

don, 1691. 4to. This Tract was occasioned by Dr. Sherlock's publishing his Vindication of the Doctrine of the Trinity. That Doctor afterwards printed another Book, intitled, "An apology for writing against the Socinians." Upon which our Author published the following Treatise:—

19. "A Sermon on Psalm lxxvi. 10." 8vo. Cork, 1691.

20. "The Case of the Irish Protestants in relation to recognising or swearing allegiance to, or praying for King William and Queen Mary, stated and resolved." 4to. London, 1691. [This is anonymous, but is believed to be by him.]

21. "A Sermon setting forth the Duties of the Irish Protestants, arising from the Irish Rebellion in 1641, and the Tyranny in 1688. Preached October the 23rd, 1692, before the Lord Lieutenant, and the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and divers of the Commons, in Christ-Church, Dublin." Dublin, 1692. 4to.

22. "The Antiapology of the Melancholy Stander-by, in Answer to the Dean of St. Paul's Apology for writing against the Socinians." London, 1693. 4to.

23. "Be Ye also Ready; a Method and Order of Practice to be always prepared for Death and Judgment." (Anonymous). 8vo. London, 1694.

24. "On the Lord's Day; on Rev. i. 10." 12mo. Dublin, 1697.

25. "A brief and modest Reply to Mr. Penn's tedious, scurrilous, and unchristian Defence against the Bishop of Cork." Dublin, 1699. 4to.

26. Two Sermons preached to the religious Societies in St. Michael's Church—1. Of the Power of God's Grace in converting Sinners. 2. Of humane coercive Power for reforming Sinners." Dublin, 1701. 12mo.

27. "Invisibilia: A Discourse opening and demonstrating the unseen World, delivered in a Sermon before the Lower House of Convocation, in St. Patrick's Church, Dublin, on Sunday, May the 20th, 1705." Dublin, 1705. 8vo.

28. "A Sermon preached before the Earl of Pembroke, Lord Lieutenant, and House of Lords, October 23rd, 1707." Dublin, 1707. 4to.

29. "Of the Intermediate State of Blessed Souls: A Sermon preached at the funeral of James Bonnell, Esq., in April, 1699." 8vo. London, 1707.

30. "A View of our Lord's Passion; with Meditations." 8vo. London, 1710.

31. "A Greek Grammar." Often printed.

32. "A Latin Grammar." Often printed.

33. Dr. Wetenhall also published an Edition of the works of Dr. Ezekiel Hopkins, Bishop of Derry, and wrote the Epistle prefixed to them, which is dated from Park Lane Place, Aug.

3, 1671. But Bliss' *Wood's Athen. Oxon.* only attributes the editing of *one* of Hopkin's works to Wetenhall, and that in 1692. Could 1671 be a mistake for 1691? Vide Notes and Queries. 2nd S. VII., p. 271.

1699. DIVE DOWNES, D.D., was raised to the Sees of Cork and Ross by letters patent, dated 18 April, 1699. [Ware.]

Dive Downes was descended of a family of antiquity, long seated in Suffolk, whence branches subsequently spread into Norfolk and Northamptonshire. He was the grandson of Dive Downes, of East Haddon, and was son of the Reverend Lewis Downes, Rector of Thornby, in Northamptonshire. He was born at Thornby, on 16 October, 1653, and was educated under Mr. Haslam. When about 16 years of age he entered T.C.D. as Pensioner, on 29 June, 1669, his Tutor being Thomas Sheridan. He became a Fellow of T.C.D. in 1675, and graduated subsequently D.D. in that University.

He was ordained Deacon, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, by Henry, Bishop of Meath, on 24 Feb., 1677 [Consistorial Office, Dublin], and was ordained Priest on 25 May, 1678. [Cotton.]

He was, from 1683 to 1690, P. Wicklow, Dublin; from 25 June, 1688 to 27 July, 1687, Sequestrator of Castlemacadam and Drumkey, Dublin; from 1690 to 1699, Archdeacon of Dublin. In 1689 he was attainted by King James.

He was consecrated to these Sees at Cashel, on June 4, by William Archbishop of Cashel, assisted by Nathanael Bishop of Waterford, and Thomas, Bishop of Limerick [Reg. Cashel]; and was enthroned at Cork, on June 7, and at Ross on June 20. [D.R.] Bishop King, of Derry, described him as a man considerable for gravity, prudence, and learning, both in divinity, ecclesiastical law, and other sciences.

Bishop Downes was an active Prelate in visiting his diocese, and wrote an interesting Journal of a Tour through his diocese of Cork and Ross [now printed in these Records], which was preserved in manuscript in the Library of T.C.D., where it was deposited by Archdeacon Kyle.

Dive Downes married, firstly, on 21 Feb., 1692-3, Sarah, dau. of Henry Dowdall, esq., of Athlone, and by her had a daughter, Lettice, who was buried at St. Patrick's, Dublin, on 26 May, 1695. He married, secondly, Anne Carlton, on 22 Oct., 1696, and by her had no issue. His third wife was Elisabeth, dau. of Thomas Becher, esq., of Sherkin, Co. Cork, and relict of Captain Horatio Townsend, to whom she bore a daughter, Penelope Townsend. The Bishop had by her one daughter, Elisabeth. His third wife having died, *circa* 1706 [her will was dated 12 March, 1705, and was proved 4 August, 1707], he married, fourthly, on 19 August, 1707, Catherine Fitzgerald, sister of Robert, the 19th Earl of Kildare, and by her had issue a son, Robert, and a posthumous daughter, Anne,

who was born on the same day that her father died, namely, Sunday, 13 of November, 1709. The Bishop's will was dated on 26 April, 1709, and proved the same year. He died in Dublin, and was buried at St. Andrew's, in that city.

Robert, the Bishop's son (born 1708, entered T.C.D. in 1724) was M.P. for the town of Kildare, and married, on 18 Feb., 1737, Elisabeth, daughter of Thomas Twigge, esq., of Donnybrook; but dying suddenly on 25 June, 1754, he left (besides a daughter, who died *unn.* in 1792), only two sons, Dive, in holy orders, who died S.P. in 1798, and William, born in 1751, who was M.P. for Co. Donegal, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, Vice-Chancellor of Dublin University, and was, in 1822, created BARON DOWNES, with remainder, in default of issue, to his cousin, Ulysses Burgh, K.C.B.

Anne, the Bishop's daughter, born as above stated, on the day of her father's death, was wife to Thomas Burgh, esq., of Bert House, Co. Kildare, and bore to him, *inter alios*, Thomas Burgh, esq., of Bert House, who, by Anne, dau. of David Aigoin, esq., had issue ULYSSES BURGH, a Lieutenant-General in the Army, K.T.S., K.C.B., K.A.S., &c., &c., who became, in 1826, the second and *last* LORD DOWNES. This peer married, firstly, in 1815, Maria, only dau. and heir of Walter Bagenal, esq., and by her, who died in 1842, had two daughters. He married, secondly, in 1846, Christophena, relict of John Willis Flening, esq., of Stoneham, Hants, and daughter of James Buchanan, esq.; by her, who died in 1860, Lord Downes had no issue. He himself died on 26 July, 1863, when his title became extinct. His daughters by his first wife were—Anne, wife of the EARL OF CLONMELL; and Charlotte, who, on 12th February, 1851, became the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel James Colborne, eldest son of Field Marshal LORD SEATON, by Elisabeth, dau. of the Rev. James Yonge, Rector and Patron of Newton Ferrers, Co. Devon. The Field Marshal Lord Seaton died on 17 April, 1863, at Valetta House, Torquay, and was buried on the 24th, at Newton Ferrers. Colonel Seaton then became the second LORD SEATON, but unhappily his wife, having given birth to twin children (Charlotte-Maria-Annetta, and James-Graham-Ulysses-Raymond), three days after the death of her veteran father-in-law, herself died, aged 37, at the same place, on 26 April, 1863 (having been only nine days in possession of her title), and was interred at the Cemetery, Torquay.

1709/10. PETER BROWNE, D.D., was appointed Bishop of Cork and Ross by letters patent of 11 January, 1709/10, and was consecrated in the Chapel of T.C.D. on 8 April following, by William, Archbishop of Cashel, assisted by the Bishops of Meath, Kildare, and Clogher. [Ware and Cotton.]

