

enough to merit a revised edition as late as 1894. The fame of these two books was so great that a familiar series of reference books, containing "Universal Index of Biography," "Bible Dictionary," "Dictionary of Popular Medicine," etc., were named after him, although he had nothing to do with their compilation.

Probably his most useful work for Irish readers was his edition of "Lewis's Topographical Dictionary," which was published in eight volumes in 1849. This is a very complete alphabetical list of the towns of Great Britain and Ireland, and although Joseph Haydn was only the editor, no doubt he was responsible for the very excellent notices which appear in it of Irish towns and cities.

In 1811 Haydn married Marie Lee and had ten children by her. He married Mary Johnson, of Quarrymount, Offaly, in 1836, and had a further three.

He was granted a small post in the Admiralty Record Department and was enjoying a pension of £25 per annum from this when he died on 17th January, 1856, in Crawley Street, Oakley Square, London. This amount was doubled and continued to his widow, by the kindness of Lord Palmerston. He was 69 when he died, and, in the words of a contemporary, his career "was more than commonly chequered with alternations of success and adversity."

PETER COUNT LACY.

Peter Count Lacy, Russian Field Marshal and kinsman of Colonel Pierce Lacy, of Bruff, was born at Killeedy on 29th September, 1678. His father was Peter Lacy of the same place, his mother, Maria Courtenay, and his grandfather, John Lacy, of Ballingarry.

When only 13, he served in King James's Army as an Ensign in the Prince of Wales's regiment of

Irish Foot, at the Siege of Limerick. His uncle, Quartermaster-General and Brigadier James Lacy, was the Colonel of this regiment. Peter Lacy left Ireland after the Treaty, landed at Brest in January, 1692, and was appointed Ensign in the Regiment of Athlone in the Irish Brigade at Nantes. He fought with this regiment at Piedmont, under the Marquis de Catinet at Marsaglia in 1693, and in subsequent campaigns in Italy from 1693 to 1696.

When the Irish regiments were disbanded, Lacy joined the Polish Army as a Lieutenant, was employed in training Russian troops and became a Captain under Colonel Bruce. He served in Sweden and was given the command of a company of Russian Nobles. In 1705 he was appointed Major of another regiment, and in 1706, Lieutenant-General of the Regiment of Polotsk.

He greatly distinguished himself at the Siege of Bucko and was rewarded with the post of Colonel of the Regiment of Siberia. He was again prominent in the war against Charles XII, and as a reward the Czar gave him a regiment of grenadiers. According to Russian authorities his advice to the Czar is said to have been responsible for the Russian victory at Pultowa.

Lacy's successes continued against the Danes, the Swedes, and the Turks, and in 1725 he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Russian forces and was knighted by the Czar. He continued in harness for more than fifty years, and when he retired lived at his estate in Livonia until his death on 11th May., 1751, aged 73.

Lacy married the Countess Martha Feuchen de Loeser, and had five daughters and two sons, the elder of whom was a Count of the Holy Roman Empire, the younger the famous Austrian Field Marshal, Maurice Francis Lacy, who was born in 1725.

He left a fortune of £60,000 and large estates, acquired, as he himself says, "through long and hard service, and with much danger and uneasiness." He was a tall and well-built man, cool in judgment, ready in resource, prompt and decided in action, and so esteemed in Europe as a soldier that Frederick the Great called him the "Prince Eugene of Muscovy."

JOHN O'TUOMY.

John O'Tuomy, publican and Gaelic poet, was born at Croom in the year 1706. He married young and opened a publichouse first in Croom, and later in Mungret Street, Limerick, but his success in the wine trade was not a financial one. He kept open house for all the bards of the district, was known as John O'Tuomy the Gay, and exercised a powerful influence on the national spirit of the country. But he lost his business and had to take to labouring for a livelihood. Perhaps the sign over his door had something to do with this:—

"Should one of the stock of the noble Gael,
A brother bard who is fond of good cheer,
Be short of the price of a tankard of ale,
He is welcome to O'Tuoma, a thousand times here."

Tuomy has been described as inn-keeper, water bailiff, butter broker, schoolmaster, and "herder of hens." He gained the last title from his work for Mrs. Quade, of Adare, where he was frequently sent to mind the hens, a woman's job. He paid Mrs. Quade back for the demeaning jobs she gave him in his poem, which was so well translated by Clarence Mangan:—

O, I pray the Lord, whose powerful word set the
elements first in motion,
And formed from nought the race of man, with
Heaven, and earth and ocean;
To lift my spirit above this world, with all its
clangour and battle,
And give me a speedy release from you, O Dame
of the slender wattle.