



Clann Chaomhánach

2018 Annual

Journal of the
Chaomhánach Families

ISSN 1393 – 1717



Photograph Collage 2018 Clann Chaomhánach Gathering

CAOMHÁNACH FAMILIES

The first to use our name was Domnall Caomhánach, a 12th Century King of Leinster. More than 55,000 families world-wide identify with one of over 200 different interpretations of our Irish name Caomhánach, but not limited to, the following examples:

Cavanagh	Kavanagh	Cavanaugh	Kavanaugh	Cavenagh	Kavner	Chabiness
Gabernach	Cavenna	Cavnar	Kavanaw	Chavinas	Cavinah	Cavanacht
Cavana	Kabna	Chabana	Cavanna	Kavenagh	Cavanah	Kavina
Kabina	Caomhanaigh	Chaninaw	Cavagnaic	Cavanogh	Cavino	Cavinaw

No matter how you spell your name today, we are all descendents of the great Caomhánach family

Clann Executive Committee**Terry Kavanagh**

Chief Of Clan
Australian Research
Victoria, Australia
kiwikav@gmail.com

Mark R. Cavanaugh

Tánaiste
DNA Project Coordinator
California USA
Cavanaugh_mark@msn.com

Fergus Kavanagh

Dublin, Ireland
ferguskavanagh@gmail.com

Celia Kavanagh Boylan

Genealogist
England U.K.
ceceiliaboylan@btinternet.com

Cathal Cavanagh

Historian & Research
Luxembourg
cathalcava@yahoo.co.uk

Gary L. Cavanaugh

US Research
California, USA
Diarmot@aol.com

Bridget Kavanagh-Dalton

Portlaoise, Ireland
bridgetkdalton@eircom.net

Lorna Kavanagh Harris

South African Research
South Africa
lornaharris137@gmail.com

Patrick Cavanaugh

Australian Research
Queensland, Australia
patrickcavanagh@ymail.com

Kathleen Kavanagh-Sawtell

Michigan, USA
jksawtell@sbcglobal.net

John G. Kavanagh

Irish Research
Co. Wexford, Ireland
johngkavanagh@gmail.com

Thomas Kavanagh

Massachusetts USA
tkavanag@comcast.net

Jack Kavanaugh

Nova Scotia, Canada
jackkavanaugh@hotmail.com

John A. Kavanagh

Dublin, Ireland
jfknypd@gmail.com

Jimmy Kavanagh

Webmaster
Co. Dublin, Ireland
Jimmy.kavanagh@clissmann.com

A MESSAGE FROM OUR EDITOR

Here we are near the end of another outstanding year. Sincere thanks to everyone who contributed in making it a successful one. This year was an important year in the history of our clan as we celebrated our history and heritage recently at our 16th international Clan Gathering which was held at a new venue in the Ashdown Park Hotel, Gorey. This being the first time to hold our gathering here proved to be a very enjoyable venue, with membership from all corners of the world present and I would like to take this opportunity to thank each and every one of you for attending and participating in this event.



You will be glad to know plans are already underway for the 2020 Clan Gathering. Following our Clan Biannual General Meeting (B.G.M), it was decided to return to Gorey in 2020. Discussions with hotel management followed and I am pleased to announce that they were keen to have us back and as a result offered us very favourable prices and have agreed to lock these down for 2020. Gathering details are posted on pages 40-42 of this publication and are also posted on our Facebook pages and Website. If you have any queries, feel free to contact any of our executive committee members who are listed on page two.

One of the key aspects of our gatherings is the friendships we make. It is always a very special few days which live forever in our memories.

At this time of year, we remember loved ones who have passed away during the year. May all deceased members of our wonderful clan, Rest in Peace. A person who departs from this earth never truly leaves, for they are still alive in our hearts and minds and through us, they live on...

Finally on behalf of our executive, I'd like to end by wishing all our Clan, their extended families and friends, a very happy and peaceful Christmas and New Year, may you all have many reasons for happiness throughout 2019.

Slán go fóill

John G. Kavanagh

Clan Chaomhánach is an international family history association registered with **Clans of Ireland**. Clann Chaomhánach has requested and received charitable (meaning non-profit) status under **Clans of Ireland Charity Number CHY 11585**. The Clan Office is currently located at 514 Orwell Park Way, Templeogue, Dublin D6W YR20, Ireland.

CONTENTS

Clan Executive Committee Members	2
A Message From Our Editor	2
Payments Of Clan Membership	3
Did You Know?	3
A Word From Our Clan Chief	4
What The Local Newspapers Said...	8
Research Corner	10
Why Is Some Information No Longer Available Online	12
Cavanaugh Pond	13
The Battle Of Little Bighorn 1876	15
Caomhánach In The News 1719 - 1770	21
Tide Of Emigration To The US & British Colonies	24
The Lives Of Ancient Celtic Women	25
Odd Facts About Ireland	27
Caomhánach Soldiers In Spain & Spanish Flanders	29
Return Of Slaves – Sarah Wheeler, Jamaica	33
Chaomhánach DNA Project Status Update	34
The Torturing Of Father Maurice Kavanagh	36
Co. Carlow 18th & 19th Century Legal Documents	40
2020 Clann Chaomhánach Gathering	56
2020 Gathering, Registration Form	57
2020 Gathering, Accommodations Form	58
Some 'Snaps' From The 2018 Gathering	59

Payment of Clan Membership

We have received queries from our membership regarding the best method for payment of membership fees. The simple answer is to use the web site.

The website is straight forward, with step-by-step instructions to make payments using your credit card. The majority of our dues transactions are successfully completed with this system. In our experience, using the web site for payment is safe and reliable: to our knowledge, we have never lost a transaction, nor has anyone been defrauded.

Some members do not wish to use the web site, do not have access to the internet, or do not wish to pay with a credit card. We accept personal cheques (checks) from all countries. Please make these payable to "**Clann Chaomhánach**". The amount should be made out in **YOUR** local currency equal to **€25 (€ 250 for Life Membership)** on the date that the cheque (check) is written. It is totally unnecessary and costly, for our overseas members to get a Bankers Cheque, Cashiers Check, or Money Order in Euros, because they will normally have to pay an additional fee for the draft, and another fee for money exchange. Our current account with Enniscorthy Bank of Ireland is not charged fees for cheque processing or money conversion of the foreign currency value into Euros.

We ensure this "no fee processing" by maintaining a sufficient minimum balance in that account for that purpose. Upon lodgement or deposit with the bank, the value of the cheque/check is converted into Euro at the exchange rate for that day. This amount is then credited to our account.

Website at:

<http://www.kavanaghfamily.com/>

A WORD FROM OUR CLAN CHIEF.

Terry Kavanagh, Australia



The 2018, 16th Gathering of the Clann was a great success and considering the upheaval thrown at John G, when the Millrace advised of their closure, only months out from the commencement is taken into account,

the success can be attributed to his time, patience and fortitude. Thanks John G for a sterling effort.

Everything about the town of Gorey and the Ashdown Park Hotel in particular was perfect. Kevin's presentation was superb and he could easily be on the next program considering his diversity of subjects and knowledge. All the presentations were of value and well presented. The day trip was as usual extremely interesting with so much history explained and knowledge there for the taking.

My Inauguration was an event I will never forget. The feelings of pride and humility were outstanding and rates up there with my marriage to Sharron, some 57 years ago and the birth of our 3 children. Thanks to those who saw me as worthy of this exulted title and position. I will wear the title with pride, honesty and do all in my power to assist anyone who seeks my help.

The addition of the Enniscorthy re-enactment group was way beyond expectations. Thanks must go to Maria and John G for this addition to our inauguration procedure. Let's hope that we can include them in the future as they give an added colour and authenticity to the whole day. Thanks to all the Clan Members who played their part in my Inauguration. A truly international team. Proud of you.

Our 2 daughters, Denice and Yvette were present on this auspicious occasion. Our son Terry (Shorty) is not a long distance traveller, and had only recently undergone a hip replacement and is still on the mend. Not a great condition for extended travel. Our trip home took 27 hours, with the last 4 by train. Not a very pleasant experience. Not a sleeping traveller.

I must thank all those who made this trip so special for my family and I. Yvette had visited Ireland some years ago when she and her family were resident in London, but this was the first time Denice had been to this part of the world and was fascinated by all the

"old world" character of her absolute surroundings. Never seen the likes before. We took in the North West after the gathering and this was previously unknown to me. What a beautiful but rugged country.

We visited the Cliffs of Moher the same day that Cyclone Ali arrived. What an experience. All the facilities were closed but there would have been 20 to 30 visitors still taking in the breathtaking experience. Some great photos to remember our visit, for sure. The beaches around Doolin looked as if it had snowed but was in fact under a very deep covering of foam created by the pounding Atlantic, with flakes of foam floating about the town like snowflakes.

Our last 3 nights were spent in Westport which allowed us to travel to Achill Island and visit the Deserted Village. What an absolutely fascinating place. Such a shame that the remaining walls can't talk. They would have some history and tales to tell I am sure.

Well, the 16th is done now on with preparations for the 17th. I along with John G, I am sure, are open to any solid suggestions as to what would/could be possible for 2020. Maintaining our K/Cavana(u)gh thread, of course, are there any suggestions out there that could be considered by your Executive for inclusion? If so don't be shy, let's hear them. Promise we won't excommunicate you.



Kavanagh family Denice, Sharon, Terry and Yvette

Finally thanks to all the photographers in the Clan for your photographic expertise. Facebook is certainly loaded with memories of the great time had by all. Thanks once again to everyone, for being my memories.

Slán go fóill
Terry & Family.

2018 CAOMHÁNACH CLAN GATHERING

Cathal Cavanagh



Our previous claim of a pact with the Almighty to provide good weather for our Gatherings obviously held good once more.

Due to the closure of the Millrace Hotel in Bunclody our venue this year was the Ashdown Park Hotel in Gorey, a very satisfactory choice as it proved.

Gathering events commenced with the Chief's welcome on Wednesday 12 September evening. Chieftain elects Terry (with wife Sharron) and daughters Denice and Yvette from Australia were in sparkling form. Also from Australia was the Irish speaking Kerry Cavanagh. Other familiar faces included Tom Cavanagh from Massachusetts (guitar player and expert on the Comanche Indians), Jack Cavanagh and Barbara from Nova Scotia, Californians Dr. Gary and Sylvia Cavanaugh and Mark and Jill Cavanaugh. Charles and Lorna Harris arrived from South Africa with her daughter, son-in-law, and 4 grandchildren. Regular attendees Alice Cavanagh from Fermanagh and Pat Cavanagh and Niamh Cavanagh from Galway, also appeared as well as Rev. Charlie from, Scotland

New faces included Larry Gross (Cathal's cousin) and Chet Hogue (of O'Byrne ancestry), representatives from the "Conch Republic" (Key West, Florida) Barry and Adam Cavanaugh were there from Canada. Germany was

represented by Coleen and Wolfgang Cavanaugh-Scheurmann and their two daughters, Kristin and Christal Rose from Heidelberg.

We departed early by bus on Thursday for our scheduled field trip. Skirting Ramsfort house, home of the Ram political and episcopal family, we proceeded onwards to Baltinglass abbey (Co. Wicklow). This Cistercian monastery was founded by Diarmaid McMurrough around 1150 following 1140 founding of the mother house of the order at Mellifont, near Drogheda on the orders of St. Malachy. Later a number of other related monastic settlements occurred, the best known being Jerpoint abbey, Co. Kilkenny founded by the Mac Giolla Phádraigs (FitzPatricks) in 1158. Relations between the Norman monks and the local clergy were apparently not altogether smooth in the early days.



We stopped to view the impressive Moone high Cross, near by the ruins of a church which is believed to have been founded by Palladius in 431, who is alleged to have preceded St. Patrick as a missionary to Ireland.

We then proceeded to the very impressive Rock of Dunamase castle in Co. Laois, which towers over the surrounding plain. It was originally in the possession of Diarmaid McMurrugh but upon his death in 1171 it fell into the possession of the Norman Strongbow who was married to Diarmaid's daughter Aoife (Rua). Subsequently it passed into the hands of Aoife's daughter Isabel who had married William Marshall.

The castle then (via marriage succession) passed to the powerful Mortimer family until 1330 when the head of that family, Roger Mortimer, was executed for treason in. He had disposed of King Edward II and become the lover of the French-born English Queen,



Isabelle. They both ruled England, nominally as co-regents for the future Edward III. When the son came of age he had Mortimer captured and hanged at Tyburn. Generally speaking it clearly was quite a blood curdling saga.

The O'Mores subsequently held the ruined castle until the Cromwellian period when it reverted to non-Irish hands.

Our next stop was at the ruined Killeshin Church whose main attraction is an ornate doorway which has an engraved exhortation to pray for Diarmaid McMurrugh

Duckett's Grove Castle can be regarded as an example of the folly of the very wealthy landlord class who were deriving an enormous income from the tenants on their 12,000 acre estate. Most of this estate was subsequently purchased by the Land Commission in the 1920s and divided up among local

farmers. We had tea and cakes amid the very impressive ruins.

We returned via the ancient Rathgall Hill Fort, which consists of a number of concentric stone walls dating back to the Bronze Age, covers some 7.5 hectares and has yielded some exceptionally interesting archaeological discoveries.

That evening the "Celtic Roots" branch of the local Comhaltas Ceoltóirí (Musicians Grouping) gave an absolutely magnificent display of traditional Irish music and (Michael Flatley-type) dancing. This was undoubtedly one of the highlights of our trip. It was greatly appreciated by all and wildly applauded. It was a credit to the young lassies (plus one lad) who put such an effort into the show.

Friday was devoted to historical lectures and genealogy. Cathal described the history of the Caomhánach Clan from its beginnings as a Celtic tribe

arriving in Ireland around 500 BC, through the deeds of its successive chieftains over the centuries and up to modern times. He pointed out the chieftainship was elective (albeit within a limited group of families) and not

hereditary.

Cathal also recounted the career of the chieftain who could be considered as the modern founder of the Clan, Diarmaid Mac Maol na mBó (b. 995, killed in battle in 1072), who was known as the "King Maker" in Ireland and who brought the Uí Cheinnsealaigh clan from an obscure south eastern enclave to be kings of Dublin and the Isle of Man, plus a close alliance with the Anglo-Saxon King Harold of England. Diarmaid's influence extended into much of Scotland & Wales.

Professor Kevin Whelan (Notre Dame University US) gave an entrancing talk about the Caomhánach Clan's struggle to maintain their dominance in Leinster in the face of encroachment on their territory by the Butlers and Kildare Fitzgeralds. Kevin's learned and humorous delivery was a very hard act indeed to follow.

Dr. Gary gave a very interesting talk on insights derived from an analysis of legal documents. He has just completed a magnum opus on a “Caomhánach Pedigree”. This massive work was the brainchild of the late Germanjim, who unfortunately passed away before it could be completed. Gary bravely undertook its completion and revision. John felt that this study would be of considerable interest to libraries and floated the suggestion that it might be produced as a book with this in view, to the Clann’s financial benefit and as an enduring monument to the intellectual effort expended on it.

John concluded the series of talks with his updated and very valuable Guide for Genealogy Investigation. On Saturday Mark updated the group on progress regarding the Caomhánach DNA project. The usual problem remains as regards the restricted size of the sample, which inhibited the discovery of matches. Moreover, one had to take into account that the clan had diverse origins from early times. The poor cooperation from FTDNA staff in responding to queries added to difficulties.



Nevertheless, it was still worthwhile sticking with the project. An interesting new element is that Kristin Kelly Cavanaugh from Germany expressed interest in involvement in the DNA project with a view to bringing in other than Y-DNA tests. Her involvement would be greatly welcomed.

The customary visit was made to place a wreath on the grave of clan ancestors Diarmaid and Domhnall next to Ferns Cathedral and the occasion was duly blessed by Monsignor Charlie.

Celtic finery was donned for the visit to the historical Caomhánach headquarters of Ferns Castle. The inauguration of Terry as chieftain in succession to John took place amidst all pomp and ceremony. The presence of the Enniscorthy Historical Renactment Society with all the appropriate attire was a nice boost to the occasion.

Maria Nolan’s role as inaugurator very appropriately fitted in with the historical role of the O’Nolans in this



Caomhánach ceremony. The ceremony proceeded seamlessly as the many photos taken demonstrate.

This was followed by the customary guided tour of Ferns Castle.

The Chief’s banquet (naturally with John’s wife, Joan, present) in the evening was a very joyful affair. Calls for participation of visiting talent was answered by Shendl (Angus), granddaughter of Lorna Harris, who performed two amazing dances. An Irish dance and a worship dance.

Tom and Jack Kavanagh contributed their musical and vocal inputs and in response to a request for a Gaelic input, Cathal sang “Buachaill ón Éirne”, a song about a young fellow who preferred a rakish womanizing existence to the boring work of herding cattle.

Sunday morning was retained for the election of Mark as the next Tánaiste and Jack, Tom and John (from Dublin) to the Executive Committee of the Clann.

Fergus, following many long laborious years as Treasurer, has finally indicated that he is to retire from the post; it is difficult to adequately convey the gratitude of the Clann for his immense work over those years. Go raibh mile maith agat ónar gcroithe Fergus.



What the Local Newspapers Said...

By John G. Kavanagh

Wexford Independent - Saturday 20 May 1865

THE CASTLE OF FERNS.

The fall of part of Ferns Castle during the past winter rendered it absolutely necessary to take down another portion that was in a very dangerous state. Many plans for doing so were talked over, but, from the great danger to be incurred, not one of them was acted on till the advice of a veteran quarryman named Cuff, was asked. He (true to the old adage) at once said "nothing like a blast," and by a blast it was fated to fall.

On Tuesday evening eight pounds of powder were firmly embedded in the wall, the fuse laid, and everything in readiness. The people living near being informed of it, at once had shutters up, doors fastened, and the houses for a time left to take care of themselves. At four o'clock the fuse was lighted and after six minutes suspense, another portion of this fine old ruin was laid low; happily without the slightest injury to person or property.

Connected with this old stronghold, in the comparatively modern days of Queen Elizabeth, we may probably give an old document in our next, or at least in an early number.

Wexford People - Saturday 07 December 1889

FERNS CASTLE

Previous to the Norman invasion it is asserted that there was no castle at Ferns that Dermot M'Morrough, the King of Leinster, lived in a palace, comparatively humble, while it is also stated that Dermot confined Dearvogilla, wife of O'Rourke, Prince of Breffni, whom he had abducted, in his Castle at Ferns. Again we read that Dermot preferred to shelter himself from the attacks of his adversaries in the ambushes of the surrounding woods and defiles through marshland passes than in fortified buildings, which, until the twelfth century appear to have been little known, save the round towers. At all events Ferns was entirely burned down about the year 1166, some authorities assert by Dermot to prevent the town or city being taken by Roderick O'Connor, King of Munster, who marched thither to punish Dermot for afflicting the Prince of Breffni.

Others say it was Roderick's army that destroyed it. However, all appear pretty certain that Ferns was demolished by fire, just previous to the Norman Invasion. The Castle of whose ruins we give a drawing, copied from a picture published just a century ago, was built about 1176, seven years after the advent of the Normans, by the sons of Maurice

Fitzgerald, who was first cousin of Strongbow, and warden of Ferns.

The Castle is said to be erected on the site of Dermot M'Morrough's residence. It was a very large quadrangular building, flanked on each corner by a tower, the walls being 12ft. thick. The south-eastern tower is at present the most perfect portion of the ruins, and contains on its second storey a small chapel, beautifully groined with ribs terminating in corbels representing human heads splendidly carved.

The winding stair to the summit is very long, consisting of 80 steps. The chamber over the chapel has a fine covered ceiling, not so ornamented as that in the chapel; the floor is strongly flagged. Two of the towers have gone with the past, and as well much of the walls. Dermot M'Morrough appears to have resided in the castle until he succumbed to a loathsome malady, his flesh putrefying and falling off his bones. After his death the Castle came into Earl Strongbow's possession, and afterwards to Wm. FitzAdlems.

Ferns was an ecclesiastical See from shortly after the introduction of Catholicity in this country. It was founded by Saint Aidan, its first bishop, in 598, and it has ever since been governed by an almost unbroken succession of Catholic bishops down to the present Chief Pastor, Most Rev. James Browne, D.D.

In our account of Ferrycarrig last week we briefly stated the cause of the Invasion of Erin by the Norman Adventurers, who came over on the invitation of M'Murrough to protect him from the just chastisement about to be inflicted on him by Roderick O'Connor for his crimes. Strongbow, one of their chiefs, obtained for his assistance the hand of Eva, Dermot's daughter, and they soon made themselves masters of the country. John St John, the first Englishman appointed to the See of Ferns, resided in the castle and died there in 1223. His successors, bishops, continued to reside in the castle until 1314, when Adam de Northampton surrendered it to the Scots under Bruce, and the Irish septs, his adherents.

The next Episcopal occupant of the See and castle was John Esmonde, who had more of the warrior than of the minister of religion in his character, but the Pope refused to sanction his appointment; in 1349 he stood a siege in the castle against the civil authorities who sought to gain possession of it for Bishop William Charnells, who had been duly appointed in his stead. The Sheriff being unable to dispossess Esmonde, Charnells, at the head of his

own servants and adherents, gained possession, partly by main force, but chiefly by the aid of a former servant, who had been taken into Esmonde's service. The castle, cathedral. and town continued to prosper under the care of the constable of the castle, and in reign of Henry VIII the governorship of it was given to Kavanagh, who had taken the name of 'McMurrough' as Chieftain of Leinster. In the reign of Edward VI and Mary, it was entrusted to Richard Butler, Viscount Mountgarret In the reign of Elisabeth, the historian Holinshed¹ calls Ferns "one of the chief towns of Ireland."

In 1584 Queen Elizabeth granted the castle to Sir Thomas Masterson, a Cheshire gentleman, who was sent to quell the Irish septs who had gained complete sway over the northern portion of the county. He was



An 18th Century Image of Ferns Castle

appointed Grand Seneschal and Constable, with a lease of the manor. His son, Sir Richard Masterson, of Ferns, became Seneschal of the county, and left, in 1627, four co-heiresses, who married; the first, Devereux, of Bellinager; the second, Butler, Baron of Cloughnakayer, who had built, in 1599, the castle of Kayer (now Wilton); the third, John Shee, of Uppercourt, Co. Kilkenny; and the fourth, and youngest, married Walter Sinnott, of Rosegarland.

It may be added here, as a proof of the position and power of the ancient nobility and gentry of the county, that out of 24 of the earliest Anglo-Norman

¹ Raphael Holinshed (1529-1580) was an English chronicler, whose work, commonly known as Holinshed's Chronicles, was one of the major sources used by William Shakespeare for a number of his plays

Bishops of the See of Ferns, 10 were scions² of the houses resident within the county. The author of "A Tour in Ireland in 1748" relates the following legend: "The castle once belonged to Catherine de Clare, who for many years committed horrible murders there under the countenance of friendship, good nature, and hospitality. She would invite several of the rich inhabitants, in order to entertain them, and when they were in their mirth and jollity, push them through a trap-door and cut their throats." It is certain, adds the tourist, "we saw a convenience of the kind that opened into a large cavern, which might give rise to such a tale." The story is somewhat borne out by the fact that Catherine de Clare was the wife of Sir Thomas Masterson, constable of the castle, under Elisabeth; and it is well known that such treacherous outrages were frequently practised on

the Irish by the English during the reign of "good Queen Bess." In the traditional tales of the natives, the Castle of Ferns, like many other castles of the county, is adorned with various strange and wild legends of feudal pomp and power, romantic deeds and fairy fantasies. The ruins of the castle are singular, whole massive portions, having entirely disappeared, whilst two towers which remain are disconnected, the very foundation being deeply quarried and carried away. To the feudal head of Ferns was annexed the Barony of

Duffrey, whose inhabitants up to the time of Elisabeth paid only £40 a year for this extensive tract of country. Philip and Mary granted this extensive barony to Sir Nicholas Le Heron, knight, but Elisabeth gave it in 1580 to Thomas, Earl of Ormond, who assigned it to Sir Henry Davells, knight, from whom it passed to Sir Thomas Colclough, knight, a branch of whose descendants still own Duffrey Hall. In 1649 the castle was summoned by Col Reynolds, for Cromwell, and surrendering, had a company placed in it. Sir Charles Coote soon after dismantled it and the place has been going to ruins ever since. The once City of Ferns is now but a small village, many of its houses being small thatched

² A descendant of a notable family

RESEARCH CORNER

Celia Kavanagh Boylan

Clann Genealogist Report



Over the past two years a lot of personal queries have come my way which I answer to the best of my abilities with the information available. However, there will always be those who will hit the brick wall, due to an absence of records. Those are the hard to handle ones but rest assured the whole world can be heard giving a big YES, if we find living relatives, or find a generation further back in the records. Sometimes it is just a little comment made years ago, that triggers a hunt in unexpected places, to find the next step.

On the other hand, there are those amongst us who have quite a comprehensive set of records of their families from family bibles and personal research and most especially hand me down tales about the people concerned, some of those stories could be best-selling novels, they are so interesting. It is highly advisable to visit as many relatives no matter how distant to see if they have photographs, or family legends to hand down, which turn names and dates into people you can relate to and see the kinds of lives they led. It is very easy now to scan photos and even improve the exposure, so that their images are not lost.

There are a lot more records freely available on the internet than in the early years of our Clann's reformation, we didn't have the benefit of the net and all the information available to us, at today's date. BMD records are invaluable and census records also help to keep us informed on what they did for a living and where they actually lived and where they and their children were born.