Peter Browne, son of Richard Browne, entered T.C.D. on 16 June, 1682, having been educated under Mr. Crowe. His

College Tutor was Benjamin Scroggs. He was a Fellow of T.C.D. from 1692 to 1699, and Provost of that University from 1699 to 1709. He was a Lecturer at St. Bridget's, Dublin, having been licensed on 25 Nov., 1692, to be *coadjutor quoad predicandum* of James Duncan, the curate of that parish. Browne was then in Priest's orders. In 1697, when St. Mary's parish was formed by Act of Parliament, Browne was appointed the first rector of St. Mary's, and on 4 May, "Peter Browne, B.D., received a certificate of having taken the oath of allegiance to King William." He resigned St. Mary's on 9 Nov., 1699, when he became Provost. [Dublin University Calendar, and MSS. Consistorial Office, Dublin.]

Soon after his appointment to these Sees, Browne obtained a commission of dilapidations on the house at Bishop's court, which reported, on 8 August, 1710, that the roof, walls, &c., were rotten and defective through decay, and that the "foundation of ye south wall of ye chapell was undermined," &c. On the 10 May, 1710, the Archbishop of Cashel certifies that £89 6s. 4d. was necessary to rebuild the stable at Bishop's court, and in November following he certifies £20 10s. to be the value of "Trees and Greens, all left growing at Bishop's court at the time of Bishop Dive Downes' death." The inventory is as follows:—"87 greens, £2 2s. 6d.; 19 Plums, Cherries and Peaches, 9s. 6d.; 10 Plums and Pears, 5s.; 60 Plums, Pears, and Apples, £1 10s.; 3 Poplar trees, 3s.; 22 Walnuts, Chestnuts, &c., £1 2s.; 146 Walnuts, Chestnuts, Apples, £7 6s.; 24 filburd trees, £1; 72 apple trees, £3 12s.; 120 yards of holly hedges, £3." [D.R.] The Bishop made some improvements at Bishop's court, in Cork, of considerable value, and expended upwards of £2,000 on a country house, and improvements at Ballinaspic or Bishops'-town, near Cork, which he built for a summer retreat, and left to his successors free of charge. His improvements on the See-house were likewise free of charge to his successors. [Ware.]

Browne was an austere, retired, and mortified Man, but a Prelate of the first rank for Learning among his Brethren, and was esteemed the best Preacher of his age for the Gracefulness of his Manner, and a fine Elocution. He studied and was Master of the most exact and just Pronunciation, heightened by the sweetest and most solemn Tone of Voice, and set off by a serious air, and a venerable Person: all which united commanded the most awful attention in his hearers of all sorts. He was eminent for his critical Skill in the Greek and Hebrew, which enabled him to explain the Beauty, Energy, and Sublimity of the Sacred Writings to great advantage: and as he had formed himself upon the best Models of Antiquity, he quickly introduced a true taste of Eloquence into that Society of which he was a Member and Head, and utterly banished

that false glitter of Shining Thought, and idle affectation of Points and Turns which reigned before in the Sermons of their most eminent Preachers, by shewing how contemptible they were compared with the Solidity and Dignity which discovered themselves in his plainer but more correct and nervous Periods. Yet, after all, his most distinguished Talent was that of inspiring true Piety into the Hearts of all that heard him preach or pray; his Heart was full of it, and his whole Air, Manner, and Tone of Voice (whether in the Pulpit or at the Altar) breathed and inspired it pure and fervent.

The Liturgy of the Church of Ireland was seen in a new light of Beauty and Excellency when he officiated, and more particularly the Communion Service was felt and confessed by every Man that heard it from his mouth to be an Heavenly Composition.

His whole Life was one uniform Tenor of Piety and true Religion. He expended vast Sums on Charitable uses, but took particular pains to keep the knowledge of them private. Even those who were relieved knew not the Hand from whence their assistance came. He made it a rule never to trust any Person to convey his Charity a second time who had once divulged what he desired should be kept secret from all the World. By his generous Encouragement several Churches were rebuilt and repaired, and a handsome publick Library, with a large room for a Charity School, erected near his Cathedral. Although these good Works were not entirely done at his own expense, yet he was the most considerable Contributor to them; and in such cases his most intimate friends could seldom discover the amount of his disbursements.

He always lamented the want of convenient Glebes and Habitations for his Clergy, of which his Diocese was more defective than most other parts of the Kingdom, and this misfortune he remedied at no small Expense, as far as opportunity offered. He was strict in obliging his Clergy to residence where there were Mansion-Houses or Conveniences for habitation to be had in their Parishes: But when, for want of such, it was very incommodious to them to reside, he dispensed therewith: In such cases he was satisfied with their being fixed as near their Parish Churches as possible. [Ware.]

Bishop Browne (in his will, dated 22 July, 1735, and proved on 7 Oct., 1735), left £3,000 to his relative, Elisabeth Russell; and in case she went to live with her mother, or died before the age of twenty-one, or died unmarried, or married without the consent of the clergyman under whose care he left her, then he bequeathed one-third of the said £3,000 to be laid out in purchase of an annuity for the keeper of the library of St. Finbarry, and one-third to purchase books, and one-third for the benefit of the widows of clergymen,

according to the direction of his successors. He left, also, £20 to the poor of the parish of St. Finbarry, and £100 for clothing poor children and putting them out apprentices. He left a portion of his books to the Cathedral library, and his manuscripts to his nephew, Archdeacon Thomas Russell. His cousin, Peter Waterhouse, Precentor of Cork, was appointed trustee. His bequest of Ballinaspig to the See of Cork is as follows:—"I leave and bequeath all my improvements of "Bishop's Court, in Cork, to my Successors, Bishops of Cork, "and also all my buildings and improvements at Ballinaspeg, "or Bishopstown—my intention in which last buildings and "improvements, and in reserving 118*a*. out of the lease for "the use of the dwelling House built by me therefore was, "that it may be always a convenient country retirement for "all my successors, Bishops of Cork, and for that reason I have "builded and consecrated a Chapel for their perpetual use, in "the good hopes that none of any of my successors will ever "frustrate that my design." [Dublin Wills.]

The Manuscript Catalogue of the library of Bishop Peter Browne is now among the collections of Richard Caulfield, esq., F.S.A., Cork. It is a small quarto, bound in vellum, written by the Bishop; and on the back, "Catalogue of Books belonging to Peter, Ld. Bp. of Cork." The library was rich in Patristic learning.

Bishop Browne died at Cork, on 25 August, 1735, and was buried at Ballinaspic. His portrait is preserved in the See-house of Cork.

The following is a report of an examination of the Leaden Coffins of Bishops Peter Brown and Isaac Mann, at Ballinaspic, made by Richard Caulfield, F.S.A., and communicated by him to Notes and Queries, 2nd S. xi., p. 104 et seqq.:—"Some years ago a report got into circulation, on the evidence of a farm labourer at Ballinaspic (Anglicé, Bishopstown), about two miles from Cork, that the vault under the Episcopal Chapel there (now a dairy), had been desecrated, and the leaden coffins which contained the remains of Bishops Browne and Mann, stolen. This story spread far and wide, and though most people believed it, nevertheless, I always had my doubts as to the value of the evidence on which the report was grounded. Every one who knows the Irish character is aware that in matters concerning the dead they always exhibit a feeling of intense reverence and respect, even amounting to superstition. In this case it remained to be proved. I may here mention that Ballinaspic was formerly the country residence of the Bishops of Cork, and only passed from them when the temporalities of the See were vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The chapel was built by the munificence of Bishop Peter Browne, for the benefit of his successors, in 1730,

as the following inscription on a stone in the western wall inside the building testifies :—

“ Hoc
Sacellum ædificavit
Petrus
Corcagiensis et Rossensis
Episcopus
Anno Domini MDCCXXX,
Idemque
Solemniter consecravit
die Septembris, XXIX.”



