

Journal of the Royal Society of
Antiquaries of Ireland 1915

PROCEEDINGS

69

QUARIES OF IRELAND

notes, many of them expanded
ker and Richard Caulfield, are
markable influence in his native
ove earnestly to form public
iving local remains and finds.
is loss will be much felt, as it
so long occupied among his
and generally as a devoted

A., M.R.I.A., Member of the
1914. He was a collector,
of antiquarian value reached
the following papers to our
row" (Vol. XXXVI. and
of Kilkenny" (Vol. XXXVII.);
lications of the Royal Irish
omplished draughtsman, a
interest in Irish craftsman-
r Co. Londonderry, and his

FRENCH was a member of
neighbourhood of New Ross,
n. His family was a branch
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and Metges. He made his
llege, and was ordained in
r, for the Curacy of Havant,
to the Rectory of Clonegal,
7. He enlarged that church
Rural Dean, and in 1899
hich he became Treasurer
cesan Council and of the
been elected a Member of
osely identified with our
in 1876. He became a
1897-1900. He frequently
hich his great local know-
welcome. In 1886 he read
ent Glass Manufactory at
d in succeeding years by
s, as enumerated in the

Index to the *Journal*. His last work, entitled '*Prehistoric Faith and Worship*' (London: D. Nutt & Co.), was favourably noticed in the English and Irish Press. Canon French resided chiefly at his house, Ballyredmond House, Clonegal, but his later years were passed at Greystones, Co. Wicklow. He died on the 20th of March, 1914, at Enniscorthy.

The MOST REV. MICHAEL FRANCIS HOWLEY, D.D., Archbishop of St. John's, Newfoundland, who died 15th October, 1914, had been a Fellow of our Society since 1901. He was the eighth son of Richard Howley, formerly of Glangoole, Co. Tipperary, and was born in 1843 at St. John's, whither his father had emigrated. Completing his studies at the College of Propaganda in Rome, he obtained his doctorate in divinity, and was ordained priest in 1868. In 1869 he went to Glasgow as secretary to Archbishop Eyre, whom he accompanied to Rome not long afterwards for the Vatican Council. At the conclusion of the Council in 1870 he returned with Dr. Power, bishop of his native diocese, to Newfoundland, and the rest of his life was employed in clerical labours in that colony. In 1885 he was appointed Prefect-Apostolic of St. George's West; in 1892, having been consecrated Bishop of Amastris *in partibus infidelium*, he was placed in charge of the apostolic vicariate of St. George's; and in 1895 he succeeded Dr. Power as seventh Bishop of St. John's. When that See was raised to metropolitan dignity in 1904 he became its first Archbishop. He was a vigorous and successful administrator, and particularly attentive to the educational interests of his diocese. Yet amidst the active duties of his position he found time for literary pursuits. He published, among other works, an *Ecclesiastical History of Newfoundland*, Boston, 1888; a volume of *Poems*, as well as essays on historical subjects contributed to the *Transactions* of the Canadian Royal Society, and other publications. He took a strong interest in our Society, and made a point of calling at its office when he passed through Ireland in the summer of this year.

PATRICK WESTON JOYCE, sometime President of the Society and one of its best known Members, died on the 7th January, 1914, at his home, Barnalee, Rathmines. He was born in 1827 at Ballyorgan, Co. Limerick, in sight of the Ballyhoura Mountains and the Galtees, and, as so often, the impression of the surroundings of his boyhood left its mark on all his after life. In one of his books, *English as we Speak it in Ireland*, he gives us clues to these influences, recollections of the passionate piety of the peasantry in the little thatched, earth-floored chapel, of the rough, but scholarly, hedge schoolmasters, of the dancers for whom (like another Goldsmith) he played on the fife, and of the traditions of the glens and fields.

