connor* (5 vols, Dublin, 1895), v, 582-95; Ambrose Macaulay, *William Crolly, archbishop of Armagh, 1835-49* (Dublin, 1994); *ibid.*, 'Crolly, William' in James McGuire and James Quinn (eds), *Dictionary of Irish biography* (Cambridge, 2009) (<http://dib.cambridge.org/viewReadPage.do?articleId=a2199>) (5 May 2013).

Curtis, Patrick (c.1747 – 1832)

prov. 8 Aug. 1819 (Armagh) brief 27 Aug. 1819

Curtis was b. at Stamullen, Co. Meath and appears to have been engaged in the mercantile trade at an early age. Curtis later left for Spain where he entered the Irish College (Salamanca) on 29 July 1768. After completing his studies he remained in Spain where he was a chaplain in the Spanish army (1774); he was captured in battle by an English frigate and sent to London where he spent his imprisonment ministering to Spanish soldiers. Returning to Spain he was appointed rector of the Irish College (1780) and continued to pursue his academic studies at the University of Salamanca where he earned an STD (1789). In conjunction with his duties as rector, he also secured the appointment of *regis* professor of astronomy and natural history. His tenure as rector for the first two decades of the nineteenth century were tenuous due to war, he was banished three times and arrested once narrowly escaping execution. He was prov. to Armagh by Pope Pius VII (1800-1823) and consecrated 28 Oct. 1819; at the time of his appointment six of his former students at Salamanca were bishops. Curtis drafted a will dated 9 Sept. 1829 and d. 25 July 1832.

Sources

Will of Archbishop Patrick Curtis, 9 Sept. 1829 (A.D.A., Armagh, Arch/2/9).

William McDonald, 'Irish ecclesiastical colleges since the Reformation: Salamanca VI' in *I.E.R.*, 2nd ser., xi (1874), pp 101-14; James Stuart, *Historical memoirs of the city of Armagh* (Dublin, 1900), p. 285; Ambrose Macaulay, 'The appointments of Patrick Curtis and Thomas Kelly as archbishop and coadjutor archbishop of Armagh' in *Seanchas Ard Mhacha*, x, no. 2 (1982), pp 331-65; C. J. Woods, 'Curtis, Patrick' in James McGuire and James Quinn (eds), *Dictionary of Irish biography* (Cambridge, 2009) (<http://dib.cambridge.org/viewReadPage.do?articleId=a2335>) (9 April 2012).

Cusack, James (1633 – 1688)

prov. 16/26 Aug. 1678 (coadj. bp) (Meath) brief 25 Sept./5 Oct. 1678
succ. 18/28 Nov. 1679

Cusack was b. to Edward Cusack and Lucinda Talbot of Lismullen, Co. Meath. He studied rhetoric at the Irish College (Lille) before transferring to the Irish College (Rome) where he took his MOT (17 Mar. 1655). He received his: T and MO (19 May 1658), ordained SD (13 Mar. 1660), D (27 Mar. 1660) and P (4 Apr. 1660) by bp emeritus of Bitetto, Marco Antonio Tomati (1641-1665) in the oratory of St. Silvestro *in Monte Quirinali RR. PP. Theatinorum*. Cusack was awarded an STD prior to leaving Rome (1662) and arrived to Ireland (1663). In Apr., by papal provision, he was named PP of St. Brigid's (Castleknock) and complained to Propaganda Fide that he was denied St. Michan's (Dublin) because the vic. ap. of Dublin, James Dempsey (1657-1667) preferred a regular over him; after his arrival to Dublin he quickly emerged as a vocal opponent of the 'Remonstrance' (1661) orchestrated by Peter Walsh OFM. By Dec. 1670 he was PP of Duleek in the diocese of Meath and was procurator of the diocesan clergy. When John Brenan was prov. to Waterford and Lismore (1671), Cusack was called to Rome to serve as Roman agent for the Irish episcopal corps. His appointment was brief as he was prov. bp *in partibus* of *Casensis* in Numidia by Pope Innocent XI (1676-1689). Cusack returned to Ireland and proved to be a close confidant of Oliver Plunkett, abp of Armagh (1669-1681). He held a diocesan synod (1686) and d. in early 1688; he was buried in the churchyard of Duleek.

Sources

FV, vol. 13, ff 128-129 cited in Benignus Millett, 'Calendar of Irish material in vols 12 and 13 (ff 1-200) of "Fondo di Vienna" in Propaganda Archives' in *Collect. Hib.*, no. 24 (1982), pp 45-80, at p. 65; FV, vol. 16, ff 283-284 cited in *ibid.*, 'Calendar of volume 16 of the "Fondo di Vienna" in Propaganda Archives: part 4, ff 281-371' in *Collect. Hib.*, no. 43 (2001), pp 13-33, at p. 14; SC Irlanda, vol. 2, ff 688-689 cited in *ibid.*, 'Calendar of volume 2 (1669-71) of the "Scritture riferite nei congressi, Irlanda" in Propaganda Archives' in *Collect. Hib.*, no. 17 (1974-5), pp 19-70, at p. 54.

Anthony Cogan, *The diocese of Meath, ancient and modern* (3 vols, Dublin, 1867), ii, 129-40; John Hanly, 'Records of the Irish College, Rome, under Jesuit administration' in *Archiv. Hib.*, xxvii, (1964), pp 13-75, at p. 70; Hugh Fenning, 'Irishmen ordained at Rome, 1572-1697' in *Archiv. Hib.*, lix (2005), pp 1-36, at p. 22; J. Anthony Gaughan, *The archbishops, bishops and priests who served in the archdiocese of Dublin in the seventeenth century* (Dublin, 2010), p. 34.

D

Daton, William (c.1644 – 1712)

nom. by James II 13/23 Jan. 1696 (Ossory) prov. 10/20 Feb. 1696

Daton was native of Kildalton, Co. Kilkenny. He was educated in France, first at Rennes and then at Paris where he received an LT and STD from the Sorbonne. While in Paris he was noted in his opposition to the Jansenist movement. Upon his return to Ireland he was appointed PP of St. Mary's in Kilkenny (Jan. 1682) and became a close

confidant of the James Phelan, bp of Ossory (1669-1695); he was elected dean of the diocesan chapter and appointed VG. Daton was appointed rector of the short-lived university established by Phelan in Feb. 1690. Following the death of Phelan, Daton was nom. by James II and prov. by Pope Innocent XII (1691-1700). In conformity with the Act of Banishment (1698) he left Ireland for France. Before leaving he drafted a will dated 11 Apr. 1698; another will was drafted on 4/15 Oct. 1707 and was found after his death and later probated on 11/22 Feb. 1712. Daton was granted asylum by the Benedictines of Couture where he entered on 11 Mar. 1699 and remained until his death. Daton was in receipt of a pension from the *Assemblée du Clergé de France* in the amount of £480 per annum and £40 from the Royal treasury. He d. on 15/26 Jan. 1712 at and was buried at the Abbey of Couture in the diocese of Mans.

Sources

Processus Datariae, vol. 73, ff 68-74, cited in Cathaldus Giblin, OFM 'The "Processus Datariae" and the appointment of Irish bishops in the 17th century' in The Franciscan Fathers (eds), *Father Luke Wadding: commemorative volume* (Dublin, 1957), pp 508-616, at pp 610-12; Carrigan, 'Catholic episcopal wills' in *Archiv. Hib.*, iv (1915), pp 89-90.

William Carrigan, *The history and antiquities of the diocese of Ossory* (4 vols, Dublin, 1905), i, 126-32; John Leonard, 'Kilkenny's short-lived university (Feb.-July 1690)' in *Archiv. Hib.*, xliii (1988), pp 65-84, at p. 72.

Delany, Daniel (1747 – 1814)

prov. 13 Apr. 1783 (coadj. bp) (Kildare & Leighlin) brief 13 May 1783

succ. 18 Sept. 1787

Delany was b. to Daniel Delany and Elizabeth Fitzpatrick of Paddock, Co. Laois near Mountrath; the Delany's were of a farming background. His father d. young and he was raised by his mother and two aunts. At sixteen he was sent to the Continent to be educated. Various sources have Delany being educated at St. Omer's and Douai. It is certain that he was educated at Paris as he appears in the ordination records at the Seminary of St. Nicolas du Chardonnet as having been ordained D during the Summer Quarter Tense (1770); presumably he received his priestly ordination around the same time. He returned to Ireland where he was named curate of Tullow and then in June 1779 he was named admr of Tullow by James O'Keeffe, bp of Kildare and Leighlin (1752-1787); O'Keeffe resided at Kildare but kept Tullow as his mensal parish. As PP he was instrumental in reorganising the parish and dedicated himself to catechesis establishing a Sunday school and choir; in 1785 he started the Confraternity of the Blessed Sacrament which proved integral to his catechesis programme. Within the diocese, he served as VG to O'Keeffe and was a canon of the diocesan chapter. When the coadj. bp of Kildare and Leighlin, Richard O'Reilly (1781-1782) was trans. to Armagh, Delany was proposed by O'Keeffe to be appointed coadj. bp. However, his postulation was delayed as rival candidates emerged and rumours were circulated questioning Delany's suitability. Ultimately O'Keeffe resubmitted his postulation and Delany was prov. coadj. bp *in partibus* of *Dausarenus* by Pope Pius VI (1775-1799); he was consecrated on 31 Aug. 1783 in Tullow by John Carpenter, abp of Dublin (1770-1786). His episcopal tenure was marked by some notable achievements: the opening of Carlow College, his establishment of the Brigidine Sisters (1807) and the Brothers of St. Patrick (1808). Prior to his death he gave permission for the Jesuits to preach and hear confessions in the diocese. He drafted a will dated 7 Dec. 1811 and d. on 9 July 1814; he was buried in the church at Tullow.

Sources

SOCCG, vol. 862, ff 439-441, 446-447, 450-452 (A.P.F., Rome); Brothers of St. Patrick (Brothers of St. Patrick Archive, Carlow, Box DV/01/DD/06); Certified copy of Bishop Delany's will and testament (ibid., Box DV/01/DD/08).

Patrick Boyle, 'Some Irish ecclesiastics at the Seminary of St. Nicolas du Chardonnet, Paris' in *I.E.R.*, 4th ser., xxviii (1910), pp 480-91, at p. 490; Margaret Gibbons, *Glimpses of Catholic Ireland in the eighteenth century* (Dublin, 1932); M. Brenan, 'Bishop Keeffe of Kildare and Leighlin, A.D. 1702-1787' in *I.E.R.*, 5th ser., 1 (1937), pp 113-26; Thomas Morrissey, *As one sent Peter Kenny 1779-1861* (Dublin, 1996), p.114.

Dempsey, James (d. 1667)

brief 7/17 Apr. 1657 (vic. ap.) (Dublin) brief 14/24 Nov. 1665 (Kildare)

Dempsey was native of the diocese of Kildare. It is not known where he was educated but given the strong Dempsey links to Lille it is probable that he spent a portion of his studies there. He was named VG of the diocese of Kildare by Ross MacGeoghegan (1629-1644) and fled Ireland to Belgium (1652). In 1657 he was prov. vic. ap. to Dublin by Pope Alexander VII (1655-1667) and returned to Ireland in Feb. 1660. Dempsey was a strong opponent of Peter Walsh and his 'Remonstrance'. There were attempts to have Dempsey made bp of Kildare and he was named vic. ap. of that diocese but it was withdrawn. Dempsey d. a.23 Jan. 1667.

Sources

FV, vol. 13, ff 386-387 cited in Benignus Millett, 'Calendar of volume 13 of the "Fondo di Vienna" in Propaganda Archives: part 2, ff 201-401' in *Collect. Hib.*, no. 25 (1983), pp 30-62, at p. 60; FV, vol. 13, ff 454-63 cited in ibid., 'Calendar of volume 13 of the "Fondo di Vienna" in Propaganda Archives: part 3' in *Collect. Hib.*, no. 26 (1984), pp 20-45, at p. 25; NF, vol. 51, f. 491 cited in Cathaldus Giblin, 'Catalogue of material of Irish interest in the collection "Nunziatura di Fiandra", Vatican Archives: part 2, vols 51-80' in *Collect. Hib.*, no. 3 (1960), pp 7-136, at pp 13-14; NF, vol. 55, f. 32 cited in ibid., p. 52.

Dempsey, John (1641 – 1707)

nom. by James II 7 July/4 Aug. 1693 (Kildare) prov. 19/29 Nov. 1694
prov. 25 May/4 June 1694 (admr) (Leighlin)

Dempsey was native of Kildare and was ordained P (White Sunday, 1664) at Clonkeene, Co. King by Anthony MacGeoghegan, bp of Meath (1657-1664). He was most likely educated at Lille before transferring to Paris where he was awarded an LT from the Sorbonne. When he returned to Ireland he held many positions within the diocese of Dublin: PP of Tipper, St. Michan's and chancellor of the royal chapel of Christchurch. Compared to other nominations made by James II in the 1690, Dempsey's nomination was not met with hostility. Although he continued to reside in Dublin, it appears he also held the parish of Killraney as he registered there as PP (1704). Dempsey drafted a will on 12 July 1703 and d. a.16 June 1707. Money from his will was applied to the Irish College (Lille) for a bursary.

Sources

Processus Datariae, vol. 70, ff 321-327 cited in Cathaldus Giblin 'The "Processus Datariae" and the appointment of Irish bishops in the 17th century' in The Franciscan Fathers (eds), *Father Luke Wadding: commemorative volume* (Dublin, 1957), pp 508-616, at pp 601-02; A.D.N., Lille, 36D56 D568/80; William J. Walsh (ed.), 'An Act of Registering the Popish Clergy' in *I.E.R.*, 2nd ser., xii (Sept. 1876), p. 430; Carrigan, 'Catholic episcopal wills' in *Archiv. Hib.*, iv (1915), pp 81-2.

Michael Comerford, *Collections relating to the diocese of Kildare and Leighlin* (3 vols, Dublin, 1883), i, 72-3; J. Anthony Gaughan, *The archbishops, bishops and priests who served in the archdiocese of Dublin in the seventeenth century* (Dublin, 2010), p. 36.

Dempsey, Patrick (d. 1682)

brief 20/30 June 1671 (vic. ap.) (Kildare)

Dempsey was native of Kildare and was educated at the Irish College (Lille) from 20 Feb. 1640 to 1646. On the death of Gerard Oduyn (1665) he was appointed prefect of the Irish College (Lille). In 1671 he was prov. to the diocese of Kildare by Pope Clement X (1670-1676). He asked the Internuncio at Brussels for permission to delay his return to Ireland until his replacement at Lille could be appointed; Dempsey did not return to Ireland and continued as prefect at Lille. He drafted a will on 29 July/8 Aug. 1680 and d. at Antwerp on 13/23 Feb. 1682. As part of the conditions of his will he established a foundation to provide financial assistance to students at the Irish College (Lille).

Sources

Nomina eorum qui in collegio hibernorum sub. R.D. Jacobs Dempsy, ejusdem prefecto, studuerunt (A.D.N., Lille, 36D9 D625/7); Liste des bénéficiaires de deux bourses fondées par Patrice Dempsy (A.D.N., Lille, 36D11 D568/61); Testaments, frais d'enterrement et exécution testamentaire de Patrice Dempsy, préfet du Collège (A.D.N., Lille, 36D9 D474/14); SC Irlanda, vol. 2, ff 758-759 cited in 'Calendar of volume 2 (1669-71) of the "Scrittura riferite nei congressi, Irlanda" in Propaganda Archives: part 2, ff 402-803' in *Collect. Hib.*, no. 17 (1974-5), pp 19-70, at p. 63.

Derry, Edmund (d. 1819)

prov. 19 July 1801 (Dromore)

Derry was native of Seagoe, Co. Armagh and had been PP of Clonuff for twenty years when he was prov. by Pope Pius VII (1800-1823). Virtually nothing is known of his ecclesiastical career and he d. 29 Oct. 1819.

Sources

Ritzler and Sefrin, *Hierarchia catholica*, vii, 180; Ignatius Fennessy, 'From Seagoe to Jerusalem with a singular Franciscan' in *Seanchas Ard Mhacha*, xviii, no. 1 (1999-2000), pp 1-21, at p. 10.

Dillon, Edward (c.1739 – 1809)

prov. 8 Dec. 1793 (coadj. bp) (Kilmacduagh & Kilfenora) brief 21 Jan. 1794

succ. 29 June 1795 prov. 19 Nov. 1798 (Tuam)

Dillon was native of Carna, near Ballinasloe, Co. Galway. He was educated at the Irish College (Douai) where he was later named president. He was prov. bp *in partibus* of *Germanicianus* Pope Pius VI (1775-1799) and consecrated on 18 May 1794; two years later he succ. as bp of Kilmacduagh and Kilfenora. His episcopal tenure was marked by his attempts to annex the wardenship of Galway with his dioceses. He was trans. to the archdiocese of Tuam and signed the veto (1799) and supported the Act of Union with England and Scotland. As abp he established St. Jarlath's Seminary (Tuam) and with failing health left the administration of the diocese to his VG, Oliver Kelly, later abp of Tuam (1814-1834). Dillon d. on 30 Aug. 1809 at Abbeyland, Co. Cork.

Sources

Joint letter from western bishops to Cardinal Prefect announcing the death of Abp Edward Dillon, 17 Sept. 1809 (G.D.A., Galway, Box 16/Letter 23).

Oliver J. Burke, *The history of the Catholic archbishops of Tuam* (Dublin, 1882), pp 214-29; Jerome Fahey, *The history and antiquities of the diocese of Kilmacduagh* (Dublin, 1893), p. 371; Martin Coen, *The wardenship of Galway* (Galway, 1984), p. 48; C. J. Woods, 'Dillon, Edward' in James McGuire and James Quinn (eds), *Dictionary of Irish biography* (Cambridge, 2009) (<http://dib.cambridge.org/viewReadPage.do?articleId=a2595>) (4 Mar. 2013).

Dillon, James (c.1758 – 1806)

prov. 29 Nov. 1795 (coadj. bp) (Raphoe) brief 19 Jan. 1796
prov. 10 Aug. 1800 (Kilmore) brief 30 Aug. 1800

Dillon was native of the diocese of Armagh. He was educated at Paris where he was awarded MA (29 Dec. 1766), LT (1772) and STD from the Sorbonne. Upon completion of his studies he returned to Armagh where he was PP of Kilmore (Mullavilly) and canon of the diocesan chapter holding the prebendary of Ballymore. At the diocesan level he served as chancellor, VG and dean of the diocese. In 1778 he was appointed PP of Killyman (Dungannon) and prov. bp *in partibus* of *Nilopolitanus* by Pope Pius VI (1775-1799); he was consecrated on 22 May 1796. His appointment to Raphoe was not well-received by the diocesan clergy. John McElwee, elected VC by the diocesan clergy in 1801 lodged protests against Dillon on behalf of the diocesan clergy claiming that Dillon resided outside of the diocese; McElwee further claimed Dillon did not visit his mensal parish and did not attend conference. In 1800 he was prov. to the diocese of Kilmore and resided at Church Street in Ballyconnell. He was a staunch opponent of the Veto and close friend of Patrick Joseph Plunkett, bp of Meath (1778-1827). Dillon d. on 19 May 1806.

Sources

Abp Richard Reilly to Dr. Conwell, 29 May 1806 (A.D.A., Armagh, Correspondences of Richard Reilly, Letter 78).

Ritzler and Sefrin, *Hierarchia catholica*, vi, 352; Philip O'Connell, *The diocese of Kilmore: its history and antiquities* (Dublin, 1937), pp 529-33; Cathaldus Giblin (ed.), *The diocese of Raphoe, 1773-1805* (Dublin, 1980), pp 44-5; Tomás Ó Fiaich, 'Letters on Armagh parish two centuries ago' in *Seanchas Ard Mhacha*, xii, no. 2 (1987), pp 55-9, at pp 58-9 (n8); L. W. B. Brockliss and Patrick Ferté, 'Prosopography of Irish clerics in the universities of Paris and Toulouse, 1573-1792' in *Archiv. Hib.*, lviii (2004), pp 7-166, at p. 15; Francis J. MacKiernan, *Diocese of Kilmore: bishops and priest, 1136-1988* (Cavan, 1989), p. 15.

Donogher, Bernard (c.1650 – 1717)

prov. 21/31 July 1699 (vic. ap.) (Ardagh) brief 10/20 Aug. 1699

Donogher was native of Co. Leitrim and was ordained P (1674) by Oliver Plunkett, abp of Armagh (1669-1681) in Co. Louth. Perhaps he studied at the University of Leuven where one 'Bernardus Donogher' matric. (1 Oct. 1684). Donogher had returned to Ireland and was prov. vic. ap. of Ardagh by Pope Innocent XII (1691-1700). He was arrested in 1709 as he wrote to the Internuncio in Brussels stating he had just been released from prison for refusing to take the oath. MacNamee claimed that Donogher d. 1709 but in Propaganda Fide documents he was still listed as vic. ap. and his name was mentioned as a candidate for episcopal promotion in 1712. Moreover, when Ambrose O'Connor OP was nom. by James III to be bp of Ardagh, his nomination was strongly protested for political reasons; perhaps another reason was that Ardagh was still governed by Donogher. In a postulation of Thomas Flynn, bp of Ardagh (1717-1730) Donogher is listed as being deceased and there is no mention of O'Connor which indicates that his death may have been much later. Moreover, in testimony provided in Co. Leitrim on 27 July 1714 (O.S.) it was stated that Donogher was 'moderator' over the clergy of Ardagh and Kilmore.

Sources

NF, vol. 101, f. 431 cited in Cathaldus Giblin, 'Catalogue of material of Irish interest in the collection "Nunziatura di Fiandra", Vatican Archives: part 3, vols 81-101' in *Collect. Hib.*, no. 4 (1961), pp 7-130,

at p. 111; CP, vol. 34A, ff 548-555 (A.P.F., Rome: microfilm, N.L.I. p5513); Postulation for Thomas Flynn, 17 Sept. 1717 (B.L., Add. Mss. 20292, f. 133).

William P. Burke, *The Irish priests in the penal times, 1660-1760* (Waterford, 1914), p. 443; James J. MacNamee, *History of the diocese of Ardagh* (Dublin, 1954), pp 360-7; Jeroen Nilis, *Irish students at Leuven University, 1548-1797* (Leuven, 2010), p. 145.

Donnellan, Andrew (d. 1786)

prov. 1 Dec. 1776 (coadj. bp) (Clonfert) brief 20 Dec. 1776 succ. 7 May 1778

Donnellan was b. to William Donnellan of Killaghmore, Co. Galway; his brother was Peter Donnellan, bp of Clonfert (1733-1778). He was educated at Paris where he registered with the faculty of law on Oct. 1739. Donnellan returned to his native diocese and made VG and dean of the diocese by his brother; he was PP of Loughrea. Advanced in age, Peter Donnellan postulated for Martin French OP to be named his coadj. bp and not his brother, which set off a family feud; ultimately Donnellan was prov. bp *in partibus* of *Antiphellitanus* by Pope Pius VI (1775-1799); he d. a.6 July 1786 at Loughrea, Co. Galway.

Sources

Walker's Hibernian Magazine, July 1786.

L. W. B. Brockliss and Patrick Ferté, 'Irish clerics in France in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries: a statistical study' in *R.I.A.*, lxxxviiC (1987), pp 527-572, at p. 569; Liam Swords, *A hidden church: the diocese of Achonry, 1689-1818* (Dublin, 1997), p. 312; Brockliss and Ferté, 'Prosopography of Irish clerics in the universities of Paris and Toulouse, 1573-1792' in *Archiv. Hib.*, lviii (2004), pp 7-166, at p. 122.

Donnellan, Maurice (c.1635 – 1706)

nom. by James II 21/31 Jan. 1693 (Clonfert) prov. (bull) 4/14 Nov. 1695

Donnellan was native of Ballydonnellan, Co. Galway. He was educated at Madrid where he was awarded an STD from University of Complutense. Upon completion of his studies he returned to Ireland where he opened a school and taught philosophy and theology in the diocese of Clonfert. He was VG and dean of the diocesan clergy under Thady Keogh OP, bp of Clonfert (1671-1683); like Keogh he was close to the earl of Clanricarde. Donnellan was first postulated for a bishopric in 1685/86 and upon the death of Keogh he was elected VC and subsequently prov. to the diocese of Clonfert by Pope Innocent XII (1691-1700). After the Act of Banishment (1698) he remained in Ireland and continued to carry out his episcopal duties. He was arrested and subsequently freed on 30 Mar./10 Apr. 1703/04 by a mob of 300; Donnellan d. 2/13 July 1706.

Sources

SC Irlanda, vol. 5, ff 206-207 cited in Benignus Millett, 'Some lists of Irish priests 1685-94' in *Collect. Hib.*, nos 27-8 (1986), pp 86-109, at p. 98; *Processus Datariae*, vol. 72, ff 380-384 cited in Cathaldus Giblin 'The "Processus Datariae" and the appointment of Irish bishops in the 17th century' in The Franciscan Fathers (eds), *Father Luke Wadding: commemorative volume* (Dublin, 1957), pp 508-616, at pp 606-08; Nominations to the Irish Church (Bodl., Oxford, Carte MS 208, ff 235-237).

Ritzler and Sefrin, *Hierarchia catholica*, v, 162; Reginald Walsh, 'Glimpses of the penal times (1697-1725)' in *I.E.R.*, 4th ser., xx (1906), pp 259-72, at pp 264-5; William P. Burke, *Irish priests in the penal times, 1660-1760* (Waterford, 1914), pp 136-7; Eric MacFhinn, 'Muicheartach Ó Domhnalláin easbog chluain pearta 1695-1706' in *J.G.A.H.S.*, xxv, nos 1-2 (1952), pp 52-9.

Donnellan, Peter (1678 – 1778)

nom. by James III 23 July/3 Aug. 1733 (Clonfert) prov. (brief) 31 July/11 Aug. 1733

Donnellan was b. to William Donnellan of Killaghmore, Co. Galway; his brother was Andrew Donnellan, bp of Clonfert (1776-1786). He was educated at Paris where he earned an MA (1 Sept. 1714), BT (1720) and LT (1722). Donnellan returned to his native diocese and was named VG by Edmund Kelly, bp of Clonfert (1718-1732). He was prov. to the diocese of Clonfert by Pope Clement XII (1730-1740). In 1740 he was unsuccessfully postulated for the archbishopric of Tuam by James Augustine O'Daly, bp of Kilfenora (1726-1749). Near the end of his long episcopal tenure his administration was called into question and Patrick Robert Kirwan, bp of Achonry (1758-1776) was named admr on 10 Apr. 1775; ultimately Donnellan's brother Andrew was named coadj. bp. Donnellan d. 7 May 1778 at Killagh, Co. Galway at age 100.

Sources

James O'Daly, bishop of Kilfenora, to James III, 4 Sept. 1740 (Royal Archives, Windsor Castle, Stuart papers, 226/15, MFR 821, French) cited in Fagan, *Ireland in the Stuart papers*, ii, 303-04; *F.J.*, 5-7 May 1778.

Ritzler and Sefrin, *Hierarchia catholica*, vi, 170; L. W. B. Brockliss and Patrick Ferté, 'Irish clerics in France in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries: a statistical study' in *R.I.A.*, lxxxviiC (1987), pp 527-72, at p. 569; Liam Swords, *A hidden church: the diocese of Achonry, 1689-1818* (Dublin, 1997), p. 312; Brockliss and Ferté, 'Prosopography of Irish clerics in the universities of Paris and Toulouse, 1573-1792' in *Archiv. Hib.*, lviii (2004), pp 7-166, at p. 122.

Donnelly, Patrick (1649 – 1728)

nom. by James II 31 Jan./20 Feb. 1693 (Dromore) prov. (bull) 12/22 June 1697

Donnelly was native of Desertcreat near Cookstown, Co. Tyrone; his brother was Terrence Donnelly, vic. ap. of Down and Connor (1711-1719/20) and bishop of Derry (1719/20-1727). It is surmised that Patrick Donnelly spent three years at the school in Drogheda established by Oliver Plunkett, abp of Armagh (1669-1681). He was ordained P at Dundalk (1673) by Plunkett and remained in Ireland serving as a curate. In 1681 he was a student at the Irish College (Paris) and was later awarded a DUI. After his studies he returned to the diocese of Armagh and was named PP of the united parishes of Louth and Knocklouth and later PP of Keady. Under Dominic Maguire OP, abp of Armagh (1683-1707), he was named VG of the diocese of Armagh and later VG of the diocese of Dromore. Donnelly's nomination by James II was held up at Rome for over five years before he was prov. by Pope Innocent XII (1691-1700). He remained in Ireland after the Act of Banishment (1698) residing in the Slieve Gullion; he was arrested c. 14 Sept. 1706 and was imprisoned at Newgate prison in Dublin. During his incarceration he consecrated Edmund Byrne, abp of Dublin (1707-1723) and Thaddeus Francis O'Rourke (1707-1735), bp of Killala. He was a leading candidate to replace Maguire of Armagh when he d. in 1707 but was instead passed over in favour of Hugh MacMahon, abp of Armagh (1715-1737). Historians have erroneously claimed that Donnelly d. in 1716; he received a pension from the French clergy (1716-1722) where he was listed as having resided in Dublin. Moreover, he was listed as being alive in the Stuart papers until 1728.

Sources

Processus Datariae, vol. 74, ff 188-192 cited in Cathaldus Giblin, 'The "Processus Datariae" and the appointment of Irish bishops in the 17th century' in The Franciscan Fathers (eds), *Father Luke Wadding: commemorative volume* (Dublin, 1957), pp 508-616, pp 614-16; List of Irish bishops (Bodl., Oxford, MS Carte 208, f. 246); Dromore [Irlande], Patrick O'Donnell, évêque (A.N., Paris, G/8/227/); William J.

Walsh (ed.), 'An Act of Registering the Popish Clergy' in *I.E.R.*, 2nd ser., xii (1876), pp 299-312, at p. 306.

James Stuart, *Historical memoirs of the city of Armagh* (Dublin, 1900), p. 273; Michael McRory, 'Life and times of Doctor Patrick Donnelly, 1649-1716: "The Bard of Armagh"' in *Seanchas Ard Mhacha*, v, no. 1 (1969), pp 3-33; Liam Swords, 'P. O'Donnelly, bishop of Dromore, 1649-1716' in *Seanchas Ard Mhacha*, xv, no. 2 (1993), pp 84-97; Fagan, *Ireland in the Stuart papers*, i, 127; Éamonn Ó Ciardha, 'Donnelly (O'Donnelly), Patrick (Pádraig Ó Donnghaile)' in James McGuire and James Quinn (eds), *Dictionary of Irish biography* (<http://dib.cambridge.org/viewReadPage.do?articleId=a2705>) (14 May 2012).

Donnelly, Terence (d. c.1727)

brief 11/22 Aug. 1711 (vic. ap.) (Down & Connor)
nom. by James III 21 Dec. 1719/1 Jan. 1720 (Derry)
prov. (brief) 25 Dec. 1719/5 Jan. 1720

Donnelly was native of Desertcreat near Cookstown, Co. Tyrone; his brother was Patrick Donnelly, bp of Dromore (1693-1728). Like his brother, he was educated at Paris where he was a scholar at the Irish College (1681); according to documents found in Propaganda Fide he had been awarded an STD. When he returned to Ireland he was made VG of Dromore and proposed by Propaganda Fide to be vic. ap. of Dromore; he was prov. by Pope Clement XI (1700-1721). According to Daly and Devlin he was vic. ap. of Down (1711-1714) and Down and Connor (1714-1720); he was trans. to the diocese of Derry and consecrated on 27 Mar. 1720 by James O'Shiel OFM, bp of Down and Connor (1717-1724); he d. or res. in 1727.

Sources

CP, vol. 34B, f. 190 (A.P.F., Rome: microfilm, N.L.I. p5514).

James O'Laverty, *The bishops of Down & Connor: an historical account of Down and Connor* (5 vols, Dublin, 1895), v, 517; Diarmaid Ó Doibhlin, 'Penal days' in Henry A. Jefferies and Ciarán Devlin (eds), *History of the diocese of Derry from earliest times* (Dublin, 2000), pp 171-2; L. W. B. Brockliss and Patrick Ferté, 'Prosopography of Irish clerics in the universities of Paris and Toulouse, 1573-1792' in *Archiv. Hib.*, lviii (2004), pp 7-166, at p. 146; Edward Daly and Kieran Devlin, *The clergy of the diocese of Derry: an index* (2nd edn, Dublin, 2009), p. 12.

Dooley, James (c.1608 – 1685)

brief 7/17 Apr. 1657 (vic. ap.) (Limerick) re-issued 21/31 July 1669 (vic. ap.)
prov. 19/29 Jan. 1677 brief Feb. 1677 (N.S.)

Dooley was native of Limerick city, Co. Limerick. He left Ireland at a young age for Paris where he was awarded an MA (1632), BT (1640), LT (1640) and STD. After completing his studies he continued to reside in Paris where he was a member of the German Nation and professor of philosophy at the Collège du Plessis (1642-1643). Upon his return to Ireland he was appointed precentor of Limerick and VG to Edmund O'Dwyer, bp of Limerick (1645-1654). Following the collapse of the Confederate Association he was exiled to Spain and then to Rome where he was made rector of the College of the Neophytes (c.1655). Pope Alexander VII (1655-1667) appointed him to the diocese of Limerick as vic. ap. but remained on the Continent for fourteen years before returning to Ireland in 1671; in 1677 he was prov. bp of Limerick by Pope Innocent XI (1676-1689). He was consecrated by John Brenan, abp of Cashel (1677-1693) on 9/19 Aug. 1677 at Springfield Castle. Dooley d. in 1685.

Sources

FV, vol. 1, ff 395-396 cited in Benignus Millett, 'Calendar of volume 1 (1625-68) of the collection "Scritture riferite nei congressi, Irlanda" in Propaganda Archives' in *Collect. Hib.*, nos 6-7 (1963-4), pp 18-211, at p. 116.

John Begley, *The diocese of Limerick: in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries* (Dublin, 1927), p. 482; L. W. B. Brockliss and Patrick Ferté, 'Prosopography of Irish clerics in the universities of Paris and Toulouse, 1573-1792' in *Archiv. Hib.*, lviii (2004), pp 7-166, at p. 93.

Dooley, John (d. c.1678)

prov. 12/22 Apr. 1676 (vic. ap.) (Killala)

All evidence suggests that John Dooley was native of the diocese of Tuam, perhaps near Lackagh where he was PP. He earned LCL at the University of Paris. Dooley returned to Ireland and earned DCL at Galway where he defended in the presence of the papal nuncio, Giovanni Batista Rinuccini. He served the archdiocese of Tuam as VG for three archbishops: Malachy O'Queely (1630-1645), John Burke (1647-1667) and James Lynch (1669-1713). Dooley was a strong supporter of Rinuccini and remained in Ireland during the Interregnum. When Abp John Burke returned from exile in 1663, Dooley was removed as VG in favour of his namesake, one Thomas Burke. He was reinstated as VG under the episcopacy of Abp Lynch and became embroiled in a lengthy dispute over canonical powers with John Burke, appointed vic. ap. of Killala in 1671. Following John Burke's exile to the Continent he was prov. vic. ap. of Killala and d. c.1678.

Sources

SC Irlanda, vol. 3, ff 499-500 (A.P.F., Rome: N.L.I., microfilm p5339); FV, vol. 16, ff 97-98 cited in Benignus Millett, 'Calendar of volume 16 of the "Fondo di Vienna" in Propaganda Archives: part 1, ff 1-102' in *Collect. Hib.*, no. 38 (1996), pp 59-81, at p. 80; SC Irlanda, vol 3, ff 457-458 cited in *ibid.*, 'Calendar of volume 3 (1672-5) of the "Scritture riferite nei congressi, Irlanda" in Propaganda Archives: part 2, ff. 201-518' in *Collect. Hib.*, nos 21-2 (1979-80), pp 7-81, at p. 62; SC Irlanda, vol. 1, ff 131-132 cited in *ibid.*, 'Calendar of volume 1 (1625-68) of the collection "Scritture riferite nei congressi, Irlanda" in Propaganda Archives' in *Collect. Hib.*, nos 6-7 (1963-4), pp 18-211, at p. 44.

Dowdall, Stephen (d. 1737)

nom. by James III 5/16 Dec. 1733 (Kildare & Leighlin) prov. (brief) 11/22 Dec. 1733

Dowdall was native of Navan, Co. Cavan. He is purported to have studied at Lisbon and Angers (France); in Propaganda Fide documents he is listed as having been awarded an STD. When he was prov. to the dioceses of Kildare and Leighlin by Pope Clement XII (1730-1740) he was in London serving as chaplain to the Imperial Ambassador; after his appointment he asked to remain in London '...to solicit some relief for them by means of the foreign ministries.' It is not clear whether he returned to Ireland but he was dead a.1/12 Feb. 1737.

Sources

Stephen Dowdall, bishop-elect of Kildare, London, to James III, 23 Apr. 1734 (Royal Archives, Windsor Castle, Stuart papers, 169/183, MFR 796) cited in Fagan, *Ireland in the Stuart papers*, i, 197; James III to Gen. Cooke, 13 Mar. 1737 (Royal Archives, Windsor, Stuart papers, 194/146, MFR 808), cited in *ibid.*, i, 254.

Ritzler and Sefrin, *Hierarchia catholica*, vi, 248; Anthony Cogan, *The diocese of Meath, ancient and modern* (3 vols, Dublin, 1870), iii, 542-3.

Doyle, James, O. S. A. (1786 – 1834)

prov. 8 Aug. 1819 (Kildare & Leighlin) brief 27 Aug. 1819

Doyle was b. to James Doyle, a farmer, and Anne Warren at New Ross, Co. Wexford. He received his early education from his mother who was a school teacher. He entered the Augustinian novitiate at Grantstown (1805) and the following year was sent to the Augustinian Colégio de Graça (Coimbra, Portugal). He matric. into the University of Coimbra (1807) but his studies were disrupted and he was imprisoned by French forces. Doyle returned to Ireland and was ordained P (1809) in Enniscorthy and taught philosophy and theology at the Augustinian priory in New Ross. In 1813 he was named chair of the theology at Carlow College, a position he held until 1819. He was prov. to the dioceses of Kildare and Leighlin by Pope Pius VII (1800-1823) and consecrated on 14 Nov. 1819. He initially resided at Old Derrig, Killeslin until moving to Braganza House (1826) in Carlow town. Doyle was a prolific writer using the pseudonym JKL (James of Kildare and Leighlin). According to Thomas McGrath, his book titled *Letters on the state of Ireland* (1825) was his most important work. Doyle took an active role in both political and ecclesiastical issues of his day. Doyle d. from tuberculosis on 15 June 1815 and was buried in Carlow cathedral.

Sources

Thomas McGrath, *Religious renewal and reform in the pastoral ministry of Bishop James Doyle of Kildare and Leighlin, 1786-1834* (Dublin, 1999); *ibid.*, *Politics, interdenominational relations and education in the public ministry of Bishop James Doyle of Kildare and Leighlin, 1786-1834* (Dublin, 1999); *ibid.*, 'Doyle, James ('J.K.L.') in James McGuire and James Quinn (eds), *Dictionary of Irish biography* (Cambridge, 2012) (<http://dib.cambridge.org/viewReadPage.do?articleId=a2753>) (13 Nov. 2012).

Drumgoole, Edward (vic. ap.) (Armagh) (c.1630)

brief 9/19 Dec. 1681

Drumgoole was native of Killartry, Co. Louth. He was most likely educated at Salamanca where he was awarded an MT, LT and STD. Upon his return to Ireland he was named VG of the diocese of Clogher (1670-1671) to replace Patrick Cullen. Following the appointment of Patrick Duffy OFM, bp of Clogher (1671-1675) he returned to Armagh and was the lone secular teacher at Oliver Plunkett's school in Drogheda (1771-1773). Around the same time Oliver Plunkett, abp of Armagh (1669-1681) asked Rome for a dispensation to relieve Drumgoole of a simple vow he made to observe the rule of St. Francis. Plunkett came to rely on Drumgoole more and more and often sought his advice on ecclesiastical matters, namely the excommunication of Thomas Fitzsimons for his opposition to Patrick Tyrrell OFM, bp of Clogher (1676-1689). Drumgoole appears to have been appointed VG of the diocese of Clonmacnoise (1775-1778) as he represented the diocese of Clonmacnoise at the provincial synod (1678) as 'procurator of the VG'. Like Plunkett, Drumgoole was arrested during the 'popish plots' and was found guilty by a grand jury of 'lese-majesty'. Following the execution of Plunkett he was prov. vic. ap. of Armagh by Pope Innocent XI (1676-1689). There was considerable opposition to his appointment and it is unclear whether he actually received his papal brief. The controversy over episcopal succession in Armagh was solved with the appointment of Dominick Maguire OP (1683-1707).

Sources

SOCG, vol. 445, f. 109 cited in John Hanly (ed.), *Letters of Saint Oliver Plunkett, 1625-1681* (Dublin, 1979), pp 374-6; SOCG, vol. 467, ff 213-214 cited in *ibid.*, pp 479-82; SC Irlanda, vol. 4, f. 389 cited in *ibid.*, pp 559-60.

Tomás Ó Fiaich, 'Who succeeded Blessed Oliver Plunkett?' in *Irish Theological Quarterly*, xxiii (1956), pp 246-72; P. Ó Gallachair, 'Clogherici: a dictionary of the Catholic clergy of the diocese of Clogher (1535-1835) (continued)' in *Clogher Record*, ii, no. 3 (1959), pp 504-11, at pp 506-07.

Duffy, Patrick, O. F. M. (d. 1675)

prov. 6/16 May 1671 (Clogher) brief 3/13 July 1671

Duffy was a member of the O'Duffy sect of Ballyduffy in Clontibret parish and is believed to have been b. at Aghnamullan, Co. Monaghan; he was a close relation or nephew of Heber MacMahon, bp of Clogher (1643-1650). He joined the Irish Franciscans at 'Chapel Moyle' in his native parish and was educated at Leuven (1634-1637). He returned to Ireland where he was confessor and preacher at the Irish Franciscan chapter held in Cavan (1649); he left Ireland following the collapse of the Confederate Association. Duffy resided at Spain where he was *custos* of the Irish province, provincial of Scotland, definitor general of the Franciscans and chaplain to the duke of Medina. As definitor general he summoned Peter Walsh OFM to Madrid to explain his 'Remonstrance' and imprisoned him for three months. He was strongly recommended for a vacancy by the duke of Medina and was prov. by Pope Clement (1670-1676) without consultation with Propaganda Fide. The patronage from the Medina family did not end with his appointment as he was to receive a pension of 1,000 silver ducas per annum. Although he was to be consecrated at Brussels, he was granted permission to be consecrated at Madrid (10 Oct. 1671). His attempts to return to Ireland were delayed as there was considerable opposition to him returning to Ireland, namely due to accusations that he was pro-Cromwellian and anti-government. Duffy arrived to Brussels (1673) and proceeded to London where he was given a letter of introduction to the newly appointed viceroy of Ireland, Arthur Capell, earl Essex (1672-1677); shortly after arriving there was an order that all bishops were to leave the country but Duffy remained. He drafted a will dated 10/20 June 1675 and d. in Aug. 1675; he was buried at Ballyduffy.

Sources

SC Irlanda, vol. 1, ff 305-306 cited in Benignus Millett, 'Calendar of volume 1 (1625-68) of the collection "Scrittura riferite nei congressi, Irlanda" in Propaganda Archives' in *Collect. Hib.*, nos 6-7 (1963-4), pp 18-211, at pp 96-7; SC Irlanda, vol. 2, ff 402-403 cited in *ibid.*, 'Calendar of volume 2 (1669-71) of the "Scrittura riferite nei congressi, Irlanda" in Propaganda Archives: part 2, ff 402-803' in *Collect. Hib.*, no. 17 (1974-5), pp 19-70, at p. 17; SC Irlanda, vol. 2, ff 674-675 cited in *ibid.*, pp 51-2; SC Irlanda, vol. 2, ff 702-703 cited in *ibid.*, p. 55; Prerogative Court Will Book (1664-1684) (N.A.I., microfilm: PRCT/1/1).

P. Ó Gallachair, 'Clogherici: a dictionary of the Catholic clergy to the diocese of Clogher (1535-1825)' in *Clogher Record*, iv, nos 1-2 (1960-1), pp 54-94, at pp 68-79.

Dulany, Malachy (1658 – 1731)

prov. 11/22 Aug. 1713 (Ossory) brief 4/15 Sept. 1713

Dulany was native of Kilkenny. He joined the Irish Capuchins but left before completing his novitiate, a point that was raised at Propaganda Fide in an attempt to have Dulany suspended by Richard Piers, bp of Waterford and Lismore (1696-1739). He was ordained P at Cork (1695) by Sylvester Sleyne, bp of Cork (1693-1712). In 1698 he was appointed PP of St. Canice's (Kilkenny) and prov. to the diocese of Ossory by Pope Clement XI (1700-1721). It appears that Dulany owes his appointment to the recommendation of Edmund Byrne, abp of Dublin (1707-1723); Byrne consecrated Dulany on 17 Feb. 1715. Dulany was not nom. by James III which appears to have contributed to the strong opposition he received from Jacobite loyalist like Piers who

drafted a long remonstrance against Dulany in 1717. Dulany took St. Canice's as his mensal parish. He drafted a will on 5/16 Apr. 1731 and d. the same month on 26 Apr./7 May 1731.

Sources

Remonstrance against Malachy Dulany, bp of Ossory (1717) (B.L., London, Add. Mss. 20312, f. 9); CP, vol. 34B, ff 7-12, 176 (A.P.F., Rome: microfilm, N.L.I. p5514); William J. Walsh (ed.), 'An Act of Registering the Popish Clergy' in *I.E.R.*, 2nd ser., xii (1876), pp 420-456, at p. 430; Bernard Dunne, bishop of Kildare, to James Edgar, 29 Apr. 1731 (Royal Archives, Windsor Castle, Stuart papers, 144/152, MFR 784) cited in Fagan, *Ireland in the Stuart papers*, i, 164-5; Carrigan, 'Catholic episcopal wills' in *Archiv. Hib.*, iv (1915), pp 91-2.

William Carrigan, *The history and antiquities of the diocese of Ossory* (4 vols, Dublin, 1905), i, 139-42; Fearghus Ó Fearghail, 'The Catholic church in county Kilkenny 1600-1800' in William Nolan and Kevin Whelan (eds), *Kilkenny history and society* (Dublin, 1990), pp 197-249, at p. 231.

Dunne, Bernard (d. 1733)

nom. by James III 14/25 Nov. 1724 (Kildare) prov. (brief) 5/16 Dec. 1724
prov. (brief) 5/16 Dec. 1724 (admr) (Leighlin)

Dunne belonged to the Leix branch of the Dunne family and was educated at the Irish College (Paris). He completed his MA (7 Aug. 1685) and returned to Ireland during the reign of James II. Dunne was briefly involved with the short-lived university established at Kilkenny by James Phelan, bp of Ossory (1669-1695); he was listed as having a MA and having been ordained D. Following the defeat of James II, Dunne returned to France where he earned an STD (1695). He was appointed vicar of Boyne (1702-1724) and prov. to the dioceses of Kildare and Leighlin by Pope Benedict XIII (1724-1730). After his appointment he resided at Dublin where he served as 'unofficial' coadjutor bp to Dominic Edward Murphy, abp Dublin (1724-1728). He was a strong contender to succeed Murphy at Dublin in 1728 but his 1725 pastoral was strongly condemned by regulars for being Gallican. While bp, he continued to receive a pension from the French clergy and left the arrears of this pension to the clerics and *écoliers* at the Collège des Lombards. He d. on 15 Aug./26 Aug. 1733.

Sources

Thady Dunne to Andrew Donlevy, Dublin, 30 July 1734 (A.N., Paris, MC, ET/XLVII/45).

John Leonard, 'Kilkenny's short-lived university (Feb.-July 1690' in *Archiv. Hib.*, xliii (1988), pp 65-84, at p. 67; Fagan, *Ireland in the Stuart papers*, i, 54; Hugh Fenning, 'The archbishops of Dublin, 1693-1786' in James Kelly and Dáire Keogh (eds), *History of the Catholic diocese of Dublin* (Dublin, 2000), p. 186; The Irish in Europe Project, 'Dunne, Bernardus' (<http://irishineurope.ie/vre/person/index?id=994>) (8 Mar. 2011).

Dunne, James Bernard (c.1700 – 1758)

nom. by James III 9/20 Nov. 1748 (Ossory) prov. (brief) 6/17 Dec. 1748

Dunne belonged to the Leix branch of the Dunne family and was native of the diocese of Kildare. He was educated at the Irish College (Paris) and earned a BT (1718) and was on the roll for the LT (1724); he did not complete his examination. In the early 1720s he was appointed curé of Boin near Chartres (France). Around the same time he acted as agent for his cousin, Bernard Dunne, bp of Kildare and Leighlin (1724-1733). Dunne was a steadfast Jacobite who was intimately associated with Arthur Dillon, Lally Tollendal and the duke of Athol, who briefly lived with him at Boin. He was prov. to the diocese of Ossory by Pope Benedict XIV (1740-1758). Dunne returned to Ireland in

Mar. 1751 and remained at Kilkenny until Aug. 1757 when he returned to Cambrai where he was named canon of the diocesan chapter. France. He died on 30 Apr. 1758.