This little chapel is 30 feet long by 16 in breadth ; the side walls are 12 feet 6 in. in height ; the gables are 20 feet in height. On the eastern gable is the belfry, concealed in the ivy, which gracefully creeps up the chancel. It was lit by two windows in each of the side walls and the chancel ; at the western side is a small porch, 7 feet square and 10 feet high. This is ascended by a semicircular flight of five steps of cut limestone, with which material the corners of the building, &c., are faced. In the centre of the court-yard is the Crown and Mitre set in the pavement with a yellow-coloured stone, which has a very pretty effect. The old episcopal residence no longer exists. The present dwelling-house is quite a modern building. The other memorials of Bishop Browne are a small circular edifice, intended as a retreat. It is built on a rock a short distance N.W. of the chapel, and was once ornamented with various shells, and some vitrified substance of a dark blue colour. It is most probable that here this learned prelate used to retire for meditation, and penned his work on *The Procedure, Extent, and Limits of Human Understanding*, Lond., 1729, which is said [erroneously, *vide infra*] to have furnished Bishop Butler with the ideas which were subsequently developed in his celebrated work on the *Analogy of Religion*. Two neat arches span the Bishop's brook, which runs within a hundred yards of the residence, and give an extremely romantic appearance to the whole. I am particular in these details, as the place was near being demolished some years ago, when in the hands of an ignorant and unprincipled tenant. Bishop Brown also constructed large ponds here, and he is said to have introduced pike into the stream—a fish which he was particularly fond of. A short time since I represented to John Lewis, esq., the present proprietor of Bishopstown, the importance of setting this matter regarding the Bishops at rest. Mr. Lewis immediately concurred in my views of the subject, and appointed Saturday, the 12th of the current month, to carry out the investigation. The following particulars are from the note-book used on the occasion :—

“ Jan. 12, 1861.—This morning, a little after 6 o'clock, Mr.

Lewis set three labourers to clear away the earth which filled up the space between the steps and the entrance to the vault under the chancel of the Episcopal Chapel at Bishopstown. In about three hours this work was accomplished, and the space cleared, when a very large and weighty flag presented itself, fixed upright, and closing securely the entrance to the vault. This, after much difficulty and the assistance of two other men, we got in an inclined position against the steps, and then descended, by means of a ladder placed against the flag, into the vault, which is 14 feet long by 8 broad, and 6 feet 2 in. high, and paved with square flags. On procuring candles we discovered the two coffins at the upper end of the chamber lying side by side about two feet apart, and resting on two low walls made of brick. The timber of the outer coffins had completely decayed, and lay on the ground as it fell off, like a thick mould. The lead coffins were quite perfect, and evidently had never been disturbed. The first coffin examined was that of Bishop P. Browne. On the lid, embedded in the decayed timber, we found the plate, which required the greatest care to touch, as it was quite corroded, and not much thicker than a sheet of paper. This we succeeded in raising. It was originally square, and in the centre was an oval with a bead pattern, within which were the letters ‘ P. C. & R. 1735.’ As the lid of this coffin had never been soldered, and had yielded a little to the weight of the decayed timber that lay on it, it was found necessary to take it off (to replace it in its proper position, and exclude the drops of water which fell from the ceiling near it), when all that was mortal of Bishop Browne presented itself. There was no appearance of an inner shell. The body was placed in the lead, enveloped in folds of linen, which was not in the slightest degree discoloured. The body was nearly entire from the middle up ; so perfect were the features, that any one who had seen his portrait at the Palace of Cork, would readily have detected the resemblance. The lid was then carefully replaced. The outer coffin must have been originally adorned with escutcheons, as the remains of such decorations were found mixed up with the decayed timber. The massive brass handles were as perfect as ever. Bishop Mann's coffin must have been originally studded with thousands of small nails. The leaden coffin is in the highest state of preservation. On the lid was a mitre of brass, and below it a large brass plate, quite sound, with this inscription :—

“ The Right Revd.
Isaac Mann,
D.D.,
Lord Bishop
of Cork and Ross,
Died 10th Decr., 1788,
Aged 77.”

"Both the mitre and plate were gilt. The coffin was closely soldered all round. Bishop Browne's coffin is 5 feet 8 in. long, 21½ in. across the shoulders, and 11 inches in depth. Bishop Mann's coffin is 6 feet 2 in. long, 22½ in. across the shoulders, and 15 in. in depth." After the investigation, which occupied over an hour, the flag was carefully replaced, and the earth filled in as before. There formerly existed a monument to the memory of Bishop Peter Browne in the chapel, but being formed of some perishable material, such as plaster of Paris, it gradually crumbled away after the roof fell in. The building is now thatched with straw. The marble monument of Bishop Mann was removed to the porch of the Cathedral Church of St. Finn Barrs, Cork, in 1848. To some interesting particulars relating to Bishop Mann, which appeared in "N. and Q. (2nd S. x. 143), I may add the testimony of a respectable old man, who died some years ago. He told me he had a distinct recollection of Bishop Mann's funeral, and that as it passed from the Palace by the Glasheen road (where he resided) to Bishopstown, the choir of the Cathedral, which preceded the coffin, were chanting dirges, followed by the prebendaries, both in surplices; and that the parochial clergy followed the coffin in academic costume, with a numerous retinue of citizens. [R. Caulfield.]

Peter Browne was the author of the following works:—

1. A Letter in answer to a Book, entitled, "Christianity not mysterious; as also, to all those who set up for Reason and Evidence in Opposition to Revelation and Mysteries." Dublin: 1697. 8vo. Mr. Brown was put upon writing this Answer to Mr. Toland's Book (which then made a great noise), by Narcissus, Archbishop of Dublin, who so much prized the Performance that he ever after stood firm to the Interests of the Author, and procured him the Provostship of the College, and afterwards the Bishoprick of Cork. Mr. Toland used jestingly to say that it was he who made Browne Bishop of Cork, meaning that his Book was the Occasion of it.

2. A Sermon preached at St. Bride's, Dublin, April 17th, 1698, "Upon Occasion of a Resolution taken in the City of Dublin of putting the Laws in Execution against Vice and Immoralities." Dublin: 1698. 8vo.

After he was Bishop he writ the following Books, viz:—

3. "Of Drinking in Remembrance of the Dead, being the Substance of a Discourse delivered to the Clergy of the Diocese of Cork." Dublin: 1713. 12mo.

4. "A Second Part of Drinking in Remembrance of the Dead, wherein the most material Objections made against the first Part are answered." Dublin: 1714. 12mo.

5. "An Answer to a Right Reverend Prelate's Defence of

Eating and Drinking to the Memory of the Dead, occasioned by the Bishop of Cork's second Part," &c. Dublin: 1715. 12mo.

6. "The Doctrine of Parts and Circumstances in Religion laid open." 1715. 12mo.

7. "A Discourse of Drinking Healths; wherein the great Evil of the Custom is shewn." Dublin: 1716.

8. "A Sermon preached at St. Andrew's Church, Dublin, 1716, for the Benefit of the Charity-School.—Mark xii. v. 43, 44." Dublin: 1716. 8vo.

9. "Faith distinguished from Opinion and Science. In some Remarks upon a Book lately published by the Lord Bishop of Raphoe, entitled 'A plain and easy Method whereby a Man of a Moderate Capacity may arrive at full satisfaction in all Things that concern his everlasting Salvation.'" Dublin: 1716. 12mo.

10. "A Letter to a Gentleman in Oxford on the subject of Health Drinking." 1722.

11. "The Procedure, Extent, and Limits of Human Understanding." London and Dublin: 1728. 8vo. This Tract is levelled at the Socinians and Deists, and is an Improvement of his answer to Toland. Bishop Browne was thought by some to have in this work furnished Butler with the ideas or plan of the "Analogy;" but a high authority (Dr. Fitzgerald, Bp. of Killaloe) informs me that he knows of no grounds for supposing Butler to have been in any way indebted to Browne. "There is (says Bishop Fitzgerald) a good deal of Resemblance between a page or two of Browne's work on Theories and a short passage in Butler's Introduction. There is also a resemblance between the two Books in what they say of natural causes and effects. But in both these cases, when the Books have such matter in common, other older writings might be pointed out, from which (if it is needful to give such an account of coincidences of correct thought among able and reflecting men) it might have been derived. There is nothing in Browne's works that was likely to have suggested the general plan and argument of Butler's Analogy. Browne wrote 'The Divine Analogy,' but it is on quite a different subject from that of Butler's Analogy." [Letter of Bp. Fitzgerald.]