Born when my parents were in the 40s, I was fortunate as my grandfather was the youngest of ten children, his father being born in 1827, just four generations of family tales covering a huge number of years to 2018. One thing I have been trying to do for my own benefit, is put a book together about my own family, which I am self-publishing. It is really an attempt to change names and dates into real life stories about the people involved which I can hand down to my son.

For the purpose of writing a book, accuracy is very important, so checking those tales against records and old newspapers and from any possible source, is necessary. They may very well lead us a merry

dance, trying to keep up with them, as our folks moved around a lot and many emigrated, so the tale may start in Ireland, then England, USA and Canada, South Africa, Brazil, Argentina, Australia and New Zealand and all over Europe and even India.

This book writing has proved it is easy to make work for yourself by not considering what will be expected, when all the research is done and before you write the story. So here are some pointers that need to be taken into consideration that will make the job far easier as you progress.

FIRST OF ALL THE RESEARCH.

1. Collect all the information you have on births, marriages and deaths taking each generation in turn going backwards in years, certificates are the most informative.
2. Check as many census records as you can and make a note of the occupations and places of birth and years of birth of the parents and children as they changed every 10 years.
3. Check civil and parish registers if available online for the baptisms for those found in census records
4. Make a note of the people who were witnesses at the marriages
5. Make a note of the people who were the sponsors at baptisms
6. Make a note of those who were living in the same house in the census
7. Check local history to see what was going on in the towns where they lived
8. Check newspapers if there are any hints of them being involved in any local events, libraries have many online sources where you put the name in and search which saves so much time. Obituaries can be extremely helpful.
9. Visit as many living relatives as possible and discuss your new findings as they may know more than you did and this could save you weeks of hunting for information. They may even have letters and photographs from the deceased members of the family.
10. Check the census records and parish records for the sponsors and witnesses listed in the parish registers. Make a note of who they were and

where they came from as this may help in the 'Born Ireland' situation and they may very well be close relatives.

11. Check for death records as certificates will give what they died from and may very possibly help in the case of hereditary conditions.
12. Depending upon what they did for a living there may be occupational records, see teachers, politicians, military and naval personnel, policemen, railwaymen, miners, postmasters etc.
13. If possible check memorial inscriptions in the cemetery where they were buried
14. Check passenger lists and shipping information
15. Check naturalisation records

There are lots of free to view records and publications on the internet which can help you. You can follow what your family did every ten years, but unfortunately the census records in Ireland are limited, only 1901 and 1911 are fully available on the internet free of charge, there are only fragments of previous census records, which is a great loss to family historians.

For Ireland pre-1901, Roman Catholic parish records are available on the National Library of Ireland site and give a great amount of information of Births, Marriages and Deaths, in many cases giving the mother's maiden name and the address where they lived and name the sponsors and witnesses.

Civil registration documents are now available online for Ireland using the Irish Genealogy site which is invaluable when looking for anyone born from 1864 onwards no matter what religion they followed.

Trade directories are very important as they tell you a lot about your family if they were in business and the trade directories will show the kind of place they lived, look at Slaters and Pigots directories of Ireland. If they farmed and paid land rents, there will be a mention of them on the Griffiths Valuation of 1849-1864, the year depending upon where in Ireland they were and earlier still in the 1820s to 30s there are tithe applotment records and even earlier there are flax farmers records. These records only give the name of the head of the house and the property and size of land being valued.

Local newspapers will enlighten you on the kind of world they were living in. The London Illustrated News has lots of issues covering Ireland another source worth looking at is the website, Ireland Old News, which has many snippets from various newspapers around the country.

Check your family tales as they are sometimes a little romanticised or misheard, make sure they are right.

In the main they will be spot on. Look for records to confirm the tales and check for local histories.

There are some strange sounding occupations that you would not come across today e.g. Journeyman, Japanner, Cordwainer, Hewer, Dataller. Check what they did.

There may be court records, there may be mentions in old parish magazines or even entertainment magazines and they could turn up in passenger lists if they emigrated.

Once you feel you have all the information you can find and can say something about each of the people you have found, think what you want to achieve. Do you want an illustrated family tree purely for your own benefit, which you could print the one copy for yourself on your own computer, or would you like to turn your findings into a book which could be published, or just printed for your own family?

Whichever, it is easy to make a lot of work for yourself if you are unfamiliar with writing and first attempts can be difficult, some pointers are given below.

1. If you feel you want to publish, as it will probably end up being a paperback size, write onto A5 size page with a reasonably good-sized font. (If you used A4 it would have to be converted to A5 page size which can send any imbedded tables or photos out of line and will double the number of pages and you can end up with chapters starting out of position. If left as A4 and given to the printer in that page size they would photo reduce and if you haven't used a large font, the book may become unreadable small print.
2. If you have photographs, do you want to imbed them in your text or do you want a photo only page?
3. If you are going to insert photographs or photocopies of certificates, be aware you will need to pay for good quality paper on which to have them printed, or the photos could be difficult to print successfully on cheap paper.
4. Printers charge by the page and will expect to do their minimum number of copies per print run. Ask for a quote and shop around.
5. Consider do you want to have a family only book or do you want to sell it
6. These things considered you will now be ready to start to write your book
7. Do a rough guide for yourself of a timeline list of events you wish to write about and where you would want to break into chapters of their lives.

8. Be careful not to plagiarise anyone else's work when describing the towns or conditions in which they lived. If you use other people's information quote your sources
 9. Expect half of what you write to end up in the recycle bin but remember how interesting it was when you were listening to a relative and try to make your writing equally as interesting You may choose your book to be fiction based on fact to make it interesting to sell.
 10. Once written double check for chronology, duplications, grammar and punctuation errors
 11. If you make any amendments, if you have used Word, this may send subsequent pages out of line and you will need to check that your chapters begin at the top of a page. Double check your changes so that you don't end up changing the changes.
 12. Get someone else to proof read your work, doing it yourself is time consuming and you miss things that would make someone else ask for clarification, or you may even have the same event or person described earlier at a different time, place or age etc. making nonsense of it.
- You wrote it and you would get bored reading it for the 16th time and miss errors.
13. Once you think you have a good edited version of your work, save it as a PDF file to submit to the printers
 14. The printers will do a wired copy for you to check, you may wish to correct, change text or design and it will cost you for a new pre-print run copy.
 15. It is wise to copyright your work
 16. If you intend to sell in the shops or online, you will need an ISBN number for your work so that it could be sold in bookshops and this will need to be applied for, before you go to print so that the barcode can be included on each copy.
 17. The good news is if you sign copies and you have only had a minimum run of 100 copies from the printer. In ten years, your signed copy could be sold as a rare book on e-bay!
 18. Hardback books cost far more to produce than paper backs
- Hope that these little pointers help and stop you from making learners mistakes you may be able to add to this list as you go along.

Good luck and good writing and we will look forward to seeing your work soon.

**Celia
Clann Genealogist**

WHY IS SOME INFORMATION NO LONGER AVAILABLE ONLINE?

In almost all cases, information of genealogical value obtained from government agencies, religious groups, museums, genealogy societies, and other organizations is provided under contractual agreements. The contracts specify what information is provided, how it is to be made available, and what price the web site has to pay to the provider for the records. All contracts also have a defined expiration date, typically 2 years or 3 years or perhaps 5 years after the contract is signed.

When a contract nears expiration, the two parties usually attempt to renegotiate the contract. Sometimes renewal is automatic, but more often it is not.

Every contract renegotiation is different, but it is not unusual to agree to disagree. The contract ends, and the web site provider legally MUST remove the information from their web site. The same thing frequently happens to all the other online sites that provide old records online.

Moral of this story: If you find a record online that is valuable to you, SAVE IT NOW! Save it to your hard drive and make a backup copy someplace else as well. If there is no option to save, make a screen shot and save it on your hard drive or some other place where it will last for many years. Just because you can see the record online today does not mean that it will be available tomorrow.

CAVANAUGH POND

Mark Cavanaugh

Martin L. Cavanaugh (1836-1925) arrived in Seattle after leading a wagon train from the Midwest in 1862 and settled on the Duwamish River near the area known today as Georgetown. His wife, Mary Ann Maple Cavanaugh was daughter and brother to Jacob and Samuel Maple, two of the four male adults in the [first party of non-native settlers](#) to King County on 16 September 1851.



There he established a farm of approximately 600 acres and raised his large family. In 1880, the United States Government granted property totalling approximately 80 acres that now includes Cavanaugh Pond in what was called United States Government Lots 7 and 8 along the Cedar River 4.5 miles upstream from the river's termination in the City of Renton at the south-east end of Lake Washington. The Cedar River is the largest stream flowing into Lake Washington and serves as the City of Seattle's water supply.

Martin's son and my great-father, Fred B. Cavanaugh (1872-1947) operated a farm and dairy on the land. My grandfather Milton B. Cavanaugh (1907-1986) and his brother Fred (1904-1992) grew up on the property and told tales of riding bicycles or walking 2.5 miles each way to school in the rain. Both Milt (eastern Washington) and Fred (Portland, Oregon) were established in the food brokerage business considerable distances away from the property when the elder Fred Cavanaugh died in 1947. This left my great-grandmother, Edith Wrigley Cavanaugh (1882-1969) land rich and cash poor as she was not able to operate the dairy without hired help.

My grandfather contacted the Stoneway Sand & Gravel Company that operated a large facility with a processing plant 3 miles from the property in Renton, Washington about developing a quarry on the northern part of the property. The royalties from the quarry would provide income to my great-grandmother and a long-term contract was entered into.

The Cedar River flows south to north along the eastern edge of the farm until it takes a 90-degree turn west flowing along the north end of the property until turning north again. [The reference web site](#) has an aerial view of the area. The red balloon is located at the far southern end of the Cavanaugh Pond area (to the left in photo). My father, M. Ronald Cavanaugh (1932-1995) developed the property to the right of the red balloon commencing in 1957 and it was called Riverbend Mobile Home Park.

I lived here from 1957 until 1974 and remember watching the huge quarry equipment digging gravel out of the ground and loading trucks to take it to the processing plant. When the quarry digging brought the ground level equal to the adjacent Cedar River, water migrating through the ground from the river filled the areas dug below that level. Eventually, the maximum depth of the quarry holes was 22 feet. The water filling the quarry holes became stagnant and a breeding ground for mosquitoes. It was determined to cut a drainage channel near the northwest corner of the property to allow water in the several small ponds to return to the Cedar River from the farthest downstream part of the property.

The Cedar River is a [major spawning stream for sockeye salmon](#). They begin their journey in the Pacific Ocean, move into Puget Sound, and enter Lake Washington via a fish ladder at the Ballard Locks on the Lake Washington Ship Canal in Seattle. From Lake Washington, the fish swim up the Cedar River to spawn and die. The channel to drain stagnant water became the avenue for the spawning sockeye salmon to enter the quarry ponds. Eventually, quarrying

activity enlarged the small ponds so they all became one large pond.

The State of Washington Fisheries Department took a dim view of flopping sockeye salmon on top of a bucket-load of gravel brought up by a large quarry machine and quarrying activity ceased in the late 1960s and the property was left alone afterwards.

I grew up swimming, fishing and playing around the pond. During spawning season, I recall so many salmon carcasses on sandbars; you could hardly avoid stepping on them. The seagulls viewed salmon eyes as a delicacy so thousands of salmon with no eyes would be everywhere. Later the entire carcass would be reduced to a skeleton by birds and other scavengers. The smell was overwhelming. Nature can be cruel. Hunting was never legal on the property but the public felt that a quarry was a fine place to discharge firearms and hunt birds. The property was clearly posted with “No Hunting”, “No Trespassing” and “Illegal to Discharge Firearms” signs but we were regularly disturbed by the sound of firearms and one neighbour washing his car was hit in the arm by two spent shotgun pellets. Our options were to call the King County Sheriff’s office and wait 45 minutes to an hour for a deputy to arrive or take on armed trespassers ourselves. My dad had no problem confronting these people but he always was armed when he approached them. By the time I was a teenager, I was my dad’s armed backup. In general,

the trespassers did not want to get arrested and promptly left.

In 1992, King County condemned the property. Under United States law, condemnation requires the owner be compensated for the “fair market” value of the condemned or “confiscated” property. This property is the only Class 1 wetland in the Cedar River Valley, meaning it is the highest quality of wetland ecosystems. There simply was no comparable property to assess its value and my family was put in a take it or leave it position or get involved in a long, expensive legal proceeding with no idea of assessing probable success. King County ended up paying my family \$220,000 for 44 acres. Cavanaugh Pond, a precious natural area, was created by my grandfather’s idea and man’s actions, and is now considered a priceless asset of the King County Parks Systems.

My family’s only “win” was the concession that the property would be forever known as [“Cavanaugh Pond”](#) to honour the family who had created it and owned it for 112 years. At the time of the sale, no single family on record had continuously owned this in King County.

[Cavanaugh Pond View - Google Search](#)

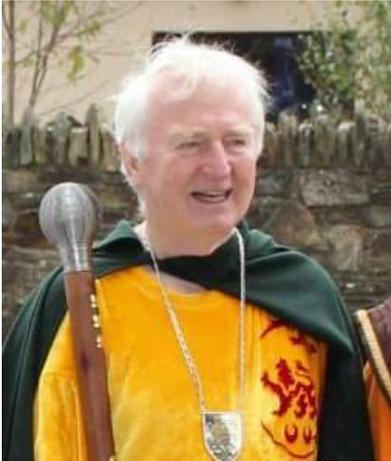
The web page link below has pretty pictures but has some errors in describing when and how the property was acquired by King County

[Cavanaugh Pond Natural Area](#)



THE BATTLE OF LITTLE BIGHORN 1876 & THE CAOMHÁNACH PRESENCE

Cathal Cavanagh



FOREWORD

Though set in the context of the US Indian wars, it is the intention of this article to concentrate

purely on the factual side of this sad conflict. Writers, notably as Dee Brown, in his "Bury My

Heart at Wounded Knee"³ have documented this history from the Indians' point of view and any reader wishing to pursue the matter is directed to Brown's abovementioned book.

By way of a general comment, following repeated incursions into Indian Territory with a view to appropriating their land as well as a succession of treaties broken by the White Men, various plans were devised to herd Indians into reservations, some at least of which were infertile and bereft of agricultural potential. There the Indians were supposed to be fed by government agents, many of whom were corrupt and who criminally skimmed off the funds meant for the supply of such food. Moreover, the buffalo or bison that had roamed freely on the plains and once numbered in the tens of millions, providing the Plains Indians with their food and other living necessities, were slaughtered to virtual extinction. This wanton destruction of the buffalo herds generated commercial profit but was also encouraged by government officials so as to deprive the Indians of their food supply and to force them into dependency on Government handouts on reservations.

The wars between a people who had existed for up to seventeen hundred years as hunter gatherers on the open plains and the ever increasing hordes of

Whites, backed up by a modern military machine and weapons, could only ever have one outcome.

Leaving aside the broader historical and moral issues referred to, the objective of this article is to concentrate on just one very well known episode of these native Indian wars in which some Caomhánach participation was recorded.

THE PRELUDE TO THE BATTLE

For the Indians the Black Hills of Dakota were the centre of the world, the place where warriors were wont to speak to the Great Spirit and await visions. In 1868 the US government had considered the Black Hills of Dakota were worthless and granted them by treaty to the Indians in perpetuity.

However, rumours of the existence of vast deposits of gold began to circulate among the Whites. As a result of the clamour raised from the gold-hungry Whites the army was ordered in 1874 to unilaterally make a reconnaissance expedition into the Black Hills, despite the fact that this was expressly forbidden in the treaty, in the absence of Indian permission.

Attempts by government officials in 1875 to buy or lease the Black Hills (at ridiculously low prices) were firmly rejected by the Indians and then, under orders from General Phil Sheridan⁴, General Crook launched a treacherous night surprise attack on an Indian encampment in the midst of winter snows. The Indians held them off long enough for non-combatants to escape, but the soldiers made off with their horses, which were recovered again by the Indians when the soldiers camped for the night.

In late 1875, Sioux and Cheyenne Indians had defiantly left their reservations, outraged over the continued intrusions of Whites into their sacred lands in the Black Hills. They gathered in Montana under the great warrior Sitting Bull to fight for their lands. The following spring, two victories over the US Cavalry emboldened them to fight on in the summer of 1876. Crook was defeated by the Sioux under

³ *Bury My Heart at Wounded Knee: An Indian History of the American West* is a 1970 book by American writer Dee Brown about the history of the Native Americans in the American West in the late nineteenth century. The book expresses a Native American perspective on the actions of the US Government which are described as a series of injustices and betrayals. Brown describes Native Americans' displacement through forced relocations and years of warfare waged by the US Federal government. The government's dealings are portrayed as a continuing effort to destroy the culture, religion, and way of life of Native American peoples.

⁴ Sheridan was the son of immigrants from County Cavan. Fully grown, he was only 5 feet 5 inches tall, which led to the nickname, "Little Phil." Irascible in character he was ruthless in destroying the livestock and provisions of Confederates during the Civil War and he applied similar "scorched earth" tactics in his wars against the Indians: "*Let them kill, skin and sell until the buffalo is exterminated*" designed to starve the Indians into submission. Sheridan's job, according to Dee Brown, was to hunt down and murder all Indians who would not agree to giving up their lands.

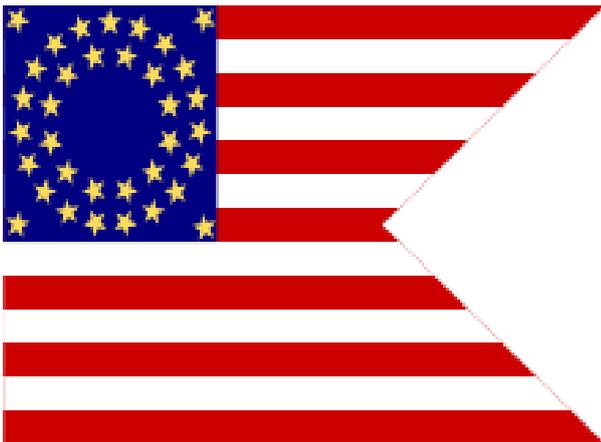
Crazy horse and the Cheyenne at Rosebud in mid 1876 and was forced to retreat. The combined Indians then moved on to hunt for buffalo and antelope in Little Bighorn.

THE US CAVALRY FORCES

Many of the soldiers involved in the battle were veterans of the American Civil War (1861 - 65). There had been a large Irish presence in the Union forces during the war and it was inevitable that many of these men remained in the army as their preferred way of making a livelihood.

It is estimated that between 144,000 and 160, 000 Irish born served in the Union army⁵. There were of course also many others of Irish descent involved.

The 7th Cavalry, created just after the American Civil War, was composed mainly of veteran soldiers. A significant portion of the regiment had previously served four-and-a-half years at Ft. Riley, Kansas, during which time it fought one major engagement and numerous skirmishes, experiencing casualties of 36 killed and 27 wounded. Six other troopers had died of drowning and 51 from cholera epidemics.



US 7th Cavalry Battle Guidon

Half of the 7th Cavalry's companies had just returned from 18 months of policing duty in the Deep South, having been recalled to Fort Abraham Lincoln to reassemble the regiment for this campaign. About 20 percent (139 of an enlisted roll of 718) of the troopers had been enlisted in the prior seven months and had no combat or frontier experience. A sizeable number of these recruits were Irish, English and German immigrants. Archaeological evidence suggests that many of these troopers were malnourished and in poor physical condition, even though they were the best-equipped and supplied regiment in the army.

Murphy (see footnote 3 above) notes that at Little Bighorn there were 128 Irishmen serving with the 7th

⁵ Quoted in "The Irish Brigades 1685-2006 by David Murphy, Four Courts, p.79.

Cavalry, representing the largest foreign contingent within that regiment and that its regimental tune (Garryowen) was introduced by an Irish officer.

CAPTAIN MYLES KEOGH



In view of the large number of serving Irish soldiers, it is not too surprising that some (three in fact) Caomhánachs were also present at the Little Bighorn battle. Moreover, the second in command of the 7th Cavalry was a dashing officer called Myles Keogh from Leighlinbridge Co. Carlow.

Since the bardic family of Keogh historically provided the ollamhs or learned men/ advisers to the Caomhánach chieftains of old, it is appropriate that we spend a little time on his adventurous career.

Myles Keogh was born in Leighlinbridge, Co.Carlow, on 25th of March, 1840. The fact that the main crop at Keogh's home farm was barley meant that they were not as affected by the Potato Famine as in other areas, but Myles and other siblings did nonetheless suffer from the typhoid epidemic associated with the Famine.

By 1860, a twenty year old Myles Keogh had volunteered, along with over one thousand of his countrymen, to rally to the defence of Pope Pius IX, following a call to arms by the Catholic clergy in Ireland. By August 1860, Keogh was appointed second lieutenant of his unit in the Battalion of St. Patrick, Papal Army. He was posted to Ancona, a central Italian port city. The Papal forces were defeated in September in the Battle of Castelfidardo, and Ancona was surrounded and forced to surrender. After his quick release through prisoner exchange, Keogh went to Rome and was invited to wear the green uniforms of the Company of St. Patrick, as a member of the Vatican Guard. During his service, the Holy See awarded him the honours for gallantry.

Now that the fighting was over and duties of the Vatican Guard were more mundane, Keogh saw little purpose in remaining in Rome. With the Civil War

raging in America, Secretary of State Seward began seeking experienced European officers to serve the Union, and called upon a number of prominent clerics to assist in his endeavour. John Hughes, Archbishop of New York, travelled to Italy to recruit veterans of the Papal War, and met with Keogh and his comrades and in March 1862 Keogh resigned his commission in the Company of Saint Patrick and left for the US.

On June 30 1863, the skilful tactician Major General John Buford, with Keogh by his side, rode into the small town of Gettysburg. Despite Lee's barrage attack of 140 cannons and a final infantry attack on the third day of the battle, the holding operation of Buford against huge odds enabled the Union army to bring up reinforcements and to win a highly significant victory. Myles Keogh received his first brevet⁶ being promoted to the rank of Major for "gallant and meritorious services" during the battle.

The battle was over and so were almost 8,000 men's lives with it. However this was a turning point in the war, as well as a turning point in Buford's health since he shortly after succumbed to typhoid.

Major Keogh was now appointed as aide de camp to General George Stoneman. In July 1864, Stoneman raided to the south and southeast, destroying railroads and industrial works. Their risky raids behind Confederate lines also enabled the freeing of federal prisoners held at Macon, Georgia, and the nearly 30,000 captives at Andersonville Prison.

However, when surrounded at the Battle of Sunshine Church, Georgia, with his horse having been shot from under him, Keogh briefly became a prisoner of war, but was released in a prisoner exchange and later received a second brevet with promotion to Lieutenant Colonel for his gallantry with Stoneman at the Battle of Dallas.

Keogh was highly praised by his commanders during the Civil War years.

He went home on a visit to Kilkenny for 7 months in 1874, before returning to duty. He arranged his personal affairs to take care of his sisters in Ireland, took out a large life insurance policy, and in written comments to friends he appears to have had a presentiment of death prior to his final expedition.

THE EVENTS OF THE LITTLE BIGHORN BATTLE

George Custer was embroiled in some controversies around this time and was suspended from army

duties for a year due to being AWOL, but the aggressive General Phil Sheridan came to his rescue and championed him to take command of the expedition which was being prepared against the Indians.

As Custer moved into the field on his expedition, he was operating under incorrect assumptions as to the number of Indians he would encounter. The Indian Agents based an 800 estimate on the number of Lakota led by Sitting Bull and other leaders who were off the reservation in protest of US Government policies. However, several weeks before the battle, many "reservation Indians" joined Sitting Bull's ranks for the summer buffalo hunt. As one historian wrote: "The (US) Army's strength estimate didn't change, because the civilian agents did not take into account the many thousands of "reservation Indians" who had "unofficially" left the reservation to join their "uncooperative non-reservation cousins" led by Sitting Bull. Thus Custer unknowingly faced thousands more Indians, than had been indicated earlier by the Indian Agents. The subsequent criticism of Custer for not having accepted reinforcements and for dividing his forces has to be seen in the light of this erroneous estimate.



General George Armstrong Custer

Custer knew that the Indians gave priority to safeguarding their non-combatants and his plan involved a pre-emptive strike to seize the village, hold the women, children and the old as hostages and thus to force the warriors to surrender. As a result, Custer was more concerned with ensuring that the Lakota and Cheyenne would not escape his expedition than with the task he would face in battle. Following a day of hunting, the warriors appeared to have been sleeping in on the morning of the battle, which strengthened Custer's false idea of the strength of the opposition. When he and his scouts first looked down on the village from Crow's Nest across the Little Bighorn River, they could only see the herd of ponies. Looking from a hill 2.5 miles (4.0 km) away after parting with Reno's command, Custer

⁶ A brevet was a warrant giving a commissioned officer a higher rank title as a reward for gallantry or meritorious conduct, but without receiving the authority, precedence, or pay of real rank.

could observe only women preparing for the day, and young boys taking thousands of horses out to graze south of the village. Despite the fact that his Crow scouts warned him it was the largest native village they had ever seen, Custer felt that there were relatively few warriors to defend the village.

Moreover, Custer may have assumed that in the event of his encountering opposition Benteen would quickly come to his aid. Rifle volleys were a standard way of telling supporting units to come to another unit's aid. In a subsequent official 1879 Army investigation requested by



Chief Sitting Bull of the Lakota Sioux

Major Reno, the Reno Board of Inquiry (RCOI), Benteen and Reno's men testified that they heard distinct rifle volleys as late as 4.30 pm during the battle.

