



# Clann Chaomhánach

## 2017 Annual

Journal of the  
Chaomhánach Families

ISSN 1393 – 1717



### CAOMHÁNACH FAMILIES

The first to use our name was Domnall Caomhánach, a 12<sup>th</sup> 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****John G. Kavanagh***Chief of the Clann*

Irish Research

Co. Wexford, Ireland

[johnkavanagh@gmail.com](mailto:johnkavanagh@gmail.com)**Terry Kavanagh***Tánaiste*

Australian Research

Victoria, Australia

[kiwikav@gmail.com](mailto:kiwikav@gmail.com)**Fergus Kavanagh***Treasurer*

Dublin, Ireland

[ferguskavanagh@gmail.com](mailto:ferguskavanagh@gmail.com)**Celia Kavanagh Boylan***Genealogist*

England U.K.

[ceceiliaboylan@btinternet.com](mailto:ceceiliaboylan@btinternet.com)**Cathal Cavanagh***Historian & Research*

Luxembourg

[cathalcava@yahoo.co.uk](mailto:cathalcava@yahoo.co.uk)**Gary L. Cavanaugh***US Research*

California, USA

[Diarmot@aol.com](mailto:Diarmot@aol.com)**Mark R. Cavanaugh***DNA Project Coordinator*

California USA

[Cavanaugh\\_mark@msn.com](mailto:Cavanaugh_mark@msn.com)**Lorna Harris***South African Research*

South Africa

[lornaharris137@gmail.com](mailto:lornaharris137@gmail.com)**Patrick Cavanaugh***Australian research*

Queensland, Australia

[patrickcavanagh@ymail.com](mailto:patrickcavanagh@ymail.com)**Kathleen Kavanagh-Sawtell***Michigan, USA*[jksawtell@sbcglobal.net](mailto:jksawtell@sbcglobal.net)**Daniel J. Kavanaugh**

Washington, USA

[kavanaughman@yahoo.com](mailto:kavanaughman@yahoo.com)**Bridget Kavanagh-Dalton**

Portlaoise, Ireland

[bkdalton@eircom.net](mailto:bkdalton@eircom.net)**Jimmy Kavanagh***Webmaster*

Co. Dublin, Ireland

[Jimmy.kavanagh@clissmann.com](mailto:Jimmy.kavanagh@clissmann.com)**Ben H. Kavanaugh Jr.**

Alabama, USA

[Benhk@hiwaay.net](mailto:Benhk@hiwaay.net)**FROM THE EDITOR & CHIEF OF THE CLANN**

Hello again to all Clann Chaomhánach members worldwide.

As I sit here on a dreary, wet and cold miserable December day, I am reflecting on the passing of this event-filled year and already planning for the coming year. It doesn't seem possible that this year has almost come to an end, but Christmas is just around the corner.

2018 will be an extremely busy year for Clann Chaomhánach as we are hosting our 16th

International Clan Gathering, which once again will be held in the Millrace Hotel, Bunclody, County Wexford on the 12th - 16th September 2018. Further details on booking and registration are on pages 4-6. Updates will be posted on our Facebook page: <https://www.facebook.com/Clann-Chaomh%C3%A1nach-116590681688613/>

**Call for Nominations for Tánaiste**

This is an Election Year when we will vote on a new Tánaiste. Current Tánaiste, Terry Kavanagh of Australia, will be inaugurated at the 2018 Gathering in Bunclody, as the next Chief of Clann Chaomhánach.

All paid up members are invited to submit nominations for our next Tánaiste, for the period from the 2018 Gathering to the 2020 Gathering. Nominations must be in writing. If you are using email, please send your nomination, with a brief resume, to any member of the Executive Committee (see page 2). If you are using postal service (snail mail), please send your nomination to Fergus Kavanagh, 514 Orwell Park Way, Templeogue, Dublin, D6W YR20, Ireland. All nominations for Tánaiste must be received by 30 Mar 2018, so that these can be announced with sufficient time to publish and distribute ballots to our members in order to complete the voting process.

Time is running out, so start making your plans! We hope to see you at the Gathering in September 2018!

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, 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 New Year, may you all have many reasons for happiness throughout the year ahead.

*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

A Message from the Editor & Chief	2
Payments to Clan Membership	3
Did you Know?	3
2018 Clann Chaomhánach Gathering	4
2018 Gathering, Registration Form	5
2018 Gathering, Accommodations Form	6
A Passion for Sport – Argentina Cavanaghs	7
Research Corner 2017 -2018	11
Farm Implements of Days Past	14
Events from Around the World 2017	15
Joseph Cavanagh’s Role in the French Revolution	18
E-Mail Christmas	27
The Wiseman’s Ferry On The River Styxx	28
Chaomhánach – U.S. Disasters	29
Letters Home – Four Months in the Life	30
Chaomhánach – U.S. Disasters Cont...	36
U.S. State Census Schedules, 1623 – 1950	37
‘Getting Their Goat’	37
Who Will Preserve Your Genealogical Records?	38
Chaomhánach DNA Project Status Update	39
Chaomhánach – U.S. Disasters Cont...	40
Morgan & Julia Kavanagh	41
Chaomhánach – U.S. Disasters Cont...	43

### 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 a 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 lodgment 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/>

### DID YOU KNOW

Did you know that **Walter Cavanagh** of California is known as “**Mr Plastic Fantastic**”

Walter Cavanagh of Santa Clara, Calif. Has earned the Guinness World Record title of “**Mr. Plastic Fantastic**” by keeping 1,497 credit cards in his name, amounting to a \$1.7 million line of credit. Of course, Cavanagh doesn’t keep all of those credit cards handy at any given time.

Cavanagh, who was born in 1943, says his credit score is “nearly perfect,” and that he only uses one card that he pays off every month. He also says that all of his credit cards have different spending limits, the lowest of which caps at \$50.

## FRONT COVER

Illustration from ‘**The Graphic**’ An Illustrated Weekly Newspaper- Saturday 21 December 1872

‘**A Prize From The Christmas Goose Club**’



# Clann Chaomhánach

**2018 GATHERING**  
12<sup>th</sup> – 16<sup>th</sup> September 2018

Carlton Millrace Hotel, Carrigduff, Bunclody, Co. Wexford, Ireland

The 2018 Clann Chaomhánach Gathering will be held at the Carlton Millrace Hotel, Bunclody, 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 2010, and this proved so successful that we have continued with the combined hotel/activities venue for Gatherings in 2012, 2014 and 2016



## EVENTS

- ❖ Welcoming Reception
- ❖ Executive Committee Meeting
- ❖ Conducted Field Trip to Historic Clann Sites
- ❖ Traditional entertainment evening
- ❖ Biennial General Membership Meeting
- ❖ Family History/Genealogy Presentations
- ❖ Céilí Evening
- ❖ Wreath laying ceremonies at Bunclody & Ferns
- ❖ Inauguration of Chief Terry Kavanagh
- ❖ Tour of Ferns Castle and historic Ferns
- ❖ Chief's Banquet with Honours Awards
- ❖ Open Panel Discussion on General Issues
- ❖ Gathering Critique
- ❖ Closing and Farewell

The Carlton Millrace Hotel is in the center of the town of Bunclody and has 40 double rooms, 20 twin rooms. The hotel has excellent food and great facilities with new restaurants and activity rooms. Very attractive rates for 4 days of the Gathering has been negotiated with the hotel.