12. "Things Divine and Supernatural conceived by Analogy with Things Natural and Human." London: 1733.

He left several Pieces behind him in manuscript, which (as WARE was informed) are these, viz:—

13. "Divine Analogy; volume the ii.," which is intended to be published, but with another Title.

14. "Two Tracts in 8vo. against Hereticks and Infidels." They are very imperfect, and few materials left to complete them; yet I hear they will some Time or other be fitted to appear.

15. "A Tract on the Three Holy Orders of the Church." It is not quite finished, but Hopes are given that it will soon be published.

16. "A Comment on Select Texts of Scripture relating to the Divinity of our Saviour." This Piece is very unfinished, but materials left to compleat a good Part of it.

17. "The Use and Abuse of Metaphysicks in Religion." This Tract is very near finished; but will be submitted to the Learned in both Kingdoms before it be made publick.

18. "Some charges to the Clergy." Intended to be published.

19. "Several Sermons against the Socinians and other Hereticks, and upon other Subjects." Intended to be published.

N.B.—The Bishop burned in his Life-time very many Sermons, which he thought unfinished, as not fit to be read, in Manuscript or Print. He was a most severe Judge of his own Works. [Ware's Writers.]

His "Sermons on various Subjects" were published after his death, in 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1749.

1735. ROBERT CLAYTON, D.D., was translated from the Bishopric of Killala to that of Cork and Ross, by the King's letter, dated Nov. 22, and patent, dated 19 Dec., 1735. [Pat. Rot. Canc.]

Robert Clayton, of the family of Clayton of Fulwood, near Preston, Lancashire, was born in England in 1695. His father was John Clayton, D.D., Dean of Kildare.

He was educated at Westminster School, under the tutorship of Zachary Pearce, afterwards Bishop of Rochester, and afterwards entered T.C.D., on 25 June, 1710, being then 15 years old, and in 1714 became a Fellow of that University. In 1724 he became Senior Fellow; but resigned on the 17th of June, 1728, the day of his marriage with Katherine, daughter of Lord Chief Baron Donnellan. He graduated D.D. in 1729.

On the 23 January, 1729/30, Clayton was appointed by letters patent Bishop of Killala and Achonry, to which Sees he was consecrated on 10 May, 1730. From 1735 to 1745 he was Bishop of Cork; and from 1745 to 1758 was Bishop of Clogher.

Robert Clayton was "remarkable for liberality in money matters. Having married the daughter of Chief Justice Donnellan, he gave that lady's portion to her sister, and settled on his own three sisters double the sum which was bequeathed to them by their father's will. Such was his generosity, that upon a person in distressed circumstances applying to him for relief, he gave him £300, which was all the object of his bounty required to make him comfortable for life. This act came to the knowledge of Queen Caroline, through the intervention of Dr. Samuel Clarke, whose Arian principles he imbibed." [Memoirs of Viscountess

Sundon, Mistress of the Robes to Queen Caroline, Consort of George II., by Mrs. Thompson. Vol. ii. p. 3.]

Clayton was introduced to Lord Carteret, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, by Mrs. Clayton, wife of Mr. Robert Clayton, a near relative of the Bishop's, who was a Commissioner of Revenue, and was, in 1735, created Baron Sundon of Ardagh. The Baron's wife was Mistress of the Robes to Caroline of Brandenburg-Anspach, Consort of George II.

Bishop Clayton wrote the following works:—

1. "An Assize Sermon, preached at Cork on 15th April, 1739." 4to. Cork.

2. "A Letter in the Philosophical Transactions, No. 461, p. 813, giving an account of a Frenchman, seventy years old (at Inishannon, county Cork), who gave suck to a child."

3. "The Chronology of the Hebrew Bible Vindicated," &c. 4to. 1751.

4. "An impartial Enquiry into the Time of the coming of the Messiah." 8vo. 1751.

5. "An Essay on Spirit." 8vo. 1751.

6. "A Vindication of the Histories of the Old and New Testament, in answer to the objections of the late Lord Bolingbroke." 8vo. 1752. Reprinted in 1753.

7. "A Defence of the Essay on Spirit, with remarks on the several pretended Answers, and which may serve as an Antidote against all that shall ever appear against it." 8vo. 1753.

8. "A Journal from Grand Cairo to Mount Sinai, and back again, translated from a MS. written by the Prefetto of Egypt, in company with some Missionaries de propagandâ fide at Grand Cairo; to which are added Remarks on the origin of Hieroglyphics, and the Mythology of the ancient Heathen." 8vo and 4to. 1753.

9. "Some Thoughts on Self Love, Innate Ideas, Freewill, Taste, Sentiments, Liberty, and Necessity, &c., occasioned by reading Mr. Hume's Works, and the short Treatise written in French by Lord Bolingbroke, on Compassion." 8vo. 1754.

10. "A Vindication of the Histories of the Old and New Testament." Part ii. 8vo. 1754.

11. "Letters between the Bishop of Clogher and Mr. William Penn, concerning Baptism." 8vo. 1755.

12. "A Speech made in the House of Lords in Ireland, on Monday, February 2nd, 1756, for omitting the Nicene and Athanasian Creeds out of the Liturgy," &c. 8vo. 1756.

13. "A Vindication," &c. Part iii. 8vo. 1758. The three parts of the "Vindication," with the "Essay on Spirit," were reprinted by Mr. Bowyer in 1 volume; 8vo.; 1759; with notes and an index.

The Arian tenets avowed in these writings were so palpable and offensive, that an Ecclesiastical Commission was formed to

bring the Bishop to trial; but before any examination took place he died, at his house in Stephen's-green, Dublin, of a fever occasioned by his alarm, on February 26, 1758. There is a portrait of him in the Palace of Cork. His bust is in T.C.D. Library.

Bishop Clayton's "Introduction to the History of the Jews, from the Deluge till the death of Moses," was translated into French, and published at Leyden in 1751.

Bishop Clayton was buried at Donnybrook, under a stone, inscribed as follows:—

"Here lyeth ye Body of
Doctor Robert Clayton Lord Bishop of Clogher
who was born in the year 1695
and was elected Fellow of Trinity College in 1714.
He resigned his Fellowship in the year 1728;
and the same year
married Katherine daughter of Lord Cheife
Baron Donnellan. He was promoted to the
Bishoprick of Killala in the year 1729
and died in 1758
In the 64th year of his age.
To enumerate all his good amiable qualities
Would take up too much roome
For this place.
His character as a Christian, and abilities
as a writer, appear by his works.
He lived esteemed by good men,
He died regretted by many,
Most lamented by his afflicted Widow."

Bishop Clayton had no issue. He left his estate of Fulwood, in Lancashire, to his male heir, Richard Clayton, of Adlington, in Lancashire, and Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in Ireland, from whose brother, John, descends the present family of Clayton-Browne, of Adlington, and of Carrickbyrne, county Wexford.

Elisabeth Clayton, sister of the Bishop, became the Wife of William Browne, esq., of Browne's Hill, county Carlow, the ancestor of CLAYTON-BROWNE of Adlington already mentioned, and of the family of BROWNE, of BROWNE'S HILL.

The grandfather of the Bishop was, I believe, Robert Clayton, of Fulwood, who married Eleanor Atherton; but there is considerable confusion in the various published accounts of the pedigree of this ancient family. The following is from Debrett's Baronetage:—Robert de Clayton came into England with Willm. Conq.; was born at Cordevee, in Normandy, and for his laudable services had the manor of Clayton, in Lanc. given

him. He had 3 sons—John, William, and Robert, and 2 daurs. . . . William, 2nd son of Robert, served K. Stephen in many troubles, particularly when Ranulph, Earl of Chester, and many others, took possession of London. A very obstinate battle was fought on Candlemas day, where, "God wot, William de Clayton lost his life in 1141." The 24th in lineal descent from him was Dr. Robert Clayton.