Custer had planned to take a day to scout the village before attacking; however, when his men went back seeking supplies dropped by the pack train, they discovered they were being trailed by Indians. Reports from his scouts also revealed fresh pony tracks from ridges overlooking his formation. It became apparent that the warriors in the village were either already aware of, or would soon be aware of, his approach. Fearing that the village would break up into small bands that he would have to chase individually, Custer prepared for an immediate attack.

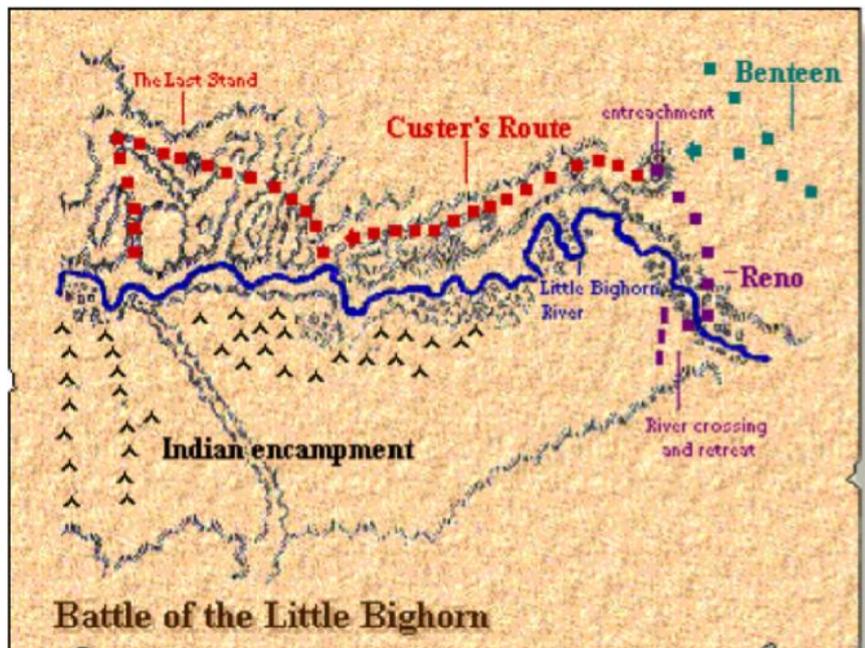
RENO'S ATTACK

The first group to attack was Major Reno's second detachment after receiving orders from Custer, as Custer's Native American Crow scouts reported Sioux tribe members were alerting the village. Ordered to charge, Reno began that phase of the battle. The orders, made without accurate knowledge of the village's size, location, or the warriors' propensity to stand and fight, had been to pursue the Indians and "bring them to battle." Reno's

force crossed the Little Bighorn at the mouth of what is today Reno Creek around 3.00 p.m. They immediately realized that the Lakota and Northern Cheyenne were not running away, contrary to their expectations.

Reno advanced rapidly across the open field towards the northwest, his movements masked by the thick bramble of trees that ran along the southern banks of the Little Bighorn River. But these trees also obscured Reno's view of the Native American village until his force had passed that bend on his right front and was suddenly within arrow shot of the village. The tepees in that area were occupied by the Hunkpapa Sioux. When Reno came into the open in front of the south end of the village, he sent his Arikara/Ree and Crow Indian scouts forward on his exposed left flank. Realizing the full extent of the village's width, Reno quickly suspected what he would later call "a trap" and stopped a few hundred yards short of the encampment.

He ordered his troopers to dismount and deploy in a skirmish line, with every fourth trooper holding the horses for the troopers in firing position. This formation reduced Reno's firepower by 25 percent. As Reno's men fired into the village and killed, by some accounts, several wives and children of the Sioux leader, Gall, mounted warriors began streaming out to meet the attack. With Reno's men anchored on their right by the impassable tree line and bend in the river, the Indians rode hard against the exposed left end of Reno's line. The Indians had begun massing in the open area shielded by a small hill to the left of the Reno's line and to the right of the Indian village. From this position the Indians mounted an attack of more than 500 warriors against the left and rear of Reno's line, turning Reno's



exposed left flank. They forced a hasty withdrawal into the timber along the bend in the river. Here the Indians pinned Reno and his men down and set fire to the brush with the intention of driving the soldiers out of their position.

After giving panicky orders to mount, dismount and mount again, Reno finally shouted to his men, "All those who wish to make their escape follow me," and led a disorderly rout across the river toward the bluffs on the other side. The retreat was immediately disrupted by Cheyenne attacks at close quarters. Later Reno reported that three officers and 29 troopers had been killed during the retreat and subsequent fording of the river, with another officer and 13–18 men missing. Most of these men were left behind in the timber, although a number of them eventually rejoined the detachment.

On top of the bluffs, known today as Reno Hill, Reno's shaken troops were joined by Captain Benteen's column arriving from the south. This force was on a lateral scouting mission when it had been summoned by Custer's messenger. Benteen's coincidental arrival on the bluffs was just in time to save Reno's men from possible annihilation. Their detachments were reinforced by McDougall's Company B and pack train. The 14 officers and 340 troopers on the bluffs organized an all-around defence.

Despite hearing heavy gunfire from the north, including distinct volleys at 4.20 pm, Benteen concentrated on reinforcing Reno's badly wounded and hard-pressed detachment, rather than continuing on toward Custer. Benteen's apparent reluctance to reach Custer prompted later criticism that he had failed to follow orders. Around 5.00 pm, Capt. Thomas Weir and Company D moved out against orders to make contact with Custer. They advanced a mile, to what is today Weir Ridge or Weir Point, and could see in the distance Indian warriors on horseback shooting at objects on the ground. By this time, roughly 5.25 pm, Custer's battle may have concluded.

The other entrenched companies eventually followed Weir, first Benteen, then Reno, and finally the pack train. Growing Indian attacks around Weir Ridge forced all seven companies to return to the bluff before the pack train, with the ammunition, had moved even a quarter mile. There, they remained pinned down for another day, but the Indians were unable to breach this tightly held position.

CUSTER'S LAST STAND

There are conflicting accounts of this from a number of the Indians who took part in this episode; there was no army survivor to tell the tale.

In the end, the hilltop was probably too small to accommodate the survivors and wounded. Fire from the southeast made it impossible for Custer's men to secure a defensive position all around Last Stand Hill. On Last Stand Hill, the soldiers put up their most dogged defence. According to native accounts, far more Indian casualties occurred in the attack on Last Stand Hill than anywhere else, with the soldiers' desperate resistance indicating they had few doubts about their prospects for survival. According to Cheyenne and Sioux testimony, the command structure rapidly broke down, with smaller "last stands" apparently made by several groups.

By almost all accounts, the Lakota annihilated Custer's force within an hour of engagement. David Humphreys Miller, who between 1935 and 1955 interviewed the last Indian survivors of the battle, wrote that the Custer fight lasted less than one-half hour. Other Indian accounts said the fighting lasted only "as long as it takes a hungry man to eat a meal." The Lakota asserted that Crazy Horse personally led one of the large groups of warriors who overwhelmed the cavalymen in a surprise charge from the northeast, causing a breakdown in the command structure and panic among the troops. Many of these men threw down their weapons while Cheyenne and Sioux warriors rode them down, "counting coup" with lances, coup sticks, and quirts. Some Indian accounts recalled this segment of the fight as a "buffalo run."



Little Big Man (Charging Bear) an Oglala / Lakota Sioux , a sometime ally and later rival to Crazy Horse

CAOMHÁNACHS PRESENT AT THE BATTLE

Three Caomhánachs are recorded as being present at Little Bighorn, one of whom was killed in Custer's stand - these are:

Private Co. L, Thomas Kavanagh, b. 1844 in Dublin, killed on June 1876 with Custer's column.

Private Charles Kavanagh, b. 1840 in Pennsylvania, who was involved in valley and hilltop fights, d.

February 1886 in Washington and is buried in the US Soldiers and Airmens Home National Cemetery in Washington.

Private, Company D, John Kavanagh, b.1850, Roscommon, Ireland, Teamster D.3, d. January 1872. He was apparently left behind the main battle since he was in charge of a Gatling gun which could not be brought forward due to rough terrain.



Comanche in 1876

The 7th Cavalry suffered 52 percent casualties: 16 officers and 242 troopers killed or died of wounds, 1 officer and 51 troopers wounded. Every soldier in the five companies with Custer was killed (3 Indian scouts and several troopers had left that column before the battle; an Indian scout, Curley, was the only survivor to leave after the battle had begun), although for years rumours persisted of survivors. Among the dead were Custer's brothers Boston and Thomas, his brother-in-law James Calhoun, and his nephew Henry Reed. The sole surviving animal reportedly discovered on the battlefield by General Terry's troops was Captain Keogh's wounded horse "Comanche" (though other horses are believed to have been captured by the Indians). There is no reliable statistic for native Indian casualties and estimates vary widely.

SOME CONTROVERSIES CONCERNING THE BATTLE

Not surprisingly Custer has been criticised on a number of fronts for his execution of the battle. Fault was found with the fact that he abandoned the Gatling guns which would have been a formidable weapon against the massed attackers, and that he turned down General Terry's offer of an additional battalion of the 2nd Cavalry.

However, the terrain was rough and getting the awkward to manoeuvre Gatlings in place would have been time consuming, perhaps not feasible within the time frame which Custer had in mind. He also had got his soldiers to abandon their swords to avoid their creating noise which would forewarn the Indians of his intended surprise assault, which meant that in subsequent hand to hand fighting they were at a disadvantage.

Criticism of Reno for not coming to his assistance in his final stand seems to be misplaced and was dismissed at the subsequent inquiry. The same is true of Benteen's actions.

The claim that some of the Indians had repeating rifles which were superior to the army single shot Springfields (The Springfield Model 1873 was selected by the Army Ordnance Board after extensive testing in competition with other rifles) needs to be treated with caution. Firstly, many Indians were no doubt still relying on bows and arrows and these indeed proved superior at one stage of the battle in that they could be arched overhead to hit troops trying to shelter behind an obstacle. Secondly, the claim is that the Springfield rifles when heated up resulted in the copper coated bullets jamming. However, this was not supported by experience in other confrontations and it has been suggested that the jamming could have been due to the men's lack of familiarity with the Springfields, as they had been issued only weeks before.

THE AFTERMATH

Though this was the greatest defeat of the US army by the Indians it was in effect their last gasp victory. The U.S. Army aggressively mounted a campaign to force remaining free Indians on to reservations. General Nelson A. Miles took command of the effort in October 1876. In May 1877 Sitting Bull escaped to Canada. Within days, Crazy Horse surrendered at Fort Robinson. The Great Sioux War ended on May 7 with Miles' defeat of a remaining band of Miniconjou Sioux.

As for the Black Hills the Manypenny Commission structured an arrangement in which the Sioux would cede the land to United States or the government would cease to supply rations to the reservations. Threatened with starvation, the Indians ceded sacred Pahá Sapa (Black Hills) to the United States, but the Sioux never accepted the legitimacy of the transaction. After lobbying Congress to create a forum to decide their claim, and subsequent litigation spanning 40 years, the United States Supreme Court in the 1980 decision acknowledged that the United States had taken the Black Hills without just compensation. The Sioux refused the money offered, and continue to insist on their right to occupy the land.

The Sioux did not consider the Battle of Little Bighorn as a single action. Rather, they saw it as one battle within a series of conflicts with the US Army that led directly to the Wounded Knee Massacre in 1890. In this action, soldiers from the 7th Cavalry killed 146 Indian men, women and children and this brought the Indian Wars to an end.

CAOMHÁNACH - IN THE NEWS 1719 - 1770

Pue's Occurrences - Tuesday 03 February 1719

On the 8th of January 1719, at night the house of **Capt. Kavanagh** was robbed. The said **Kavanagh** promises £50 reward to anyone of the said robbers, who shall discover and convict 1 or 2 or more of their accomplices and also will endeavour to procure a Pardon for such person as shall make the discovery.

Newcastle Courant - Saturday 13 January 1722

One **Cavanagh** a private Trooper, having made too free with a Gentleman's Wife and Money, was on the 22nd last past committed to the Fleet Prison by the Lord Chancellor. It appeared that he was a man of great Charity and Value, and had no less than 3 or 4 women that claimed him as their husband, and that he had prevailed with the above Gentleman's wife to elope and marry him, and as such had received several sums of money out of the Court of Chancery, and applying that day for more out of the Court, the lawful husband appeared, to the great mortification of this Man of Honour.

Derby Mercury - Thursday 15 March 1733

On Saturday James **Cavanagh**, the murderer and highwayman, and two felons, Dominick Donnelly and James Taffe, were executed near St. Stephen's Green. They all acknowledged themselves guilty of the facts they died for, and seemed full of remorse and contrition; the two boys especially, who stopped at the Goldsmith's shop, and begged his forgiveness in the most moving manner. **Cavanagh** also distinguished himself in clearing several innocent persons of crimes they stand charged with, viz. Mr. **Gerard Cavanagh** of Crow Street, Dublin, and **Charles Cavanagh**, now in Carrick Jail, impeached for robbing Mr Connor Reynolds, in the County of Leitrim, which fact he, with his brother in law, James Gainer, committed; as also the robbing of Mrs MacDermot, near Castle-Plunket, for which Luke Berne of Bahagh, stands charged; and Mr. Higginbotham's robbery in the County of Wexford, for which Walter Grey is now confined in Newgate here; and of the fact of which Thomas and Edward White, his son, and now imprisoned in Mullingar Jail.

Newcastle Courant - Saturday 04 February 1738

Vienna, Jan 22nd: The Emperor has just declared the Generals that are to serve in Hungary the next campaign under the Great Duke of Tuscany, Duke of Lorraine; viz, the Veldt-Marshal Count Konigsegg, as general in Chief; the Counts Philippi and Oliver Wallis, Veldt-Marshals; M. deSener and Prince de Lobkowitz, Generals of Horse; the Count de Neuberg and the Prince de Saxe-Hildbourghausen, Generals of the Artillery; Messieurs de Miglio, Bathiani, **Cavanagh**, Romer, Tschernin, Betlichingen, Balara, Prince

Charles of Lorraine, Prince de Waldeck, Thungen, Suckay, Leutium, Wenceslaus Wallis, Botia, Geldi, and Dainnitz, Lieutenant-Generals.

Ipswich Journal - Saturday 30 October 1742

On Monday last a highwayman, against whom an information had been laid by **Cavenagh**, lately tried at the Old Baily, was seized as he passed through Leadenhall Street, and being carried before a Magistrate was committed to Newgate. He had five pistols found upon him, and has, tis said, been guilty of several robberies, as a highwayman, foot-pad, street-robber and housebreaker.

Stamford Mercury - Thursday 04 November 1742

On Monday night Richard Keeple, alias Brown, was committed to the Poultry-Compter, and on Tuesday was examined before Sir Joseph Hankey, at Guildhall, on the Oath of Hutchinon Little, for being concerned with him and **William Cavanagh** in several robberies; and also on the Oaths of several persons, for returning from Transportation, and was committed to Newgate.

Stamford Mercury - Thursday 04 November 1742

On Wednesday night one **Lot Cavenagh** was seized near the Marshalsea in Southwark, on the information of one of his accomplices, for being concerned with him, and about 17 more, in felonies and robberies, committed in the several counties about London; on searching him, two loaded pistols were found upon him.

Ipswich Journal - Saturday 22 January 1743

On Monday, 15 prisoners were tryed at the Old – Baily, five of whom were capitally convicted, viz. Patrick Kelly, Katherine Kelly, **Garret Cavenagh**, and **Honor Cavenagh**, after a long Trial, were found guilty of High Treason, in filing and washing Halfpence and Farthings to make them resemble and pass for Shillings and Sixpences. And Thomas Cummins, for a street robbery. Two were cast for transportation and eight acquitted.

Ipswich Journal - Saturday 26 March 1743

Yesterday was held a Cabinet Council at St James's, when the report was made to his Majesty of the 24 prisoners under Sentence of Death; when Michael Bewly, for burglary; David Todd, for a street robbery; **Lott Cavanagh** and Cordelia Taylor, for a street robbery; Jacob Cordoza, for a burglary; William Burnett, for street robbery; Thomas Dennis, for horse stealing; Patrick Kelly and **Garret Cavanagh**, for counterfeiting Sixpences; Brian Cooley, for a street robbery; Stephen Wright, for robbing Mr. Belchier the Surgeon; James Roberts, for street robbery and

James Smith, for a burglary, were ordered for execution.

Thomas Cummins, for street robbery; Anne Bradford for robbing a Sailor or nineteen guineas and William Brand for a street robbery, received a free pardon. Richard Hasset, for robbing his master; John Robinson, for a burglary; Thomas Hoven, for robbing his master; and Daniel Wickett, for highway robbery, to be transported for 14 years.

Katherine Kelly and **Honor Cavanagh**, for counterfeiting Sixpences, to be transported for life.

John Tye, for forgery; and William Bully, for robbery are postponed.

Pue's Occurrences - Tuesday 21 February 1749

On Sunday last dies of the Small Pox, at her Lodgings in William Street, Dublin, Mrs **Kavanagh**, widow and relict of **Murtagh Kavanagh**, late of Marly in the County of Carlow, Esq., who was lineally descended from **Dermot Mc'Morough Kavanagh**, Prince of Leinster, in the Reign of King Henry the second.

Ipswich Journal - Saturday 21 October 1749

On Tuesday the report of the nineteen male prisoners under sentence of death in Newgate was made to his Majesty in Council by Richard Adams, Esq; Recorder of this City, when the following were ordered for Execution, Viz. **William Cavanagh**, Thomas Mynott, for robbing Alexander Bailly of a watch and other things.

Pue's Occurrences - Tuesday 12 December 1749

On Saturday came the trial of one **Cavanagh**, and Brien, for the murder of one Cullen, who was killed in a boxing bout at Newcastle in the county of Dublin, when **Cavanagh** was found guilty of manslaughter, and Brien acquitted.

The Scots Magazine - Friday 02 August 1751

At Vienna, in the 79th year of his age, the **Barron de Cavanagh**, Chamberlain to the Emperor, and General of his Horse. He was native of Ireland, and quitted it at the revolution. Soon after he entered into the Imperial Service, and by merit alone arrived at the honours he possessed. He was in all the engagements where Pr. Eugene commanded, by whom he was highly esteemed.

Derby Mercury - Friday 26 June 1752

Dublin, June 16. Last Sunday, in the dead time of the night, a fire unhappily broke out in one of **Mrs. Cavenagh's** stables at Kilcullen Bridge, (occasioned by the carelessness of a sleepy boy, which was discovered at one at night by a chaiseman) which in less than an hour's time consumed the stable, five horses, and nine houses, with several outhouses belonging to an industrious, quite, honest set of Dealers and Tradesmen, who with the greatest difficulty got themselves and large families of

children out of the flames, by which they are become the greatest objects of compassion.

Oxford Journal - Saturday 30 March 1754

Dublin, March 16; At a meeting of the Free Citizens at the Phoenix in Werbergh Street, the 12th instant, an Advertisement, which was lately posted up in several Parts of the City, having been taken into consideration, it was unanimously agreed to disavow it in the following manner:

"Whereas certain Advertisements, assuming an Authority from the Free-Citizens, but most evidently contrived by some enemy, not only to that Society, but to the whole Kingdom, were last Saturday posted up in several parts of the City, inviting the said Free-Citizens to a Meeting therein proposed, to be held on Tuesday last, in order, as it is expressed, to confuse the Government of this Kingdom, &c. This is to inform the Public, and all who may think themselves concerned, that the Free-Citizens were utter Strangers to that Matter: And they hope to be more readily credited, as they have shewn Liberty and Licentiousness; and that as it was a Principle of their associating to contend for and defend the rights, by all ways which the Laws of their Country allow, it also has been an invariable Rule of their Conduct, to preserve that Respect for Government, without which Peace and good Order cannot be kept up in Society"

Signed by Order, **George Kavanagh**, Sec.

After which, they dined and passed the Evening in the utmost harmony, drinking many Toasts expressive of their Loyalty to their King and Country.

Derby Mercury - Friday 07 November 1755

Saturday at the Commission of Oyer and Termiminer, Jacob Hashman, a Frenchman, was found guilty of murder and robbery of John Aubertis last July, and will be hanged on Saturday next. Yesterday **Patrick Cavenagh** was found guilty of murdering the Potatoe Man last March, and is to be executed next Thursday.

Derby Mercury - Friday 07 March 1766

Thursday night were committed to Chelmsford Goal, Sarah Page, and Margaret Crowder, charged on their own confession, with killing **Mary Cavenagh** of Dagenham, in the County of Essex, a child twelve years old, by cutting her throat. They are no more than fourteen or fifteen years old.

Pue's Occurrences - Tuesday 23 March 1756

Tuesday, March 23rd. The Quarter Sessions for the City of Dublin sat at the Tholsel pursuant to Adjournment, when six prisoners were tried, four of whom were acquitted, and the two following found guilty, viz. **Simon Kavanagh** and John Carrol for an assault, fined £3-4s. each. After which the Court adjourned to Tuesday the 6th of April next.

Pue's Occurrences - Tuesday 30 March 1756

Deaths: March 26th On the Poddle, Mrs **Kavanagh**, wife of Mr. **George Kavanagh**.

Pue's Occurrences - Tuesday 08 June 1756

Friday, June 11: The Quarter Sessions for the City of Dublin sat at the Tholsel, pursuant to adjournment, when the following persons were tried and found guilty viz; Anne Dempsey, Philip Tobin, Laurence Vicars, and James Cummins, for different Felonies, all to be transported. **Simon Kavanagh**, Mary Scully and John Dalton, for several assaults, fined and confined. Several others were tried and acquitted. After which the Court adjourned to Thursday the 8th Day of July next.

Pue's Occurrences - Tuesday 22 June 1756

Commitments: To Newgate by the Sitting Justice, Judith Dignam for having in her Custody a Scarlet Cloak the property of Daniel Troy; Peter Hanlon for assaulting Judith Fenegan, and taking from her a handkerchief; John Wilson for stealing liquor from Mr. Robert Stephenson; and **Simon Kavanagh** for assaulting Daniel O'Neill, and taking from him one Pound of Tea.

Pue's Occurrences - Saturday 29 January 1757

Commitments: To Newgate by the sitting Justice, **Catherine Kavanagh** for stealing a shirt from Mr Charles Wynne; Henry Lock for assaulting Owen Farrell and forcible taking from him a scarlet cloth waistcoat.; and Hugh and Felix Mathews for assaulting and wounding James Daly.

Pue's Occurrences - Saturday 12 February 1757

Lost, from the Athlone stage coach, on Tuesday the 21st of December last, a chequer linen bag, with some Deeds and Papers, and a wallet with some servant's linen and other things of small value. Whoever will bring the Deeds & Papers to Mr Luke Higgins, master of the Stage Coach at Kinnegad, Mr Fergus Naghten, Merchant in Athlone, or Mr. **Edmond Cavanagh**, Grocer, at the Raven in High Street, Dublin, shall have ten Guineas reward paid him by such of the said persons to whom the same shall be delivered, and may keep all the other things, except Deeds and Papers, to his own use, without any questions asked. There were in said bag about ten notes of Willcocks and Dawson, which were claimed and adjudged on the 26th of November last to the then bearer of them, by the Commissioners appointed by Act of Parliament for Relief of the Creditors of the Bank kept by said Willcocks and Dawson, No. of the Claim 1484, and marked on the back of the notes, and one of Dillon and Farrall, which was adjudged the 25th November last, the No. of the Claim is 877, which is also marked on the back of said Note, so that the several Deeds and Papers in said bag can be of no use to any but the owner of the

same. No greater reward will be offered. Dated this 11th Day of February, 1757. **Edmond Cavanagh**, Luke Higgins, Fergus Naghten

Pue's Occurrences - Saturday 04 June 1757

Deaths: In Thomas Street, Mrs **Kavanagh**, wife of Mr **Anthony Kavanagh**, Goldsmith.

Pue's Occurrences - Saturday 09 July 1757

Robert Sample or John Jolly, or one of them Plaintiffs vs. John Sample, Defendant

Whereas there are Advertisements handed about, that Arthur Lamprey and Charles Rossel, Esqrs, late Sheriffs of the City of Dublin, would on Friday the 15th July inst. by virtue of an Execution sell all the right, title and interest of John Sample, late of the North Strand, Limeburner, of, in and to a lease of all that yard or plot of ground on the North Strand aforesaid, held by lease from Henry Richardson of the said North Strand, whereof 40 years or thereabouts are expired, and whereon a Lime Kiln and other houses are built and erected, subject to small rent as £5 a year.

Now I **John Cavanagh** of the city of Dublin, Bricklayer, do hereby caution all persons whatsoever not to bid for the above recited premises, in regard the said Defendant John Sample, (prior to any demand the said Jolly can legally have) by his deed, bearing date the 18th of February, 1754, and duly registered, assigned and conveyed all his interest in and to the said lease, so made as aforesaid by the said Henry Richardson, which lease bears Date 28th November, 1753, unto me **John Cavanagh**, for the purposes therein mentioned; for the foreclosure of which I filed my Bid in his Majesty's Court of exchequer in Ireland the 18th Day of June, 1756, and am proceeding with all expedition to a decree therein. Given under my hand this 8th Day of July, 1757 - **John Cavanagh**

N.B. The above recited lease and deed of Mortgage may be viewed in the Hands of Mr. Christopher Elliston, Attorney, at his Office in Mary's Lane.