If you plan to stay in the Carlton Millrace, the number of rooms is limited, and you should book early by contacting Hotel Reservations, e-mail: [reservations@millracehotel.com](mailto:reservations@millracehotel.com) The subject line of your e-mail should be "Clann Chaomhánach Gathering 2018". This will ensure that you are given the agreed reduced prices for your stay at the Gathering.

Bunclody is a small town which lies north-east of Mount Leinster, in the Slaney River Valley. This is in Caomhánach country. The tower house at Carrickduff, the home of Col. Charles Cavanagh, grandson of Donal Spannaigh, and ancestor of a large group of descendants living in the U.S., is located just outside the town limits to the west.

Just outside the other end of Bunclody there is Kilmysal cemetery, the burial place of Eileen Aroon, whose romantic story is the basis of that famous ballad of the same name. Bunclody is an ideal venue with plenty of facilities to ensure a very enjoyable gathering.



# Clann Chaomhánach

**2018 GATHERING**  
12<sup>th</sup> – 16<sup>th</sup> September 2018

The Millrace Hotel, Carrigduff, Bunclody, Co. Wexford, IRL



Clans of Ireland

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

[www.kavanaghfamily.com](http://www.kavanaghfamily.com)

You may also use our Facebook page:- [www.facebook.com/clannchaomhanach](http://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: **Fergus Kavanagh,**

**514 Orwell Park Way, Templeogue,  
Dublin, D6W YR20, 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

#### 2018 Clann Chaomhánach Gathering 12<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> September

Attendee Type	Full Gathering	No. Of Attendees	Fees in Euros	Fee
Member	12 <sup>th</sup> to 16 <sup>th</sup> Sept. 2018		€ 180 per person	
Member's Spouse	12 <sup>th</sup> to 16 <sup>th</sup> Sept. 2018		€ 110 per spouse	
Non-Member	12 <sup>th</sup> to 16 <sup>th</sup> Sept. 2018		€ 200 per person	
			<b>Total Due</b>	

### 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. 12 <sup>h</sup> Registration / Chief's Reception		€ 20 per person	
Thu. 13 <sup>th</sup> Tour of Clann historical interest / Social evening – "Seisiún"		€ 80 per person	
Fri. 14 <sup>th</sup> History / Genealogy / Biennial G.M. / DNA / Céilí		€ 60 per person	
Sat. 15 <sup>th</sup> History / Trip to Ferns – Inauguration / Banquet		€ 60 per person	
Sun. 16 <sup>th</sup> Open Panel / Farewell Day		€ 20 per person	
<b>This is a sample programme, the final schedule will be available at a later date</b>		<b>Total Due</b>	

- Fees must be paid in full by 1<sup>st</sup> July 2018 and registrations received after 2<sup>nd</sup> July, will incur a €25 late surcharge per person. If you cancel before 12<sup>th</sup> August 2018, 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

**2018 GATHERING**  
 12<sup>th</sup> – 16<sup>th</sup> September 2018  
 The Millrace Hotel, Bunclody, Co. Wexford, IRL



Clans of Ireland

Please complete the form and mail to: **Fergus Kavanagh**  
 514 Orwell Park Way,  
 Templeogue,  
 Dublin, D6W YR20, Ireland.

If you prefer you can e-mail it as an attachment to;- [ferguskavanagh@gmail.com](mailto:ferguskavanagh@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 12<sup>th</sup>  13<sup>th</sup>  14<sup>th</sup>  15<sup>th</sup>  Sept '18

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.

Millrace Hotel 4 nights B&B = € 220 per person sharing  
 i.e. €50 per person sharing, per night for Wed. 12<sup>th</sup> and Thurs. 13<sup>th</sup>  
 and €60 per person sharing, per night for Fri. 14<sup>th</sup> and Sat. 15<sup>th</sup>

Millrace Hotel 4 nights B&B = € 338 per person single  
 i.e. €69 per single person per night for Wed. 12<sup>th</sup> and Thurs. 13<sup>th</sup>  
 and €100 per single person per night for Fri.14<sup>th</sup> and Sat.15<sup>th</sup>

- You can make your accommodation reservations directly with the Millrace Hotel by email to [reservations@millracehotel.com](mailto:reservations@millracehotel.com) Please use "Clann Chaomhánach Gathering 2018" 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 <http://www.xe.com/ucc/>

## A PASSION FOR SPORT: ARGENTINIAN CAVANAGHS REVISITED.

Cathal Cavanagh

### Background Origins

An article in the Clann Caomhánach Newsletter N° 30-31 of Spring and Summer 2005, together with a review of the book "Raices Celtas" by Raúl Ortgiüela available on the Kavanaghfamily.com website, give a fairly comprehensive account of the story of the Cavanagh family in Argentina, which took root with the arrival of 17 year old Edward Cavanagh in Argentina in 1851, from County Westmeath. This family prospered as sheep farmers and played a major role in the development of the game of polo in Argentina. Inter-marriage with other Irish families from Longford-Westmeath and South Wexford and Waterford resulted in a plethora of related polo players of Irish origin.

Westmeath, in particular, had a cavalry tradition, but in any event life on the Pampas required one to be a skilful horse rider.

Polo is thought to have originated in Persia, now Iran, about 4000 years ago. A training game for cavalry units, who played it with as many as 100 to a side, polo then resembled a miniature battle. It is said that the name derived from the Tibetan word Pulu (or willow).

Polo is a contest between two teams of four expert horsemen each. Each team attempts to score goals by hitting a ball through its opponents' goal posts, using mallets with long, flexible handles.

The game's historical continuity can be gauged from the fact that at Isfahan, Iran, there are ancient goal posts 8 yards wide and 300 yards apart, exactly the measurements in use today.

Polo was introduced into India by the Muslim invaders, as early as the thirteenth century. The modern game was first played in India and in 1850 British planters of Assam joined in the local games. Subsequently the British army and the reigning Indian princes adopted the game enthusiastically.

In the wake of the game's migration to Argentina in the late 1800s, the Argentinians nowadays stand as undisputed leaders of the polo world.

### Olympic Glory Days

Although polo in Argentina was initially introduced by British-born players, their dominance later gave way to the younger *criollo* (more opulent native born



whites) generation, many of them being of Irish origin.

Among these new *criollo* players of Irish origin were names which included Kenny, Kearney, Nelson, Harrington, Lalor, Cavanagh and Duggan, who for over forty years between the 1920s and 1960s appeared among the winners of the Argentine Open and foreign competitions. They also made a name for themselves as sports ambassadors, or as breeders, forging the strong contemporary Irish roots of Argentine polo.