1745. JEMMET BROWNE, D.D., was translated from the Bishopric of Killaloe to that of Cork and Ross, by patent dated Augnst 27th, 1745. [Lib. Mun.] He was enthroned on 6 Sept. [D.R.] In 1772 he was moved to Elphin, and in 1775 became Archbishop of Tuam. His parentage, preferments, marriages, issue, death, &c., are detailed under the "Deans of Ross," vol. ii., pages 428-9.

While Bishop of Cork he published a "Fast Sermon," preached in Christ-church, Dublin, on Dec., 18, 1745. 4to. Dublin, 1746.

Archbishop Browne was buried at Cork. The following is from the Registry of St. Finbar's Cathedral:—"Buried, 1782, June 17, His Grace Jemmett, by Divine Providence, Lord Archbishop of Tuam, in a vault under the church."

The following, from the Registry of Cashel, refers to the Ballinaspig estate:—

1745. Nov. 1. Upon this day Robert, Bishop of Clogher, wrote unto the Archbishop of Cashel.

"MY LORD,—

"Enclosed herewith is the lease of Ballinaspeg, which the owner, Mr. William Lindsay, resigns unto your Grace's hands, in trust for the use of the See, and entirely refers it to your Grace's consideration how that may most effectually be done. The Bishop of Cork proposed giving a bond of £1,000 not to get it for longer than during his own Incumbency, which is humbly submitted to your Grace by

"Your most obedt. humble servant,

"ROBT. CLOGHER"

1745. Dec. 9. Dr. Jemmett Browne, Bishop of Cork and Ross, passed his bond of this date to Arthur, Archbishop of Cashel for £1,000, conditioned that if he should, during the time he should be Bishop of Cork, continue to keep in his own hands or otherwise to possess and enjoy the dwelling-house and lands of Ballinaspeg, as the same had been lately enjoyed by the 2 last Bishops of Cork, without said present Bishop making any lease of same other than for any time during his continuing Bishop of Cork, said bond to be void, or otherwise to remain in full force.

1772. ISAAC MANN, D.D., was appointed Bishop of Cork and Ross by

King's license, dated at St. James's, 27th January, and by patent of March 7, 1772. [Pat. Rot. Canc.]

Isaac Mann was born at Norwich in 1710, and was brought to Ireland when very young, being supported by Lord Chancellor Jocelyn. [Todd's MSS.] He was educated at T.C.D., where he obtained a Scholarship in 1730.

In 1741, Nov. 4, Mann was appointed to the Chaplaincy of St. Matthew's, Ringsend, Dublin, and to the Rectory of Killylavery, Meath. Both these preferments he resigned about 1751, when he became Vicar of St. Andrew's, Dublin. He was, from 1749 to 1772, Precentor of Christ Church, Dublin; from 1757 to 1772, Archdeacon of Dublin; and from 1769 to 1772, Second Canon of Kildare. He was raised to the See of Cork in 1772 by favour of LORD TOWNSEND, Lord Lieutenant, to whom he was Chaplain, and was consecrated in the Castle Chapel, Dublin, by the Primate, assisted by the Bishops of Waterford and Limerick.

On 4 Oct., 1781, Bishop Mann petitioned the Archbishop of Cashel for leave to change the site of the See-house at Cork, and to build a new mansion-house; and this memorial was approved by his Grace of Cashel on 26 Oct., 1781. On 25 May, 1786, the Bishop renounced all claim to charges on foot of the *old* See-house, and on 5th April, 1786, a commission to view the new See-house issues and makes its report on 30 May, 1786. This report states that the Bishop of Cork was then in Bath, for the recovery of his health, and was therefore not examined; and the commissioners find that he had expended, on a *gross* calculation, £5,330 11s. 11½*d.*, but by measurement, £4,833 0s. 9½*d.*; and they find the value of the See to be £2,440 and upwards. One of the items in the account was the following:—"To 3 years and 7 weeks salary paid to Master-builder, or general inspector of the whole works, at £80 per annum—£250 15s. 3*d.*" The Archbishop certified for the amount of £4,833 0s. 9½*d.* on 10 June, 1786. [D.R.]

Bishop Mann was author of—1. "The Four Gospels and the Acts of the Apostles, with notes explanatory and practical, for the use of schools." 12mo. Dublin: 1781.

2. "A Familiar Exposition of the Church Catechism," which has been frequently reprinted by the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge.

He died at Bath on 10 Dec., 1788, and his remains were conveyed from Bristol to Cork, and deposited for a few days at the Palace, whence they were brought to Ballinaspic, and there interred, on 31 Dec., 1788. For an account of the funeral, and of the coffin, &c., *vide supra* page 71-4.

The monument was removed from Ballinaspic to the north

side of the porch of Cork Cathedral in 1849. The following is the inscription:—

"The Remains of
Isaac Mann, D.D.,
Bishop of Cork and Ross,
are deposited in a vault underneath.
He died at Bath, 10 Decemb., 1788,
aged 77.

Through respect to the memory of his beloved and
much honored uncle, and as a small mark of grati-
tude for his goodness to Him, Saml. Mann
has caused this little monument to be
placed here."

1789. EUSEBY CLEAVER, D.D., son of the Rev. William Cleaver, was born at the rectory of Twyford, near Buckingham, on Sept. 8, 1745. He was younger brother of Dr. William Cleaver, Bishop of Chester, and afterwards of St. Asaph. In 1759 he was admitted a King's Scholar at Westminster; from whence he was elected a Student of Christ Church, Oxford, in 1763; M.A. in 1770; B.D. and D.D. in 1783. In 1774 he became Rector of Spoforth, in Yorkshire; in 1783 Rector of Petworth, in Sussex; and in 1787 a Prebendary of Chichester. In 1789, being then Chaplain to the Marquess of Buckingham, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, he was promoted to the Sees of Cork and Ross. His patent bears date March 28. He was consecrated on the same day (Saturday), at the Castle Chapel, Dublin, by Charles, Archbishop of Cashel, assisted by the Bishops of Waterford and Cloyne. He remained here only a very few months, being translated to Leighlin and Ferns in the following June, and again, to Dublin, in 1809. [Family Papers.]

He married in May, 1788, Catherine, dau. of the Right Honble. OWEN WYNNE, M.P., of Hazlewood, and by her had two sons, who both entered into holy orders. William, born on the day of his father's consecration to the See of Cork, was the eldest son. He was P. Donoghmore, St. Patrick's, Dublin, and afterwards Rector of Delgany, near Dublin.

1789. WILLIAM FOSTER, M.A., was appointed Bishop of Cork and Ross by King's Licence, dated St. James's, June 5, and by patent of June 13th, 1789. [Pat. Rot. Canc.]

W. Foster (son of Anthony Foster, Chief Baron of the Exchequer), was brother of the Speaker of the Irish House of Commons, created afterwards LORD ORIEL.

He was born in 1744, and from 1770 to 1780 was R. Ardbraccan, Meath; from 1780 to 1789 was R. Urney, Derry; and from 1781 to 1789 was R. Louth, Armagh. He was Chaplain to the House of Commons.

He was consecrated Bishop of Cork and Ross on 14 June,

1789, in St. Peter's Church at Dublin, by the Archbishop of Dublin, assisted by the Bishops of Dromore and Ossory. In 1790 he was translated to Kilmore; and in 1796 to Clogher, where he died in 1797.

1790. WILLIAM BENNET, D.D., was appointed Bishop of Cork and Ross by King's licence, dated at St. James's, 7 May, and by patent dated June 12, 1790. [Pat. Rot. Canc.] He was consecrated on 13 June, in the Chapel Royal, Dublin Castle, by the Archbishop of Dublin, assisted by the Bishops of Killaloe and Killala. [Cotton.] In June, 1794, Bennet was translated to the See of Cloyne, where see a further account of him.

The following from the Cashel Registry refers to the estate of Ballinaspig:—

"1792. May 24. The Archbishop's certificate, under 32 Geo. III., of the expenses incurred in Suits for defeating the Lease of Ballinaspeg, mentioned in said Act, and of said Act—

"By Bishop Bennet,	£269	3	6
"By Bishop Foster (Kilmore),	74	7	6½
"And by Bishop Bennet in obtaining said Act,	434	6	9¼

£777 17 10"

1794. THE HONORABLE THOMAS STOPFORD, D.D., was appointed Bishop of Cork and Ross by King's licence, dated St. James's, May 20, and by patent dated 28 June, 1794. [Pat. Rot. Canc.]

