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form of apprentice labour is deprecated. Those holding slaves under Seyyid Ali's decree of 1890 should receive compensation, and the money should not be seizable for past debt. Her Majesty's Government are willing to help the Zanzibar Government to effect these measures without injustice to individuals, and without detriment to the public welfare. Mr. Hardinge has telegraphed from Zanzibar to say that the Sultan accepts the proposed decree, and will himself call together the leading Arabs and explain the measures to them.

#### CHURCH DEFENCE.

In the autumn of last year the Church Defence Institution and the Central Church Committee were amalgamated into one body, styled the Church Committee for Church Defence and Church Instruction. At the annual meeting it was reported that upwards of 1,000 lectures had been delivered during the past year. The Archbishop of Canterbury, who presided, strongly urged the necessity of continuing the work of instruction in the history and nature of the English Church.

#### APPOINTMENT.

The vacant deanery of St. David's has been filled by the appointment of the Ven. David Howell, B.D., Canon of St. Asaph, Archdeacon of Wrexham, and Vicar of Gresford. The new dean was ordained deacon in 1855 to the curacy of Neath. He was an Assistant Secretary of the Church Pastoral Aid Society from 1857 to 1861, when he became Vicar of Pwllheli. For ten years he was Vicar of St. John's, Cardiff, and Vicar of Wrexham from 1875 to 1891. He became a Canon of St. Asaph in 1885, Archdeacon of Wrexham in 1889, and Examining Chaplain to the Bishop. Archbishop Tait conferred the degree of B.D. upon him in 1878. He is well known as an eloquent speaker, and at the time of the Welsh Disestablishment crisis he rendered invaluable service.



## Obituary.

#### DEATH OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN.

**T**HE Right Hon. and Most Rev. William Conyngham Plunket, Lord Archbishop of Dublin, died on the morning of April 1 at the Palace, St. Stephen's Green, Dublin, after a short illness. The late Archbishop was the eldest son of John, third Baron Plunket, and was born in 1828. His school education was at Cheltenham College, where he came under the influence of Dr. Close, afterwards Dean of Carlisle, and to this he owed much of his subsequent warm attachment to Evangelical doctrine and principles. He graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, B.A. in 1853, M.A. in 1864. His health did not allow of his taking honours. Ordained in 1857, he became Rector of Kilmoylan the following year, and laboured

there until 1864, acting at the same time as chaplain to his uncle the Bishop of Tuam. He married in 1863 Annie, only daughter of Sir Benjamin Lee Guinness, Bart., by whom he had two sons and four daughters. His eldest son, who succeeds as fifth Lord Plunket, married in 1894 the Lady Victoria, daughter of the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava.

In 1869 Mr. Gladstone's Bill for the disestablishment and disendowment of the Irish Church became law, and this gave the future Archbishop excellent scope for his powers. He was now associated with St. Patrick's Cathedral as Treasurer and Precentor. He threw himself into the work of reconstructing the organization of the Church of Ireland with unflagging industry and courageous hopefulness. The excellent constitution of that Church bears everywhere traces of his views and influence. In 1871 his father died, and he became the fourth Baron. In 1876 the Diocesan Synod of Meath elected him as ninety-first Bishop; and when Archbishop Trench resigned in 1884, the united synods chose him as the sixty-first Archbishop of Dublin.

From his first official connection with Dublin Archbishop Plunket zealously forwarded the cause of education. The Church of Ireland Training College in Kildare Place owes its existence to him. Many other schools and institutions found in him a practical supporter. During recent years he has worked as one of the Commissioners for National Education. He was instrumental in founding the West Connaught Endowment Society, which built several churches in the West of Ireland, and he even took a close interest in the Irish Church Missionary Society to Roman Catholics. He has taken a leading part in the Protestant movement in Spain and Portugal, which culminated in 1894 in the consecration of Señor Cabrera, a converted Spanish monk, to be first Bishop of the Church at Madrid. The Archbishop was to have spoken upon the subject at the Lambeth Conference had he lived.

In politics he was a true patriot. He believed in his countrymen and in the future of his country. In his private religious convictions he was ever an Evangelical. But though his personal opinions were strong, he refused as a Bishop to side with only one portion of his clergy, and showed the utmost Christian kindness and fairness to all. During the twenty years in which he held high ecclesiastical position he earned the warm esteem of those he ruled. His tolerance, his gentle courtesy and considerateness, his accessibility, his hospitality, all made him beloved. He was not a clever man, but an indefatigable worker. He was not a brilliant speaker, but his deliberateness and clearness made him effective. He was essentially a good and conscientious man, gracious and thoughtful, and the moral loss of the Irish Church from his death is very great.