The Cavanaghs were the founders of, and major personages in, the Venado Tuerto polo team, while a family of Duggans were the major figures in the rival El Trébol "The Shamrock" team.

A great moment for Argentine polo was winning the first gold medal for the country in any sport in 1924, during the Summer Olympic Games in Paris. The team consisted of Enrique Padilla, Juan Miles and two Irish-Argentines Juan Nelson and Arthur Kenny. They defeated teams from France, England, Spain and the USA in succession.

This historic feat was repeated in Berlin at the Summer Olympic Games in 1936, with a team comprising Andrés Gazzotti, Manuel Andrada and Irish-Argentines Luis Duggan and Roberto Cavanagh. Roberto's elder brother, Diego, was the reserve player (1).

The book entitled "Pasión y Gloria – un Siglo de Polo Argentino" by Luisa Miguens (2008) describes the development of polo in Argentina over more than a century. It is lavishly illustrated with photos of teams and the families involved. Despite the appearance in this book of photos of, and references to, Cavanaghs, Duggans, Kennys, Lacey's, Murphys, Kearneys, Lalors, Garrahans, McDonoughs O'Farres, Moores, Donovans, Nelsons, Hearn's and Traill's, the author does not comment on the Irish contribution, referring only to the "ingleses" who originally imported the game of polo to Argentina.

Juan A.E. Traill (of a family of Co. Down origin) was the first to achieve the top handicap of ten in 1913. Along with his cousin Joe, he joined the Ireland team in the 1920s, which represented the country in the Patriotic Cup (played alternately in Dublin and London) against England.



*Members of the 1936 Olympic Champion team: Luis Duggan is first on the left and Roberto Cavanagh is last on the right. The reserve player, Diego Cavanagh, is included on the extreme right of the photograph of the entire victorious Olympic team below.*

As explained by Guillermo McLoughlin Bréard in an article entitled “From Shepherds to Polo Players: Irish-Argentines from the First to the Last Chukker”, this Irish contribution was disproportionately large in relation to their numbers.

Argentinian teams have regularly travelled all over the world to play. Taking just one example, in 1949 the Venado Tuerto team travelled to Beverley Hills to play a US team (the Hurricanes).

### **The Irish Polo Connection over the years**

Among other Irish-Argentine players, Eduardo ‘Gordo’ Moore, not only excelled as a player, but was instrumental in the development of professional polo in Argentina. His best pupil was, Gonzalo Pieres Garrahan, who won many championships both with his family club ‘La Espadaña’ and with club ‘Ellerstina’, including winning the Argentine Open eight times and achieved the highest handicap of ten goals.

This Gonzalo Pieres is grandson of Thomas Garrahan, owner of the *estancia* ‘La Espadaña’, and a member of a large extended family, who excelled in the sport. Other surnames inextricably linked with Argentine polo and who are also descendants of the Garrahan family include: Crotto, MacDonough and Buchanan. Also among these descendants are Alvaro Pieres, national-team coach, Gonzalo (Jr.) and Facundo Pieres, both sons of Gonzalo and possessing the maximum ten goals handicap. Pablo MacDonough also joined their ranks, obtaining the maximum handicap.

Alfredo Lalor, grandson of John Lalor, a native of Blessington, County Wicklow, who arrived in the country in 1880, was Chairman of the Argentine Polo Association (APA), the governing body of the sport in Argentina. He promoted both national and international competitions. His brother Luis Lalor, an Argentine Open winner, as well as a Jorge O’Farrell, both also presided over the APA. Moreover, Jack Nelson, of Co.Kildare origin, had three tenures as president of the Association while another Irish-Argentinian, Carlos Lacey, was the first secretary of the APA in 1922.

Juan Carlos Harriott (Jr.), considered the best Argentinian polo player of all time, is married to Susana Cavanagh, the daughter of Olympic champion Roberto Cavanagh. Another Olympic champion, Manuel Andrada, known as the ‘Paisano’, married an



CONFEDERACIÓN ARGENTINA DE DEPORTES

Isabel Barrett.

Not surprisingly, Irish-Argentines have also made their mark in the **national game of pato** (so-called because originally the “ball” was a live duck). Among the names associated with nationally victorious pato teams are the Reilly Brothers, Kellys, Rossiter Brothers, Juan Ganly, Guillermo Kennedy and Gustavo Fitzsimons.





*Juan Cavanagh is pictured above on that occasion with world famous Irish-American crooner, Bing Crosby (on the right).*

Pato is a horseback game also with two teams of four participants. The player who has control of the *pato* (i.e. holds the ball by a handle) must ride with his right arm outstretched, offering the *pato* so rival players have a chance of tugging the *pato* and stealing it. During the tug itself, or *cinchada*, both players must stand on the stirrups and avoid sitting on the saddle while the hand not involved in the tugging must hold the reins. Obviously this is not a game for unskilled riders nor is it for the faint-hearted. Because of the violence among players this game was banned a number of times in earlier years, before standardised rules were introduced in the 1930s. In earlier times gauchos were reported as sometimes inclined to settle disputes arising during *pato* games with knives!

#### **Polo Developments in Recent Years**

Passion for polo is passed down from generation to generation among Irish-Argentines, who excel at various levels of the game. Moreover, as already seen, many have achieved success and recognition in European and American competitions. Irish-Argentine surnames such as Maguire, Donovan, Ham, Dowling, Moore, Donnelly, O'Farrell, Morgan, Rooney, Hope, Cullen, Schoo (Shaw) and Hearne loom large among these champions.

Polo in Argentina continues to have a disproportionate number of Irish-Argentines in its

team.

There are also many other players in the under-16 level bearing Irish surnames and assuring Irish links with the sport for many years to come.



*'Glascorn', the winners of the Argentine Junior's Cup 2006. (From left to right): Nicolás Ruiz Guiñazú, Guillermo MacLoughlin (jr.), Guillermo Cavanagh (jr.) and Francisco MacLoughlin.*

#### **Irish Influence in Some Other Sports Rugby**

In rugby, some Irish-Argentines also achieved caps for the Pumas: Jaime O'Farrell was captain in 1956, and the most prominent Irish-Argentine in recent times was Santiago Phelan. It might also be pointed out that the legendary Ernesto 'Che' Guevara Lynch was an inside centre and played for three rugby clubs: Atalaya Polo Club, Yporá and San Isidro Club.

ranks. The latest Potrillos' Cup for Under-14s and Potrillos' Cup for Under-11s brought together many Irish-Argentines. The situation is similar in the case of Juniors Cup, hosted by the Argentine Polo Association, which in 2006 was won by the team 'Glascorn', recalling the name of the ancestral home of the MacLoughlins in County Westmeath. This team consisted of brothers Guillermo and Francisco MacLoughlin, Guillermo Cavanagh Jr. and Nicolás Ruiz Guiñazú. In the 2007 Competition, Francisco MacLoughlin was also a member of the winning



Ernesto Che Guevara Lynch

**Hurling in Argentina**

In his book *“The Clash of the Ash in Foreign Fields”* (Sci Print) Séamas King related that the first game of hurling was played in Argentina in 1900. The game



Miguel Ballesty is pictured on right above.