Pue's Occurrences - Tuesday 02 May 1758

George Kavanagh of the City of Dublin, Notary Publick, was admitted and Sworn a Proctor of his Majesty's High Court of Admiralty of Ireland, by the Right Worshipful Robert Fitzgerald, Esq; Judge of said Court.

Pue's Occurrences - Saturday 29 July 1758

Commitments: To Newgate by the Sitting Justice, **Michael Kavanagh** for stealing some Rum out of a gabbard lying at the Custom-House Quay.

Dublin Courier - Monday 05 October 1761

Last Friday, the quarter sessions of the peace for the city of Dublin, sat at the Tholsel pursuant to adjournment when John Cunningham for stealing a

pair of silver watch cases from Mt. Thomas Johnston, Mary Ellis for stealing a silk handkerchief from Mr. John Rafferty, Mary McDermot for stealing a shift, a sheet, a blanket, and an apron, from Mrs **Mary Cavanagh**, and William McDanniel for stealing a pair of shag breeches, a hat, and jacket, were all tried and found guilty, and ordered for transportation. Four others were tried and acquitted.

Dublin Courier - Wednesday 21 April 1762

Wants employment with an Upholder, Broker, or Auctioneer, &c. a man between 30 and 40 years of age, of a good character, and family, who has been bought up in the Upholstery Business, and has lived in his time as master of same, and in great esteem. He understands chiefly the making up of beds, papering of rooms, taking down and putting up furniture, and selling of goods in a shop of the aforesaid business; writes a good hand and is of a willing disposition to do anything he might be found capable of, whom this might suit (by directing a line for **Mr Kavanagh** at the green Cannister, near the Ram in Aungier Street,) shall be immediately waited upon.

Dublin Courier - Wednesday 05 May 1762

Friday last commissions passed the great seal appointing the hon. Henry Loftus, Charles Tottenham, Robert Leigh, Caesar Sutton, Shapland Sweeney, Joshua Tench, **George Kavanagh**, Arthur

Jacob and Richard Giles, Esq.'s. Justices of the Peace for the county of Wexford.

Dublin Courier - Wednesday 23 March 1763

A few days ago, Mr. **John Kavanagh**, of Kilovain, in the County of Wexford, was married to the Widow Keerfoot, of Concrubbin in said County.

Dublin Courier - Monday 25 April 1763

Marriages: William Connell of Enniscorthy, in the County of Wexford, Esq; an eminent Physician, to Miss **Margaret Kavenagh**; a most amiable and accomplished young lady, with considerable fortune, and the daughter of **Simon Kavenagh** of Rocksavage, in the County of Carlow, Esq.

Northampton Mercury - Monday 08 January 1770

On the 18th a quarrel arose at the Fair of Rathdoway, in Queen's County, between four or five Dragoons quartered at Donaghmore, and some Country People; when the Dragoons being overpowered by number, were obliged to retire; but returning again in the Evening in greater numbers, they fell upon the Country People and in the conflict one **Michael Kavanagh**, of Bawn, received a stab of a sword, of which he died next morning; and several others were dangerously wounded. It is said that the dispute arose by the Dragoons wanting to take away a Countryman's wife.

THE TIDE OF EMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES AND TO THE BRITISH COLONIES

The following excerpt is from an article in 'The *Illustrated London News*, July 6, 1850'.

The great tide of Emigration flows steadily westward.
The principal emigrants are Irish peasants and labourers.

It is calculated that at least four out of every five persons who leave the shores of the old country to try their fortunes in the new, are Irish. Since the fatal years of the potato famine and the cholera, the annual numbers of emigrants have gone on increasing, until they have become so great as to suggest the idea, and almost justify the belief, of a gradual depopulation of Ireland.

The colonies of Great Britain offer powerful attractions to the great bulk of the English and Scottish emigrants who forsake their native land to make homes in the wilderness. But the Irish emigration flows with full force upon the United States. Though many of the Irish emigrants are, doubtless, persons of small means, who have been hoarding and saving for years, and living in rags and squalor, in order to amass sufficient money to carry themselves and families across the Atlantic, and to beg their way to the western states, where they may "squat" or purchase cheap lands, the great bulk appear to be people of the most destitute class, who go to join their friends and relatives, previously established in America. Large sums of money reach this country annually from the United States.

Through Liverpool houses alone, near upon a million pounds sterling, in small drafts, varying from 2 or 3 to 10 pounds each, are annually forwarded from America, for poor persons in Ireland, to enable them to emigrate; and the passage money of many thousands, in addition, is paid in New York. Before the fatal year 1847, the emigration was very considerable; but, since that time, it has very rapidly increased.

THE LIVES OF ANCIENT CELTIC WOMEN

Kathy Kavanagh Sawtell

Celtic women were distinct in the ancient world for the liberty and rights they enjoyed and the position they held in society. Compared to their counterparts in Greek, Roman, and other ancient societies, they were allowed much freedom of activity and protection under the law. The Iron Age Celts were nevertheless a patriarchal people and for the most part men had the ultimate power in politics and the home. Despite this, ancient Celtic women remain an inspiring example of womanhood from the past.

Classical authors' impressions tell a great deal about how different Celtic women were from the women with whom those writers were familiar. Diodorus of Sicily describes Gaulish women as being "nearly as tall as the men, whom they rival in courage". Ammianus Marcellinus gives a more animated description: "a whole band of foreigners will be unable to cope with one [Gaul] in a fight, if he calls in his wife, stronger than he by far and with flashing eyes; least of all when she swells her neck and gnashes her teeth, and poisoning her huge white arms, begins to rain blows mingled with kicks, like shots discharged by the twisted cords of a catapult". While overstated, the words of Marcellinus conjure images of formidable women among the ancient Celts.



WARRIOR-WOMEN AND QUEENS

Ancient Celtic women served as both warriors and rulers. Girls as well as boys could be trained to fight with swords and other weapons. One of the most prominent training schools in Gaelic mythology was run by Scathach (pronounced "sea-hah" or "skya"), a woman warrior from what is now Scotland. She trained the greatest hero of Irish legend, Cuchulainn

(pronounced "koo-hull-in" or "koo-khull-in", with the "KH" as in Scottish loch). This most famous of her pupils went on to fight entire armies alone and perform other great deeds. Scathach's female rival, Aife (or Aoife), was considered one of the fiercest warriors alive. Both of these women led armies.

The practice of bearing arms was relatively common among women. Women were recorded as having taken part in the final battle against Cams Suetonius Paulinus when he advanced upon the druid stronghold on the island of Mona (now Anglesey) in present-day Wales. In this case, they seem to have made great use of psychological tactics such as screeching, dancing wildly, and pulling at their faces, frightening the Romans enough to hold them off for a time.

Although the highest political authority was often vested in males, women occasionally became ruling queens and military leaders. Boudicca (or Boadicea) was the best known woman of this class. She is honored to the present for leading the last major revolt against the Romans in Britain. When her husband Prasutagus died, she became ruler of the Icenii, a Celtic tribe in southeastern Britain. Prasutagus had established diplomatic relations with the Romans following their invasion of the island. He decided to submit to Roman suzerainty, and in his will he left a large portion of his holdings to the Romans but named his two teenage daughters as his heirs. Boudicca was designated as the regent until they should come of age.

The Romans did not take female rulers seriously and sought to take advantage of what they considered to be the weakness of the Icenii at this time. Catus Decianus, the Roman in charge of collecting Rome's share of the inheritance, insulted the Icenii through a series of horrific acts. He ordered his troops to loot their property, flog Boudicca in public, and rape her daughters repeatedly. Boudicca responded by leading a revolt of her people's forces and those of several other tribes that had grown resentful of the invading Romans. The rebels levelled the Roman administrative centre of Londinium (modern-day London) and sacked two other Roman towns before being defeated.

Boudicca's ability to unite her people in revolt was remarkable considering the destabilizing Celtic penchant for individual glory, a consistent precipitating factor in the fall of Celtic Europe to Roman expansion. Despite the unifying force of Boudicca's leadership, the revolt was short-lived, and

Boudicca herself died at its end, perhaps by her own hand in order to avoid capture.

Queen Cartimandua was another notable female Iron Age Celtic leader. She ruled the Brigantes, a tribe of northern Britain. A contemporary of Boudicca, Cartimandua is remembered more as a traitor than a heroine for her betrayal of Caradoc, the leader of the Celtic resistance in the West. When Caradoc came to her for help, Cartimandua seized him and subsequently handed him over, in chains, to the Romans. She likely did this for reasons of political expediency, attempting to maintain power through the backing of Rome.

In Ireland, a well-known ancient female ruler was Medb (or Maeve), Queen of Connaught. She is best remembered for her role in the legendary Cattle Raid of Cooley. Medb, determined to prove herself her husband's equal, led a raid into the kingdom of Ulster for the purpose of attaining a bull of the same value as her husband's prize animal. Although she captured the bull, she was eventually thwarted by Cuchulainn and the animal escaped. Medb may prove a hateful figure in this legend, but she provides an example from the Iron Age of a potent Celtic woman ruler. Her authority was absolute and her word was rule, prevailing even over that of her husband.

WOMEN'S ROLES IN PUBLIC LIFE

Though public life among the Iron Age Celts was largely the domain of men, women managed to play a prominent role as well. They seem not to have been systematically excluded from any occupation. Women could become druids, including priestesses, poets, and healers. They could conduct business without the consent or involvement of their husbands. They could serve as diplomats; in fact, a woman acted as ambassador in establishing the treaty between the Carthaginian general Hannibal and the Celtic ruler Volcae during a march against Rome. Plutarch wrote in the second century that there was a long-standing tradition among the Celts of women acting as mediators or judges in political and military disputes. They were also known to have played a similar mediating role in their own tribal assemblies.

MARRIAGE AND WOMEN'S RIGHTS UNDER LAW

Women's personal rights and their rights within marriage further testify to the high regard in which they were held in Iron Age Celtic societies. Overall, marriage seems to have been viewed by the ancient Celts as a partnership between men and women. By contrast, Roman law dictated that a woman was the property of her husband. Although Julius Caesar wrote that Celtic men technically had the power of life and death over their wives, women nonetheless

enjoyed many legal protections. Women could not be married against their will. They may have been allowed to choose their husbands, though families were undoubtedly involved in marriage decisions. Political marriages of alliance were common among noblewomen. Dowry systems varied among the different Celtic groups, but one custom was for each party to bring an equal sum to the marriage and for the combined amount to then be left to accrue profit. Upon the death of a partner, the surviving partner would receive his or her original share of the dowry and the profits that it had made. If the couple divorced, each partner got his or her original contribution and its profits. Different versions of this basic practice seem to have existed among various Celtic groups in Iron Age Ireland, Wales, Gaul, and other areas.

Within marriage, women were allowed to own and inherit property independently. Married women could pursue legal cases without the consent of their husbands. Women's economic independence afforded them protection in the event of divorce or a husband's death: a very different situation from that of classical women.

Divorce was a relatively simple matter and could be requested by either party. Historian Jean Markale explains that this was because "Celtic marriage was essentially contractual, social, not at all religious, but based on the freedom of the husband and wife". In Ireland and Scotland, there even existed year-long trial marriages that could be dissolved if they proved impracticable. Divorced women were not looked down upon and were always free to remarry. The ancient Celts were polygamous and certain Celts in Scotland were, according to Caesar, specifically polyandrous, meaning their women could have multiple husbands. This assertion has been called into question but, polyandrous or not, women in ancient Celtic society were clearly a strong contrast to their contemporaries throughout the world.

SOURCES

- Ellis, P. B. (1994). *The druids*. Grand Rapids, Michigan: William B. Eerdmans Publishing Company.
- James, D. (Ed.). (1996). *Celtic connections: the ancient Celts, their tradition and living legacy*. London: Blandford Press.
- James, S. (19(3)). *The world of the Celts*. London: Thames and Hudson.
- King, J. (1998). *Kingdoms of the Celts: a history and guide*. London: Blandford Press.
- Markale, J. (1986). *Women of the Celts*. (A. Mygind, C. Hauch, & P. Henry, Trans.). Rochester, Vermont: Inner Traditions International, Ltd. (Original work published 1972).
- Matthews, J. (1988). *Boadicea. Warrior queen of the Celts*. Dorset: Firebird Books.
- Walkley, V. (1997). *Celtic daily life*. London: Robinson Publishing.
- Wilde, L. W. (1997). *Celtic women in legend, myth and history*. New York: Sterling Publishing Co., Inc.

ODD FACTS ABOUT IRELAND

The **island of Montserrat** is sometimes called "**The Emerald Isle of the Caribbean**," and has a shamrock carved above the door of the governor's home, areas called Cork and Kinsale, and people with names like O'Garra and Riley. This is because the island was originally settled in 1633 by Irish-Catholics, who came from the nearby island of St. Kitts. (After a major volcanic eruption from 1995 - 2003, Montserrat is now partially open to tourism again.)

The Newgrange passage tomb in County Meath was constructed around 3200 BC, making it more than 600 years older than the Giza Pyramids in Egypt, and 1,000 years older than Stonehenge.

St. Patrick introduced the Roman alphabet and Latin literature into Ireland. After his death, **Irish monasteries became Europe's leading intellectual centers**.

The northern Spanish town of Santiago de Compostela is known as "**el Dingle de Santiago**" in memory of a journey that Irish religious pilgrims made there in medieval times.

Celtic tribes arrived on the island between 600-150 B.C. Invasions by Norsemen that began in the late 8th century were finally ended when King Brian BORU defeated the Danes in 1014. Then, English invasions began in the 12th century and set off more than seven centuries of Anglo-Irish struggle, marked by fierce rebellions and harsh repressions. A failed 1916 Easter Monday Rebellion touched off several years of guerrilla warfare that in 1921 resulted in independence from the UK for 26 southern counties. Six northern (Ulster) counties remained part of the UK, even today.

In 1948, **The Republic of Ireland withdrew** from the British

Commonwealth; it joined the European Community in 1973. Irish governments have sought the peaceful unification of Ireland and have cooperated with Britain against terrorist groups. A peace settlement for Northern Ireland approved in 1998, known as the Good Friday Agreement, is being implemented with many difficulties.

The world's **first St. Patrick's Day parade** was held on March 17, 1762 in New York City and featuring Irish soldiers serving in the English military.

The tallest waterfall is in Enniskerry, County Wicklow on the Eastern side of Ireland. whilst not tall by many standards the fact is that it is Ireland tallest at 350 feet. Another fact worth considering is that just down the road is one of Ireland's most beautiful estate houses, Powerscourt House and Gardens. Fantastic house and gardens and a view across to Bray and the Irish Sea that is to die for on a fine day.

The popular B.B.C. television series Ballykissangel was set in the Wicklow village of Avoca. The original spelling of Avoca was in fact Ovoca and this spelling can be seen on the walls of the bridge that spans the Avoca River. The date is also inscribed but I can't remember it. The Avoca River is an amalgam of the Avonmore River and the Avonbeg River. These two rivers merge near Avoca at a place imaginatively titled **The Meeting of the Waters**. This area is known as The Vale of Avoca The famous Irish poet Thomas Moore wrote a poem about this place. The Avoca river is now returning to it's former glory after suffering years of damage from a local, now closed, copper mine. This mine was in fact owned by a Canadian company.

Carrauntoohill in Kerry is in fact Ireland's tallest Mountain at 3,414 feet. It is situated in the Magillicuddy Reeks mountain range and the entire area around here is very popular with walkers and climbers. Kerry are Ireland's most successful gaelic footballers and one of their greatest heroes of all time, Mick O'Connell lived on Valentia Island off the coast of Kerry and often rowed to the mainland for a game and then rowed home again. Then of course there is that famous scenic drive known as The Ring of Kerry. Practically the entire geography of Kerry is made for tourists.

Geographically, **the most southerly point of mainland Ireland** is just off Mizen Head, Cork. The western part of County Cork is gloriously scenic area and is now well known for its artisan crafts. A justifiably famous place to visit in Cork is **Gougan Barra**, which allegedly gets its name from St. Finbar. The name Barra is growing in popularity in Ireland and is a derivative of Finbar, which itself is derived from the name of Naomh Fhionnbarra or in English, Saint Finbar. Cork's climate is the mildest of all the Irish counties and it is not unusual to see plants from warmer climes thrive in the area.

The Shannon River is the longest river in Ireland; fact is that it is also the longest river in the British Isles at 240 miles long. The Shannon rises in County Cavan. Cavan is also a very popular place for holidays in Ireland with many Irish people availing of a crop of beautiful log cabins to use as their touring base. A lot of these visitors cruise the Shannon and the lakes of Fermanagh. This sort of holiday is very popular with fishermen as this area has some of the finest course angling in Europe. This area is known as the

Erne Waterways after the name of the main river in Fermanagh.

Here are a couple of **interesting Ireland facts that probably no area would want**. The town of Omagh, County Tyrone most likely won't be bragging about it. According to Met Eireann Omagh is the cloudiest place in Ireland with an average of under 3 and half hours of sunshine per day. The Irish name for Tyrone is Tir Eoghan, Eoins Country and their symbol is The Red Hand of Ulster.

The second of these Ireland facts that nowhere is in a rush to claim is this one. As cloudy as Omagh is, in fact the Maamturk Mountains spanning counties Galway and Mayo are, again according to Ireland's meteorological service, **the wettest place in Ireland**.

Rosslare in county Wexford receives the most sunshine per year in Ireland. Wexford is known as the Model County and is also a very scenic location. A famous battle in Irish history was fought in Wexford at Vinegar Hill. Boolavogue of the famous song is also in Wexford.

Mayo is renowned for the quality of its salmon fishing and of course for Croagh Patrick, probably the most well known pilgrimage site in Ireland. Of course we can't forget that gateway to the west of Ireland, Knock Airport, the brainchild of the late Monsignor Horan.

The largest lake in Ireland is in fact also the largest lake in the British Isles. Lough Neagh borders counties Down, Armagh, Antrim, Tyrone and Derry.

The most northerly point on mainland Ireland is a headland off Malin Head in Donegal. Another fact about Donegal is that it contains some of the most beautiful beaches and drives in Ireland. Facts that seem to be largely missed by those from the

Republic of Ireland although not missed by those living in Northern Ireland. Of course the strength of the Sterling currency against the Euro might also be a fact that does not go unheeded across the border. Donegal also has a national heritage park into which Golden Eagles have been successfully re-introduced after a long period of extinction in that area.

Mainland Ireland's most easterly point is the Ards Peninsula, in County Down. The Mountains of Mourne are in Down and are world famous because of the song of the same title. Another famous place to visit in Dow is Strangford Lough (pronounced-lock). Lough is the Irish for Lake.

Ireland's most westerly mainland point is situated at the Dingle Peninsula, Kerry. Another great place to visit in Ireland and you could even take a trip out to see the world famous dolphin that hangs out around Dingle. The dolphin is popularly known as Fungi and is a massive tourist attraction

County Leitrim is the least populous county in Ireland and Dublin is the county with the largest population. Leitrim is not one of the more famous counties of Ireland but is in fact a little gem. That brilliant Irish author John McGahern was brought up in and taught in Leitrim. After a period of exile from Ireland, facts are he was forced to quit teaching after the release of his book *The Dark*, he returned to live and eventually die in Leitrim, such was his love of the county and its people.

The movement of Irish people to the city of Dublin has seen its sprawling suburbs spread right into the neighbouring counties of Meath, Westmeath, Carlow, Kildare and Wicklow. The counties feeling the largest

impact of this migration are Meath, Kildare and Wicklow.

Ireland's largest county in terms of area is Cork with Tipperary being the largest inland county. Tipperary is often referred to as The Premier County due to it's pasture land however Tipperary natives like to think it is because of their prowess at possibly the worlds fastest field game, Hurling. This title would however be disputed by Cork who are known as the Rebel County.

Ireland's smallest county is Louth on the east coast and of course it is known as The Wee County. Carlingford Lough is a must visit place if around that area.

The fastest growing city in Ireland is Galway city. Galway is known as the City of the Tribes and is a very important cultural centre within Ireland, with Irish language and drama playing a significant role.

Here's an interesting fact, **Newgrange in county Meath, a passage tomb**, is in fact older than Stonehenge and the Pyramids of Giza. How do we know this fact? Well the most accurate method of dating an object, carbon Dating states this as a fact, Newgrange is also a World Heritage Site. The Battle of the Boyne took place in Meath.

The geographical centre of Ireland is just a few miles outside of Athlone, County Westmeath. There is a very famous place known as **The Hill of Uisneach** which in ancient times was considered to be the centre of Ireland. Even in current times a fire is lit every May day and a mass is celebrated on the Hill. The Hill of Uisneach is situated on the road from Mullingar to Athlone, about 11 miles west of Mullingar just over a mile from the village of Loughanavally.

CAOMHÁNACH SOLDIERS IN SPAIN AND IN SPANISH FLANDERS

Cathal Cavanagh

The emergence of modern Spain can be dated from the union of the kingdoms of Castile and Aragon (which then included Catalonia and Valencia) via the marriage of Ferdinand, King of Sicily and heir to Aragon, and Isabella of Castile in 1469⁷.

Following the “*reconquista*” wars which ended with the incorporation of the last Moorish kingdom of Granada into the new Spanish kingdom in 1492, the Crown of Castile encompassed some two-thirds of the Iberian Peninsula.

In 1492 also came the voyage of discovery of Columbus leading to the conquest and settlement of the Americas. The overthrow of the Aztec and Inca empires was accomplished with astonishingly few, but very determined, soldiers and the Spanish colonial empire was henceforth launched.

Due to a series of early deaths, by 1500 the succession to the Spanish throne passed via Philip (son of the Habsburg Emperor) and his wife Juana (“the mad”), daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella, to the Habsburg dynasty. Their son Charles V became the heir to both the Spanish and (Holy Roman Empire) Austrian thrones. The Habsburg Empire stretched all across Europe.

Born in Ghent Charles spent his early life in Flanders and moved to Spain in 1517 as Carlos I, remaining there for just 3 years. Thereafter, on his election also as Holy Roman Emperor, Charles V was essentially an absentee king of Spain until his abdication in 1556 in favour of his son Philip II.

The Spanish empire and the Burgundian inheritance (i.e. Modern Belgium & the Netherlands and parts of northern France and Switzerland) went to his son Philip II and the Holy Roman Empire went to his brother Ferdinand. The fact that the Netherlands were given to Philip meant that Spain became inextricably involved in the affairs of Northern Europe and was less able to concentrate her energies in her traditional areas of interest: the Mediterranean and the Americas.

Trade between Spain and the Netherlands (then within the Habsburg Empire) grew so substantial over



Emperor Charles V /Carlos I of Spain (Del Prado Museum Madrid)

time that their economies were closely interdependent. The discovery of the Americas also made the Spanish connection valuable for Netherlands merchants.

Despite this economic integration, a rebellion broke out in the Netherlands from 1566. By the late 1570s the expense of the war in the Netherlands had become a substantial drain on the Spanish Treasury. Moreover, as the war progressed it became impossible

for King Philip II to raise additional tax revenue domestically to finance the expenditure needed.

However, a *deus ex machina* appeared via increased silver production in Peru, following the introduction of the amalgam of mercury to the process⁸. Thus, there was a dramatic increase in the supplies of silver reaching the King from the New World. This sudden increase in wealth enabled Philip to embark on a series of ill advised imperial adventures, including the ill-fated Armada fleet dispatched to invade England in 1588.

In 1578 King Sebastian I of Portugal embarked with an army including the English Catholic adventurer Thomas Stukely on an ill fated invasion of Morocco. This invasion resulted in the deaths of both Stukely and King Sebastian at the battle of Alcázarquivir. When Stukely had earlier travelled to Spain with the intention of raising an army, with Papal backing, to invade Ireland he was accompanied by the very youthful Domhnall Spáinneach. However, Domhnall did not become involved in the Moroccan venture and made his way home to eventually assume the Caomhánach clan chieftainship.

Following successful diplomatic manoeuvres, including Philip II’s willingness to observe the traditional laws and system of government, Philip was recognised as King of Portugal in April 1581, a

⁷ Following the union of Castile and Aragon, the administration of the two kingdoms continued to pursue their separate traditional legal and governmental systems. This subsequently resulted in tensions between the two kingdoms over time and in particular, factional struggles between the Castilian and Catalan ruling classes. A similar situation developed when Portugal was incorporated into Spain in 1581 following the death in battle in Morocco of the Portuguese king Sebastian I.

⁸ “Imperial Spain 1469 - 1716” J.H.Elliott, Penguin.

union of the two countries which was to last for some 60 years.

THE SPANISH TERCIOS AND THE WAR IN FLANDERS

In 1534 the army was reorganized into new model units called tercios, which generally consisted of 12 companies of about 250 men each (or about 3,000 strong in total). It was composed only of arquebusiers / musketeers and pikemen, which proved to be the dominant fighting force in Europe for around a century. It had great firepower and was superb in defence since attacking cavalry would break on the phalanx of pikes and it could face attacks on all sides.