Sources

Vicaires généraux, Philippe de Boisson de Rochemont (A.D.N., Lille, Répertoire Numérique, 3G/1107).

William Carrigan, *History and antiquities of the diocese of Ossory* (4 vols, Dublin, 1905), i, 155-7; Richard Hayes, 'Biographical dictionary of Irishmen in France' in *Studies*, xxxii, no. 125 (Mar. 1943), pp 101-111, at p. 104; Fagan, *Ireland in the Stuart papers*, i, 54; L. W. B. Brockliss and Patrick Ferté, 'Prosopography of Irish clerics in the University of Paris, Toulouse, 1573-1792' in *Archiv. Hib.*, lviii (2004), pp 7-166, at p. 111.

Dunne, John (1745 – 1789)

prov. 24 June 1787 (Ossory) brief 13 July 1787

Dunne was b. to Stephen Dunne and Elizabeth Kavanagh of Lisdowney, Co. Kilkenny; he was one of seven children. Dunne's father was a gentleman farmer and an agent for Lord Mount Garrett. Dunne left for the Continent where he was educated at the College of Trent-trois and ordained P (1769) by Christophe de Beaumont du Repaire, abp of Paris (1746-1781). When he returned to Ireland he was appointed curate at St. Mary's in Kilkenny (Sept. 1772-1789). Following the establishment of St. Kieran's Academy he was named co-rector with James Lanigan, Dunne's successor as bishop of Ossory (1789-1812); the same year he was appointed canon of Tascoffin. When John Thomas Troy OP, bp of Ossory (1776-1786) was trans. to Dublin he was prov. by Pope Pius VI (1775-1799) to Ossory and consecrated at Kilkenny on 16 Sept. 1787. During his first visitation of the diocese he fell from his horse at Kilcreen and broke his leg. With failing health as a result of his injury, he drafted a will on 10 Mar. 1789 and d. five days later on 15 Mar. 1789 at his house on Dean Street in Kilkenny.

Sources

Finn's Leinster Journal, 19 Sept. 1787; Will of John Dunne, 10 Mar. 1789 (O.D.A., Carrigan Mss, Notebook 8, pp 70-3).

William Carrigan, *History and antiquities of the diocese of Ossory* (4 vols, Dublin, 1905), i, 202-10; Peter Birch, *St. Kieran's College, Kilkenny* (Dublin, 1951), p. 25.

Durcan, Maurice (c.1615 – 1683)

prov. 7/17 July 1677 (vic. ap.) (Achonry) brief 19/29 July 1677

Very little is known of Durcan's early life but he was a priest of the diocese of Achonry and was most likely educated Paris where one 'Mauritius Durcanus' appeared on a list of Parisian priests who were anti-Jansenist; in many postulation letters he was credited with an STD. Durcan spent considerable time on the Continent where he was chaplain to Spanish troops in Flanders before returning to his native diocese (1665) and was made VG. He was prov. by Pope Innocent XI (1676-1689) and d. in Mar. 1683.

Sources

SC Irlanda, vol. 13, ff 454-463 cited in Benignus Millett, 'Calendar of volume 13 of the "Fondo di Vienna" in Propaganda Archives: part 3, ff 402-522' in *Collect. Hib.*, no. 26 (1984), pp 20-45, at p. 28; FV, vol. 16, ff 279-280 cited in *ibid.*, 'Calendar of volume 16 of the "Fondo di Vienna" in Propaganda Archives: part 3, ff 217-80' in *Collect. Hib.*, no. 41 (1999), pp 10-35, at p. 34.

Liam Swords, *A hidden church: the diocese of Achonry 1689-1818* (Dublin, 1997), p. 287; L. W. B. Brockliss and Patrick Ferté, 'Prosopography of Irish clerics in the universities of Paris and Toulouse, 1573-1792' in *Archiv. Hib.*, lviii (2004), pp 7-166, at p. 146.

E

Egan, Boetius (1740 – 1798)

prov. 25 Sept. 1785 (Achonry) brief 22 Nov. 1785

prov. 9 Dec. 1787 (Tuam) brief 4 Jan. 1788

Egan was b. to John Egan of Dunblaney near Tuam, Co. Galway; his father was a farmer and had a cider factory. He was educated at the Irish College (Bordeaux) where he earned an STD; he was ordained P (19 Mar. 1763). In 1782 he was named PP of Kilkerrin and Clonberne. He was prov. to the diocese of Achonry by Pope Pius VI (1775-1799) and consecrated in the Protestant Cathedral (Tuam) by Philip Phillips, abp of Tuam (1785-1787); after only two years he was trans. to the archdiocese of Tuam. Egan d. at Dunblaney 1 July 1798.

Sources

Letter from Abp Anthony Blake to John Joyce, 15 Oct. 1779 (G.D.A. Box 5/D18/File 1/1779); Letter from Dr. Thomas Bray to Young, 22 July 1798 (L.D.A., BI/JY/1/2/49); List of clerics who took the oath (Dublin, 1786), p. 84.

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Egan, Cornelius (1780 – 1856)

prov. 14 May 1824 (coadj. bp) (Kerry) succ. 29 Sept. 1824

Egan was b. on 24 June 1780 to Daniel Egan and Johanna Mahony of Killorglin, Co. Kerry. He matric. at Maynooth College (14 Aug. 1799) and was ordained P (26 May 1804). Egan returned to the diocese of Kerry where he served as professor of theology at the newly established diocesan seminary and was later principal (1804). He was appointed PP of Tralee and VG by Charles Sughrue, bp of Kerry (1797-1824). Egan was prov. bp *in partibus* of *Verensis* by Pope Leo XII (1823-1829); he was consecrated on 25 July 1824. As bp he was instrumental in bringing the Sisters of Mercy and Christian Brothers to Killarney. It was also under Egan that the cathedral at Killarney was constructed; he had commissioned Augustus Pugin (1812-1852) for the project. Egan d. on 22 July 1856.

Sources

Unknown, 'Post-Reformation bishops of Kerry' in *Kerry Archaeological Magazine*, iv, no. 20 (Apr. 1918), pp 265-72, at p. 271; Donal A. Reidy, *The diocese of Kerry* (2nd edn, Killarney, 1937), p. 40; Patrick J. Hamell, *Maynooth students and ordinations index, 1795-1895* (Maynooth, 1982), p. 62; Jim Lamer (ed.), *Killarney history and heritage* (Cork, 2005), pp 173, 231-4.

Everard, Patrick (c.1751 – 1821)

prov. (brief) 4 Oct. 1814 (coadj. bp) (Cashel & Emly) succ. 9 Dec. 1820

Everard was b. at Fethard, Co. Tipperary to either George or Patrick Everard who were tanners; his mother was an O'Meagher of Kilmoyler, Co. Tipperary. He studied classics at the Protestant grammar school in Fethard before leaving for Spain (1778) where he studied at the Irish College (Salamanca) eventually being awarded an STD. He matric. as a theologian (1782) and in May 1784 he was ordained in the church of San Ildefonso and returned to Ireland via Bordeaux in Aug. 1785. He was appointed president of the

Irish College (Bordeaux) on 26 Feb. 1786 and later served as VG of the diocese of Bordeaux; he served in this capacity until Oct. 1793 when he fled France for Spain to evade the civil authority. His stay in Spain was brief as he left for England where he was named PP of Ulverston (Lancashire) where he had bought a house and built a chapel and started a school he had bought from the Jesuits. On 29 June 1810 he was named president of Maynooth College; his tenure was short as he returned to Ulverston due to health problems. Within a year he was prov. bp *in partibus* of *Mitylenensis* by Pope Pius VII (1800-1823) and consecrated on 23 Apr. 1815 by William Coppinger, bp of Cloyne and Ross (1787-1831) at Cork. Everard succ. Thomas Bray, abp of Cashel (1792-1820) and served as abp for less than four months as he d. on 31 Mar. 1821; he was buried in the church of St. John the Baptist (Cashel). By his will dated 18 May 1820 he left £10,000 for the establishment of St. Patrick's Seminary.

Sources

Letters from Dr. Strickland, London, to Dr. Everard at Ulverston (D.D.A., Dublin, AB2 29/8/57-61); Extract will and prerogative of Patrick Everard (N.A.I., Dublin, Commissioners of charitable donations and bequests, 1800-58, vol. 3, p. 5).

Ritzler and Sefrin, *Hierarchia catholica*, vii, 154; D. J. O'Doherty, 'Students of the Irish College, Salamanca' in *Archiv. Hib.*, vi (1917), pp 1-26, at pp 3-8; T. J. Walsh and Jean Baptiste Pelette, 'Some records of the Irish College at Bordeaux' in *Archiv. Hib.*, xv (1950), pp 92-141, at p. 107; Patrick Corish, *Maynooth College, 1795-1995* (Dublin, 1995), pp 49-50, 55, 455; Richard H. A. J. Everard, 'Everard, Patrick' in James McGuire and James Quinn (eds), *Dictionary of Irish biography* (Cambridge, 2009) (<http://dib.cambridge.org/viewReadPage.do?articleId=a2966>) (24 Mar. 2012).

F

Fagan, James (1650 – 1713)

prov. 10/21 Mar. 1707 (Meath) brief 1/12 Aug. 1707

Fagan was native of Lick Bla near Castlepollard, Co. Westmeath. He was educated at and later superior of the Irish College (Alcalá). Returning to Ireland he was made PP of Dowdstown and Castle-Cor. Following the exile of the Stuart Court it appears he assisted his brother, Luke Fagan, in lobbying efforts for the Stuart Court at Rome. At the turn of the eighteenth century he was appointed Roman agent for the Irish bishops and was prov. to Meath by Pope Clement XI (1700-1721). It does not appear he accepted the provision, although Meath continued to be listed as being entrusted to him. Fagan's brother was prov. to Meath five days after his death on 6/17 Aug. 1713. Fagan was buried in the Franciscan convent of St. Isidore's at Rome.

Sources

Letters from Cardinal Norfolk, 14 May 1693 (Bodl., Oxford, Carte MS 209, ff 64-5); CP, vol. 34A, ff 429, 544-5 (A.P.F., Rome: microfilm, N.L.I. p5513).

Patricia O Connell, *The Irish College at Alcalá de Henares, 1649-1785* (Dublin, 1997), p. 37; Hugh Fenning, 'The archbishops of Dublin, 1693-1786' in James Kelly and Dáire Keogh (eds), *History of the Catholic diocese of Dublin* (Dublin, 2000), p. 186; Patrick Fagan, *The diocese of Meath in the eighteenth century* (Dublin, 2001), pp 40-1.

Fagan, Luke (1656 – 1733)

prov. 11/22 Aug. 1713 (Meath) brief 4/15 Sept. 1713
nom. by James III 3/14 Sept. 1729 (Dublin)
prov. (brief) 13/24 Sept. 1729

Fagan was native of Lick Bla near Castlepollard, Co. Westmeath. He was ordained P c.1682 and left for the Continent where he enrolled in the Irish College (Seville) on 15

Oct. 1682. Following the exile of the Stuart Court it appears he assisted his brother, James Fagan, in lobbying efforts for the Stuart Court at Rome. He was back in Dublin (1707) and was PP of Howth and Baldoyle (1712-1713?). Following the death of his brother he was appointed bp of Meath by Pope Clement XI (1700-1721), an appointment that was not well-received by the Stuart Court. He received episcopal consecration on 7/18 Feb. 1714 by Ambrose MacDermott OP, bp of Elphin (1707-1717) and assisted by Hugh MacDermott, bp of Achonry (1707-1725). Fagan took Navan as his mensal parish but was largely an absentee bishop residing at Dublin. Although Jansenism was condemned by the papal bull *Unigenitus* (1713), Fagan ordained fifteen Jansenist sympathisers at Dublin (1715). Fagan's acts were never discovered by Roman authorities. Following the death of Edward Murphy, abp of Dublin (1724-1728), Fagan asked the Stuart Court to be trans. to Dublin. Given the deep rivalry between secular and regular candidates, Fagan was chosen as a compromise. He d. on 11/22 Nov. 1733 at Proper-lane (Dublin). In his will dated 9/20 Nov. 1733, he established four burses at the Irish College (Paris).

Sources

Letters from Cardinal Norfolk, 14 May 1693 (Bodl., Oxford, Carte MS 209, ff 64-5); Carrigan, 'Catholic episcopal wills' in *Archiv. Hib.*, iv (1915), pp 71-3.

Anthony Cogan, *The diocese of Meath: ancient and modern* (3 vols, Dublin, 1867), ii, 153-9; James Mitchell, 'The ordination in Ireland of Jansenist clergy from Utrecht, 1715-16', *J.G.A.H.S.*, xlii (1989-90), xliii (1991), pp 46-81; Hugh Fenning, 'The archbishops of Dublin, 1693-1786' in James Kelly and Dáire Keogh (eds), *History of the Catholic diocese of Dublin* (Dublin, 2000), p. 185; Patrick Fagan, *The diocese of Meath in the eighteenth century* (Dublin, 2001), pp 70-95; J. Anthony Gaughan, *The archbishops, bishops and priests who served in the archdiocese of Dublin in the seventeenth century* (Dublin, 2010), p. 41; Seán P. Donlan, 'Fagan, Luke', in James McGuire and James Quinn (eds), *Dictionary of Irish biography* (Cambridge, 2009) (<http://dib.cambridge.org/viewReadPage.do?articleId=a2985>) (21 May 2011).

Fallon, Gregory (c.1608 – c.1698)

nom. by James II 9/19 March 1687 (Clonmacnoise) prov. 7/17 May 1688
prov. 7/17 May 1688 (admr) (Ardagh) prov. 21 June/1 July 1697 (second provision)

Fallon was native of Athlone, Co. Roscommon in the diocese of Elphin and was said to have been the son of a low-born shopkeeper. It appears he was educated at the University of Bologna where he was awarded a DUI; he later became professor of law and theology at the university. According to testimony provided at the Datary he was also rector of a college in Spain and at the time of his provision was chaplain to the Spanish ambassador in London. He was the first royal nominee made by James II and was prov. by Pope Innocent XI (1676-1689).

Sources

FV, vol. 13, ff 482-483 cited in Benignus Millett, 'Calendar of volume 13 of the "Fondo di Vienna" in Propaganda Archives: part 3, ff 402-522' in *Collect. Hib.*, no. 26 (1984), pp 20-45, at p. 33; FV, vol. 15, ff 144-145 cited in *ibid.*, 'Calendar of volume 15 of the "Fondo di Vienna" in Propaganda Archives' in *Collect. Hib.*, no. 33 (1991), pp 54-92, at p. 79; FV, vol. 16, ff 62-63 cited in *ibid.*, 'Calendar of Volume 16 of the "Fondo di Vienna" in Propaganda Archives: part 1, ff 1-102' in *Collect. Hib.*, no. 38 (1996), pp 59-81, at p. 72; *Processus Datariae*, vol. 64, ff 73-80 cited in Cathaldus Gibling 'The "Processus Datariae" and the appointment of Irish bishops in the 17th century' in The Franciscan Fathers (eds), *Father Luke Wadding: commemorative volume* (Dublin, 1957), pp 508-616, at pp 588-91.

James J. MacNamee, *History of the diocese of Ardagh* (Dublin, 1954), p. 357; John Hanly (ed.), *The letters of Saint Oliver Plunkett, 1625-1681* (Dublin, 1979), p. 15.

Farrell, Gerard (1607 – 1683)

brief 21/31 July 1669 (vic. ap.) (Ardagh)

Farrell was b. to Edmund Farrell and was native of the diocese of Ardagh. It is unknown where he studied and his contemporaries were less than impressed with his intellectual ability. At one time he served as PP of Shrule and dean of the diocesan clergy before entering the services of the Plunkett family as their chaplain; he served as the chaplain to Lady Mary Plunkett and accompanied Sir Nicholas Plunkett to Rome when he represented the Confederate Association at Rome. He also served as agent to his bp, Patrick Plunkett O. Cist. of Ardagh (1647-1669). Acting in this capacity, Farrell was arrested in 1666 and imprisoned at Beresford Tower for his attempts to stop Peter Walsh's 'Remonstrance'. When Plunkett was trans. to the diocese of Meath Farrell was prov. vic. ap. of the diocese of Ardagh by Pope Clement IX (1667-1669). His arrival to the diocese proved controversial as he was strongly protested by the VG and VC of Ardagh, Cornelius Gaffney. Central to his opposition was that Farrell was of illegitimate birth and did not have proper dispensations from Rome; Farrell did not dispute this point. Furthermore, Farrell had been imprisoned at Rome for 'falsification' and was never exonerated for his crime. The newly appointed Oliver Plunkett, abp of Armagh (1669-1681) was sympathetic to Gaffney and refused to remove him *pedente lite* but ultimately did not stand in the way of Farrell's papal brief. Farrell d. in June 1683.

Sources

NF, vol. 52, f. 20 cited in Cathaldus Giblin, 'Catalogue of material of Irish interest in the collection "Nunziatura di Fiandra"', Vatican Archives: part 2, vols 51-80' in *Collect. Hib.*, no. 3 (1960), pp 7-136, at pp 16-17; CP, vol. 12, ff 317-318 cited in John Hanly (ed.), *Letters of Saint Oliver Plunkett, 1625-1681* (Dublin, 1979), pp 89-92; *Processus Datariae*, vol. 36, ff 184-189 cited in Cathaldus Giblin 'The "Processus Datariae" and the appointment of Irish bishops in the 17th century' in The Franciscan Fathers (eds), *Father Luke Wadding: commemorative volume* (Dublin, 1957), pp 508-616, at pp 584-5.

James J. MacNamee, *History of the diocese of Ardagh* (Dublin, 1954), pp 314, 347-9.

Fitzgerald, Gerard (c. b. 1604)

prov. 24 Sept. 1665 (N.S.?) (vic. ap.) (Cashel) brief 14/24 Nov. 1665

Fitzgerald was native of the diocese of Cloyne and eventually served as the personal secretary of Robert Barry, bp of Cork and Cloyne (1648-1662). It is not known where he was educated but most likely France where he is stated to have returned from in 1636; Fitzgerald was listed as having earned an STD. He ministered in his native diocese having been named archdeacon of Cork and in 1652 he went into exile with Barry. Following Barry's death in 1662 he returned to Ireland. Although Cashel already had a vic. ap., he was prov. vic. ap. of Cashel by Pope Alexander VII (1655-1667). There is no evidence to suggest he ever travelled to Cashel.

Sources

SC Irlanda, vol. 1, ff 100-103 cited in Benignus Millett, 'Calendar of volume 1 (1625-68) of the collection "Scrittura riferite nei congressi, Irlanda" in Propaganda Archives' in *Collect. Hib.*, nos 6-7 (1963-4), pp 18-211, at p. 30; SC Irlanda, vol. 1, ff 423-436 cited in *ibid.*, p. 132; FV, vol. 12, ff 192-195 cited in *ibid.*, 'Calendar of Irish material in vols 12 and 13 (ff 1-200) of "Fondo di Vienna" in Propaganda Archives' in *Collect. Hib.*, no. 24 (1982), pp 45-80, at p. 78; FV, vol. 15, ff 127, 134 cited in *ibid.*, 'Calendar of Irish material in volume 15 of "Fondo di Vienna" in Propaganda Archives' in *Collect. Hib.*, no. 33 (1991), pp 54-92, at p. 76.

Fitzsimons, Patrick (c.1695 – 1769)

nom. by James III 13 Sept. 1763 (Dublin) prov. (brief) 20 Sept. 1763

Fitzsimons was b. to Richard Fitzsimons of Clonsilla, Co. Dublin. He was educated at English College (Seville) where he received T and MO (16 Dec. 1718), ordained D (21 Dec. 1718) and P (26 Dec. 1718); he was ultimately awarded an STD. After he finished his higher degree he entered the Spanish service where he served as chaplain to the Spanish ambassador in London (1722-1729). He returned to Dublin and was named PP of St. Paul's on Arran Quay (1729-1744). Fitzsimons was named VG of Dublin (1734-1757) and during that time was named archdeacon (1741) and PP of St. Michan's (1744-1763). Under the episcopacy of Richard Lincoln, abp of Dublin (1755-1763) he took an increased role in the diocese owing to Lincoln's bad health; following Lincoln's death he was elected VC by the diocesan chapter. He was prov. abp of Dublin by Pope Clement XIII (1758-1769); he took St. Nicholas as his mensal parish. The traditional date for Fitzsimons' death is in Nov. 1769, but from a letter written by Nicholas Sweetman, bp of Ferns (1745-1786) dated 20 Oct. 1769 he d. '2nd instant'; thus he d. 2 Oct. 1769. Fitzsimons also drafted a will dated 9 May 1769.

Sources

Letter from Sweetman, Wexford, 20 October 1769 to Furlong, Lille (A.D.N., Lille, 36/D/5 D568/49); Carrigan, 'Catholic episcopal wills' in *Archiv. Hib.*, iv (1915), pp 74-6.

John J. Silke, 'The Irish College, Seville' in *Archiv. Hib.*, xxiv (1961), pp 103-47, at p. 132; Hugh Fenning, 'The archbishops of Dublin, 1693-1786' in James Kelly and Dáire Keogh (eds), *History of the Catholic diocese of Dublin* (Dublin, 2000), pp 200-06; Seán P. Donlan, 'Fitzsimons, Patrick' in James McGuire and James Quinn (eds), *Dictionary of Irish biography* (Cambridge, 2009) (<http://dib.cambridge.org/viewReadPage.do?articleId=a3251>) (8 August 2013).

Fitzpatrick, Terrence (d. 1704)

brief 7/17 Apr. 1657 (vic. ap.) (Ossory)

Terrence (Turlough) Fitzpatrick came from upper Ossory stock and after his appointment to Ossory was routinely lamented by Irish bishops for lacking adequate qualifications. He signed the loyalty oath under pressure from Ormond (1666) and was excommunicated by the Franciscan, James Taaffe. Fitzpatrick was removed as vic. ap. (1668) and left for the Continent where he undertook studies at the University of Paris. He earned BCL (July 1670) and participated in the election of David Mulcahil as superior of the Leinster priests at the Collège du Cardinal Lemoine (1670). In 1673 Fitzpatrick was the procurator at the newly established Irish College residing at the rue des Vignes and became embroiled in a bitter dispute with Mulcahil over the leadership of the college. Fitzpatrick was twice asked to leave France, first on 3 Mar. 1685 and again on 26 Mar. 1689. After a brief excursion to Ireland he returned to Paris following the defeat of James II and was briefly imprisoned at the *Officialité* at the behest of François de Harlay de Champvallon, abp of Paris (1671-1695). Upon his release from prison he resided at the Irish College (Lille). Fitzpatrick bequeathed his library to the Irish College (Lille) and d. on 4/15 Mar. 1704.

Sources

Testament de l'abbé Fitz Patrice (A.D.N., Lille, 36/D/57 D/571/21).

William Carrigan, *The history and antiquities of the diocese of Ossory* (Dublin, 1905), i, 114-15; L. W. B. Brockliss and Patrick Ferté, 'Prosopography of Irish clerics in the universities of Paris and Toulouse, 1572-1792' in *Archiv. Hib.*, lviii (2004), pp 7-166, at pp 118-19; Priscilla O'Connor, 'Irish clerics in the

University of Paris, 1570-1770' (Ph.D. thesis, National University of Ireland Maynooth, Maynooth, 2006), pp 116-21, 132-8.

Flynn, Thomas (1655 – 1730)

nom. by James III (Ardagh) prov. (brief) 21 Sept./2 Oct. 1717

Flynn was native of Errew, Co. Leitrim and ordained P at Carinn by Thady Keogh OP, bp of Clonfert (1671-1683). He registered with the faculty of law (Oct. 1690) and earned a BCL (2 May 1692), LCL (19 Aug. 1693) and DCL (1696); in a postulation for Flynn (1717) it was stated that he had earned a DUI. After he returned to Ireland he was named PP of Cloone and was VG of the diocese of Ardagh. He was prov. by Pope Clemen XI (1700-1721) and consecrated on 4/15 July 1718. His episcopal tenure was marred by his willingness to ordain anyone who would give him money; he was suspended by Hugh MacMahon, abp of Armagh (1715-1737) in 1729. The date of Flynn's death is not known. Reports first circulated that his death took place at the beginning of 1730 which resulted in the appointment of Peter Mulligan OSA, bp of Ardagh (1732-1739). However, in letters to the Stuart Court it was determined that Flynn was still alive which nullified Mulligan's previous brief; Mulligan received a new brief after Flynn's death (1732). Flynn was buried in the Cloone cemetery.

Sources

William J. Walsh (ed.), 'An Act of Registering the Popish Clergy' in *I.E.R.*, 2nd ser., xii (1876), pp 420-56, at p. 440; James III to Col. Daniel O'Brien, Paris, 4 Oct. 1730 (Royal Archives, Windsor Castle, Stuart papers, 139/148, MFR 782) cited in Fagan, *Ireland in the Stuart papers*, i, 162; Postulation for Thomas Flynn, 17 Sept. 1717 (B.L., Add. Mss. 20292, f. 133).

James J. MacNamee, *History of the diocese of Ardagh* (Dublin, 1954), pp 378-87; James Kelly, 'The Catholic church in the diocese of Ardagh, 1650-1870' in Raymond Gillespie and Gerard Moran (eds), *Longford: essays in county history* (Dublin, 1991), pp 63-91, at pp 73-4; L. W. B. Brockliss and Patrick Ferté, 'Prosopography of Irish clerics in the universities of Paris and Toulouse, 1573-1792' in *Archiv. Hib.*, lviii (2004), pp 7-166, at p. 12; James J. MacNamee, *History of the diocese of Ardagh* (Dublin, 1954), p. 384.

Forestal, Mark, O. S. A. (c.1623 – 1683)

prov. 31 May/10 June 1676 (Kildare) brief 20/30 June 1676

prov. 26 Aug./5 Sept. 1678 (admr) (Leighlin)

Forestal was native of Slievenamon, Co. Tipperary near Callan and entered the Augustinians at Callan; his older brother Garrett Forestal was a secular priest for the diocese of Cashel. His early vocation is largely attributed to the influence of Patrick Comerford OSA, prior of Callan and later bp of Waterford and Lismore (1629-1652); it was Comerford who secured Forestal a spot in Spain where he completed his studies at the Augustinian College of St. Gabriel's at Valladolid (1648). He briefly returned to Ireland but was forced into exile by Cromwell. In 1653 he arrived to Austria where he was named regent of studies at Gratz. Two years later he was awarded an STD from the University of Vienna and in 1656 he was named professor of theology to Premonstratensian (Norbertines/White Canons) students near Brunn in Moravia. He returned to Vienna where he was appointed provincial of the Austrian Augustinians. Forestal was instrumental in reforming discipline within the order and became closely aligned with the Imperial Court; in numerous letters it is stated that the Imperial Court was indebted to Forestal for his service. He was recommended for the diocese of Killaloe by Friedrich Cardinal von Hessen-Darmstadt (1616-1682) but was passed over in favour of John O'Molony II, bp of Killaloe (1671-1689). After Patrick Dempsey, vic. ap. of Kildare refused to return to Ireland, Forestal was recommended to the vacant

diocese. From documents found in Propaganda Fide it appears Forestal was reluctant to return to Ireland and asked that his brother Garrett receive the appointment instead, however, John Brenan, bp of Waterford and Lismore (1671-1677) believed that Garrett Forestal was not qualified. Instead, Mark Forestal was prov. to Kildare by Pope Clement X (1670-1676) and received Leighlin as admr owing to the meagre income the diocese of Kildare afforded; the two dioceses were united on 19/29 Nov. 1694. Forestal resided at the Augustinian friary in Fethard and was briefly imprisoned but through the aide of Imperial ambassador in London was released. He drafted a will on 4/14 Feb. 1683 and d. at Fethard on 7/17 Feb. 1683.

Sources

SC Irlanda, vol. 2, ff 656-662 cited in Benignus Millett, 'Calendar of volume 3 (1672-5) of the "Scrittura riferite nei congressi, Irlanda' in Propaganda Archives: part 2, ff 201-518' in *Collect. Hib.*, nos 21-2 (1979-80), pp 7-81, at pp 49-50; Prerogative Court Will Book (1664-1684) (N.A.I., microfilm: PRCT/1/1).

P. A. Doyle, 'Dr. Mark Forrestal, O.S.A., bishop of Kildare: adm. apost. of Leighlin (1676-1683)' in *Good Counsel* (July-Sept. 1943), pp 15-16; Thomas C. Butler, *The friars of Fethard, 1305-1975* (Dublin, 1976), pp 15-7; Friedrich Rennhofer, *Die Augustiner-Eremiten in Wien: ein Beitrag zur Kulturgeschichte Wiens* (Würzburg, 1956), pp 204-05, 268.

French, Edmund (d. 1810)

prov. (brief) 13 Feb. 1787 (Elphin)

Very little is known of French's early life other than he was native of Co. Roscommon and the diocese of Elphin. According to Swords French was educated at the Irish College (Paris). After he returned from the Continent French was named PP of St. Peter's and Drum in Athlone. He was prov. bp of Elphin by Pope Pius VI (1775-1799). French was not the first choice of the diocesan clergy as they elected one John Flynn, PP of Sligo, as their VC; members of the Irish episcopal corps were in favour of having Boetius Egan, bp of Achonry (1785-1787) trans. to the diocese as his family owned a house in the diocese of Elphin. After he was appointed bp, French asked that he be able to retain the parishes of St. Peter's and Drum so he could govern the seminary established in Athlone (1786). During his episcopal tenure French submitted two *Relationes Status* (1797) and (1802) and was outspoken against radical elements in Irish society. French d. 29 Apr. 1810 and was buried in Oran cemetery.

Sources

Hugh Fenning (ed.), 'The diocese of Elphin, 1747-1802: documents from Roman archives' in *Collect. Hib.*, nos 36-7 (1994-5), pp 159-73, at p. 169 (n26); Liam Swords, *A hidden church: the diocese of Achonry, 1689-1818* (Dublin, 1998), pp 319, 341; Francis Beirne, *The diocese of Elphin: people, places and pilgrimage* (Dublin, 2000), pp 68-9.

French, Edmund, O. P. (1775 – 1852)

prov. 1 Aug. 1824 (Kilmacduagh & Kilfenora) brief 24 Aug. 1824

French came from tribal family of Galway and his father, Edmund French, served as Protestant mayor and Protestant warden of Galway city; both the bp and his brother Charles converted to Catholicism and became priests. He received his early education at the Dominican convent at Esker, Co. Galway before leaving for Lisbon where he continued his education; he was ordained P at Lisbon (1804). On the death of Valentine Bodkin, warden of Galway (1805-1812), French was elected warden on 30 Sept. 1813; the first regular to hold the position. His appointment was strongly protested but was confirmed by Pope Pius VII (1800-1823) on 18 June 1813. The turmoil between the

tribal and non-tribal families continued. He was prov. by Pope Leo XII (1823-1829) to the dioceses of Kilmacduagh and Kilfenora and consecrated on 13 Mar. 1825 by Oliver Kelly, abp of Tuam (1814-1834); he continued to reside in Galway and served as warden until the Wardenship was abolished in 1831 by Pope Gregory XVI (1831-1846). French d. on 14 July 1852 at Gort, Co. Galway.

Sources

Document certifying that Edmund French can preach and hear confessions (G.D.A., Galway, Box 5/D46/F2/1804); Document certifying that Edmund French satisfactorily completed his philosophical and theological studies (G.D.A., Galway, Box 5/D47/F2/1804).

Jerome Fahey, *The history and antiquities of the diocese of Kilmacduagh* (Dublin, 1893), pp 382-8; Richard J. Kelly, 'The wardenship of Galway (continued)' in *J.G.A.H.S.*, vi, no. 2 (1909), pp 110-122, at p. 122; Martin Coen, *The Wardenship of Galway* (Galway, 1984), pp 79, 194.

French, Patrick, O. F. M. (d. 1748)

nom. by James III Aug. 1731 (Elphin) prov. (brief) 17/28 Aug. 1731

Burke was b. to Arthur French of Clonyquinn, Co. Roscommon. According to Beirne he was likely educated in Spain. After returning to Ireland he was elected guardian of the Franciscan friary of Elphin (1724), provincial definitor (1727) and again guardian of Elphin (1731). French was one of the wealthier bishops who resided at his family estate at Foxborough, near Elphin, Co. Roscommon. In his will dated 14/25 June 1748 he left income to his 'cottiers' at Foxborough and Drinagh as well as £400 to his niece, Peggy Plunkett, presumably for her dowry. French d. 16/27 June 1748.

Sources

Carrigan, 'Catholic episcopal wills' in *Archiv. Hib.*, ii (1913), pp 238-40; Malachie O'Flyne to a person unknown, 18 July 1748 (Royal Archives, Windsor Castle, Stuart Papers, 292/144, MFR 851, French) cited in Fagan, *Ireland in the Stuart papers*, ii, 88-9.

Francis Beirne, *The diocese of Elphin: people, places and pilgrimage* (Dublin, 2000), p. 68.

G

Gallagher, James (c.1684 – 1751)

nom. by James III 26 June/7 July 1725 (Raphoe) prov. (brief) 10/21 July 1725

nom. by James III 10/21 Apr. 1737 (Kildare & Leighlin) prov. (brief) 7/18 May 1737

Gallagher was native of the diocese of Kilmore, perhaps Kinlough, Co. Leitrim. He was probably ordained P before commencing his studies at Paris where he earned an MA (2 Aug. 1715) before studying at Rome where he earned an STD. Upon completion of his studies he returned to Ireland and was made VG of the diocese of Raphoe and prov. to the diocese by Pope Benedict XIII (1724-1730) and consecrated on 14/25 Nov. 1725 in Drogheda. His episcopal tenure of Raphoe was difficult as he was constantly harassed by the civil authority. In 1734 he is purported to have sought refuge on an island of Lough Erne and later chose to reside in Dublin. Prior to his translation to the dioceses of Kildare and Leighlin he published a series of sixteen sermons in Irish (1736); five years later he supported the publication of Andrew Dunlevy's Irish translation of the catechism. According to Comerford, Gallagher lived near Allan, Co. Kildare after he was trans. to Kildare and Leighlin; Gallagher d. in May 1757 and is presumably buried in Crosspatrick cemetery near Kilmeage, Co. Kildare.

Sources

James Gallagher, *Sixteen Irish sermons, in an easy and familiar stile, on useful and necessary subjects* (Dublin, 1737).

Michael Comerford, *Collections relating to the diocese of Kildare and Leighlin* (3 vols, Dublin, 1883), i, 75; E. A. Maguire, *A history of the diocese of Raphoe* (2 vols, Dublin, 1920), i, 160; L. W. B. Brockliss and Patrick Ferté, 'Irish clerics in France in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries: a statistical study' in *R.I.A.*, lxxxviiC (1987), pp 527-72, at p. 570; John J. Silke, *The diocese of Raphoe: a brief history* (Letterkenny, 2000), p. 44; Brockliss and Ferté, 'Prosopography of Irish clerics in the universities of Paris and Toulouse, 1573-1792' in *Archiv. Hib.*, lviii (2004), pp 7-166, at p. 26; Ciarán Mac Murchaidh, "'My repeated troubles": Dr. James Gallagher (bishop of Raphoe, 1725-37) and the impact of the penal laws' in John Bergin, Eoin Magennis, Lesa Ní Mhungaile and Patrick Walsh (eds), *New perspectives on the penal laws* (Dublin, 2011), pp 149-72; Eoghan Ó Raghallaigh, 'Gallagher, James (Ó Gallchobhair, Séamus)' in James McGuire and James Quinn (eds), *Dictionary of Irish biography* (<http://dib.cambridge.org/viewReadPage.do?articleId=a3408>) (13 Nov. 2012).

Garvey, Anthony (d. 1767)

nom. by James III 29 July/9 Aug. 1747 (Dromore) prov. (brief) 21 Aug./1 Sept. 1747

Garvey was native of the parish of Clonallon; the O'Garvey family principally resided at Aughnagon and at Rouen and Le Havre (France); his sister Anne O'Hagan's grandson was Patrick MacMullan, bp of Down and Connor (1793-1824). He was educated at the Irish College (Paris) where he registered with the law faculty (1724) and was awarded a BUI (6 July 1725). After completing his studies he returned to his native diocese where he resided with family members at Aughnagon. In postulation letters to the exiled Stuart Court he was listed as VG and dean of the diocese of Dromore. He was prov. by Pope Benedict XIV (1740-1758) and took the parish of Clonallon and the parish of Newry as his mensal parish. His date of death is unknown, but he drafted a will on 22 Aug. 1766 and it was proved 18 Dec. 1766; thus he d. sometime in between.

Sources

H. M. Bermingham to Fr. Anthony Garvey, 11 Nov. 1728 (Royal Archives, Windsor Castle, Stuart papers, 121/68, MFR 774) cited in Fagan, *Ireland in the Stuart papers*, i, 127; Postulation of the clergy of the diocese of Dromore, 31 May 1747 (Royal Archives, Windsor Castle, Stuart papers, 284/14, MFR 847) cited in *ibid.*, ii, 67; Carrigan, 'Catholic episcopal wills' in *Archiv. Hib.*, i (1912), pp 178-9.

Edward Campbell, 'Dromore diocese: historical notes (510-1900) from articles in the "Religious Examination Report & Diocesan Annual", 1935-42' (*R.I.A.*, AP 1942/2); L. W. B. Brockliss and Patrick Ferté, 'Irish clerics in France in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries: a statistical study' *R.I.A.*, lxxxviiC (1987), pp 527-72, at p. 570; *ibid.*, 'Prosopography of Irish clerics in the universities of Paris and Toulouse, 1573-1792' in *Archiv. Hib.*, lviii (2004), pp 7-166, at p. 149; Tom Cunningham, 'Marmion and Garvey family links' (2008) (http://www.marmionfamilytree.com/Marmion_Garvey_and_McDermott.html) (24 August 2012).

Geoghegan, Eugene (Owen) (c.1700 – 1778)

prov. 3 Feb. 1771 (coadj. bp) (Meath) brief 8 Mar. 1771

Geoghegan was native of the parish of Tubber in Co. Westmeath. In a letter dated 21 Oct. 1725 he was recommended to the Irish College (Lille) and on 1 October 1727 he was in receipt of the Patrick Dempsey bourse at Lille. After he returned to Ireland he was named PP of Tubber, his native parish; he was purportedly to have lived on a ten acre farm in the town land of Ballybeg. In Mar. 1764 Augustine Cheevers OSA, bp of Meath (1756-1778) asked James III to have his VG, Eugene Geoghegan, named to a bishopric in Ireland. In Oct. 1769 Cheevers renewed his efforts to have Geoghegan named as a bp, this time his coadj. bp; he was prov. bp *in partibus of Madaurensis* by Pope Clement XIV (1769-1774). On 27 Mar. 1776 he was attacked in his home by

members of the Whiteboy movement and during the altercation Geoghegan shot and killed one of the assailants. According Cogan his health quickly deteriorated after this event and on 4 May 1778 Geoghegan postulated Michael Fleming OP to succ. him as coadj. bp; he d. a few weeks later on 26 May 1778. He was buried in the old church at Kilcumreragh.

Sources

Letter to the prefect of the Irish College, Lille from Bonaventure Donnelly, 21 Oct. 1725 (A.D.N., Lille, D/36/D/10 573/25); Liste des bénéficiaires de deux bourses fondées par Patrice Dempsy (A.D.N., Lille, D 36/D/11 568/61).

Anthony Cogan, *The diocese of Meath, ancient and modern* (3 vols, Dublin, 1867), ii, 174-6; John Brady, *Catholics and Catholicism in the eighteenth-century press* (Maynooth, 1965), p. 179; Patrick Fagan, *The diocese of Meath in the eighteenth century* (Dublin, 2001), pp 141-7.

H

Hacket, Patrick

brief 7/17 Apr. 1657 (vic. ap.) (Waterford)

There was a Patrick Hacket who studied at the Irish College (Lisbon) and was ordained P (28 Sept. 1629). In his postulation letters it is mentioned that Hacket had obtained an STD and prior to the Interregnum was VG of the dioceses of Waterford and Lismore; he was later proposed by Propaganda Fide on 25 Apr. 1656 and prov. by Pope Alexander VII (1655-1667) a year later. In 1659 he wrote to the pope requesting that his provision be amended to include the diocese of Lismore. In this petition he mentioned that he had spent the previous four years living at St. Malo along the French coast.

Sources

FV, vol. 15, ff 54A, 54C cited in Benignus Millett, 'Calendar of volume 15 of the "Fondo di Vienna" in Propaganda Archives' in *Collect. Hib.*, no. 33 (1991), pp 54-92, at pp 63-4.

Patricia O Connell, *The Irish College at Lisbon, 1590-1834* (Dublin, 2001), p. 75.

Harty, Denis (c.1593 – 1667)

brief 7/17 Apr. 1657 (vic. ap.) (Killaloe)

Harty was b. to Donough Harty of Killodiernan, Co. Tipperary (Lower Ormond). He studied at the Irish College (Salamanca) and was listed in Propaganda Fide documents as having been awarded an STD and DUI. He returned to Ireland and served as dean of the diocesan chapter for thirty years and VG for twelve years under John O'Molony I, bp of Killaloe (1630-1651). During the Interregnum he was imprisoned and deported to Spain but returned in 1659 after being appointed vic. ap. of Killaloe by Pope Alexander VII (1655-1667). He remained in his native parish of Killodiernan and d. in 1667.

Sources

FV, vol. 16, ff 243-244 cited Benignus Millett, 'Calendar of volume 16 of the "Fondo di Vienna" in Propaganda Archives: part 3, ff 217-80' in *Collect. Hib.*, no. 41 (1999), pp 10-35, at pp 23-4; FV, vol. 16, f. 245 cited in *ibid.*, pp 25-6; FV, vol. 13, 192-195 cited in *ibid.*, 'Calendar of Irish material in vols 12 and 13 (ff 1-200) of "Fondo di Vienna" in Propaganda Archives' in *Collect. Hib.*, no. 24 (1982), pp 45-80, at p. 78.

Ignatius Murphy, 'Denis Harty: vicar apostolic of Killaloe, 1657-1667' in *Tipperary Historical Journal* (1989), pp 100-05; *ibid.*, *The diocese of Killaloe in the eighteenth century* (Dublin, 1991), p. 21.

Hussey, John (d. a.1659)

prov. 2 June 1654 (Kerry) confirmed 3 Sept. 1657

In a petition to Pope Alexander VII (1655-1667) Hussey was listed as being a well-educated priest having been awarded an STD and was listed as VG of the diocese of Kerry (Ardfert). Following the collapse of the Confederate Association he was exiled in Belgium where he ministered to the Irish, English and Scottish soldiers; he was prov. to the diocese of Kerry by Pope Innocent X (1644-1655). In 1657 he was postulated to be appointed vic. ap. of the English king's army in Flanders. In a letter to Propaganda Fide Edmund O'Reilly, abp of Dublin (1657-1669) stated that Hussey had d. a. 16/26 Dec. 1658.

Sources

FV, vol. 13, ff 274-275 cited in Benignus Millett, 'Calendar of volume 13 of the "Fondo di Vienna" in Propaganda Archives: part 2, ff 201-401' in *Collect. Hib.*, no. 25 (1983), pp 30-62, at p. 41; FV, vol. 13, ff 386-387 cited in *ibid.*, pp 59-60.

Hussey, Thomas (1746 – 1803)

prov. 4 Dec. 1796 (Waterford & Lismore) brief 10 Jan. 1797

Hussey was b. in Apr. 1746 in Harristown, Co. Meath. He was educated at Seville where he studied three years of philosophy and four years of theology; he was ordained D (17 Dec. 1768) and P (25 Mar. 1769). After ordination he left for Paris where he entered St. Nicolas' on 15 June 1769 and left 6 Aug. 1770. After 1770 he was appointed one of the chaplains to the Spanish ambassador in London where he quickly befriended many influential politicians like William Pitt and Edmund Burke; on 8 June 1784 he was named principal chaplain to the Spanish Embassy in London. His diplomatic skills were called upon by King George III (1761-1820) who asked that he be a part of the failed mission of Richard Cumberland to Spain in the British courts attempts to break the Franco-Spanish alliance during the American Revolution. Sometime in the 1790s he was made VG of the diocese of Quebec, although he continued to reside in London. In 1794 he was drafted by the Irish episcopal corps to assist in having Maynooth College established, which ultimately led to his appointment as first president (1795-1796). His tenure as president was marked by absenteeism that only became accentuated when he was appointed chaplain general of the king's forces in Ireland (Aug. 1796). Hussey was prov. to the dioceses of Waterford and Lismore by Pope Pius VI (1775-1799) and consecrated on 26 Feb. 1797; his appointment was not well-received owing to absenteeism. A month prior to his consecration James Louis O'Donnell OFM, vic. ap. of Newfoundland asked John Thomas Troy OP, abp of Dublin (1786-1823) to support him remaining in Waterford acting as an assistant to Hussey. Initial government concerns regarding Hussey were realised when he published a pastoral in Apr. 1797 that met with strong opposition. In May 1797 he res. as president of Maynooth College and by July he had left for London. While absent from the diocese he resided primarily at London but travelled extensively throughout continental Europe even, perhaps, playing a small role in securing the Concordat of 1801 between Napoleon and the Holy See. He returned to Waterford in 1802 and drafted a will dated 10 July 1803; Hussey d. the following day on 11 July 1803 and was buried in the Waterford Cathedral.

Sources

Appointment by the King of Spain of Dr. Thomas Hussey to the post of Principal Chaplain to the Spanish Embassy, 8 June 1784 (W.L.D.A., Waterford, T/H 5.02), Will of Bishop Hussey, 10 July 1803 W.L.D.A., Waterford, T/H 5.49/10); Dr. Troy to Mgr. Brancadoro, Liège, 31 Dec. 1790 (D.D.A., Dublin, AB2 116/5/15); Bishop O'Donel, Waterford, to Dr. Troy, 11 Jan. 1797 (D.D.A., Dublin, AB2 116/7/31); Fr. Luke Concanen to Dr. Troy, 9 July 1797 (D.D.A., Dublin, AB2 116/7/12).

Patrick Boyle, 'Some Irish ecclesiastics at the seminary of St. Nicolas du Chardonnet, Paris', in *I.E.R.*, 4th ser., xxviii (1910), pp 480-91, at p. 485; *ibid.*, 'Dr. Hussey, bishop of Waterford, and the Concordat of 1801' in *I.E.R.*, 5th ser., v (1915), pp 337-45; John J. Silke, 'The Irish College, Seville' in *Archiv. Hib.*, xxiv (1961), pp 103-47, at p. 135; Dáire Keogh, 'Hussey, Thomas' in James McGuire and James Quinn (eds), *Dictionary of Irish biography* (Cambridge, 2009) (<http://dib.cambridge.org/viewReadPage.do?articleId=a4171>) (9 May 2012).

I

Irwin, Alexander (d. 1779)

prov. 16 June 1776 brief 1 July 1776

Irwin was most likely native of Co. Roscommon as he was PP of Kilkeevan and resided there after his appointment. Nothing is known of his family background or his education background. In postulation letters submitted to Propaganda Fide from James O'Fallon, bp of Elphin (1756-1786), it stated he was dean and VG of the diocese of Elphin. He was prov. to the diocese of Killala by Pope Pius VI (1775-1799). Irwin d. a.25 Sept. 1779.

Sources

SC Irlanda, vol. 12, f. 358 (A.P.F., Rome: microfilm, N.L.I. p 5377).

K

Kearney, Moriarty (1643 – 1717)

brief 17/27 Oct. 1683 (vic. ap.) (Clonmacnoise)

Kearney was b. in 1643 and was native of Co. Offaly. He studied at Paris where he earned an MA (6 Aug. 1672) and BT from the Sorbonne. Kearney returned to Ireland where he was named VG of Clonmacnoise and vic. ap. (1683). Kearney's appointment was not well received by the local clergy who lodged complaints against Kearney at Rome. After an investigation by Dominick Maguire, abp of Armagh (1683-1707) the allegations against Kearney were deemed 'frivolous'. Little is known of Kearney's administration of the diocese or his exile to France. He was curé of Marchéville in the diocese of Chartres and left a foundation to the Collège des Lombards of 2,000*li.* to have twelve masses said each year in perpetuity for his soul. He d. on 3 Oct. 1715 at age seventy-two and buried in the church of St. Mary Magdalen (Marchéville).

Sources

Benignus Millett, 'Some lists of priests in Ireland 1684-94' in *Collect. Hib.*, nos 27-8 (1986), pp 86-107, at p. 105-07; Liam Swords, 'Calendar of Irish material in the files of Jean Fromont, notary at Paris, May 1701-24 Jan. 1730, in the Archives Nationales, Paris: part 1, 1701-15' in *Archiv. Hib.*, nos 34-5 (1993), pp. 77-115, at pp 84-5, 89, 94; Liam Swords, 'Calendar of Irish material in the files of Jean Fromont, notary at Paris, May 1701-24 Jan. 1730, in the Archives Nationales, Paris: part 2, 1716-1730' in *Archiv. Hib.*, nos 36-7 (1994-5), pp 85-139, at pp 88-90; Hugh Fenning, 'Dominic Maguire, O. P. Archbishop of Armagh: 1684-1707' in *Seanchas Ard Mhacha*, xviii, no. 1 (1999-2000), pp 30-48, at p. 38; L. W. B. Brockliss and Patrick Ferté, 'Prosopography of Irish clerics in the universities of Paris and Toulouse, 1573-1792' in *Archiv. Hib.*, lviii (2005), pp 7-166, at p. 19.