February 1928. Miguel’s parents were from Co. Westmeath.

There was a revival of hurling in 1920, but due to the fall off in new immigration and the lack of hurleys during WW II the game went into terminal decline.



The Fahy Boys, c. 1926

was played each weekend until WWI when the supply of hurleys dried up. The Pallotine priests and the “Fahy Boys Hurling and Social Club” were the main organisers of the game.

For some 30 years a man named Miguel Ballesty (1876-1950), was the leading personality in hurling and a big feast was organised in his honour in

Ronnie Quinn<sup>1</sup> relates that it was the working class who mainly played the game and the Church supported it because they felt that it fostered the Catholic and Irish ethos. The landowners had little or no interest in it.

As the links with Ireland vanished, hurling disappeared. In 1946 the name “Argentine Federation of Hurling” changed to “Hurling Club” and members played other sports, notably hockey.

Finally, on the management side of rugby, there have been two Puma coaches of Irish origin, Dermot Cavanagh during the 1960s and Adolfo ‘Michingo’ O’Reilly during the 1980s.

<sup>1</sup> Catholic, Male and Working-class: The Evolution of the Hurling Club into a Wide-Ranging Irish-Argentine Institution (1920-1980)

**RESEARCH CORNER 2017 – 2018****Celia Kavanagh Boylan***Clann Genealogist Report*

Still making progress on the massive task of going through Irish parish registers for our folks, but also in the meantime trying to help with queries which are a learning curve of what happened to our people and just as important, if not more so, those tales often lead to other descendants, who are looking for the same people. The further back we go, the more we enhance our history. You will find reference to some tales below. For those just setting out, we love to help them to get started on their quest for their own family history, others just contact us when they have reached a brick wall, but sometimes we can work around the usual BMD records to find other clues. The loss of Irish census records is a major stumbling block for all of us. Because of that loss and the total deterioration and complete loss of some parish registers, unfortunately there will be times when any further progress is impossible, unless our folks made their presence known in other ways in newspapers, wills, or achievements. Like Ireland, New York had its problem of a complete census getting destroyed by fire and with that some BMD registrations, it is very frustrating as we find those are often the crucial years of interest to us in our queries.

Whilst you would expect everyone should have a certificate, as death certificates were mandatory from 1864, recently we have had a couple, Peter in New York who died around 1887 and Thomas in North East England who died around 1900, for whom we can find no death certificate. The New York fire will probably explain Peter from Brooklyn's missing certificate but Thomas of England is a bigger mystery. In the British Isles, we should have death certificates for everyone but if we don't know their final movements, there are times we don't know where to look, the reason could be emigration, military deaths abroad, unrecovered body etc.

Family tales and especially unusual tales are so important and some take you to the most

unexpected places. One such spectacular tale we covered, in detail, in our 2011 annual, was a young orphaned lad from Windsor, New South Wales, Australia, who we found in Belfast on test runs on the Titanic and her delivery to Southampton, before that unforgettable maiden voyage. Having left the ship there, he next turned up, having returned to Australia, joining the Shackleton's South Pole expedition and whilst Shackleton never even got started on his trek across Antarctica, William was on the team of suppliers creating depots on the Ross Sea side of the pole and they successfully left food and supplies in the depots they created for Shackleton's men approaching from the Weddell Sea side. They completed unaware that Shackleton's ship had been so badly damaged by ice, that Shackleton and his men had to be rescued and were in South America and his attempt to cross Antarctica by dog sled passing the South Pole had been abandoned. On their final return to New Zealand, William joined the army, as WW1 had begun whilst they were away and he was later to die as an injured soldier on his way home from Gallipoli.

New York was often the first place emigrants to America would try and it was there we found Kavanaghs working to create the city we know today, taking jobs at the Hudson Brick works like Thomas Kavanagh from Leitrim and most recently found Kavanaghs building the Brooklyn bridge, which was a very dangerous job, as not only were there falls from above, the men working in caissons on the foundations of the bridge were found to suffer the Bends on their return to the surface, survival from this resulted in long term illness, suffered by Peter Kavanagh of Athy. From Graigue Michael J Kavanagh was unfortunate to take a job as accountant at a New York brewery shortly before prohibition. Michael Cavanagh of Cappoquin, Co Waterford became a newspaper editor; we covered his life as a revolutionary Young Irelander in our 2009 Annual. A far more recent Cavanagh was a construction worker on high-rise buildings in the city, Health and Safety would scream! Whilst those with a natural affinity with animals found they could make a living cab driving, long before the advent of the motor vehicle, whilst living in the Big Apple.

Many continued in their chosen work in other countries, we have found Cavanagh farmers, chemists, lawyers, journalists, clothiers and shoemakers, clergy and nuns and stonemasons, but one returned after two generations in Europe. No

longer of our name the Count de Kavanagh, Bryan Shanahan great grandson of John Baptiste Kavanagh, first Baron Gniditz of Austria, who was one of our Wild Geese, moved into Dublin and became a prominent surgeon in the city in the 1840s.

In the world of high fashion, in gent's garments, Joseph Cavanagh was a very successful tailor in the exclusive Savile Row in London but he got himself into trouble without trying when he acquired a tailor's business in Berlin shortly before the outbreak of WWI. (National Archives Prisoners of War and Correspondence FO 383). This shop in Berlin placed him in a very awkward position and he became a prisoner of war in England in 1915, simply because he had a shop in Germany, even though he was an Irish British citizen. Another prisoner of war Denis Cavanagh<sup>2</sup> from Co Donegal, was a seaman taken prisoner who spent the rest of the war in a German prisoner of war camp.

WWII brought another Cavanagh to the fore, this time in ladies' haute couture. Born in Co Mayo, John Bryan Cavanagh lived in London and became an intelligence officer in the British Army, how different his next venture was to be. After the war John Cavanagh became a very highly respected fashion designer, prompted by his extremely successful "Coronation collection", he was chosen to make the wedding dresses for Princess Alexandra and the Duchess of Kent, his work was much favoured by Princess Marina of Kent.

Another John Cavanagh started out mending boots for the military, if unable to get them good as new, he sold the rejects in the town, then he began manufacturing boots and shoes for the military and clothing and eventually his business boomed and he became a major employer in the town, with a workforce of 370 men in Colchester in 1892. His fame came when his workforce mutinied and got the Union to fight their case against the fines he imposed for lateness and absenteeism.

Our kin are not averse to leading us a merry dance around the world when we are trying to track them down. James Cavanagh of Monkstown, Co Dublin moved on from teaching children to teaching prisoners in the Dublin Brideswell, employed by the Irish Constabulary, then in similar mode, he moved to London and became an escort for prisoners being transported to Australia, where he spent a couple of years in Western Australia before moving back to London where again he taught, his life's journey then took him to Canada, where he finally settled, taught

in the local school, then became the town registrar in Proton, Ontario.