The concept of the Spanish tercio, used by the Army of Flanders, was well suited to the nature of warfare in the Netherlands. The large area of flat ground was criss-crossed by rivers and drainage channels, dotted by numerous towns and cities well placed to dominate the surrounding landscape. Siege warfare, rather than set-piece battles, dominated the Eighty Years War, especially in the 16th century. Away from the major sieges, the war took on an almost guerrilla style of small engagements and skirmishes, with much of both the Army of Flanders and the Dutch forces dispersed across the countryside; in 1639, for example, just under half of the Spanish Army, then 77,000 strong, was distributed across 208 small garrisons. Siege warfare was extremely expensive, both in terms of casualties and money. The Army of Flanders gradually changed in response to these developments in warfare and the balance of the Flanders tercios was altered in 1634. A new ratio of 75% musketeers to 25% pike was decided upon.

THE WAR IN FLANDERS (1566/67- 1648)

In the decades preceding the war in Flanders, the Dutch had become increasingly discontented with Habsburg rule. A major cause of this discontent was the heavy level of taxation imposed on the population, while support and guidance from the government was hampered by the size of the Habsburg Empire. Due to this, the Dutch provinces were being continually criticised for acting without permission from the throne, although it was impractical for them to try to gain permission for actions, as requests sent to the throne would take at least four weeks for a response to return. Unrest was further amplified by the depredations of Spanish troops who had been brought in to oversee order.

A multinational army of Flanders was created by Philip II in 1567 under the Duke of Alba following perceived rebellion in the Netherlands and as a response to the Calvinism among the rebels. The force was dispatched from Northern Italy via a series of friendly countries (which became known as “the Spanish road”). The initial force was 20,000 strong

and would vary according to what the state of rebellion required during the ensuing 80 years war. The war in Flanders continued until the Spanish defeat by the French at the Battle of Rocroi in 1643 in North Eastern France where the collapse of the Spanish cavalry left the tercios exposed to murderous cannon fire.

By this time, the Spanish power in Europe had weakened considerably. The Spanish land road had been cut in 1638 and the Spanish fleet had been destroyed in the Battle of the Downs in 1640 by the Dutch. In addition, the combined Spanish-Portuguese fleet lost control over the seas off Brazil to the Dutch.

Furthermore, a rebellion had broken out in Catalonia in 1640, with French connivance, and this was shortly followed by a revolt in Portugal, whose independence Spain was finally forced to recognize in 1668 following military defeats and bankruptcy.

The horrifically destructive 30 years war in Germany coincided with the final stages of the 80 years war in Flanders. Despite the religious issues involved, both wars were basically revolts against the rule of the Habsburgs. The Treaties of Westphalia and Münster in 1648 put an end to these two lengthy wars.

IRISH IMMIGRATION INTO SPAIN

As indicated by Óscar Recio Morales⁹ an important migration from Ireland occurred from 1602 onwards in the wake of the defeat at Kinsale. The Irish immigrants received favourable treatment from Spanish officialdom on two grounds (i) their Catholicism (ii) the legend of a substantial part of the Irish population being descended from the Milesians who allegedly sailed from Spain to Ireland in prehistory. This was taken as indicating a “pure” bloodline.

However, this favourable treatment was accorded essentially to the nobility, rather than to the common people, who had difficulty in surviving in this foreign land. Enlistment in Spanish armies would have been an obvious outlet for the ordinary rank and file.

The major wave of this Irish migration to Spain was early in the 17th century and many of those joining the Spanish armies were from the defeated armies of Hugh O’Neill and Cahir O’Doherty. In the 18th century France became more attractive as a destination for the Irish migrants.

Robert Stradling¹⁰ points out that the various Spanish wars in the 16th and 17th centuries generated a

⁹ “Ireland and the Spanish Empire 1600 – 1825”, Four Courts 2010.

¹⁰ “The Spanish Monarchy and Irish Mercenaries –the Wild Geese in Spain, 1618-68”, R.A.S. Stradling, Irish Academic Press.

substantial demand for soldiers. In view of the perceived hardiness and fighting spirit of the Irish (unfortunately their fighting élan also resulted in heavy casualties) they were very much sought after by the Spanish, but there were considerable practical problems in recruiting them.

Regrettably, our records concerning Caomhánachs in Spain are sparse, though a recently available “Irish in Europe” database has helped to extend our previous knowledge in this regard. What follows is an attempt to list those few records which we possess and to chronologically set them into the general context described above.

EARLY ARRIVALS

An early record which we have of Caomhánachs involved in the war of Flanders comes from Col. W.O. Cavenagh’s researches.¹¹ In 1585 when Queen Elizabeth sent a force of 1,500 Irishmen under the English Catholic Sir William (or Edward, depending on the source) Stanley to assist the Dutch against the Spaniards, we find **Dowling McBrian, of Tyncurry**, was serving with them. When his commander, Stanley, opened the gates of Deventer and his men deserted to the enemy - having agreed with the Spaniards the rewards expected for doing so - Dowling refused to change sides and was duly rewarded with a pension on his return home. The troops who deserted to the Spanish became the “*Tercio Irlanda*”.

A **Lt. Raimundo Kavanagh** of the infantry regiment Comerie appears to have been very early (1576) in Spanish service.

Denis Kavanagh began his service in the Spanish armies in Flanders in 1641 and then he passed to Extremadura to fight against the Portuguese.

A **Captain Crimthann Kavanagh** served under Eoghan Roe O’Neill in the Spanish Netherlands. Perhaps he was the same person as the Gref¹² Kavanagh, mentioned 1634 – 41 in the “Irish in Europe” database.

There was also a **Leonor (perhaps Lawrence/Lorcán) Kavanagh** listed in the Spanish army around this period.

ARRIVALS POST 1641 - 52 IRISH REBELLION

Following the defeat of the rebel Confederates in Ireland (notably led by a number of former Spanish soldiers from Flanders including Eoghan Roe O’Neill -

nephew of the Great Hugh and Thomas Preston) by Cromwellian forces in 1652, the Cromwellian Commonwealth commissioners were determined to get rid of as many of the surviving rebel swordsmen as possible. Because payments were



Eoghan Roe O’Neill of the Spanish army in Flanders and Irish rebel commander.

offered by the Spaniards for Irish recruits this was seized upon by the Cromwellians as a profitable alternative to liquidating the surviving rebels.

As described by R.A. Stradling the Spanish granted contracts to entrepreneurs to transport large numbers of these rebels to Spain. However, the ships carrying the men were ancient, conditions were primitive, insufficient food was available and the Spanish authorities on shore refused permission for them to land in a number of places (fearing contagious disease and the impact of large numbers of soldiers arriving seeking food and shelter). The inevitable result was many deaths en route and considerable chaos when the weakened and starving men were eventually able to disembark in Spain.

Of considerable interest to us is the fate of **Domhnall Óg**, son of Sir Morgan and grandson of the famous last chieftain of the clan, **Domhnall Spáinneach** (died 1632). He went to Spain on a ship provided by a Christopher Mayo at end 1652 and he probably travelled from Wexford together with another officer named **Richard O’Farrell**. The fact that they are recorded as each being placed in command of a *tercio* in 1653 and addressed as “don” indicates that their ranking as nobles was recognized.¹³

¹³The text in Spanish below records (i) the authorizations accorded to Domhnall as *maestro de campo* to appoint various officers and (ii) the appointment of Domhnall’s companion, Richard O’Farrell as *maestro de campo*. Folios 26-26v. *Titulo de sargento mayor en blanco del tercio del maestro de campo don Daniel Cabañado de la leva de don Cristóbal Mayo. Fecha: Madrid a 29 de julio de 1653*

Folios 26v-27. *Nueve patentes de capitán de infantería irlandesa en blanco del tercio del maestro de campo don Daniel Cabañado. Cada uno con sueldo de 40 escudos al mes. Fecha: Madrid a 29 de julio de 1653*

Folios 27-27v. *Título de maestro de campo a favor de don Ricardo Oferal Con las honras, preeminencias exenciones y libertades que ‘os tocan y gozan los demás maestros de campo de infantería irlandesa en mis*

¹¹ RSAI (Pp. 42 to 51) “Clan Kavanagh in Imperial Service”, Col. W.O. Cavenagh, read on 29 July 1920.

¹² The very ancient clan name Crimthann was frequently anglicized Criffin or Griffin, which may have been transformed into Gref in Spanish records.

Unfortunately, subsequent to 1653 we have no further records regarding the eventual fate of Domhnall Óg.

Three other soldiers of our name serving in the Spanish Netherlands at this period were **Don Thomas Cavanagh** in 1650 & 1656, **Don Bernardo Cavanagh** (2nd lieut in the Kings household) in 1661, and **Bernard Cavanagh**, soldier, of Co. Limerick 1662 & 1674 in the regiment Theodore O'Meara.

Gerardo Cavanagh, mentioned in 1645, was an ensign in the infantry and there was a **Geraldine Cavanagh** in the army of Flanders, who was a pensioner in 1677.

A **Phelim or Felix Cavanagh**, who was a Spanish sea captain around 1630, was recorded in Nicholls' seminal work on our clan in the "Irish Genealogist"¹⁴ as a descendant of Maurice, King of Leinster. One might speculate that his naval career may have resulted from the Spanish custom, noted earlier, of using soldiers on board ship.

James C/Kavanagh was a captain in the Earl of Tyrone regiment in Flanders in 1636. A **Diego (James) Cavano/Kavanagh** of Co. Kilkenny was in Flanders in 1650.

Two other names which emerge are those of **Capt. Arthur Cavanagh** and **Sergt. Anthony Cavanagh**; these are recorded in correspondence from their commanding officer (Walter Dongan) in 1656. He proposed that they be sent to Spanish Flanders to assist in the war there, but this offer was not accepted as their presence in Spain was considered more useful to the Jacobite cause. It is probably this Arthur who appears in Brussels in 1663.

Dr. Gary has also come across **Captain Arthur Cavanagh**, of Wexford, living in 1662. He was the son of Derby McDowling of the sept of Tincurry and Ballidoney in Wexford. Derby married Una, a daughter of Domhnall Spáinneach. Arthur was dead

by 1690, probably with no offspring since his cousin claimed his father's estate at that time.

An infantry **Captain Arthur Cavanagh** of Co. Wexford appears in 1662 in the Tercio of Arthur O'Neill who could be the same as one of the other two Arthurs referred to above, but there is no way of determining this.

Eduardo de Mesa Gallego has provided a further reference to an **Arthur** dating from 1659 which indicates that he was in the cavalry of the army of Extremadura at that time¹⁵.

A **Lt. Morgan Cavanagh** was recorded in the army of Flanders, probably in the infantry.

There is on record a **Susanne O Magdin**, widow of 2nd Lt. **Geraldo Cavanagh**, successfully requesting, on 4 September 1645, that her pension be paid instead to Margarita Nindonjo (Ní Dhonncha).

From the work of the late Micheline Walsh ("Spanish Knights of Irish Origin"), Dr. Gary has identified a number Caomhánachs who served in Spanish military service.

These include **Bryan Cavanagh** from Limerick townland in Wexford who was living in 1657, who may have had a grandson Geraldo serving in the Spanish military in 1725. Additionally there was a **Gerald Cavanagh** from Wexford who was alive in 1667.

POST SPANISH SUCCESSION 1701 -14 WAR

The very complex War of the Spanish Succession erupted over the question of who was to succeed Carlos II as King of Spain. Carlos had willed it to Philip of Anjou, the grandson of Louis XIV of France, but a number of the other major European powers objected, resulting in a series of very bloody battles directed against France. The end of this war led to the disbandment of many Irish regiments in France and the pretender to the English throne "James III"

ejércitos bien y cumplidamente' y sueldo de 116 escudos al mes. Fecha: Madrid a 31 de julio de 1653

Folios 35-35v. Dos patentes de aprobación en blanco de ayudante de sargento mayor del tercio de don Daniel Cavañado. Fecha: Madrid a 16 de agosto de 1653.

¹⁴"The Kavanaghs, (1400 – 1700)" in "The Irish Genealogist", by Kenneth Nicholls (available in the Clann Dropbox) pp.439-440. Phelim was a descendant of Maurice King of Leinster, son of Donal Reagh, (d.1531). Accused of felony, Phelim fled to London, was then convicted in London but escaped and in 1630 was recorded as a sea captain in Spanish service. He married Honora, daughter of Domhnall Spáinneach by whom he had a son.

¹⁵ The Spanish text below makes reference to Captain Arturo Cavana of a cavalry regiment in Extremadura.

Note: The word *alférez* (meaning "cavalier") denoted a high-ranking official in the household of a king or magnate.

Archivo General de Simancas, libros-registro de Guerra y á Marina, Libro 263

Folios 234v-235. Nombramiento de capitán de una compañía de infantería irlandesa en el tercio de la armada del mar océano en beneficio de don Nicolás de Valais, *alférez*. (Por promoción a otra compañía de caballos del ejército de Extremadura del capitán don Arturo Cavana.) Con reconocimiento 'a lo bien que me habéis servido de más de veinte y dos años a esta parte en Flandes, Cataluña y la misma armada del océano'. Con sueldo de cuarenta escudos al mes. Fecha: Madrid a 3 de junio de 1659

agreed to the request of Philip V of Spain that a number of Irish should pass from French into Spanish service. From 1715 – 18 it was initially known as the Principe de Asturias Regiment but then had the title “Hibernia” bestowed on it.

Three regiments, Irlanda, Hibernia and Ultonia became the Irish Brigade in Spain.

The subsequent history of the Irish regiments in Spain was a tragic one due to extremely heavy losses in various battles leading up to the end of the Napoleonic wars. The weakened state of the Spanish military was no doubt an important causal factor in this. After the Napoleonic forces were finally forced out of Spain in 1814, the much depleted Irish regiments were disbanded in 1818.

Relevant references from these later periods supplied by Dr. Gary:

Diego (James) Cavana, living in 1709, said to have been born in Kilkenny, Irlanda Regiment, 1731,

O'Hart mentions a **Don Francisco Cavenagh** as a Lt in the Hibernia Regiment in 1716. Also **Cristobal Cavanac** (1731 – 36) and **Edmundo Cavanac** of the Hibernia.

O'Hart also notes a Lt **Col. don Cesar Cavanna y Purtor** who was serving as First Colonel of Military Works in 1892. This is quite interesting since it may suggest (if Cavanna does indeed relate to our family) that one of the men above had surviving descendants at that time frame.

Finally, on the non-military side one might perhaps mention the **Santiago (James) Kavanagh** who was rector of the Irish College in Alcala (later subsumed into Salamanca) who was accused of maladministration and was proved innocent of the charge.



Irish soldiers in the 18th century Spanish Army. The banner reads 'Irlanda'.

The red coat of the Hibernia regiment was worn until 1794 and was subsequently altered to white and finally to sky blue in 1802.

RETURN OF SLAVES - SARAH WHEELER JAMAICA

A return of slaves within the Parish of St Catherine in the **** (Not legible)**** of Sarah Wheeler as owner on the 28th day of June in the year of our lord 1817

Surname	1 st Name	Age	Nationality	Colour	Parish	Colonial	Owner Name	Record year	Remarks
Kavanagh	Befney	45	Creole	F Negro	St. Catherine	Jamaica	S. Wheeler	1817	
Kavanagh	Lettica	25	Creole	F Negro	St. Catherine	Jamaica	S. Wheeler	1817	Dau of Befney
Kavanagh	Catlan	22	Creole	F Negro	St. Catherine	Jamaica	S. Wheeler	1817	Dau of Befney
Kavanagh	Tom	16	Creole	M Negro	St. Catherine	Jamaica	S. Wheeler	1817	Son of Befney
Kavanagh	Pheobey	13	Creole	F Negro	St. Catherine	Jamaica	S. Wheeler	1817	Dau of Befney
Kavanagh	William	4	Creole	M Negro	St. Catherine	Jamaica	S. Wheeler	1817	Son of Befney
Kavanagh	Lucretia	1	Creole	F Negro	St. Catherine	Jamaica	S. Wheeler	1817	Dau of Lettica
Kavanagh	Carolina	1	Creole	F Negro	St. Catherine	Jamaica	S. Wheeler	1817	Dau of Catlan

Source: Slave Registers of former British Colonial Dependencies, 1812-1834

CAOMHÁNACH DNA PROJECT STATUS**Mark R. Cavanaugh***DNA Project Coordinator*

Following is a very brief status report of the Cavanaugh/Kavanagh (i.e., C/K) DNA-Y project located at:

www.familytreedna.com/public/CavanaughKavanagh

To date, the lab at Family Tree DNA has received one hundred forty-six (146) kits from males in our project. The kit results are compared and those with significant matches are grouped. To date, twelve (12) groups have been identified and contain at least two kits with significant matches.

111-MARKERS

Forty-eight (48) kits are for 111 markers and these are categorized below:

- ☞ Group 01: one (1) C/K with matches at lower levels.
- ☞ Group 02: twenty-four (24) members; thirteen (13) with C/K surname, two each for Doyle and Murphy, and one each Carmack, Davis, Dorsey, Gaston, O'Connor, Ridgeway and Welsh.
- ☞ Group 03: four (4) member; (3) C/Ks and one (1) Nolan.
- ☞ Group 04: one (1) C/K with a match at a lower marker level.
- ☞ Group 06: two (2) C/Ks plus a match at 67 markers with another CK.
- ☞ Group 09: One (1) Kelly who matches a C/K at a lower marker level.
- ☞ Sixteen (16) ungrouped with no matches: Canavan, Cavanaugh, Cavanaugh, Culbreth, Duncan, George, Kavanagh, Keaveney, Mackenzie, Mullin, Parmenter, Ryan, Tilander, Trignano, Walle, and Wheeler.

All matches at the 111-marker level are considered close within several generations depending upon the number of mismatches (i.e., the fewer mismatches, the closer to the most recent common. Groups 07, 08, 10, 11 and 12 were formed at lower test levels as these participants ordered 67 or lower marker tests.

67-MARKERS

At 67 markers, we have a total of nine (9) groups with the following numbers of participants:

- ☞ Group 01: two (2) members, all with a C/K surname with three (3) matches at lower marker levels.
- ☞ Group 02: thirty-eight (38) members, twenty-one (21) C/Ks and the following: Abbott, Byrne, Carmack, D'Arcy, Davis, Donaldson, Dorsey, Doyle (2), Gaston, Murphy (2), O'Connor, Raese, Ridgeway, Welsh, and Williams.
- ☞ Group 03: Six (6) members, five (5) C/Ks and one (1) Nolen. Four (4) C/K matches at lower levels.

☞ Group 04: Three (3) members, both C/Ks.

☞ Group 06: Three (3) members, all C/Ks.

☞ Group 07: One (1) C/K who matches a C/K at a lower marker level.

☞ Group 08: Two (2) members, both C/Ks.

☞ Group 09: Two members, one (1) C/K and a Kelly.

☞ Forty-six (46) kits ungrouped with no matches: Canavan, Coamhanaigh, Cavanagh (3), Cavanaugh (4), Cave, Cavender, Cavenas, Caverno, Chaban, Courtney, Crimeen, Culbreth, Cunningham, Dolan, Duncan (2), Fitzgerald, George, Harris, Hazen, Huber, Kavanagh (3), Kavanagh, Keaveney, Langley, Mackenzie, Mullin, Oliphant, O'Rorke, Parmenter, Ryan, Springer, Sutton, Stromberg, Tilander, Trignano, Walle, Williams, Wheeler, and Wood. Please note the project administrator is in this ungrouped "group".

All matches at the 67-marker level are considered close within several generations depending upon the number of mismatches (i.e., the fewer mismatches, the closer to the most recent common. Groups 05, 10 and 11 were formed at lower test levels as these participants ordered 37 or lower marker tests. Participants with close matches at 67 markers level might consider upgrading to 111 markers.

37-MARKERS

At 37 markers, some groups gain members but it must be noted that while 37-markers tests were the standard until recently, 67 and 111-marker tests are much more predictive. There are some promising matches at 37 markers and participants with close matches at this level who have not ordered a higher-level test might consider upgrading to at least 67 marker.

Group 2 (two) with forty-two (42) members is by far the largest. A high percentage (18 of 42 or 43%) of this group does not have a C/K surnames. Many Irish history experts have noted that adoption in Ireland was common in medieval times. Sometimes in



clashes the entire male population of the losing Clann group was killed with the surviving women absorbed into the winning group and the children adopted. For example, several centuries ago perhaps original C/K male children were adopted into another Clann (Doyle, Redmond, O'Connor, O'Byrne, O'Rorke etc.) These blood C/Ks would pass on their C/K Y-DNA to male children carrying a different Clann's surname. Over several centuries and generations this process continued where descendants of C/Ks could be carrying any surname. So O'Byrne's may have adopted C/Ks who grew up to be vanquished with their surviving male children adopted into the Doyle Clann. This history and theory of adoption certainly fits the project results.

We have several participants whose mothers were C/Ks whose test results are only useful for family history on their non-C/K father's side. We have assortments of people who are not C/K surnamed but believe they may be Caomhánachs, hoped to prove it via testing but have not yet been unsuccessful.

Of significant interest, there are two (2) C/Ks who do not match each other (one is in Group 11) but have matches with the same Crow who is not a member of this project. In addition, several female names are attached to test results. The male may be recruited by a female genealogist and has no interest in DNA. This may be the result of a female C/K genealogist needing a blood male relative to submit a Y-DNA sample. In other cases, the participant maybe has died and a female was authorized to be the owner of record at the lab. Females cannot directly participate in Y-DNA testing.

This project was conceived as a Y-DNA project and Family Tree DNA was chosen as the laboratory of choice because FTDNA was, and remains, the world leader for Y-DNA testing. Many people have chosen other labs (e.g., Ancestry.com or 23 and Me) to perform DNA testing, therefore, many potential matches may be in the genetic genealogy world but unmatched because the test results reside at different labs. The only way to access results at other labs is to authorize and pay them to match your existing test results.

It is critical to understand that access to test results is controlled by the owner of record at the lab. If a participant dies, the lab must have a beneficiary on record or even family members cannot access the test results. At FTDNA, the owners of the test results must authorize both their results participating in a project and the project administrator accessing those results.

The project administrator is allowed to compile data, notify participants that they might have a match and

provide contact data. The project administrator cannot publically disclose test results with anyone but participants who have authorized access. There are scores of C/K project participant results matching FTDNA C/Ks who have opted to not join the project. The project administrator may see C/K matches owned by non-participants at top level only-the name and number of matches/mismatches but no marker details. The project administrator cannot reveal details relative to matches to other than specific project participants.

The project administrator strict confidentiality requirements that prohibit publically matching kit numbers and names without permission from the not only the kit owner, but matching kit owners.

The sensational apprehension of Joseph James DeAngelo (AKA the original California Night Stalker or the Golden State Killer), may contribute to more public apprehension relative to participating in genetic genealogy. Crime investigators posted DNA from a decades old crime scene on GEDmatch, a public website, and waited for a relative interested in DNA to post their results on GEDmatch. Once that occurred, investigators narrowed their search to o relatives. A current DeAngelo DNA sample was obtained, perhaps via his trash, and the match was found. It is highly likely that the DeAngelo relative had no idea posting DNA on public genetic genealogy site to find relatives would put a certain relative a life in prison.

Recently, United States Senator Elizabeth Warren incorrectly claimed that a DNA test "proved" her Native American ancestry. Despite lab misleading advertisements in the media, ethnicity cannot be proven with DNA.

The bottom line is that many people fear that their DNA test results may by utilized at some future date for unauthorized (e.g., government funded research) non-family history purposes.

The small database continues as the defining and limiting issue for people who have found no matches or for those who have found matches but desire more information. Without a large increase in the number of participants to a statistically significant level, further progress will be slow. Further, splitting the insufficient participant data amongst multiple labs requires participants to pay each lab to enter their database. The cost of DNA testing is slowly decreasing; testing costs are still too high for some people to participate, especially if three labs have to be paid.

THE TORTURING OF FATHER MAURICE KAVANAGH, C.M.

John G. Kavanagh

Maurice the seventh of fifteen children was born on the 4th April 1897 to Andrew and Annie Kavanagh (nee Somers) of Tomgarrow, Castledockrell. Following school he entered the priesthood and completed his philosophy and most of his theology in St Peter's, Wexford, he entered the Vincentian Congregation in Blackrock in September 1922 and took his vows two years later. He completed his studies in the Institut Catholique Paris and was ordained in that city on 29 June 1925, and was appointed bursar in the Irish College, Paris. In 1926 he was appointed to the house of the Irish Province in Peking, and became superior there in 1930 and remained superior till his expulsion in 1952. On his return to Ireland he was appointed to St Joseph's, Blackrock, for chaplaincy ministry, and in 1961 was changed to St Kevin's, Glenart, Arklow, as bursar. He died there on 12 February 1964.

In 1951, the communist Government in Peking started the 'voluntary movement for Church reform' where Government officials were to be head of the organization. Their aim was to separate the Chinese Catholics from their bishops and from the Pope.

Fr Maurice, his brother Fr Andrew with the Chinese priests and people, resisted the campaign. On July 25th, 1951, the public Security Police closed in. The priests who led the resistance were arrested. Luckily Fr Andrew was visiting his family in Tomgarrow at this time and avoided arrest.

Fr Maurice was removed to a prison and was held in solitary confinement until he was expelled from China on September 6th, 1952.

The following are accounts of his horrifying ordeal at the hands of the Chinese Communist Government.

'The Echo' October 25th & Nov 1st 1952

THE TORTURING OF FATHER MAURICE KAVANAGH, C.M.

(His own Story of ten months of agony told to Jack James, United Press Staff Correspondent in Hong Kong.)

Still bearing the marks of ten months of the most brutal torture ever inflicted on a missionary by the Chinese Communists, a 55 year old Irish priest, semi-crippled and scarred, has told me a story of almost unbelievable human endurance that frightened even his Red captors.