Thomas Stopford (the third son of the first EARL of Courtown) was, from 1764 to 1794, R. Painstown and Ardinulchan, Meath; from 1781 to 1787, Dean of Killaloe; and from 1787 to 1794, Dean of Ferns. He held, also, the R. Kiltannel, in Ferns.

He was consecrated to these Sees on 29 June, 1794, by the Archbishop of Dublin, assisted by the Bishops of Ossory and Killala. [Cotton.]

On 8th September, 1794, Bishop Stopford petitioned the Archbishop of Cashel to grant a commission of dilapidation, stating "that by an Act of Parliament (31 Geo. III.), 118 acres of the lands of Ballinaspig, with the buildings and improvements thereon, were annexed as mensal lands to the See of Cork," and that memorialist was "charged with £1,390 17s. 10d. for expenses incurred by Bennet (the late Bishop) in obtaining said lands and said Act of Parliament." The Archbishop, on the return of the commission, 10 Nov., 1794, certifies for £75 9s. 4½d. as the amount of dilapidation. [D.R.]

He died, *unn.*, in Dublin, at the family residence in Kildare-street, and was buried on 21st January, 1805, at St. Andrew's, Dublin, in accordance with a desire expressed in his will, which was dated 1 May, 1797, and was proved in Dublin, 15th August, 1805.

The charitable bequests of this prelate were numerous. He left to the poor of the parish where he may be buried (except in Dublin, Cork, Gorey, or Kiltannel), £25, to form a beginning for a sinking fund for their benefit, the interest to be given by the parish Minister.

To the poor of Kiltannel parish (dioc. Ferns), £100, besides £100 left by his father to the same, with a recommendation to the Rector to apply the interest only.

To the poor of Kilmichelogue, Kilnabue, and Kilcavan, Ferns, £100 (in addition to £100 given in 1794), the principal to be lent out, and the interest to be distributed by the Dean of Ferns.

To the Dean of Cork, £100 (the interest only to be distributed), and 100 spinning-wheels, at 7s. 6d. each, to be given to 100 of the poorest women of his parish by the Dean or his Curate.

He left all his books to the Library of St. Finbarry, and desired that his manuscript sermons should be burned.

1805. LORD JOHN GEORGE BERESFORD, D.D., was appointed Bishop of Cork and Ross by King's licence dated St. James's, 13 Feb., and by patent dated 20 Feb., 1805. [Rot. Pat. Canc.] He was consecrated at St. Patrick's, Dublin, on 24 March, by the Archbishop of Cashel, assisted by the Bishops of Derry and Clogher. In 1807 he was translated to Raphoe, afterwards to Clogher; thence to Dublin; and finally to the Primacy. He died, universally regretted, in 1862. His life will soon, I believe, be given to the public in Dr. Todd's forthcoming work, "The History of the Primates of Ireland."

1807. THE HONORABLE THOMAS ST. LAWRENCE was appointed to these Sees by King's licence, dated St. James's, Sept. 3, and by patent of 10 Sept., 1807. [Rot. Pat. Canc.] He was consecrated on 27 Sept., in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, by the Archbishop of Cashel, assisted by the Bishops of Kildare and Kilmore. [Cotton.]

For an account of this prelate, see under Deans of Cork, vol. i., pages 336-7.

On 25 April, 1818, Bishop St. Lawrence sends a memorial to the Archbishop of Cashel concerning the See-house. He states that the house was built in 1782 by Bishop Mann, at cost of £4,833 Os. 9½d., and proposes to change the copper on roof with lead, at cost of £350, and to erect a watercloset at a cost of £50. On 17 June, 1819, the Commissioners (John Leslie, William Thompson, and Joshua Berkeley) report an expenditure of £365 1s. 8d., for which sum the Archbishop certifies on 1 July, 1819, the clear yearly value of the See being stated to be £3,000. [D.R.]

Bishop St. Lawrence died at the Palace, Cork, on 10 February, 1831.

1831. SAMUEL KYLE, D.D., was appointed Bishop of Cork and Ross, by letters patent of 11 March, 1831. He was consecrated in the Chapel of T.C.D., on 27 March, by the Primate, assisted by the Bishops of Ferns and Cloyne, and was enthroned at Cork on 15 April, 1831. Dr. Charles Richard Elrington, F.T.C.D., and Regius Professor of Divinity, preached the sermon at his consecration.

Samuel Kyle, born in the county of Londonderry, on 12 Oct., 1770, was the son of Samuel Kyle, Esq., of Dungiven Castle, county Londonderry, whose family came from Scotland *temp.* Elizabeth, and possessed property at Bovevagh, near Dungiven. His mother, Jane Boyle, was a daughter of COLONEL BOYLE, of Drumcovit, county Derry, by Anne, sister of John Torrens, D.D., Rector of Ballynascreen, in the diocese of Derry.

Having been educated at the Derry diocesan school, under the Rev. Thomas Marshall, Kyle, in October, 1788, entered T.C.D., where he distinguished himself as an elegant and accurate Classical Scholar. He was elected a Scholar of the University in 1791, graduated A.B. in 1793, and was elected Fellow in 1798. In the year following he took the degree of A.M., and (having been ordained Priest on 18 May, 1800, by the Bishop of Killala), in 1808 he took those of B.D. and D.D. In 1820, August 2, he was coopted to a Senior Fellowship, and on 21 Oct., same year, he was appointed Provost of T.C.D., which post he held until he was made Bishop of Cork and Ross in 1831.

On 4 Nov., 1831, Bishop Kyle obtained the certificate of the Archbishop of Cashel for £521 8s. 7d., the amount of dilapidations suffered by his predecessor. The commission of dilapidations at the same time found that dilapidations to the amount of £1,101 18s. 2d. had been permitted on Ballinaspic, but Bishop Kyle obtained a repeal of the Act which made Ballinaspic mensal. [D.R.]

In 1835, on the death of Bishop Brinkley, under the Act 3 and 4 Wm. IV., c. 37, the See of Cloyne became united to those of Cork and Ross, and consequently Bishop Kyle now became Bishop of

CORK, CLOYNE, AND ROSS.

In 1836, on the death of Bishop Butson, the See of Killaloe was offered to Bishop Kyle, but declined by him. His clergy on this occasion presented him with an address of thanks. They state—"It is now fully understood that a removal to a diocese which must have been manageable with less arduous responsibility was offered to your Lordship's acceptance, and that your continuance in a Diocese attended with greater labour and with reduced revenues was materially influenced by regard

for a Clergy, with whose habits your Lordship had for some years been intimately acquainted," &c., &c. The Bishop, in replying to this Address, observed, that he received it "with no common gratification, and trusts that in the future discharge of his Episcopal functions he may not forfeit their good opinion." He also observed that the terms in which they alluded to his position, and to his conduct generally, as their Diocesan, had left "on his mind an impression never to be obliterated."

On 17 August, 1837, the Archbishop of Cashel approves of the memorial of the Bishop of Cork to expend £200 in stabling, &c.; and soon after he certifies that the Bishop expended £232 14s. 10d., and that the annual value of the See is £2,330, independent of the annual sum of £1,500, paid by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, as compensation to Kyle for life for his loss in being removed from his estates in the Dioceses of Cork and Ross. [D.R.]

About the year 1845 Bishop Kyle became, by severe illness, incapacitated from attending in person to the affairs of his diocese, and entrusted its management almost wholly to his son, S. M. Kyle, the Vicar-General. At length, on 18 May, 1848, he was released from further suffering, dying in Dublin, and was buried in the Chapel of T.C.D., where a tablet was erected, with the following inscription:—

JUXTA . HOC . MAEMOR
SEPULTUS . EST
SAMUEL KYLE, S. T. P.
HUIUS . COLL . OLIM . ALUMNUS . DISCIPULUS . SOCIUS
PRÆPOSITUS
QUI . IN . SEDEM . EPISCOPALEM . CORCAGIENSEM
ET . ROSSENSEM ET . DEINDE . CLONENSEM . ERECTUS
CLERO . SUO . AMICISQUE
DESIDERATISSIMUS . OBIT
EPISCOPATUS . SUI . ANNO . XVIII
ÆTATIS . LXXVIII
XIII . KAL . JUN . MDCCCXLVIII

A marble bust of the Bishop is in the Library of Trinity College.

