

She died on the 18th January, 1848, leaving two sons and two daughters. Hayes himself died in London on 19th July, 1809, aged 59 years, and was buried in St. James's Piccadilly. Over his grave is the inscription:—

“Sacred to the memory of Sir John MacNamara Hayes, Baronet, Inspector-General of the Medical Department of the Ordnance. Sir John was raised to the Baronetage in 1797, as a reward for his services, and died in 1809, aged fifty-nine, beloved and respected by all who knew him.”

STANDISH HAYES O'GRADY.

Standish Hayes O'Grady, greatest of modern Irish scholars was born at Castleconnell in the year 1832. Son to Admiral O'Grady, nephew to the first Viscount Guillamore, educated at Rugby and Trinity College, O'Grady's love of the Irish language conquered all other influences and he spent his youth wandering the Limerick countryside collecting folk tales and customs, the friend of O'Curry, O'Donovan and O'Longan. His apprenticeship stood him in good stead when he came to edit his most famous work the “*Silva Gadelica*,” in which he translates the Irish tales into an English peculiarly his own, but also peculiarly suited to the Irish originals.

In his introduction to this work, O'Grady writes:—“*Silva Gadelica* is far from being exclusively or even primarily designed for the omniscient impeccable leviathans of science that headlong sound the linguistic ocean to its most horrid depths, and, in the intervals of ramming each other, ply their flukes on such audacious fry as even on the mere surface will venture within their danger.”

He was hard on the Anti-Irish writers, and of Richard Stanyhurst, the 16th century Dublin-born

slanderer of Ireland, he writes:—"Better for him he had tarried with the wild men that never harmed him, or in some of the lands which he visited after them; when he returned his own highly civilized countrymen rewarded his John-Bullism with a degree higher than any he had taken at Oxford; in fact, on the 1st of December, 1581, they hanged and quartered him."

O'Grady was that most unusual mixture, a scholar and humorist. While he never allowed his humour to destroy his scholarship, there was no early text, no matter how difficult, that he could not shed light on with his "half Latin, half early English phraseology subtly inverted and highly romanised."

He was often mixed up with his more popular kinsman, Standish O'Grady, the novelist, author of "The Coming of Cuchulain," etc. This annoyed him and he said of it:—"Let me intimate since I am often tantalised by having a kinsman's good work attributed to myself, that my trade mark, without which no goods are genuine, is either as on the title-page of this book, or thus in full—STANDISH HAYES O'GRADY."

Besides the *Silva Gadelica*, which appeared in 1892, O'Grady edited many other Irish texts; his first, an edition of Donnchadh Ruadh MacConmara, the Cratloe poet, being written when he was only 21. Next to the *Silva*, his most important work was the Catalogue of Irish manuscripts in the British Museum. This, however, he never completed, for, having a row with the Museum authorities, he broke off in the middle of a sentence and never returned to the work.

In spite of all this work, O'Grady's life was not completely devoted to Irish scholarship, and he spent 30 years of his younger life in California as a civil engineer. He died at Hale, Cheshire, in 1915. His loss to Irish literature was great

and Douglas Hyde described him as a "brilliant and correct speaker of Irish, as witty in that language as he was in English," and Eleanor Hull as "The last of the grand old scholars of Ireland."

JOHN FRANCIS WALLER.

John Francis Waller, third son of Thomas Maunsell Waller, of Finnoe House, County Tipperary, by his wife, Margaret Vereker, was born in Limerick in 1810. In 1831 he graduated from Trinity College and was called to the Irish Bar in 1833.

Waller was a frequent contributor to the "Dublin University Magazine," both of prose and verse, for upwards of forty years, and he eventually succeeded Charles Lever as its editor. In 1852 he received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Trinity College; in 1864 he became Vice-President of the Royal Irish Academy; in 1872 he founded the Goldsmith Club, and in 1867 he was made Registrar of the Rolls Court.

When he retired from the latter post, Waller went to live in London, where he worked for Cassell's, the publishers, until his death at Bishop's Stratford on 19th January, 1894.

Waller married Anna Hopkins in 1835 and had two sons and six daughters.

His most notable contribution to the "Dublin University Magazine" was "The Slingsby Papers," a series of philosophical reflections which he wrote under the pseudonym of Jonathan Freke Slingsby. This was published in book-form in 1852. Other works of Waller's are: Ravenscroft Hall and other poems, 1852. The dead bridal (poems), 1856. Occasional Odes, 1864. Revelations of Peter Browne, 1872. Festival Tales, 1873. Pictures from English Literature, 1870. He was editor of the Imperial Dictionary of Universal Bio-