Keating, James (1783 – 1849)

prov. (brief) 12 Jan. 1819 (coadj. bp) (Ferns) succ. 9 Mar. 1819

Keating was b. to Michael Keating and Margaret Cummins in the parish of Marshalstown, Co. Wexford. He received his early education at the Franciscan Academy in Peter's Street and matric. at Maynooth College (29 Sept. 1804) and was ordained P (1808). He was named curate of Camolin the same year and in 1813 Patrick Ryan, bp of

Ferns (1804-1814) asked that Keating be appointed coadj. bp; he was prov. bp *in partibus* of *Antinoitanus* by Pope Pius VII (1800-1823). Keating was consecrated by Daniel Murray, coadj. abp of Dublin (1809-1823) on 21 Mar. 1819 at Wexford. Keating was instrumental in having St. Aidan's Cathedral built by the famed Irish architect Augustus Pugin (1812-1852). Keating d. on 7 Sept. 1849 and was buried in St. Aidan's Cathedral (Enniscorthy).

Sources

Ritzler and Sefrin, *Hierarchia catholica*, vii, 193; Patrick Hamell, *Maynooth students and ordinations index, 1795-1895* (Maynooth, 1982), p. 87; John V. Gahan, *The secular priests of the diocese of Ferns* (Dublin, 2000), pp 402-03.

Kelly, Carbry (1661 – 1729)

nom. by James III 6/17 Mar. 1718 (Elphin) prov. (brief) 15/26 Mar. 1718

Kelly was native of Co. Galway and was ordained P (1680) at Caltra by Dominic Burke OP, bp of Elphin (1671-1703/04). Perhaps he was the 'Cabritius Kelly' who studied at Paris and was awarded an MA (6 Aug. 1687), BT (1692), LT (1696) and STD (1701); he also served as procurator of the German Nation and archdeacon of Elphin. Kelly registered as PP of Ballinakill (1704) and at a grand jury (1715) he was accused of travelling to France with Ulicke Burke, son of Sir John Burke, the 9th earl of Clanricarde; at the time of his appointment to Elphin he was listed as VG. He was prov. bp of Elphin by Pope Clement XI (1700-1721) and consecrated on 8 June 1718 at Glinsk, Co. Galway. From his will dated 23 Feb. 1728/6 Mar. 1729 he resided at Glinsk and was protected by Sir Festus Burke who was married to Lady Letitia Burke, daughter of 9th earl of Clanricarde. According to a letter by Michael MacDonogh OP, bp of Kilmore (1728-1746) to an agent of the Stuart Court, Kelly d. a.7 May 1729.

Sources

William J. Walsh (ed.), 'An Act of Registering the Popish Clergy' in *I.E.R.*, 2nd ser., xii (1876), pp 376-408, at p. 396; Nomination from James III to Clement IX for Carbery O'Kelly to Elphin, 6/17 Mar. 1718 (B.L., London, Mss. Add. 20292, f. 193); Carrigan, 'Catholic episcopal wills' in *Archiv. Hib.*, ii (1913), pp 235-8; Michael MacDonogh, bishop of Kilmore, to James Edgar, 7 May 1729 (Royal Archives, Windsor Castle, Stuart papers, 127/134, MFR 776) cited in Fagan, *Ireland in the Stuart papers*, i, 147.

Brady, *Episc. succn*, ii, 206; William Burke, *The Irish priests in the penal times, 1660-1760* (Waterford, 1914), p. 169; Francis Beirne, *The diocese of Elphin: people, places and pilgrimage* (Dublin, 2000), p. 68.

Kelly, Edmund (c.1658 – 1732)

nom. by James III 22 June/3 July 1717 (Clonfert) prov. (brief) 1/12 Feb. 1718

Kelly was native of the diocese of Clonfert. He studied at Paris where he received his MA (8 Aug. 1686), BT (1690), registered with the faculty of law (Jan. 1690), LT (1694) and STD (1698); in 1694 he was elected procurator of the German Nation. By 1704 he had returned to Ireland and was PP in Co. Roscommon and served as dean of the diocese of Clonfert. He was prov. by Pope Clement XI (1700-1721) and a.14 May 1718.

Sources

Papal brief, 12 Feb. 1718 (B.L., London, Add. Mss. 34638, f. 248).

Ritzler and Sefrin, *Hierarchia catholica*, v, 162; L. W. B. Brockliss and Patrick Ferté, 'Irish clerics in France in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, a statistical study' in *R.I.A.*, lxxxviiC (1987), pp 527-72, at p. 570.

Kelly, Oliver (1777 – 1834)

prov. 25 Sept. 1814 (Tuam) brief 4 Oct. 1814

Kelly was native of Curraghmore near Ballinasloe, Co. Galway; his father was a tenant farmer. He received his early education at Lawrence Duffy's School (Peterswell) before leaving for Salamanca to study (1795-1800). Kelly then returned to Ireland where he was named admr of Tuam and was named the first president of St. Jarlath's College. He was then named PP of Westport (1806-1815) and VG under Edward Dillon, abp of Tuam (1798-1809). Following the death of Dillon he was elected VC by the diocesan clergy; his election was disputed by Boetius Egan, dean of Achonry and other members of the western episcopal corps. With the pope in captivity, the election of Kelly set off a jurisdictional dispute between members of the western episcopal corps and the other three metropolitans, the archbishops of Armagh, Cashel and Dublin. Kelly was eventually prov. by Pope Pius VI (1800-1823) and consecrated on 12 Mar. 1815 at Tuam. Kelly was an active admr and oversaw the creation of the diocese of Galway (1831). Kelly d. on 18 Apr. 1834 in Albano, Naples and was buried in the church of Propaganda Fide.

Sources

Estate of Archbishop Oliver Kelly (T.D.A., Tuam, Archbishops pre-1834, Box 64, Folder B0/10-i/3).

R. J. Kelly, 'Oliver Kelly, archbishop of Tuam' in *I.E.R.*, 4th ser., iii (1898), pp 417-22; D. J. O'Doherty, 'Students of the Irish College, Salamanca' in *Archiv. Hib.*, vi (1917), pp 1-26, at pp 12-14, 16; Martin Coen, 'The choosing of Oliver Kelly for the see of Tuam, 1809-15' in *J.G.A.H.S.*, xxxvi (1977-8), pp 14-29; Kieran Waldron, *The archbishops of Tuam 1700-2000* (Galway, 2008), p. 25; Martin Coen, *The wardenship of Galway* (Galway, 1984), p. 196; C. J. Woods, 'Kelly, Oliver' in James McGuire and James Quinn (eds), *Dictionary of Irish biography* (Cambridge, 2009) (<http://dib.cambridge.org/viewReadPage.do?articleId=a4462>) (4 October 2012).

Kelly, Patrick (1779 – 1829)

prov. 19 July 1820 (Richmond, Virginia) prov. 3 Feb. 1822 (Waterford & Lismore)
brief 22 Feb. 1822

Kelly was b. on 16 Apr. 1779 to Matthew Kelly and Anastasia Nowlan at Kilkenny, Co. Kilkenny. He was educated at Lisbon and ordained P (18 July 1802). His first assignment was curate at Inistioge and then he joined the faculty at St. John's Seminary (Kilkenny) where he taught mathematics, philosophy and theology. He later served as president of St. John's Seminary (1817-1820). He was prov. to the newly-created diocese of Richmond, Virginia by Pope Pius VII (1800-1823). Kelly's episcopal consecration took place on 24 Aug. 1820 at St. Mary's (Kilkenny). He arrived to Norfolk on 19 Jan. 1821 and opened the first Catholic school in the diocese shortly thereafter. He returned to Ireland in July 1822 after he was prov. bishop of Waterford and Lismore. Kelly d. on 8 Oct. 1829 and was buried inside the Waterford cathedral.

Sources

Richard H. Clarke, *Lives of the deceased bishops of the Catholic Church in the United States* (2 vols, New York, 1872), i, 268-70; John Gilmary Shea, *History of the Catholic Church in the United States* (New York, 1890), pp 76-83; Patrick Power, *Waterford and Lismore: a compendious history of the united dioceses* (Dublin, 1937), pp 37-8; Peter Birch, *St. Kieran's College Kilkenny* (Dublin, 1951), pp 100-101; Patricia O Connell, *The Irish College at Lisbon, 1590-1834* (Dublin, 2001), p. 51.

Kelly, Thomas (1793 – 1835)

prov. 4 June 1826 (Dromore) brief 16 June 1826

prov. 7 Dec. 1828 (coadj. bp) (Armagh) brief 23 Dec. 1828 succ. 24 July 1832

Kelly appears to have been native of Donaghmore, Co. Tyrone and matric. at Maynooth College (25 Aug. 1814); ordained P for the diocese of Armagh (23 Sept. 1820). He remained at Maynooth College where he was named dean of discipline (1820). On 15 Sept. 1825 he was made professor of dogmatic theology. At the same time he was proposed for the vacant diocese of Dromore and was prov. by Pope Leo XII (1823-1829); he was consecrated by Daniel Murray, abp of Dublin (1809-1852) on 27 Aug. 1827. His episcopal tenure at Dromore was marked by his reform initiatives and his establishment of St. Colman's College (Newry). Within two years of his appointment to Dromore he was named coadj. bp to Patrick Curtis, abp of Armagh (1819-1832) but retained Dromore as admr. As abp of Armagh he received from Rome the authority to change his mensal parish from Drogheda to Armagh; he d. on 13 Jan. 1835 succumbing to fever.

Sources

Ambrose Macaulay, 'The appointment of Patrick Curtis and Thomas Kelly as archbishop and coadjutor archbishop of Armagh' in *Seanchas Ard Mhacha*, x, no. 2 (1982), pp 331-65; Patrick J. Hamell, *Maynooth students and ordinations index, 1795-1895* (Maynooth, 1982), p. 89; Patrick Corish, *Maynooth College, 1795-1995* (Dublin, 1995), p. 461; Oliver Rafferty, 'The Catholic chapel and the Catholic community: observance and tradition in nineteenth-century County Down' in Lindsay Proudfoot (ed.), *Down: history and society* (Dublin, 1997), pp 523-46.

Keogh (Mac Eogha), Thady, O. P. (d. 1687)

prov. 16/26 May 1671 (Clonfert) brief 3/13 July 1671

Keogh was native of Roscommon and received his early education under Archdeacon John Lynch, author of *De Praebulis* in Galway before joining the Irish Dominicans at Mullingar. He then left for Spain where he studied at the convent of Pampeluna and returned to Ireland. In Ireland he became the chaplain to the earl of Clanricarde (c.1648) joining him and his wife to London. While in London he became a vocal opponent of Peter Walsh OFM and, at great risk, served Walsh with the summons issued by Propaganda Fide condemning his 'Remonstrance'. He was prov. by Pope Clement X (1670-1676) and consecrated between 26 and 30 Nov. 1671. Keogh d. c.1687 and was buried in the chapel of the Blessed Virgin of the Rosary, Kilcorban.

Sources

Processus Datariae, vol. 72, ff 380-384 cited in Cathaldus Giblin 'The "Processus Datariae" and the appointment of Irish bishops in the 17th century' in The Franciscan Fathers (eds), *Father Luke Wadding: commemorative volume* (Dublin, 1957), pp 508-616, at pp 606-08; SC Irlanda, vol. 1, ff 106, 109, 112, 113 cited in Benignus Millett, 'Calendar of volume 1 (1626-68) of the collection "Scrittura riferite nei congressi, Irlanda"' in Propaganda Archives' in *Collect. Hib.*, nos 6-7 (1963-4), pp 18-211, at p. 33; Thomas Burke, *Hibernia Dominicana* (Kilkenny, 1762), p. 496.

John O'Heyne, *The Irish Dominicans of the seventeenth century*, ed. Ambrose Coleman (Dundalk, 1902), p. 259; John Hanly (ed.), *The letters of Saint Oliver Plunkett, 1625-1681* (Dublin, 1979), p. 52.

Kernan, Edward (1771 – 1844)

prov. (brief) 6 Feb. 1818 (coadj. bp) (Clogher) succ. 19 Nov. 1824

Kernan was b. to Edward Kernan and Anne McDonnell of Enniskillen, Co. Fermanagh. He matric. at Salamanca (1788) and left the college (6 Sept. 1795) to return to Ireland. Kernan was named curate of Ballyshannon (1795-1799) and then PP of Enniskillen

(1799-1816). After a failed attempt to have his nephew named his coadj. bp, James Murphy, bp of Clogher (1798-1824) postulated for Kernan to be appointed; his postulation was strongly opposed by Murphy's nemesis Hugh O'Reilly, PP of Carrickmackross. After nearly two years Kernan was prov. bp *in partibus* of *Thabracensis* by Pope Pius VII (1800-1823) and consecrated on 12 Apr. 1818. Kernan continued to reside at Erne Lodge near Enniskillen until he was named admr of Carrickmackross (1821) following the death of O'Reilly. Kernan's tenure was marked by his public disagreements with the dean of the diocesan chapter, Patrick Bellew, the nephew of his predecessor. Kernan d. on 20 Feb. 1844 at Carrickmackross and was buried in Magheross graveyard.

Sources

D. J. O'Dogherty, 'Students of the Irish College, Salamanca' in *Archiv. Hib.*, vi (1917), pp 1-26, at p. 13; Patrick Mulligan, 'The Kernan family' in *Clogher Record*, i, no. 2 (1954), pp 64-5; Seosamh Ó Dufaigh, 'James Murphy, bishop of Clogher, 1801-24' in *Clogher Record*, vi, no. 3 (1968), pp 419-92, at p. 437; C. J. Woods, 'More on the Kernans of Enniskillen: Randal Kernan (1774-c.1844) and others' in *Clogher Record*, x, no. 1 (1979), pp 23-5; Patrick Mulligan, 'The life and times of Bishop Edward Kernan' in *Clogher Record*, x, no. 3 (1981), pp 323-48; C. J. Woods, 'Kernan, Edward' in James McGuire and James Quinn (eds), *Dictionary of Irish biography* (Cambridge, 2009) (<http://dib.cambridge.org/viewReadPage.do?articleId=a4522>) (23 Feb. 2012).

Killikelly, Peter, O. P. (1699 – 1783)

nom. by James III 21 Dec. 1743/1 Jan. 1744 (Kilmacduagh)
prov. (brief) 11/22 Jan. 1744 prov. Sept. 1750 (Kilmacduagh & Kilfenora)
brief 1/12 Nov. 1750

Killikelly was native of Kinvara, Co. Galway and joined the Irish Dominicans at their convent in Galway. He spent his novitiate year at Galway (c.1723) and then left for Spain. Killikelly reappears at Leuven where he was named professor of theology and sacred scripture at the convent of Holy Cross (May 1727). At Leuven he held many leadership roles within the convent: master of students, second regent (a.5 June 1728), first regent (18 Mar. 1730), BT (8 July 1730) and prior (Nov. 1730). In 1734 he returned to Galway where he was prior between Dec. 1736 and Aug. 1738; he was promoted MT (6 Oct. 1736). On 10 Dec. 1739 he was elected *theologus Casanatensis* at the Minerva (Rome). His tenure at the Minerva was short as he was elected provincial of the Irish Dominicans at the provincial chapter in May 1742. He was prov. to Kilmacduagh by Pope Benedict XIV (1740-1758) and consecrated on 14 Oct. 1744 in the Dominican convent (Dublin) by John Linegar, abp of Dublin (1734-1757). After the death of James Augustine O'Daly, bp of Kilfenora (1726-1749), the dioceses of Kilmacduagh and Kilfenora were united and Killikelly was named bp of the united dioceses. He d. on 28 Mar. 1783 and was buried in the Dominican church (Galway).

Sources

Thomas Burke, *Hibernia Dominicana* (Kilkenny, 1762), pp 509-10; Letter from Augustine Kirwan to Marcus Skerrett, 19 Apr. 1783 (G.D.A., Galway, Box 7/D3/F1/1783).

J. Fahey, *The history and antiquities of the diocese of Kilmacduagh* (Dublin, 1893), pp 339-40; Hugh Fenning, *The Irish Dominican Province, 1698-1797* (Dublin, 1990), pp 181-8, 194.

Kinsella, William (1796 – 1845)

prov. 3 May 1829 (Ossory)

Kinsella was b. on 2 Feb. 1796 at Ballynunnery, Co. Carlow. He entered Carlow College as a day scholar in Oct. 1807 and entered the ecclesiastical programme in Sept.

1814. During his time as a student he was appointed secretary of the College on 1 June 1817 and following his deaconate ordination he was appointed professor of natural philosophy (Sept. 1818). He received MO (4 June 1816), SD (28 May 1817), D (15 May 1818) and was ordained P (18 Dec. 1819) by James Doyle OSA, bp of Kildare and Leighlin (1819-1834). Around the same time he was appointed chair of theology and remained at Carlow College until he was prov. bp of Ossory by Pope Pius VIII (1829-1830) and consecrated on 26 July 1829 by Daniel Murray, abp of Dublin (1809-1852). During his episcopal career he oversaw the construction of St. Mary's Cathedral and St. Kieran's College in Kilkenny. Kinsella d. on 12 Dec. 1845 and interred in St. Mary's Cathedral.

Sources

Ritzler and Sefrin, *Hierarchia catholica*, vii, 294; William Carrigan, *History and antiquities of the diocese of Ossory* (4 vols, Dublin, 1905), i, 223-5; John McEvoy, *Carlow College, 1793-1993* (Carlow, 1993), pp 30-1.

Kirwan, Patrick Robert (d. 1776)

nom. by James III 28 July 1758 (Achonry) prov. 21 Aug. 1758

Kirwan was b. to James Kirwan of Bunnitubber, Co. Galway; his father was a wealthy landowner. A contemporary stated that he was a 'doctor of Sorbonne' but other references indicate he may have been educated at Nantes. Kirwan returned to the diocese of Tuam (1730) and was named PP of Annaghdowne, canon of the Cathedral and served as VG under both Bernard O'Gara, abp of Tuam (1724-1740) and Michael O'Gara, abp of Tuam (1740-1749). He was prov. by Pope Clement XIII (1758-1769). Kirwan was largely an absentee bp and although he was in frail health and septuagenarian he was appointed admr of Clonfert by Propaganda Fide on 10 Apr. 1775. Kirwan drafted a will dated 13 Feb. 1776 and d. in Mar./Apr. 1776 at Galway.

Sources

Carrigan, 'Catholic episcopal wills' in *Archiv. Hib.*, ii (1913), pp 224-6.

Liam Swords, *A hidden church: the diocese of Achonry, 1689-1818* (Dublin, 1997), pp 305-13; Hugh Fenning, 'The parish clergy of Tuam 1712-1809' in *Collect. Hib.*, nos 39-40 (1998), pp 155-175, at p. 166.

L

Lacy, Robert (d. 1759)

nom. by James III 8/19 Aug. 1737 (Limerick) prov. (brief) 19/30 Aug. 1737

Lacy was b. to Pierce Lacy of Ballinagarry, Co. Limerick and Arabella Gould of Knocksouna, Co. Limerick. His father was a tenant farmer on the Courtenay estate at Dromadda. He was educated at the Irish College (Bordeaux) where he was awarded an STD; he later served as rector of the Irish College at Bordeaux (1733-1736). After being prov. by Pope Clement XII (1730-1740) he was consecrated by François de Maniban, abp of Bordeaux (1729-1743) on 23 Feb. 1738 in Bordeaux. During his episcopacy he lived at Gortboy where he took the parishes of Monagea and Newcastle as his mensal parishes; in 1754 he received St. John's in Limerick city as his mensal parish and res. the other two parishes. Lacy d. on 4 Aug. 1759 of jaundice and dropsy and was interred at the family vault in Ardagh. Lacy was related to Terence MacMahon, bp of Killaloe (1724-1728) by marriage.

Sources

Archivo Historico Nacional (AHN), Inquisición (Inq), Legajo (Leg) 3679, expediente 12 (sf).

Ritzler and Sefrin, *Hierarchia catholica*, vi, 262; John Begley, *The diocese of Limerick: from 1691 to the present time* (Dublin, 1938), pp 205-20; T. J. Walsh and Jean Baptiste Pelette, 'Some records of the Irish College Bordeaux' in *Archiv. Hib.*, xv (1950), pp 92-141, at pp 107, 125.

Laffan, Robert (1765 – 1833)

prov. 23 Feb. 1823 (Cashel & Emly) brief 18 Mar. 1823

Laffan was b. to Walter Laffan of Cashel, Co. Tipperary; his mother was a member of the le Courcey family. The son of his brother John, Sir Robert Laffan, was a soldier and governor of Bermuda (1871-1882). Laffan attended the school of the Protestant minister of Cashel, Pat Hare where he learned the classics before leaving for Salamanca. He entered the Irish College (Salamanca) on 1 Dec. 1786 and was ordained P (1794); prior to his ordination he earned a BT. Laffan was part of a student cohort that gave the Irish Church three archbishops and two bishops. When he returned to Ireland he was named curate of Killenaule, Tipperary and Thurles; eventually he was named admr of Thurles. His first pastorage was PP of Moycarkey and he later was appointed VG. Upon the death of Patrick Everard, abp of Cashel (1814-1821) he was elected VC by the diocesan clergy and prov. by Pope Pius VII (1800-1823) and consecrated Daniel Murray, abp of Dublin (1809-1852) on 6 July 1823 at the Cathedral in Thurles. Laffan's tenure was short as he d. in Dublin on 4 July 1833 of hydrothorax and was buried in the Thurles cathedral.

Sources

Account of the executors of the late Dr. Robert Laffan (C.E.D.A., Thurles: microfilm, N.L.I. p6001); Bishops epitaph (Russell Library, Maynooth College, O'Renehan MS, 91/21).

Ritzler and Sefrin, *Hierarchia catholica*, vii, 154; William McDonald, 'Irish ecclesiastical colleges since the Reformation: Salamanca, part vi' in *I.E.R.*, 2nd ser., xi (1874), pp 101-14, at p. 111; D. J. O'Dogherty, 'Students of the Irish College, Salamanca' in *Archiv. Hib.*, vi (1917), pp 1-26, at pp 10-12; M. Maher, *The archbishops of Cashel* (Dublin, 1927), p. 28; William S. Doyle, *Fragments: scenes and stories of historic Cashel and Emly* (Tralee, 1945), p. 11; M. Imelda, *Calendar of the papers of Dr. T. Bray, Archbishop of Cashel and Emly, 1792-1820* (C.E.D.A., Thurles, 1966), p. 291; Hugh Fenning, 'The cholera epidemic in Ireland, 1832-3: priests, ministers, doctors' in *Archiv. Hib.*, lviii (2003), pp 77-125, at p. 118.

Lanigan, James (1747 – 1812)

prov. 25 June 1789 (Ossory) brief 10 July 1789

Lanigan was b. to Stephen Lanigan of Kilkenny city; his father was a shopkeeper in Kilkenny but moved the family to Carrick-on-Suir after he opened another shop. Lanigan attended a school run by one Mr. Jackson and was ordained P (23 Feb. 1771) in the home of one Richard Hoyne of Gerrycreen by Thomas Burke OP, bp of Ossory (1759-1776). He was educated on the Continent, perhaps the Irish College (Nantes) where he was later appointed professor of mathematics (1775-1782). Lanigan returned to Ireland in June 1782 and was named curate of St. Canice's in Kilkenny. Shortly after his appointment he was named co-rector of Burrell's Hall and in Sept. 1783 he was named canon of the diocesan chapter. Following the death of John Dunne, bp of Ossory (1787-1789) he was elected VC of the diocese and prov. by Pope Pius VI (1775-1799) and consecrated on 21 Sept. 1789. Under his guidance the Kilkenny Academy became a seminary (1793) and guided its move to Maudlin Street (1811). Lanigan was a strong supporter of the Act of Union but actively argued against the veto of episcopal nominations. He drafted a will dated on 9 Feb. 1812 and d. on 11 Feb. 1812 at his home in James's Street (Kilkenny); he was buried in the old Cathedral and his remains were reburied in the Cathedral of St. Mary's.

Sources

Carrigan, 'Catholic episcopal wills' in *Archiv. Hib.*, iv (1915), pp 94-5.

William Carrigan, *History and antiquities of the diocese of Ossory* (4 vols, Dublin, 1905), i, 211-6; David Murphy, 'Lanigan, James' in James McGuire and James Quinn (eds), *Dictionary of Irish biography* (Cambridge, 2009) (<http://dib.cambridge.org/viewReadPage.do?articleId=a4674>) (23 Mar. 2012).

Lea, Fergus Laurence (1644 – 1697)

nom. by James II 21/31 Jan. 1693 (Derry) prov. (bull) 29 Jan./8 Feb. 1694

Lea was native of Mostrim (Edgeworthstown), Co. Longford in the diocese of Ardagh; his father was one John Lea. Perhaps Lea was educated at Paris as there was a Fergusius Lea who was awarded an MA (27 July 1670) and matric. in the faculty of law (Oct. 1670); this Fergusius Lea was native of Kilmore. It is for certain that Lea was educated at Rome where he was awarded an STD from the College of Propaganda Fide (24 May 1693). Lea remained in Rome where he was a professor of theology and was active in Irish ecclesiastical politics where he styled himself as 'procurator of Ulster'. He was instrumental in procuring the appointment of Dominic Maguire OP, abp of Armagh (1683-1707) and following his appointment Maguire actively sought to have Lea appointed Roman agent for the Irish episcopal corps (1686); he appears to have been appointed Roman agent for Maguire. After the exile of the Stuart Court, Lea strongly supported James II and was rewarded with a nomination by the Stuart Court; he was prov. by Pope Innocent XII (1691-1700). Lea was prov. the diocese of Raphoe as apostolic admr (Feb. 1695). He appears to have tried to return to Ireland in the summer of 1695 as the Stuart Court tried to procure money for travel, but there is no documentation that he was ever successful. Lea d. in Rome on 9/19 Jan. 1697.

Sources

Processus Datariae, vol. 71, ff 66-78 cited in Cathaldus Giblin 'The "Processus Datariae" and the appointment of Irish bishops in the 17th century' in The Franciscan Fathers (eds), *Father Luke Wadding: commemorative volume* (Dublin, 1957), pp 508-616, at pp 603-06; Letter from John Caryll to Alessandro Capara, 18 July 1695 (B.L., London, Add. Mss. 46493, f. 58).

Ritzler and Sefrin, *Hierarchia catholica*, v, 183; Hugh Fenning, 'Dominic Maguire, O.P. archbishop of Armagh, 1684-1707' in *Seanchas Ard Mhacha*, xviii, no. 1 (1999-2000), pp 30-48, at pp 32, 42-3; Edward Daly and Kieran Devlin, *The clergy of the diocese of Derry: an index* (2nd edn, Dublin, 2009), p. 12.

Lennan, Matthew (1743 – 1801)

prov. 3 Dec. 1780 (Dromore) brief 20 Dec. 1780

Lennan was native of Ballymoney, Co. Down in the parish of Kilbroney; his father was John Lennan who was still alive when Lennan drafted his will dated 22 Jan. 1801. According to Brady he was educated at Paris and when he subscribed to the controversial oath of allegiance (1786); when he registered he stated that he was ordained SD (18 Sept. 1769), D (20 Sept. 1769) and P (21 Sept. 1769). Lennan was PP of Kilbroney and VG of the diocese when he was prov. bp of Dromore by Pius VI (1775-1799); he was consecrated at Strabane, Co. Tyrone. It is presumed that Lennan d. the same day he drafted his will which was proved on 13 Apr. 1801.

Sources

List of clerics who took the oath (Dublin, 1786), p. 93; Carrigan, 'Catholic episcopal wills' in *Archiv. Hib.*, i (1912), pp 179-82.

Brady, *Episcopal succn*, i, 304; Edward Campbell, 'Dromore diocese: historical notes (510-1900) from articles in the "Religious Examination Report & Diocesan Annual", 1935-42' (R.I.A., AP 1942/2).

Lincoln, Richard (c.1706 – 1763)

nom. by James III 19 Sept. 1755 (coadj. bp) (Dublin) prov. (brief) 21 Nov. 1755
succ. 21 June 1757

Lincoln was native of Dublin and his father was an alderman or tradesman; in his will he named his step-mother Mary Lincoln the executor of his estate. He was educated at the Irish College (Salamanca) (1727) and ordained P (1730). Lincoln returned to Dublin where he was named assistant of St. James' parish, was a member of the diocesan chapter (1733), archdeacon of Glendalough (1736-1741) and PP of St. Nicholas (1741-1755). He was prov. bp *in partibus* of *Aradiensis* by Pope Benedict XIV (1740-1758) and consecrated on 11 Jan. 1756 in Dublin. He disassociated from the exiled Stuart Court and in publically prayed for the success of George III (Mar. 1762), four years before James III d. Lincoln drafted a will dated 11 May 1763 and d. on 21 June 1763 at his home in Smithfield; he was buried in the family plot at St. James' churchyard.

Sources

Carrigan, 'Catholic episcopal wills' in *Archiv. Hib.*, iv (1915), pp 73-4.

Hugh Fenning, 'The archbishops of Dublin, 1693-1786' in James Kelly and Dáire Keogh (eds), *History of the Catholic Diocese of Dublin* (Dublin, 2000), pp 194-200; *ibid.*, 'Lincoln, Richard' in James McGuire and James Quinn (eds), *Dictionary of Irish biography* (Cambridge, 2009) (<http://dib.cambridge.org/viewReadPage.do?articleId=a4836>) (24 March 2013).

Linegar, John (1671 – 1757)

nom. by James III 26 Feb./9 Mar. 1734 (Dublin) prov. (brief) 9/20 Mar. 1734

Linegar was native of Broadstone in Dublin and he was educated by the Jesuits of Chancery Place. He then proceeded to the Continent where he was educated at the Irish College (Lisbon). In Lisbon he was ordained SD (18 Dec. 1694), D (28 Dec. 1694) and P (31 Dec. 1694); the ordaining bp was Francisco de Lima O. Cist., bp of Maranhão (1691-1695). Linegar returned to Dublin where he was named curate of St. Michan's (1697-1707) and PP of St. Mary's (1707-1752); he became a member of the diocesan chapter (1718) and was appointed VG (*a.* 1733). Following the death of Luke Fagan, abp of Dublin (1729-1733) he was elected VC by the diocesan chapter. Linegar was prov. abp of Dublin by Pope Clement XII (1730-1740); he retained St. Mary's as his mensal parish. During much of his episcopal tenure the Irish episcopal corps was marred by scandal and Linegar actively sought to reform the Irish church. In 1748 he sent Dublin priest, John Murphy, to Rome and the eventual outcome was the 1750/51 decrees by Propaganda Fide which set out thirteen points of reform. There were attempts by the Stuart Court and other members of the Irish episcopal corps to break the *zelanti* faction in Dublin, but Propaganda Fide ignored them and chose Richard Lincoln as Linegar's coadj. bp (Nov. 1755). Linegar d. on 21 June 1757 and was buried in St. Michan's churchyard.

Sources

Hugh Fenning, *The undoing of the friars of Ireland: a study of the novitiate question in the eighteenth century* (Leuven, 1972), pp 136-9; 160-3; Patrick Fagan, *Dublin's turbulent priest: Cornelius Nary, 1658-1738* (Dublin, 1991), pp 153-8; Hugh Fenning, 'Irishmen ordained at Lisbon, 1660-1739' in *Collect. Hib.*, nos 34-5 (1993), pp 59-76, at p. 69; *ibid.*, 'The catholic archbishops of Dublin, 1663-1786' in James Kelly and Dáire Keogh (eds), *History of the catholic diocese of Dublin* (Dublin, 2000), pp 188-94.

Lloyd, Sylvester Louis, O. F. M. (1680 – 1747)

nom. by James III 16/27 Aug. 1728 (Killaloe) prov. (brief) 14/25 Sept. 1728

nom. by James III 2/13 May 1739 (Waterford & Lismore) brief 18/29 May 1739

Lloyd was b. to Edward Lloyd and Elizabeth Tailor of Rehill, Co. Tipperary; his father was a twice-married Anglican minister. He joined the army of William III but later converted to Catholicism and became an ardent supporter of the Jacobite cause. He joined the Hieronymite order in Lisbon (1703) and was ordained P (30 May 1711) in the oratory of Emmanuel da Silva Frances, titular bishop of Thagaste (1708-1727). He left the Hieronymite's and joined the Irish Franciscans spending six months at St. Isidore's (Rome) and returned to Ireland where he was stationed at the Franciscan house at Cook Street in Dublin (1713). Lloyd held many positions within the Irish Franciscans: guardian of the Cook Street convent (1717), definator of the Irish province (1720) and deputy provincial (1723). In 1723 Lloyd's translation, into English, of the controversial *Montpellier catechism* was placed on the index of prohibited books at Rome, a work that compromised his bid to be appointed abp of Dublin (1724). He was awarded the mitre by Pope Benedict XIII (1724-1730). Lloyd was largely absent from his diocese choosing instead to reside in Dublin. Later he was trans. to the dioceses of Waterford and Lismore (1739). Prior to going into exile Lloyd drafted a will dated 9 Aug. 1743 and took up residence in Paris where he d. in Aug. 1747.

Sources

Carrigan, 'Catholic episcopal wills' in *Archiv. Hib.*, iii (1914), pp 200-01.

Ignatius Murphy, *The diocese of Killaloe in the eighteenth century* (Dublin, 1991), pp 61-7; Hugh Fenning, 'Irishmen ordained at Lisbon 1660-1739' in *Collect. Hib.*, nos 34-5 (1993), pp 59-76, at pp 69-70; Patrick Fagan, *An Irish bishop in penal times: the chequered career of Sylvester Lloyd, OFM, 1680-1747* (Dublin, 1993); *ibid.*, 'Lloyd, Sylvester' in James McGuire and James Quinn (eds), *Dictionary of Irish biography* (<http://dib.cambridge.org/viewReadPage.do?articleId=a4860>) (9 May 2012).

Logan, Robert (1784 – 1830)

prov. 24 Aug. 1824 (coadj. bp) (Meath) succ. 11 Jan. 1827

Logan was native of the parish of Bakan near Navan, Co. Meath. He received his early education at the newly established seminary in Navan by Patrick Joseph Plunkett, bp of Meath (1778-1827). Logan matric. at Maynooth College (30 July 1806) and was ordained P (27 May 1809). Shortly after leaving Maynooth he was named curate of Duleek and in 1819 he succ. as PP. Logan served under Plunkett as his VG and was listed second by the clergy of Meath on their list submitted to Propaganda Fide to be named coadj. bp. He was prov. bp *in partibus* of *Tremithusius* by Pope Leo XII (1823-1829) and consecrated at Duleek on 29 Oct. 1824. In 1827 he petitioned Propaganda Fide to have the parish of Kells as his mensal parish, which was accepted. His episcopal tenure was marked by bad health and by order of his physician he was sent to Cobh, Co. Cork for rest; Logan d. there on 22 Apr. 1830 and his remains were buried in the chapel at Kells.

Sources

Anthony Cogan, *The diocese of Meath, ancient and modern* (3 vols, Dublin, 1867), iii, 468-70; Patrick J. Hamell, *Maynooth students and ordinations index, 1795-1895* (Maynooth, 1982), p. 97.

Lynagh, Charles (c.1747 – 1808)

prov. 29 Apr. 1803 (Achonry) brief 13 May 1803

It appears that Lynagh was native of Westport, Co. Mayo. He was educated at Paris where he spent some time at St. Nicholas's (Paris); he was ordained SD (Summer, 1771) and D (21 Sept. 1771). It appears that Lynagh received a DUI from the University of Paris. When he returned to his native diocese (Tuam) he was named PP of Westport and later was named VG; while PP of Westport he replaced the existing penal chapel. Lynagh was prov. to the diocese of Achonry by Pope Pius VII (1800-1823) and was consecrated a.4 June 1803. Lynagh took the parish of Kilmactigue as his mensal parish but remained absent from the diocese choosing instead to reside at Westport. He drafted a will dated 25 Apr. 1808 and d. 27 Apr. 1808 and was buried in Aughagour.

Sources

Dublin Evening Post, 3 May 1808.

Patrick Boyle, 'Some Irish ecclesiastics at the seminary of St. Nicolas du Chardonnet, Paris' in *I.E.R.*, 4th ser., xxviii (1910), pp 480-91, at pp 490-1; Liam Swords, *A hidden church: the diocese of Achonry, 1689-1818* (Dublin, 1997), pp 326-8.

Lynch, James (c.1624 – 1713)

prov. 1/11 Jan. 1669 (Tuam) brief 26 Feb./8 Mar. 1669

Lynch was native of Galway city, Co. Galway and was educated at the Irish College (Seville) and later at the Irish College (Salamanca) where he earned an STD. It is believed that he was PP of San Sabastian (Spain) before doing missionary work in Buenos Aires (South America); at the time of his provision he resided in Galway. He was prov. by Clement IX (1667-1669) and consecrated on 6/16 May 1669 at Ghent. The first part of his episcopal tenure was marred by accusations made by an Augustinian friar named Martin French who accused Lynch of slander regarding the deceased King James I and *praemunire*, he was acquitted of both charges. After further accusations were made by French, Lynch left for Madrid (Oct. 1674) and was appointed honorary chaplain to Charles II of Spain. Lynch returned to Ireland during the reign of James II but was exiled (1691) to Saint-Germaine-en-Laye where he was an active supporter of the exiled Stuart Court. Advanced in age, he asked Propaganda Fide to appoint his nephew his coadj. bp; ultimately his nephew d. before he was appointed and his VG, Francis Burke, abp of Tuam (1713-1723) was prov. his coadj. bp. Lynch drafted a will dated 15 Mar. 1711 where he established a bursary in the Irish College (Paris). Lynch d. in the Irish College (Paris) on 31 Oct. 1713 and buried in St. Paul's Church in Paris.

Sources

Oliver J. Burke, *History of the catholic archbishops of Tuam* (Dublin, 1882), pp 171-87; John Hanly (ed.), *The letters of Saint Oliver Plunkett, 1625-1681* (Dublin, 1979), p. 19; Liam Swords, 'Calendar of Irish material in the files of Jean Fromont, notary at Paris, May 1701-24 Jan. 1730, in the Archives Nationales, Paris: part 2, 1716-1730' in *Collect. Hib.*, nos 36-7 (1994-5), pp 85-139, at p. 92; John Gibney, 'Lynch, James' in James McGuire and James Quinn (eds), *Dictionary of Irish biography* (Cambridge, 2009) (<http://dib.cambridge.org/viewReadPage.do?articleId=a4944>) (13 June 2012).

Lynch, Michael

prov. 6/16 May 1671 (vic. ap.) (Kilmacduagh) brief 20/30 June 1671

Lynch was native of the diocese of Tuam and in a postulation for James Lynch to be appointed abp of Tuam he was listed as dean of Kilfenora and vicar of the Collegiate Church of Galway. Perhaps he was the Michael Lynch who was educated at the Irish

College (Seville) and received T and MO (18 Sept. 1637). In other documents submitted to Propaganda Fide Lynch was listed as having earned an STD. Lynch was prov. by Pope Clement X (1670-1676). Two years after he was appointed vic. ap. there were attempts by John Burke, vic. ap. of Killala (1671) to be trans. to Kilmacduagh; these attempts ultimately failed. Presumably he d. before 1692 as Martin Burke was elected VC by the diocesan chapter.

Sources

John Lynch, *De praesulibus Hibernia*, ed. John Francis O'Doherty (2 vols, Dublin, 1944), ii, 354; SC Irlanda, vol. 1, f. 268 cited in Benignus Millett, 'Calendar of volume 1 (1625-68) of the collection "Scritture riferite nei congressi, Irlanda" in Propaganda Archives' in *Collect. Hib.*, nos 6-7 (1963-4), pp 18-211, at p. 86; SC Irlanda, vol. 3, ff 304-305 cited in *ibid.*, 'Calendar of volume 3 (1672-5) of the "Scritture riferite nei congressi, Irlanda" in Propaganda Archives: part 2, ff. 201-518' in *Collect. Hib.*, nos 21-2 (1979-80), pp 7-81, at p. 30.

Jerome Fahey, *The history and antiquities of the diocese of Kilmacduagh* (Dublin, 1893), p. 327; John J. Silke, 'The Irish College, Seville' in *Archiv. Hib.*, xxiv (1961), pp 103-47, at p. 138.

M

MacCartan, Theophilus (1700 – 1778)

nom. by James III 27 Aug. 1760 (Down & Connor) prov. (brief) 10 Sept. 1760

MacCartan was native of Aughnagon, Co. Down. Prior to leaving for France, he was ordained P at Ballykinlar by John Armstrong, bp of Down and Connor (1727-1739). He was educated in France where he was awarded a DUI. After completing his studies he returned to Ireland where he was named PP of Loughinisland and in 1740 he erected the first chapel in Loughinisland. In 1751 he was postulated for the archdeaconry of Kilclief and VG but resulting from the death of Francis Stuart OFM, bp of Down and Connor (1740-1750) this postulation was unsuccessful. Following the death of Edmund O'Doran, bp of Down and Connor (1751-1760) he was elected VC and prov. by Pope Clement XIII (1758-1769) to the vacant see; he retained Loughinisland as his mensal parish along with the parish of Down. With failing health, MacCartan drafted a will dated 26 Apr. 1777 and d. 10 Dec. 1778; his remains were interred in the insular graveyard of Loughinisland. His will was proved 22 Dec. 1778.

Sources

Letter from Dr. Troy to Dr. Fallon, 23 Dec. 1778 (D.D.A., AB2 27/7/); *F.J.*, 29-31 Dec. 1778; Carrigan, 'Catholic episcopal wills' in *Archiv. Hib.*, i (1912), pp 173-9.

Ritzler and Sefrin, *Hierarchia catholica*, vi, 202; James O'Laverty, *The bishops of Down & Connor: an historical account of Down and Connor* (5 vols, Dublin, 1895), v, 548-53.

MacCarthy, Donough (1654 – 1726)

nom. by James III 25 May/5 June 1712 (Cork & Cloyne) prov. (brief) 5/16 June 1712
second brief 15/26 July 1712

MacCarthy was native of Muskerry and the brother to the poet, Donnchadh Mac Sheáin Bhuí who was the chief poet at the *Dámh Scoil na Blárnan*. According to the 1704 registration he was ordained P (1674) at Quimpercorentine (Brittany). He was educated at Paris where he was awarded DUI and had returned to Cork where he was PP of St. Mary's Shandon. When John Baptiste Sleyne, bp of Cork (1693-1712) was exiled he named MacCarthy VG of the diocese in his absence and postulated him to be coadj. bp when he res.; MacCarthy was prov. by Pope Clement XI (1700-1721). His first papal brief was lost at sea and upon receipt of his second papal brief he was consecrated on

16/27 Aug. 1713 by Eustace Browne, bp of Killaloe (1712-1724) at Springhouse in the Glen of Aherlow. It appears that MacCarthy was imprisoned c.1721 and d. in Mar. 1726 and was buried in the old cemetery of St. Mary's Shandon.

Sources

William J. Walsh (ed.), 'An Act of Registering the Popish Clergy' in *I.E.R.*, 2nd ser., xii (1876), pp 338-360, at p. 348; Carrigan, 'Catholic episcopal wills' in *Achiv. Hib.*, iii (1914), pp 165-8.

W. Holland, *History of West Cork and the diocese of Ross* (Skibbereen, 1949), p. 399; Evelyn Bolster, *A history of the diocese of Cork: from the penal era to the Famine* (Cork, 1989), pp 34-44.

MacCarthy, Florence (1762 – 1810)

prov. 1 Mar. 1803 (coadj. bp) (Cork) brief 6 Mar. 1803

MacCarthy was from Macroom, Co. Cork; his father was a medical doctor and had a practice in Killarney where he received his education. He arrived to Rome (1776) and was educated at the Irish College; he received T (15 Sept. 1782), MO (22 Sept. 1782), SD (18 Dec. 1784), D (19 Feb. 1785) and ordained P (12 Mar. 1785). According to Bolster, he was awarded an STD after his ordination and returned to Killarney where he became a close confidant of Francis Moylan, bp of Kerry (1775-1787); MacCarthy followed Moylan to the diocese of Cork when he was made bp there. In Cork, MacCarthy was named admr of SS Peter and Paul (1790), VG (1791), PP of Kinsale (1792), PP Passage West (1792-1799) and St. Finbarr's South (1799-1810). MacCarthy was strongly recommended by Moylan and other bishops from the province for the Kerry vacancy (1797) but the diocesan clergy had postulated in favour of Charles Sughrue, VG of the diocese; ultimately Sughrue was appointed bp of Kerry. Moylan then asked Propaganda Fide to appoint MacCarthy to Waterford and Lismore to assist the largely absent Thomas Hussey, bp of Waterford and Lismore (1796-1803), again the postulation was not successful. MacCarthy was named bp *in partibus* of *Antinoitanus* by Pope Pius VII (1800-1823). Nearing death due to typhoid fever, MacCarthy drafted a will dated 16 June 1810 and d. a day later on 17 June 1810; he was buried in the chapel yard of St. Finbarr's.

Sources

Carrigan, 'Catholic episcopal wills' in *Archiv. Hib.*, iii (1914), pp 173-5.

Evelyn Bolster, *A history of the diocese of Cork: from the penal era to the Famine* (Cork, 1989), pp 176-80; Hugh Fenning, 'Irishmen ordained at Rome, 1760-1800' in *Archiv. Hib.*, li (1997), pp 16-37, at p. 29; Matteo Binasco and Vera Orschel, 'Prosopography of Irish students admitted to the Irish College, Rome, 1628-1798 [with index]' in *Archiv. Hib.*, lxvi (2013), pp 16-62, at p. 42.

MacCarthy, Thaddeus (Teige) (1664 – 1747)

nom. by James III 6/17 Aug. 1726 (Cork & Cloyne)

prov. (brief) 27 Mar./7 Apr. 1727 brief 9/20 June 1732 (admr) (Ross)

MacCarthy was native of either Burran near Kilbrittain or Barnane near Timoleague. He was educated at Paris where he received an MA (4 June 1701), BT (1702) and LT (1706). It appears that he was PP of Drimoleague (1714-1725), Bandon (1725-1727) and served as the VG under his predecessor, Donough MacCarthy, bp of Cork (1712-1726). He was prov. bp of Cork by Pope Benedict XIII (1724-1730) and consecrated between 21 July and 29 July 1727. During his episcopal tenure the diocese of Ross was formally put under his administration and he was instrumental in building a large 'Mass-house' in Cork (1730). In 1746 he petitioned the pope to provide him with a coadj. bp, his VG James Butler, later abp of Cashel (1750-1774). His postulation was

supported by Christopher Butler, abp of Cashel (1711-1757) but was not well-received by the exiled Stuart Court who was inclined to favour John O'Brien, later bp of Cloyne and Ross (1747-1769). With failing health he drafted a will dated 13/24 Mar. 1746 and d. on 20 Aug. 1747 (O.S.?); he was buried in the old graveyard of St. Mary's Shandon.

Sources

Carrigan, 'Catholic episcopal wills' in *Archiv. Hib.*, iii (1914), pp 169-72.

Evelyn Bolster, *A history of the diocese of Cork: from the penal era to the Famine* (Cork, 1989), pp 44-58; L. W. B. Brockliss and Patrick Ferté, 'Prosopography of Irish clerics in the universities of Paris and Toulouse, 1573-1792' in *Archiv. Hib.*, lviii (2004), pp 7-166, at p. 63; Diocese of Cork and Ross, 'Most Reverend Tadhg McCarthy' (<http://www.corkandross.org/priests.jsp?priestID=498>) (16 August 2010).

MacColgan, John (1702 – 1765)

nom. by James III 11/22 Nov. 1751 (Derry) prov. (brief) 23 Apr./4 May 1752

MacColgan was native of Cregamullen, Inishowen, Co. Donegal. He was ordained P (c.1730) and educated at Paris where he received a BUI (14 Aug. 1739) and LUI (28 July 1740). Very little is known of his ecclesiastical career other than he was VG of the diocese of Derry and elected VC by the diocesan clergy to succeed Patrick Brullaughan OP, bp of Derry (1751-1752); MacColgan was prov. by Pope Benedict XIV (1740-1758). According to tradition, MacColgan lived at Muff and later Carndonagh before fleeing to Omagh where he d. a.21 Dec. 1765; he was buried at Clonca.

Sources

CP, vol. 133, ff 150 (A.P.F., Rome: microfilm, N.L.I. p5519).

L. W. B. Brockliss and Patrick Ferté, 'Prosopography of Irish clerics in the universities of Paris and Toulouse, 1573-1792' in *Archiv. Hib.*, lviii (2004), pp 7-166, at p. 20; Edward Daly and Kieran Devlin, *The clergy of the diocese of Derry: an index* (2nd edn, Dublin, 2009), p. 13.