James of Co Wicklow, was the senior stonemason building light houses off the coast of Ireland which he did until his final days, alas he never saw the last stone laid, to complete the Fastnet light house, just days after his death, which had taken years of construction but his work has endured the test of time, he was succeeded by his son. Manchester and Salford were home to many of our stonemasons whose work can be seen in some magnificent buildings. Roads, railways and canals in many countries have something of a Kavanagh input, as our lads turned their hands to the heavy land work, creating the infrastructure in their new countries, but if you are in Ireland you will notice the work of the Cavanaghs of Birr, Co Offaly, as their name appears on the metal man hole covers on the pavements all over the country.

Some turned to the British military which would often involve being stationed near home in Ireland, if only for a short period of time, before leaving to see the world with the army and navy in India, South Africa, South America, New Zealand, Australia and Canada, where some chose to stay at the end of their service, others joined the armies of their new country homes, many of our kin fought in the American Civil War. On completion of their service contract, some accepted small parcels of land in the early days and remained as farmers, later others took to working as firemen, prison guards and policemen, some were found working as doctors and vets in the army, one such veterinary surgeon caring for the army horses was Thomas Robert the brother of Archdeacon Bartholomew Cavanagh of Knock. We have covered previously the life and times of Captain Wentworth Cavanagh whose career covered training young officers at Sandhurst and a tour of duty in South Africa and Major General Orfeur Cavanagh who has a bridge named after him in Singapore and the Edificio Cavanagh of Buenos Aires, built by heiress Corina Cavanagh descendant of one of our sea captains who settled in Argentina.

Thomas Henry Cavanagh from Oldcastle, Co Meath was not in the military but became a hero in 1856 and was awarded the Victoria Cross for his services in India. India was a place of great investment and part of the British Empire, when Thomas who was employed by the postal service, went out to settle in Lucknow with his family. During an Indian uprising against the British, the force in Lucknow was almost decimated by continual battles with insurgents. Thomas, like many other Europeans was trapped in the city where they were in very great danger, the few soldiers left, needed to be there to protect the

<sup>2</sup> Caomhánach Newsletter N° 35 Winter 2009 pp.17 et seq.

families, but they needed to get word to the British that there was an ambush awaiting them and that Lucknow was in grave danger. Thomas knew the area well and volunteered to get a message through. Dressed as a local he got through the enemy lines to contact the British that Lucknow needed reinforcements and where the insurgents were, they were then able to hold off the enemy, whilst the families and soldiers evacuated, thus saving their lives. Thomas was one of only five civilians ever to receive the Victoria Cross, he was to die in Gibraltar, his family settled in England.

Who would guess that we had so many kin who served in the navy at the battle of Trafalgar in 1805?

- ☞ Bartholomew Cavanagh of Dublin AB HMS Ajax.
- ☞ Daniel Kavanagh born Waterford, AB HMS Neptune.
- ☞ Seaman George Cavanagh of Wexford, HMS Defence.
- ☞ Landsman George Cavanagh of Dublin, HMS Temeraire.
- ☞ Seaman James Cavanagh of Wicklow HMS Neptune.
- ☞ Landsman James Cavannah of Wicklow, killed in action on HMS Agamemnon.
- ☞ Joseph Cavanagh AB HMS Polyphemus.
- ☞ Michael Cavanagh Landsman of Cavan HMS Royal Sovereign.
- ☞ Michael Cavanaugh landsman of Dublin HMS Defiant.
- ☞ Landsman Miles Cavanaugh of Dublin HMS Sirius
- ☞ Landsman Thomas Cavanaugh of Fingal HMS Leviathan.
- ☞ Cabin boy Arthur Kavanagh, Belfast HMS Victory

Our youngest Kavanagh, raises some questions. Art Kavanagh of Belfast was a cabin boy on HMS Victory, for Admiral Nelson and whilst we hear of his dying words "Kiss me Hardy", could that have been "Kiss me Arty" as his goodbye to his young boy servant, it would certainly be more credible, as he loved his own children, he had a daughter with Lady Hamilton and a step son with his wife. Hardy was the ship's captain and it is unlikely such words were directed at him, unless those misheard words may have been "Nisbet Hardy", to remind Hardy to contact his estranged wife, (her previous surname) or to ask of his step son Josiah Nisbet.

Pre-famine we find kinfolk who joined the fishing fleet in Nova Scotia providing food for Canada and New England, mainly from Wexford and Waterford where they had previously just gone to fish those waters in the summer months before returning to Ireland, but eventually some chose to stay, one of our kin was a successful fisherman and merchant and local councillor who was elected, regardless of the

fact, that he was a Roman Catholic, which would normally have been an obstacle to local government at that time. Laurence Cavanagh, fisherman and merchant, became a Judge and political representative for Cape Breton.

Others took whatever work was available, no matter how alien to them that work could be, like Edward who was more accustomed to farming but ended up working in an iron foundry in England then continued with that work in Youngstown, Ohio, followed by his son Francis and where his sons John and Edward were to establish a hardware store which can still be found in the town today, his son Patrick went into business as a builder. An occupation can often be the clue when looking for our kin as America and Australia advertised for workers in certain industries and they would want trained operatives.

Always on the lookout for ways to better their lives, the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century was a time for speculation. Land in the new world was relatively inexpensive and gold had been found in California, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Brazil, making emigration a far more attractive life changing prospect. Some did find gold, others were content to stay and farm, when the gold didn't materialise where they were. In 1859 Michael Cavanagh was on his way home to Liverpool, from his quest for gold but lost his life when the Royal Charter sank, carrying tens of millions of pounds worth of gold in today's equivalent value, for the British government along with passengers who were prospectors returning from Australia, with their own gold. Some drowned as they refused to take off the gold belts that weighed them down, but few survived the angry sea and rocks that night in gale force winds. Pandemonium broke out on news of the wreck and the military was called to the North Wales coast to guard it, until the government gold was recovered.

Of course, there will always be records of the naughty boys, court records, prison records, transportation records, records of Young Irelanders and those involved in uprisings, some men were crime waves on their own, having several convictions for offences such as drunkenness, but all are records and at least a trace of relatives in troubled times.

One criminal who stood out was Lot Cavanagh, his father was a Dublin businessman and Lot had a job as an apothecary's apprentice but bored, he associated with bad company, who got him drunk and sold him into the French army, he awoke from his stupor on a ship docking on the coast of France. He was well dressed and the captain of the French army chose to make him an officer cadet, rather than throw him

into the ranks. As a cadet, he came to the notice of his uncle who himself was a captain in the French army. He escaped from France by obtaining money under false pretences from his uncle and ended up in Plymouth, where he met and married his wife Dorothy, where they sold clothing to the British troops. This was too boring for Lot and after moving to London, he again turned to the excitement of a life of crime as a highwayman. He was finally convicted in April 1743 of his crimes and hung at Tyburn on the 22<sup>nd</sup> November 1742, on the same day as another Dubliner Gerard Cavanagh, who was to be hung drawn and quartered for passing counterfeit money which constituted a crime of treason. Gerard's accomplice his wife Honor was sentenced to be

burned to death, but later she was reprieved and transported to the USA. No reprieve for the men. (Lot's final confession and the trials of Lot and Gerard and Honor, can be found on the OldBaileyonline.org website)

If you have any unusual tales in your family history, please share them with us, as it wouldn't be the first time that families who were unknown to each other, found they shared a common ancestor. It happened for me it could happen for you. Clann members may contact me at anytime

**Celia**  
**Clann Genealogist**

### FARM IMPLEMENTS OF DAYS PAST

**Barn fans** (Caiteoir): A machine for winnowing, removing the shells from grain seed by setting up a light draught of air that blows the shells (chaff) away, but allows the heavier seed to fall straight downwards.

