

1877, aged 61. His remains were brought back to Ireland and after a great public funeral were buried with ceremony in Glasnevin Cemetery.

An American newspaper of the day described O'Mahony: — "John O'Mahony was a strange being. He was tall and well formed, and had shaggy dark brown hair and handsomely chiselled features, but a haggard and careworn expression. He had friends who were willing to sacrifice everything for him; yet he was often sadly in need of a dollar, and when his poverty was discovered he declined to receive assistance in any shape or form. He seemed to care nothing for success in life, his whole mind being absorbed with one idea—rebellion in Ireland."

In the Limerick City Museum is one of the medals struck to commemorate the defeat of the Fenian Raids on Canada, and one of the Bonds issued in raising the loan for Ireland. The latter contains a portrait of Wolfe Tone and read: —"It is hereby certified that the Irish Republic is indebted to bearer, five dollars, redeemable six months after the acknowledgment of the independence of the Irish Nation at the Treasury of the Irish Republic. March 17th, 1866. (Signed) John O'Mahony, Agent for the Irish Nation."

Mr. de Valera has recently offered to redeem these bonds, but, unfortunately, was unable to obtain John O'Mahony's sanction for his generous act.

SIR WILLIAM OUSELEY

Sir William Ouseley, orientalist, was the eldest son of Captain Ralph Ouseley of Limerick by his wife, Elizabeth Holland, of the same city. He was born in the year 1767, probably in Limerick, and his younger brother was Sir Gore Ouseley, the noted diplomatist.

Like his brother, William was educated by Doctor Robinson, a private tutor, but he went to Paris to complete his studies in 1787. In the following year he joined a regiment of dragoons, but, not liking the profession he returned to his studies at Leyden, where he concentrated on the literature and history of Persia. In the year 1795, he published a work on Persian manuscripts and orthography, entitled *Persian Miscellanies*.

In 1796, he returned to England and rejoined the army. He remained in it just long enough to be gazetted major, and then retired from it for good, marrying Julia Irving in the same year, and setting down in earnest to the study of Persian. The result soon appeared in an *Epitome of the Ancient History of Persia*, a translation of a Persian geography, as well as a literary classic, and a collection of the best Persian literature in three volumes, entitled *Oriental Collections*. He was the first great western Persian scholar, and his work was well appreciated.

Trinity College granted him the degree of LL.D., Rostock University that of Ph.D., and Lord Cornwallis had a knighthood bestowed on him.

In 1820, he accompanied his brother, Sir Gore, on his diplomatic mission to the Shah of Persia, and after three years travel, published an account of the journey in three volumes, entitled *Travels in Various Countries of the East, more Particularly Persia*.

During his travels, Ouseley made a valuable collection of seven hundred and twenty four manuscripts and these were offered for sale in 1831. He was made an honorary fellow of the Royal Societies of Edinburgh, Gottingen, Amsterdam and of the Asiatic Society of Calcutta.

He died at Boulogne in September, 1842, leaving six sons and three daughters, one of whom Sir William Gore Ouseley, was also an oriental scholar and a famous diplomatist.

EDWARD QUILLINAN

Edward Quillinan, poet and son-in-law to William Wordsworth, was born at Oporto, in Portugal, son of a rich Irish merchant and his wife, Mary Ryan, both of whom had come from the County Limerick. At the age of seven he was sent to Sedgley Park School, in Staffordshire, one of the few Catholic schools in England at that time, and later to a Dominican college at Carshalton, near London. He returned to Portugal at the age of fourteen but had to leave hurriedly when the French invaded that country. He enlisted as a cornet in the 2nd Dragoon Guards of Britain and fought at the Peninsular War.

After the war he was the hero of several harmless duels, published a long poem, and finally married Jemima, the daughter of Sir Egerton Brydes, a literary baronet. In 1818, his eldest daughter, whose painting by F. Stone was the subject of Wordsworth's sonnet, *Lines Suggested by a Portrait*, was born in Dublin, where Quillinan's regiment was then stationed.

In 1821, he first became acquainted with Wordsworth, and in the same year settled between Ambleside and Rhydal, in the lake district of England. There, in May of the following year, his wife was burned to death when her dress caught fire. After this sad event Quillinan returned to Portugal for a time, and then settled down in Canterbury. However, he kept up his friendship with Wordsworth, and in 1841, married Dora, the poet's daughter. She died on 9th July, 1847, and Quillinan himself died four years later, almost on the anniversary of his wife's death, 8th July, 1851.

Although Quillinan was a poet of no great merit, Wordsworth wrote to him: —"It is in your power to attain a permanent place among the poets of England. Your thoughts, feelings,