

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

Herbert, of Cahirnane, where, possibly, Crumpe was born. There is a saying in Kerry which commemorates either this man's or a namesake's proficiency: "Ta se comh maith le Doctuir Crumpe."

In May, 1792, Crumpe married Susan, the second daughter of the Reverend Jaques Ingram, at Kilfintane, "an accomplished lady with a large fortune." He had at least two children, a son whom he named Daniel George Washington Crumpe, and who, overburdened with the responsibility of his nomenclature, lived only two months after his christening; and a daughter, who was still alive in 1826.

Crumpe gained no small celebrity by the publication of "An Inquiry into the Nature and Properties of Opium, in 1793. It was translated into German. Although he was a busy practitioner and spent a lot of his time tending the poor of Limerick, he did not confine his activities to medical work, and in the same year gained a medal of the Royal Irish Academy for his "Essay on the Best Means of Providing Employment for the People of Ireland." This also was translated into German and considered extremely valuable by Lecky and other Irish historians. Its principles are sound and it is free from prejudice of any kind. It establishes Crumpe as a sensible and kind-hearted man, a true patriot and a zealous philanthropist.

Crumpe accomplished all this work before he was 27 years old. He died in Limerick on the 27th January, 1796, aged 29, as the result of a fever said to have been contracted in the course of his work.

He was buried outside the west door of St. Mary's Cathedral, and the inscription on his tomb reads:

"Were his contemporaries to live forever monuments of his talents, it would be unnecessary to eternize his name. But as they also must descend into the grave, it is a just due to the memory of departed worth to inform posterity that beneath this stone is interred a man who to eminent talents, profound judgement and extensive knowledge, added integrity of heart, benevolence of disposition and suavity of manners. As a son, a husband, a parent, a friend, his conduct was such as to merit the tenderest love of those with whom he was connected, the warm approbation and esteem of all to whom he was known."

THOMAS DERMODY

Thomas Dermody, poet, Ireland's most precocious and most erratic genius, was born in Ennis on the 17th January, 1775. At the age of nine he was employed as classical teacher in his father's school, and had already acquired from his father a love for literature and the bottle. Ridiculous though it sounds, on his beloved brother's death in 1785, Thomas determined to give up drink and set out for Dublin with two shillings in his pocket.

He became assistant to a Dublin bookseller, to whose son he