

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,

knowledge and judgment in style and skill in metre entitle you to it." He was a learned authority on Portuguese literature, and many of his articles on it have appeared in Blackwood's and *The Quarterly Review*. He also made many graceful translations from the same language, none of which, however, were of sufficient importance to merit lasting fame for their translator.

The failure of this would-be poet, whose sole aim to immortality now lies in his marriage to Wordsworth's daughter, may be summed up in the words of his eminent father-in-law: — "One cause of your failure appears to have been thinking too humbly of yourself, so that you have not reckoned it worth while to employ as much time as is necessary in reflecting, condensing, bringing out and placing your thoughts and feelings in the best point of view."

WINDHAM THOMAS WYNDHAM-QUIN

Windham Thomas Wyndham-Quin, fourth Earl of Dunraven and Mountearl, politician and sportsman, was born at Adare on 12th of February, 1841. His father, the third Earl, had become a Catholic, while his mother, Augusta Gould, remained Protestant, so that the child's life was rather a stormy one. He was sent to school in Paris, and then entered Christ Church, Oxford.

He became a Cornet in the First Life Guards in 1862, rode in steeplechases, and became passionately fond of yachting. When he would not be allowed to volunteer for the Abyssinian War of 1867, he went as correspondent to the *Daily Telegraph*, and was present at the capture of Magdala. He acted in the same capacity during the Franco-Prussian War of 1870.

In 1871, he went on a shooting expedition to America, and returned again in 1874. His experiences of these trips are related in the book *The Great Divide*, 1876. About this time he became interested in Irish politics and published, in 1880, his first pamphlet on them: — *The Irish Question*.

Unlike his predecessors, Dunraven lived mostly at Adare, where he formed a famous horse-breeding stud, and in 1896, he was appointed chairman of the Commission on Irish Racing. All this time his interest in yachting continued, and he is probably now best remembered for his attempts to capture the America Cup with his yachts, Valkyrie II and III. In the Great War, although Dunraven was close on eighty years, he commanded a steam yacht, "Grinaig," which he converted into a hospital ship, running across the Channel, in spit of mines and submarines.

His most famous achievement was the land conference which led to the passing of the Windham Land Act of 1903, which laid down that the landlords should be bought out and the occupiers become the owners. When the Treaty of 1921 was passed,