After his death the Clergy of the United Dioceses assembled, on 11 June, 1848, for the purpose of raising a fund to erect a tablet to his memory in Cork Cathedral, and to establish an Irish Scholarship in T.C.D., in proof of their affectionate regard and respect for the memory of one who had presided over his extensive Dioceses for so many years, to the advancement of Religion and the best interests of the Church. The tablet was accordingly erected in Cork Cathedral, with this inscription:

"Erected by the Clergy of the united diocese of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, to the memory of their late beloved Bishop, the Right Rev. Samuel Kyle, D.D. In affectionate remembrance of whose paternal care and many virtues, they have also endowed an Irish Scholarship in the University of Dublin. Consecrated March 27, 1831. Died May 18, 1848, aged 78."

The funds collected for the Irish Scholarship were invested by the Trustees in Government Securities in Bank Stock, in the joint names of the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin, the Professor of Irish, and the Dean and Archdeacon of Cork. The annual interest forms the "Kyle Irish Prize," and is limited to Divinity Students, natives of the Dioceses of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, or who may have been educated in those dioceses for not less than two years.

Doctor Kyle married, in 1800, Anne, the eldest daughter of William Duke Moore, Esq., of Dublin, and had issue by her ten children, viz.:—1. Samuel Moore Kyle, Archdeacon of Cork, q. v.; 2. William Cotter Kyle, Esq., LL.D. and J.P. He married Louisa, dau. and co-heiress of John Rea, Esq., of St. Columb's, county Londonderry, and has issue four sons and two daughters. 3. Henry Stopford Kyle, Esq., called to the English Bar. He was in 1836 appointed Commissary and Surrogate in the absence of the Vicar-General; and on 14 January, 1848, was appointed Registrar of the Diocese of Cork and Ross, which latter post he still holds. He married Julia, daughter of John Green, Esq., and has issue one son, Henry-Egerton. 4. John Torrens Kyle, B.D., R.V. Clondrohid, Cloyne, q. v. 5. Hallam D'Arcy Kyle. He died at Peshawur, in India, in command of the 27th Regiment (Inniskillings) from exhaustion and over-fatigue during the Mutiny. He had previously served with distinction in the 45th Regiment during the war in South Africa. 6. Alicia Dorothea, wife of Rev. Thomas Duke Moore, P. Kilnaglorry, Cork, q. v. 7. Annette, wife of W. Westwood Chafy, Esq., only son of Doctor Chafy, Master of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge. She left issue one son and two daughters. 8. Elisabeth, wife of Colonel George Wynell Mayow, of Bray, Morval, East Looe, Cornwall. She died S.P. 9. Frances Mary. 10. Emily Elisabeth, wife of F. W. Brady, Esq., q.c., D.L., for whom *vide* vol. i., page 185.

1848. JAMES WILSON, D.D., was appointed Bishop by letters patent of 17 July, and was consecrated on 30 July, 1848, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, by the Abp. of Dublin, assisted by the Bishops of Meath and Ossory. He was enthroned at Cork on 2 August, and at Cloyne on 3 August, 1848. [Cotton.]

James Wilson, son of James Wilson, merchant, was born in 1780, at Newry, county Down, and was educated at that place. He entered T.C.D. as a Sizar on 5 June, 1798, and obtained Scholarship in 1800. He took the degree of A.M. in 1809, for

a long time was a "Resident Master" in T.C.D., and graduated D.D. in 1830.

He was ordained a Deacon in Dublin by the Bp. of Down and Connor on the 14 Dec., 1810, and was nominated as Curate Assistant of St. Andoen's parish, Dublin, on the 8 July, 1817, to which he was licensed on 9th July. He was from 10 Feb., 1817, to Oct. 8, 1833, the paid Secretary of the Association for Promoting Christian Knowledge; and from 1830 to 1848 was Chancellor of Leighlin, and R. Killinane, Ferns. When the Irish Ecclesiastical Commission was formed in 1833, he was appointed Secretary on the 25 September in that year, at a salary of £600 per annum, and he held that post until the 16 January, 1838, when he resigned. He was also from 1835 to 1848, Precentor of St. Patrick's, Dublin.

In 1840 Wilson was a Candidate for the Deanery of St. Patrick's; but in 1842, Robert Daly, afterwards Bishop of Cashel, was declared Dean by the Court of Delegates appointed to try the election. In 1848 he was appointed Bishop of Cork, under the viceroyalty of LORD CLARENDON.

Bishop Wilson was one of Archbishop Whately's examining Chaplains, and was in favour of the National System of Education in Ireland. His opinions, however, on that subject did not influence him in the distribution of his patronage. His amiability and kindness of disposition gained him many friends.

He died at Cork on 5 January, 1857, aged 78, unmarried, and was buried in Cork Cathedral. A window of stained glass, which cost over £200, was placed to his memory in the parish church of St. Nicholas, Cork. It was presented by the Rev. Louis Perrin (R. Garrycloyne, Cloyne, q. v.) to whom the Bishop bequeathed (by his will, dated 19 July, 1855, and proved 14 Feb., 1857) all his property, excepting a few legacies of small amount, and a year's subscription to the charities which he usually supported. The window, which is at the eastern end of St. Nicholas' Church, consists of three compartments. In the centre one is Isaiah, with a scroll containing the words, "Ecce virgo concipiet et pariet filium;" at one side of him is St. John Baptist pointing to the Lamb; at the other St. John the Divine bearing a chalice. Underneath the figures is the following inscription:—

"In Memory of the
Right Rev. James Wilson,
Bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross,
Consecrated July 30, 1848.
Died January 5, 1857,
In the 77 year of his age."

1857. WILLIAM FITZGERALD, D.D., was appointed to these Sees by letters patent of 7 Feb., and was consecrated on 8 March,

1857, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, by the Abp. of Dublin, assisted by the Bishops of Down and of Limerick. The sermon at his consecration was preached by the Archbishop (Whateley). He was enthroned on 14th March.

W. Fitzgerald (a younger brother of FRANCIS ALEXANDER FITZGERALD, third Baron of the Exchequer) was born at Lifford, Limerick, on 3 Dec., 1814. He was a son of Maurice Fitzgerald, M.D., of Lifford, who was many years Physician to the British Government, and to the Nabob, at Madras, by his second wife, Mary, younger daughter of Edward William Burton, Esq., of Clifden, county Clare.

W. Fitzgerald was educated at private schools, and at Middleton, co. Cork, and afterwards at T.C.D., where he obtained a Scholarship in 1833, the Primate's Hebrew Prize in 1834, and the Downes' premium for Composition in 1835 and 1837. He took the degree of A.B. in 1837, and afterwards those of A.M. and D.D.

From 1847 to 1852 he was Professor of Moral Philosophy, T.C.D.; and from 1852 to 1857 was Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the same University.

He was ordained Deacon at Elphin, by Bishop Leslie, on letters dimissory from Kildare, on 25 April, 1838, and Priest at Dublin, on 23 August, 1847, by Archbishop Whately, to whom he was afterwards Domestic and Examining Chaplain.

He was successively Curate of Lackagh, in the diocese of Kildare, and of Clontarf, Dublin; and on 16 Feb., 1848, was collated to the Vicarage and Prebend of Dououghmore, in the diocese of Dublin. He was next promoted to the Vicarage of St. Anne's, Dublin, to which he was admitted on 18 July, 1851. He vacated St. Anne's in 1855, and on the 13 May, in that year, was admitted P. C., Monkstown, Dublin, being in the same year appointed also Prebendary of Timothan, Dublin, and Archdeacon of Kildare. In 1857 he became Bishop of Cork, &c., and in 1862 was translated to Killaloe, by letters patent, dated 3 February.

