

1036 that Sihtric gave "a place on which to build a church of the Blessed Trinity," afterwards known as Christchurch Cathedral, and "contributed gold and silver wherewith to build it."¹

The Norsemen would seem to have regarded the Irish Church with no friendly feelings. The first Norse bishop, Dunaan or Donatus, was on intimate terms with Lanfranc, and when the next bishop, Patrick, was chosen by the clergy and people of Dublin, he was sent, with a letter professing their "bounden obedience" to Lanfranc for consecration (A.D. 1074).² His successors, Donatus (d. 1095), Samuel (d. 1121), and Gregory (d. 1162) were also consecrated at Canterbury, and acknowledged the supremacy of the archbishop. An interesting letter addressed to the Archbishop of Canterbury by the priests and citizens of Dublin in 1121 is still extant: "You know," the letter runs, "that the bishops of Ireland, more especially the Bishop of Armagh, is extremely angry with us because we will not submit to his decrees, and because we always wish to remain under your authority."³

Bishoprics were founded at Waterford and Wexford later than in Dublin. Malcus, the first Bishop of Waterford, was consecrated at Canterbury, and on his arrival in Waterford in 1096, he began to build a church, dedicated, like that of Dublin, to the Holy Trinity.⁴

Some years later we hear of a Bishop of Limerick, Gilla or Gilbert, who does not seem to have been consecrated in England, but who was in close touch with the Archbishop

¹*The Whole Works of Sir James Ware Concerning Ireland*, Vol I., p. 301. (Ware quotes from the Black Book of Christchurch Cathedral, Dublin.)

²*Ib.*, p. 306.

³*Ib.*, pp. 309-311.

⁴*Ib.*, pp. 525-6.