Fr. Maurice Kavanagh, of Tomgarrow, County Wexford, is a stubborn man. That stubbornness comes of his burning Faith, which helped him to look death in the face through those agonizing months



when his jailors resorted to bestial tortures to break the proud spirit of his race.

THE FORCED CONFESSION

The Communists wanted him to "confess" to espionage and "counter – revolutionary" activities in Peking. In the end, after being beaten, kicked, bound and handcuffed for months, and hauled about by his ears and hair, Fr. Kavanagh, almost hoping for death, did "confess" without incriminating anyone still living or still in China. His first act upon reaching freedom was to repudiate the "confession" which they forced him, half-crazed with pain, to sign.

He held out from July 28, 1951, until early June of this year. Except for one four-week period of partial recuperation to prevent him from dying outright, he was under torture and interrogation all of that time.

When he finally "confessed" he said, "I thought if I am shot it will end the torture." But he was not shot. In early September, after having "read my 'confession' before a microphone," he was taken to Tientsin and expelled from the "Peoples Republic of China."

Today he has not yet recovered from the months of torture. His legs and wrists show ugly brown scars.

His ankles, feet and knees do not function properly. The toes of his left foot are permanently numb. He walks mechanically, bending his knees and ankles hardly at all.

Fr Kavanagh is a Vincentian. He was assigned to St. Joseph's Church in Peking when he first arrived in China in 1926. Except for short periods in Ireland and the United States in the middle thirties, he has been there ever since and was Parish Priest when the Communists took over in 1949.

But I must let this brave man tell his story as he told it to me.

FAKE CATHOLIC MOVEMENT

"In 1951, the communist Government in Peking started what was called the 'voluntary movement for Church reform' was supposed to be run by Catholics, but it was Government officials who led the organization. The aimed to separate the Chinese Catholics from their bishops and from the Pope.

"I, with the Chinese priests and people, resisted the campaign in St. Joseph's parish. It made little progress. On July 25th, 1951, the public Security Police closed in. Our resistance at St. Joseph's was occupied and searched. The Chinese priests who led the resistance were arrested.

On July 28th, at midnight, I was called from my room. I obeyed the order dressed only in trousers and shirt, without shoes or socks, wearing only house slippers. That was the last I saw of my room.

I never returned to it again. I was held in solitary confinement until I was expelled from China on September 6th, 1952.

During that time I was never out of sight of the guards, night or day. I was handcuffed all the time until June, 1952. I was held in the mission compound until April 24th, when I was removed to a prison specially prepared for Catholic prisoners. I remained there until I was expelled.

FORBIDDEN TO PRAY

With the exception of the last ten days before being expelled, I was not allowed to pray or read any books. Rosary beads and Crucifix were confiscated. All outward signs of religion, kneeling or making the Sign of the Cross were forbidden.

When put under arrest on July 28th, I was told to confess that I was the head of an espionage organization. I refused to do so. In the morning, the order was repeated. On refusing to comply, I was handcuffed and ordered to stand. After fourteen hours standing, I was allowed to sit or lie on the floor.

After two days of this sort of treatment, I was brought before the court again. I was questioned for several hours. My hands were handcuffed tightly behind my back. The judge cursed me and struck me on the face with a heavy fan.

He accused me of forbidding the Catholics to join the Communist Party, the Youth League and Young Pioneers, or to read Communist books or newspapers.

I agreed that I carried out such activities. It was my duty to publish all instructions received from the Vatican. He said that I was liable to extreme punishment.

For four days I had to stand all day. Between 11pm and 5 am, I was allowed to lie on the floor, always with my hands handcuffed behind my back. Again I was brought before the court and questioned for more than six hours.

Again and again the judge said: 'You're a spy.' I replied each time: 'I'm a Catholic missionary.'

That judge was a tough one. He came and stood before me, and with his fists he beat me on the chest with all his force. Once again he repeated; 'You're a spy.' I replied 'I am a Catholic Missionary.' He struck me again with his fists; nine times he repeated the blows and the statement.

Then the handcuffs were tightened further until the flesh of my wrists were bleeding. I was then told to sit on a hard chair. I remained in that chair for five days and nights.

On the fifth night the handcuffs were tightened again so that the circulation stopped altogether. In the morning the hands and wrists were so swollen you couldn't see the handcuffs. My legs and feet were also swollen, so that walking was very difficult.

Still I didn't confess, so the method of torture was changed.

My hands were handcuffed. Then I was able to squat for periods of from eight to 12 hours. I told the judge that it was impossible for me to remain in a squatting position.

Years ago my knees had been injured. One was injured in a football in Ireland when I was young, the other in a bicycle accident in Peking.

The judge laughed and said this was a very lenient treatment that I was getting, that in the U.S. and England prisoners received very much worse treatment.

When I could no remain in position owing to the unbearable pain in my knees and ankles I was beaten

and kicked in the ribs. I was lifted off the ground by my hair and by my ears. There were other indignities that I cannot mention.

MUSCLES WOULD NOT FUNCTION

Twice, when placing myself in squatting position; it was very difficult because of my knees and ankles; a guard jumped on my back and squashed me to the ground. My knees bent over until they touched the floor, but my feet stayed on the ground in standing position. The guard weighed about 180 pounds.

The muscles on my feet and ankles would no longer function and my feet became numb. I could only remain squatting for short periods.

Then they got ropes and tied me with a rope around my ankles between my legs and around my neck, so that I could remain in squatting position with my weight on the balls of my big toes. The guards held the ropes behind my back so that I could not change position. This lasted for three hours before the rope was removed. The squatting and period of interrogation lasted for about 11 days.

But then I was completely exhausted. The doctor was called in. After examination he gave me an injection of penicillin and dressed the wounds on my wrists caused by the handcuffs and on my legs where I had been kicked.

I was then allowed seven hours rest. Then the interrogation began again. They were running sores on my legs which were always swollen. Once I had to stand for 32 hours without a break, including ten hours of questioning.

A guard called attention to the pool of pus which ran down my legs and collected under my bare feet. The woman officer on duty at the time answered; 'Let him rot.'

The only respite I had in all this was when I was fed, or when I was allowed answer a call of nature. The food was a piece of yellow meal bread three times a day.

I also got water. I was getting weaker every day, but September 17, I was still holding out.

Then I was told if I did not make a confession, the squatting would continue until I dropped dead. I refused to answer them.

On September 18 the guards were told not to let up until I gave in. For 84 continuous hours, except for the few minutes allowed for the yellow bread. I was forced to squat. I fell down again and again and was forced up.

At first I could remain squatting for about five minutes before I lost balance and fell over, but after a

while I calculated I could only remain in position while I counted to 120.

I was beaten with a stick during this period and kicked and once the guard stood on the calves of my legs while I was kneeling.

FAINTED REPEATEDLY

After I finally lost all consciousness, they let up. The doctor was called again. This time it was more serious. I had blood poisoning in both arms. The legs and knees were swollen and covered with wounds, my heart and stomach were affected.

Nothing was done about my feet and knees, the other wounds were dressed and I was given penicillin. For four weeks, they left me alone to recuperate, giving me soup.

After four weeks the interrogation began again. I fainted repeatedly.

After two weeks, they renewed the pressure. The cursed me and mocked me. Where is your God now, they shouted. Why doesn't he come to save you? You see what we can do to you under Mao Tse-tung.

Then they gave up. The questioning before the court ceased. I was made sit in a chair and look at a white wall all day. To turn my head in any direction or to stoop was forbidden. At night I slept on the floor. I was handcuffed all the time.

On Easter week the interrogation began again. I was never allowed to sit down except when I was about to faint. Then I could sit for a few minutes.

The accusations now changed a bit. It was no longer insisted that I was the head of a spy ring. If I confessed that I myself was a spy they would stop the torture. They would allow me to sleep. Their leading question gave me the key to what I was to write in my confession.

They wanted my activities against the Communists before the fall of Peking and after

I held out, but they wouldn't let me rest or sleep. Then I thought. If I do not incriminate others living in China, I will write what they want. If I am shot it will end the torture. I did not believe they would let me free. That is the end of Fr Kavanagh's story, told by a man who preferred to be broken in health rather than deny his religion.

Catholic Standard - Friday 07 May 1954

The Persecutor and The Persecuted

While Red China's Foreign Minister, Chou En Lai, was last week supporting Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov in calling at the Far East Conference in Geneva for recognition of Communist China as one of the world's

'five great powers,' an Irish victim of the savage tyranny of Chou En Lai himself lay in Dublin Hospital.

And Father Maurice Kavanagh. CM., of Tomgarrow, Co. Wexford, the story of whose sufferings in a Peking prison has shocked the whole civilized world, as he lay in bed, opened his morning paper to read Molotov's statement that the Chinese "People's Republic" had been established" and the Peking regime (under which his health was broken but not his indomitable spirit) firmly in control."

Father Kavanagh agreed with Mr. Molotov that the regime was in control. "Latest reports show that that is so sad and that the Church is now more deeply enslaved in China than ever," he told me.

Although released from a Red prison in September, 1952, he has not yet recovered from the effects of 14 months' ill-treatment and two weeks ago he was ordered to hospital in Dublin.

FIFTH HOSPITAL

Hospitalization is nothing new to Father Kavanagh. This is the fifth hospital he has entered since he left prison. He spent four months in hospital and convalescing in Hong Kong after his release. When the boat on which he was travelling to San Francisco stopped at Japan, the ship's doctor ordered Father Kavanagh to hospital in Tokyo. He remained in hospital there for three months.

Resuming his journey he had to go to hospital for a month in San Francisco and before coming to Ireland he spent three more months in a hospital in Rochester, New York—he spent four of eleven months in America in hospital

MARY'S MONTH¹⁶

Tears came to his eyes as I mentioned to Father Kavanagh that the Geneva conference was meeting on the eve of the first day of Mary's month. This brought back to him nostalgic memories of Catholic China which he will hardly see again —memories of the staunch faith and loyalty of devoted people, the May processions and other public demonstrations in honour of Our Lady.

Having laboured in China since 1926, except for a visit home in 1937 - 1938, Father Kavanagh has seen impressive evidence of Chinese devotion to Our Lady. He recalled to me that during the Boxer Rising of 1900 the Catholic Mission in Peking had been besieged by the Boxers for some weeks, until one night a white lady was said to have appeared on the

walls. Relief came to the mission on August 15, Feast of the Assumption and since then the tradition was held that it was Our Lady who saved the Catholics.

Peking, in course of time, became a great centre of devotion to Mary while large numbers went on pilgrimages to the Shrine of Our Lady of Donglu¹⁷, about 80 miles from Peking.

DEVOTIONS

Before the Communist victory in China devotions were held during May, but of course all religious demonstrations in public had since been forbidden, although even in recent years there had been public devotions in the industrial school conducted by the Salesian Fathers in Peking. Recently this institution, too, had been taken over by the government

What are the prospects for the future?" I asked. "Things will get worse for the Church in China." he said. "As the foreign priests are expelled the Chinese clergy will have to stand the brunt of more persecution and further attempts to establish a Soviet-dominated so called national Church. The Chinese priests, despite indescribable suffering and pressure, are, with very few exceptions, loyal and true.

IN OPPOSITION

"Apart from the Catholic population the vast majority of the people are opposed to Communism, and yet because a minority, with the aid of an outside power, took control the masses of the people are powerless.

"In that there is a lesson for the democratic countries, including our own. It can happen here if we are not vigilant and if we do not fight by every means the evil of Communism, expose the methods of the Communists, and inform the people of the facts. There should be as much information given on Communism and Communist activities as there was on the budget.

"There is no room for complacency in this fight. Catholics in the free world should show a greater sympathy than they have shown in the past with those suffering in countries under the Communist tyranny. Catholic employers and workers have an important part to play by putting Catholic social principles into practice in their everyday lives and in their relations with one another. "The employer who fails to give his worker a fair deal in regard to wages, working conditions and security and the worker who does not give a just return for his pay, are aiding the Communist forces in their evil designs"

¹⁶ May Devotions to the Blessed Virgin Mary refers to special Marian devotions held in the Catholic Church during the month of May honouring the Virgin Mary as "the Queen of May"

¹⁷ Our Lady of China is the name given to an apparition of the Blessed Virgin Mary in Donglu, China, first appearing in 1900

COUNTY CARLOW 18TH & 19TH CENTURY CAOMHÁNACH LEGAL DOCUMENTS

Gary L. Cavanaugh, M.D.



Sources for genealogic research in Ireland can be experienced as sparse but in reality there are many options that were not destroyed in the Record Office fire. It is true that this varies considerably from County to County and one may find one type of document in one location and strike out in another location. County Carlow, for a variety of reasons, is relatively rich in earlier 19th and 18th century sources, many unpublished. This study looks at close to 400 (counting what turned out to be duplicates) early legal documents which involved Kavanaghs as victims of crime, perpetrators of crime, witnesses and involvement in Civil actions. These documents are part of the Pat Purcell Papers of which Michael Purcell is the current holder of this collection. He kindly made copies of these documents available to the writer for examination.

There are several types of legal document found in the time frame of about 1750-1850 (which is the time frame of this paper). There are a wide variety of these papers including Recognizances, Sworn Statements, Civil Bills and Depositions.

Recognizances are essentially orders to appear in court. They may involve statements of victims which are sworn to a justice of peace. They usually give a condensed version of the crime, the name of the victim, the date, the victims home townland and the name of the J.P. who issuing the order to appear. They involve the subject(s) of the Recognizance being required to swear to a bond to appear to prosecute the perpetrator. In other instances the Recognizance may involve witnesses. In that case, there is usually less detail regarding the crime. Finally, a Recognizance may be issued for the accused, again a bond for appearance is part of the process. The Recognizances usually include the home townlands of the parties, the date and the charge.

The sworn statements and Depositions are very similar to the recognizances but do not involve a requirement, per se, for a court appearance. They are generally are very detailed description of the witnesses' observation of an offense. These include naming the accused, sometimes their father's name, locations and description of the actions involved. These are, as all of documents are, hand written. They include the name of the J.P. The hand writing varies in legibility. In general 18th century documents are written in a better hand than the 19th century examples.

Grand Jury presentments which are usually initiated by the local J.P. are scattered thru the collection. Essentially, if the J.P. is of the opinion that the offense requires a Grand Jury Bill of Indictment this type of document is prepared. It summarizes the information obtained by the J.P, particularly that which places the defendant in legal jeopardy. There is

essentially no court records included in this collection although they may exist. There are a very few Jury Presentments which seem to be Civil rather than criminal in nature

There are a few jail records which only include the name, offense and date. There are also Civil Actions including Ejectment (from ones lease) or Recovery (for loss of property or payment). The bills of Ejectment are sometimes very sad documents

A type of document which is found in both recognizances and Sworn Statement/Depositions involves two legal concepts of that time frame which are distraintment and rescue. Distraintment is a term which covers a situation in which the debtor (usually in arrears of their rent) is caused to give up his property, usually livestock to cover the arrears.

There appears to be a very simple and possibly almost no legal process for this occur. Rescue is a concept which involves either distraintment or where a buyer doesn't follow through on paying the seller. The rescue cases are simple, the person distrainted of their property takes back the distrainted property (which is a cause for legal action). In the case of non or partial payment in a transaction, the seller repossess his property and the buyer then takes it back, either by stealth or force. Obviously, rescue is a chargeable offense. There are many examples of this scattered throughout these documents.

I'd like to provide some examples of transcribed documents.

First a recognizance from 1786.

*County of Carlow/To wit/The Examination of Peter Holden, Borris in said County
Who, this day, being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists Deposeth and Saith that he, the Examinee, was most barbarously and inhumanely assaulted and struck on the 29th (Instant) with a stick by Garrett Kavanagh of Kilcloney in said County,*

farmer, on the streets of Borris, aforesaid, without any manner of reason or provocation (in that) he lost a great quantity of blood and that the said Examinee was so greatly cut and bruised that he is not able to work.

The Examinee is bound in £10.
Sworn before me this 30th day of
Sterling of our Sovereign Lord King
January, 1786
To appear and prosecute at the Richard
Morrison, JP (name not clear)

Next General Assizes to be held for the County
(signed) Peter Holden

It seems likely that the Peter Holden may have been a land agent or Steward of the townland of Kilcloney. Obviously there could be other reasons involved but similar cases seem to be related to issues with land and rent.

This recognizance was of special interest since it involved my ggg-grandfather of Rathanna, Co Carlow

Charles Kavanagh maketh Oath that he usually resides at Rahanna in the townland of Rahanna, in the parish of Kiltennel, in the Barony of Idrone East and in the County of Carlow

(signed) Sworn before me this this 3rd

Charles Kavanagh
Walter Kavanagh (J.P. of the Borris family)

Be it remembered that above named Charles Kavanagh came in his proper person before me and acknowledged that he was indebted to our Sovereign Lord the King in the sum of £15 Sterling

(signed) Charles Kavanagh

The condition of the forgoing recognizance is such that if the above bounden Charles Kavanagh shall appear in his proper person in open court in the next General Quarter Session to be held at Carlow in and for the County of Carlow and attend the Court from Day to Day of said Session and from Session to Session to be held for said county and prosecute Edmund Connor of Rahanna for assault and rescue of horses then the forgoing recognizance to be void. Otherwise to remain in full force by virtue of law

(signed) Charles Kavanagh

The next sworn statement relates to the plethora of agrarian violence which plagued Carlow in the first part of the 19th century. This, luckily for Bryan, was relatively not as violent as many. This occurred in St Mullins Barony which was in the poorest part of the County.

County of Carlow To Wit: His Majesties Justice of the Peace for Said County: The examination of Bryan Kavanagh of Carriglead, in said County who being this day duly sworn on The Holy Evangelists deposit & Saith, that on Monday, the 22nd day of November, instant, about the hour of eleven O'clock in the forenoon had a pair of horses (the property of the landlord? -very faint writing). He was sowing wheat on the ground that belonged (to this landholder) when Michael Darcy of Bahana came into the field where the Deponent was sowing wheat and told Deponent that it was the wrong thing to do, sowing that ground' but that he has no blame to Deponent but the man who took the ground and left the Deponent there and in a short space of time said Michael Darcy left the field and in short space of time Elizabeth Darcy, wife of the said Michael Darcy, William Darcy and three girls whom Deponent does not know by their names but all children of said Darcy assaulted Deponent and ploughman (throwing) stones violently at both man and horses they, the said Elizabeth Darcy, William Darcy and three daughters being aided and assisted by Ceicia Kehoe, Maurice Kehoe, his son, and _____ Kehoe, his daughter all of Bahana. Deponent and ploughman in consequence were obliged to quit the field leaving 5 ridges of wheat spread or sown which they want not be allowed to cover.

Sworn before me this 23rd day of November 1819
(being truly read)

Thomas Doyle (signed) JP
Bryan Kavanagh (his mark)

The majority of these documents relates to the Kavanaghs being involved as victims of crime or of distraintment or loss of land. However, there is some where the Kavanaghs were allegedly involved in criminal activities. There were several of these that stood out in terms of the scope of criminal activity. Probably the most prominent were the Kavanaghs of Rathdaniel. The father, four sons and a daughter were arrested multiple times. They were likely actively involved in an organization that figured in many of the more violent agrarian outbreaks, that is the Moll Doyles. This sworn statement gives an example of the type of crime that they were accused of. (Remember the individuals accused may not have been found guilty). The following is a statement to the authorities of one of many that the Rathdaniel Kavanaghs were accused of. (see Laurence, Laurence, Jr., James, George, Byran and Judith Kavanagh, all of Rathdaniel in the document catalogue (193-201 / 116-119 & 131 / 93-96 & 98 / 191 / mention of Bryan is included on of Jame's cases. Also Judith is mentioned in two of the brother's cases

**The Examination of James Grogan March 1823
Now a prisoner in the Carlow Gaol**

He declares that in February 1820 accompanied by Patrick Brennan, Michael Malloy, James Kavanagh, George Kavanagh, James Lawlor, James Coogan, James Keogh and Michael Byrne all now in custody in the Carlow Gaol. Also James Gorman and James Brennan of Woodfield went to a house in Tankerstown (Griffin's house) and broke open said house and took a keg of whiskey which they put in a car belonging to George Kavanagh to bring it to the Kavanagh house at Rathdaniel. They went to John Felon's house at Tankerstown and broke open his dwelling house to search for arms. The party then went down a long avenue to a house belonging to a man named Bambrick. The informant did not go into the house with the party and when they returned and told him they got no pistol from Bambrick and they had to beat him.

Then the party went to another house near Bambricks' which they broke into and took some whiskey from them. Michael Byrne returned to Fenlons' house and burned a stack of corn with fire he got from Griffins' house. Then the party went to Laurence Tooles' house and made a noise at the window and ordered him to give out his arms. Toole said he had an old gun and if they would not burn him out he would give it out.

After receiving the gun they returned to Laurence Kavanaghs' house in Rathdaniel, the father of James and George Kavanagh. Which the said Laurence Kavanagh mixed up a large quantity of whiskey and milk, which the party drank. While the party remained Laurence Kavanagh and his daughter, Judith, began and (made) a number of leaden pellets, and has the mould. Pat Brennan took the gun taken at Tooles' house and kept it.

Acknowledged before us on 10th day of March 1823

*James Grogan, his mark
William Fisbourne; Edward Cox(?)
(possibly Justices of the Peace or Peace officers)*

Note: The other statement that Grogan made wasn't as detailed as this one above but it contained the information that James K. was sworn into the Moll Doyles By James Coogan

I'd like to provide a few hints to ease the reader's ability to use the catalogue of the documents that follows this brief paper. I had originally attempted to provide details of the offenses but that increased the number of pages incredibly. This current catalogue includes name date, type of documents, location (both townland and Barony when available). There is an appendix that includes the Jury/voter list (which is limited to the time frame in question). There is a separate listing of Jury Presentments related to 1798 although I do not include that of the Court Martial of Maurice Kavanagh, who was hung for his alleged part in 1798 since it is essentially not a Carlow County document.

I will be attempting to read and transcribe some of the other documents in this list but the ones I included in this paper and/or my presentation at the 2018 Gathering represent the most complete, most interesting and most readable of the group of several dozen. You will often find incomplete information for some of the names. This may be because the copy that I was reading from was torn or not readable. There were times where information was incomplete on the document itself.

The details of these documents are fascinating in that many of them give insight into the everyday life of the time, albeit with their involvement with law. I am also hopeful that I may be able to include a number of these transcriptions in future Annuals and Newsletters.

Gary L. Cavanaugh, M.D.
Stockton, Ca
October 14, 2018

I would like to thank Michael Purcell of Carlow for making the copies of this information available for me to view.

In addition, my spouse, Sylvia Cavanaugh provided critical assistance in reading these handwritten documents as the hand writing and obsolete terminology was often unreadable to my eye.