MacDermot, Hugh (c.1652 – 1725)

prov. 11/21 Dec. 1683 (vic. ap.) (Achonry) brief Jan. 1683/84
nom. by James III 31 Mar./11 Apr. 1707 (bp) prov. 31 Mar./11 Apr. 1707
brief 19/30 Apr. 1707

MacDermot was most likely native of Co. Roscommon and from the diocese of Elphin. He was ordained (1675) at Cloonsellagh by Dominic Burke OP, bp of Elphin (1671-1704) and then sent to Paris where he obtained a scholarship at the Collège de Montaigu (1676); he registered with the faculty of law (Oct. 1678). According to Swords he left Paris and undertook a higher degree in law at Bologna where he earned an STD and DUI. MacDermot was prov. vic. ap. of Achonry by Pope Innocent XI (1676-1689) and for the next twenty years he tried to be appointed bp of the diocese. Following the exile of the Stuart Court he remained in Ireland choosing to reside in his native (Elphin) and registered in 1704 as PP of Ardcarne residing at Knocknacarew. In 1707 he was prov. bp of Achonry by Pope Innocent XII (1700-1721). MacDermot d. sometime a.Sept. 1725.

Sources

William J. Walsh (ed.), 'An Act of Registering the Popish Clergy' in *I.E.R.*, 2nd ser., xii (1876), pp 464-500, at p. 492.

Liam Swords, *A hidden church: the diocese of Achonry 1689-1818* (Dublin, 1998), pp 287-92; L. W. B. Brockliss and Patrick Ferté, 'Prosopography of Irish clerics in the universities of Paris and Toulouse, 1573-1792' in *Archiv. Hib.*, lviii (2005), pp 7-166, at p. 125.

MacDermot Roe, Thomas (c.1697 – 1751)

nom. by James III 9/20 Apr. 1747 (Ardagh) prov. (brief) 27 Apr./8 May 1747

MacDermot Roe was native of Kilronan, Co. Roscommon. According to O'Hart he was the son of John MacDermot Roe. He was educated at Paris where he received an MA (1 Sept. 1728). After returning to Ireland he was named PP of Kilronan and served as dean and VG to Thomas O'Beirne, bp of Ardagh (1739-1747); he resided at Ballyfarnon on the border of Co. Roscommon and Co. Sligo. MacDermot Roe was prov. to Ardagh by Pope Benedict XIV (1740-1758); he d. in the middle of Feb. 1751 and was buried in Kilronan.

Sources

Dublin Gazette, 21 Feb. 1751

John O'Hart, *Irish pedigrees: The origin and stem of the Irish nation* (2 vols, Dublin, 1892), i, 522; James J. MacNamee, *History of the diocese of Ardagh* (Dublin, 1954), p. 394; L. W. B. Brockliss and Patrick Ferté, 'Prosopography of Irish clerics in the universities of Paris and Toulouse, 1573-1792' in *Archiv. Hib.*, lviii (2004), pp 7-166, at p. 12.

MacDermott, Ambrose, O. P. (c.1651 – 1717)

nom. by James III 31 Mar./11 Apr. 1707 (Elphin) prov. 10/21 Mar. 1707
brief 20/31 Mar. 1707

MacDermott was b. to Cornelius MacDermott of Boyle, Co. Roscommon. He took the habit with the Irish Dominicans at their Roscommon convent (Jan. 1667). It appears he was educated at Spain and then left for Rome where he served as *lector theologiae* and master of novices at SS Sixtus and Clement (1677-1686). In 1687 he was named penitentiary of St. Mary Major (Rome) and two years later returned to S. Sixtus where he taught philosophy and theology. MacDermott was definitor at the general chapter for the Dominicans in Rome (1694) and he was awarded a BT (July 1699) and MT (1701). He was prov. to the diocese of Elphin by Pope Clement XI (1700-1721) and consecrated in Aug. 1701. On his return to Ireland he was arrested and imprisoned in London (1708); he was later released and returned to the Continent. MacDermott finally arrived to Ireland in 1709 where he used the alias 'Thomas de Witt'. MacDermott d. in Sept. 1717 and was buried near the abbey of Cloontuskert.

Sources

Processus Datariae, vol. 72, ff 380-384 cited in Cathaldus Giblin 'The "Processus Datariae" and the appointment of Irish bishops in the 17th century' in The Franciscan Fathers (eds), *Father Luke Wadding: commemorative volume* (Dublin, 1957), pp 508-616, at pp 606-08; James II to Clement XI, St. Germaine, 11 Apr. 1707 (B.L., London, Mss. Add. 31248, f. 184); NF, vol. 102, f. 566 cited in Cathaldus Giblin, 'Catalogue of material of Irish interest in the collection "Nunziatura di Fiandra"', Vatican Archives: part 4, vols 102-122' in *Collect. Hib.*, no. 5 (1962), pp 7-125, at p. 25.

Hugh Fenning, 'Ambrose MacDermott, O.P.' in *Archivum Fratrum Praedicatorum*, xl (1970), pp 231-75; *ibid.*, 'Irish Dominicans at Rome, 1570-1699: a biographical register' in *Collect. Hib.*, nos 44-5 (2002-03), pp 13-55, at p. 38; Francis Beirne, *The diocese of Elphin: people, places and pilgrimage* (Dublin, 2000), pp 67-8.

MacDevitt, Philip (1725 – 1797)

nom. by James III 21 Dec. 1765 (Derry) prov. (brief) 14 Jan. 1766

MacDevitt was native of Crislagh, Inishowen, Co. Donegal; he was the maternal uncle of Charles O'Donnell, bp of Derry (1797-1823). He was educated at Paris where he awarded an STD from the Sorbonne and ordained P (1752). After returning to his native

diocese he rose quickly through the diocesan ranks and was prov. bp of Derry by Pope Clement XIII (1758-1779); he took Urney as his mensal parish. MacDevitt erected a seminary at Claudy on the river Finn and was active in church building, notably the Long Tower church in Derry (1786). MacDevitt supported the Irish Volunteers and prior to the 1798 Rebellion he warned his flock against agitation. He was one of two Ulster bishops to be appointed to the board of Maynooth College and by his will dated 17 Mar. 1797 he established a bursary at Maynooth College with instructions that it be discontinued if his successor decided to build a seminary in the diocese of Derry. MacDevitt d. on 24 Nov. 1797 at Claudy and was buried in the churchyard at Fahan parish, Inishowen.

Sources

Walker's Hibernian Magazine, Dec., 1797; Carrigan, 'Catholic episcopal wills' in *Archiv. Hib.*, i (1912), pp 162-6.

Ritzler and Sefrin, *Hierarchia catholica*, vi, 194; Oliver Rafferty, *Catholicism in Ulster 1603-1983* (London, 1994), p. 95; Edward Daly and Kieran Devlin, *The clergy of the diocese of Derry: an index* (2nd edn, Dublin, 2009), p. 13; Seán P. Donlan, 'MacDevitt (McDavett, M'Davit, M'Devitt), Philip' in James McGuire and James Quinn (eds), *Dictionary of Irish biography* (Cambridge, 2009) (<http://dib.cambridge.org/viewReadPage.do?articleId=a5161>) (4 May 2012).

MacDonagh, Michael, O. P. (c.1699 – 1746)

nom. by James III 13/24 Nov. 1728 (Kilmore) prov. (brief) 21 Nov./2 Dec. 1728

MacDonagh was b. at Coleraine, Co. Derry and joined the Dominican's at Coleraine (c.1715-1716). He proceeded to the Continent where he studied briefly at Pesaro before transferring to SS Sixtus and Clement (Rome) in Nov. 1718. MacDonagh then transferred to St. Thomas College (Naples) in 1721 and was ordained P by Bp Pietro Orsini OP, later Pope Benedict XIII (1724-1730). Prior to returning to Ireland he was appointed to SS Sixtus and Clement to teach scripture (1725) and after three years his duties were extended to teach apologetics. Along with his teaching responsibilities he served the English Dominicans as their Roman agent (1726) and in 1728 as the Roman agent for the Irish Provincial and for 'all the religious of Ireland.' He acted as intermediary between James III and Pope Benedict XIII which enhanced his episcopal profile. He was reluctantly nom. by James III to the diocese of Kilmore and consecrated by Benedict XIII on 1/12 Dec. 1728 at the age of twenty-nine. Showing little intention of returning to Ireland he was given a title of nobility, made a domestic prelate and named assistant to the papal throne (1729). His association with the Stuart Court increased as he was named confessor to Charles Edward Stuart, heir to James III. Following the death of Benedict XIII (1730) he returned to Ireland where he was an absentee bishop primarily residing at Dublin. In 1739 he was arrested, along with John Fottrell, provincial of the Dominicans (1738-1742) but both men were able to escape and MacDonagh went into exile on the Continent. He returned to Ireland for five years but with his health failing he drafted a will and left for the Continent where he d. at Lisbon on 15/26 Nov. 1746 and was buried at the Irish Dominican church of Corpo Santo.

Sources

Thomas Burke, *Hibernia Dominicana* (Kilkenny, 1762), pp 504-05; Carrigan, 'Catholic episcopal wills' in *Archiv. Hib.*, i (1912), pp 182-4.

Philip O'Connell, *The diocese of Kilmore* (1937), pp 481-91; Hugh Fenning, 'Michael MacDonogh, O.P., bishop of Kilmore, 1728-46' in *I.E.R.*, 5th ser., cv (1966), pp 138-153; *ibid.*, *The Fottrell papers, 1721-39* (Belfast, 1980); *ibid.*, *The Irish Dominican Province, 1698-1797* (Dublin, 1990), pp 130-1, 173-4; Seán P.

Donlan, 'MacDonagh (MacDonogh), Michael' in James Maguire and James Quinn (eds), *Dictionary of Irish biography* (Cambridge, 2009) (<http://dib.cambridge.org/viewReadPage.do?articleId=a5164>) (26 April 2013).

MacDonagh, Patrick (1678 – 1752)

nom. by James III 15/26 July 1739 (Killaloe) prov. (brief) 3/14 Aug. 1739

MacDonagh was native of Kilfenora in Co. Clare. Perhaps he was educated at Avignon as he was PP of Vaison near Avignon for thirty years prior to his episcopal promotion; he also was listed as abbot of Meaux near Paris. He appears in 1736 postulating for the mitre and in 1737 attempts to have him named superior at Bordeaux were derailed by Robert Lacy, bp of Limerick (1737-1759). On his way to Rome after being trans. to the dioceses of Waterford and Lismore, Sylvester Lloyd OFM stopped at Avignon where he supported the nomination of MacDonagh to replace him at Killaloe; he was prov. by Pope Clement XII (1730-1740). MacMahon returned to Ireland in 1741 and resided at Ennis; he held a diocesan synod in Aug. 1742. In 1750 he requested a coadj. bp but d. before one could be appointed; he drafted a will on 20 Feb. 1752 and d. five days later on 25 Feb./7 Mar. 1752.

Sources

Abbé Patrick MacDonogh, Fleaux, to James III, 13 Apr. 1738 (Royal Archives, Windsor Castle, Stuart papers, 206/28, MFR 813) cited in Fagan, *Ireland in the Stuart papers*, i, 278-9; Carrigan, 'Catholic episcopal wills' in *Archiv. Hib.*, iii (1914), pp 190-2.

William P. Burke, *The Irish priests in the penal times, 1660-1760* (Waterford, 1914), pp 410-11; Ignatius Murphy, *The diocese of Killaloe in the eighteenth century* (Dublin, 1991), pp 70-5, 83-4.

MacDonnell, Bonaventura (Myles), O. F. M. (c.1697 – 1760)

nom. by James III 10/21 Apr. 1749 (Killala) prov. (brief) 26 Apr./7 May 1749

MacDonnell's maternal grandfather was Charles O'Malley who was a captain in the army of James II and followed him into exile (d. 1710); his wife was Anne Garvey, daughter of Sir Christopher Garvey. They married at the court of Spain and had one son, Teig O'Malley who was made captain of Colonel John Brown's regiment in Ireland. Presumably this was the father of Bonaventura (Boney) MacDonnell. MacDonnell was educated at St. Anthony's (Leuven) where he received: T and MO (7 Mar. 1727), D (14 Mar. 1727) and was ordained P (7 June 1727). It appears that he spent some time at the Franciscan friary at Boulay serving as lector (1729). By 1733 he had returned to Leuven where he received faculties as preacher and confessor to seculars. MacDonnell next appears in Rome (1745) where he wrote to James III outlining a programme reforming the Irish Church; these reforms correspond to other reform initiatives at the same time. The letters were drafted by 'Fr. Myles MacDonnell' who also went by 'Fr. Boney', after his appointment to Killala MacDonnell was often referred to as 'Bishop Boney of Killala'. Using his strong ties to the Stuart Court, he was prov. by Pope Benedict XIV (1740-1758). He drafted a will dated 6 Sept. 1760 and d. a. 16 Sept. 1760.

Sources

Cathaldus Giblin (ed.), 'Miscellaneous papers' in *Archiv. Hib.*, xvi (1951), pp 62-98, at p. 98; Fr. Myles MacDonnell to James III, Rome, 27 Apr. 1745 (Royal Archives, Windsor Castle, Stuart papers, 264/104, MFR 838) cited in Fagan, *Ireland in the Stuart papers*, ii, 26-9; James Edgar to Fr. Myles MacDonnell, Rome, 3 July 1745 (Royal Archives, Windsor Castle, Stuart papers, 266/150A, MFR 839, French) cited in *ibid.*, 31-6; Fr. Myles MacDonnell to James Edgar, Paris, 1 Oct. 1747 (Royal Archives, Windsor Castle, Stuart papers, 287/86, MFR 848) cited in *ibid.*, 79-81; *F.D.J.*, 13-16 Sept. 1760; Carrigan, 'Catholic episcopal wills' in *Archiv. Hib.*, ii (1913), pp 240-1.

Owen O'Malley, 'O'Malley's between 1651 and 1725' in *J.G.A.H.S.*, xxv, nos 1-2 (1952), pp 32-46; Canice Mooney, *Irish Franciscans and France* (Dublin, 1964), p. 122; Ignatius Fennessy, 'Canon E. Reussen's list of Irish Franciscans theses in Louvain, 1620-1738' in *Collect. Hib.*, no. 48 (2006), pp 21-66, at pp 42, 55.

MacEgan, Eugene (b. c.1613)

brief 7/17 Apr. 1657 (vic. ap.) (Ross)

MacEgan was native of the diocese of Cloyne. He was educated at Paris where he joined the German Nation (1639), earned an LT (1644) and STD (1643). Upon his return to Ireland he was appointed VG to his relative, Boetius MacEgan OFM, bp of Ross (1647-1650). Under Cromwell's regime he was imprisoned for fourteen months and then banished to France where he was appointed curé of Nangis. MacEgan was a noted 'ultramontanist' and an ardent opponent of Jansenism. In Dec. 1655 he testified at the University of Paris as part of the *L'affaire des Hibernois* which attempted to expose alleged Jansenists tendencies among certain Irish ecclesiastics. MacEgan was prov. vic. ap. by Pope Alexander VII (1655-1667) but the provision was rescinded when he did not return to Ireland.

Sources

FV, vol. 13, ff 454-463 cited in Benignus Millett, 'Calendar of volume 13 of the "Fondo di Vienna" in Propaganda Archives: part 3, ff 402-522' in *Collect. Hib.*, no. 26 (1984), pp 20-45, at p. 27; FV, vol. 14, ff 133-134 cited in *ibid.*, 'Calendar of volume 14 of the "Fondo di Vienna" in Propaganda Archives: part 2, ff 132-283' in *Collect. Hib.*, no. 30 (1988), pp 26-54, at p. 28.

L. W. B. Brockliss and Patrick Ferté, 'Prosopography of Irish clerics in the universities of Paris and Toulouse, 1573-1792' in *Archiv. Hib.*, lviii (2004), pp 7-166, at p. 147; Thomas O'Connor, *Irish Jansenists, 1600-70: religion and politics in Flanders, France, Ireland and Rome* (Dublin, 2008), pp 231-3.

MacEgan, Stephen, O. P. (1681 – 1756)

nom. by James III 1/12 Sept. 1725 (Clonmacnoise) prov. (brief) 9/20 Sept. 1725

nom. by James III 3/14 Sept. 1729 (Meath) (brief) 15/26 Sept. 1729

MacEgan was native of Dublin and studied at Holy Cross College (Leuven). Upon his return to Ireland, he became curate of SS Catherine & James (Dublin). In 1713 he was appointed prior of the Dublin convent (St. Saviour's) and opened a small chapel on Bridge Street (1716). He was instrumental in establishing the Dominican nuns at Galway (1717) and acted as vicar provincial (1718). At the provincial chapter (1720) he was chosen definitor for Leinster and the following year promoted MT by title of preaching. He was elected provincial at the general chapter (1721), a position he held until he was appointed bp of Clonmacnoise (1725). MacEgan was consecrated by Pope Benedict XIII (1724-1730) at the Quirinal Palace (Rome) on 18/29 Sept. 1725. He was a strong candidate for the Dublin vacancy following the death of Dominic Edward Murphy, abp of Dublin (1724-1728) but was passed over as he was a regular. He was nom. by James III to the diocese of Ferns on 1/12 Jan. 1729 but was instead trans. to the diocese of Meath (1729) while keeping the diocese of Clonmacnoise as admr; he resided in Dublin for the duration of his episcopate but acquired Navan as his mensal parish. MacEgan d. on 30 May 1756 and was buried in St. James' churchyard (Dublin) on 1 July 1756.

Sources

Thomas Burke, *Hibernia Dominicana* (Kilkenny, 1762), pp 500-04.

John Monahan, *Records relating to the dioceses of Ardagh and Clonmacnoise* (Dublin, 1886), pp 122-7; Anthony Cogan, *The diocese of Meath, ancient and modern* (3 vols, Dublin, 1867), ii, 160-2; Hugh Fenning, *The Irish Dominican Province, 1698-1797* (Dublin, 1990), pp 94-114; Patrick Fagan, *The diocese of Meath in the eighteenth century* (Dublin, 2001), pp 96-124.

MacGeoghegan, Anthony, O. F. M. (c.1595 – 1664)

prov 1/11 Mar. 1647 (Clonmacnoise) prov. 6/16 Apr. 1657 (Meath)

MacGeoghegan was from the Westmeath branch of the MacGeoghegan family; his grandfather was Conla MacGeoghegan, lord of Moycashel. Another notable member of the family was his cousin, Ross MacGeoghegan OP, bp of Kildare (1629-1644). He received his early education at the Franciscan friary in Multyfarnan, Co. Westmeath. MacGeoghegan studied philosophy at Leuven and then theology at Prague. Upon completion of his theology course he returned to Leuven where he was ordained P (21 Sept. 1644) and returned to Ireland where he was appointed guardian of the Franciscan friary in Athlone (1626-1629). After a short stint in Rome he returned to Athlone where he re-appears as guardian (1635-1639) and then was made provincial definitor of the Irish Franciscans (1639). From 1641-1644 he was provincial of the Irish Franciscans but res. to become guardian of the Franciscan friary in Kilkenny. Recommended to Clonmacnoise by the papal nuncio, Giovanni Baptist Rinuccini he was consecrated on 2 Apr. 1648 at Waterford. He was a strong opponent of an alliance with the duke of Ormond; later he strongly protested the peace treaties. After the collapse of the Confederate Association MacGeoghegan remained in Ireland where he held a diocesan synod (1649) and was at the meeting of Irish bishops at Jamestown (1650) to excommunicate those Catholics who continued to support Ormond; he further remained in Ireland where he continued to support Rinuccini's censure. By 1652 he was forced into exile, first Spain and then Rome. By 1655 he initially supported reconciliation attempts with Catholic royalists but these attempts proved largely unsuccessful. After his translation to Meath (1657) he returned to Ireland (1659). Along with Edmund O'Reilly, abp of Armagh (1657-1669), he organised the provincial synod of Armagh (1660) and was strongly opposed to the 'Remonstrance' (1661) by Peter Walsh OFM; he assisted in the drafting of a formal protestation against the 'Remonstrance' dated 24 July 1662. He d. Jan./Feb. 1664 at Cloonagh, Co. Westmeath and was buried at Clonmacnoise.

Sources

Processus Datariae, vol. 36, ff 184-189 cited in Cathaldus Giblin 'The "Processus Datariae" and the appointment of Irish bishops in the 17th century' in The Franciscan Fathers (eds), *Father Luke Wadding: commemorative volume* (Dublin, 1957), pp 508-616, at 584-5; FV, vol. 13, ff 185-186 cited in Benignus Millett, 'Calendar of Irish material in vols 12 and 13 (ff 1-200) of "Fondo di Vienna" in Propaganda Archives' in *Collect. Hib.*, no. 24 (1982), pp 45-80, at p. 75.

Anthony Cogan, *The diocese of Meath, ancient and modern* (3 vols, Dublin, 1862), i, 63-74, 84-7, 89-95; Tomás Ó Fiaich, 'Edmund O'Reilly, archbishop of Armagh, 1657-69' in The Franciscan Fathers (eds), *Father Luke Wadding: commemorative volume* (Dublin, 1957), pp 508-616; Benignus Millett, *The Irish Franciscans, 1651-1665* (Rome, 1964), pp 244, 265, 294, 380-1, 392, 517-23; Donal F. Cregan, 'The social and cultural background of a counter-reformation episcopate, 1618-1660' in Art Cosgrove and Donal McCartney (eds), *Studies in Irish History* (Dublin, 1979), pp 85-117; Anne Creighton, 'The Remonstrance of December 1661 and Catholic politics in Restoration Ireland' in *Irish Historical Studies*, xxxiv, no. 133 (May 2004), pp 16-41; Terry Clavin, 'MacGeoghegan, Anthony (Niall)' in James McGuire and James Quinn (eds), *Dictionary of Irish biography* (Cambridge, 2009) (<http://dib.cambridge.org/viewReadPage.do?articleId=a5207>) (24 April 2011).

MacGettigan, Patrick (1785 – 1861)

prov. 25 June 1820 (Raphoe) brief 14 May 1802

MacGettigan native of Kilmacrenan, Co. Donegal. He received his early education at the Protestant school in Kilmacrenan and attended the short-lived seminary established at Letterkenny by Anthony Coyle, bp of Raphoe (1777-1801). MacGettigan matric. at Maynooth College on 13 Dec. 1804. At the time of his promotion he was PP of Mevagh and Killygarvan. He was prov. by Pope Pius VII (1800-1823) and consecrated at Ballyshannon on 17 Sept. 1820. In 1856 he was prov. his nephew, Daniel MacGettigan, as his coadj. bp; Daniel later became abp of Armagh (1870-1887). Patrick MacGettigan d. on 1 May 1861 at Rathmullan and was buried in Letterkenny two days later.

Sources

Ritzler and Sefrin, *Hierarchia catholica*, vi, 352-3; E. A. Maguire, *A history of the diocese of Raphoe* (2 vols, Dublin, 1920), i, 189-1; John J. Silke, *The diocese of Raphoe: a brief history* (Letterkenny, 2000), p. 64.

MacHale, John (1791 – 1881)

prov. 20 Feb. 1825 (coadj. bp) (Killala) brief 8 Mar. 1825 succ. 27 May 1834
prov. 21 July 1834 (Tuam) brief 8 Aug. 1834

MacHale was b. on 6 Mar. 1791 at Tubbernavine, Co. Mayo; he was the son of Patrick MacHale, an inn keeper and farmer, and Mary Mulkieran. He received his early education at the classical school of Patrick Stanton in Castlebar (1804) and matric. at Maynooth College (20 Sept. 1807). MacHale was ordained D (25 July 1814) and P (26 July 1814); the following month he was named lecturer of dogmatic theology at Maynooth. He formally succ. as chair on 22 June 1820. While at Maynooth he authored many polemic works under the pseudonym of Hierophilos. He was prov. bp *in partibus* of *Maroneus* by Pope Leo XII (1823-1829) and was consecrated on 5 June 1825. His episcopal tenure in Killala proved successful as he spearheaded the campaign to build a new cathedral at Ballina (1831). He was trans. to Tuam (1834) where he served as abp for forty-seven years. MacHale proved a controversial figure in nineteenth-century Irish Catholicism as he was active in the repeal movement and against national schools; he further protested the establishment of three 'queen's colleges' (1845). In the 1850s he became embroiled in constant conflict with Cardinal Paul Cullen, abp of Dublin (1852-1878); he further supported the home rule movement at the end of the nineteenth century. MacHale d. 7 Nov. 1881 and was buried in the cathedral at Tuam.

Sources

Ulick J. Bourke, *Life of John MacHale, archbishop of Tuam* (Dublin, 1882); Bernard O'Reilly, *John MacHale, archbishop of Tuam: his life, times and correspondences* (Dublin, 1890); Patrick Corish, *Maynooth College, 1795-1995* (Dublin, 1995), p. 494; Colin Barr, 'MacHale, John' in James McGuire and James Quinn (eds), *Dictionary of Irish biography* (Cambridge, 2009) (<http://dib.cambridge.org/viewReadPage.do?articleId=a5220>) (3 Mar. 2011).

MacKenna, Matthew (c.1706 – 1791)

prov. 16 July 1769 (Cloyne & Ross) brief 7 Aug. 1769

MacKenna was b. near Streamhill in the parish of Doneraile. He was educated at Paris where earned an MA (29 Nov. 1737), LT (1742) and was described a doctor of the Sorbonne (1743). He was nom. Munster provisor (23 Dec. 1737) and ratified on 2 Apr. 1738; during his tenure as Munster provisor (1738-1749) he served as steward (1738-1749) and chaplain (1748-1749). Taking advantage of his position as Munster provisor, MacKenna strongly supported John O'Brien in his bid for nomination as coadj. bp of

Cork (1747) representing O'Brien's case to the exiled Stuart Court; after O'Brien was named bp he impressed upon MacKenna to return to Ireland. MacKenna returned (1750) and was named VG and PP of Great Island (Cobh). MacKenna took an active role in the administration of the diocese when O'Brien left for the Continent in Aug. 1767; after his death MacKenna was strongly recommended by the Irish clergy at Paris and the united diocese of Cloyne and Ross; MacKenna was prov. by Pope Clement XIV (1769-1774). During his episcopal tenure, MacKenna was provide with two coadj. bps: Simon Quin (1779-1786) and William Coppinger (1787-1831); the latter was strongly opposed by MacKenna as he sought to have his nephew appointed his coadj. Although he appears to have been an able prelate, his administration of the diocese was questioned by contemporaries for his reluctance to respond to the Rightboy movement (1785-1788). MacKenna drafted a will dated 25 Nov. 1790 and d. 4 June 1791; he was buried in the Templerobbin graveyard.

Sources

Fr. Matthew MacKenna to James Edgar, Paris, 19 May 1747 (Royal Archives, Windsor Castle, Stuart papers, 283/118, MFR 847) cited in Fagan, *Ireland in the Stuart papers*, ii, 63; Carrigan, 'Catholic episcopal wills' in *Archiv. Hib.*, iii (1914), pp 175-80.

W. Holland, *History of West Cork and the diocese of Ross* (Skibbereen, 1949), pp 39, 406; Evelyn Bolster, *A history of the diocese of Cork: from the penal era to the Famine* (Cork, 1989), pp 67-70; James Coombes, *A bishop of penal times* (Cork, 1991); Liam Swords, 'Calendar of Irish material in the files of Jean Fromont, notary at Paris, May 1701-1724 Jan. 1730, in the Archives Nationales, Paris: part 2, 1716-1730' in *Collect. Hib.*, nos 36-7 (1994-5), pp 85-139, at p. 137; L. W. B. Brockliss and Patrick Ferté, 'Prosopography of Irish clerics in the universities of Paris and Toulouse, 1573-1792' in *Archiv. Hib.*, lviii (2004), pp 7-166, at p. 97.

MacLaughlin, Peter (1760 – 1840)

prov. 25 Apr. 1802 (Raphoe) brief 14 May 1802

prov. 6 Dec. 1818 (admr) (Derry) brief 12 Jan. 1819

res. 29 July 1819 (Raphoe) prov. a.4 Apr. 1824 (Derry) brief 11 May 1824

MacLaughlin was native of Donaghmore, Co. Donegal. He was educated at Paris and ordained P (1790). Upon his return to Ireland he was appointed PP of Drumragh (1790-1802) and later principal of the newly established diocesan seminary in the diocese of Derry. At the time of his appointment, he was dean of the diocesan chapter and PP of Omagh. He was prov. by Pope Pius VII (1800-1823) and received episcopal consecration on 24 Aug. 1802. In 1818 he was appointed admr of Derry to oversee the diocese in place of the aged bp of Derry, Charles O'Donnell (1797-1823); he succ. O'Donnell in 1824. MacLaughlin was held in high esteem and he played an active role preventing sectarian unrest in his diocese. MacLaughlin d. on 18 Aug. 1840 and was buried in the Long Tower North graveyard in Derry. His nephew, John MacLaughlin succ. him as bp of Derry.

Sources

Edward Daly and Kieran Devlin (eds), *History of the diocese of Derry from the earliest times* (Dublin, 2000), p. 226; *ibid.*, *The clergy of the diocese of Derry: an index* (2nd edn, Dublin, 2009), p. 14.

MacMahon, Bernard (c.1680 – 1747)

brief 16/27 Aug. 1718 (vic. ap.) (Clogher)

nom. by James III 6/17 Aug. 1726 (Clogher) prov. (brief) 27 Mar./7 Apr. 1727

nom. by James III 26 Oct./6 Nov. 1737 (Armagh) prov. (brief) 28 Oct./8 Nov. 1737

brief 28 Oct./8 Nov. 1737 (admr) (Dromore)

MacMahon was born to Patrick MacMahon of Enagh, Co. Monaghan; he was the nephew of Hugh MacMahon, abp of Armagh (1715-1737) and brother to Ross (Roche) MacMahon, abp of Armagh (1748-1749). He received his early education at McCabe's school in Tullycorbet before leaving for Rome where he entered the Irish College (1699) and took the VOT (5 Jan. 1701), MOT (5 Jan. 1701); he was later awarded an STD. MacMahon received T, O and L (29 May 1703), E and A (1 June 1703), ordained SD (20 Dec. 1704), D (1 Feb. 1705) and P (7 Mar. 1705). Prior to returning to Ireland he was made director of the Ursuline's in Paris (1714) and when he returned to Ireland he was named dean of the diocesan chapter. MacMahon's road to the mitre was protracted owing to strong resistance to Abp MacMahon's efforts to pass Clogher onto his nephew; eventually he was made vic. ap. of Clogher but did not obtain a royal nomination from James III until 1726; he was prov. to Clogher by Pope Benedict XIII (1724-1730). When Abp MacMahon d. he was nom. by James III to Armagh and was prov. to that see; he assumed the alias 'Ennis' and spent most of his time at Ballymascanlan. He was not well-received by the Armagh clergy and was criticised for the practice of taking first fruits. MacMahon d. 27 May 1747 and was buried in the churchyard of Edergole, Co. Monaghan.

Sources

P. Ó Gallchobhair, 'Clogherici: a dictionary of the Catholic clergy to the diocese of Clogher (1535-1825) continued' in *Clogher Record*, xi, no. 1 (1982), pp 43-59, at p. 47; Hugh Fenning, 'Irishmen ordained at Rome, 1698-1759' in *Archiv. Hib.*, 1 (1996), pp 29-49, at p. 41; Thomas O'Connor, 'MacMahon (Ennis), Bernard' in James McGuire and James Quinn (eds), *Dictionary of Irish biography* (Cambridge, 2009) (<http://cambridge.org/viewReadPage.do?articleId=a5252>) (5 May 2012); Matteo Binasco and Vera Orschel, 'Prosopography of Irish students admitted to the Irish College, Rome, 1628-1798 [with index]' in *Archiv. Hib.*, lxvi (2013), pp 16-62, at p. 51

MacMahon, Hugh (1660 – 1737)

prov. 10/21 Mar. 1707 (Clogher) brief 11/22 Aug. 1711 (admr) (Kilmore)

nom. by James III 13/24 May 1715 (Armagh) prov. 16/27 June 1715

brief 24 June/5 July 1715 brief 4/15 Feb. 1731 (admr) (Dromore)

MacMahon was the son of Colla Dubh MacMahon and Eileen O'Reilly of Cavany, Co. Monaghan. At an early age he was fostered by the MacAlivery family and then left for Rome where he studied at the Irish College. He took his VOT (2 Feb. 1684), MOT (2 Feb. 1684) and received T (21 Dec. 1685), O and L (22 Dec. 1685), E and A (28 Dec. 1685), ordained SD (3 Feb. 1686), D (11 Feb. 1686) and P (9 Mar. 1686); he was awarded an STD (1689). He remained on the Continent for seven years in Flanders where he was named canon of the collegiate church of St. Peter (Cassel) (1696); his uncle Arthur Augustus was *praepositus* of the chapter. MacMahon was postulated for Clogher (1706) by the chapter of Cassel and he was prov. to the diocese of Clogher by Pope Clement XI (1700-1721) and consecrated at St. Omer (France) on 8 Nov. 1707. MacMahon arrived to Dublin (Oct. 1708) and Clogher (May 1709). He took an active role in ecclesiastical matters and tried to manoeuvre himself for the archbishopric of Armagh; reluctantly MacMahon was nom. to Armagh by James III, although he believed he was too ambitious. Shortly after his appointment he became embroiled in a primatial dispute with Edmund Byrne which saw MacMahon publish a tract titled *Jus*

primatiale Armacanum (1728). In the 1730 he was the lone bp to support reform initiatives at the Irish College (Paris) and around the same time began receiving a pension from the French clergy. He drafted a will dated 1 May 1737 and d. 2 Aug. 1737; he was buried in St. Peter's Church (Drogheda).

Sources

Armagh, archévêque de Irlande, 1732-1737 (A.N., Paris, G/8/220); Carrigan, 'Catholic episcopal wills' in *Archiv. Hib.*, i (1912), pp 146-56.

Laurence J. Flynn, 'Hugh MacMahon, bishop of Clogher, 1707-15, and archbishop of Armagh, 1715-37' in *Seanchas Ard Mhacha*, no. 7 (1973), pp 108-75; Francis J. MacKiernan, 'The O Reilys and MacQuaids of Lisdough' in *Breifne*, viii, no. 2 (1991), pp 181-206, at pp 183-4; Hugh Fenning, 'Irishmen ordained at Rome, 1572-1697' in *Archiv. Hib.*, lix (2005), pp 1-36, at pp 32-3; Liam Chambers, 'Rivalry and reform in the Irish College, Paris, 1676-1775' in Thomas O'Connor and Mary Ann Lyons (eds), *Irish communities in early-modern Europe* (Dublin, 2006), pp 103-29; Matteo Binasco and Vera Orschel, 'Prosopography of Irish students admitted to the Irish College, Rome, 1628-1798 [with index]' in *Archiv. Hib.*, lxvi (2013), pp 16-62, at p. 57; John Cronin and Patrick A. Walsh, 'MacMahon, Hugh' in James McGuire and James Quinn (ed), *Dictionary of Irish biography* (Cambridge, 2009) (<http://dib.cambridge.org/viewReadPage.do?articleId=a5256>) (5 May 2012).

MacMahon, Patrick (1760 – 1836)

prov. 24 Aug. 1819 (coadj. bp) (Killaloe) brief 27 Aug. 1819 succ. 5 Aug. 1829

MacMahon was native of Spancelhill, Co. Clare and studied at the Irish College (Nantes) before returning to Ireland where he was ordained P (1782) at Birr. He was then named PP of Quin and Clooney (1790) and dean (1814). After significant opposition, he was prov. bp *in partibus* of *Fesseitanus* by Pope Pius VII (1800-1823) and consecrated on 18 Nov. 1819 at Ennis. He continued to reside at Wellpark (Quin) in Ennis where he d. on 7 June 1836 and was buried in the Quin friary; no will survives but he reportedly had £4,000 when he died and donated £1,000 to charity.

Sources

Ignatius Murphy, *The diocese of Killaloe, 1800-1850* (Dublin, 1992), pp 410-11.

MacMahon, Peter Michael, O. P. (1710 – 1807)

nom. by James III 16 May 1765 (Killaloe) prov. (brief) 5 June 1765

MacMahon was b. to Patrick MacMahon and Margaret O'Sullivan of Doonass, Co. Clare. His younger brothers had distinguished careers in France. His brother Maurice fought in Scotland with the Irish brigades and returned where he was appointed Knight of Malta. Another brother, John Baptist was a medical doctor and in 1763 was given the title Marquis d'Éguilly; John MacMahon's grandson was Marshal MacMahon, president of France (1873-1879). MacMahon joined the Irish Dominicans and was educated at Lisbon where received T and MO (18 Nov. 1736) and ordained SD (30 Nov. 1736). While in Lisbon he earned an LT and STD. He returned to Ireland and was elected prior at the Dominican friary of Fish Lane in Limerick; he also served as vice provincial of the Irish Dominicans. MacMahon was prov. to the diocese of Killaloe by Pope Clement XIII (1758-1769) and consecrated on 4 Aug. 1765 by James Butler I, abp of Cashel (1750-1774) at Thurles. MacMahon had two residences: Cappavilla House in the parish of Kiltenanlea and Lock Quay in Limerick city. As a regular, his political alignment often put him at odds with the other bishops from the province of Cashel and he had a close relationship with other Dominican bishops: Thomas Burke, bp of Ossory (1759-1776) and John Thomas Troy, bp of Ossory (1776-1786) and later abp of Dublin (1786-1823). Around 1795 he began circulating names with Troy and his agent at Rome, Richard Luke Concanen OP, who sought to have a regular appointed coadj. bp.;

ultimately he asked Propaganda Fide to appoint James O'Shaughnessy, his VG. MacMahon was prov. with O'Shaughnessy in 1798. MacMahon drafted a will on 30 Sept. 1801 and d. at his home at Lock Quay on 20 Feb. 1807; he was buried in St. John's churchyard.

Sources

Postulation by priests of Killaloe for the appointment of Michael Peter MacMahon as coadjutor bishop, 6 Mar. 1764 (Royal Archives, Windsor Castle, Stuart papers, Box 2/339, Latin) cited in Fagan, *Ireland in the Stuart papers*, ii, 261-2; Carrigan, 'Catholic episcopal wills' in *Archiv. Hib.*, iii (1914), pp 192-5.

Ritzler and Sefrin, *Hierarchia catholica*, vi, 252; Ignatius Murphy, *The diocese of Killaloe in the eighteenth century* (Dublin, 1991), pp 112-21, at pp 262-5; Fagan, *Ireland in the Stuart papers*, ii, 261.

MacMahon, Ross (Roche) (c.1698 – 1748)

nom. by James III 2/13 May 1738 (Clogher) prov. (brief) 6/17 May 1738

nom. by James III 8/19 July 1747 (Armagh) prov. (brief) 23 July/3 Aug. 1747

MacMahon was the son to Patrick MacMahon of Enagh, Co. Monaghan; he was the nephew of Hugh MacMahon, abp of Armagh (1715-1737) and brother to Bernard MacMahon, abp of Armagh (1737-1747). He received is early educated at the Irish College (Tournai) before transferring to Rome where he took the VOT (4 Dec. 1719), MOT (4 Dec. 1719) and came to be one of the most celebrated students of the Irish College in Rome. He receive T, O and L (23 Sept. 1723), E and A (30 Nov. 1724), ordained SD (23 Dec. 1724), D (24 Feb. 1725) and P (31 Mar. 1725). When he returned to Ireland he was named PP of Clontibret and VG of the diocese of Clogher by his brother. He was prov. to the diocese of Clogher by Pope Clement XII (1730-1740) and consecrated on 27 Aug. 1738 by Sylvester Lloyd OFM, bp of Waterford and Lismore (1739-1747); a decade later he was trans. to the archdiocese of Armagh. His episcopal tenure at Armagh was very short as he d. a year later on 29 Oct. 1748 and was buried in Edergole churchyard in the same tomb as his brother.

Sources

Sylvester Lloyd, bp of Waterford and Lismore, to James Edgar, 15 May 1745 (Royal Archives, Windsor Castle, Stuart papers, 264/172, MFR 838) cited in Patrick Fagan, *Ireland in the Stuart papers*, ii, 29-30.

Ritzler and Sefrin, *Hierarchia catholica*, vi, 170; P. Ó Gallechobhair, 'Clogherici: a dictionary of the Catholic clergy to the diocese of Clogher (1535-1825) continued' in *Clogher Record*, xi, no. 1 (1982), pp 43-59, at p. 47; Hugh Fenning, 'Irishmen ordained at Rome, 1698-1759' in *Archiv. Hib.*, I (1996), pp 29-49, at p. 41; Matteo Binasco and Vera Orschel, 'Prosopography of Irish students admitted to the Irish College, Rome, 1628-1798 [with index]' in *Archiv. Hib.*, lxvi (2013), pp 16-62, at p. 51.

MacMahon, Terence (Terlagh) (1666 – 1728)

nom. by James III 14/25 Nov. 1724 (Killaloe) prov. (brief) 14/25 Sept. 1728

MacMahon was native of Clenagh in the parish of Kilmaleery, Co. Clare. He was educated at the Irish College (Bordeaux) and was said to have been awarded an STD. MacMahon was ordained SD (16 June 1696), D (19 Aug. 1696) and P (24 Aug. 1696); the ordaining prelate was Louis d'Anglure de Bourlemont, abp of Bordeaux (1680-1697). MacMahon registered in 1704 as residing at Clevagh, Co. Clare and PP of Kilmaleery, Kilfiddane and Kildysart and prov. by Pope Clement XI (1700-1721). He was alive in 1727 when he ordained his nephew, John de Lacy, a priest. MacMahon's sister was married to the brother of Robert Lacy, bp of Limerick (1737-1759).

Sources

Archivo Historico Nacional (AHN), Inquisición (Inq), Legajo (Leg) 3679, expediente 12 (sf); William J. Walsh (ed.), 'An Act of Registering the Popish Clergy' in *I.E.R.*, 2nd ser., xii (1876), pp 338-60, at p. 344.

T. J. Walsh and Jean Baptiste Pelette, 'Some records of the Irish College Bordeaux' in *Archiv. Hib.*, xv (1950), pp 92-141, p. 125; Ignatius Murphy, *The diocese of Killaloe in the eighteenth century* (Dublin, 1991), pp 50-2.

MacMullan, Hugh (1723 – 1794)

prov. 18 July 1779 (Down & Connor) brief 11 Aug. 1779

MacMullan was native of Ballynanny, Co. Down and was ordained P by Theophilus MacCartan, bp of Down and Connor (1760-1778). After his ordination he was sent to Paris where he was awarded an STD from the Sorbonne. He returned to Ireland (1760) and was named PP of Bright in 1764; he also served as the secretary to MacCartan. In 1768 he was appointed PP of Down, essentially annexing the parish and residing centrally within the two parishes at Erynagh; around the same time he became dean of the diocesan chapter and was appointed VG. When MacCartan d. he was elected VC by the diocesan clergy and he was prov. by Pope Pius VI (1775-1799) and consecrated by John Carpenter, abp of Dublin (1770-1786). MacMullan d. at Erynagh on 8 Oct. 1794 and buried in the old cemetery of Clonduff.

Sources

Ritzler and Sefrin, *Hierarchia catholica*, vi, 202; James O'Laverty, *The bishops of Down & Connor: an historical account of Down and Connor* (5 vols, Dublin, 1895), v, 563-7; Hugh Fenning, 'Documents of Irish interests in the "Fondo Missioni" of the Vatican Archives' in *Archiv. Hib.*, xlix (1995), pp 3-47, at p. 24.

MacMullan, Patrick (1772 – 1824)

prov. 16 June 1793 (coadj. bp) (Down & Connor) brief 19 July 1793
succ. 8 Oct. 1794

MacMullan was b. on 17 Mar. 1772 to Patrick MacMullan and Mary O'Hagan of Kilcoo, Co. Down; he was the grand-nephew of Anthony O'Garvey, bp of Dromore (1747-1767). Originally educated by the Linchy family he was ordained P by Hugh MacMullan, bp of Down and Connor (1779-1794) in 1775 at Seaforde. After ordination he left for France where he was educated at Paris. He received an MA (21 Aug. 1779), BUI (23 Dec. 1782) and LUI (June 1783). After his return to Ireland he was made PP of Kilmegan and in 1793 he was made bp *in partibus* of *Ramatensis* by Pope Pius VI (1775-1799); he receive episcopal consecration on 21 Sept. 1793 at Newry by Richard O'Reilly, abp of Armagh (1782-1818). MacMullan continued to reside at Kilmegan until 1802 when he resided permanently at Down. He d. on 25 Oct. 1824 and was buried in the family vault on the little island in Loughinisland lake.

Sources

James O'Laverty, *The bishops of Down & Connor: an historical account of Down and Connor* (5 vols, Dublin, 1895), v, 568-82; L. W. B. Brockliss and Patrick Ferté, 'Irish clerics in France in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries: a statistical study' in *R.I.A.*, lxxxviiC (1987), pp 527-72, at p. 571.

MacNicholas, Patrick (1780 – 1852)

prov. 1 Mar. 1818 (Achonry) brief 17 Mar. 1818

MacNicholas was native of Killasser, Co. Mayo. He matric. at Maynooth College (1799) and was ordained P (1804). After his ordination he remained at Maynooth where

he was named junior lecturer in classics (27 June 1806), professor of Greek and Latin (1808) and chair of logic, metaphysics and ethics (Nov. 1812). In 1815 he was named president of the lay college and professor of humanity (1817). Following the death of John O'Flynn, bp of Achonry (1809-1817) MacNicholas was a strong candidate to succ. him but his candidacy was strongly protested owing to his 'ignoble' birth and was accused of forging a postulation on his own behalf. Ultimately MacNicholas was prov. by Pope Pius VII (1800-1823) and was consecrated at Maynooth on 17 May 1818 by John Thomas Troy OP, abp of Dublin (1786-1823). After returning to his native diocese he resided at Colooney. MacNicholas was not well-received by many of the Achonry clergy. By the summer of 1831 he took up residency at Ballaghaderren, which he acquired as his mensal parish. Towards the end of his tenure he was said to have suffered from 'insanity' and he d. 11 Feb. 1852.

Sources

Patrick Corish, *Maynooth College, 1795-1995* (Dublin, 1995), p. 469; Liam Swords, *A hidden church: the diocese of Achonry, 1689-1818* (Dublin, 1997), pp 356-74; *ibid.*, *A dominant church: the diocese of Achonry 1818-1960* (Dublin, 2004), pp 23-6.

MacTiege, Edmund (b. 1608)

brief 14/24 1665

Edmund MacTiege or Bán O Tiege was native of the diocese of Elphin. Complaints were made to Propaganda Fide that he had more than one benefice as he was a PP of the diocese of Elphin and VG of the diocese of Clonmacnoise. His appointment to the diocese of Meath was not well-received and no record has been found that he exercised ecclesiastical administration of the diocese.

Sources

SC Irlanda, vol. 1, ff 423-36 cited in Benignus Millett, 'Calendar of volume 1 (1625-68) of the collection "Scritture riferite nei congressi, Irlanda" in Propaganda Archives' in *Collect. Hib.*, nos 6-7 (1963-4), pp 18-211, at p. 131; SC Irlanda, vol. 3, ff 179-80 cited in *ibid.*, 'Calendar of volume 3 (1672-5) of the "Scritture riferite nei congressi, Irlanda", in Propaganda Archives: part 1, ff 1-200' in *Collect. Hib.*, nos 18-9 (1976-7), pp 40-71, at pp 66-7; FV, vol. 14, ff 80-1 cited in *ibid.*, 'Calendar of volume 14 of the "Fondo di Vienna" in Propaganda Archives: part 1, ff 1-131' in *Collect. Hib.*, no. 29 (1988), pp 34-58, at p. 51.

Mackey, Daniel (1621 – 1673)

prov. 7/17 Mar. 1671 (Down & Connor) bull 24 Apr./4 May 1671

Perhaps Mackey was related to the Mackey family of the town land Aughnavollogge (Co. Down) where one Daniel Mackey was a patentee under James I. In Roman sources he was stated to have been under forty when he was proposed as bp of Down and Connor. Mackey's educational résumé was confined to Spain where he spent time at the University of Alcalá near Salamanca and the University of Complutense (Madrid); he was stated to have been awarded a MT and STD. While at Madrid he entered the services of Pedro de Aragón, the viceroy of Naples and later Spanish ambassador at Rome; he was supported by the viceroy to complete his STD and was later named the viceroy's confessor. Mackey was strongly recommended by the viceroy for a bishopric in Ireland and his provision was signed by Pope Clement X (1670-1676) bypassing Propaganda Fide. According to O'Laverty, Mackey exercised jurisdictional authority over the diocese of Dromore; he d. on 24 Dec. 1673 and was buried in Drumballyronee cemetery.

Sources

Processus Datariae, vol. 49, ff 181-6 cited in Cathaldus Giblin, OFM 'The "Processus Datariae" and the appointment of Irish bishops in the 17th century' in The Franciscan Fathers (eds), *Father Luke Wadding: commemorative volume* (Dublin, 1957), pp 508-616, at pp 587-8; SC Irlanda, vol. 2, ff 779-780 cited in Benignus Millett, 'Calendar of volume 2 (1669-71) of the "Scrittura riferite nei congressi, Irlanda" in Propaganda Archives: part 2, ff 402-803' in *Collect. Hib.*, no. 17 (1974-5), pp 19-70, at p. 66; SC Irlanda, vol. 2, ff 784, 785 cited in *ibid.*, p. 67.

Ritzler and Sefrin, *Hierarchia catholica*, v, 189; James O'Laverty, *The bishops of Down & Connor: an historical account of Down and Connor* (5 vols, Dublin, 1895), v, 476; Edward Campbell, 'Dromore diocese: historical notes (510-1900) from articles in the "Religious Examination Report & Diocesan Annual", 1935-42' (R.I.A., AP 1942/2).