**Churn** (Cuinneog Bhainne): Used for making butter by agitating soured milk. In plunge churns, the milk is agitated by a hand-held dash or plunger which is repeatedly raised and plunged into the milk. Barrel churns are fitted to a stand, and the milk is agitated when a handle at the side of the stand is turned, making the barrel revolve 'end over end.'

**Drill plough** (Druilcheachta): A plough used to push loose earth up into long straight rows, mostly for planting potatoes.

**Drills** (Druileanna) Long, straight, equidistant rows in which seed is sown. The equal spacing of the drills allows growing crops to be tended and harvesting to be mechanised.

**Fiddler** (Meitheal): A work group made up of neighbours who joined together to help with tasks such as threshing, digging or even building a house.

**(Suiste)**: Two sticks tied together at one end. The sticks were tied together in different ways. In Donegal, the most common tying was eel skin or flax, which was

looped through a hole in the larger stick. This stick was held and the other used to beat seed out of the grain from a sheaf laid on the ground.

**Craip** (Pice): A fork with metal prongs used for a variety of tasks, including digging out potatoes or lifting and spreading dung.

**Grubber**(Crafan): A horse-drawn implement with iron feet that uproots weeds out of the sides of drills.

**Harrows** (Cliath Ihuirste): Used to break-up ploughed ground or to mix seed into the soil.

**Loy** (Laighe): A one-sided spade, used mostly for cutting turf

**Noggin** (Gogan): A small, staved, wooden container used as a drinking vessel for milk.

**Quern stone** (Bro): Used for grinding corn by hand. Querns can be made from two fiat stones, one of which is turned on top of the other, grinding grain placed between them or may be a 'saddle' quern consisting of a dished stone on which grain is spread before being ground by hand, using a small rounded stone.

**Racan/Rake** (Racan): A rake with metal teeth used to break-up soil and mix soil and seed together.

**Rope twister** (Corran sugain): Used for twisting ropes made from straw or hay.

**Scythe** (Speal): A long, smooth-bladed implement used for mowing hay and grain.

**Seed fiddle** (Fidil sil): Used for sowing. Seed falls from a small box onto a disc which is made to rotate by pulling and pushing on a bow. The seed flies out in a wide even arc.

**Sickle** (Corran ciorach): A reaping hook with a toothed blade used for cutting grain crops, marram grass, or seaweed.

**Spade mill** (Muileann spad): Large numbers of Irish spades were made in special mills established in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries

**Straw rope (Sugan)**: A hand-made rope of twisted straw.

**Threshing** (Bualadh): The separation of grain seeds from the husks and straw.

**Threshing machine** (Buailteoir/ Inneall buailte): A machine that beats the seed out of heads of grain in a sheaf

**Winnowing** (Caitheadh): Removing the hard shells, or chaff, from seeds using a breeze or mechanically-produced air stream to blow the light chaff away.

**Winnowing tray** (Dalian): A tray used to hold seed. The seed is poured from the tray onto a cloth. The light shells are blown away in the breeze while the heavier seed falls onto the cloth.

## EVENTS FROM AROUND THE WORLD 2017

Source: *Wikipedia. The Free Encyclopedia. Retrieved 14:11, December 19, 2017, from <https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=2017&oldid=816096230>*

### JANUARY

**11<sup>th</sup>** – members of a cross-party delegation group of TDs describe as “useful and productive” a meeting with the Egyptian president about the ongoing imprisonment without trial of Irish citizen Ibrahim Halawa.

**17<sup>th</sup>** – The Prime Minister gives a speech on her plans for Brexit in which she outlines a “hard” Brexit plan from the EU, to include leaving the single market.

**21<sup>st</sup>** – Millions of people worldwide join the Women’s March in response to the inauguration of Donald Trump as President of the United States. 420 marches were reported in the U.S. and 168 in other countries, becoming the largest single-day protest in American history and the largest worldwide protest in recent history.

### FEBRUARY

**6<sup>th</sup>** – Dublin City Council passes a motion to grant the Freedom of the City to former US President Barack Obama and his wife, Michelle.

**11<sup>th</sup>** – North Korea prompts international condemnation by test firing a ballistic missile across the Sea of Japan.

### MARCH

**3<sup>rd</sup>** – “Significant quantities” of human remains are discovered at the site of the former Bon Secours Mother and Baby Home in Tuam, County Galway. It comes after the Mother and Baby Homes Commission of Investigation began test excavations at the site of the children’s burial ground following allegations about the deaths of 800 babies in Tuam over a number of decades and the manner in which they were buried.

**10<sup>th</sup>** – The UN warns that the world is facing the biggest humanitarian crisis since World War II, with up to 20 million people at risk of starvation and famine in Yemen, Somalia, South Sudan and Nigeria.

**14<sup>th</sup>** – The British Parliament passes the Brexit bill, paving the way for the UK Government to trigger Article 50; so that the UK can formally withdraw from the European Union.

**22<sup>nd</sup>** – Four people die and at least forty others are injured in what is treated as a terrorist attack in London, when a male car driver, later identified as Khalid Masood, ploughs through pedestrians on Westminster Bridge before stabbing PC Keith Palmer to death at the Palace of Westminster. Police later shoot Masood dead. In response, the Houses of Parliament are placed in lockdown for four hours, as is the London Eye and Whitehall, and the devolved

Scottish Parliament suspends a debate on a second Scottish independence referendum.

**22<sup>nd</sup>** – one Irish person is among the 40 injured during a terrorist attack in Westminster.

### APRIL

**2<sup>nd</sup>** – Authorities at Rosslare Europort discover 14 people hidden in the back of a refrigerated truck that arrived from France.

**6<sup>th</sup>** – In response to a suspected chemical weapons attack on a rebel-held town, the U.S. military launches 59 Tomahawk cruise missiles at an air base in Syria. Russia describes the strikes as an “aggression”, adding they significantly damage U.S.–Russia ties.

**13<sup>th</sup>** – In the 2017 Nangarhar airstrike the U.S. drops the GBU-43/B MOAB, the world’s largest non-nuclear weapon, at an ISIL base in Afghanistan.

### MAY

**10<sup>th</sup>** – Prince Charles and the Duchess of Cornwall began a three-day trip to Ireland. They visited Antrim, Down, Kilkenny, Wicklow, Kildare and Glasnevin Cemetery.

