

was written on "The Grave of Gerald Griffin" in the Christian Brothers' graveyard in Cork: —

Neath the green grassy turf of the Monks' churchyard,
 By the pathway that leads to the school;
 Sleeps Griffin, the purest and tenderest bard
 That ever gave praise to the soft sunny sward,
 Tall mountains and dark grottos cool,
 Of a land, all whose brightness and beauty are marred
 By the proud Saxon's tyrannous rule.

EYRE COOTE

Sir Eyre Coote, General, was the youngest son of Rev. Chidley Coote of Ash Hill, County Limerick, by Jane Evans, sister of the first Lord Carbery. He was born at Ash Hill in 1726, and entered the army at a very early age. When only nineteen he took part in the war against Scotland.

In 1754 he embarked for the West Indies, where he served with distinction and was promoted Captain. He took part in the battle of Plassey, commanding the 3rd division, and on Clive's recommendation was promoted lieutenant-colonel. In 1760 he gained a great victory over the French under the Comte de Lally of the Irish Brigade, who were besieging them at Wandewash.

In 1770 he went to Madras as commander-in-chief of the East India Company, but shortly after returned to England. In 1779 he took command of Calcutta, and one of the articles in Warren Hastings' impeachment was that he allowed Coote £18,000 a year field allowances, in addition to his salary of £16,000 a year, even when he was not on active service.

Coote's greatest action was that in which, with about 10,000 soldiers, he defeated Hyder Ali and his army of 40,000. This was the beginning of his great campaign of 1780, which was a whole series of successes until Coote had to retire to Bengal in ill-health. He sailed to Madras, but died two days after reaching it on the 26th April, 1783. His body was brought back to England, landed at Portsmouth with great pomp and ceremony, and buried at Rockburne Church, in Hampshire, where the East India Company erected a monument over it.

Coote was married but had no children, and his estate passed to his nephew, also Sir Eyre Coote, and also a famous British General.

JOHN SINGLETON COPLEY

John Singleton Copley, the son of Richard Copley by his wife, Mary Singleton, of Quinville Abbey, was born in the year 1737, shortly after his parents had emigrated to Boston from the Co. Clare on account of his father's ill-health.

His father died while Copley was still young, and his mother,

marrying Peter Pelham, a portrait painter and mezzotint engraver, young Copley was taught the rudiments of his art by the latter. When only 16 years old he painted and engraved a portrait of the Rev. William Welstead and his success was assured. As a result he received commissions to paint many of the distinguished Americans of his day, including George Washington.

In 1766 he exhibited anonymously at the Society of Incorporated Artists in England, "The Boy with a Squirrel," a portrait of his step-brother, and this was received so well that Copley left America for England and never returned. After a short stay in England he went to the Continent to study Art, particularly to Parma and Rome, and on his return in 1776, he was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy. Three years later he was elected a Royal Academician.

Copley, who exhibited many interesting pictures at the Annual Exhibition of the Academy, was commissioned to do a very large picture, still hanging in the London Guildhall, of "The Repulse and Defeat of the Spanish Floating Batteries at Gibraltar." These historical paintings were famous for the number of contemporary portraits they contained and must have entailed an enormous amount of work. He was considered one of the greatest portraits-painters of his day, and the commissions he received for this kind of work made him a rich man.

He died at his home in George Street, Hanover Square, London, in 1815, and is buried at Croydon churchyard. Boston is justly proud of his associations with that city, and, besides purchasing one of his great pictures, a historical oil painting of Charles I in the House of Commons, by public subscription, it named one of the finest squares in the town Copley Square. In 1872, many of his paintings and drawings were destroyed in the great fire of Boston, and, in the following year, "A Sketch of the Life and a List of Some of the Works of John Singleton Copley" was privately printed in that city.

In 1769, before leaving America for England, he married Susannah, daughter of Richard Clarke, of Boston. The latter became famous afterwards as the pro-British tea merchant whose consignment of tea was thrown overboard as a protest against the English tea-duties in the famous Boston Tea-Party.

Copley had one son and two daughters, and the former became, as Lord Lyndhurst, Lord Chancellor of the British Exchequer.

SAMUEL CRUMPE

Samuel Crumpe, M.D., was born on 15th September, 1766. He resided in Limerick, where he practised, and was possessed of high literary and medical talents. He graduated in Edinburgh University in June, 1788, and his thesis was dedicated to Richard