Madden, Ambrose (1641 – 1715)

nom. by Propaganda Fide 20/30 June 1695 (Killala)

prov. 3/14 Feb. 1707 (Kilmacduagh) brief 4/15 Mar. 1707

prov. 17/28 Aug. 1711 (Clonfert) second prov. 9/20 Sept. 1713

It appears that Madden was native of Coolegarrane, Co. Galway. Madden was ordained P in Ireland (1666) and was educated at Paris where he registered with the faculty of law (Oct. 1672) and was a scholar at the Irish College (1676); he was ultimately awarded a D.U. After his studies he became the chaplain to the queen of England, Catherine of Braganza (1638-1705) where he was instrumental in uniting the community of Leinster priests with the other provinces of Ireland. He returned to Ireland where he was named PP of Loughrea and served as VG of the diocese of Clonfert. His path to the mitre was protracted as his nomination to the diocese of Killala was resisted owing to the fact that he resided over seventy miles from the diocese; his nom. does not appear to have been accepted by the pope. Madden was prov. by Pope Clement XI (1700-1721) to the diocese of Kilmacduagh but his consecration was delayed as he asked the pope for permission to reside outside of Kilmacduagh and retain the parish of Loughrea; the diocese of Clonfert became vacant the same year and he was postulated by James Lynch, abp of Tuam (1669-1713) to be appointed to that diocese. Madden was finally consecrated 4/15 Apr. 1714. He drafted a will dated 21 May/1 June 1715 and d. the following month.

Sources

William J. Walsh (ed), 'An Act of Registering the Popish Clergy' in *I.E.R.*, 2nd ser., xii (1876), pp 376-408, at p. 394; NF, vol. 150, f. 145 cited in Cathaldus Giblin, 'Catalogue of material of Irish interest in the collection "Nunziatura di Fiandra", Vatican Archives: part 9, vols 148-52' in *Collect. Hib.*, no. 13 (1970), pp 61-99, at p. 87; Add. Mss. 31248, f. 28 (B.L., London); Exceptions made at Rome against the nomination of the bishops of Ireland (Bodl., Oxford, Carte MS 208, ff 238-240); CP, vol. 34A, f. 227 (A.P.F., Rome: microfilm, N.L.I. p5513); Carrigan, 'Catholic episcopal wills' in *Archiv. Hib.*, ii (1913), pp 232-5.

Jerome Fahey, *The history and antiquities of the diocese of Kilmacduagh* (Dublin, 1893), p. 338; L. W. B. Brockliss and Patrick Ferté, 'Prosopography of Irish clerics in the universities of Paris and Toulouse, 1573-1792 in *Archiv. Hib.*, lviii (2004), pp 7-166, at p. 124.

Madgett, Nicholas (1703 – 1774)

nom. by James III 10 Nov. 1752 (Killaloe) prov. (brief) 11 Dec. 1752

nom. by James III 8 Feb. 1753 (Kerry) prov. (brief) 23 Feb. 1753

Madgett was b. to James Madgett in Ballinorig, Co. Kerry; the Madgett's were Protestants and came to Ireland during the Interregnum. At an early age his religious beliefs were influenced by his mother's family, the Leahys, a prominent Catholic family in Co. Kerry. He left for Paris to study medicine but chose to study for the priesthood

instead. Madgett was resident at the Collège des Lombards (1728) where he was awarded an MA (3 Sept. 1729). In 1732 he had taken up a teaching position in the Collège de Sainte-Barbe and undertook his LT. He defended his *Minor Ordinary* on 15 Feb. 1732 but after his defence of his *sorbonnica* on 18 July 1732 he came under scrutiny for failing to mention his support for the Declaration of Clergy (1682); his thesis was condemned by *arrêt* of the *parlement* on 11 Aug. 1732. He was scheduled to defend his *Major Ordinary* on 30 July 1733 but it was stopped for failing to defend the Declaration of 1682; after making alterations acceptable to the chancellor he was allowed to defend on 4 Aug. 1733; he earned his LT (1734). Madgett was later made president of the Collège de Sainte-Barbe before returning to Ireland where he was made PP of Tralee and O'Dorney; he later served as VG of the diocese. He was prov. by Pope Benedict XIV (1740-1758) to the diocese of Killaloe and was consecrated 11 Feb. 1753 at Limerick. Prior to his consecration, William O'Meara, bp of Kerry (1743-1753) and Madgett asked to switch dioceses; O'Meara had family in north Tipperary. Madgett took Tralee as his mensal parish and built a house on Strand Street. Near the end of his episcopal tenure he positioned his nephew, John Madgett, to succeed him as bp; this was strongly resisted by the diocesan clergy. Madgett d. on 23 Mar. 1765.

Sources

Angela Bolster, 'Insights into fifty years of episcopal elections (1774-1824)' in *Journal of the Kerry Archaeological and History Society*, no. 5 (1972), pp 60-76, at pp 62-4; L. W. B. Brockliss and Patrick Ferté, 'Irish clerics in France in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries: a statistical study' in *R.I.A.*, lxxxviiC (1987), pp 527-72, at p. 571; *ibid.*, 'Prosopography of Irish clerics in the universities of Paris and Toulouse, 1573-1792' in *Archiv. Hib.*, lviii (2004), pp 7-166, at p. 42; Priscilla O'Connor, 'Irish students in the Paris faculty of Theology: aspects of doctrinal controversy in the ancien régime, 1730-60' in *Archiv. Hib.*, lii (1998), pp 85-97, at pp 91-7.

Maginn, Ronan (1629 – 1680)

brief 20/30 June 1671 (vic. ap.) (Dromore)

Maginn came from the Magennis family of Iveagh, Co. Down; his father was Daniel Maginn Dromantanty in the parish of Blaris. He had two brothers who were also priests: Patrick Maginn, royal chaplain to various members of the Stuart Court and a brother who was a monk at Monte Cassino (Italy). Ronan Maginn initially studied at Antwerp before leaving for the Irish College (Rome) where he was admitted on 20 Oct. 1654. He took his MOT (2 Mar. 1655) and received T and MO (19 May 1660), ordained D (27 Mar. 1660) and P (4 Apr. 1660); he departed Rome on 3 Oct. 1661. Maginn was dean and VG of the diocese of Dromore and signed the 'Remonstrance' (1661) authored by the Franciscan, Peter Walsh. When the Franciscan, James Taaffe visited Ireland at the behest of the Internuncio at Brussels he named Maginn apostolic visitor of the province of Armagh. In 1668 he was arrested when he and seven priests were on their way to depose the vic. ap. of Derry, Terence O'Kelly (1629-1670). Maginn was prov. vic. ap. of Dromore by Pope Clement X (1670-1676); he d. a.6 Nov. 1680.

Sources

SC Irlanda, vol. 1, ff 597-598 cited in Benignus Millett, 'Calendar of volume 1 (1625-68) of the collection "Scrittura riferite nei congressi, Irlanda" in Propaganda Archives' in *Collect. Hib.*, nos 6-7 (1963-4), pp 18-211, at pp 190-1; SC Irlanda, vol. 1, f. 631 cited in *ibid.*, p. 200.

William P. Burke, *The Irish priests in the penal times, 1660-1760* (Dublin, 1968), p. 84; Edward Campbell, 'Dromore diocese: historical notes (510-1900) from articles in the "Religious Examination Report & Diocesan Annual", 1935-42' (R.I.A., AP 1942/2); Anne Creighton, 'The Remonstrance of December 1661 and Catholic politics in Restoration Ireland' in *Irish Historical Studies*, xxxiv, no. 133 (May 2004), pp 16-41, at pp 27-8; Hugh Fenning, 'Irishmen ordained at Rome, 1572-1697' in *Archiv. Hib.*, lix (2005), pp 1-36, at p. 22; Matteo Binasco and Vera Orschel, 'Prosopography of Irish students

admitted to the Irish College, Rome, 1628-1798 [with index]' in *Archiv. Hib.*, lxvi (2013), pp 9-62, at p. 50.

Maguire, Denis, O. F. M. (1721 – 1798)

prov. 18 Jan. 1767 (Dromore) brief 10 Feb. 1767

prov. 25 Mar. 1770 (Kilmore) brief 7 Apr. 1770

Maguire was b. in Killesher, Co. Fermanagh and later joined the Irish Franciscans. He was educated at the Irish Franciscan College of St. Anthony's (Leuven) where he received MO and was ordained P (c.1745). According to contemporary accounts he was made a professor of philosophy at Leuven before being sent to Prague where he was made professor of philosophy and taught a triennial course of divinity; in 1757 he was made guardian of Leuven and denoted in college records as having earned a LT. Maguire was prov. to the diocese of Dromore by Pope Clement XIII (1758-1769) at the recommendation of Cardinal Franz Christophe von Hutton, bp of Speyer (1744-1770) and was consecrated by Daniel O'Reilly, bp of Dromore (1747-1778); three years later he was trans. to the diocese of Kilmore. As bp of Kilmore he resided outside of the diocese at Enniskillen, Co. Fermanagh. Maguire drafted a will on 20 May 1798 and d. on 23 Dec. 1798 and was buried in the old abbey of Devenish.

Sources

SC Irlanda, vol. 11, f. 335 (A.P.F., Rome: microfilm, N.L.I. p5374); Carrigan, 'Catholic episcopal wills' in *Archiv. Hib.*, i (1912), pp 187-9.

Philip O'Connell, *The diocese of Kilmore: its history and antiquities* (Dublin, 1937), pp 515-24; Hugh Fenning, 'Documents of Irish interest in the "Fondo Missioni of the Vatican Archives"' in *Archiv. Hib.*, xlix (1995), pp 3-47, at pp 22, 25; Francis Duffy, 'Denis Maguire OFM, bishop of Kilmore 1770-98' in *Breifne*, viii, no. 33 (1997), pp 739-81; Ignatius Fennessy, 'Guardians and staff of St. Anthony's College, Louvain, 1607-1999' in *Collect. Hib.*, no. 42 (2000), pp 215-41, at pp 229-31; *ibid.* (ed.), 'Canon E. Reussen's list of Irish Franciscan theses in Louvain, 1620-1738' in *Collect. Hib.*, no. 48 (2006), pp 21-66, at p. 56.

Maguire, Dominic, O. P. (c.1646 – 1707)

prov. 11/21 Dec. 1683 (Armagh) brief 2/12 Jan. 1684

Maguire was a descendent of the Fermanagh Maguires, but from testimony provided during the 1678 Popish Plot he told authorities that he was b. in Spain. His legal name was Cuchonnact and professed for the Dominicans at Coleraine, Co. Derry for his native convent of Gola. He studied at a Dominican convent in Andalusia and then proceeded to England where he became honorary chaplain to the Spanish ambassador to England, Dom Pedro Ronquillo. Maguire was appointed abp of Armagh by Pope Innocent XI and returned to Ireland where he quelled jurisdictional disputes that were exposed following the death of Oliver Plunkett, abp of Armagh (1669-1681). Along with Patrick Tyrrell OFM, bp of Clogher (1676-1689) he was instrumental in negotiating with the court of James II to have penal restrictions against Irish Catholics lifted. In January 1687 Maguire was appointed chaplain general to the army by James II and later obtained permission for catholic clergy to wear clerical dress in public. With penal restrictions lifted, Maguire and Patrick Russell, abp of Dublin (1683-1692) received palliums from Pope Innocent XI (1687). He was active in brokering the Treaty of Limerick (1691) and was exiled to St. Germaine-en-Laye (France) where he acted as a close advisor to the exiled Stuart Court in Irish ecclesiastical affairs. He died on 10/21 Sept. 1707 and was buried in the cemetery of the Collège des Lombards at Paris.

Sources

Thomas Burke, *Hibernia Dominicana* (Kilkenny, 1762), p. 499; John O'Heyne, *The Irish Dominicans of the seventeenth century*, ed. Ambrose Coleman (Dundalk, 1902), pp 11-12.

James Stuart, *Historical memoirs of the city of Armagh*, ed. Ambrose Coleman (Dublin, 1909), pp 249-50; J. G. Simms, *Jacobite Ireland, 1685-91* (Dublin, 1969), pp 27, 33, 42, 251, 261; Hugh Fenning, 'Dominic Maguire, O. P. Archbishop of Armagh: 1684-1707' in *Seanchas Ard Mhacha*, xviii, no. 1 (1999-2000), pp 30-48; Éamonn Ó Ciardha, 'Maguire, Dominic' in James Maguire and James Quinn (eds), *Dictionary of Irish biography* (Cambridge, 2009) (<http://dib.cambridge.org/viewReadPage.do?articleId=a5357>) (3 February 2011).

Maguire, Patrick , O. F. M. (1761 – 1826)

prov. 6 Dec. 1818 (coadj. bp) (Kilmore) brief 12 Jan. 1819

Maguire was baptised on 21 June 1761 at Drumlish, Co. Longford in the parish of Kinawley. He joined the Irish Franciscan and was appointed curate and then PP of Templeport (1796); Maguire was definitor provincial of the Irish Franciscans and guardian of the convent at Lisgovel. With failing health, the bp of Kilmore, Fergal O'Reilly (1806-1829) called the diocesan chapter to assist in nominating a coadj. bp. Maguire was the favoured candidate of O'Reilly but he encountered strong opposition from members of the diocesan clergy; allegations against Maguire were refuted by John Thomas Troy OP, abp of Dublin (1786-1823). Maguire was prov. bp *in partibus* of *Sozopolitanus* by Pope Pius VII (1800-1823); he did not succ. O'Reilly as Maguire d. on 25 Apr. 1826.

Sources

Ritzler and Sefrin, *Hierarchia catholica*, vii, 228; Francis J. MacKiernan, *Diocese of Kilmore: bishops and priest 1136-1988* (Cavan, 1989), p. 173; Daniel Gallogly, *The diocese of Kilmore 1800-1950* (Monaghan, 1999), pp 6-12.

Marum, Kyran (1773 – 1827)

prov. 25 Sept. 1814 (Ossory)

Marum was b. on 28 Mar. 1773 to Richard Marum and Mary Phelan of Galmoy, Co. Kilkenny; his father was a small farmer. He was educated at the Academy at Burrell's Hall under the direction of his two predecessors: John Dunne, bp of Ossory (1787-1789) and James Lanigan, bp of Ossory (1789-1812). In Mar. 1786 he was sent to study on the Continent at the Irish College (Salamanca) from 1786-1797. Marum received: T (23 May 1795), MO (24 May 1795), SD (25 May 1795), D (26 May 1795) and ordained P (1 Apr. 1797); his ordination took place at the Epicurean palace by Benito Uría Valdés, OSB, bp of Ciudad Rodrigo (1785-1810). Following his ordination he stayed on at Salamanca where he earned an STD and was appointed vice-rector and professor at the Irish College. Marum petitioned to join the mission in Louisiana but was summoned back to the diocese of Ossory where he was appointed: curate of St. Mary's and professor of theology at the Academy (1797-1802); professor at Carlow College holding the chairs of philosophy and theology (Sept. 1802-1810); curate at St. Mary's (1810-1811); PP of Durrow (Apr. 1811-June 1811); PP of St. John's in Kilkenny (1811-1827). While serving at St. John's he was instrumental in establishing Maudlin Street College in Kilkenny and served as the first president of the college; after three years this college merged with Birchfield College and Marum remained president and renamed the establishment St. Kieran's College. With the death of Lanigan, his postulation stalled at Propaganda Fide until Pope Pius VII (1800-1823) was released from captivity and his appointment was made; he was consecrated on 5 Mar. 1815 and had St. John's prov. for him as his mensal parish. He d. on 22 Dec. 1827 and was interred in the old cathedral.

Sources

William Carrigan, *History and antiquities of the diocese of Ossory* (4 vols, Dublin, 1905), i, 217-22; Peter Birch, *St. Kieran's College, Kilkenny* (Dublin, 1951), pp 79, 98-99.

McElwee, John (d. 1801)

prov. (brief) 30 Jan. 1801 (coadj. bp) (Raphoe)

McElwee was native of the diocese of Raphoe and was PP of Clandavodag; he also served as dean of the diocesan conference. He protested strongly against the brief tenure of coadj. bp of the diocese of Raphoe, James Dillon (1795-1800). Upon Dillon's appointment to the diocese of Kilmore, he was prov. bp *in partibus* of *Nilopolitanus* by Pope Pius VII (1800-1823); McElwee's appointment was strongly supported by Frederick Hervey, the Church of Ireland bp of Derry. Before his consecration the bp of Raphoe, Anthony Coyle (1777-1801) d. leaving the diocese vacant. Although canonically prov. coadj. bp, McElwee's claim to succeed Coyle was thwarted by Richard O'Reilly, abp of Armagh (1782-1818) who refused to consecrate him until a commission could be established to investigate allegations made against McElwee by Raphoe clerics. The commission was held at Letterkenny on 20-22 May 1801 by Charles O'Donnell, bp of Derry (1797-1823). Among the charges levied against McElwee was that he was a drunk, had had intimate relations with his housekeeper and fathered at least one child. McElwee protested the commission and in Oct. 1801 Propaganda Fide ordered the four archbishops of Ireland to investigate. However, a new investigation was no longer needed as McElwee d. on 20 Sept. 1801.

Sources

Cathaldus Giblin (ed.), *The diocese of Raphoe, 1773-1805* (Dublin, 1980), pp 47-56.

Moriarty, Denis (1652 – 1738)

nom. by Mary of Modena 20/31 Dec. 1703 (Kerry) nom. by James III 4/15 Feb. 1720
prov. (brief) 25 Feb./7 Mar. 1720

Moriarty was native of Dingle, Co. Kerry. He was ordained P at Rheims by Charles-Maurice Le Tellier, abp of Rheims (1677). Moriarty is listed as being an alumnus of Paris and according to papal records he had been awarded an STD. Upon his return to Ireland he was appointed PP of Dingle and was elected dean and VC for the diocese of Kerry (Ardfert). In June 1697 he was proposed by the leading bishops of Munster for the diocese of Kerry but by the winter of 1703 these postulations had been rescinded. Mary of Modena nom. Moriarty for Kerry but Propaganda Fide refused to process the nomination. Moriarty's nomination stalled at Propaganda Fide; his nomination was re-issued by James III on 4/15 Feb. 1720 and prov. by Clement XI (1700-1721). He drafted a will dated 8/19 Aug. 1735 and d. a.6/17 Oct. 1738. The money from Moriarty's estate was used to establish a bursary at the Irish College (Paris) in 1753.

Sources

Abbé Francis Goddard to James Edgar, 17 Oct. 1738, Royal archives, Windsor, Stuart papers, 210/33, MFR 815 cited in Fagan, *Ireland in the Stuart papers*, i, 281; William J. Walsh (ed.), 'An Act of registering the popish clergy' in *I.E.R.*, 2nd ser., xii (1876), pp 420-456, at pp 424-5; Carrigan, 'Catholic episcopal wills' in *Archiv. Hib.*, iii (1914), pp 181-3.

Ritzler and Sefrin, *Hierarchia catholica*, v, 96; Donal A. Reidy, *The diocese of Kerry* (2nd edn, Killarney, 1937), p. 39; Cathaldus Giblin (ed.), 'The nomination of Denis Moriarty for the see of Ardfert, 1697-1707' in *Archiv. Hib.*, xxix (1970), pp 115-32; Liam Swords (ed.), 'History of the Irish College, Paris,

1578-1800: calendar of the papers of the Irish College, Paris' in *Archiv. Hib.*, xxxv (1980), pp 3-233, at p. 93.

Moylan, Francis (1735 – 1815)

prov. 16 Apr. 1775 (Kerry) brief 8 May 1775 prov. 3 June 1787 (Cork)

Moylan was b. on 17 Sept. 1735 to John Moylan, a merchant and Mary Doran; he was native of Cork city. He was educated at Paris but due to health reasons he was sent to Montpellier before commencing his ecclesiastical studies at Toulouse. He registered with the regular faculty in theology (Jan. 1759) and received an MA (1 May 1761), BT (25 May 1761) and LT and STD (6 June 1761); he was ordained P at Toulouse (11 June 1761). He returned to Paris where he was curé of Chatou and secretary to Christophe de Beaumont, abp of Paris (1746-1781). Moylan returned to Ireland in 1764 and served as curate of St. Mary's North (Cork city) and was appointed apostolic notary (15 Feb. 1764), VG (18 Aug. 1765), PP of SS Peter and Paul (1766-1774) and PP of St. Finbarr's South (1774-1775); he was prov. to the diocese of Kerry (Ardfert) by Pope Pius VI (1775-1799). Moylan spent twelve years at Kerry before returning to his native diocese when John Butler, bp of Cork (1763-1787) res. to keep his family estate. As bp of Cork he became a leading figure within the Irish episcopal corps. He was a strong supporter of the Act of Union but refused to accept government intrusion over ecclesiastical matters, namely a veto of episcopal candidates. Throughout the 1790s he condemned organisations like the United Irishmen and Defenders. Moylan strongly supported Catholic education and was instrumental in supporting the foundation of the Presentation Sisters and bringing the Christian Brothers to Cork (1811). Moylan received two coadj. bps: Florence MacCarthy (1803-1810) and John Murphy (1815-1847). Advanced in age, he drafted a will dated 13 Apr. 1814 and d. 10 Feb. 1815 at his house in Chapel Lane and was buried in the cathedral crypt.

Sources

Last Will and Testament of Bishop Francis Moylan, 13 Apr. 1814 (C.R.D.A., Bishop Francis Moylan, Box 9).

Evelyn Bolster, *A history of the diocese of Cork: from the penal era to the Famine* (Cork, 1989), pp 133-228; L. W. B. Brockliss and Patrick Ferté, 'Prosopography of Irish clerics in the universities of Paris and Toulouse, 1573-1792' in *Archiv. Hib.*, lviii (2004), pp 7-166, at p. 72; Angela Bolster, 'Moylan, Francis' in James McGuire and James Quinn (eds), *Dictionary of Irish biography* (Cambridge, 2009) (<http://dib.cambridge.org/viewReadPage.do?articleId=a6010>) (23 May 2013).

Mulligan, Peter, O. S. A. (d. 1739)

nom. by James III Aug. 1730 (Ardagh) prov. (brief) 21 Aug./1 Sept. 1730
second brief 28 Apr./9 May 1732

Mulligan was most likely native of Galway as he spent considerable time at the Augustinian friary there. He was most likely educated in Spain before arriving in Italy as an ordained priest (1697). In 1703 he was declared BT by the Augustinian prior-general and persuaded by James Gordon, titular bp of Nicopolis (vic. ap. of Scotland) (1705-1746). After Gordon's consecration in Apr. 1706 at Montefiascone he accompanied Gordon to Scotland. Mulligan returned to Ireland in 1722 after having spent sixteen years in Scotland. In 1724 he was elected provincial of the Irish Augustinians and attended the general chapter in Perugia (1726). After his term ended he was named prior of the Galway convent on 25 Sept. 1727 but was re-appointed provincial following the death of his successor, Francis Comyn OSA. Mulligan was strongly recommended by the exiled Stuart Court for his loyalty to their cause and was

prov. by Pope Clement XII (1730-1740); his provision was nullified after it was learned that Thomas Flynn, bp of Ardagh (1717-1732) was still alive. After Flynn's death Mulligan received another provision. Mulligan d. 23 July 1739.

Sources

Acta Capituli Generalis anno 1726 Perusiae celebrati cited in *Analecta Augustiniana*, xii (1927-28), pp 307-20; James III to Cardinal Imperiali, 27 Feb. 1728 (Royal Archives, Windsor Castle, Stuart papers, 114/99, MFR 771, French) cited in Fagan, *Ireland in the Stuart papers*, i, 106-07; James III to Col. Daniel O'Brien, Paris, 4 Oct. 1730 (Royal Archives, Windsor Castle, Stuart papers, 139/148, MFR 782) cited in *ibid.*, 162.

James J. MacNamee, *History of the diocese of Ardagh* (Dublin, 1954), pp 386-8; Diarmaid Ó Catháin, 'Augustinian friars and literature in Irish: 1600-1900' in *Analecta Augustiniana*, lviii (1995), pp 101-152, at pp 126-30; Hugh Fenning, 'The library of the Augustinians of Galway in 1731' in *Collect. Hib.*, nos 31-2 (1989-90), pp 162-95, at pp 162-3.

Murphy, Arthur (1764 – 1816)

prov. 25 Sept. 1814 (Kildare & Leighlin) brief 4 Oct. 1814

Murphy was b. in Aug. 1764 to Richard Murphy, a gentleman farmer who held a lease for more than 1,000 acres in Co. Carlow. Upon his return to Ireland he was appointed PP of Kilcock and rector of Newtown (1801-1816). He was later appointed VG of the united dioceses of Kildare and Leighlin. Murphy was prov. to the dioceses of Kildare and Leighlin by Pope Pius VII (1800-1823) but refused the appointment. Murphy d. on 9 July 1816 at Cherry Brook Lodge in Boycetown, Kilcock and was interred at Newtown graveyard. Arthur Murphy was the great-uncle Cardinal Francis Patrick Moran of Sydney (1884-1911).

Sources

Epitaph dedicated to Arthur Murphy, 9 July 1816 (P.R.O.N.I., Belfast, Dio(RC) 1/3/6).

Michael Comerford, *Collections relating to the dioceses of Kildare and Leighlin* (3 vols, Dublin, 1883-6), ii, 167.

Murphy, Dominic Edward (1651 – 1728)

nom. by James III 5/16 Aug. 1715 (Kildare) prov. 1/12 Sept. 1715
brief 3/14 Sept. 1715 prov. 28 Feb./10 Mar. 1716 (admr) (Leighlin)
brief 9/20 Mar. 1716 nom. by James III 13/24 Aug. 1724 (Dublin)
prov. (brief) 21 Aug./1 Sept. 1724

Murphy was native of Balrothery, Co. Dublin and received his education at Salamanca where he was ordained P (1677) in the Escorial (Madrid) by James Lynch, abp of Tuam (1669-1713). He returned to Ireland where he was prebendary of Clonmethan and precentor (1688); in 1685 he was secretary to the provincial synod convened in Dublin. By papal provision he was named PP of St. Audoen's (1687) and was instrumental in moving the parish to Cook Street in 1698. He was a member of the diocesan chapter from 1688 and was appointed VG of the diocese of Dublin by Peter Creagh, abp of Dublin (1693-1705); although described in government documents as being VG as early as 1685, he 'officially' served as VG from 1698-1715. As Creagh was absent from the diocese Murphy essentially served as co-admr of the diocese with John Dempsey, vic. ap. of Kildare (1694-1707). Overlooked in 1707 for Dublin he was prov. to the dioceses of Kildare and Leighlin by Pope Clement XI (1700-1721) and consecrated on 18 Dec. 1715 by Edmund Byrne, abp of Dublin (1707-1723). It appears that Murphy remained in Dublin but was held in high esteem by his clergy; this was evident by the clergy of

Leighlin who drafted a petition in 1722 against an attempt to have a bp appointed to that diocese. Following the death of Byrne he was prov. to Dublin; he did not have a mensal parish but instead resided near his old parish (St. Audoen's). On 25 Nov. 1728 he asked Propaganda Fide to appoint Joseph Walsh, chancellor of the diocese, to be his coadj. bp.; Walsh was opposed owing to his advanced age. Before a coadj. bp was appointed, Murphy drafted a will and d. in Dec. 1728; he was buried in St. James' churchyard.

Sources

SC Irlanda, vol. 7, f. 498 (A.P.F., Rome: microfilm, N.L.I. p5369); NF, vol. 114, f. 583 cited in Cathaldus Giblin, 'Catalogue of material of Irish interest in the collection "Nunziatura di Fiandra" in Vatican Archives: part 4, vols 120-122' in *Collect. Hib.*, no. 5 (1962), pp 1-125; at p. 105; NF, vol. 123, f. 350 cited in *ibid.*, 'Catalogue of material of Irish interest in the collection "Nunziatura di Fiandra" in Vatican Archives: part 5, vols 123-132' in *Collect. Hib.*, no. 9 (1966), pp 7-70, at pp 9-10; Carrigan, 'Catholic episcopal wills' in *Archiv. Hib.*, iv (1915), pp 69-71.

Michael Comerford, *Collections relating to the diocese of Kildare and Leighlin* (3 vols, Dublin, 1883-6), i, 73-4; Kevin MacGrath, 'The clergy of Dublin in 1695' in *I.E.R.*, 5th ser., lxxiv (1950), pp 193-200; Hugh Fenning, 'The archbishops of Dublin, 1693-1786' in James Kelly and Dáire Keogh (eds), *History of the Catholic diocese of Dublin* (Dublin, 2000), pp 175-214, at pp 177, 183-5; Seán P. Donlan, 'Murphy (Morphy), Dominic Edward' in James McGuire and James Quinn (eds), *Dictionary of Irish biography* (Cambridge, 2009) (<http://dib.cambridge.org/viewReadPage.do?articleId=a6107>) (13 May 2012).

Murphy, James (1743 – 1824)

prov. 4 May 1798 (coadj. bp) (Clogher) succ. 3 Nov. 1801

Murphy was native of Drumshevra, Co. Monaghan. It is not known where he was educated on the Continent. He returned to Ireland (1768) and was named curate to his uncle of Tydnavnet; he eventually succ. his uncle and was named PP (1773-1798). When the diocesan chapter was re-established (1789) he was appointed dean and was instrumental in thwarting the postulation of Hugh O'Reilly as coadj. bp to his uncle, Hugh O'Reilly, bp of Clogher (1777-1801). Murphy was postulated by the clergy of Clogher and was prov. bp *in partibus* of *Eleutheropolitanus* in Macedonia by Pope Pius VI (1775-1799). After his appointment Murphy tried to take Carrickmackross as his mensal parish, but prior to his death, O'Reilly had the parish collated to his nephew. This sparked a back and forth with O'Reilly and his attempts in 1801 to claim the parish failed; Murphy resided at Drumshevra throughout his tenure. Like the O'Reilly bishops that preceded him, he actively promoted his family members to important diocesan positions. Most notably, he named his nephew, Patrick Bellew, a professor at the diocesan seminary in Monaghan and VG (1811). Murphy later tried to have Bellew named his coadj. bp but this was strongly rejected by the diocesan clergy. In 1816 he asked that Edward Kernan, PP of Enniskillen be named his coadj. bp, he was successful after receiving opposition from the aforementioned Hugh O'Reilly. Murphy drafted a will dated 22 Feb. 1822 and d. 19 Nov. 1824.

Sources

Last Will and Testament of James Murphy, 10 Dec. 1824 (P.R.O.N.I., Belfast, Dio (RC) 1/8/20).

Seosamh Ó Dufaigh, 'James Murphy, bishop of Clogher, 1801-24' in *Clogher Record*, vi, no. 3 (1968), pp 419-492; Oliver P. Rafferty, *The Catholic Church and the Protestant state, nineteenth-century Irish realities* (Dublin, 2008), p. 128.

Murphy, John (1772 – 1847)

prov. 25 Jan. 1815 (coadj. bp) (Cork) brief 21 Feb. 1815 succ. 10 Feb. 1815

Murphy was b. on 23 May 1772 to a merchant, John Murphy, and Joan Brouhilly of Cork city; he was baptised on 14 June in St. Mary's Cathedral. Initially Murphy was sent to Paris to be educated but was forced to return to Ireland in the autumn 1787 due to growing unrest in France. In Jan. 1791 he left for Lisbon to re-commence his studies at the Irish College where he was ordained SD (8 Sept. 1793), D (14 June 1794) and P (10 May 1795). Bolster claimed that he was ordained P (26 Nov. 1796) based on a document found among Murphy's papers, but it appears the dispensation was issued after his ordination. According to an unfinished biography he was offered a professorship at Lisbon but instead chose to return to Cork where he was named curate of SS Peter and Paul (1797-1799), PP of SS Peter and Paul (1799-1815); he was also named archdeacon of Cork (1814) and VG (1815). Prior to his death, Francis Moylan, bp of Cork (1787-1815) had asked Propaganda Fide to name Murphy his coadj. bp, which although he was prov. bp *in partibus* of *Ionopolis* by Pope Pius VII (1800-1823), Moylan d. before Murphy's papal brief arrived. As such, the diocesan clergy elected Murphy as their VC and he was duly named bp of Cork and consecrated 23 Apr. 1815 by William Coppinger, bp of Cloyne and Ross (1791-1831) at St. Mary's Cathedral in Cork city; St. Mary's became his mensal parish. Owing to his independent wealth, Murphy was active in many charitable organisations and was a founding member of the Cork Savings Bank. Moreover, he was a strong supporter of the National Education Act (1831) and was active in church building and supported the establishment of schools throughout his diocese. According to his obituary his personal library was said to have contained 200,000 volumes which he donated to Cork city, ultimately his collection was sold off as there was no space deemed acceptable to house his collection; his Irish manuscripts were bequeathed to Maynooth College. Murphy d. at 4.00am on 1 Apr. 1847 of emphysema and was buried in St. Mary's Cathedral.

Sources

Certificate of ordination (C.R.D.A., Corr. (1815-1816), Bishop John Murphy, B.3: 1796/1); Memoir of the life of Lt. Rt. Rev., D.D., bishop of Cork (C.R.D.A., Corr. (1815-1816), Bishop John Murphy, B.3: 1796/126); *Cork South Reporter*, 1 Apr. 1847; *Cork South Reporter*; 2 Apr. 1847.

Evelyn Bolster, *A history of the diocese of Cork: from the penal era to the Famine* (Cork, 1989), pp 229-317; Hugh Fenning, 'Irishmen ordained at Lisbon, 1740-1850' in *Collect. Hib.*, nos 36-7 (1994-5), pp 140-58, at p. 152; Patricia O Connell, *The Irish College at Lisbon. 1590-1834* (Dublin, 2001), p. 51; Bridget Hourican, "Murphy, John" in James McGuire and James Quinn (eds), *Dictionary of Irish biography* (Cambridge, 2009) (<http://dib.cambridge.org/viewReadPage.do?articleId=a6082>) (23 May 2011).

Murphy, Myles (1787 – 1856)

prov. 8 June 1828 (Ossory) prov. 11 Nov. 1849 (Ferns)

Murphy was b. on 8 Sept. 1787 at Ballinoulat, Co. Wexford to Nicholas Murphy and Mary Foley. His oldest brother James Murphy participated in the Irish Rebellion of 1798 and lost his life at the battle of Hacketstown; his uncle Fr. Michael Murphy d. at the Battle of Arklow. Murphy was educated at Gibson's Lane by the Franciscan Friars before transferring to Maynooth College where he matric. on 5 Oct. 1804 and was ordained D (1810) and P (1811). After ordination he was appointed the new president of the diocesan seminary established at Michael's Street in Wexford; in 1819 a new college was established on Summerhill and renamed St. Peter's College. He was prov. bishop of Ossory by Pope Leo XII (1823-1829) but res. on 8 Sept. 1828; his resignation was accepted by the pope on 9 May 1829. On 27 Oct. 1831 he was named PP of Tintern

and VG of the diocese. He was appointed PP of Wexford on 1 Oct. 1835 where he built a new church on Waterloo Road. Upon the death of James Keating, bp of Ferns (1819-1849) he was elected VC by the diocesan clergy and prov. by Pope Pius IX (1846-1878); he was consecrated on 10 Mar. 1850. Murphy d. on 13 Aug. 1856 and was interred behind the high altar at St. Aidan's Cathedral in Enniscorthy.

Sources

Ritzler and Sefrin, *Hierarchia catholica*, vii, 294; Patrick Hamell, *Maynooth students and ordinations index, 1795-1895* (Maynooth, 1982), p. 127; John V. Gahan, *The secular priests of the diocese of Ferns* (Strasbourg, 2000), p. 403.

Murray, Daniel (1768 – 1852)

prov. (brief) 30 June 1809 (coadj. bp) (Dublin) succ. 11 May 1823

Murray was b. 18 Apr. 1768 to Thomas and Judith Murray near Arklow, Co. Wicklow; his father was a tenant on the estate of Lord Wicklow. He received his early education at Dr. Thomas Betagh's classical school (1776) and then left Salamanca where he was educated at the Irish College (arrived 1 Nov. 1784). He was ordained P (1790) and was later awarded an STD (1792). After completing his studies he returned to Dublin where he was named curate of St. Paul's Arran Quay (1793-1795) and curate at Arklow (1795-1800). He returned to Dublin where he was named curate of St. Andrew's, Townsend St. and then curate of St. Mary's, Liffey Street (1800-1805). Following the appointment of Patrick Ryan, coadj. bp of Ferns (1804-1819) he was named PP of Coolock and canon and prebend. In 1809 he was prov. bp *in partibus* of *Hierapolitanus* in Phrygia by Pope Pius VII (1800-1823) and consecrated at Liffey Street chapel in Dublin on 30 Nov. 1809. As coadj. bp he was active in providing oversight of Maynooth College and was named interim president (1812-1813). Murray was against a government veto over episcopal appointments and was active in advancing Catholic Emancipation; he also opposed the repeal movement. As abp he was instrumental in bringing the Christian Brothers to Dublin (1812), supporting the establishment of the Sisters of Mercy (1824) and establishing the Irish Vincentians (1832). Murray drafted a will dated 10 July 1832 and d. 26 Feb. 1852; he was buried in the pro-cathedral in Dublin.

Sources

A Decree of Propaganda, 26 Jan. 1805 (D.D.A., Dublin, AB2 29/10/76); A Decree of Propaganda, 16 Mar. 1805 (D.D.A., Dublin, AB2 29/10/77); Extract will and prerogative of Daniel Murray (N.A.I., Dublin, Commissioners of charitable donations and bequests, 1800-58, vol. 15, 15); Evelyn Bolster (ed.), 'The last will and testament of Archbishop Daniel Murray of Dublin (d. 1852)' in *Collect. Hib.*, nos 21-2 (1979-80), pp 149-59.

D. J. O'Doherty, 'Students of the Irish College, Salamanca' in *Archiv. Hib.*, vi (1917), pp 1-26, at p. 8; Myles Ronan, 'Archbishop Murray of Dublin (1768-1852)' in *I.E.R.*, 5th ser., lxxvii (Apr. 1952), pp 241-9; Donal A. Kerr, 'Dublin's forgotten archbishop: Daniel Murray, 1768-1852' in James Kelly and Dáire Keogh (eds), *History of the Catholic diocese of Dublin* (Dublin, 2000), pp 247-67; Thomas O'Connor, 'Murray, Daniel' in James McGuire and James Quinn (eds), *Dictionary of Irish biography* (Cambridge, 2009) (<http://dib.cambridge.org/viewReadPage.do?articleId=a6110>) (13 Mar. 2013).

N

Nihill, Laurence Arthur (1726 – 1795)

prov. 7 Dec. 1783 (Kilmacduagh & Kilfenora) brief 23 Dec. 1783

Nihill was b. on 23 May 1726 to Laurence Nihill and Alice Arthur of Limerick city; his uncle was Sir John Higgins, first physician to Philip V of Spain (1700-1746). His uncle asked that he join him at the Spanish Court with the view of succeeding him, but by the

time Nihill arrived his uncle had d. and the post was already filled. He entered the Jesuits at Lisbon (31 July 1747) and was sent to Coimbra to further his ecclesiastical studies; in May 1752 he obtained permission to study mathematics and controversial theology before he returned to Ireland. Perhaps he undertook his studies at Portiers where he arrived on 18 Dec. 1754. Before returning to Ireland he left the Jesuits (7 June 1758) and was incardinated into the diocese of Limerick. On 5 Aug. 1762 he succeeded Fr. David Bourke as PP of Rathkeale and later PP of St. Mary's in Limerick city (1771). Nihill was a noted scholar having published a book titled *Rational Self-Love* (1770) and there is evidence to suggest that he was the author of *A word to the wise* (1771) under the pseudonym Theophilus Miso-psuedes; he also published a book titled *A discourse on the nativity of our Lord* (1775). When the diocese of Limerick became vacant in 1778, Nihill was a leading candidate but was passed over for John Butler SJ, the cousin of James Butler II, abp of Cashel (1773-1791). He was strongly supported for the dioceses of Kilmacduagh and Kilfenora by John Carpenter, abp of Dublin (1770-1786); he was prov. to the united dioceses by Pope Pius VI (1775-1799) and consecrated by 1 May 1784 at St. Michael's in Limerick by James Butler II, abp of Cashel (1773-1791). Nihill d. on 29 June 1795 and was buried in the cathedral of St. Fachtnan at Kilfenora.

Sources

Francis Finegan SJ, *A biographical dictionary of Irish Jesuits in the time of the Society's third Irish mission, 1598-1773* (Jesuit Archives, Dublin), pp 122-3; Maurice Lenihan, *Limerick: its history and antiquities, ecclesiastical, civil and military* (Dublin, 1866), pp 672-3; Henry Foley, SJ, *Records of the English Province of the Society of Jesus* (8 vols, London, 1877-84), vii, 547; James Mitchell, Laurence Nihell (1726-1795), bishop of Kilfenora and Kilmacduagh' in *J.G.A.H.S.*, xxxiv (1974-5), pp 58-87.

O

O'Beirne, Thomas (c.1685 – 1747)

nom. by James III 29 Aug./9 Sept. 1739 (coadj. bp) (Ardagh)
prov. (brief) 15/26 Aug. 1739 direct prov. (brief) 5/16 Sept. 1739

O'Beirne was native of Edgeworthstown (Mostrim), Co. Longford. He matric. at the Irish College (Alcalá) on 8 Mar. 1712 and was awarded an MT; he served as rector of the Irish College (Alcalá) (1716-1719). After he returned to Ireland he was named PP of Taghshiney and VG of the diocese of Ardagh. O'Beirne was prov. bp *in partibus* of *Marmarizanensis* by Pope Clement XII (1730-1740); as Mulligan d. shortly after his appointment he was issued a new brief indicating that he was the bp of Ardagh. O'Beirne d. Jan./Feb. 1747 of 'pleuratick fever' and was buried at Edgeworthstown, Co. Longford.

Sources

F.D.J., 17 Feb. 1747.

Ritzler and Sefrin, *Hierarchia Catholica*, vi, 96; James J. MacNamee, *History of the diocese of Ardagh* (Dublin, 1954), p. 389; Patricia O Connell, *The Irish College at Alcalá de HERNARES, 1649-1785* (Dublin, 1997), p. 39.

O'Bern, Nicholas (d. 1658)

brief 7/17 Apr. 1657 (vic. ap.) (Down & Connor)

Very little is known about Nicholas O'Bern. He was at the Armagh Synod (1651) serving as the proctor for Arthur Magennis, O. Cist., bp of Down and Connor (1647-1653). O'Bern was prov. by Pope Alexander VII (1655-1667) but d. before returning to Ireland in June 1658.

Sources

FV, vol. 13, 384-385 cited in Benignus Millett, 'Calendar of volume 13 of the "Fondo di Vienna" in Propaganda Archives: part 2, ff. 201-401' in *Collect. Hib.*, no. 25 (1983), pp 30-62, at p. 58.

James O'Laverty, *The bishops of Down and Connor, being the fifth volume of an historical account of Down and Connor, ancient and modern* (5 vols, Dublin, 1895), v, 456, 460.

O'Brien, John (c.1701 – 1769)

nom. by James III 2/13 Dec. 1747 (Cloyne & Ross) prov. (brief) 30 Dec./10 Jan. 1748

O'Brien was b. to Thomas O'Brien and Eleanor MacEniry of Ballyvoddy, Co. Cork. He matric. at Toulouse (1725) and was ordained P (1 Apr. 1727). O'Brien then left for Paris where he was awarded an MA (21 June 1731), BT (23 Apr. 1733) and LT. According to Coombes he was awarded a DUI. After completing his studies he became a tutor to the son of Simon Cannock, a brigadier in the Spanish services and then for the son of Thomas Geraldino, Spanish ambassador at London; he later became the tutor for the family of the Jacobite, Arthur Dillon. After he ended his service to these families he returned to Cork where he was named PP of Castlelyons and Rathcormac (1738) and later VG of the diocese. Near the end of his life Thaddeus MacCarthy, bp of Cork (1727-1747) asked to have a coadj. bp named, O'Brien organised opposition against his desired candidate, the PP of Mitchelstown, James Butler I. Although O'Brien was criticised for not coming from a 'noble family' he was prov. bp of the newly united dioceses of Cloyne and Ross by Pope Benedict XIV (1740-1758). O'Brien was an able admr and is known for his *Monita Pastoralia et Statuta Ecclesiastica pro Unitis Dioecibus Cloynensi et Rossensi* (1755) and *Vindiciae Quarundum consuetudinum Ecclesiae Hibernicae* (1755); he also published an Irish-English dictionary (1762). With his health deteriorating, he left Ireland (Aug. 1767) and d. 13 Mar. 1769 at Lyon (France); he was interred in the church of Saint-Martin d'Ainay. From the visitation book of his successor, Matthew MacKenna (1769-1791) he appears to have drafted a will prior to leaving Ireland where his legacies totalled 1,072*li.* (1786).

Sources

Monita Pastoralia et Statuta Ecclesiastica pro Unitis Dioecibus Cloynensi et Rossensi (1755) (C.D.A., Cobh, William Coppinger Box D, 1791.00/8/1821); *Vindiciae Quarundum consuetudinum Ecclesiae Hibernicae* (1755) cited in P. F. Moran, *Spicilegium Ossoriense* (3 vols, Dublin, 1874-84), iii, 8-12.

Ritzler and Sefrin, *Hierarchia catholica*, vi, 170; Frederick Jones, 'The congregation of propaganda and the publication of Dr O'Brien's Irish dictionary, 1768' in *I.E.R.*, 5th ser., lxxvii (1952), pp 29-37; James Coombes, *A bishop of penal times: the life and times of John O'Brien, bishop of Cloyne and Ross 1701-1769* (Cork, 1981); L.W.B. Brockliss and Patrick Ferté, 'Irish clerics in France in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries: a statistical study' in *R.I.A.*, lxxxviiC (1987), pp 527-72, at p. 568; *ibid.*, 'Prosopography of Irish clerics in the universities of Paris and Toulouse, 1573-1792' in *Archiv. Hib.*, lviii (2004), pp 7-166, at p. 79; Vincent Morley, 'O'Brien, John (Ó Briain, Seán)' in James McGuire and James Quinn (eds), *Dictionary of Irish biography* (Cambridge, 2009), (<http://dib.cambridge.org/viewReadPage.do?articleId=a6523>) (23 Mar. 2013); Eric A. Derr (ed.), 'Episcopal visitations of the dioceses of Cloyne and Ross, 1785-1828 [with index]' in *Archiv. Hib.*, lxvi (2013), pp 261-393, at pp 321-22.

O'Brien, Moriarty

brief (7/17 Apr. 1657 (vic. ap.) (Kerry) prov. 3 Sept. 1657 (vic. ap.) (Elphin)

Virtually nothing is known of O'Brien other than he was prov. to Kerry (Ardfert) by Pope Alexander VII (1655-1667) and then trans. to Elphin when it was discovered at Propaganda Fide that John Hussey had been appointed vic. ap. of Kerry in 1654; neither Hussey nor Moriarty governed the diocese.

Sources

Benignus Millett, 'Calendar of volume 13 of the "Fondo di Vienna" in Propaganda Archives: part 2, ff 201-401' in *Collect. Hib.*, no. 25 (1983), pp 30-62, p. 42(n26).

O'Cahan, Bernard (d. c.1711)

brief Jan. 1684 (vic. ap.) (Derry)

It appears that O'Cahan was native of Coleraine, Co. Derry and was educated at the Irish College (Alcalá) in Spain. O'Cahan was prov. vic. ap. by Pope Innocent XI (1676-1689) and d. in 1711.

Sources

Edward Daly and Kieran Devlin, *The clergy of the diocese of Derry: an index* (2nd edn, Dublin, 2009), p. 11.

O'Callaghan, Ambrose, O. F. M. (c.1680 – 1744)

nom. by James III (3/14 Sept. 1729 (Ferns) prov. (brief) 15/26 Sept. 1729

O'Callaghan was most likely native of Co. Kildare as he was strongly supported by members of the local gentry and chapter to be appointed to the dioceses of Kildare and Leighlin in 1724; in a postulation letter drafted for this vacancy he was listed as being forty-four years of age and a member of the Irish Franciscans for twenty-six years. He studied philosophy at Leuven and theology at Rome. O'Callaghan was made professor of philosophy at the diocesan seminary for the diocese of Imola near Bologna. He then returned to Rome where he taught philosophy and theology at St. Isidore's. For a short time he acted as an interpreter and a chaplain before being summoned back to Italy where he was made guardian of Capranica for three years and guardian of St. Isidore's for three years. His time at St. Isidore's proved controversial, by some he was credited with clearing debt but by others he was labelled a drunk and spent too much money. After leaving St. Isidore's he returned to Ireland where he was named president of the Dublin convent. In 1723 he was asked by Hugh MacMahon, abp of Armagh (1715-1737) to travel to Vienna to lobby Emperor Charles VI (1711-1740) against the 1723 Popery Bill. O'Callaghan used this task to enhance his profile and actively sought the mitre, first for Dublin and then Kildare in 1724. When this failed he increased his continental résumé by throwing himself into the service of the Stuart Court; between June 1727 and July 1729 he kept the Stuart Court abreast of what was taking place at the Congress of Soissons. When Dublin became vacant in 1728 O'Callaghan actively sought the appointment but was instead prov. to the diocese of Ferns by Pope Benedict XIII (1724-1730). He spent most of his episcopal tenure in Dublin but was also active on the Continent where was able to secure a pension from the French clergy between 1734 and 1742 for 400*li.* per annum. He drafted a will on 7 Aug. 1744 and d. two days later; his will was proved on 13 Aug. 1744.