**12<sup>th</sup>** – Computers around the world are hit by a large-scale ransomware cyberattack, which goes on to affect at least 150 countries.

**15<sup>th</sup>** – Ian Brady, jailed for life more than 50 years ago for the Moors murders, dies at the age of 79 at Ashworth Hospital, Merseyside. Brady was Britain’s longest-serving prisoner, and had been at Ashworth since 1985 after being transferred from a mainstream prison. His accomplice, Myra Hindley, died in November 2002; she too was never paroled. Unlike Hindley, who made several attempts to win parole, Brady never wanted to be released from custody and even lodged an unsuccessful legal challenge to be allowed to starve himself to death in 1999.

**22<sup>nd</sup>** – Manchester Arena is attacked by a suicide bomber following a music concert by American singer Ariana Grande. 22 people, many of them children and teenagers, with multiple casualties. It is the most deadly attack in the UK since the 7 July 2005 London bombings and the first in the North of England since the IRA bombing of Manchester in June 1996.

### JUNE

**2<sup>nd</sup>** – Leo Varadkar is elected Leader of Fine Gael, becoming the youngest leader of the party ever. He is the first openly gay leader of Fine Gael and the first leader of Fine Gael educated at Trinity College, Dublin.

**3<sup>rd</sup>** – Seven people are reported killed and 48 injured in an attack by three Islamist extremists at London Bridge.[97] A hit-and-run vehicle on the bridge is followed by knife attacks at Borough Market. All three perpetrators are shot dead by police within eight minutes.

**8<sup>th</sup>** – general election 2017: The Conservatives remain the largest party, but fail to get enough seats for a majority, leading to a hung parliament. In a surprise result, they are reduced from 330 to 318 seats. PM Theresa May rejects calls for her to resign and attempts to form a coalition with the DUP, which would give her 10 additional seats. Labour gain 32 seats, with particular success in London; the SNP suffers heavy losses with 21 fewer seats; the Liberal Democrats gain four seats for a total of 12; UKIP lose their sole seat and Paul Nuttall resigns as party leader.

**10<sup>th</sup>** – The 2017 World Expo is opened in Astana, Kazakhstan.

**12<sup>th</sup>** – American student Otto Warmbier returns home in a coma after spending 17 months in a North Korean prison and dies a week later.

**14<sup>th</sup>** – A major fire engulfs Grenfell Tower in West London, with at least 80 fatalities and more than 70 people taken to hospital.

**21<sup>st</sup>** – The Great Mosque of al-Nuri in Mosul, Iraq, is destroyed by the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant.

**25<sup>th</sup>** – The World Health Organization estimates that Yemen has over 200,000 cases of cholera.

**27<sup>th</sup>** – A series of cyberattacks using the Petya malware begins, affecting organizations in Ukraine.

## JULY

**4<sup>th</sup>** – Russia and China urge North Korea to halt its missile and nuclear programs after it successfully tested its first intercontinental ballistic missile.

**7<sup>th</sup>** – The Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons is voted for by 122 of the 193 UN member states.

**10<sup>th</sup>** – Syrian Civil War: Mosul is declared fully liberated from the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant.

## AUGUST

**5<sup>th</sup>** – The UN Security Council unanimously approves fresh sanctions on North Korean trade and investment.

**17<sup>th</sup>** – The first observation of a collision of two neutron stars (GW170817) is hailed as a breakthrough in multi-messenger astronomy when both gravitational and electromagnetic waves from the event are detected. Data from the event provided confirmatory evidence for the r-process theory of the origin of heavy elements like gold.

**17<sup>th</sup>** – Two Irish people are injured in a terrorist attack in Barcelona

**21<sup>st</sup>** – A total solar eclipse (nicknamed “The Great American Eclipse”) is visible within a band across the entire contiguous United States of America, passing from the Pacific to the Atlantic coasts.

**22<sup>nd</sup> -23<sup>rd</sup>** – Massive storm hits Donegal causing major damage.

**25<sup>th</sup>** – ongoing – A military operation targeting Rohingya Muslims in Myanmar “seems a textbook example of ethnic cleansing”, according to the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights.

**25<sup>th</sup>** – Three police officers received minor injuries outside Buckingham Palace whilst arresting a 26-year-old man under the Terrorism Act. The man had approached the police in a car and was brandishing a 4ft sword and shouting “Allahu Akbar”.

**25<sup>th</sup> – 30<sup>th</sup>** – Hurricane Harvey strikes the United States as a Category 4 hurricane, causing catastrophic damage to the Houston metropolitan area, mostly due to record-breaking floods. At least 90 deaths were recorded, and total damage reaches \$198.6 billion (2017 USD), making Harvey the costliest natural disaster in United States history.

## SEPTEMBER

**1<sup>st</sup>** – Russian President Vladimir Putin expels 755 diplomats in response to United States sanctions.

**3<sup>rd</sup>** – North Korea conducts its sixth and most powerful nuclear test.

**6<sup>th</sup> -10<sup>th</sup>** – The Caribbean and United States are struck by Hurricane Irma, a Category 5 hurricane that is the strongest hurricane ever recorded in the Atlantic basin outside the Caribbean and Gulf of Mexico. The storm causes at least 134 deaths and at least \$63 billion (2017 USD) in damage.

**13<sup>th</sup>** – The International Olympic Committee awards Paris and Los Angeles the right to host the 2024 and 2028 Summer Olympics, respectively.

**15<sup>th</sup>** – A blast and fire on a tube train at Parsons Green station is treated as a terrorist attack. A number of people suffer burn injuries, while others are injured during the trample to escape. There are 29 injuries in total, but no deaths and no reports of any life-threatening injuries. The UK terror threat is raised to its highest level as police hunt the perpetrator, with hundreds of officers looking through CCTV footage.

**15<sup>th</sup>** – Cassini–Huygens ends its 13-year mission by plunging into Saturn, becoming the first spacecraft to enter the planet’s atmosphere.

**19<sup>th</sup>** – An earthquake of magnitude 7.1 strikes Central Mexico, killing 369 people and leaving thousands more homeless.

**19<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup>** – Just two weeks after Hurricane Irma struck the Caribbean, Hurricane Maria strikes similar



areas, making landfall on Dominica as a Category 5 hurricane, and Puerto Rico as a Category 4 hurricane. Maria causes at least 94 deaths and damages estimated in excess of \$51 billion (2017 USD).

## OCTOBER

**1<sup>st</sup>** – Fifty-eight people are killed and 546 injured when Stephen Paddock opens fire on a crowd in Las Vegas, surpassing the 2016 Orlando nightclub shooting as the deadliest mass shooting perpetrated by a lone gunman in U.S. history.

**4<sup>th</sup>** – Former Taoiseach Liam Cosgrave dies aged 97 at Tallaght Hospital.

**12<sup>th</sup>** – The United States announces its decision to withdraw from UNESCO.

**14<sup>th</sup>** – A massive blast caused by a truck bombing in Mogadishu, Somalia kills at least 358 people and injures nearly 400 others.