GLC

ABBREVIATIONS

AG = Agreement

D = Deposition

J = Jury List

RE = Recognizance

VR = Voter Registration

AT = Attest

De = Decree

JD = Jury Decision

RR = Rent Receipt

WA = Warrant

B = Bail Petition

GJ = Grand Jury Charge

JP = Jury Presentment

SS =S Worn Statement

******* From PPP Section Of Carlow IGP Website

CA = Bill For Recovery

IC = In Custody At Gaol

LI = License

ST = Statement

#	Doc Type	Given Name	Occupation (if known)	Townland	Parish	Barony	Date	Remarks
1	De	Alexander	-	Coolnamara	St Mullins	St Mullins	17861210	See Blanchville statement under Arthur K
2	RE	Alexander	-	Newtown	St Mullins	-	18150503	-
3	RR	Andrew	-	Tinneclash	Kiltegan	Rathvilly	18380929	Farm south of Tinneclash
4	RE	Andrew	-	Ballinasyllogue	Clonegoose	St Mullins	1833	See John #168
5	RE	Ann	-	Tullow	Tullow	Rathvilly	18060716	to prosecute James & Laurence Griffin for assault see #28 & #301
6	RE	Ann	-	Crane	Baragh	Forth	18230327	see Bridget #19 & Patrck #263
7	JP	Anne	Spinster	Mullinagoun	-	-	18250118	see Denis #58 & Elizabeth #73
8	D	Arthur	-	Coolnemara	St Mullins	St Mullins	17861210	S Blanchville seeks to enforce action to seize, 4 cows belonging to Arthur & Alex. K
9	RE	Arthur	-	Ballycrinegan	St Mullins	-	18310418	-
10	RE	Arthur	-	Torra	St Mullins	St Mullins	18330614	-
11	RE	Arthur	-	Ballycinnigan	-	-	18360818	-
12	RE	Arthur	-	-	Kiltannel	Idrone East	18330108	Bond for James Cloney of Knockroe
13	-	Arthur	-	Kyle	Ballyellen	St Mullins	18110423	"Notification of Keeping Arms" one gun
14	RE	Arthur	-	Kyle	Ullard	St Mullins	18200425	Charged with assault on Mary "Kench"
15	SS	Bartholomew	-	Tullow Beg	Fenagh	Rathvilly	18061127	Robbed by Margaret Gabally when he was in her "house of entertainment" in Carlow Town
16	RE	Barthw	-	Tullow	Fennagh	Rathvilly	18070604	Witness?
17	RE	Bartholomew	-	Tullowbeg	Tullow	Rathvilly	18061127	Witness for prosecution in #15
18	RE	Bartholomew	-	Tullowbeg	Tullow	Rathvilly	18020616	Witness worth 10 pounds above his just debts
19	RE	Bridget	-	Crane	Barragh	Forth	18230327	See Ann #06 & Patrick #263
20	De	Bridget	-	Graigue	-	Queens Co	18530620	See Michael #219 her agent she is widow of Jeremiah K late of Co Carlow
21	RE	Bryan	-	Kilbride	Barragh	Forth	18200229	Witness in felony with Patrick #272 below
22	RE	Bryan	-	Carriglead	St Mullins	St Mullins	18191123	To prosecute the members of Darcy family
23	RE	Bryan	-	Ballycrinegan	St Mullins	St Mullins	18310418	-
24	SS	Bryan	Farmer ?	not given	-	St Mullins ?	18240324	Suspected of digging up a bag of cash, perpetrator against Denis #55 & Michael #219
25	RE	Bryan	-	Ballycrinegan	St Mullins	St Mullins	18321101	See Patrick #267
26	WA	Bryan	-	unknown	-	St M/Idrone E ?	1826 0710	Assaulted by John Redmond & Martin Byrne. Byrne had "quit the Kingdom /Redmond unknown
27	RE	Bryan	-	-	-	-	18481030	-
28	SS	Bryan	-	Tullow	-	Rathvilly	18060710	"Kavana" to prosecute Griffin family see #05 and #301
29	RE	Catherine	-	Carlow	Carow	Carlow	181304--	To prosecute two men for assault
30	DE	Christopher	-	-	-	Carlow	18360411	Owed money on a "renewal" to Corcoran of Graigue Co Kilkenny
31	RE	Charles	Farmer	Raheendaragh	Kiltannel	Idrone East	18260507	To appear in court-in apparent Civil action
32	RE	Charles	-	Carlow	Carlow	Carlow	18311016	Bond for Denis Kehoe's appearance

#	Doc Type	Given Name	Occupation (if known)	Townland	Parish	Barony	Date	Remarks
33	SS	Charles	-	Orchard ?	Myocomb or Nurney	-	17650330	Prosecuted for burglary
34	RE	Charles	-	Rahanna	Kiltinnet	Idrone East	18040603	C. Kavanagh to prosecute Edmund Connors of Rathanna for the "rescue" of horses that were sold and then repossessed
35	LI	Charles	-	Tinnaclash	Kiltegan	Rathvilly	18450704	Application to posses gun
36	JP	Charles	-	Eagle Hill	Clonmore	Rathvilly	18140907	Assaulted Thomas Walsh. T. Walsh stated that Kavanagh held a rifle and although 2 witnesses attempted to restrain Kavanagh he continued to assault Walsh and threatened murder in the future
37	SS	Charles	-	Eagle Hill	Clonmore	Rathvilly	18141001	-
38	RE	Charles	Farmer	Ballybeg	St Mullins	St Mullins	18191204	"Bryan Kavanagh for an assault on him"
39	RE	Charles	-	Rahanna	Kiltinnet	Idrone East	18310414	Fragment (Henry ?Joyce) to keep peace against Charles & Patrick Kavanagh (#266)
40	JP	Charles	Farmer	Rathanna	Kiltinnet	Idrone East	c1830	One of several sued for unpaid rent on commonage by Phillip Newton and others
41	RE	Charles	-	Ballybegstafferd	St Mullins	St Mullins	18360 20	-
42	RE	Charles	Farmer	Raheendaragh	Kiltinnet	Idrone East	18260510	Witness- ? For prosecution
43	RE	Charles	-	Cappagh	Rath...?	South Ball..?	18480808	Co. Wicklow to keep the peace for 1 year
44	RE	Charles	Yeoman	Orchard	-	-	17290129	Theft of 2 shirts cost of 6 shillings
45	VR	Charles	-	Bough	-	Rathvilly	c1811	Worth 10 pounds
46	De	Charles	tailor	Clonmore	Old Leighlin	Idrone West	18470625	With John #185
47	RR	Daniel	-	Tinneclash	Kiltegan	Rathvilly	18380929	Farm on the west of Tinneclash
48	RE	Daniel	Servant	Borris	-	-	18470525	For prosecution?
49	RE	Darby	-	Straboe	Rathvilly	Rathvilly	c1840	Worth 50 pounds Sterling
50	RE	Darby	-	Arklow	Myshall	Forth	18060513	-
51	RE	Darby	-	Ballynocken	Wells	Idrone West	18111022	-
52	VR?	Darby	-	Monmore	Old Leighlin	Idrone West	18110712	Worth 5 pounds
53	-	Darby	-	Mt Woolsey	Tullowphelim	Rathvilly	184810--	Civil Bill to recover 42 pounds+ yearly rent on 17 acres
54	RE	Darby	-	Straboe	-	Rathvilly	18350228	Bond for James Nolan
55	SS	Denis	-	not given	-	St Mullins ?	18240322	Victim of Bryan in #24 brother of Michael #219
56	RE	Denis	-	Tinnecarrig	Ullard	St Mullins	18360310	Prosecuted for assault on Pat Corcoran
57	SS	Denis	-	Coolrain	-	Killeshin	c1805	Brother of Michael in #233 & older brother Patrick #269
58	JP	Denis	Yeoman	Mullinagoun	-	St Mullins ?	18250118	see Anne #07 & Elizabeth #73
59	RE	Dudley	-	Torra	St Mullins	St Mullins	18330614	-
60	D	Dudley	-	Turrow	St Mullins	St Mullins	18381022	Brother of James in #119
61	RE	Dudley	-	Turrow	St Mullins	St Mullins	18350716	Worth 5 pounds sterling James K see #119
62	Li	Dudley	-	Turrow	St Mullins	St Mullins	18431127	Application to keep arms one pistol one gun
63	SS	Edmund	-	Bahana	St Mullins	St Mullins	18180320	Worth 30 pounds
64	RE	Edmond	farmer	Newtown	St Mullins	St Mullins	182305--	Bond for Luke Shea

#	Doc Type	Given Name	Occupation (if known)	Townland	Parish	Barony	Date	Remarks
65	De	Edmund	Yeoman	Rahanna	Kiltannel	Idrone East	18290429	Edmund defendant to pay plaintiff Chris. Young £6 4 shillings and eleven pence in court case
66	RE	Edmund	-	Bahanna	St Mullins	St Mullins	1812 -- --	-
67	RE	Edmond	-	Ballyling	St Mullins	-	18310418	Appear as defendant
68	-	Edmond	-	Torra	St Mullins	St Mullins	18330614	To keep the peace Arthur Kavanagh of Torra
69	RE	Edward	Farmer	Kildreenagh	Dunleckney	-	18050131	House near Kildreena, Dunleckney per Mary #212
70	RE	Edmond	-	Ballyling	Ballyling	-	18360403	To be prosecuted
71	-	Edmond	-	Ballycrinigan ?St Mullins	-	St Mullins	18120223	Affluent individual, document incomplete, possibly a witness Walter K., JP
72	J	Edward	-	Raheenleigh	Myshall	Forth	18471231	Act of Ejectment see also James #137 & John K's #183
73	JP	Elizabeth	Spinster	Mullinagoun	-	-	18250118	see Anne #07 Denis #58
74	JP	Francis	Yeoman	Ballywilliamroe	-	Idrone East	17491224	Stole a heifer worth one pound 10 shillings with his brother Patrick #256
75	JP	Francis	Yeoman	Ballywilliamroe	-	Idrone East	17500817	Stole 2 cows each worth one pound 10 shillings
76	GJC	Francis	Yeoman	Ballywilliamroe	-	Idrone East	17500410	Stole a cow worth three pounds sterling. See brother Thomas #295
77	GJC	Francis	Yeoman	Seskin	-	-	17620803	Assaulted F. Gurley
78	RE	Francis	Yeoman	-	-	St Mullins?	17620803	Assaulted James Dillon
79	SS	Francis	-	no known residence	-	-	17610803	Accused of disturbing the peace of Thom. Kavanagh ?
80	SS	Francis	-	no known residence	-	-	17500917	Kavanagh & Nolan stole 2 bullocks and a heifer and took them to Thos. K. in Garryhill
81	JP	Francis	-	-	-	-	17510403	Grand jury presentment of #79 mentions brothers Patrick & Thomas K in Garryhill
82	SS	Francis	printer	Tullow Street	Carlow	Carlow Town	18460620	-
83	RE	Felix	-	Aclare	Myshall	Forth	18040219	Charged with stealing 2 cows & abusing John Harland the owner
84	RE	Garrett	-	-	Kiltannel	Idrone east	18110503	J. Doran, Rahana witness against Garret for assault
85	JP	Garat	-	Ballygisheen	St Mullins	St Mullins	c1823	Sworn statement and later recog. For testifying against John Corcoran of Ballyine for a "rescue"
86	-	Garrett	Farmer	Kilcloney	Borris	Idrone East	17860130	Assaulted Peter Holden on streets of Borris
87	GJ	Garrett	-	Emilcon	Kellistown	Forth	18191224	Agreed to repair road from Carlow to Newtownbarry for 41 pounds +
88	RE	Garrett	-	-	-	-	1820 Lent	To be transported for conviction of stealing sheep
89	RE	George	-	Ballyoliver	Rathvilly	Rathvilly	18150713	To keep peace for 7 years particularly with M. Donahue
90	RE	George	-	Ballyoliver	Rathvilly	Rathvilly	1847	-
91	RE	George	-	Rathdaniel	Kennagh	Rathvilly	182303	To keep the peace for one year Father Laurence #197 and sister Judith #190
92	RE	George	-	Rathdaniel	Kennagh	Rathvilly	18281224	-

#	Doc Type	Given Name	Occupation (if known)	Townland	Parish	Barony	Date	Remarks
93	RE	George	-	Rathdaniel	Kennagh	Rathvilly	18251224	Bond for brother James #114
94	VR	George	-	Rathdaniel	Kennagh	Rathvilly	1821	See James #115 & Laurence #192 for relatives on same case
95	SS	George	Farmer	Tinnaclash	-	Rathvilly	c1811	Form appears to be similar to those of early 19th century
96	D	George	-	Rathdaniel	-	-	18210611	See #135 brother James, brother Bryan mentioned
97	D	Gerald	Gent	St Mullins	-	St Mullins	17851210	Justice of Peace-see Arthur-Blanchville statement
98	RE	Gerald	Gent	St Mullins	-	St Mullins	17850913	Justice of Peace-assault on Pierce Grace by 4 defendants
99	SS	Gerat	-	Ballyglisheen	St Mullins	St Mullins	18230502	-
100	RE	Gregory	farmer	Lissalican	Kiltannel	Idrone East	18141231	See James #125
101	-	Hugh	-	Castlemore	Fenagh	Rathvilly	18050913	To prosecute Patrick Gaynon
102	-	Hugh	-	St Mullins	-	-	18050913	-
103	De	Hugh	farmer	Kilmaglush	Myshall	Forth	18471231	Act of Ejectment for 5 acres
104	SS	Hugh	Labourer	Castlemore	Fenagh	Rathvilly	18070411	Owes 1 pound 11 shillings + to shopkeeper
105	JP	James	Farmer	Lissalican	Kiltannel	Idrone East	18141231	James with Gregory K. & others erected an enclosure around property of James Wall to prevent him from entering his property.
106	SS	James	-	Seskin	Old Leighlin	Idrone East	17620803	For assaulting Thomas Gurley
107	JP	James	Farmer	Lissalican	Kiltannel	Idrone East	18230127	Stole £5 with brother Morgan #240
108	RE	James	-	"Knockagauon" Rathvilly	-	Rathvilly	18110624	Assaulted John Headon in Rathvilly
109	VR	James	Farmer	Kilcoltrim	Kiltannel	Idrone East	18481120	Worth 10 pounds
110	SS	James	Publican	-	Church Ln	Carlow Town	18361006	-
111	RE	James	-	Orchard	-	Idrone East	18191104	Also SS to prosecute Michael Murphy for assault / battery
112	-	James	-	Rathdaniel	Kennagh	Rathvilly	18230320	To keep the peace for one year see #172 father Laurence/sister Judith
113	RE	James	-	Rathdaniel	Kennagh	Rathvilly	18281224	James, George, father and sister made lead pellets for an old gun perhaps to prevent his house from being burned.
114	RE	James	-	Rathdaniel	Kennagh	Rathvilly	18251224	See George #93
115	RE	James	-	Rathdaniel	Kennagh	Rathvilly	1821	See ,George #91, Laurence #191 for relatives
116	RE	James	-	Kilcoltrim	-	Idrone East	18320723	-
117	RE	James	-	Turrow	St Mullins	St Mullins	18350716	Brother of Dudley in #60. James to keep the peace with Patrick Ryan
118	D	James	-	Kilcoltrim	Kiltannel	Idrone East	18360716	Threatening note found near his property
119	RE	James	Labourer	Turrow	St Mullins	St Mullins	18381022	To keep peace for 1 year particularly with Pat Ryan see Dudley #59
120	JP	James	Labourer	Turrow	St Mullins	St Mullins	18381022	To prosecute John Kavanagh and 2 others
121	RE	James	-	Ballyling	St Mullins	St Mullins	18100618	Assaulted John Murphy at St Mullins
122	De	James	-	Ballyglisheen	-	St Mullins	18481030	Plaintiff, Bryan Kavanagh defendant

#	Doc Type	Given Name	Occupation (if known)	Townland	Parish	Barony	Date	Remarks
123	RE	James	slater	Ballygisheen	-	St Mullins	18481230	James was plaintiff and recovered £1 7 shillings from Thomas Byrne
124	JD	James	Labourer	Lisilican	-	-	17630120	With brother Morgan #243 defrauded? Or robbed Walsh of Ballinrea of two pounds
125	JP	James	-	Lisilican	-	St Mullins	18151229	Found guilty, with Greg. #100 , with 4 others for "breaking up the soil with fork and spade on the property of James Wall of Lisilican
126	RE	James	-	Clonmullin	-	-	17670322	Assault with group of men on Edward Clarke
127	SS	James	-	Clonmullin	-	-	1819	Witness? See Morgan #241
128	De	James	-	Clonmullin	-	-	18170326	See Peter #282 both charged with assault
129	SS	James	Farmer	Rosemount	-	-	18351024	Acting for John Archbold of Waterford, a merchant
130	JP	James	labourer	Ballyoliver	-	Rathvilly	18121120	Assaulted by James Lee & 4 of his family all of Straboe where it occurred
131	CB	James	-	Dunroe	Sliguff	St Mullins	18100605	Rescued 4 cows from Thomas Scott which had been reposed
132	BP	James	-	Ballynelour	St Mullins	Carlow town ?	c1850	Civil bill to collect overdue rent 18 years rent 4 pounds +
133	CB	James	-	-	-	-	18281002	Bailed out of Gaol. Charged with stealing a horse from George Kavanagh (2nd time)
134	SS	James	-	possibly Borris	-	-	18490621	Act of Ejectment for owing rent 5 shillings/year lease from 1817
135	SS	James	-	Rathdaniel	-	Forth	18210611	Def in robbery and attempted murder of Capt. Whitley who was enemy of his family see
136	CB	James	-	Dunroe	Sliguff	Idrone East	18150302	Possibly charged with possession of stolen tree
137	SS	James	-	Raheenleigh	Myshall	Carlow	18471231	Act of Ejectment see Edward #72 & John #183
138	RE	Jerimah	Merchant	Carlow Town	Carlow	Carlow	18461214	Threatened abused and windows broken by Margaret Maher of Carlow.
139	VR	Jeremia	-	Graig Town	Killeshen	Slievemargy	18460625	Borough of Carlow resides Pollerton Road
140	RE	Jerimah	corn merch.	-	Browne St.	Carlow Town	18460622	Intention to apply as a registered voter
141	RE	Jeremia	farmer ?	Graigue	Killeshen	Slievemargy	18321228	Defendant? See Michael #219
142	RE	Jeremiah	-	Old Leighlin	-	Idrone West	-	Defendant?
143	RE	Jeremiah	-	-	Old Leighlin	Idrone West	1815	-
144	SS	John	-	Myshall	Myshall	Forth	18091220	Offering bond for appearance of Nicholas Dempsey
145	SS	John	Carpenter	Bahana	St Mullins	St Mullins	18421217	Mentioned in passing
146	De	John	-	Myshall	Myshall	Forth	c1818	Worth 5 pounds
147	RE	John	-	Carlow	Carlow	Carlow	18450 06	Williams Fitzsimmons to pay Kavanagh £1 4s
148	DE	John	-	none noted	none noted	not noted	18191030	To appear in court- see #226 brother or relative
149	RE	John	Gent	Bauk	-	-	18180320	See #314 for SS

#	Doc Type	Given Name	Occupation (if known)	Townland	Parish	Barony	Date	Remarks
150	RE	John	-	Bahana	St Mullins	St Mullina	- -	
151	RE	John	-	Bahana	St Mullins	St Mullins	18200921	-
152	RE	John	-	Bahana	-	St Mullins	18220206	-
153	RE	John	-	Baugh	Rathill	Rathvilly	18250826	Charged with stealing a horse from M. Brown, Bainstown, Co Wexford
154	De	John	Labourer	Killane	Barragh	Forth	18260526	Wife is Mary-both are witnesses in an assault
155	RE	John	-	Ballycinnigan	-	St Mullins	18381022	-
156	DE	John	-	Baleyconnell	?	?	18470625	-
157	De	John	-	Killalongford	Clonmore	Rathvilly	18470625	Ordered to pay John K. of Wicklow £12 10S
158	RE	John	Farmer	Coshill	-	-	18490329	Granted a judgement of £10 6 shillings
159	WA	John	Farmer	Old Leighlin	Old Leighlin	Idone East	18490618	Bridgett Kavanagh plaintiff
160	RE	John	Labourer	Lackabeg	Barragh	St M. Upper	18241108	-
161	AT	John	-	Ballyedmond	-	Rathvilly	- -	
162	De	John	Carpenter	Ballyredmond	-	Rathvilly	18250525	Attacked while walking in Clonegal
163	SS	John	-	Bahana	-	-	18421217	Son of Michael Dep. Given in Wexford. Accused of murder for hire
164	-	John	-	Bahana	St Mullins	St Mullins	18421210	Same case above deposition of Valentine Egan
165	SS	John	-	Bahana	St Mullins	St Mullins	184212--	Deposition regarding John and Egan who worked for Mrs Byrne
166	RE	John	-	Bahana	St Mullins	St Mullins	18430114	Byrne of Rosemount, who ejected Kavanagh from his home 2 yrs prior
167	RE	John	-	Bahana	St Mullins	St Mullins	18421217	Statement of John K re attempted murder for hire background
168	B	John	-	Ballinasyllogue Clonagoose	Clonagoose	Idrone East	1833	See #04
169	RE	John	-	Bahanna	-	St Mullins	18300112	Arrested with 3 brothers and 2 sisters-accused of being involved in the "rescue" of seized cattle. Confined to Gaol of Carlow
170	RE	John	-	Tinnahinch	illegitble	St Mullins	18231023	To answer for a felony against Patrick Drew
171	RE	John	-	Carlow	Carlow	Carlow	182605--	To be prosecuted for assault see Michael #229 brothers?
172	RE	John	-	Bahana	St Mullins	St Mullins	18430114	-
173	JP	John	Stone cutter	Graige	Killeshen	Slievemargy	18420430	Witness/bond for Mary Bryan of Raheendarragh Car.
174	-	John	Labourer	Lackabeg	Barragh	St Mullins U	18001108	Assault on Patrick Connor
175	SS	John	-	Ballycrinigan ?	St Mullins	St Mullins	18360114	Defendant?
176	RE	John	-	Rathnegerra	Fenagh	Idrone East	18470722	Purchased cow but when he sold it, previous owner said it was his
177	VR	John	-	Rathnegerra	Fenagh	Idrone East	18211120	No info
178	RE	John	clerk	Bridewell Ln.	Carlow	Carlow	18391231	Worth 10 pounds
179	VR	John	-	Myshall	Myshall	Forth	17991207	Bond/ witness for James Kinselagh
180	Li	John	-	Ballyknockan	Wells	Idrone West	18430525	John Kavanagh of Strawhall
181	SS	John	-	Knocklishen	Rathvilly	Rathvilly	18451215	app. to bear arms 1 gun
182	-	John	-	Hacketstown	-	Rathvilly	-	heading Co of Wicklow fragment

#	Doc Type	Given Name	Occupation (if known)	Townland	Parish	Barony	Date	Remarks
183	RE	John	-	Raheenleigh	Myshall	Forth	18471231	Act of Ejectment see Edward #72 & James #137
184	De	John	-	?Bahana	St Mullins	St Mullins ?	18170827	Requires that Luke Connolly of Graigunemana give evidence against John K
185	-	John	road maker	Clonmore	Old Leighlin	Idrone West	18470625	Owed 20 pounds, 6 shillings, 11 pence.
186	SS	John	-	Raheendaragh	Fenagh	Idrone East	18211120	Worth 10 pounds
187	RE	John	-	Knockendrane	Fenagh	Idrone East	18081116	Saved Judith Doyle from rape in Knockendrane see RE #184 Thomas Holmes was the accused
188	RE	John	***	Ballyredmond	Moyacomb	S.M. upper	18250525	Injured by a mob in Clonegal with brother William #313
189	SS	John	-	Bahana	St Mullins	St Mullins	18341119	Named as defendant in cattle rescue case
190	ST	Judith	-	Rathdaniel	Kineagh	Rathvilly	182303--	Mentioned in #197 & #91
191	SS	Lawrence	-	Rathdaniel	Kineagh	Rathvilly	18230320	James Coogan of Killilish, Wicklow states that he & others stole a barrel of whiskey and took it to Lau..Kavanagh's house.
192	RE	Lawrence	-	Rathdaniel	Kineagh	Rathvilly	1821	Mich. Finnegan claims Lawrence Cavanagh & relatives committed a felony against him see George #111, James #113, & Judith #190. Note other cases with James, George
193	RE	Laurence	-	Hacketstown	Hacketstown	Rathvilly	18131205	Assault on Suzanna Byrne See #213
194	RE	Lawrence, Jr	-	Rathdaniel	Kineagh	Rathvilly	-	Son of Laurence #191 & #192
195	RE	Laurence	-	Ballyoliver	Rathvilly	Rathvilly	18150713	-
196	RE	Laurence	-	Ballyoliver	Rathvilly	Rathvilly	1847	-
197	RE	Laurence	Farmer	Rathvilly	Baltinglass	Upper Talbotstown	182303--	Bond for Judith #190 & George #91
198	DE	Laurence	-	Ballyredmond	St M. upper	Forth	18440603	App. to bear arms 1 gun 1 pistol
199	RE	Marks	-	Boolduragh	Myshall	Idrone East	18321025	Uncommon given name, appended name Charles
200	?	Margaret	labour	Old Deer Park	Barragh	Forth	18230717	-
201	SS	Martin	-	Mone	Killenn???	-	18031003	-
202	RE	Martin	-	-	Kiltannel	Idrone East	18170320	Roadwork at Knockscur-Borris / NewtBarry road?
203	RE	Martin	-	Closutton	Kilnane	Idrone West	18201124	Worth fifty pounds
204	WA	Martin	-	Cloruske	Kulayne	Idrone East	181103--	Also RE for same
205	RE	Martin	-	Knockscur	-	Idrone East	18060718	Bond for Bryan Hynes to keep good behaviour towards James Early
206	De	Mathew	-	-	-	St Mullins ?	18270714	Compliant against John Brien / Thom. Kavanagh J.P.
207	RE	Martin	brogue maker	Tinnecarig Kiltannel	Kiltannel	Idrone East	18330401	Recovered £6 4s 10p from Paul Doran
208	RE	Martin	-	Knocksquire	-	-	18131005	-
209	RE	Mary	-	Nashfarm ?	Killaessnal?	illegible	1807??09	Locations are corrupt, perhaps obsolete place names
210	AG	Mary	-	Rathanna	Kiltannel	Idrone	18310413	Appear to answer and keep peace towards John Brien (?Breen) prob. sister of Charles #34 & #39