Sources

Fr. Ambrose O'Callaghan OFM, Liège, to John Hay, 11 August 1725 (Royal Archives, Windsor Castle, Stuart papers, 85/37, MFR 158) cited in Fagan, *Ireland in the Stuart papers*, i, 57; Ferns évêque de Irlande (A.N., Paris, G/8/227); Cathaldus Giblin (ed.), 'Miscellaneous papers' in *Archiv. Hib.*, xvi (1951), pp 62-98, at pp 73-6; Carrigan, 'Catholic episcopal wills' in *Archiv. Hib.*, iv (1915), p. 84.

John V. Gahan, *The secular priests of the diocese of Ferns* (Dublin, 2000), p. 399; Joseph MacMahon, 'The silent century, 1698-1829' in Edel Bhreachtach, Joseph MacMahon OFM and John McCafferty (eds), *The Irish Franciscans, 1534-1990* (Dublin, 2009), pp 77-101, at p. 95.

O'Connor, Ambrose, O. P. (c.1654 – 1710/11)

nom. by James III 5/16 June 1709 (Ardagh)

O'Connor was native of the Sligo convent and served at Madrid as procurator for the Irish province at the Spanish court. He was appointed provincial of the Irish Dominicans on 24 Jan. 1700. In 1701 he carried out a visitation of the college of Holy Cross in Leuven and received permission to re-open San Sisto at Rome. He returned to Ireland in 1701 to achieve a dual purpose: carry out a visitation of the Dominican houses and gather intelligence for the exiled James II. He published in 1704 a transcription of his letter to Pope Clement XI (1700-1721) titled 'An account of the present state of Ireland'. On 7 May 1708 O'Connor arrived to Ireland to assess the 'state of affairs in that kingdom' for James III. O'Connor visited the four provinces of Ireland and met with the leading Irish Catholics and aroused significant opposition within the Irish episcopal corps, especially amongst the seculars. On 16 Feb. 1709 his provincialate came to an end and he was granted leave to minister in England. He was nom. by James III on 5/16 June 1709 to the diocese of Ardagh, a nomination that was held up for political reasons. O'Connor's nomination was not confirmed and he d. at London on 19 Feb. 1711 (N.S.?) and was buried in the churchyard of St. James.

Sources

CP, vol. 34A, f. 244 (A. P. F., Rome: microfilm, N. L. I. p5513); James Caryll to Card. Caprara, 18 Aug. 1709 (B.L., Add. Mss. 46494, vol. 2, ff 204-5); Nathaniel Hooke, *The secret history of Colonel Hooke's negotiations in Scotland, in favour of the Pretender; in 1707* (London, 1760), pp 117-26; Thomas Burke, *Hibernia Dominicana* (Kilkenny, 1762), p. 500.

John O'Heyne, *The Irish Dominicans of the seventeenth century*, ed. Ambrose Coleman (Dundalk, 1902), pp 103-04; Hugh Fenning, *The Irish Dominican Province, 1698-1797* (Dublin, 1990), pp 26-55.

O'Connor, Thomas (1750 – 1803)

prov. 9 Dec. 1787 (Achonry) brief 4 Jan. 1788

O'Connor was b. to Dermot O'Connor of Woodquay, Beagh and Silane, Co. Galway and Mabel, second daughter of Edmund O'Flynn of Torlagh, Co. Roscommon. According to Brady and Swords O'Connor was educated at the Irish College (Paris). He returned to the diocese of Tuam where he was PP of Ballinrobe and later named dean of the diocesan chapter and VG under Mark Skerrett, abp of Tuam (1749-1785). Following the death of Skerrett he was elected VC by the diocesan clergy; he was not appointed abp and remained dean and VG of the diocese under Boetius Egan, abp of Tuam (1787-1798). O'Connor was prov. bp of Achonry by Pope Pius VI (1775-1799) and was consecrated in Apr. 1788 in St. Nicholas' chapel (Dublin) by John Thomas Troy OP, abp of Dublin (1786-1823). Shortly after being appointed bp he asked Propaganda Fide for permission to keep the deanery of Tuam and he remained absent from the diocese residing at his family estate (Woodquay). O'Connor drafted a will dated 2 Nov. 1802 and d. on 18 Feb. 1803 and was buried in the churchyard at Tuam.

Sources

Carrigan, 'Catholic episcopal wills' in *Archiv. Hib.*, ii (1913), pp 227-30.

Brady, *Episc. succn*, ii, 192; Hugh Fenning, 'The parish clergy of Tuam 1712-1809' in *Collect. Hib.*, nos 39-40 (1998), pp 155-75, at pp 170-1; Liam Swords, *A hidden church: the diocese of Achonry, 1689-1818* (Dublin, 1997), pp 319-26.

O'Daly, Dominic, O. P. (c.1677 – 1735)

prov. 9/20 Sept. 1725 (Achonry) brief 11/22 Sept. 1725

O'Daly's father was Dermot O'Daly of Killimor, Co. Galway. He joined the Dominicans at Athenry and took the habit on 27 Aug. 1697. O'Daly spent his novitiate year at St. Germaine-en-Laye and then proceeded to Rome. He examined at S. Sisto (Nov. 1703) and then proceeded to the Minerva (1704). O'Daly was ordained at Rome by Bp Dominico de Zaoli of Veroli (1690-1709) on 23 Dec. 1702. Upon completion of his studies he returned to Athenry and was prior of that Dominican house from 1714-1717. At the provincial chapter he was elected to attend the General Chapter (1721) at Rome as elector. He was nom. to the diocese of Achonry by James III to obtain greater favour with Pope Benedict XIII (1724-1730) and was prov. for in 1725; he was consecrated by Cardinal Giuseppe Spinelli, Apostolic Nuncio at Brussels on 30 Nov. 1725. O'Daly returned to Athenry and remained at the Dominican convent as an absentee bishop. He served as bp of Achonry until his death on 6 Jan. 1735 at Castlebar, Co. Mayo.

Sources

James III to Fr. John Ingleton, 17 July 1725 (Royal Archives, Windsor Castle, Stuart papers, 84/58, MFR 757) cited in Fagan, *Ireland in the Stuart papers*, i, 54; Thomas Burke, *Hibernia Dominicana* (Kilkenny, 1762), p. 504.

Hugh Fenning, 'The Athenry-House Chronicle, 1666-1779' in *Collect. Hib.*, no. 11 (1968), pp 36-52, at pp 39, 44-5, 52; Hugh Fenning, *The Irish Dominican Province, 1698-1797* (Dublin, 1990), pp 22, 85, 112; Liam Swords, *A hidden church: the diocese of Achonry, 1689-1818* (Dublin, 1997), pp 293-6; Hugh Fenning, 'Irish Dominicans at Rome, 1570-1699: a biographical register', in *Collect. Hib.*, nos 44-5 (2003-04), pp 13-55, pp 37-8.

O'Daly, James Augustine (d. 1749)

nom. by James III 6/17 July 1726 (Kilfenora) prov. 16/27 July 1726

In all likelihood O'Daly was native of the diocese of Kilmacduagh. Perhaps he was the Augustus O'Daly who earned an MA (9 Aug. 1691) from the University of Paris. At some point in the 1720s O'Daly entered the services of the widowed queen of Spain, Louise Élisabeth d'Orléans when she returned to France following the death of her husband, Louis I of Spain. Using the house of Orléans, O'Daly was able to obtain a royal nomination from James III and was prov. by Pope Clement XI (1700-1721) to the diocese of Kilfenora; he remained absent from his diocese. After his appointment he was made a canon and treasurer in the diocese of Tournai by Jean Ernest de Löwenstein-Wertheim, bp of Tournai (1713-1731). However, there was significant protest from the duke of Brussels and Löwenstein was urged to appoint a cleric native of the province to the benefice. Moreover, the nunciature in Brussels questioned O'Daly's absenteeism and sought guidance in the case fearing that O'Daly would use his networks to persuade the Imperial Court to apply pressure on the duke to accept his arrangement; he was eventually granted the benefice. By June 1729 he returned briefly to Ireland but by the end of the summer he had returned to the Continent where he established his residence at Paris. The new bp of Tournai, François-Ernest de Salm-Reifferscheid (1732-1770) and members of the diocesan chapter submitted protests to the nunciature at Brussels questioning O'Daly's arrangement. After a deal brokered between the Tournai chapter and the nunciature at Brussels (1733), O'Daly would receive emoluments from the canonry provided he returned to his diocese in Ireland; as a further enticement to return to Ireland the nunciature secured a pension for O'Daly from the French clergy. O'Daly was not persuaded to return and opposition against him

mounted. Aside from his absenteeism and problems with the Tournai chapter, he acted as agent for the Irish bishops when efforts were proposed to reform the Irish College (Paris). O'Daly remained absent from his diocese and after his death in 1749 the dioceses of Kilfenora and Kilmacduagh were united.

Sources

NF, vol. 122, ff 61-62 cited in Cathaldus Gilblin, 'Catalogue of material of Irish interest in the collection of "Nunziatura di Fiandra," Vatican Archives, part 4, Vols. 102-122' in *Collect. Hib.*, no. 5 (1962), pp 7-125, at p. 123; NF, vol. 122, ff 61-62 cited *ibid.*, p. 123; NF, vol. 122, f. 227 cited in *ibid.*, p. 124; NF, vol. 129, ff 332-333 cited in *ibid.*, 'Catalogue of material of Irish interest in the collection "Nunziatura di Fiandra", Vatican Archives, part 5: vols 123-132' in *Collect. Hib.*, no. 9 (1966), pp 7-70, at pp 31-2; James Daly, bishop of Kilfenora, to James III, 23 May 1729 (Royal Archives, Windsor, Stuart papers, 128/81, MFR 777, French) cited in Fagan, *Ireland in the Stuart papers*, i, 149; James III to Col. Daniel O'Brien, Paris, August 1730 (Royal Archives, Windsor, Stuart papers, 138/176, MFR 782) cited in *ibid.*, 161.

Liam Chambers, 'Rivarly and reform in the Irish College, Paris, 1676-1775' in Thomas O'Connor and Mary Ann Lyons (eds), *Irish communities in early modern Europe* (Dublin, 2006), pp 103-29, at pp 113-15.

O'Daly, William (b. 1652)

nom. by James III 11/22 July 1722 (Kilfenora) prov. 27 July/7 Aug. 1722

O'Daly was ordained P (1671) at Cloinbar, Co. Galway by James Lynch, abp of Tuam (1669-1713). He was educated on the Continent where he was awarded a DUI. In 1704 he registered as PP of Kilfenora, Killokoraght and Noughhavaile and in documents sent to Propaganda Fide he was listed as being VG of the diocese of Kilfenora; in a grand jury report conducted on 24 Mar. 1715 his status had not changed. He was prov. by Pope Clement XI (1700-1721).

Sources

William J. Walsh (ed.), 'An Act of Registering the Popish Clergy' in *I.E.R.*, 2nd ser., xii (1876), p. 350.

Ritzler and Sefrin, *Hierarchia catholica*, v, 202; William P. Burke, *The Irish priests in the penal times, 1660-1760* (Waterford, 1914), p. 404.

O'Donnell, Anthony, O. F. M. (1675 – 1755)

nom. by James III 23 Dec. 1749/3 Jan. 1750 (Raphoe) prov. (brief) 8/19 Jan. 1750

O'Donnell was b. to Anthony O'Donnell, a mill owner near Ballyshannon, Co. Donegal; he was the brother to his successor, Nathaniel O'Donnell, bp of Raphoe (1755-1758). O'Donnell joined the Irish Franciscans and was educated at the College of St. Isidore's (Rome) and ordained P (22 June 1704) by Domenico de Zaoli, bp of Veroli (1690-1722). In a postulation in support of Bonaventura O'Gallagher OFM, bp of Raphoe (1737-1749) he stated he was a lector emeritus of sacred theology, provincial, missionary-apostolic and PP of Kilbarron. In a letter to the Stuart Court they said he was also served as chaplain to the Grand Duke of Tuscany. He was prov. by Pope Benedict XIV (1740-1758) and d. on 20 Apr. 1755; he was buried in the Abbey cemetery at Ballyshannon.

Sources

Brian de Breffny (ed.), 'Letters from Connaught to a Wild Goose' in *The Irish Ancestor*, x, no. 2 (1978), pp 81-98, at p. 90; Hugh Fenning, 'Irishmen ordained at Rome 1698-1759' in *Archiv. Hib.*, 1 (1996), pp 29-49, at p. 44; John J. Silke (ed.), *The diocese of Raphoe: a brief history* (Letterkenny, 2000), p. 53.

O'Donnell, Charles (1747 – 1823)

prov. 3 Dec. 1797 (coadj. bp) (Derry) brief 9 Feb. 1798

O'Donnell was native of Templemore; he was the nephew of his predecessor, Philip MacDevitt, bp of Derry (1766-1797). He was educated at Paris and ordained P (1776). After completing his studies he returned to his native diocese where he PP of Bocan and Clonca (1784-1790) and PP of Desertegney Upper and Lower Fahan (1790-1797). He was prov. bp *in partibus* of *Capsensis* by Pope Pius VI (1775-1797). His episcopal tenure was marked by his strong sense of ecumenism which resulted in him receiving the nickname 'Orange Charlie'. By the end of his tenure confessional divisions in Derry had become increasingly pronounced. O'Donnell d. on 19 July 1823 and was buried in the Long Tower North graveyard.

Sources

Oliver Rafferty, *Catholicism in Ulster 1603-1983* (London, 1994), p. 114; *ibid.*, 'Catholic and Protestant relations in Derry in the episcopacy of Charles O'Donnell, 1798-1823' in Gerard O'Brien and William Nolan (eds), *Derry and Londonderry history & society* (Dublin, 1999), pp 449-64; *ibid.*, *The Catholic Church and the Protestant State, nineteenth-century Irish realities* (Dublin, 2008), p. 55; Edward Daly and Kieran Devlin, *The clergy of the diocese of Derry: an index* (2nd edn, Dublin, 2009), pp 13-14.

O'Donnell, Nathaniel (d. 1758)

nom. by James III 27 June 1755 (Raphoe) prov. (brief) 18 July 1755

O'Donnell was b. to Anthony O'Donnell, a mill owner near Ballyshannon, Co. Donegal; he was the brother of Anthony O'Donnell, bp of Raphoe (1750-1755). O'Donnell was VG of the diocese of Derry and PP of Strabane on the border of Co. Tyrone and Co. Donegal. There was a Nathaniel O'Donnell from the diocese of Derry who studied at Paris taking an MA (2 Aug. 1742) and a law course (Oct. 1746). O'Donnell was prov. by Pope Benedict XIV (1740-1758) and d. in 1758; he was buried in the Abbey cemetery at Ballyshannon.

Sources

L. W. B. Brockliss and Patrick Ferté, 'Irish clerics in France in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries: a statistical study' in *R.I.A.*, lxxxviiC (1987), pp 527-72, at p. 570; John J. Silke, *The diocese of Raphoe: a brief history* (Letterkenny, 2000), p. 53; Brockliss and Ferté, 'Prosopography of Irish clerics in the universities of Paris and Toulouse, 1573-1792' in *Archiv. Hib.*, lviii (2004), pp 7-166, at p. 26.

O'Doran, Edmund (c.1701 – 1760)

nom. by James III 5/16 Jan. 1751 (Down & Connor) prov. (brief) 19/30 Jan. 1751

It appears that O'Doran was native of Drogheda, Co. Louth. Perhaps he was the Edmund O'Doran, censor of books in English for the Supreme Inquisition and confessor of the royal chapel (Spain) who postulated for Michael O'Gara for the archbishopric of Armagh (1740). O'Doran was educated at the University of Complutense (Madrid) where he was awarded an STD. He was closely affiliated with the MacDonnells of Antrim as he served as regimental chaplain to Randall MacDonnell in Spain. O'Doran returned to Ireland in Apr. 1749 and was named VG of the dioceses of Down and Connor. After the death of Francis Stuart OFM, bp of Down and Connor (1740-1750), the MacDonnells actively sought the appointment of O'Doran and he was prov. bp by Pope Benedict XIV (1740-1758). He was consecrated at Drogheda by Michael O'Reilly, abp of Armagh (1749-1758) in 1751. O'Doran resided in the townland of Ballyvange in the parish of Down where he had served as PP prior to his appointment. He d. 18 June 1760 and was interred in the 'roofless cathedral' of Down.

Sources

SCAR, Codex I, vol. 4, ff 949-50 cited in Hugh Fenning (ed.), 'The parish clergy of Tuam 1712-1809' in *Collect. Hib.*, nos 39-40 (1998), pp 155-75, at pp 164-5; List of bishops and cathedral churches in Ireland, 1763 (Vatican archives, Instrumenta miscellanea, 6591) cited in Cathaldus Giblin (ed.), 'Miscellaneous papers' in *Archiv. Hib.*, xvi (1951), pp 62-98, p. 94

Ritzler and Sefrin, *Hierarchia catholica*, vi, 202; James O'Lavery, *The bishops of Down & Connor: an historical account of Down and Connor* (5 vols, Dublin, 1895), v, 543-48; Hector McDonnell, *The Wild Geese of the Antrim MacDonnells* (Dublin, 1996), pp 134-5, 144, 146.

O'Fallon, James (1709 – 1786)

nom. by James III 3 Aug. 1756 (Elphin) prov. (brief) 4 Aug. 1756

O'Fallon was native of Taughboy parish along the border of Co. Galway and Roscommon; it is likely he was from Co. Roscommon. According to Beirne he was educated at the Irish College (Nantes). After completing his studies he returned to the diocese of Elphin where he was named PP of Dysart and served as archdeacon of the chapter and VG of the diocese. Following the death of Patrick French OFM, bp of Elphin (1731-1748) he was elected VC by the diocesan chapter; in his postulation letters he is stated as having been awarded an STD. O'Fallon was subsequently prov. bp of Elphin by Pope Benedict XIV (1740-1758). During his episcopal tenure he resided at his brother's house at Cloonagh House in his native parish. In a letter from John Thomas Troy OP, bp of Ossory (1776-1786) and abp of Dublin (1786-1823) he described O'Fallon as a 'most worthy bishop but delicate'. Prior to his death, O'Fallon appears to have established a diocesan seminary at Athlone (1786) in a building that had been a nunnery; it was later called the Canal School. O'Fallon d. on 3 Dec. 1786 at Cloonagh and was most likely buried in Dysart cemetery.

Sources

Letter from Troy to Prefect of Propaganda Fide, 11 Jan. 1782 (D.D.A., Dublin, AB1 116/3/77).

R. E. Ward and Catherine Coogan Ward (eds), *Letters of Charles O'Conor of Belanagare: a Catholic voice in eighteenth-century Ireland* (Washington, 1988), pp 333, 473, 479; John Brady, *Catholics and Catholicism in the eighteenth-century press* (Maynooth, 1965), pp 247, 264, 279, 281; Hugh Fenning, 'The diocese of Elphin, 1747-1802: documents from Roman archives' in *Collect. Hib.*, nos 36-7 (1994-5), pp 159-73, at pp 166-7; Francis Beirne, *The diocese of Elphin: people, places and pilgrimage* (Dublin, 2000), pp 68-9.

O'Flynn, John (d. 1817)

prov. 9 June 1809 (Achonry) brief 30 June 1809

O'Flynn was most likely native of Sligo. He was educated at Paris where he received MO (May, 1771) and earned an MA (17 Oct. 1772). He returned to his native diocese where he was PP of Sligo (1779-1809) and later served as dean of the diocesan chapter and VG of the diocese. He was routinely recommended for episcopal preferment but was not successful until he was prov. to Achonry by Pope Pius VII (1800-1823) and consecrated on 12 Nov. 1809 at the chapel in Sligo. O'Flynn was not well-received by the Achonry priests and he was lampooned in a tract by one Patrick Grady titled, *The radical anti-veto* (Dublin, 1914). O'Flynn suffered a stroke shortly after his appointment which left his right arm paralyzed. When O'Flynn asked that his nephew, William Costello be named his coadj. bp; his postulation was strongly rejected by the diocesan clergy. The battle over a coadj. bp proved a protracted affair and O'Flynn d. on 15 July 1817 before one could be appointed.

Sources

Patrick Grady, *The radical anti-veto* (Dublin, 1814).

Liam Swords, *A hidden church: the diocese of Achonry, 1689-1818* (Dublin, 1997), pp 347-56; Francis Beirne, *The diocese of Elphin: people, places and pilgrimage* (Dublin, 2000), p. 125; L. W. B. and Patrick Ferté, 'Prosopography of Irish clerics in the universities of Paris and Toulouse, 1573-1792' in *Archiv. Hib.*, lviii (2005), pp 7-166, at p. 132.

O'Gallagher, Bonaventura, O. F. M. (1689 – 1749)

nom. by James III 19/30 Nov. 1737 (Raphoe) prov. (brief) 29 Nov./10 Dec. 1737

Bonaventura, or Daniel O'Gallagher was native of Ballynaglack, Co. Donegal and was a member of the Irish Franciscans. He was educated at the College of the Immaculate Conception (Prague) and ordained P (19 Sept. 1722). After ordination he left for Rome where he was *lector jubilatus* and guardian of St. Isidore's. He was prov. by Pope Clement XII (1730-1740) and consecrated by Cardinal Antonio Saverio Gentili (1681-1753) at his palace in Rome on 18/29 Dec. 1737. O'Gallagher d. in 1749 and his remains were interred at the Donegal Abbey in Co. Sligo.

Sources

E. A. Maguire, *A history of the diocese of Raphoe* (2 vols, Dublin, 1920), i, 172; Matthäus Hösler, 'Irishmen ordained at Prague 1629-1786' in *Collect. Hib.*, no. 33 (1991), pp 7-53, at p. 32; Cathaldus Giblin, *The diocese of Raphoe (1773-1805)* (Dublin, 1980), p. 11; John J. Silke, *The diocese of Raphoe: a brief history* (Letterkenny, 2000), p. 50.

O'Gallagher, Hugh

brief 30 June/10 July 1657 (vic. ap.) (Raphoe)

Perhaps this is Hugh Gallagher who was rector of the Irish Pastoral College in Leuven from 1637-8. If so, this Hugh Gallagher matric. (20 Dec. 1630) and was in receipt of a grant provided by the abp of Mechelen from 19 Aug. 1630-21 Apr. 1631. At the time of his appointment O'Gallagher was living in Spain and had earned an STD. There is no evidence to suggest he returned to Ireland, which meant that his brief expired.

Sources

FV, vol. 13, ff 99-100, cited in Benignus Millett, 'Calendar of Irish material in vols 12 and 13 (ff 1-200) of "Fondo di Vienna" in Propaganda Archives' in *Collect. Hib.*, no. 24 (1982), pp 45-80, at p. 63; FV, vol. 13, ff 386-387 cited in *ibid.*, 'Calendar of volume 13 of the "Fondo di Vienna" in Propaganda Archives: part 2, ff. 201-401' in *Collect. Hib.*, no. 25 (1983), pp 30-62, at p. 60.

Jeroen Nilis, *Irish students at Leuven University 1548-1797* (Leuven, 2010), p. 65.

O'Gara, Bernard (d. 1740)

nom. by James III 4/15 Dec. 1723 (Tuam) prov. 12/23 Dec. 1723

O'Gara came from the O'Gara family of Coolavin, Co. Sligo and his grandfather was Farrell O'Gara, a member of the Irish Parliament (1634). O'Gara's father was Bernard O'Gara and his brother was his successor, Michael O'Gara, abp of Tuam (1740-1740). He received his education at Douai by the Jesuits. O'Gara returned to Ireland where he was PP of Bekan and Annagh and VG of the diocese of Tuam. Upon the death of Francis Burke, abp of Tuam (1713-1723), O'Gara was elected VC by the diocesan clergy; he was prov. by Pope Innocent XIII (1721-1724) and consecrated on 24 May 1724 by Carbry Kelly, bp of Elphin (1718-1729). During his episcopal tenure he was embroiled in a jurisdictional dispute with the warden of Galway, the result of this

dispute was that the archbishops of Tuam were to have the right of triennial visitations *in capite et membris*. O’Gara d. a.20 Apr. 1740.

Sources

A postulation by the clergy and nobility of Tuam, 26 June 1723 cited in Hugh Fenning (ed.), ‘The parish clergy of Tuam, 1712-1809’ in *Collect. Hib.*, nos 39-40 (1998), pp 155-75, at p. 158.

Oliver J. Burke, *The history of the Catholic archbishops of Tuam* (Dublin, 1882), pp 188-93; E. A. D’Alton, *History of the archdiocese of Tuam* (2 vols, Dublin, 1928), i, 299; Thomas Fitzpatrick, ‘Galway collegiate’ in *I.E.R.*, 4th ser., ix (1901), pp 529-54, at p. 547; Kieran Waldron, *The archbishops of Tuam, 1700-2000* (Tuam, 2008), pp 13-16.

O’Gara, Michael (d. 1749)

nom. by James III 18/29 Aug. 1740 (Tuam) prov. 8/19 Sept. 1740

O’Gara came from the O’Gara family of Coolavin, Co. Sligo and his grandfather was Farrell O’Gara, a member of the Irish Parliament (1634). O’Gara’s father was Bernard O’Gara and his brother was his predecessor, Bernard O’Gara, abp of Tuam (1723-1740). O’Gara was educated at Paris where he earned an STD from the Sorbonne. He was then appointed rector of the Irish College at Alcalá de Henares from 1728 until July 1740. He returned to Ireland where he was an archdeacon in the diocese of Tuam. He was prov. by Pope Benedict XIV (1740-1758) and d. nine years later on 1/12 Feb. 1749.

Sources

James O’Daly, bishop of Kilfenora, to James III, 4 Sept. 1740 (Royal Archives, Windsor Castle, Stuart papers, 226/15, MFR 821, French), cited Fagan, *Ireland in the Stuart papers*, i, 303-04; Postulation from the clergy and laity of Tuam, 1749 cited in Hugh Fenning (ed.), ‘The parish clergy of Tuam, 1712-1809’ in *Collect. Hib.*, nos 39-40 (1998), pp 155-75, at p. 166.

E. A. D’Alton, *History of the archdiocese of Tuam* (2 vols, Dublin, 1928), i, 299; Patricia O Connell, *The Irish College at Alcalá de Henares* (Dublin, 1997), p. 41.

O’Hart, John (d. 1739)

nom. by James III 13/24 Sept. 1735 (Achonry) prov. 19/30 Sept. 1735

O’Hart was native of Cloonamahon near Colloney, Co. Sligo. He was educated at Paris where he received an MA (2 Aug. 1707) and BT (1711). It appears that O’Hart remained in France as in 1714 he is mentioned as having resided at the parochial house in the parish of Marle in the diocese of Meaux. In the summer of 1714 he returned to Ireland where he was named PP of Ballisodare and VG. Upon the death of Dominic O’Daly OP, bp of Achonry (1725-1735) he was elected VC by the diocesan clergy and prov. by Pope Clement XII (1740-1758). O’Hart resided at his family estate at Cloonamahon until his brother Charles lost it by a Protestant ‘discoverer’; O’Hart then took up residence at Annaghbeg. O’Hart is the focus of William Butler Yeats’ poem, *The priest of Colooney*. O’Hart d. a.7 May 1739.

Sources

NF, vol. 131, f. 107 cited in Cathaldus Giblin, ‘Catalogue of material of Irish interest in the collection “Nunziatura di Fiandra”, Vatican Archives: part 5, vols 123-132” in *Collect. Hib.*, no. 9 (1966), pp 7-70, at p. 48.

Liam Swords, *A hidden church: the diocese of Achonry, 1689-1818* (Dublin, 1997), pp 296-300; L. W. B. Brockliss and Patrick Ferté, ‘Irish clerics in France in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries: a statistical study’ in *R.I.A.*, lxxxviiC (1987), pp 527-72, at p. 570; *ibid.*, ‘Prosopography of Irish clerics in the universities of Paris and Toulouse, 1573-1792’ in *Archiv. Hib.*, lviii (2004), pp 7-166, at p. 120.

O’Kearney, Daniel (d. 1778)

nom. by James III 12 Nov. 1759 (Limerick) prov. (brief) 27 Nov. 1759

O’Kearney was native of Limerick city and received his education in France. He earned the following degrees at Paris: MA (21 July 1731), LT (1736) and STD from the Sorbonne. O’Kearney returned to Limerick and was made PP of St. Patrick’s in Limerick city (1745) and VG of the diocese (1754). He was prov. by Pope Clement XIII (1758-1769) and consecrated by 27 Jan. 1760 by James Butler I, abp of Cashel (1750-1774); he took St. John’s as his mensal parish. O’Kearney d. on 24 Jan. 1778 and was interred in St. John’s churchyard.

Sources

John Begley, *The diocese of Limerick: from 1691 to the present time* (Dublin, 1938), pp 221-39; L. W. B. Brockliss and Patrick Ferté, ‘Irish clerics in France in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries: a statistical study’ in *R.I.A.*, lxxxviiC (1987), pp 527-72, at p. 570; *ibid.*, ‘Prosopography of Irish clerics in the universities of Paris and Toulouse, 1573-1792’ in *Archiv. Hib.*, lviii (2004), pp 7-166, at p. 80.

O’Keeffe, Cornelius (1664 – 1737)

nom. by James III 4/15 Feb. 1720 (Limerick) prov. (brief) 25 Feb./7 Mar. 1720

O’Keeffe was b. to Denis O’Keeffe and Honora O’Daly. The O’Keeffe family held extensive land in Fermoy, Co. Cork possessing estates at: Fermoy, Glanure, Glenville and Dumbloy Ramnagh; this land was confiscated by Cromwell. After the Restoration the family moved to Dunkine, Co. Limerick where Cornelius O’Keeffe was b., the youngest of six sons. John Begley stated that O’Keeffe was educated at Bordeaux and earned his STD at Toulouse. Richard Hayes claims that he was a doctor of the Sorbonne (Paris). He was named PP of St. Simlilen in Nantes on 1 Sept. 1720. He returned to Ireland and was made VG of the diocese of Cork and prov. bp of Limerick by Pope Clement XI (1700-1721); he continued to receive a pension from the parish of Machecoul located in the diocese of Nantes. O’Keeffe devoted considerable time re-organising the diocese and by 1733 he had re-established the diocesan chapter. In the spring of 1734 he left for France where he established a bursary for his descendants at the Irish College (Paris). He returned to Ireland and d. on 4 May 1737 in Limerick city; he was interred in the St. John’s churchyard. O’Keeffe drafted a will 29 Apr./10 May 1737 whereby he designated Laurence Nihill as the executive of his estate.

Sources

Carrigan, ‘Catholic episcopal wills’ in *Archiv. Hib.*, iii (1914), pp 195-7.

John Begley, *The diocese of Limerick: from 1691 to the present time* (Dublin, 1938), pp 181-205; Richard Hayes, ‘Irish associations with Nantes’ in *Studies*, xxviii, no. 109 (Mar. 1939), pp 115-26, at p. 121; Liam Swords, ‘History of the Irish College Paris, 1578-1800 calendar of the papers of the Irish College, Paris’ in *Archiv. Hib.*, xxxv (1980), pp 3-233, p. 58.

O’Keeffe, James (1702 – 1787)

nom. by James III 30 Oct./10 Nov. 1752 (Kildare & Leighlin) prov. (brief) 8/19 Jan. 1752

O’Keeffe was b. to Edmund O’Keeffe and Honora of Cranerany (Currane), Co. Carlow near Borris. O’Keeffe was educated at Paris where he was awarded an MA (4 July 1729), LT (1734) and STD; he was ordained SD (21 Sept. 1726). After completing his studies he returned to Ireland. In 1746 he became PP of Tullow following the death of its pastor, Thomas Byrne who d. on 7 Sept. 1746 at age seventy. In a list of candidates sent to Propaganda Fide the nuncio at Brussels listed O’Keeffe as his first postulation;

he was prov. by Pope Benedict XIV (1740-1758) and consecrated by James Bernard Dunne, bp of Ossory (1748-1758) at Wexford on 12 Mar. 1752. Tullow was his mensal parish until June 1779, and then it was Kildare, presumably the parish at Bohurkill. Although nom. by James III, he was a signer of the Trimblestown Pastoral (1757) and was an active member of the Irish episcopal corps who sought accommodations from the state in return for signing an oath of allegiance. With the relaxation of the penal laws allowing for Catholics to establish schools, O’Keeffe spent what wealth he had in financing the establishment of Carlow College as a diocesan seminary; to oversee this endeavour he moved to Carlow. Around the same time he requested a coadj. bp and was prov. his VG Richard O’Reilly; within a year O’Reilly was trans. to Armagh and he was prov. his VG Daniel Delany. He drafted a will dated 9 Aug. 1785 and on 18 Sept. 1787 he d. in Carlow; he was buried in the paupers cemetery near the river Barrow.

Sources

CP, vol. 133, ff 159-163 (A.P.F., Rome: microfilm, N.L.I. p5519); Peadar MacSuibhne papers (K.L.D.A., Carlow, P2/59/6-7); Carrigan, ‘Catholic episcopal wills’ in *Archiv. Hib.*, iv (1915), p. 83;

Ritzler and Sefrin, *Hierarchia catholica*, vi, 248; Michael Comerford, *Collections relating to the dioceses of Kildare and Leighlin* (3 vols, Dublin, 1886), iii, 398; M. Brenan, ‘Bishop Keffe of Kildare and Leighlin, A.D. 1702-1787’ in *I.E.R.*, 5th ser., 1 (1937), pp 113-26; L. W. B. Brockliss and Patrick Ferté, ‘Prosopography of Irish clerics in the universities of Paris and Toulouse, 1573-1792’ in *Archiv. Hib.*, lviii (2004), pp 7-166, at p. 114.

O’Kelly, Hugh (1750 – 1825)

prov. 30 Jan. 1820 (Dromore)

O’Kelly was native of Carrickcossan, Co. Down in the parish of Clonallan in the barony of Iveagh. After the death of Edmund Derry, bp of Dromore (1801-1819) he was elected VC by the diocesan clergy and was prov. to the diocese of Dromore by Pope Pius VII (1800-1823); at the time of his appointment he had been VG for thirty-five years. O’Kelly was consecrated on 16 Apr. 1820 at Newry and d. 14 Aug. 1825.

Sources

Archbishop Curtis to Rev. Dr. Blake, 2 Jan. 1825 (A.D.A., Armagh, Archive of Curtis, Arch/2/3).

Ritzler and Sefrin, *Hierarchia catholica*, vii, 180; Edward Campbell, ‘Dromore diocese: historical notes (510-1900) from articles in the “Religious Examination Report & Diocesan Annual”, 1935-42’ (R.I.A., AP 1942/2).

O’Leyne, Aeneas (1652 – a.1715)

brief 1/12 Mar. 1700 (vic. ap.) (Kerry)

O’Leyne was native of Killarney, Co. Kerry. He was a student at the Irish College (Toulouse) and was ordained P (1678) by Joseph de Montpezat de Carbon, abp of Toulouse (1675-1687). He was awarded a BT (8 Jan. 1683) and from testimonials sent to Propaganda Fide he was listed as having been awarded an STD. O’Leyne was prov. vic. ap. to the diocese of Kerry (Ardfert) by Pope Innocent XII (1691-1700). His appointment was strongly opposed by the Stuart Court; instead they nom. Denis Moriarty, later bp of Kerry (1720-1738). From two government sources it indicates that O’Leyne was PP of Killcolman and Killbonane where he d.

Sources

William J. Walsh (ed.), ‘An Act of registering the popish clergy’ in *I.E.R.*, 2nd ser., xii (1876), pp 420-456, at pp 422-3.

William Burke, *Irish priests in the penal times, 1660-1760* (Waterford, 1914), p. 388; Cathaldus Giblin, 'The nomination of Denis Moriarty for the see of Ardfert, 1697-1707' in *Archiv. Hib.*, xxix (1970), pp 115-32; L. W. B. Brockliss and Patrick Ferté, 'Prosopography of Irish clerics in the universities of Paris and Toulouse, 1573-1792', in *Archiv. Hib.*, lviii (2004), pp 7-166, at p. 37.

O'Meara, William (d. 1765)

nom. by James III 8/19 1743 (Kerry) prov. 21 Sept./2 Oct. 1743

nom. by James III 8 Feb. 1753 (Killaloe) (brief) 23 Feb. 1753

O'Meara was native of Co. Tipperary from the diocese of Cashel. He was educated at the Irish College (Seville) and was awarded an STD. From 1728 to 1743 he was PP of Holy Trinity parish in Waterford and later served the dioceses as dean and VG. In 1736 when a coadj. bp was suggested for Richard Piers, bp of Waterford and Lismore (1696-1739) O'Meara's name was highly recommended; he sought the aide of the Jesuits in this endeavour but his postulation was opposed by Bp Piers. He was recommended to the Stuart Court by Sylvester Lloyd, bp of Waterford and Lismore (1739-1747) for the vacant see of Kerry and he was prov. by Pope Benedict XIV (1740-1758). Very little is known about his administration of Kerry other than he held a diocesan synod at Listowel on 16 July 1747. When Nicholas Madgett was appointed bp of Killaloe in 1752, O'Meara and Madgett asked to switch dioceses; Madgett was native of the diocese of Kerry and O'Meara spent considerable time with family members in North Tipperary just outside of the diocese of Killaloe. This arrangement was accepted by the Stuart Court and Propaganda Fide; in 1752 he took Birr as his mensal parish but resided primarily at the residence of his relative, John Flood of Rathkennan. O'Meara asked that William Egan, PP of Clonmel be appointed his coadj. bp but it received strong opposition and the diocesan clergy supported Peter Michael MacMahon OP to be appointed coadj. bp. Before a coadj. bp could be appointed O'Meara d. c.23 Mar. 1765.

Sources

Fr. Thomas Hennessy, Clonmel, 17 Nov. 1736 to Franciscus Relz (Jesuit Archive, Dublin, Calendar of MacErlean transcripts, 1561-1772), pp 9-14.

Unknown, 'The post-Reformation bishops of Kerry' in *Kerry Archaeological Magazine*, iv, no. 20 (Apr. 1918), pp 265-272, at p. 259; John Silke, 'The Irish College, Seville' in *Archiv. Hib.*, xxiv (1961), pp 103-47, at p. 142; Ignatius Murphy, *The diocese of Killaloe in the eighteenth century* (Dublin, 1991), pp 89-92; Fagan, *Ireland in the Stuart papers*, ii, 266.

O'Molony II, John (1617 – 1702)

prov. 6/16 May 1671 (Killaloe) brief 14/24 Aug. 1671

nom. by James II 29 May/8 June 1688 (Limerick) (bull) 14/24 Jan. 1689 (bull) 14/24 Jan. 1689 (admr) (Killaloe)

O'Molony was b. to Thomas O'Molony and Anne MacMahon of Clonderlaw, Co. Clare; he was probably b. in Kiltannon, Co. Clare. His uncle was John O'Molony I, bp of Killaloe (1630-1651). After receiving his early education from his uncle he was ordained P (1642) before leaving for the Continent. He matric. at Paris (8 July 1646) and was awarded BT (1 Feb. 1656), LT (1650) and STD (16 Nov. 1662). During his studies he also became a procurator of the German Nation and taught theology in Saint-Sulpice. In the 1650s he was active in ecclesiastical disputes at Paris earning him the reputation for being an 'out and out Roman'; he was a signee of the anti-Jansenist declaration (1651). Aside from his theological opinions he was a canon of Rouen (1667). In 1658 he was postulated for the diocese of Killaloe but was passed over. Throughout the 1660s he was active in securing financial support of Irish Catholics and was known to the court of Louis XIV. Efforts to have him made bp were renewed at the

end of the 1660s and he was prov. bp of Killaloe by Pope Clement X (1670-1676) and consecrated 25 Mar./6 Apr. 1672. As bp he quickly became one of the most influential members of the Irish episcopate reaching a compromise on the primatial debate between Oliver Plunkett, abp of Armagh (1669-1681) and Peter Talbot, abp of Dublin (1669-1680). In the 1670s he was tasked with re-organising the Irish college network in France acquiring the Collège des Lombards for the Irish exiles and having the Jesuits at Portiers establish a college for the Irish. O'Molony returned to Ireland following the accession of James II (1685) and took an active role in shaping the Irish episcopal corps; he was trans. to Limerick (1688). Following the exile of the Stuart Court O'Molony became a vocal opponent of the royal nomination of Irish bishops. O'Molony drafted a will dated 11/22 Nov. 1702 leaving his extended wealth to family members and the Irish College; he was likely the wealthiest Irish bp of the eighteenth century. O'Molony d. on 23 Aug./3 Sept. 1703 and was buried Collège des Lombards.

Sources

Processus Datariae, vol. 65, ff 153-156 cited in Cathaldus Giblin 'The "Processus Datariae" and the appointment of Irish bishops in the 17th century' in The Franciscan Fathers (eds), *Father Luke Wadding: commemorative volume* (Dublin, 1957), pp 508-616, at pp 593-5; Limerick [Irlande] évêque (A.N., Paris, G/8/233) Killaloe [Irlande] évêque (A.N., Paris, G/8/236); Testament de Mr. Jean de Molony, Evêque de Limerick en Irlande, 22 Nov. 1702 (N.L.I., Genealogical Office, Mss 457, f. 85)

Patrick Boyle, 'John O'Molony bishop of Killaloe (1672-89) and of Limerick (1689-1702)' in *I.E.R.*, 4th ser., xxxii (1912), pp 574-89; Charles Molony, *The Molony family* (Chichester, 1971), pp 35-41; L. W. B. Brockliss and Patrick Ferté, 'Irish clerics in France in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries: a statistical study' in *R.I.A.*, lxxxviiC (1987), pp 527-572, at p. 571; *ibid.*, 'Prosopography of Irish clerics in the universities of Paris and Toulouse, 1573-1792' in *Archiv. Hib.*, lviii (2004), pp 7-166, at pp 87-8; Liam Chambers, 'Irish fondations and boursiers in early modern Paris, 1682-1793' in *Irish Economic and Social History*, xxxv (2008), pp 1-22; John Cronin, 'O'Molony, John' in James McGuire and James Quinn (eds), *Dictionary of Irish biography* (Cambridge, 2009) (<http://dib.cambridge.org/viewReadPage.do?articleId=a6903>) (15 Mar. 2013).

O'Nachten, Patrick (b. 1696)

nom. by James III 5 May 1752 (Killaloe) prov. (brief) 12 May 1752

O'Nachten was native of Drum, Co. Roscommon in the diocese of Elphin. He was closely associated with Count Belforier who was a patron of the Irish College (Douai) where O'Nachten was president; he had been in the diocese of Arras for twenty-nine years prior to his appointment. O'Nachten's appointment to Killaloe was strongly supported by the nuncio at Brussels and he was prov. by Pope Benedict XIV (1740-1758); he did not accept the provision.

Sources

Ignatius Murphy, *The diocese of Killaloe in the eighteenth century* (Dublin, 1991), pp 87-8.

O'Reilly, Charles (1750 – 1800)

prov. 28 Apr. 1793 (coadj. bp) (Kilmore) brief 17 May 1793 succ. 23 Dec. 1798

O'Reilly was b. to Owen O'Reilly of Drumgoon, Co. Cavan and his mother was a Brady from the parish of Kildrumsherdan; his father later married Abigail Davis. Charles O'Reilly was educated at Leuven where he matric. (15 Jan. 1772) and earned LA (1773). He returned to the diocese of Kilmore where he was appointed PP of Drumgoon (1781) and was later appointed VG to Denis Maguire OFM, bp of Kilmore (1770-1798); he was prov. bp *in partibus* of *Fussalensis* Pope Pius VI (1775-1799). O'Reilly continued to reside at Drumgoon, which he took as his mensal parish and was the first bp to reside in the diocese of Kilmore since the seventeenth century. O'Reilly

drafted a will on 17 Feb. 1800 and d. on 5/6 Mar. 1800; he was buried in the cemetery of Kildrumsherdan.

Sources

Carrigan, 'Catholic episcopal wills' in *Archiv. Hib.*, i (1912), pp 189-91.

Ritzler and Sefrin, *Hierarchia catholica*, vi, 248; Philip O'Connell, *The diocese of Kilmore: its history and antiquities* (Dublin, 1937), pp 524-8; Daniel Gallogly, *The diocese of Kilmore 1800-1950* (Monaghan, 1999), pp 3-4; Jeroen Nilis, *Irish students at Leuven University, 1548-1797* (Leuven, 2010), p. 243.

O'Reilly, Daniel (1699 – 1778)

nom. by James III 21 Aug./1 Sept. 1747 (Clogher) prov. (brief) 31 Aug./11 Sept. 1747

O'Reilly's family background is obscure. He was native of Virginia, Co. Cavan but determining which O'Reilly family he belonged to is not discernable. However, it is known that his nephew was his successor, Hugh O'Reilly, bp of Clogher (1777-1801). It appears he was educated at the Irish College (Douai) and later the Irish College (Antwerp) where he was ordained (1729). Prior to his appointment to Clogher he was serving as president of the Irish College (Antwerp) (1732-1747). Under his leadership the college experienced financial stability and his postulation for Clogher was strongly supported by the papal nuncio in Brussels. O'Reilly was prov. to Clogher by Pope Benedict XIV (1740-1758). During his episcopacy he resided near Carrickmackross and was known for his propensity to appoint his family members to key positions within the diocese. O'Reilly d. on 24 Mar. 1778.

Sources

Letter from Owen Frayson to Patrick Mulligan (Cl.D.A., Monaghan, unfiled document).

L. Mannon, 'Documents from Bath papers' in *Clogher Record*, vi, no. 1 (1966), pp 119-25, at p. 121; P. Ó M., 'Burial place of Bishop Daniel O'Reilly' in *Clogher Record*, vii, no. 1 (1969), p. 115; Jeroen Nilis, 'The Irish College Antwerp' in *Clogher Record*, xv, no. 3 (1996), pp 7-86, at p. 21.

O'Reilly, Edmund (1598 – 1669)

prov. 6/16 Apr. 1657 (Armagh)

O'Reilly was b. 2/3 Jan. 1598 in Dublin. O'Reilly left for the Continent where he initially studied at Rouen (1618) and Dieppe before entering the Irish College (Douai) in 1620. After studying philosophy and theology he proceeded to the Irish College at Antwerp where he was ordained in Mechelen (1621-1622) by Florence Conry OFM, abp of Tuam (1609-1629). Upon his return to Ireland he was imprisoned at Exeter for twenty-three months (1626-1628) for not taking the oath of supremacy. Once in Dublin he was made VG (1636) by Thomas Fleming OFM, abp of Dublin (1623-1651). He returned to Leuven to further his studies and was named fourth president of the Irish Pastoral College (1635/36-1640). He returned to Ireland in 1640 and was re-appointed VG (1640-1654). He attended the general congregation of the clergy at Kilkenny (May 1645) and was delegated to be a member on the commission to consider the loyalty of the king. When the Confederate Association collapsed O'Reilly took the side of the papal nuncio, Rinuccini; his affiliation with Rinuccini resulted in his dismissal as VG of Dublin. O'Reilly was re-appointed VG (1650) and re-affirmed following the death of Fleming a year later. Although convicted for his 'role' in the capture of Wicklow Castle, O'Reilly escaped execution and spent twenty-one months in prison before being banished to the Continent. Residing at Lille he received word that he was prov. to Dublin by Pope Alexander VII (1655-1667) and was consecrated on 26 May 1658 by

André Creusen, abp of Malines (1657-1666). O'Reilly returned to Ireland (Oct. 1659) and convened a provincial synod at Clonelly (1660); he was harassed by government agents and exiled, residing at Rome (1662-1665). Along with William Burgat, vic. ap. of Emly (1657-1669) he took an active role in the re-organisation of the Irish Church. In 1665 he resided briefly at Paris before obtaining permission to return to Ireland; he was at the national synod (1666) and signed an oath of loyalty. He was once again forced into exile and resided at Paris (1667-1669); on his way to Nantes he d. at Saumur on 8 Mar. 1669 and was buried in the church of Notre Dame.

Sources

Processus Datariae, vol. 36, ff 192-194 cited in Cathaldus Giblin 'The "Processus Datariae" and the appointment of Irish bishops in the 17th century' in The Franciscan Fathers (eds), *Father Luke Wadding: commemorative volume* (Dublin, 1957), pp 508-616, at pp 586-7.

Laurence Renehan, *Collections on Irish church history*, ed. Daniel McCarthy (2 vols, 1861-4), i, 48-62; Tomás Ó Fiaich, 'Edmund O'Reilly, archbishop of Armagh, 1657-1699' in The Franciscan Fathers (eds) *Father Luke Wadding: commemorative volume* (Dublin, 1957), pp 171-228; Raymond Murray, *Archdiocese of Armagh: a history* (Strasbourg, 2000), p. 53; Raymond Murray, 'O'Reilly, Edmund' in James McGuire and James Quinn (eds), *Dictionary of Irish biography* (Cambridge, 2009) (<http://dib.cambridge.org/viewReadPage.do?articleId=a6985>) (2 January 2010); Jeroen Nilis, *Irish students at Leuven University, 1548-1797, a prosopography* (Leuven, 2010), xli-xlii.