Bishop Fitzgerald was married in 1840, to Anne, elder daughter of George Stoney, Esq., of Oakley Park, Queen's co., and by her (who died, aged 36, on 20 Oct., 1859, and was buried on the Tuesday following, in the chancel vault of Cork Cathedral) has issue three sons—I. Maurice Frederick, born 6 July, 1850; II. George Francis, born 3 August, 1851; III. William, born 5 October, 1852. The Bishop has also three daughters—1. Anne Janet; 2. Edith Geraldine; 3. Beatrice Caroline.

Bishop Fitzgerald has published the following pieces:—

1. Bishop Butler's Analogy, with Notes, and a Life of the Author. 8vo., Dublin, 1849. Reprinted in 1860.
2. A Translation of Dr. Whitaker's Disputation on Holy

Scripture, with Notes. Published by the Parker Society. 8vo., Cambridge.

3. Selection from Aristotle's Nicomachean Ethics; with an Introduction and Notes. 8vo., Dublin, 1850.

4. The Connexion between Morality and Religion; an Ordination Sermon, preached Sept. 21, 1851. 8vo., Dublin, 1851.

5. National Humiliation, a step towards amendment. A Sermon preached in St. Anne's Church, Dublin, 21st March, 1855. 8vo., Dublin, 1855, pp. 21.

6. Speech in the House of Lords, March 22, 1859, on Lord Wodehouse's will for Legalizing Marriages with a deceased wife's sister. To which is added a Reply to the Remarks of the Lord Bishop of Exeter, in his late letter to the Lord Bishop of Lichfield. 8vo., London, 1860, pp. 24.

7. A Letter to the Laity of Cork in communion with the United Church of England and Ireland. 8vo., Dublin, 1860. [On Prayer Meetings—Extempore prayer.] It originally appeared in the Cork Constitution, and was reprinted in the Irish Times of February 10th, 1860.

8. Thoughts on present circumstances of the Church in Ireland. A charge to the Clergy of the united dioceses of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, at the ordinary visitation, July, 1860. 8vo., London. Parker, 1860, pp. 41.

9. The Revival of Synods in the United Church of England and Ireland. A Charge. 8vo., London. Parker, Son, and Bonrn, 1861, pp. 28.

The Bishop was also the chief contributor to that valuable series of papers, "The Cautions for the Times;" and is author of many other pieces which do not bear his name.

1862. JOHN GREGG, D.D., was appointed Bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, by Queen's letter, dated 15 January, and by Privy Seal, dated 7th, and patent dated 8th, February, 1862, and was consecrated at Christ Church, Dublin, on 16 Feb., 1862, by the Archbishop of Dublin, assisted by the Bishops of Cashel and Killaloe. He was enthroned in Cork, for Cork and Ross, on 19 Feb., and in Cloyne, for Cloyne, on 21 Feb., 1862.

John Gregg is descended from Jonathan Gregg, who had two sons, Thomas, the younger, and Richard, of Cappa, co. Clare, Esq., who was the elder son. Richard died *circa* 1775, leaving issue by his wife, Eliza Robinett, a numerous family. His fourth son, Richard, born 20 Dec., 1747, died in 1808, having married Barbara, daughter of William Fitzgerald, Esq., and sister of the Right Honble. James Fitzgerald, whose wife was created BARONESS FITZGERALD and VESKY. Richard and Barbara Gregg had many children, of whom the fifth son was John Gregg, the present Bishop.

He was born on 4 August, 1798, at Cappa, near Ennis, and was educated at T.C.D., where he obtained (besides several

classical honors) a Scholarship in 1822, and Bishop Downes' premiums, and took the degree of A.B. in 1826, and those of A.M., B.D., and D.D. in 1860.

He was ordained Deacon at Ferns, on the First Sunday in Advent in 1826, and Priest at Kildare, in 1827. From 1826 to 1828 he was Incumbent of St. Paul's, Portarlington; from 1828 to 1835, Vicar of Kilsallaghan, Dublin; from 1835 to 1839, Chaplain of Bethesda, Dublin; from 1839 to 1862, Incumbent of Trinity Church, Dublin; and from 1857 to 1862, Archdeacon of Kildare.

Bishop Gregg married Eliza, daughter of Robert Law, Esq., and had issue by her three sons—I. John-Robert, born 13 Sept., 1831, ordained at Lichfield in 1854, and now Curate of St. Lawrence, Reading, Dioc. Oxford. II. Robert-Samuel, born 3 May, 1834, who graduated A.B., T.C.D., in 1857, and A.M. in 1860. He was ordained Deacon in 1857, at Dublin; Priest by the Bp. of Meath, on letters dimissory from Cork, on 30 May, 1858; and in June, 1857, was appointed Curate of Rathcony, Cork, to which he was licensed on 23 Oct., 1857. In June, 1859, he became Incumbent of Christ Church, Belfast, and resigned that post in April, 1862. He became, on his father's appointment to the See of Cork, Domestic and Examining Chaplain to his Lordship, and on 17 May, 1862, was licensed to the Incumbency of Frankfield, Cork. He married on 3 June, 1863, Eleanor, eldest *dau.* of John Hugh Bainbridge, Esq., J.P., of Frankfield, co. Cork. III. William-Henry, born 18 Oct., 1844, died 4 January, 1863. The Bishop has also three daughters—1. Bessie; 2. Frances-Fitzgerald; 3. Charlotte-Brown.

Bishop Gregg wrote several Tracts, Sermons, &c., &c., published by Curry and Co., Dublin; and "A Charge" to the clergy at his primary Visitation in September, 1863. Dublin: Curry and Co., 1863.

HISTORY

OF THE

BISHOPS OF CLOYNE.

THIS Episcopal See bears—Saphire, a Mitre between three Patriarchal Crosses, Pattee, Fitchee, Topaz.

It is not taxed in the King's Books; but in a Manuscript in Marsh's Library it is mentioned to be valued an^o 33d Eliz., at £10 10s. sterl., and in another Manuscript in the College Library, at £16 ster.

The Chapter of Cloyne is constituted of a Dean, Chantor, Chancellor, Treasurer, Archdeacon, and of 14 Prebendaries (*viz.*):—Donoghmore, Aghultie, Iniscarra, Brigoon, Kilmaedonogh, Cahirultan, Killenemer, Glanore, Ballyhay, Coole, Kilmacleniu, Subulter, Coolinie, and Lackeen; and the Cathedral is served by 4 Vicars Choral. The Diocese was formerly divided into 5 Rural Deaneries (*viz.*):—Imokilly, Oleathan, Fermoy, Muscrydonegan, and Muscryilline. But now there are but 4 (*viz.*):—Castlelyons, Castletown, Bothon, and Muskerry. [Harris.] About the year 1519 the Bp. of Cloyne had 2 Archdeacons, *viz.*: Cloyne and Telalakath.

SUCCESSION OF BISHOPS.

ST. COLMAN (the son of Lenim, and domestic poet to ARDH CAOMP, King of Munster [Vallencey's Collect., p. 440]) a man of learning and Piety, and a Disciple of St. Finbarr, Bishop of Cork, was the first Bishop and Founder of the Church of Cloyne. The building of this Church is mentioned in the Life of St. Brendan, Abbat of Clonfert, in these words:—"This Colman, the Son of Lenim, was for learning and a good life Chief among the Saints. He founded the Church of Cloyne, which is at this Day a Cathedral, and famous in the Province of Munster." He flourished in the sixth Century, and at last slept peaceably in the Lord on the 4th of November, 604. [Ware.] One Coleman, the son of Lenim, is said [Acta Sanct., p. 533, chap. 22, 539: Note 15] to have written the Life of St. Senan in Metre, and to have died in the year 600. I will not be positive whether he was the same Person with this Bishop; but his Festival is celebrated at Cloyne on the 24th of November. [Harris.]

As to the Etymology of the Word, Clone; it signifieth a Den or hiding place. This See in the antient Roman Provincial is called Cluain-vanian, and by the Irish Historians Cluain-vama. It is situated in the County of Cork, not far from the Vergivian Sea. I leave the exposition of the latter part of the Word, *i.e.*, Vama or Vania, to those who are better skilled in the Matter, and shall only observe, that Vamh, in the Irish Language, signifieth a Cave or