In 1845 he entered the service of the Commissioners of Education, and worked his way upward to be the Principal of the Training College, Dublin, which post he held till his retirement in 1893. He was also a Commissioner for the Publication of the Ancient Laws of Ireland. His duties brought him in contact with persons able to help him in his best known life work. His love of folk music also led him among retired places where he collected local names, often very different to the forms on the maps. This bore fruit in what may, probably, be the most permanent of his works: *The Origin and History of Irish Names of Places*. His treatment of this technical subject was most happy; the broad effects of legend, folk-lore and history cover the dry bones of etymology, and led many into this and like fields of Irish work that might have been repelled by other writers. He took as his mottoes, we may say, the old topographer's lines some five centuries ago: "Let us wander round Erin," and "An increase of the knowledge of holy Erin." However much scientific workers may traverse many of his derivations, based rather on popular forms than on those of the records, they will long continue to use the bulk of his work and to admire the whole. So also the admirable spirit, fair, sympathetic and tolerant, shown in his histories, has won them the favour of persons of widely contrasted opinions all over the world. His *Child's History of Ireland* (1898) was adopted as a text-book in the Roman Catholic schools of Australia and New Zealand and by the Catholic School Board of New York. Over 86,000 copies of it and 70,000 of the *Outlines of the History of Ireland* have been sold. His *Old Celtic Romances* inspired Tennyson in the poem on the "Voyage of Maeldune"; his *Short History of Ireland* (1893), and his more important *Social History of Ireland* (1903) are household words among us. His love of Irish songs and folk music gave our country *Ancient Irish Music* (1882), *Irish Music and Song* (1909), *Irish Peasant Songs in the English Language* (1909). This is no place even for the bibliography of his numerous works, large and small; 24 out of his 30 books were on Ireland. He annotated the *Ballads of Irish Chivalry* by his poet-brother, Dr. Robert Dwyer Joyce, and wrote several manuals of Irish grammar, geography, history, and the study of names. His later more important works, *The Social History* and *Irish Folk Music* are fully noticed in our *Journal*, Vol. XXXIV., p. 78, and Vol. XXXIX., p. 204. The first two parts of the latter are from his own collections commenced in 1847, the last two from those of W. Ford and J. E. Pigot. Dr. Joyce entered Trinity College and obtained the degrees of B.A. 1861, M.A. 1864, and LL.D. in 1870. He married, in 1856, Caroline, daughter of Lieut. John Waters, of Baltinglass, by whom he left issue, three sons (Mr. Weston St. J.

Joyce, author of and two daughters but little of his and rarely "casual" publications of in 1863, and of Proceedings on Irish Topography "The Occurrence of Spenser's Irish a Member from we find a note and one on " p. 407). He and his one "Lugnaedon" is to be regretted inaccurate drawings forth a refutation of modern antiquarian stone (or its Stokes' work impossible. To our Society 1906 to 1908, appeared so and magazines

GEORGE ALAN ROSCOMMON was a Member of the Council 1896-1900, found on a Council XXV., p. 180 (Vol. XXVIII) B.A. 1867, and at the time of his death Circuit, Senior for Co. Roscom

MR. JAMES JOYCE died on the 5th

* The articles consulted.

Joyce, author of *Dublin and its Neighbourhood*, being the eldest and two daughters. In the Royal Irish Academy and in our Society but little of his work appeared; he was eminently a writer of books, and rarely "cast his bread upon the waters" in the less individual publications of societies. In the former institution he was a Member in 1863, and on its Council from 1884 to 1895. We find in the Proceedings only two papers (besides "Changes and Corruptions in Irish Topographical Names," read, but not published)—namely, "The Occurrence of the Number Two in Irish Proper Names," and "Spenser's Irish Rivers," both in Vol. X. In our Society, though a Member from 1865, his work is as little represented; only in 1900 we find a note on the name of Cabinteely (Vol. XXX., p. 368), and one on "an old Irish Blacksmith's Furnace" (Vol. XXXV., p. 407). He was elected a Fellow and then President in 1906, and his one paper is a quasi-presidential address on the "Lugnaedon Inscription at Inchagoill" (Vol. XXXVI., p. 1). It is to be regretted that it championed the old reading, based on inaccurate drawings and the views of older antiquaries, and so drew forth a refutation as well as unfavourable criticism from several modern antiquaries. Indeed personal examination of the inscribed stone (or its cast, or even of the admirable photograph in Miss Stokes' work on Irish Inscriptions) renders the asserted reading impossible. The loss of such a veteran topographer and antiquary to our Society, over whose destinies he presided for three years, 1906 to 1908, calls for this notice despite the fuller accounts that appeared so abundantly at the time of his death in the newspapers and magazines of Ireland.*

GEORGE ALEXANDER PATRICK KELLY, Hon. Local Secretary for Roscommon since 1893, died 10th April, 1914. He was elected a Member of the Society 1890, Fellow 1894, and was a Member of the Council 1896-1900. To the *Journal* he contributed notes on objects found on a crannog at Cloonglasnymore, Co. Roscommon (Vol. XXV., p. 180), and on a fortress at Downpatrick Head, Co. Mayo (Vol. XXVIII., p. 273). Educated at Trin. Coll., Dublin, he became B.A. 1867, and M.A. 1870, was called to the Bar 1871, and at the time of his death had been for some years Father of the Connacht Circuit, Senior Crown Prosecutor for Co. Sligo, and a Magistrate for Co. Roscommon.

MR. JAMES MILLS, Deputy-Keeper of the Records in Ireland, who died on the 5th of September, 1914, became a Member of the Society

* The articles in "The Irish Booklover" and "The Irish Monthly" may be consulted.