O'Reilly Fergal (1741 – 1829)

prov. 14 Dec. 1806 (Kilmore) brief 16 Jan. 1807

Fergal (Farrell) O'Reilly was b. to Terence O'Reilly and Honora Clarke of Strahan in the parish of Kilmainhamwood, Co. Cavan; the Clarke's owned considerable land around Moybolge. He was PP of Drumlane and served the diocese of Kilmore as VG and was elected VC following the death of James Dillon, bp of Kilmore (1800-1806); he was prov. bp of Kilmore by Pope Pius VII (1800-1823). His episcopal tenure was marked by his propensity to appoint his relatives to prestigious parishes. On 5 Nov. 1816 he was appoint apostolic visitor to the diocese of Clogher to investigate a dispute between James Murphy, bp of Clogher (1801-1824) and members of his chapter; O'Reilly's solution was to call a provincial synod to address the situation. O'Reilly d. during his episcopal visitation of his diocese on 30 Apr. 1829 and was buried in St. Patrick's Churchyard, Moybolge.

Sources

Ritzler and Sefrin, *Hierarchia catholica*, vii, 228; Philip O'Connell, *The diocese of Kilmore: its history and antiquities* (Dublin, 1937), pp 534-9; *ibid.*, 'An O'Reilly genealogy' in *Breifne*, ii, no. 6 (1964), pp 204-08, at p. 207; Seosamh Ó Dufaigh, 'James Murphy, bishop of Clogher, 1801-24' in *Clogher Record*, vi, no. 3 (1968), pp 419-92, at p. 442; Daniel Gallogly, *The diocese of Kilmore 1800-1950* (Monaghan, 1999), pp 5-12.

O'Reilly, Hugh (1724 – 1801)

prov. 27 Apr. 1777 (coadj. bp) (Clogher) succ. 24 Mar. 1778

O'Reilly's family background is obscure. He was native of Virginia, Co. Cavan and was the nephew of his predecessor, Daniel O'Reilly, bp of Clogher (1747-1778). According to Brady he was educated at Paris. Perhaps he was one 'Hugo O'Reilly' who was awarded a BUI (11 Mar. 1754) and LUI (4 Sept. 1754). After completing his studies he returned to Ireland and was named VG of the diocese of Clogher and PP of Magheross by his uncle. In 1776 he was postulated by the diocesan clergy of Clogher to be named coadj. bp; he was subsequently prov. bp *in partibus* of *Curiensis* by Pope Pius VI (1775-1799). Like his uncle, he actively promoted family members to important

positions within the diocese. In 1793 he named his nephew, Hugh O'Reilly, former president of the Irish College (Antwerp) his curate at Carrickmackross. Two years later O'Reilly tried to have this nephew named his coadj. bp which was strongly resisted by the diocesan clergy. Instead, James Murphy was named his coadj. bp (1798). O'Reilly d. 3 Nov. 1801.

Sources

SC Irlanda, vol. 12, f. 589 (A.P.F., Rome: microfilm, N.L.I. p5377).

Brady, *Episcopal succn*, i, 258; Seosamh Ó Dufaigh, 'James Murphy, bishop of Clogher 1801-24' in *Clogher Record*, vi, no. 3 (1968), pp 419-92, at pp 421, 430; L. W. B. Brockliss and Patrick Férté, 'Prosopography of Irish clerics in the universities of Paris and Toulouse, 1573-1792' in *Archiv. Hib.*, lviii (2004), pp 7-166, at p. 161.

O'Reilly, Michael (c.1690-1758)

nom. by James 30 Mar./10 Apr. 1739 (Derry) prov. (brief) 13/24 Apr. 1739

nom. by James III 12/23 Oct. 1748 (Armagh) prov. (brief) 12/23 Jan. 1749

O'Reilly was b. to Conor O'Reilly of Drumgoon, Co. Cavan. He was educated at Paris and, according to Francis MacKiernan, was awarded a DUI. O'Reilly was ordained P (c.1710) and then returned to his native diocese (Kilmore) and was named PP of Urney and Annagelliff and VG from 1713. O'Reilly's rise within the Irish episcopal corps was owed largely to Hugh MacMahon, abp of Armagh (1715-1737) who in all likelihood was a distant relative of O'Reilly; MacMahon's mother was an O'Reilly from Cavan. After the appointment of Michael MacDonagh, bp of Kilmore (1728-1746), O'Reilly's administration of Kilmore ceased and he was appointed PP of Drogheda and VG of the diocese of Armagh. O'Reilly was prov. to the diocese of Derry by Pope Clement XII (1730-1740); he was consecrated in Sept. 1739 in Dublin and resided at Gortinure, Granaghan. An active reformer in Derry, when the archdiocese of Armagh became vacant (1748) O'Reilly was prov. abp by Pope Benedict XIV (1740-1758); in postulation papers drafted in support of O'Reilly he was labelled the 'Charles Borromeo of the Irish Church'. O'Reilly became an important leader within the Irish episcopal corps and tried to rein in the influence regulars had over episcopal appointments. An important turning point was his refusal to consecrate his successor in Derry, John Brullaughan whose appointment was largely owed to his influential cousin, the Dominican, Patrick Brullaughan. Later in the decade O'Reilly played a prominent role in the controversial Trimblestown Pastoral (1757). Led by James Hamilton, viscount Limerick, a bill was proposed that would have registered all Irish priests and mandated that they ascribed to an oath of allegiance. O'Reilly, who was arrested by Hamilton in Apr. 1756, took a leading role in organising members of the Irish episcopal corps in drafting a pastoral that, among other points, denied that the pope might depose kings or exercise power over temporal jurisdictions. The Pastoral was strongly opposed by regulars and was condemned by Rome. O'Reilly d. shortly after this episode a. 19 Apr. 1758 and was buried at Chord cemetery outside of Laurence's Gate in Drogheda.

Sources

Professors of the Irish College, Paris to James III, 6 Dec. 1748 (Royal Archives, Windsor Castle, Stuart papers, 295/95, MFR 852) cited in Fagan, *Ireland in the Stuart papers*, ii, 97-8; SC Irlanda, vol. 10, ff 139-146 (A.P.F., Rome: microfilm, N.L.I. p5372).

E. A. Maguire, *A history of the diocese of Raphoe* (2 vols, Dublin, 1920), i, 172; Hugh Fenning, *The undoing of the friars of Ireland: a study of the novitiate question in the eighteenth century* (Leuven, 1972), pp 156-61; *ibid.*, *The Irish Dominican Province, 1698-1797* (Dublin, 1990), pp 267-75; Francis J. MacKiernan, 'The O Reilys and MacQuaids of Lisoagh' in *Breifne*, viii, no. 2 (1991), pp 181-206;

Edward Daly and Kieran Devlin, *The clergy of the diocese of Derry: an index* (2nd edn, Dublin, 2009), p. 12; Thomas O'Connor, 'O'Reilly, Michael' in James McGuire and James Quinn (eds), *Dictionary of Irish biography* (Cambridge, 2009) (<http://dib.cambridge.org/viewReadPage.do?articleId=a6997>) (5 May 2013).

O'Reilly, Richard (1746 – 1818)

prov. 20 May 1781 (coadj. bp) (Kildare & Leighlin) brief 20 June 1781

prov. 17 Feb. 1782 (coadj. bp) (Armagh) brief 26 Feb. 1782 succ. 11 Nov. 1787

O'Reilly was most likely native of Kildangan castle near Monasterevin, Co. Kildare. At sixteen he left for Rome where he was educated at the College of Propaganda Fide and was awarded an STD. He received T (23 Feb. 1768), MO (14 Feb. 1768), SD (24 Feb. 1770) and was ordained D (11 Mar. 1770) and P (25 Mar. 1770). O'Reilly returned to his native dioceses, Kildare and Leighlin and was named PP of Kilcock, archdeacon and VG (1776). Advanced in age, James O'Keefe, bp of Kildare and Leighlin (1752-1787) asked that O'Reilly be named his coadj. bp and he was prov. bp *in partibus of Oropiensis* by Pope Pius VI (1775-1799) and consecrated in the Kilcock chapel. After a short tenure of only nine months he was trans. to Armagh to assist the embattled abp of Armagh, Anthony Blake (1758-1787). Under O'Reilly the primacy of Armagh was re-invigorated, especially by the waning years when he successfully thwarted attempts by western bishops to stop the appointment of Oliver Kelly, abp of Tuam (1814-1834). Although initially open to a government veto of episcopal appointees (1799), the first decades of the nineteenth century O'Reilly actively argued against a veto. The administration of his diocese is chronicled in a series of letters to his VG, Henry Conwell, later abp of Philadelphia (1819-1842). From his will dated 6 Jan. 1818 he appears to have come from considerable means. He d. 31 Jan. 1818 and was buried in St. Peter's Church (Drogheda).

Sources

Papers of Richard O'Reilly (A.D.A., Armagh).

James Stuart, *Historical memoirs of the city of Armagh* (Dublin, 1900), p. 279; M. Ó C., 'Will and codicil of Primate Richard O'Reilly (+1818)' in *Seanchas Ard Mhacha*, ii, no. 2 (1957), pp 356-59; Martin Coen, 'The choosing of Oliver Kelly for the see of Tuam, 1809-15' in *J.G.A.H.S.*, xxxvi (1977-8), pp 14-29; Hugh Fenning, 'Irishmen ordained at Rome 1760-1800' in *Archiv. Hib.*, li (1997), pp 16-37, at p. 34; C. J. Woods, 'O'Reilly, Richard' in James McGuire and James Quinn (eds), *Dictionary of Irish biography* (Cambridge, 2009) (<http://dib.cambridge.org/viewReadPage.do?articleId=a7000>) (4 April 2013).

O'Reilly, Philip (d. 1782)

nom. by James III 17 Dec. 1758 (Raphoe) prov. (brief) 9 Jan. 1759

O'Reilly was b. to Terence O'Reilly and Mary MacMahon of Cootehill, Co. Cavan; his mother was from the MacMahons of Lisdoagh. Nothing is known of O'Reilly's education. He was PP of Drogheda before 1743 and served as VG to his relative, Michael O'Reilly, bp of Derry (1739-1749) and abp of Armagh (1749-1758). Michael O'Reilly postulated Philip for the vacant diocese of Derry when he was promoted to Armagh, but John Brullaughan was prov. instead; Abp O'Reilly refused to consecrate Brullaughan. O'Reilly was prov. by Pope Clement XIII (1758-1769) and consecrated on 22 Apr. 1759 by Anthony Blake, abp of Armagh (1758-1787) at the Dominican convent of St. Catherine of Siena (Drogheda). O'Reilly was an absentee bishop having not resided in the diocese between 1759 and 1773; he did not visit the diocese between 1767 and 1774. Eventually he resided in the diocese at the behest of his VG. O'Reilly applied for a coadj. bp in 1776 and was prov. Anthony Coyle, his VG; he d. in 1782.

Sources

Hugh Fenning, 'Laurence Richardson OP, bishop of Kilmore, 1747-53' in *I.E.R.*, 5th ser., cix (1968), pp 137-57, at p. 152; Francis J. MacKiernan, 'The O Reilys and MacQuaids of Lisdoagh' in *Breifne*, viii, no. 2 (1991), pp 181-206, at p. 185.

O'Rourke, Bernard (d. 1743)

nom. by James III 30 Mar./10 Apr. 1739 (Killala) prov. (brief) 13/24 Apr. 1739

Bernard O'Rourke attended the Irish College at Alcalá de Henares from 1717-1720; in his letters of recommendations to Propaganda Fide he was stated as having earned an STD. He returned to Ireland where he was appointed VG of Elphin (1736-1738), his native diocese. He was prov. by Pope Clement XII (1730-1740); he died *a.* 27 June/8 July 1743.

Sources

Patricia O Connell, *The Irish College at Alcalá de Henares, 1649-1785* (Dublin, 1997), p. 74; Brian de Breffny, 'Letters from Connaught to a Wild Goose' in *The Irish Ancestor*, x, no. 2 (1978), pp 81-98, at p. 83.

O'Rourke, Thaddeus Francis, O. F. M. (1659 – 1735)

nom. by Mary of Modena (Killala) prov. 4/15 Nov. 1703 (again) 3/14 Feb. 1707
brief 4/15 Mar. 1707

O'Rourke was b. to Tiernan O'Rourke and Isabel MacDonagh of Breifne, Co. Leitrim; Tiernan O'Rourke was killed fighting for Louis XIV at Luzara (1702). He joined the Irish Franciscans on the Continent where he earned an LT by the provincial of the Franciscans. O'Rourke lectured at the Irish Franciscan College of the Immaculate Conception (Prague) and was later named guardian of the Jamestown friary (1689-1693) and Dromahair friary (1697-1699, 1700-1702). After his stint at Jamestown friary he returned to the Continent where he became chaplain and private secretary to Prince Eugene of Savoy. At the recommendation of Emperor Leopold I (1658-1704), he was nom. by Mary of Modena and provided by Pope Clement XI (1700-1721) on 14 Feb. 1707 and he was consecrated at Newgate Jail in Dublin by Patrick Donnelly, bp of Dromore (1697-1728) and assisted by Edmund Byrne, abp of Dublin (1707-1723) on 24 Aug. 1707. While on visitations he primarily resided with his brother-in-law, Terence MacDonagh at Creevagh, Co. Sligo or with Francis Burke, VG of Tuam and later abp of Tuam (1713-1723). It appears he spent most of his time at Meelick friary in Co. Galway using the alias Mr. Fielding. After the death of Terence MacDonagh (1711) he resided with the O'Connors of Belangare, Co. Roscommon acting as a tutor to his nephew, the antiquarian and pamphleteer, Charles O'Connor (1710-1791); in his diary O'Connor refers to O'Rourke as *an Geraltach*. O'Rourke probably d. on 13 Mar. 1735 and was buried at Creevelea friary near Dromahair.

Sources

CP, vol. 34A, ff 207, 223-226 (A.P.F., Rome: microfilm, N.L.I. p5513).

William P. Burke, *The Irish priests in the penal times, 1660-1760* (Waterford, 1914), p. 214; Charles O'Connor, 'Charles O'Connor of Belanagare: an Irish scholar's education' in *Studies*, xxiii, no. 89 (Mar. 1934), pp 124-43, at pp 128-30; Philip O'Connell, *The diocese of Kilmore: its history and antiquities* (Dublin, 1937), p. 442; Thomas McDonnell, *The diocese of Killala: from its institution to the end of the penal times* (Monaghan, 1976), p. 130; Diarmaid Ó Catháin, 'Charles O'Connor of Belangare: antiquary and Irish scholar' in *R.I.A.*, cxix (1989), pp 136-63, at p. 138; Patrick Conlan, 'O'Rourke, Thaddeus ('Thady') Francis', in James McGuire and James Quinn (eds), *Dictionary of Irish biography* (Cambridge, 2009) (<http://dib.cambridge.org/viewReadPage.do?articleId=a7022>) (5 May 2012).

O'Shaughnessy, Colman, O. P. (1675 – 1748)

nom. by James III 11/22 Sept. 1736 (Ossory) prov. (brief) 24 Sept./5 Oct. 1736

O'Shaughnessy was b. to Cormac O'Shaughnessy of Ardmilevan Castle and Eleanor Lynch of Rafiladown, Co. Galway; he descended from the O'Shaughnessys of Gort, Co. Galway. The family forfeited their land as part of the Williamite settlement to Gustavus, first baron Hamilton who then transferred the lands to Thomas Pendergast.

O'Shaughnessy initially entered the army where he was received the rank of lieutenant in Dorington's regiment. He then entered the Irish Dominicans at Leuven and was ordained P (1706). Upon his return to Ireland he held many leadership positions within the Irish Dominicans: elected prior of the Dominican friary at Athenry (5 July 1711); prior of the Dominican friary at Limerick; prior of the Dominican friary at Galway; prior of the Dominican friary at Tombeola-in-Iar; vice provincial of Connaught. He was awarded MT (12 July 1725) and BT (26 June 1726). In a letter recommending him to the Stuart Court he was stated as having been awarded an STD. He was also elected provincial of the Irish Dominicans on 30 Apr. 1726. O'Shaughnessy was prov. to the diocese of Ossory by Pope Clement XII (1730-1740). He took St. Mary's (Kilkenny) as his mensal parish which was met with controversy and was prov. St. John's (Kilkenny). Upon the death of his paternal cousin, William Shee, he inherited all claims to their ancestral lands near Gort. In 1745 O'Shaughnessy began legal proceedings to reclaim the family's confiscated land from the Pendergast family but he d. before trial commenced. O'Shaughnessy d. on 2/23 Sept. 1748 at Gowan, Co. Kilkenny and was buried at Maudlin Street churchyard.

Sources

Fr. Edmund Burke to James Edgar, 5 March 1735 (Royal Archives, Windsor Castle, Stuart Papers, 178/63, MFR 800) cited in Fagan, *Ireland in the Stuart Papers*, i, 204-05.

William Carrigan, *The history and antiquities of the diocese of Ossory* (4 vols, Dublin, 1905), i, 149-54; Hugh Fenning, *The Irish Dominican province, 1698-1797* (Dublin, 1990), pp 114-16; John P. M. Feheny, *The O'Shaughnessys of Munster* (Cork, 1996), pp 19-34.

O'Shaughnessy, James (1745 – 1829)

brief 24 Sept. 1798 (coadj. bp) (Killaloe) succ. 20 Feb. 1807

O'Shaughnessy was native of Broadford parish in Co. Clare. He received his classical education in the chapel of Ogonnelloe and studied theology at Paris. He briefly served as chaplain to a French nobleman, Prince Polignac but returned to Ireland in 1776 and was appointed PP of Bunratty; in 1782 the parishes of Tomfinlough and Kilnasoolagh were added which created the seven parishes of Newmarket-on-Fergus. O'Shaughnessy also served as VG to Peter Michael MacMahon OP, bp of Killaloe (1765-1807). He was prov. bp *in partibus* of *Samosatensis* by Pope Pius VI (1775-1799) and consecrated on 13 Jan. 1799 at Ennis; he kept Newmarket-on-Fergus and resided at Mogullane House. He petitioned Propaganda Fide to appoint a coadj. bp which ultimately led to deep divisions within the diocesan clergy; eventually he was prov. his dean, Patrick MacMahon. His episcopal tenure was marked by controversy involving the appointment of his nephews to lucrative parishes within the diocese. O'Shaughnessy drafted a will on 2 Nov. 1828 and d. on 5 Aug. 1829; he was buried at the foot of the altar in the chapel of Newmarket.

Sources

Ignatius Murphy, *The diocese of Killaloe, 1800-1850* (Dublin, 1992), pp 50-67, 409-10.

O'Shiel, James, O. F. M. (c.1661 – 1724)

nom. by James III (vic. ap.) (Down & Connor) prov. 21 Sept./2 Oct. 1717

O'Shiel was native of Cranfield, Co. Antrim. At an early age he entered the Irish Franciscans and was educated at Prague where he received MO (7 Apr. 1685) before leaving for St. Isidore's (Rome) where he was ordained SD (22 Dec. 1686), D (9 Mar. 1686) and P (29 Mar. 1687); in Franciscan records he is listed as a *sacrae theologiae lector*. In 1690 he returned to Prague where he was a lecturer before returning to Ireland where he held many important positions within the Irish Franciscans: guardian of Dundalk friary (1697-1703), guardian of Downpatrick (1703-1708), guardian of Dromore (1709-1714) and returning to Downpatrick as guardian (1714-1717). Following the Act of Banishment (1698) he left for France where he penned a treatise titled *Answer to the Challenge of Mr. Henry Jennings* (1699) refuting Protestant claims that the Catholic Church was not faithful to the teachings of the early church. It appears that he spent some time in Scotland before returning to Ireland where he was named VG of Dromore (1710-1714). Following the translation of Terence Donnelly, vic. ap. of Down and Connor (1711-1720), O'Shiel was prov. to the diocese of Down and Connor by Pope Clement XI (1700-1721) and consecrated on 24 Nov./5 Dec. 1717 by Hugh MacMahon, abp of Armagh (1715-1737). O'Shiel resided in the parish of Ahoghill and d. on 13 Aug. 1724; he was buried in the ancient graveyard of Ahoghill.

Sources

James O'Shiel, *An answer to the challenge of Mr. Henry Jennings (Protestant Arch-Deacon of Dromore)* (Permissu Superiorum, 1699).

James O'Lavery, *The bishops of Down & Connor: an historical account of Down and Connor* (5 vols, Dublin, 1895), v, 513-18; Matthäus Höslér, 'Irishmen ordained at Prague, 1629-1786' in *Collect. Hib.*, no. 33 (1991), pp 7-53, at p. 18; Hugh Fenning, 'Irishmen ordained at Rome, 1572-1697' in *Archiv. Hib.*, lix (2005), pp 1-36, at p. 33.

O'Shiel, William (d. 1661)

brief 30 June/10 July 1657 (vic. ap.) (Clonmacnoise)

Virtually nothing is known of O'Shiel's background. Perhaps he was the William O'Shiel, deacon, listed in a list of students at the Irish College (Lille) drafted (c.1640). O'Shiel was VG of the diocese of Clonmacnoise prior to his provision by Pope Alexander VII (1655-1667) in his attempt to re-establish the Irish hierarchy in 1657. Following his death in 1661, Edmund O'Reilly, abp of Armagh (1657-1669) entrusted the administration of the diocese to his VG Oliver Dease.

Sources

Informatio de aluminis; commensalibus et sacerdotibus seminarii insulensis Ibernorum (A.D.N., Lille, (36/D/9 D625/8); FV, vol. 13, ff 454-463 cited in Benignus Millett, 'Calendar of volume 13 of the "Fondo di Vienna" in Propaganda Archives: part 3, ff 402-522' in *Collect. Hib.*, no. 26 (1984), pp 20-45, at p. 26; FV, vol. 16, ff 47-48 cited in *ibid.*, 'Calendar of volume 16 of the "Fondo di Vienna" in Propaganda Archives: part 1, ff 1-102' in *Collect. Hib.*, no. 38 (1996), pp 59-81, at p. 66.

O'Sullivan, Eugene (Owen) (d. 1743)

nom. by James III 10/21 Feb. 1739 (Kerry) prov. (brief) 13/24 Apr. 1739

O'Sullivan was likely native of Kilgarvan, Co. Kerry. It is likely that O'Sullivan was educated at Paris. Perhaps he was the 'Eugenius O'Sullivan' who registered with the law faculty (Nov. 1713) and was awarded a BCL (11 Aug. 1714) and LCL (4 July 1716). In postulation letters it is stated that he had been awarded a LUI. O'Sullivan was

very close to the lord Kenmares and was said to have been a chaplain for the family. It appears that he was PP of Killarney prior to a disagreement with Denis Moriarty, bp of Kerry (1720-1738); O'Sullivan left the diocese and was named PP of Macroom. He was prov. to the diocese of Kerry by Pope Clement XII (1730-1740). O'Sullivan drafted a will dated 2/31 May 1743 and d. 19/30 Sept. 1743.

Sources

Abbé Robert FitzMaurice to Henry FitzMaurice, Rome, 9 Jan. 1739 (Royal Archives, Windsor Castle, Stuart papers, 212/145, MFR 816, French) cited in Fagan, *Ireland in the Stuart papers*, i, 283-4; Carrigan, 'Catholic episcopal wills' in *Archiv. Hib.*, iii (1914), pp 183-8; Edward MacLysaght (ed.), *The Kenmare manuscripts* (Dublin, 1942), p. 275.

Ritzler and Sefrin, *Hierarchia catholica*, vi, 97.

P

Plunkett, George Thomas (1765 – 1827)

prov. 25 Sept. 1814 brief 4 Oct. 1814

Plunkett was native of Bothar, Drumlion in the parish of Carrick-on-Shannon, Co. Roscommon. His father moved the family to Belgium (1770s) where he worked as a controller of finance in the Austrian administration. Plunkett entered the Irish Dominicans at Leuven and received T and MO (21 Dec. 1787), ordained SD (22 Dec. 1787), D (8 Mar. 1788) and P (17 May 1788) in Malines. He left the Dominicans and became a canon of the cathedral at Ghent (1792) and following the French Revolution returned to Ireland where he was curate in the parish of Drumlion before being named PP of Croghan and Roscommon (1803); he also served as VG of the diocese under Edmund French, bp of Elphin (1787-1810). After the death of French he was elected VC by the diocesan chapter and prov. by Pope Pius VII (1800-1823); he was consecrated on 24 Feb. 1815 at Maynooth College. During his episcopal tenure he moved his episcopal residence from Roscommon to Athlone. In 1827 Plunkett set out to visit Rome but d. on the way at Versailles (France) on 27 Apr. 1827 at age sixty-two and received a Christian burial on 30 Apr. 1827 at the church of St. Symphorien; he was buried in the parish cemetery.

Sources

Brendan Jennings, 'Irish names in the Malines ordination registers, 1602-1794' in *I.E.R.*, 5th ser., lxxvi (1951), pp 399-408, at p. 408; John Joseph McGreevy, *Emigrant and émigré: George Thomas Plunkett, bishop of Aillfinne (1814-1827)* (Boyle, 1992); Francis Beirne, *The diocese of Elphin: people, place and pilgrimage* (Dublin, 2000), p. 69.

Plunkett, St. Oliver (1625 – 1681)

prov. 4/14 July 1669 (Armagh) brief 24 July/3 Aug. 1669

Plunkett was b. on 1 Nov. 1625 to John Plunkett and Thomasina Dillon at Loughcrew, Co. Meath. At an early age he was tutored until the age of sixteen by his first cousin, Patrick Plunkett O. Cist, bp of Ardagh (1647-1669) and bp of Meath (1669-1679). In 1647 he accompanied PierFrancesco Scarampi, papal envoy to the Confederate Association to Rome where he commenced his studies at the Irish College (Rome). He was admitted to the College (1649) and took the MOT (29 June 1650); his academic studies at Rome took place at the Jesuit University, Il Collegio Romano and the College of Propaganda Fide. He received T and MO (4 Mar. 1653), ordained SD (20 Dec. 1653), D (26 Dec. 1653) and P (1 Jan. 1654). After completion of his studies he was granted permission to remain in Rome where he studied law for three years at the University of Sapienza and in Nov. 1657 he was named professor of theology in the

College of Propaganda Fide. Although an academic he also served as consultor of the Sacred Congregation of Index, chaplain at the Santo Spirito hospital and agent at Rome for members of the Irish episcopal corps. Following the death of Edmund O'Reilly, abp of Armagh (1657-1669) he was prov. to Armagh by Pope Clement IX (1667-1669) and consecrated on 1 Dec. 1669 at Ghent by Eugenius Albertus d'Allamont, bp of Ghent (1666-1673). Plunkett quickly became Rome's most trusted advisor along with his former classmate in Rome, John Brenan, bp of Waterford and Lismore (1671-1693) and abp of Cashel (1677-1693). He was instrumental in establishing a school at Drogheda staffed by the Jesuits and correcting abuses in church administration. Plunkett was generally against expansion of the Irish episcopal corps but took an active role to ensure that pro-Romans were appointed. Throughout the 1670s he and Peter Talbot, abp of Dublin (1669-1680) were embroiled in a public dispute over influence with the Stuart Court, which centred on the primatial rights; he penned a book titled *Jus Primatiale* (1672) to refute Talbot's claim of primacy. As part of the 'popish plot' he was arrested while visiting his cousin, Bp Patrick Plunkett in Dublin for plotting to bring the French to Ireland to overthrow the English crown. On 23 July 1680 he was tried for treason and exercising papal authority; although he was not convicted at trial he was sent on 6 Oct. 1680 to London to be re-tried. On 8 June 1680 he was convicted of high treason and executed at the Tyburn on 1/11 July 1681; after his burial a fellow prisoner, Maurice Corker OSB exhumed his head which is presently on display at St. Peter's in Drogheda. Plunkett was beatified on 23 May 1920 by Pope Benedict XV (1914-1922) and he was canonised on 12 Oct. 1975 by Pope Paul VI (1963-1978).

Sources

John Hanly (ed.), *The letters of Saint Oliver Plunkett, 1625-1681* (Dublin, 1979).

Patrick Francis Moran, *Memoirs of the Most Rev. Oliver Plunkett* (Dublin, 1861); Myles V. Ronan, 'Blessed Oliver Plunkett' in *I.E.R.*, 5th ser., xvi (1920), pp 265-275; Canice Mooney, 'Accusations against Oliver Plunkett', *Seanchas Ard Mhacha*, no. 2 (1956-7), pp 119-40; John Hanly, 'Saint Oliver Plunkett' in A. J. Hughs and William Nolan (eds), *Armagh: history & society* (Dublin, 2001), pp 413-56; Hugh Fenning, 'Irishmen ordained at Rome, 1572-1697' in *Archiv. Hib.*, lix (2005), pp 1-36, at p. 21; Raymond Murray, 'Plunkett, St. Oliver' in James McGuire and James Quinn (eds), *Dictionary of Irish biography* (Cambridge, 2009) (<http://dib.cambridge.org/viewReadPage.do?articleId=a7392>) (5 June 2010).

Plunkett, Patrick Joseph (1738 – 1827)

prov. 6 Dec. 1778 (Meath) brief 19 Dec. 1778

Plunkett was b. on 24 Dec./1 Jan. 1738 to Thomas Plunkett and Mary Murphy, daughter of Patrick Murphy of Drumlyzzy, Co. Meath. Thomas Plunkett was a well-to-do merchant at Kells, Co. Meath. Patrick Joseph Plunkett was educated at Kells by his paternal uncle, Fr. John Plunkett (d. 1768) before he enrolled at Fr. Austin's school at Saul's Court, Fishamble Street (Dublin); in 1753 he apprenticed under a merchant in Pill Lane (Dublin). Plunkett was sent to France where he was educated at Collège de Trente-trois, the Seminaire des Clercs of the Irish College and the University of Paris. He was ordained P (30 Sept. 1764) at the Collège de Trente-trois. Plunkett was awarded his MA (3 Aug. 1762), LT (1770) and STD (1770). After completing his studies he continued to reside at Paris where he was elected Leinster provisor (1776) and the following year served as chaplain at the Irish College; presumably he remained Leinster provisor. Plunkett owed his appointment to the French royal family and the abp of Paris; he was subsequently prov. by Pope Pius VI (1775-1799) and consecrated at Paris on 28 Feb. 1779. Returning to the diocese in July 1779, he resided for a short time with his brother Valentine at Kells before establishing Navan as his mensal parish, officially in Feb. 1781. Plunkett's episcopal administration of Meath is well documented with

substantial records of his episcopal visitations. In 1781 he was strongly recommended to Armagh to serve as coadj. bp to the embattled prelate, Anthony Blake, abp of Armagh (1758-1787); his postulation was strongly opposed by John Thomas Troy OP, bp of Ossory (1776-1786) who labelled him the leader of the 'Gallican' faction. When John Carpenter, abp of Dublin (1770-1786) d. in 1786 Plunkett was the alternative candidate to Troy of Ossory but owing to the 'Gallican' label he was once again by-passed. During the Irish Rebellion (1798) he proved to be a strong opponent of lawlessness and during the veto question he, like a majority of the Irish bishops, opposed the government veto of episcopal nominations. In 1823 he asked Propaganda Fide to provide him with Christopher Banon, PP of Milltown to be his coadj. bp; however Robert Logan, PP of Duleek, received the appointment. Plunkett d. on 11 Jan. 1827 and was buried in the chapel at Navan.

Sources

Anthony Cogan, *The diocese of Meath, ancient and modern* (3 vols, Dublin, 1867), ii, 176-227; iii, 1-467; L. W. B. Brockliss and Patrick Féré, 'Irish clerics in France in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries: a statistical study' in *R.I.A.*, lxxxviiC (1987), pp 527-72, at p. 571; *ibid.*, 'Prosopography of Irish clerics in the universities of Paris and Toulouse, 1573-1792' in *Archiv. Hib.*, lviii (2004), pp 7-166, at p. 34; Patrick Fagan, *The diocese of Meath in the eighteenth century* (Dublin, 2001), pp 150-90.

Plunkett, Patrick, Ord. Carm. (1603 – 1679)

prov. 1/11 Mar. 1647 (Ardagh) prov. 21/31 Jan. 1669 (Meath)
brief 26 Feb./8 Mar. 1669

Plunkett was b. to Christopher Plunkett, 9th Lord Killeen and Jane Dillon, daughter of Sir Lucas Dillon. Plunkett studied philosophy and theology at the Irish College (Douai) and studied theology at Leuven. He was ordained P (1629) and returned to Ireland as a member of the Cistercians and was made titular abbot of St. Mary's abbey near Dublin and PP of Kilcloon. Plunkett attended the clerical synod at Waterford (1646) opposing the First Ormond Peace Treaty. He was nom. by Giovanni Baptist Rinuccini for Ardagh and prov. by Pope Innocent X (1644-1655); he was consecrated on 19/29 Mar. 1648 at Waterford and was one of nine bishops to support the Second Ormond Peace Treaty. Plunkett fled Ireland during Interregnum and returned in 1664/65; he was trans. to the diocese of Meath (1669). He was a prominent leader in the opposition against the 'Remonstrance' (1661) orchestrated by Peter Walsh OFM and attended synods at Dublin (1670), Clones (1670) and Ardpatrick (1678). Plunkett d. at Dublin on 18/28 Nov. 1679 and was buried in the family plot at Killeen.

Sources

Processus Datariae, vol. 26, ff 19-20 cited in Cathaldus Giblin 'The "Processus Datariae" and the appointment of Irish bishops in the 17th century' in The Franciscan Fathers (eds.), *Father Luke Wadding: commemorative volume* (Dublin, 1957), pp 508-616, at pp 579-80.

Anthony Cogan, *The diocese of Meath, ancient and modern* (3 vols, Dublin, 1867), ii, 96-128; J. J. MacNamee, *History of the diocese of Ardagh* (Dublin, 1954), pp 300-44; Donal F. Cregan, 'The social and cultural background of a Counter-Reformation Episcopate, 1618-60' in Art Cosgrove and Donal McCartney (eds), *Studies in Irish History* (Dublin, 1979), pp 85-117; Irish Genealogical Research Society, *Irish Genealogical Research Society: tombstone inscriptions* (2 vols, Dublin, 2001), ii, 1101; Aoife Duignan, 'Plunkett, Patrick' in James McGuire and James Quinn (eds), *Dictionary of Irish biography* (Cambridge, 2009) (<http://dib.cambridge.org/viewReadPage.do?articleId=a7393>) (23 February 2012).

Phelan (O'Phelan), James (c.1619 – 1695)

prov. 21/31 Jan. 1669 (Ossory) brief 26 Feb./8 Mar. 1669

Phelan was b. to Daniel Phelan and Catherine Dulany of Kilkenny City. He was ordained P (Mar. 1644) and a year later was named a PP (1645), chancellor (Apr. 1647) and dean (1649) of the diocese of Ossory by David Rothe, bp of Ossory (1618-1650). Following the collapse of the Confederate Association, he was exiled to Paris where he studied philosophy and theology; eventually he obtained an STD from Rheims. Prior to returning to Ireland, he briefly served as chaplain to the French ambassador (London) and returned to Ireland (c.1661) with Richard Butler of Kilcash. Residing at Garryricken, he served as the Butler family chaplain for eight years. It should be noted that the son of Richard Butler was Walter Butler, who was married to Lady Mary Plunkett, the niece of Patrick Plunkett, bp of Ardagh (1647-1669) and later Meath (1669-1679). He also served as PP of two small parishes in the diocese of Lismore and promoted protonotary apostolic; he was later named admr of Callan. Phelan was prov. bp of Ossory by Pope Clement IX (1667-1669) and consecrated 1/11 Aug. 1669 in Dublin. He proved an able admr of his diocese and actively sought protection from the Butler family during periods of intense persecution. Following the accession of James II he took steps to establish a school for Catholics in Kilkenny and on 23 July 1689 he was confirmed by James as bp of Ossory. The following year he established the Royal College of St. Canice's (25 Feb. 1690), but it had closed by the summer after the Williamite occupation of Kilkenny. He remained in Ireland and drafted a will dated 1/11 July 1693; Phelan d. in Jan. 1695.

Sources

John Lynch, *Praesulibus Hiberniae*, ed. John Francis O'Doherty (2 vols, Dublin, 1944), i, 395; Carrigan, 'Catholic episcopal wills' in *Archiv. Hib.*, iv (1915), pp 85-88.

Patrick Moran, 'James O'Phelan' in *Transactions of the Ossory Archaeological Society*, ii (1880-3), pp 416-51; William Carrigan, *The history and antiquities of the diocese of Ossory* (4 vols, Dublin, 1905), i, 116-25; John Hanly, *The letters of Saint Oliver Plunkett, 1625-1681* (Dublin, 1979), p. 9; John Leonard (ed.), 'Kilkenny's short-lived university (Feb.-July 1690)' in *Archiv. Hib.*, xliii (1988), pp 65-84; Fearghus Ó Fearghail, 'The Catholic church in county Kilkenny 1600-1800' in William Nolan and Kevin Whelan (eds), *Kilkenny history and society* (Dublin, 1990), pp 197-249, at pp 215-20.

Phillips, Philip (c.1716 – 1787)

nom. by James III 18 Sept. 1760 (Killala) prov. (brief) 24 Nov. 1760
prov. 16 June 1776 (Achonry) brief 1 July 1776
prov. 25 Sept. 1785 (Tuam) brief 22 Nov. 1785

Phillips was b. to Myles Phillips of Clonmore House, parish of Kilbeagh, Co. Mayo. In the 1730s he fought in the Austrian army and was ordained P (1742). It is not known where he received his education. He was a chaplain at the Austrian embassy (London) in the 1740s and in 1751 he was named PP of Buninadden and VG of the diocese of Achonry by Walter Blake, bp of Achonry (1739-1758). He was elected VC by the diocesan clergy following Blake's death but he was passed over in favour of Patrick Robert Kirwan, bp of Achonry (1758-1776); Kirwan relieved Phillips of his duties as VG. Phillips effectively administered the diocese of Achonry in the absence of Bp Kirwan and was prov. to the diocese of Killala by Pope Clement XIII (1758-1769); he continued to reside on his family estate. Although absent he appears to have conducted annual visitations of his diocese and was trans. to Achonry following the death of Bp Kirwan. Phillips was trans. to the archiepiscopal see of Tuam following the death of Marcus Skerrett, abp of Tuam (1749-1785). His death was credited with sleeping on a

bed of rushes on the Aran Islands while on visitation (1786/87). After coming down with fever he returned home to Clonmore and d. 26 Sept. 1787 and was buried in the family vault at Urlaur abbey.

Sources

List of clerics who took the oath (Dublin, 1786), p. 84.

Oliver J. Burke, *The history of the Catholic archbishops of Tuam* (Dublin, 1882), pp 194-7; Liam Swords, *A hidden church: the diocese of Achonry, 1689-1818* (Dublin, 1997), pp 313-45; Desmond McCabe, 'Phillips, Philip' in James McGuire and James Quinn (eds), *Dictionary of Irish biography* (Cambridge, 2009) (<http://dib.cambridge.org/viewReadPage.do?articleId=a7323>) (13 Feb. 2011).

Piers, Richard (c.1660-1739)

nom. by James II 13/23 Jan. 1694 (Waterford & Lismore) prov. 11/21 May 1696

Piers was native of the diocese of Kerry and studied in Paris where he matric. as a P (1678), completed his MA (11 Aug. 1678) and was elected provisor of the Irish College for the province of Munster (1685). Piers continued with his studies at Paris earning a LT (1688) and STD from the Sorbonne (20 July 1689). He was also listed as being prefect of the seminary at Rheims. Upon completion of his studies he returned to Ireland as a chaplain to James II in Dublin. During this time he was prov. to the cathedral deanery of Waterford by Royal decree, an appointment that was criticised given his perceived Gallican tendencies. Piers was nom. by James II but had his nomination held up at Propaganda Fide as new questions were raised regarding his orthodoxy. He actively lobbied on his behalf at Brussels and was supported by many of the leading Irish Catholics in Paris, namely Dominic Maguire, abp of Armagh (1683-1707) who took a leading role in processing episcopal nominations for the exiled Stuart Court. After a delay of over two years he was prov. by Pope Innocent XII (1691-1700). Piers spent most of his forty-three year episcopal career in France where he was appointed honorary canon and treasurer of the cathedral church and VG for the archdiocese of Sens. His absenteeism was continually questioned by members of the Irish hierarchy, but his close association with the Stuart Court provided him the necessary support to combat these concerns. According to Henry Bouvier in 1725 he was tasked with leading a commission to draft a new edition of the 1702 breviary in the archdiocese of Sens to cleanse it of Jansenism. From 1716-1739 Piers was in receipt of a pension from the *Assemblée du Clergé de France* for 1,000*li.* per annum. Piers d. 15/26 Mar. 1739 and his body was interred in the chapel of St. Columba in Sens.

Sources

Waterford & Lismore, Richard Piers, évêque, 1716-1739 (A.N., Paris, G/8/248); Letter of recommendation for Richard Piers, 24 Oct. 1694 (B.L., London, Add. Mss. 31248, f. 61); Letter of certificate, Paris, 25 Oct. 1694 (B.L., London, Add. Mss. 31248, f. 62); Carlyll to bishop of Hernese, 8 Aug. 1695 (B.L., London, Add. Mss. 46493, f. 62); Carlyll to unknown, 5 Dec. 1695 (B.L., London, Add. Mss. 46493, f. 79); Carlyll to Piers, 16 Jan. 1696 (B.L., London, Add. Mss. 46493, f. 82); *Processus Datariae*, vol. 73, ff 109-113, cited in Cathaldus Giblin 'The "Processus Datariae" and the appointment of Irish bishops in the 17th century' in The Franciscan Fathers (eds), *Father Luke Wadding: commemorative volume* (Dublin, 1957), pp 508-616, at pp 612-14.

Henry Bouvier, *Histoire de l'église et de l'ancien archdiocese de Sens* (3 vols, Sens, 1911), iii, 294-6; Unknown, *Parochial history of Waterford and Lismore during the 18th and 19th centuries* (Waterford, 1912), ix; Patrick Power, 'John Brennan, bishop of Waterford, 1671-98; archbishop of Cashel, 1677-93' in *I.E.R.*, 5th ser., xl (1932), pp 362-72, at p. 369; L. W. B. Brockliss and Patrick Ferté, 'Irish clerics in France in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries: a statistical study' in *R.I.A.*, lxxxviiC (1987), pp 527-572, p. 571; *ibid.*, 'Prosopography of Irish clerics in the universities of Paris and Toulouse, 1573-1792' in *Archiv. Hib.*, lviii (2004), pp 7-166, at pp 44-5.

Power I, John (1765 – 1816)

prov. 1 Jan. 1804 (Waterford & Lismore) brief 27 Jan. 1804

Power was b. to James Power and Alice Meyni of Waterford. He was initially educated by Patrick Denn, a noted Irish teacher, at Cappoquin before leaving for Leuven where he entered the rhetoric class at Holy Trinity College (1 Oct. 1784) He then commenced his philosophy course (21 Dec. 1785) and earned an LA (Oct. 1787) and MA (4 Dec. 1793). Power also served as auxiliary professor of theology (1788) and was ordained P (18 June 1791) at Malines. At the time he received his episcopal promotion from Pope Pius VII (1800-1823) he was PP of St. John's (Waterford); he was consecrated at Holy Trinity Cathedral (25 Apr. 1804). Power's episcopal tenure was noted for establishing St. John's College (1807) and transferring the mensal parish in the dioceses of Waterford and Lismore from Clonmel to St. John's. John Power d. on 1 Jan. 1816 and was buried in the Holy Trinity Cathedral. His will was dated Jan. 1816 and he named Br. Edmund Rice, founder of the Christian Brothers, as the executor of his estate.

Sources

Letter from Power to Flannery, 29 Mar. 1810 (W.L.D.A., Waterford, J/P 7.15); Will of Bishop John Power 23 Apr. 1816 (W.L.D.A., Waterford, J/P 7.31).

Patrick Power, *Waterford and Lismore: a compendious history of the united dioceses* (Dublin, 1937), pp 35-6, 105, 315; Jeroen Nilis, 'Irish students at Leuven University, 1548-1797 (with index)' in *Archiv. Hib.*, lx (2006-07), pp 1-304, at p. 268.

Q

Quin, Simon (1728 – 1786)

prov. 18 July 1779 (coadj. bp) (Cloyne & Ross) brief 17 Aug. 1779

Quin was native of Charleville, Co. Cork. He studied at Toulouse where he received T (19 Dec. 1752), MO (21 Feb. 1756) and ordained P (26 Mar. 1757). Quin was a *socius* of the Irish College (1755), registered with the theology faculty (July 1756) and earned an MA (22 Aug. 1761). He returned to his native diocese and was named curate of Macroom (1766-1769) and PP of Castlelyons (1769-1786). Quin was prov. bp *in partibus* of *Diocletianopolitanus* in Palastine by Pope Pius VI (1775-1799). Quin did not succ. Matthew MacKenna, bp of Cloyne and Ross (1769-1791) as he got a severe wetting returning from the episcopal synod held in Thurles (1786) and came down with a fever; he d. in Nov. 1786 and was buried at Ballynoe.

Sources

Life of Simon Quin (C.D.A., MacKenna Box, 1789.00/2/).

W. Holland, *History of West Cork and the diocese of Ross* (Skibbereen, 1949), p. 405; L. W. B. Brockliss and Patrick Ferté, 'Prosopography of Irish clerics in the universities of Paris and Toulouse, 1573-1792' in *Archiv. Hib.*, lviii (2004), pp 7-166, at p. 56.

R

Richardson, Laurence, O. P. (1701 – 1753)

nom. by James III 12/23 Feb. 1747 (Kilmore) prov. (brief) 26 Jan./6 Feb. 1747²

Richardson was b. in Dublin and joined the Irish Dominicans at the Bride Street convent (1718). He left for the Continent where he studied at the Dominican convent of Holy

² There appears to be an error regarding the date of provision. The nomination date appears in more than one place.

Cross (Leuven) and was later appointed lector of arts and regent of studies. Richardson was ordained P (23 Dec. 1724) at the palace of the abp of Malines, Cardinal Thomas Philip Wallrad (1715-1759). Following his ordination he was professor of theology and philosophy at Leuven and on 31 Aug. 1725 he was named vice-regent. After a three-year term he was reappointed vice regent until he took leave to teach Thomistic theology in the Benedictine abbey at Saint Truiden (1728-1729). He returned to Dublin where he resided at the Bride Street chapel and held the following positions: definitor of Leinster at the provincial chapter (1730), synodal examiner for the archdiocese of Dublin (May 1732), prior of Dublin (Apr., 1734) and was awarded MT (3 July 1734). Following the death of Michael MacDonagh OP, bp of Kilmore (1728-1746) he was prov. to the diocese of Kilmore by Pope Benedict XIV (1740-1758); he was consecrated by Stephen MacEgan OP, bp of Meath (1729-1756) and James Gallagher, bp of Kildare and Leighlin (1737-1757) on 1 May 1747 in the chapel of the Dominican nuns at Channel Row. Richardson was an absentee bp choosing to reside in Dublin which proved a source of great controversy. He drafted a will on 30 Nov. 1752 and d. on 29 Jan. 1753 at Channel Row; he was interred in St. James' cemetery.

Sources

Thomas Burke, *Hibernia Dominicana* (Kilkenny, 1769), pp 510-11; Carrigan, 'Catholic episcopal wills' in *Archiv. Hib.*, i (1912), pp 184-5.

Philip O'Connell, *The diocese of Kilmore: its history and antiquities* (Dublin, 1937), pp 492-501; Hugh Fenning, 'Laurence Richardson, O.P., bishop of Kilmore, 1747-1753' in *I.E.R.*, 5th ser., cix (1968), pp 137-57.

Rossiter, Michael (1648 – 1709)

nom. by James II 4/14 Dec. 1692 (Ferns) prov. 21 June/1 July 1697

Rossiter was b. in Bargy Castle to Thomas Rossiter of Rathmackee. He was the first cousin of Nicholas French, bp of Ferns (1645-1678) and Luke Wadding, bp of Ferns (1683/84-1691). Rossiter was educated at the Irish College (Lisbon) where he was ordained SD (13 Dec. 1671), D (19 Dec. 1671) and P (27 Dec. 1671). After completion of studies he returned to Ireland where he was named VG and, when he was nom. by James II, was dean of the diocesan chapter. His nomination to Ferns was held up as there were questions regarding James' nominating authority and the need for more bishops in Ireland. He was eventually prov. to Ferns by Pope Innocent XII (1691-1700); there is no record of Rossiter being consecrated bp of Ferns. In 1704 he registered as residing in Ringaheen and serving as PP of Killenick, Kilmacree and Rathmackee. He was dead by 1709.

Sources

W. H. Grattan Flood, *History of the diocese of Ferns* (Waterford, 1916), p. 215; Hugh Fenning, 'Irishmen ordained at Lisbon 1660-1739' in *Collect. Hib.*, nos 34-5 (1993), pp 59-76, at p. 74; John V. Gahan, *The secular priests of the diocese of Ferns* (Strasbourg, 2000), p. 399; Patricia O'Connell, *The Irish College at Lisbon, 1590-1834* (Dublin, 2001), p. 50.