#	Doc Type	Given Name	Occupation (if known)	Townland	Parish	Barony	Date	Remarks
211	SS	Mary	-	Knockscur	Kiltannel	Idrone East	18041008	Michael Carty of Knockscur agrees to return Kavanagh's bond which was to prosecute him
212	JP	Mary	-	Kildreenagh	-	Dunleckney	18050131	Raped by Edward Bulger near Edward K house #69
213	RE	Mary	-	Hacketstown	Hacketstown	Rathvilly	18131205	Assault on Suzanna Byrne See Laurence #193
214	CB	Mary	-	Rahanna	-	Idrone East	18310414	Connected to Charles #39 (likely his sister) & Patrick #259 (likely his aunt)
215	IC	Mary	-	-	-	Co Carlow	18240719	Civil bill to collect overdue rent 8 pounds
216	VR	Maurice	-	-	-	-	18040710	In custody in Gaol of Carlow for crime of assault
217	JD	Michael	leather cut	Carow	Carlow	Carlow	18330131	Leather cutter residing at Tullow St. Carlow
218	RE	Michael	-	Grangeford	Kiltannel	-	18261112	Took custody of two O'Byrnes who were guilty of assault
219	VR	Michael	farmer	Graigue	Killsehen	Slievemargy	18321228	Putting up bond for Jeremiah #141
220	RE	Michael	-	Graige town	Killeshen	Slievemargy	18391231	Borough of Carlow
221	De	Michael	farmer	Bahanna	St Mullins	St Mullins	18460501	Bond for Laurence Murphy
222	RE	Michael	Bailiff	Carlow	Carlow	Carlow	18191210	Pd. 5 pounds to promise to appear at court in the next quarter
223	JP	Michael	-	Ballybrack	Ballyelin	St Mullins	18270508	-
224	RE	Michael	Yeoman	Carlow	Carlow	Carlow	18261117	Convicted of theft also JP same date
225	RE	Michael	-	Ballynocken	Wells	Idrone East	18111022	See #51
226	De	Michael	-	-	-	-	18191030	??? #148
227	RE	Michail	Yeoman	Carlow	-	-	17700826	assaulted John Byrne
228	RE	Micheal	-	Carlow	Carlow	Carlow	18191210	Assaulted by Elizabeth Matherington of Tullow with a spade
229	ST	Micheal	-	Carlow	Carlow	Carlow	18200907	To prosecute James Egan & William & James Murray
230	RE	Michael	-	Not given	-	St Mullins ?	18240322	Brother of Denis in #55-victim of Bryan in #24
231	RE	Michel	-	-	-	-	18031003	-
232	SS	Michl	-	Ballybrack	Ballyellin	St Mullins	18090530	To prosecute multiple defendants
233	RE	Michael	-	Coolrain	-	Killeshin	c.1805	Three pigs stolen and remains found in Killeshin near Co Carlow with #57 stolen by #269
234	RE	Michael	-	Carlow	Carlow	Carlow	182605--	Prosecuted for assault see #195 & #169 ?brothers
235	VR	Michl	-	Carlow	Carlow	Carlow	18251124	Assault on Michael Byrne
236	DE	Michael	corn deal	Bridge St	Graigue	Queens Co	18391231	Registered as a voter in Carlow
237	RE	Michael	book keeper	Graigue	-	Queens Co	18530620	Affidavit regarding debt see Bridget #20
238	Li	Michael	-	Graigue	-	Queens Co	18230501	Witness in case involving Patrick Deegan
239	SS	Morgan	farmer	Rahanna	Kiltannel	Idrone East	18440301	Application to bear arms (one gun)
240	De	Morgan	Farmer	Lissalican	Kiltannel	Idrone East	18230127	He & bro. James #107 entered home of Thomas Walsh, stole £ 5 and made their escape

#	Doc Type	Given Name	Occupation (if known)	Townland	Parish	Barony	Date	Remarks
241	JP	Morgan	ale draper	St Mullins	St Mullins	St Mullins	17850913	Assaulted by others in Kavanaghs tavern, Morgan possibly Later leader of 1798 insurgents JP was Gerald K.
242	-	-	-	-	-	-	17860411	6 men found guilty of the assault above which took place Sept 8, 1785. Edward Dwyer, William Coleton, Michael Rourk Mathew Rourk, John Connolly Mathew Murphy and others beat and robbed him of £1 1s
243	De	Morgan	Labourer	Lisilican	-	St Mullins	17630120	With brother James #124 defrauded? James Walsh of Ballirea two pounds sterling
244	De	Morgan	-	-	-	-	18360321	Manslaughter case, Constable states Nancy required as witness, "spirited away" by family of assailant
245	De	Morgan	-	Clonmullin	-	-	17670322	Assaulted Edward Clarke.
246	De	Morgan	-	Clonmullin	-	-	1819	As witness? See James #126
247	De	Morgan	-	Clonmullin	-	-	18170326	One of a group of men, Peter and James K assaulted Edward G. (illegible)
248	De	Morgan	-	Carlow	Carlow	Carlow	182605--	To be prosecuted for assault see Michael #229 & John #171 Brothers?
249	De	Morgan	-	Carlow	Carlow	Carlow	18050709	To be prosecuted?
250	De	Morgan	-	Ouragh	Tullowphelim	Rathvilly	18231118	To be prosecuted for assault on Matthew Connors, his wife, Alicia was co-defendant
251	Li	Patrick	-	Ballyremond	Moyacomb	St Mullins Up.	1840's	Application to bear arms (1 gun & 1 pistol.
252	RE	Patrick	-	Ballyouchain ? Unknown	-	Unknown	18250725	Partial document-townland partially illegible
253	VR	Patrick	-	Tullow Street	Tullow town	Rathvilly	18411019	Lived a dwelling house for 6 months + in Tullow St.
254	RE	Patrick	-	none noted	none noted	none noted	18181030	To appear in court- see #105 for brother or relative
255	RE	Patrick	farmer	Rathanna	Kiltannel	Idrone East	18310414	Fragment of Recogniaze. See Charles #39
256	JP	Patrick	Yeoman	Ballywilliamroe	-	-	17491224	Stole a heifer worth £1 10 shillings sterling see Francis #74
257	RE	Patrick	Farmer	Ballybeg	St Mullins	St Mullins	18191204	-
258	RE	Patrick	-	Cloruske	Kulayne	Idrone East	181103--	-
259	RE	Patrick	-	Currane	Clonegoose	Idrone East	181106 05	To prosecute 6 individual for assault
260	RE	Patrick	-	Tinnahinch	St Mullins	St Mullins	1822	Fragment
261	RE	Patrick	-	Tinnahinch	St Mullins	St Mullins	18111003	Witness against John K., James Bryan and others
262	RE	Patrick	-	Rathanmore	Hacketstown	Ballinacor	18140427	-
263	RE	Patrick	Labourer	Crane	Baragh	Forth	18230327	See Ann #06 & Bridget #12
264	RE	Patrick	-	Kile...	Ballyelin	St Mullins	18270508	-
265	RE	Patrick	-	Rahanna	Keltannel	Idrone East	18310414	Fragment " (Harry ?Joyce) to keep peace against
266	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Charles and Patrick Kavanagh see #39

#	Doc Type	Given Name	Occupation (if known)	Townland	Parish	Barony	Date	Remarks
267	RE	Patrick	-	Ballycrinegan	St Mullins	St Mullins	18321101	To keep the peace with the Constables, see Bryan #25
268	RR	Patrick	-	-	Kiltegan	Rathvilly	18380929	Farm of 12 Irish Acres in part of Tinneclash
269	SS	Patrick	-	Coolrain	-	Killeshin	c1805	Stole 3 pigs from older brother of #57
270	RE	Patrick	Shoemaker	Ballynockan	Wells	Idrone West	18490416	To keep the peace against William Henry
271	?	Patrick	Carpenter	Ballynockan	-	-	1830-40	Jeremiah Kavanaugh Plaintiff
272	RE	Patrick	Farmer	Kilbride	Barragh	Forth	18200229	Witness in alleged felony with #21
273	BC	Patrick	Farmer	Tinnaclash	Kiltegan	Rathvilly	18380401	Action regarding 2 years rent in arrears (£42+) document details the farms of Andrew K. on the south and Daniel K's farm on the east
274	SS	Patrick	-	-	-	Carlow	18190329	Plaintiff in case-no info
275	RE	Patrick	-	Crosslow	Tullowphelim	Rathvilly	c1816	Plaintiff in case, cattle trespassing on his land, assaulted by the Dawsons, owners of said cattle
276	SS	Patrick	-	Ouragh	Tullowphelim	Rathvilly	18311008	-
277	JP	Patrick	-	Myshall	Myshall	Forth	18280128	His servant caught Eliza Brennan stealing potatoes
278	VR	Patrick	-	Myshall	Myshall	Forth	18170222	Assault and attempting to rescue two horses from the rightful owner
279	VR	Patrick	farmer	Ballyling	St Mullins	St Mullins	c1822	Worth five pounds
280	Li	Patrick	apothecary	y Tullow St	Carlow	Carlow	18350627	-
281	-	Patrick	-	Ballyredmond	St. M. upper	Forth	18440603	clerk who signs app to bear arms for Laurence K. #198
282	RE	Peter	-	Clonmullin	-	-	18170326	Charged with assault James his brother #128
283	-	Philip	-	Killane ?	Killane ?	Idrone West	1809(19?)	To prosecute Thom. Chap? For stealing
284	RE	Phillip	-	Dragna	St Mullins	St Mullins	18000629	"Notification of Keeping Arms" one gun
285	RE	Phillip	-	Ballygowan ??	-	Idrone West	18191110	-
286	SS	Sylvester	-	-	Kiltannel	Idrone East	18360919	Prosecuted for assault on Pat Corcoran see #56
287	JP	Silvester	Farmer	Clonaleigh	-	Forth	17520301	Three sheep stolen, Suspects James Bryan
288	RE	Silvester	Farmer	Clonaleigh	-	Forth	17520301	James Bryan of Knockbarragh stole his sheep
289	RE	Steven	-	Newtown	St Mullins	St Mullins	18431127	Application to bear arms (a pistol)
290	SS	Terence	Farmer	Knocklishen	-	-	18070320	-
291	De	Thomas, Esq	-	Borris	Clonagoose	Idrone East	18200906	Victim of a "rescue" of repossed livestock
292	RE	Thomas	Dealer	Rathnagenah	Fenagh	Idrone East	18470617	-
293	RE	Thomas	laborer	Lackabeg	Barragh	St M upper	-	To appear in an apparent Civil Suit
294	JP	Thomas	-	-	-	Idrone East	18470716	Charged with possession of stolen cow-Kilkenny case
295	RE	Thomas	Yeoman	Ballywilliamroe	Ballincarig	Carlow	17500410	Stole a cow worth 3 pounds sterling-see brothers Francis #76 and Patrick #256
296	RE	Thomas	-	Grange	Killann	Bantry	18191105	To prosecute Mr. Connors from Rathanna, County Carlow see #34

#	Doc Type	Given Name	Occupation (if known)	Townland	Parish	Barony	Date	Remarks
297	SS	Thomas	laborer	Lackabeg	Barragh	St Mullins upper	18230807	To hear testimony of James Coleman.
298	RE	Thomas	J. P,	Borris	Clonegoose	Idrone East	18190712	Attestment of his service as Magistrate
299	GJ	Thomas	-	Rathnageera	-	-	18470716	Bought a milk cow and later seller claimed it was his property and was Thom. Was arrested
300	RE	Thomas	J. P,	Borris	Clonegoose	Idrone East	182003--	Charges against Nicholas Dodd who shot John K.
301	-	Thomas	-	-	Tullow	Rathvilly	18060710	"Kavana" see #28 & #05
302	-	Thomas	minor chi	Coolnamara	Ullard	St Mullins	18471921	Notice that rent is behind from Edward Byrne- Lady Henrietta Kavanagh
303	SS	Thomas	minor chi	Ballykennan	Ullard	St Mullins	c1840	Notice that rent is behind from Daniel Neille - Lady Harriett Kavanagh
304	SS	Thomas	-	Borris	Clonegoose	Idrone East	18360105	Regarding Civil Bill Evictment on Patrick Nash of Borris
305	SS	Thomas	-	Hacketstown	-	Rathvilly	18021026	Cavanaugh (alias Quigly) assaulted Eliz Thorpe
306	RE	Thomas	-	Borris	Clonegoose	Idrone East	18261226	20 pieces of lumber allegedly stolen from Kavanagh by Comersford of Scorteen
307	-	Thomas	-	Borris	Clonegoose	Idrone East	18140723	Swore he is worth 10 pounds and is a room keeper at Borris / Walter K was JP
308	SS	Thomas	-	Garryhill	-	Idrone East	17500917	Brother of Francis #78 & #79 named in JP as well as SS
309	RE	Walt	-	Borris	-	-	18110605	#236 & #237 both are reconizances issued by Kavanagh
310	SS	Walt	-	Borris	-	-	18111003	-
311	SS	Walter	-	Borris	Clonegoose	Idrone East	18290621	Civil Bill Evictment on James K. of Borris ?
312	RE	Walter	JP	Borris	Clonegoose	Idrone East	18130510	Statement of a Murphy of Ballymurphy regarding an attack and burning by the Moll Doyles
313	SS	William	***	Ballyredmond	Moyacomb	S.M. upper	18250525	He, his brother John #188 and others were threatened and injured by a mob in Clonegal
314	SS	John	Gent.	Bauck	St Mullins	St Mullins	18180320	Returning from the Assizes in Carlow with Thos. Byrne, high constable he was assaulted by a group of men who grabbed the bride and fired a shot as well struck him in the head. He managed to escape from Ballynagrane across fields until he reached the Barrow and Graignamanach
315	CB	James	farmer	Knockbawn	Old Leighlin	Idrone West	18490326	Quarter Session Sworn Statement-James owes Six pounds11 shillings to plaintiff. He has removed his goods/chattles and is in hiding pending leaving for American, warrant for arrest

#	Doc Type	Given Name	Occupation (if known)	Townland	Parish	Barony	Date	Remarks
316	CB	Darby	servant	solsborough	Clone	Scarawalsh	18341025	Swears in court that the Civil Bill Ejectment is inaccurate- apparently land was in Carlow
317	CB	Thomas	Esq	Borris	Clonagoose	Idrone East	18480229	Mary Neil owes 3 years arrears in rent as described in Civil Bill of Ejectment
318	SS	Bryan	-	Carriglead	St Mullins	St Mullins	18191123	Bryan was sowing wheat on a field in Carriglead for a land holder when he was confronted by the Darcy Family who said he ought not to be working the land as it was taken (from them?) and they begin to throw stones at him and the horses, forcing him to leave his work.
319	RE	Michael	-	Ballyknocken	n Wells	Idrone West	18111022	defendant ?
320	RE	Darby	-	Ballyknocken Wells	-	Idrone West	18111022	bond for appearance
321	JP	Denis	-	Mallinagoun	St Mullins	St Mullins	18250118	rescue of a table and chair
322	JP	Elizabeth	-	same	same	same	18250118	Same
323	JP	Anne	-	Same	same	same	18250118	Same
324	RE	John	-	Baugh	Rathvilly	Rathvilly	18250826	Recognianze for Prosecution
325	RE	Catherine	-	Carlow	Carlow	Carlow	181304--	For prosecution
326	JP	Michael	-	Carlow	Carlow	Carlow	18300826	For assault on John Byrne
327	RE	Patrick	-	-	Hacketstown	-	18140424	Details vague
328	RE	Patrick	-	Currane	Clonegoose	Idrone East	18110605	As witness
329	RE	Thomas	-	Carlow	Carlow	Carlow	18040710	To prosecute Laurence, Owen James Tim, William & John Griffin for assault
330	RE	Bryan	-	Ballynislogue	Clonegoose	Idrone East	18481211	Paid Patrick Bolger 2 pounds to settle debt, Patrick later claimed he lost it and wanted repayment
331	RE	William	-	Carlow ?	Carlow ?	Carlow ?	18140120	Joseph Headrechen to keep the peace towards William K. for three years
332	SS	John	-	Ballynochan Fennagh	-	Idrone East	18411027	Saw Charles Nolan tearing down the "Cow House" on land his relative had been ejected from
333	SS	Michael	-	Carlow	Carlow	Carlow	18251117	Michael was a bailiff, attempted to recover a mare that was rescued, He was attacked with shovels
334	RE	Sylvester	-	-	St Mullins?	Idrone East	18360310	He & Thos. Doyle charged in an assault .See Sylvestor #288
335	SS	Frank	-	Ballywilliamroe	-	Idrone East	c.1750	Statement recounts career of Frank (Francis) see above #74 & #79 year illegible
336	RE	Charles	-	Carlow	Carlow	Carlow	181304--	-
337	SS	John	-	Knockendramagh	Idrone East	-	18081116	Preceded the rape of Judith Doyle

GRAND JURY PRESENTMENTS ASSOCIATED WITH AND BEFORE 1798

#	Doc Type	Given Name	Occupation (if known)	Townland	Parish	Barony	Date	Remarks
340	JP	Dudley K	-	Turra ?		St. Mullins	17970507	All charged with rowdily and unlawfully assembling on St Mullins Bridge and spoke against the peace, along with others. Also said to have been present at the assault of Thomas Corcoran. Note William Culleton as also present
341	JP	Edmund K	-	-		St. Mullins	17970507	
342	JP	James K	-	-		St. Mullins	17970507	
343	JP	Edmund K	-	-		St. Mullins	17970507	
344	JP	James K	-	St Mullins			17981117	True Bill
345	JP	Morgan K	Esq.	Torrah		St. Mullins	17981117	
346	JP	Edmund K	Esq.	-		St. Mullins	17981117	
347	JD	James	-	-		St. Mullins	17981117	True Bill Sentenced to Transportation for Life

JURY LISTS 1784-1840

#	Doc Type	Given Name	Occupation (if known)	Townland	Parish	Barony	Date	Remarks
350		Andrew	-	Tinneslash		Rathvilly	1832 Nov	
351		Andrew	-	Tinneslash		Rathvilly	1836 June	
352		Andrew	-	Tinneslash		Rathvilly	1834 July	
353		Charles	-	Cranemore		Forth	1836 Apr	
354		Brien	-	Boggin		Forth	1833 Jan	
355		Bryan	-	East Boggin		Forth	1840 Jan	
356		Darby	-	Straeboe		Rathvilly	1832 Nov	
357		Daniel	-	Tinneslash		Rathvilly	1829 June	
358		Edward	-	Newtown		St Mullins	1832 Oct.	
359		Edward	-	Newtown		St Mullins	1839 Apr	
360		Edward	-	Ballycrinigan		St Mullins	1837	Landholder
361		Edward	-	Ballyling		St Mullins	1837	
362		Edmund	-	Newtown		St Mullins	1837	Freeholder
363		Edmund	-	Turra ?		St Mullins	1784	
364		Edward	-	Dragna		St Mullins	1796	
365		Garret	-	St Mullins		St Mullins	1796	
366		Jeremiah	-	Old Leighlin		Idrone East	1839 Apr	
367		John	-	Bahana		St. Mullins	1832 Oct.	
368		John	-	Knocksquire		Idrone West	1832 Nov	
369		John	-	Bahana		St Mullins	1834 July	Freeholder
370		John	-	Tyneclash		Rathvilly	1836 Jan	
371		John	-	Knocksquire		Idrone East	1837 ?	Freeholder
372		Luke	-	Ballyhacket		Rathvilly	1840 Jan	
373		Martin	-	Knockscur		Idrone East	1832 Nov	
374		Martin	-	Knockscur		Idrone East	1839 Apr	
375		Mathew	-	Raheenleigh		Forth	1832 Oct.	
376		Mathew	-	Raheenleigh		Forth	1840 Jan	
377		Morgan	-	St Mullins		St Mullins	1796	
378		Patrick	-	Mt Wolseley		Rathvilly	1832 Oct.	
379		Patrick	-	Tyneclash		Rathvilly	1836 June	
380		Patrick	-	Knockymulgurry		St Mullins	1837	Land Holder
381		Patrick	-	Rahanna		Idrone East	1838 Oct	
382		Patrick	-	Tyneclash		Rathvilly	1840 Jan	
383		Steven	-	Newtown		St Mullins	1834 July	
384		Stephen	-	Newtown		St Mullins	1837	Free Holder
385		Thomas	-	Knocksquire		Idrone East	1832 Nov	



Clann Chaomhánach

2020 GATHERING
16th – 20th September 2020

Ashdown Park Hotel, Gorey, Co. Wexford, Ireland

The 2020 Clann Chaomhánach Gathering will be held at the Ashdown Park Hotel, Gorey, Co. Wexford. The Gathering will include tours, lectures, genealogy consultations and lots more which we hope everyone will enjoy. A listing of the events is included here for your information. The first time that the Clann used this venue for our Gathering activities and accommodations was in 2018, and this proved so successful that we have continued with the combined hotel/activities venue for our 2020 Gathering



EVENTS

- Welcoming Reception
- Executive Committee Meeting
- Field Trips to Historic Clann Sites
- Traditional Entertainment evening
- Biennial General Membership meeting
- Family History/Genealogy Presentations
- Céili Evening
- Wreath laying ceremonies
- Inauguration of Chief Mark Cavanaugh
- Tour of Ferns Castle
- Chief's Banquet with Honours Awards
- Open Panel discussion on General Issues
- Gathering Critique
- Closing & Farewell

The excellent Ashdown Park Hotel Gorey is part of the Redmond Hotel Group and is a family run hotel located in the Sunny South East in the heart of Ireland's Ancient East

Close to top family attractions like Wells House, Kia-Ora Farm, Courtown, and loads of activities including horse riding, water sports, great golf courses for all handicaps and beautiful beaches. The hotel is also within stepping distance from Gorey with its craft shops, boutiques, restaurants and pubs.

A very attractive rate for 4 days of the Gathering has been negotiated with the hotel. If you plan to stay in the Ashdown Park Hotel, the number of rooms is limited, and you should book early by contacting Hotel Reservations, e-mail: sales@ashdownparkhotel.com The subject line

of your e-mail should be "**Clann Chaomhánach Gathering 2020**". This will ensure that you are given the agreed reduced prices for your stay at the Gathering.

Gorey (*Irish: Guaire*) is a market town in north County Wexford. It is beside the main M11 Dublin to Wexford road. The town is also connected to the railway network along the same route.

It is one hour drive from the southern outskirts of Dublin, connected to the capital via the N11/M11. As a commuter town, there has been an increase in population in the early 21st century. Between 1996 and 2002 the population rose by 44% in the town and by 23% in the surrounding district.



Clann Chaomhánach

2020 GATHERING

16th – 20th September 2020

The Ashdown Park Hotel, Gorey, Co. Wexford, IRL



Clans of Ireland

To Register Online and make payment with your Credit Card, go to our website at :-

www.kavanaghfamily.com

You may also use our Facebook page:- www.facebook.com/clannchaomhanach

For Postal Registration and cheque payments, fill out this Registration Form and mail it with cheque (payable to Clann Chaomhánach) to:

John G. Kavanagh,
Ballyshane, Camolin, Enniscorthy,
Co. Wexford, Y21 F2X9, Ireland.

REGISTRATION FORM

Please supply contact details of all those of your group who are attending the Gathering:

Name _____ Membership # _____ (Non-members may attend)

Address _____

e-mail address _____ Phone #: _____

How many persons are in your group? [] How many of them will attend the gathering? []

While in Ireland will you use your own car: [], or hire a car: [], or use Public transport? []

Date of arrival in Ireland _____ Date of departure from Ireland _____

FULL ATTENDANCE REGISTRATION FEES

2020 Clann Chaomhánach Gathering 16th to 20th September

Attendee Type	Full Gathering	No. Of Attendees	Fees in Euros	Fee
Member	16 th to 20 th Sept. 2020		€ 180 per person	
Member's Spouse	16 th to 20 th Sept. 2020		€ 110 per spouse	
Non-Member	16 th to 20 th Sept. 2020		€ 200 per person	
			Total Due	

DAY TO DAY REGISTRATION FEES

Special Attendance fee per person, per day, for anyone attending only some of the events

Day to Day (any person)		No. Of Attendees	Fees in Euros	Fee
Wed. 16 ^h	Registration / Chief's Reception		€ 20 per person	
Thu. 17 th	Tour of Clann historical interest / Social evening – "Seisiún"		€ 80 per person	
Fri. 18 th	History / Genealogy / Biennial G.M. / DNA / Céilí		€ 60 per person	
Sat. 19 th	History / Trip to Ferns – Inauguration / Banquet		€ 60 per person	
Sun. 20 th	Open Panel / Farewell Day		€ 20 per person	
This is a sample programme, the final schedule will be available at a later date			Total Due	

- Fees must be paid in full by 1st July 2020 and registrations received after 2nd July, will incur a €25 late surcharge per person. If you cancel before 12th August 2020, we will refund 50% of fee already paid.
- For currency conversion rate see website <http://www.xe.com/ucc/> or check with your local bank.
- Cheques should be made payable to **CLANN CHAOMHÁNACH** and mailed with this form to above address.
- If you need accommodations Clann Chaomhánach can make your reservations and send you confirmation and payment instructions with further information, upon receipt of the Accommodation Reservation Form, which are also available on the Clann website and Facebook page.



Clann Chaomhánach

2020 GATHERING

16th – 20th September 2020

The Ashdown Park Hotel, Gorey, Co. Wexford, IRL



Clans of Ireland

Please complete the form and mail to: **John G. Kavanagh,**
Ballyshane, Camolin, Enniscorthy,
Co. Wexford, Y21 F2X9, Ireland.

If you prefer you can e-mail it as an attachment to;- johngkavanagh@gmail.com

GATHERING ACCOMMODATION FORM

(non-members may also attend)

Please supply contact details of all those of your group who are attending the Gathering:

Name _____ Membership # _____ (Non-members may attend)

Address _____

e-mail address _____ Phone #: _____

IMPORTANT : While in Ireland will you use your car hire a car Or use public transport?

Please "X" required Accommodation B&B 16th 17th 18th 19th Sept '20

Other dates; _____

How many people travelling with you will need Gathering Accommodations?

How many bedrooms will you need? _____ Double beds _____ Single beds _____

Special Requirements / Comments: _____

PLEASE CHECK YOUR PREFERENCE BELOW.

Ashdown Park Hotel 4 nights B&B = € 249 per person sharing

i.e. €62.25 per person sharing, per night

Ashdown Park Hotel 4 nights B&B = € 349 per person single

i.e. €87.25 per single person per night

- You can make your accommodation reservations directly with the Ashdown Park Hotel by email to sales@ashdownparkhotel.com Please use "Clann Chaomhánach Gathering 2020" as the subject line of your email, to ensure the agreed prices for your stay at the Gathering.
- Clann Chaomhánach will make your reservations and send you confirmation, payment instructions and further information, upon receipt of this Gathering Accommodations form.

Currency conversion rates are available at <https://www.xe.com/currencyconverter/>

SOME "SNAPS" FROM THE 2018 CLANN GATHERING