Russell, Patrick (1629 – 1692)

prov. 9/19 July 1683 (Dublin) brief 23 July/2 Aug. 1683

Russell was b. to James Russell of Rush, Co. Dublin. He was educated at the Irish College (Lisbon) and received T and MO (1654), ordained SD (30 May 1654), D (7 June 1654) and P (7 June 1654); all were received at Lisbon. After his ordination virtually nothing is known about his pastoral activities. He reappears in 1675 as admr of St. Nicholas parish, St. Francis Street (Dublin) and was later appointed VG by Peter

Talbot, abp of Dublin (1669-1680). Following the death of Talbot he governed the diocese and was elected VC by the diocesan chapter. Gerard Tellin was appointed vic. ap. (1681) but the diocesan chapter strongly protested this appointment and petitioned Propaganda Fide to withdraw his provision. After Pope Innocent XI (1676-1689) withdrew Tellin's appointment the pope appointed Russell to Dublin. Russell proved to be an active reformer by convening two provincial synods (1685, 1688) and three diocesan synods (1686, 1688 and 1689). Under the reign of James II he played an important role in securing greater accommodations for Irish Catholics and he later enjoyed a pension of £200 from the Stuart Court. Russell was exiled to St. Germaine-en-Laye in 1690 but returned to Ireland where he was apprehended by the civil authority and imprisoned in Dublin. Russell drafted a will on 15/25 Dec. 1691 and it was proved on 16/26 July 1692. In his will he asked that his remains be buried in the churchyard at Lusk and in the 1850s his remains were dug up and the coffin plate showed that Russell d. on 14/24 July 1692.

Sources

Carrigan, 'Catholic episcopal wills' in *Archiv. Hib.*, iv (1915), pp 67-8.

Hugh Fenning, 'Irishmen ordained at Lisbon, 1587-1625, 1641-1660' in *Collect. Hib.*, nos 31-2 (1989-90), pp 103-17, at p. 116; Patricia O Connell, *The Irish College at Lisbon. 1590-1834* (Dublin, 2001), p. 51; Éamonn Ó Ciardha, 'Russell, Patrick' in James McGuire and James Quinn (eds), *Dictionary of Irish biography* (Cambridge, 2009) (<http://dib.cambridge.org/viewReadPage.do?articleId=a7843>) (21 May 2010); J. Anthony Gaughan, *The archbishops, bishops and priests who served in the archdiocese of Dublin in the seventeenth century* (Dublin, 2010), p. 62.

Ryan, John (1784 – 1864)

prov. (brief) 30 Sept. 1825 (coadj. bp) (Limerick) succ. 17 Mar. 1828

Ryan was b. in Nov. 1784 at Burris, Co. Tipperary. He received his early education at Thurles before he matric. at Maynooth College (8 Sept. 1807) and was ordained P (1810) by Daniel Murray, coadj. bp of Dublin (1809-1823) in the college chapel. He was appointed curate of Doon and then spent two years as a travelling tutor on the Continent to the Roche family of Limerick city. After he returned to Ireland he was named PP of Doon and Ryan returned to Doon and was named PP; he was later trans. to the parish of Mullinahone. Ryan was prov. bp *in partibus* of *Myrinensis* by Pope Leo XII (1823-1829) and was consecrated on 11 Dec. 1825 by Robert Laffan, abp of Cashel (1823-1833). Under Ryan many religious communities were introduced to the diocese, namely the Jesuits and Redemptorist Fathers; he also spearheaded the construction of the Cathedral of St. John's. Ryan d. at his residence, Park House and he was interred in the Cathedral of St. John's.

Sources

Maurice Lenihan, *Limerick, its history and antiquities* (Dublin, 1866), pp 637-41; John Begley, *The diocese of Limerick: from 1691 to the present time* (Dublin, 1938), pp 477-86; Patrick J. Hamell, *Maynooth students and ordinations index, 1795-1995* (Maynooth, 1982), p. 156.

Ryan, Patrick (1768 – 1819)

prov. (brief) 2 Oct. 1804 (coadj. bp) (Ferns) succ. 12 Jan. 1814

Ryan was b. in Ballinakill, near Kilcock, Co. Kildare. He arrived at Rome in 1782 and was educated at the Irish College (Rome); he was ordained SD (18 Sept. 1790), D (18 Dec. 1790) and P (27 Mar. 1791). Ryan returned to Ireland and was named curate of St. Nicholas of Myra in Francis Street (1793-1797) and PP of Clontarf (1797-1803); in 1803 he was named secretary to the Board of Trustees at Maynooth College. Ryan also

was PP of Coolock and was a member of the diocesan chapter and canon of Wicklow; in 1805 he was replaced by Daniel Murray, later abp of Dublin (1823-1852). Ryan was prov. bp *in partibus* of *Germanicianus* by Pope Pius VII (1800-1823) and he was consecrated on 2 Feb. 1805. He was instrumental in establishing a diocesan seminary at Michael Street in Wexford town (1811) and purchased the land at Summerhill where he established St. Peter's College (1811). Ryan suffered a stroke in the summer of 1818 and moved from Enniscorthy to Wexford where he d. in a house located at South Main on 9 Mar. 1819. He was buried in front of the altar at Enniscorthy.

Sources

A decree of Propaganda, 16 Mar. 1805 (D.D.A., Dublin, AB2 29/10/77).

W. H. Grattan Flood, *History of the diocese of Ferns* (Waterford, 1916), p. 220; Hugh Fenning, 'Irishmen ordained at Rome 1760-1800' in *Archiv. Hib.*, li (1997), pp 16-37, at p. 35; Matteo Binasco and Vera Orschel, 'Prosopography of Irish students admitted to the Irish College, Rome, 1628-1798 [index]' in *Archiv. Hib.*, lxvi (2013), pp 16-62, at p. 38; John V. Gahan, *The secular priests of the diocese of Ferns* (Dublin, 2000), pp 401-02.

S

Shee (Shea), Patrick (1660 – 1736)

nom. by James III 8/19 July 1731 (Ossory) prov. (brief) 17/28 July 1731

Shee was to Simon Shee of Garrandarragh, Co. Kilkenny. He was educated at the Irish College (Lisbon) where he earned an MA and STD. Shee was ordained P in the chapel of Cardinal Veríssimo le Lancastre (1670-1692) on 8 June 1688. Upon his return to Ireland he was named PP of St. Patrick's in Kilkenny (c.1697-1706) and St. Mary's in Kilkenny (1706-1736); he also served as VG and was a canon of the cathedral church. William Daton, bp of Ossory (1696-1712) requested that Shee succ. him as bp. Shee was strongly supported by the exiled Stuart Court to succ. Daton, but Propaganda Fide recommended Malachy Dulany, bp of Ossory (1713-1731). Upon Dulany's death he was again recommended for the diocese of Ossory and prov. by Pope Clement XII (1730-1740). He kept St. Mary's in Kilkenny as his mensal parish and d. on 22 June/3 July 1736.

Sources

Petition for Patrick Shee to Ossory, 1712 (B.L., London, Add. Mss. 20311, f. 160); Thomas Shee to Lord Dunbar, Rome, 30 June 1736 (Royal Archives, Windsor Castle, Stuart papers, 188/71, MFR 805) cited in Fagan, *Ireland in the Stuart Papers*, i, 238.

William Carrigan, *The history and antiquities of the diocese of Ossory* (4 vols, Dublin, 1905), i, 143-8; Hugh Fenning, 'Irishmen ordained at Lisbon, 1660-1739' in *Collect. Hib.*, nos 34-5 (1993), pp 59-76, at p. 75.

Skerrett, Marcus (1698 – 1785)

nom. by James III 9/20 Nov. 1748 (Killala) prov. (brief) 12/23 Jan. 1749

nom. by James III 10/21 Apr. 1749 (Tuam) prov. 24 Apr./5 May 1749

Skerrett was native of Ballinduff in the parish of Annaghdown. He was educated near Madrid at the Irish College at Alcalá de Henares (1719-1723); he earned an STD. Skerrett was dean of the cathedral chapter of the diocese of Elphin and was prov. to the diocese of Killala by Pope Benedict XIV (1740-1758). Skerrett was consecrated in Jan. 1749 and shortly thereafter was trans. to the archdiocese of Tuam. Skerrett spent a significant portion of his episcopal tenure implementing Tridentine reforms within the province and diocese of Tuam. In 1770 he submitted a *Relatio Status* of the diocese of

Tuam and in 1775 he convened a provincial synod at Balla. He also oversaw the building of a Catholic chapel at Tuam in 1783; the first chapel to be built there in over 200 years. Skerrett drafted a will dated 3 Apr. 1782 and d. on 19 Aug. 1785 at Annaghdown Co. Galway.

Sources

Dublin Evening Post, 30 Aug. 1785; Carrigan, 'Catholic episcopal wills' in *Archiv. Hib.*, ii (1913), pp 221-2.

E. A. D'Alton, *History of the archdiocese of Tuam* (2 vols, Dublin, 1928), i, 304-07; Unknown (ed.), 'Notes on some episcopal appointments in Ireland' in *Archiv. Hib.*, ii (1913), pp 166-72, at p. 170; Patricia O Connell, *The Irish College at Alcalá de Henares, 1649-1785* (Dublin, 1997), p. 76; Kieran Waldron, *The archbishops of Tuam, 1700-2000* (Tuam, 2008), p. 17.

Sleyne, John Baptiste (c.1639 – 1712)

nom. by James II 24 Oct./3 Nov. 1692 (Cork & Cloyne) prov. (brief) 3/13 Apr. 1693
res. 11/22 Jan. 1712

Sleyne was b. to John Sleyne of Ballymacsliney near Midleton, Co. Cork. He was educated at Paris where he was admitted into the German Nation (1661) and received an MA (25 July 1661), BT (26 Apr. 1665) and an STD (12 Nov. 1670) from the Sorbonne. Sleyne was ordained P by Andrew Lynch, bp of Kilfenora (1647-1681) at Rouen on 27 Mar. 1663. Sleyne returned to his native diocese of Cloyne where he was elected protonotary and dean of the cathedral; he later was made VG of Killaloe by John O'Molony II, bp of Killaloe (1671-1689) and admr of the priory of Ballybeg *in commendam*. In 1676 he went to Rome and in 1677 he petitioned Propaganda Fide for an appointment to the vacant diocese of Kerry (Ardfert); he had received testimonials from many of the Irish bishops and the abp of Paris. In Rome, Sleyne received many high profile appointments, namely professor of moral theology in the College of Propaganda Fide, spiritual director of the Ursuline nuns and Roman agent for Peter Creagh, bp of Cork and Cloyne (1676-1693). When Creagh was trans. to Dublin, Sleyne was prov. bp of Cork and Cloyne by Pope Innocent XII (1691-1700) and consecrated at St. Isidore's (Rome) on 18 Apr. 1693 by Cardinal Toussaint de Forbin-Janson (1631-1713). Unlike many of his episcopal counterparts, Sleyne returned to Ireland (c.1694) where he actively promoted the Irish language and hosted diocesan synods. Sleyne was arrested in 1698 and was imprisoned for five years at South Gate Gaol in Cork. He was deported in Mar. 1703 to Portugal where he resided with the Irish Dominicans at Corpo Santo (Lisbon). From exile he appointed two VG to act as admr of the dioceses in his absence and postulated in favour of Donough MacCarthy as his coadj. bp when he res. from his dioceses; Sleyne d. 16 Feb. 1712 and was buried in the convent of Buom Successo.

Sources

Processus Datariae, vol. 69, ff 340-344 cited in Cathaldus Giblin 'The "Processus Datariae" and the appointment of Irish bishops in the 17th century' in The Franciscan Fathers (eds), *Father Luke Wadding: commemorative volume* (Dublin, 1957), pp 508-616, at pp 596-8; SC Irlanda, vol. 1 ff 125-126 cited in Benignus Millett, 'Calendar of volume 1 (1625-68) of the collection "Scrittura riferite nei congressi, Irlanda"' in Propaganda Archives' in *Collect. Hib.*, nos 6-7 (1963-4), pp 18-211, at pp 41-2.

William P. Burke, *Irish priests in the penal times, 1660-1760* (Waterford, 1914), pp 137-42; Evelyn Bolster, *A history of the diocese of Cork: from the penal era to the Famine* (Cork, 1989), pp 13-33; L. W. B. Brockliss and Patrick Ferté, 'Prosopography of Irish clerics in the universities of Paris and Toulouse, 1573-1792' in *Archiv. Hib.*, lviii (2004), pp 7-166, at p. 76.

Stafford, John (1735 – 1781)

prov. 29 Nov. 1772 (coadj. bp) (Ferns) brief 14 Dec. 1772

Stafford was b. at Roleen in the parish of Rathangan, Co. Wexford. Stafford was educated at Santiago de Compostella where he took MO (17 June 1757) and then left for Salamanca to study theology taking his oath on 8 Sept. 1757; his records at Salamanca indicate that he was not very studious. On 26 June 1760 he returned to Ireland via Bilbao and in 1768 he was named PP of Rathangan and later chancellor of the diocesan chapter. In 1772 he was recommended by his uncle, Nicholas Sweetman, bp of Ferns (1745-1786) to be his coadj. bp; his postulation received opposition from the diocesan clergy. He was prov. bp *in partibus* of *Dolichenus* by Pope Clement XIV (1769-1774) and continued to reside in the parish of Rathangan. Stafford never succ. Sweetman as he d. on 30 Sept. 1781 after falling from his horse returning from having baptised one James Cardiff. His body was interred in the church of Tacumshane. Traditional accounts indicate that his death may have been due to foul play.

Sources

Pádraig de Brún, 'A lament of John Stafford coadjutor bishop of Ferns' in *The Past*, no. 8 (1970), pp 43-51; Patrick Corish, 'Documents relating to the appointment of John Stafford as coadjutor bishop of Ferns, 1772' in *The Past*, no. 9 (1972), pp 73-9; Séamus Priondagrás, 'The death of Bishop Stafford: a traditional account' in *The Past*, no. 10 (1973-4), pp 33-5; John V. Gahan, *The secular priests of the diocese of Ferns* (Dublin, 2000), p. 401; Patricia O Connell, *The Irish College at Santiago de Compostella* (Dublin, 2007), p. 123.

Stritch, James (b. 1640)

nom. by James II (Emly)

Stritch was b. on 7 Sept. 1740 to Thomas Stritch of Limerick city; Thomas Stritch was elected mayor of Limerick (6 Oct. 1650) and was executed for resisting Cromwellian forces. James Stritch spent four years studying for humanities in France before transferring to the Irish College (Rome). On 16 Dec. 1660 he was admitted to the Irish College and took the VOT (15 Dec. 1660) and MOT (26 May 1661); he was ordained P (14 Feb. 1666). In Propaganda Fide documents he is listed as having been awarded an STD. He returned to Limerick where he was named VG and PP of Rathkeale. He was a candidate for the Limerick vacancy after James II ascended to the throne, but was passed over in favour of John O'Molony II, bp of Killaloe (1671-1689). Following the defeat of James II's army to Williamite forces, he remained in Ireland during the 1690s and was nom. by James for the diocese of Emly. His nomination was strongly protested by Bp O'Molony of Limerick (1689-1702); Stritch was strongly supported by Jacobites in Ireland and on the Continent. Although nom. by Propaganda Fide on 20/30 Aug. 1695 to the diocese of Emly, his nom. was not accepted by Pope Innocent XII (1691-1700). Stritch registered in 1704 as PP of Rathkeale; he was still listed as PP in 1713.

Sources

Nominations to the Irish Church (Bodl., Oxford, Carte MS 208, ff 235-237); Irish answers to the exceptions made at Propaganda Fide (Bodl., Oxford, Carte MS 208, ff 249-50); Succession of pastors in certain parishes of the diocese of Limerick (L.D.A., Limerick, BI/JY/1/2/94; William J. Walsh (ed.), 'An Act of Registering the Popish Clergy' in *I.E.R.*, 2nd ser., xii (July 1876), pp 420-56, at p. 448.

Millett and Woods, 'Roman Catholic bishops from 1534', p. 361 (n40); P. Power, 'John Brennan: bishop of Waterford, 1671-93; archbishop of Cashel, 1677-93' in *I.E.R.*, 5th ser., xl (1932), pp 252-63; John Begley, *The diocese of Limerick in the sixteenth and seventeenth century* (Dublin, 1927), pp 324-5, 488-9; John Hanly, 'Records of the Irish College, Rome, under Jesuit administration' in *Archiv. Hib.*, xxvii, (1964), pp 13-75, at p. 70; Matteo Binasco and Vera Orschel, 'Prosopography of Irish students, Irish College, Rome, 1628-1798' in *Archiv. Hib.*, lxvi (2013), pp 16-62, at p. 39.

Stritch, Thomas (c.1705 – 1745)

nom. by James III 9/20 Aug. 1743 (coadj. bp) (Waterford & Lismore)
brief 7/18 Dec. 1743

Stritch was native of Clonmel, Co. Tipperary. He studied at the Irish College (Rome) and took his VOT and MOT (25 Aug. 1725) and later earned an STD. Stritch was ordained P by Cardinal Giovanni, bp of Arezzo (8 Mar. 1732) in Rome. Upon his return to Ireland he was appointed VG of the dioceses of Waterford and Lismore and he was asked by Sylvester Lloyd, bp of Waterford and Lismore (1739-1747) to be appointed his coadj. bp; he was prov. bp *in partibus* of *Teiensis* by Pope Benedict XIV (1740-1758); he did not succ. Lloyd as he d. 2 Jan. 1745.

Sources

Sylvester Lloyd, bishop of Waterford and Lismore, to James Edgar, 1 May 1743 (Royal Archives, Windsor Castle, Stuart papers, 249/98, MFR 832, Italian) cited in Fagan, *Ireland in the Stuart papers*, ii, 2-3; Fr. James MacKenna to James Edgar, 22 February 1745 (Royal Archives, Windsor Castle, Stuart papers, 262/187, MFR 838) cited in *ibid.*, 24-5.

Ritzler and Sefrin, *Hierarchia catholica*, vi, 446; Unknown, *Parochial history of Waterford and Lismore during the 18th and 19th centuries* (Waterford, 1912), x; John Hanly, 'Records of the Irish College, Rome, under Jesuit administration' in *Archiv. Hib.*, xxvii, (1964), pp 13-75, at p. 72; Hugh Fenning, 'Irishmen ordained at Rome 1698-1759' in *Archiv. Hib.*, 1 (1996), pp 29-49, at p. 48.

Stuart, Francis, O. F. M. (1685 – 1750)

nom. by James III 18/29 Aug. 1740 (Down & Connor) prov. (brief) 8/19 Sept. 1740

Stuart was native of Dundermot, Co. Antrim. According to O'Laverty he was educated at the Irish Franciscan College of the Immaculate Conception (Prague); in government records he was listed as having been awarded an LT. After returning to Ireland he was elected provincial of the Irish Franciscans (1727-1730). Stuart was postulated for the diocese of Dromore following the death of Patrick Donnelly, bp of Dromore (1697-1728) but administration of the diocese was given to Hugh MacMahon, abp of Armagh (1715-1737). When Armagh became vacant following the death of MacMahon, Stuart was proposed for Armagh by Christopher Butler, abp of Cashel (1711-1757) and Patrick French OFM, bp of Elphin (1731-1748); both postulations came too late. Stuart was overlooked in favour of MacMahon's nephew, Bernard MacMahon, bp of Clogher (1737-1748). His wait was not long as he was prov. to the diocese of Down and Connor by Pope Clement XII (1730-1740) and consecrated on 24 Nov. 1740 in Dublin by John Linegar, abp of Dublin (1734-1757). During his episcopal tenure Stuart resided at Reilly's Trench, near Hillsborough but was forced to abandon this residence in c.1742 for Blaris, near Lisburn. When MacMahon d. in 1747 the chapter of Armagh listed Stuart as their top choice to succeed him; once again he was passed over in favour of another MacMahon, Ross MacMahon, bp of Clogher (1738-1747). With failing health, Stuart asked Propaganda Fide to provide him with a coadj. bp but he d. before one could be prov. on 6 June 1750 (O.S.?). Prior to his death, he drafted a will dated 12/23 Aug. 1747; it was proved on 12/23 July 1750.

Sources

Christopher Butler, Archbishop of Cashel to Abbé Goddard, Brussels, Nov. 1737 (Royal Archives, Windsor Castle, Stuart papers, 201/144, MFR 811) cited in Fagan, *Ireland in the Stuart papers*, i, 268-9; Patrick French, Bishop of Elphin, to Col. Daniel O'Brien, Paris, 27 Nov. 1737 (Royal Archives, Windsor Castle, Stuart papers, 202/87, MFR 811), cited in *ibid.*, 271-2; James Edgar to Abbé Francis Goddard, Brussels, Nov. 1737 (Royal Archives, Windsor Castle, Stuart papers, 202/113, MFR 812) cited in *ibid.*, 273; Carrigan, 'Catholic episcopal wills' in *Archiv. Hib.*, i, (1912), pp 172-3.

James O'Laverty, *The bishops of Down & Connor: an historical account of Down and Connor* (5 vols, Dublin, 1895), v, 528-43.

Sughrue, Charles (1761 – 1824)

prov. 3 Dec. 1797 (Kerry) brief 9 Feb. 1798

Sughrue was native of Cahirciveen, Co. Kerry and was b. on 11 Mar. 1761; he was a first cousin of Daniel O'Connell. He began the rhetoric programme on 1 Oct. 1779 at Holy Trinity College (Leuven); matric. into the pedagogy programme at the *Castrum* (26 June 1780) and the LA at the *Castrum* (Aug. 1782). Sughrue received T and MO (5 Mar. 1784); ordained SD (6 Mar. 1784) and D (5 June 1784). In 1789 he was named PP of Killarney and appointed VG by Gerard Teaghan, bp of Kerry (1787-1797). When Teaghan d. Sughrue was elected by the diocesan clergy as their VC; his postulation for the vacant diocese was supported by the leading Catholic gentry, namely Lord Kenmare. However, the bishops of Cashel supported Florence MacCarthy, dean and VG of Cork for the vacant diocese; both names were submitted to Propaganda Fide. Ultimately Sughrue was prov. to the diocese of Kerry by Pope Pius VI (1775-1799); he was consecrated in Killarney on 11 June 1798 by Thomas Bray, abp of Cashel (1792-1820). During his episcopal tenure he established a classical school at Killarney which later became a seminary. Near the end of his episcopacy he was prov. with a coadj. bp, Cornelius Egan (1824-1856), and retired to Bath (England) where he d. on 29 Sept. 1824 of rheumatic gout. His remains were returned to Killarney and he was buried in the chapel on New Street.

Sources

Dr. Sughrue to Dr. Troy, 31 May 1805 (D.D.A., AB2 29/10/89).

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Sweetman, Nicholas (1700 – 1786)

nom. by James III 9/20 Sept. 1744 (Ferns) prov. (brief) 14/25 Jan. 1745

Sweetman was b. at Collop's Well near Adamstown, Co. Wexford. His education on the Continent is well-documented. He received MO (23 Feb. 1714), ordained SD (1 Aug. 1717), D (8 Aug. 1717) and P (18 Sept. 1717) in Santiago while a student there at the Irish College. He then left for the Irish College at Santiago de Compostella where he took his oath to uphold the rule of the college (17 Mar. 1719) and completed his theology degree at Salamanca when he took their oath on 4 Sept. 1721; he is stated in Propaganda Fide documents as having been awarded an STD. He returned to Ireland in 1724 and was named curate of Glynn (1725-1732) and later PP of St. Fintan's (Mayglass) (1732-1736). At the same time as his appointment to Mayglass he was named treasurer of the diocesan chapter by Ambrose Callaghan OFM, bp of Ferns (1729-1744) on 26 Aug./9 Sept. 1732; on 21 July/1 Aug. 1736 he was named VG of Ferns and shortly thereafter PP of Wexford (1736-1745). Following the death of O'Callaghan he was elected VC and was prov. to the diocese of Ferns by Pope Benedict XIV (1740-1758) and consecrated by John Linegar, abp of Dublin (1734-1757) on 29 June 1745 (O.S.?); he took Wexford as his mensal parish. Sweetman was arrested at two different times during his episcopal tenure, shortly after he was consecrated bp

(1745) and (Dec. 1751). According to various sources Sweetman spent six years in exile at Santiago de Compostella where he assisted the abp of that archdiocese. Sweetman was instrumental in re-organising the diocese of Ferns decreasing the number of parishes from forty-four to thirty-four while at the same time overseeing church building. In 1772 he requested that his nephew and PP of Rathangan, John Stafford, be appointed his coadj. bp; he was prov. in 1773. Stafford did not succeed his uncle as he d. in 1781 and Sweetman was prov. with James Caulfield, PP of New Ross in 1782. Sweetman d. in Wexford on 19 Oct. 1786 and was interred at Clongeen.

Sources

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T

Talbot, Peter (1618 – 1680)

prov. 1/11 Jan. 1669 (Dublin) brief 26 Feb./8 Mar. 1669

Talbot was b. on 29 June 1618 to Sir William Talbot of Malahide and Alison Netterville, daughter of John Netterville of Castletown, Co. Meath. He was initially educated at the Irish College (Lisbon) but left the college at seventeen to enter the Society of Jesus where he commenced his studies at the Jesuit College (Coimbra); he took final vows (May 1735). Talbot then left for Rome where he completed his studies and was ordained SD (22 Dec. 1647), D (16 Mar. 1647) and P (6 June 1648). Talbot was an outspoken opponent of the papal nuncio Rinuccini and during the 1650s he and his brothers actively sought to change papal opinion of the Commonwealth; his brother Richard was implicated in a plot to kill Oliver Cromwell (1655). In 1655 he took up a post teaching philosophy at Antwerp against the wishes of the Jesuit General who wanted Talbot to take up a post in Sicily. After the restoration of Charles II he returned to London (Sept. 1660) where he developed a cordial relationship with the duke of Ormond, James Butler and initially supported the 'Remonstrance' of Peter Walsh OFM. After Charles' marriage to Catherine of Braganza, Talbot was appointed almoner to the queen (May 1662); he was dismissed less than six months later. As the inner circle of Charles changed so too did Talbot's influence. He became an outspoken opponent of the 'Remonstrance' and devoted himself to Irish ecclesiastical politics. Talbot was prov. to Dublin by Pope Clement IX (1667-1669) and he was consecrated at Antwerp (9 May 1669). His episcopal tenure in Dublin was marked by his public rift over primatial rights with Oliver Plunkett, abp of Armagh (1669-1681). Talbot was active in trying to attain concessions for Catholics and in 1673 he was accused of exercising a foreign jurisdiction and raising money contrary to the laws; he was banished from Ireland and was provided safe passage to France residing at Lille. On the Continent he renewed his primatial claim and published his *Primatus Dubliensis* (Lille, 1674) which was a reply to Plunkett's *Jus Primatiale* (Dublin, 1672). From Mar. 1676 to 1678 he resided principally at Cheshire where he left instructions for when he d.; he was allowed to return to Ireland in May 1678 choosing to reside at his brother's house at Luttrellstown. On 11 Oct. 1678 he was arrested for taking part in the 'popish plot'; he was imprisoned at Dublin and d. 15/25 Nov. 1680.

Sources

Peter Talbot, *Primatus Dubliensis or the primacy of the see of Dublin*, trans. by W. E. Kenny (Dublin, 1947); John Hanly (ed.), *The letters of Saint Oliver Plunkett, 1625-1681* (Dublin, 1979); Will of Peter Talbot, abp of Dublin (Bodl., Oxford, Carte MS 243).

Francis Finegan, SJ, *A biographical dictionary of Irish Jesuits in the time of the Society's third Irish mission, 1598-1773* (Jesuit Archives, Dublin), p. 191; Hugh Fenning, 'Irishmen ordained at Rome, 1572-1697' in *Archiv. Hib.*, lix (2005), pp 1-36, at p. 20; Tomás Ó Fiaich, 'The primacy in the Irish Church' in *Seanchas Ard Mhacha*, xxi, no. 1 (2006), pp 1-23; Aidan Clarke, 'Talbot, Peter' in James McGuire and James Quinn (eds), *Dictionary of Irish biography* (Cambridge, 2009) (<http://dib.cambridge.org/viewReadPage.do?articleId=a8452>) (14 May 2013); M. R. F. Williams, 'Between king, faith and reason: Father Peter Talbot (SJ) and Catholic royalist thought in exile' in *The English Historical Review*, cxxvii, no. 528 (2012), pp 1063-93.

Teaghan, Gerard (1746 – 1797)

prov. 3 June 1787 (Kerry) brief 19 June 1787 prov. 4 Dec. 1791 (Cashel)

Teaghan was b. in Cork city (1746) and was educated in Paris where he earned an MA (21 Nov. 1767) and LT (1772). According to Bolster he was awarded an STD from the Sorbonne. He returned to Cork where he served as chaplain to the Ursuline Sisters. His postulation for Kerry was spearheaded by Francis Moylan, bp of Kerry (1775-1787) and later bp Cork (1787-1815); he was prov. by Pope Pius VI (1775-1799). Following the death of James Butler I, abp of Cashel (1773-1791) he was postulated by the bishops of Munster and prov. by the pope; he turned down the translation choosing to remain in Kerry. He drafted a will dated 1 July 1797 and d. three days later on 4 July 1797 and buried in the old chapel off New Street, Killarney.

Sources

Carrigan, 'Catholic episcopal wills' in *Archiv. Hib.*, iii (1914), pp 188-9.

Evelyn, Bolster, 'The Moylan correspondence in Bishop's House, Killarney: part 1' in *Collect. Hib.*, no. 14 (1971), pp 82-142, at pp 102-04; Angela Bolster, 'Insights into fifty years of episcopal elections (1774-1824)' in *J.K.A.H.S.*, no. 5 (1972), pp 65-6, 67-70.

Tellin (Teeling), Gerard (b. c.1654)

brief 20/30 Sept. 1681 (vic. ap.) (Dublin)

Tellin was b. to Francis Tellin and Isabella Fleming and he was native of the diocese of Meath. He studied humanities and rhetoric at the Irish College (Tournai) before transferring to the Irish College (Rome) where he arrived on 24 Sept. 1674 and began his coursework the following Oct.; took his viaticum oath and missionary oath on 29 June 1675. Tellin received T (26 May 1679), O and L (27 May 1679), E and A (25 June 1679), ordained SD (12 Nov. 1679), D (17 Dec. 1679) and P (23 Dec. 1680). He departed Rome (1681) and was prov. vic. ap. of Dublin by Pope Innocent XI (1676-1689); his appointment was strongly opposed by the diocesan clergy owing to his relative youth and his appointment was withdrawn. Later he was named prior of St. John's (Kilmainham) and dean of the diocesan chapter.

Sources

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Tiernan (Mac Tighearnain), Charles (d. 1699)

prov. 25 May/4 June 1696 (vic. ap.) (Ardagh) brief 26 June/6 July 1696

Perhaps Tiernan is the same 'Carolus Tiernan' of Cashel who matric. as a priest (27 Feb. 1676) at Leuven University. Carolus Tiernan was awarded a BA (15 July 1676), LA (Nov. 1677), STB Biblicus (1680) and STBF (24 June 1681-21 Dec. 1682). Tiernan was back in Ireland by 1684 as he was postulated by the diocesan clergy of Ardagh to be named their vic. ap.; the postulation was supported by Patrick Russell, abp of Dublin (1683-1692) and Edward Wesley, bp of Kildare (1683-1691). Tiernan was prov. vic. ap. of Ardagh by Pope Innocent XII (1691-1700) and d. in 1699.

Sources

SC Irlanda, vol. 5, f. 119 cited in Benignus Millett, 'Some lists of Irish priests, 1684-1694' in *Collect. Hib.*, nos 27-8 (1986), pp 86-109, at pp 96-7.

James J. MacNamee, *History of the diocese of Ardagh* (Dublin, 1954), p. 360; Jeroen Nilis, *Irish students at Leuven University, 1548-1797* (Leuven, 2010), p. 135.

Troy, John Thomas, O. P. (1739 – 1823)

prov. 1 Dec. 1776 (Ossory) brief 16 Dec. 1776

prov. 3 Dec. 1786 (Dublin) brief 19 Dec. 1786

Troy was b. on 12 July 1739 to James Troy and Mary Neville at Porterstown, near Dublin; his father was a merchant. He received his primary education at Liffey Street (Dublin) and joined the Irish Dominicans (1759). Troy was then sent to Rome where he received T (24 Sept. 1757), O and L (17 Dec. 1757), E and A (23 Jan. 1757), ordained SD (6 Feb. 1757), D (26 Mar. 1757) and P (17 Apr. 1757). After his studies he remained in Rome where he was professor of theology and canon law at St. Clement's, master of novices, and prior of St. Clement's convent. Following the death of Thomas Burke OP, bp of Ossory (1759-1776), Troy was prov. to Ossory by Pope Pius VI (1775-1799) and consecrated 8 June 1777 by the papal nuncio at Brussels. Prior to returning to Ireland he was given the task to investigate dissention in the archdiocese of Armagh between Anthony Blake (1758-1787) and his diocesan chapter; Troy was ultimately responsible for Richard O'Reilly being trans. to Armagh (1782) as coadj. bp. As bp of Ossory he established the first 'legal' primary school in Ireland for Catholics, an institution that is today St. Kieran's College. Troy also served as a strong advocate for Rome which brought him in constant discord with many of the bishops from Munster. Following the death of John Carpenter, abp of Dublin (1770-1786) he was trans. to Dublin. Troy's became the public 'voice' of the Irish episcopate and took an active role in both political and religious issues of his day. By the end of his episcopal tenure he had become a strong supporter of the British government, he supported the Act of Union and a limited veto over episcopal nominations. Troy d. 11 May 1823 at his home on Usher's Island (Dublin) and he was buried at George's Hill chapel before they were moved to Marlborough Street.

Sources

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Tuohy, Charles (1754 – 1828)

prov. 25 Sept. 1814 (Limerick) brief 4 Oct. 1814

Tuohy was b. in Nicholas St. Limerick city and was educated at the Irish College (Bordeaux); John Begley claims that he was also educated at Toulouse and Paris where he was awarded an STD. Tuohy returned to Ireland where he was appointed curate of St. John's (1784), PP of Newcastle (1796) and later Rathkeale. John Young, bp of Limerick (1792-1813) made him dean and VG of the diocese; upon Young's death he was elected VC by the diocesan chapter and prov. bp of Limerick by Pope Pius VII (1800-1823). Tuohy was consecrated 23 Apr. 1815 by Patrick Everard, abp of Cashel (1814-1821) at Cork. Tuohy asked that one W. A. O'Meara, provincial of the Irish Franciscans, be named his coadj. bp, but the secular clergy protested; ultimately his coadj. bp was one John Ryan, a priest from the diocese of Cashel. Late in his episcopacy the diocesan seminary of St. Munchin's closed (1825). Tuohy d. on 17 Mar. 1828 at his residence, Newtown Villa and was buried in the graveyard at St. Patrick's church.

Sources

Maurice Lenihan, *Limerick, its history and antiquities* (Dublin, 1866), pp 634-37; John Begley, *The diocese of Limerick: from 1691 to the present time* (Dublin, 1938), pp 456-76.

Tyrrell, Patrick, O. F. M. (c.1627 – 1692)

prov. 12/22 Apr. 1676 (Clogher) brief 3/13 May 1676

prov. (vic. ap.) 30 Jan./9 Feb. 1678 (Kilmore)

nom. by James II 8/18 June 1688 (Meath) prov. 14/24 Jan. 1689

Tyrrell came from Fertullagh, Co. Westmeath. He spent his early novitiate in Spain where he attended the University of Alcalá. He was probably ordained at Rome (1652/3) where he undertook studies in theology under the celebrated Luke Wadding OFM (1588-1657) at St. Isidore's. Upon completion of his studies he taught theology at St. Isidore's and in Naples. He was appointed vice-secretary-general of the Franciscans (1665) and elected definitor-general and guardian of St. Isidore's (May 1670). Tyrrell was prov. bp of Clogher by Pope Clement X (1670-1676) and returned to Ireland in June with Peter Creagh, bp of Cork and Cloyne (1676-1693). While remaining bp of Clogher, he was prov. vic. ap. of Kilmore, a diocese greatly disturbed by clerical rivalries. At the synod of Ardpatrik (1678) his administration of Kilmore was reaffirmed by Oliver Plunkett, abp of Armagh (1669-1681). During the turbulent 1670s he assumed the alias' Sculog and Stapleton to evade authorities. Along with two other senior Irish ecclesiastics he was charged with high treason on 21 Oct. 1680 but with the subsequent execution of Plunkett and the political instability it brought they were not convicted. Along with Dominic Maguire OP, abp of Armagh (1683-1707) he was instrumental in negotiating with the court of James II to have penal restrictions against Irish Catholics lifted. Given his leading role in these negotiations, he was nom. by James II to the diocese of Meath and prov. by Pope Innocent XI (1676-1689). On 2 Feb. 1688 he was appointed chief secretary to Richard Talbot, earl of Tyrconnell who was appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland (1687-1691) and was later appointed Grand Almoner to James II. He was at the Battle of the Boyne (1691) and then retreated with the Stuart army to Limerick where he remained during its siege. Tyrrell d. at Limerick in c. Oct. 1692.

Sources

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V

Verdon, John (1663 – 1728)

nom. by James III 5/16 June 1709 (Ferns) prov. 29 Aug./9 Sept. 1709

brief 3/14 Sept. 1709

Verdon was b. to Theobald Verdon of Clonmore, Co. Louth. He was educated at the Irish College (Lisbon) where he received T and MO (17 Aug. 1676) by Cristobal de Almeida OSA, aux. bp of Lisbon (1671-1679) in the church of Socorro. Verdon was ordained P (17 Aug. 1676). He later studied at the University of Évora (1680-1687) where he was awarded an STD (19 Jan. 1687). Verdon returned to Ireland and was named PP of Drogheda and VG of Armagh (1696). At the height of persecution he was found living with family members at Clonmore; at the Act of Banishment (1698) he was exiled to Paris. Returning to Ireland after 1700 he became embroiled in a dispute over administration of the diocese following the death of Dominic Maguire OP, abp of Armagh (1683-1707). When the diocese of Armagh became vacant, Verdon was re-appointed VG without the dean of the diocesan chapter's permission; another VG was appointed by Patrick Donnelly, bp of Dromore (1697-1728). Descending into conflict between the rival parties, Verdon was prov. to Ferns by Pope Clement XI (1700-1721); he was consecrated by Hugh MacMahon, bp of Clogher (1707-1715) in 1712. Seizing an opportunity to remain in Armagh and exercise jurisdictional control in the absence of a bp, Verdon refused to leave Armagh for Ferns; after the appointment of MacMahon to Armagh, he proceeded to Wexford arriving at the end of 1715. Verdon's date of death is not known but in a letter dated 3/14 Oct. 1728 to the Internuncio at Brussels, Dominic Edward Murphy, abp of Dublin (1724-1728) stated that Verdon had d. a few days before writing his letter.

Sources

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Patrick J. Campbell, 'John Verdon, Clonmore, Co. Louth parish priest of Drogheda bishop of Ferns (1709-1728)' in *Seanchas Ard Mhacha*, x (1980-1), pp 176-92; Hugh Fenning, 'Irishmen ordained at Lisbon 1660-1739' in *Collect. Hib.*, nos 34-5 (1993), pp 59-76, at p. 76; Patricia O Connell, *The Irish College at Lisbon, 1590-1834* (Dublin, 2001), p. 50; *ibid.*, 'Irish students at the University of Évora 1618-1718' in *Seanchas Ard Mhacha*, xx, no. 1 (2004), pp 67-70, at p. 70.

W

Wadding, Luke (1628 – 1691)

prov. 6/16 May 1671 (coadj. bp) (Ferns) brief 16/26 Aug. 1671

Wadding was b. to James Wadding of Ballycogley and Anastasia Rossiter of Rathmackee. He was the first cousin of Nicholas French, bp of Ferns (1645-1678) and Michael Rossiter, bp of Ferns (1697-1709). Wadding left Ireland on 7 Oct. 1651 and was educated at Paris where some historians have claimed he was a doctor of the Sorbonne; these claims are not substantiated. After spending some time teaching he returned to Ireland where he was made VG by Bp French and PP of New Ross. He was prov. bp *in partibus* of *Zenopolitanus* in Isauria by Pope Clement X (1670-1676). Wadding held off on being consecrated owing to his extreme poverty and his desire to be consecrated by French. By 1674 he had moved to Wexford where he began to build a new chapel and when French d. in 1678 he was elected by the diocesan chapter as their VC; a position that he used to evade authorities during the popish plot. In 1683 he was ordered to be consecrated bp; he was consecrated *a.* 20 June 1684. When Wexford fell to William's army he fled to Limerick, but returned to Wexford when Limerick fell in Oct. 1691. Wadding d. in Dec. 1691 and was buried in the Franciscan friary (Wexford). An important document he left behind was his notebook which provides a rare glimpse into his clerical and episcopal career. He also published *A small garland of pious and Godly songs for the solace of his friends and neighbours* (Ghent, 1684).

Sources

Bp Wadding's notebook (Franciscan Library, Killiney, Catalogue J5).

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Waldron, Peter (c.1753 – 1834)

prov. 25 Sept. 1814 (Killala) brief 4 Oct. 1814

Waldron was native of Cave, Ballyhaunis, Co. Mayo; there are different accounts to when he was b. He was ordained P (c.1778) at the private house of Marcus Skerrett, abp of Tuam (1749-1785) and then sent to Bordeaux where he was educated at the Bordeaux Academy; after completing his studies he was appointed a syndic of the college. He returned to Ireland c.1788 and served a curate in his native diocese of Tuam. In 1792 he was appointed PP of Newport where he had a new church erected in 1803. Waldron was later appointed PP of his native parish of Annagh and Began and appointed VG of the diocese of Tuam by Edward Dillon, abp of Tuam (1798-1809). When Dominic Bellew, bp of Killala (1779-1813) d. he was recommended to the vacancy by Oliver Kelly, abp of Tuam (1814-1834); his appointed was strongly protested by the Killala clergy. After Pope Pius VII (1800-1823) returned from captivity at the hands of Napoleon, he was prov. to the diocese of Killala. Waldron was consecrated on 22 Feb. 1815 by John Thomas Troy OP, abp of Dublin (1786-1823). He encountered severe divisions within the diocesan chapter which were depicted by Killala priest, Charles Bourke in his tract titled *Popish episcopal tyranny* (1817). Waldron relied extensively on John MacHale, professor at Maynooth College to represent him at episcopal meetings and when his health declined he asked Propaganda to make him his coadj. bp; MacHale was prov. coadj. bp in 1825. He d. from injuries sustained when he fell from a chair in the lobby of his home 'headlong down the stairs'; two days after this fall he d. on 27 May 1834.

Waldron was interred in the crypt of the unfinished cathedral in Ballina; his body was reburied in a graveyard north of the cemetery on 14 July 2009.

Sources

Charles Bourke, *Popish episcopal tyranny exposed: dedicated to the Right Rev. Doctor Waldron* (London, 1817).

Brendan Hoban, *Turbulent diocese: the Killala troubles, 1798-1848* (Ballina, 2011), pp 83-98, 161-2.

Walsh, Richard (1697 – 1763)

nom. by James III 2/13 Dec. 1747 (Cork) prov. (brief) 30 Dec./10 Jan. 1748

Walsh was native of Gortroe parish near Lombardstown. He was educated at Paris where he received his MA (10 Oct. 1716), LT (1724) and STD (c.1725); in a list of bishops drafted in the 1760s Walsh was listed as having earned a DUI. When he returned to Ireland he was named PP of his native parish, Gortroe and served as VG (1730) under Thaddeus MacCarthy, bp of Cork and Cloyne (1726-1747); three years later he was instituted in possession of St. Mary's Shandon. When MacCarthy's health began to fail, he postulated for James Butler, another VG, to be made his coadj. bp; clerics from the diocese of Cloyne and members of the Stuart Court supported the appointment of Cloyne cleric John O'Brien. At an impasse, Propaganda Fide took the extreme step of separating the dioceses of Cork and Cloyne and uniting the dioceses of Cloyne and Ross (29 Nov./10 Dec. 1747); O'Brien was named bp of Cloyne and Ross (1747-1769) and Walsh was named bp of Cork by Pope Clement XIII (1758-1769). Walsh d. in Mallow Lane on 17 Jan. 1763 and was buried in the old cemetery of St. Ann's Shandon; prior to his death he drafted a will dated 10 Dec. 1762.

Sources

Instrumenta miscellanea, Vatican Archives, 6591 cited Cathaldus Giblin, 'Miscellaneous papers' in *Archiv. Hib.*, xvi (1951), pp 62-98, at p. 96; Canonical institution of Richard Walsh, 15 Dec. 1733 (C.D.A., Bishop William Coppinger, Box A 1791.00/4/); Carrigan, 'Catholic episcopal wills' in *Archiv. Hib.*, iii (1914), pp 172-3.

Ritzler and Sefrin, *Hierarchia catholica*, vi, 182; Evelyn Bolster, *A history of the diocese of Cork: from the penal era to the Famine* (Cork, 1989), pp 65-86; L. W. B. Brockliss and Patrick Ferté, 'Prosopography of Irish clerics in the universities of Paris and Toulouse, 1573-1792' in *Archiv. Hib.*, lviii (2004), pp 7-166, at p. 57.

Walsh, Robert (d. 1821)

prov. 30 May 1817 (Waterford & Lismore) brief 4 July 1817

Walsh was native of Waterford and was PP of Dungarvan upon the death of his uncle, Rev. John Walsh. Following the death of John Power I, bp of Waterford and Lismore (1804-1816), the diocese postulated Rev. Thomas Flannery of Clonmel but his postulation was rejected by the Munster bishops. Walsh was postulated on 8 Apr. 1816 at a meeting in Carrick-on-Suir; twenty-four members of the diocesan chapter protested Walsh's postulation. Instead of Walsh, the Munster bishops postulated Bartholomew Crotty, president of Maynooth College (1813-1832). As Crotty was not native to the diocese, the Walsh faction wrote to Rome promoting his cause and Walsh was prov. by Pius VII (1800-1823) and consecrated on 31 Aug. 1817. Walsh's episcopal tenure was marked by turmoil over the appointment of Rev. Patrick O'Meagher to Dungarvan and the manner with which he dealt with his opponents. A leading opponent of Walsh was Brother Edmund Rice whose attempts to have the Christian Brothers placed under a Pontifical Institute were strongly protested by Walsh. With great strife in the dioceses,

the Munster bishops took action against Walsh at the Fermoy synod of 13 June 1820 where they recommended to Propaganda Fide that Walsh be suspended. Walsh was summoned to Rome where he d. on 1 Oct. 1821 and his funeral took place at the Santa Maria de Pace.

Sources

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Wesley, Edward (c.1631 – 1691)

prov. 9/19 July 1683 (Kildare) brief 23 July/2 Aug. 1683

prov. 9/19 July 1683 (admr) (Leighlin)

Wesley was native of the diocese of Dublin. He received T and MO at Antwerp on 10/20 Dec. 1647. He was a student at the University of Leuven where he was awarded BT (1653) and matric. BTBF (1 Oct. 1653). While studying for the LT he was maintained at the Irish Pastoral College on the Teige bursary (1658-1659). At the end of the 1659 he was named procurator of the Irish Pastoral College and was a candidate to be coadjutor to the president of the college, Walter Enos; he was not successful. Wesley was made chaplain to St. Peter's (Leuven) and nom. *ad beneficia secundi ordinis* (21 Dec. 1666-24 June 1667); from 21 Sept. 1669 to 20 Jan. 1670 he asked, and was granted, an extended leave of absence. When he returned to Ireland he resided at Dublin where he was a member of the diocesan chapter. He was prov. to the diocese of Kildare by Pope Innocent XI (1676-1689); his date of death is unknown but it is presumed to have taken place in 1691.

Sources

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Y

Young, John (1746 – 1813)

prov. 2 Dec. 1792 (coadj. bp) (Limerick) brief 4 Jan. 1793

succ. 19 June 1796

Young was b. to William Young, a merchant, and Mary Cahill of Limerick city. He was baptised on 10 Apr. 1746 at St. John's church in Limerick city. Young was educated at Leuven where earned his LA (23 Oct. 1764), MA (11 Dec. 1770) and STBC (8 Feb. 1771); according to John Begley he also had earned an STD. He received his MO (17 Dec. 1768), D (23 Sept. 1769) and ordained P (9 June 1770). After his return to Ireland he was appointed assistant at St. John's in Limerick city and in 1781 admr of Bruff; on 5 Jan. 1782 he was appointed PP of Bruff. He was a close personal friend of Denis Conway, bp of Limerick (1779-1796) who appointed him PP of St. Mary's and dean on 1 Mar. 1791. Within a year he was recommended by Conway to Propaganda Fide to have Young appointed his coadj. bp; Young was prov. bp *in partibus* of *Maxulitanus* by Pope Pius VI (1775-1799) and consecrated on 20 May 1793 at St. Mary's Chapel in Limerick city by Thomas Bray, abp of Cashel (1792-1820); he was collated with the parish of St. Mary's and St. John's. With the money left by Conway, he established a diocesan seminary in his diocese, St. Munchin's College. He drafted a will on 13 Aug. 1813 and d. on 23 Sept. 1813 and was buried in the old graveyard of St. Patrick's in Limerick city.

Sources

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John Begley, *The diocese of Limerick: from 1691 to the present time* (Dublin, 1938), pp 256, 260-95; Jeroen Nilis, *Irish students at Leuven University, 1548-1797* (Leuven, 2010), p. 228.

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