**16<sup>th</sup>** – As the remnants of Hurricane Ophelia sweep across the island of Ireland, Four people are killed, one injured, the Department of Education and Skills closes all schools, all bus and train services are cancelled, most supermarkets close early, flights are cancelled and colleges close nationwide.

**17<sup>th</sup>** – Syrian Civil War: Raqqa is declared fully liberated from the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant.

**24<sup>th</sup>** – IBRAHIM HALAWA arrives back in Ireland after 4 years of prison in Egypt.

**27<sup>th</sup>** – Catalonia declares independence from Spain, but the Catalan Republic is not recognised by the Spanish government or any other sovereign nation.

## NOVEMBER

**1<sup>st</sup>** – Irish rail begin a nationwide strike, the first of five planned strike days.

**2<sup>nd</sup>** – A new species of 17ommissari is discovered in Indonesia, becoming the third species of 17ommissari and the first great ape to be described for almost a century.

**3<sup>rd</sup>** – Syrian Civil War: both Deir ez-Zor in Syria and Al-Qa'im in Iraq are declared liberated from ISIS on the same day.

**5<sup>th</sup>** – The German newspaper Süddeutsche Zeitung publishes 13.4 million documents leaked from the offshore law firm Appleby, along with business registries in 19 tax jurisdictions that reveal offshore financial activities on behalf of politicians, celebrities, corporate giants and business leaders. The newspaper shared the documents with the International Consortium of Investigative Journalists and asked it to lead the investigation.

**12<sup>th</sup>** – A magnitude 7.3 earthquake strikes the border region between Iraq and Iran leaving at least 530 dead and over 70,000 homeless.

**15<sup>th</sup>** – Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe is placed under house arrest, as the military take control of the country. He resigns six days later, after 37 years of rule.

**15<sup>th</sup>** – A Leonardo da Vinci painting, Salvator Mundi, sells for US\$450 million at Christie's in New York, a new record price for any work of art.

**17<sup>th</sup>** – Irish minister of Foreign affairs Simon Coveney and UK Secretary of State for Foreign affairs Boris Johnson meet in Dublin to discuss Northern Ireland, Brexit and Europe.

**20<sup>th</sup>** – The Queen and Prince Philip celebrate their 70<sup>th</sup> wedding anniversary.

**20<sup>th</sup>** – In the wake of Britain's decision to leave the EU, it is announced that the European Banking Authority will be moved from London to Paris, while the European Medicines Agency will be moved from London to Amsterdam.

**18<sup>th</sup>** – Sinn Fein leader Gerry Adams announces that he will stand down as leader in 2018.

**20<sup>th</sup>** – Nature publishes an article recognising the high velocity asteroid 'Oumuamua as originating from outside the solar system i.e. the 1<sup>st</sup> known interstellar object.

**22<sup>nd</sup>** – The International Court of Justice finds Ratko Mladić guilty of genocide committed in Srebrenica during the 1990s Bosnian War, the worst massacre in Europe since World War II. He is sentenced to life in prison.

**24<sup>th</sup>** – A mosque attack in Sinai, Egypt kills 305 worshippers and leaves hundreds more wounded.

**27<sup>th</sup>** – Prince Harry announces his engagement to American actress Meghan Markle

## DECEMBER

**4<sup>th</sup>** – In Brussels, Theresa May and Jean-Claude Juncker fail to reach an agreement on key points needed to progress to the next stage of Brexit talks, including the issue of the Northern Ireland border.

**5<sup>th</sup>** – Russia is banned from the 2018 Winter Olympics in Pyeongchang by the International Olympic Committee, following an investigation into state-sponsored doping.

**6<sup>th</sup>** – The United States officially recognises Jerusalem as Israel's capital.

**8<sup>th</sup>** – The UK government and the Irish government agree on a Brexit deal which rules out a Hard Border.

**9<sup>th</sup>** – The Iraqi military announces that it has "fully liberated" all of Iraq's territory from "ISIS terrorist gangs" and retaken full control of the Iraqi-Syrian border.

**9<sup>th</sup>** – Luas Cross City starts operating to the Public

**13<sup>th</sup>** – After a rebellion by Tory MPs, the government is defeated in a key vote on Brexit, with MPs voting in favour of giving Parliament a say on the final deal struck with the EU

## JOSEPH CAVANAGH'S ROLE IN THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

By  
Cathal Cavanagh

### Prelude to the Attack on the Bastille

The Bastille fortress had been built around 1370 as part of the defences of Paris against the English, but was converted into a prison in the 15<sup>th</sup> century by Charles VI. The prisoners originally housed there were mainly political, and it acquired a sinister reputation as the main prison for those detained on the direct orders "*lettres de cachet*" of the Bourbon kings.

In the 1780s, France was on the brink of economic collapse. The system of government was corrupt, outdated and repressive, and there was no intention of reforming it from the top. The National Finances had never recovered from the cost of supporting the Americans in their revolutionary war against the English. The government of Louis XVI was so hard-pressed for money that it decided to summon the Estates General, with representatives of the aristocracy, clergy and the rest of society known as the "*Third Estate*", for the first time since 1614, to negotiate a reform of the national finances.

However, relations between the Third Estate representatives and the King sharply deteriorated, when they refused to accept that they could be automatically outvoted by the other two groups. The Third Estate then withdrew and formed their own National Assembly, with the intention of drawing up plans for reconstruction and reform.

These events took place against a background of exceptionally bad weather in the preceding year, following a poor harvest in 1787.

Enormous hailstones fell in July 1788, followed by drought and then a very cold winter spell was followed by a thaw and floods. In many areas, peasants were at starvation level and in the cities, the food shortages resulted in a sharp rise in prices. By the summer of 1789, it took 80% of a Parisian artisan's wage just to buy basic foodstuffs. Moreover, taxes were levied, especially the hated salt tax the "*gabelle*", on goods entering the walled inner city of Paris.

A Swiss banker named Jacques Necker had been drafted to help with government finances. Necker was efficient, honest and conscientious, and was popular with the people. However, in early July 1789 the King acted precipitously and with determination. He abruptly banished the popular Necker and ordered a major concentration of troops into Paris. The King's expulsion of Necker and ordering troops into Paris, especially German-speaking soldiers, (some were actually from German-speaking French territories like Lorraine, but the populace considered them all as foreign troops), caused serious disquiet among the Parisians. Disturbances broke out throughout Paris and there were confrontations with the royal troops.

Six representatives, including Joseph Cavanagh, were chosen to go to the "*Hotel de Ville*" (Town Hall) to request that a National Guard be formed to preserve order. They were instructed to mobilise 200 Citizens from each

parish. "Citizen Cavanagh" foresaw the need for weapons. He adroitly sidestepped the unwillingness of the authorities to provide weapons to the populace, and managed to seize and distribute a substantial amount.

There was a striking contrast between the King, isolated in Versailles under heavy guard, and his cousin Philippe "*Égalité*", Duke of Orleans, owner of the Palais Royale in Paris, who rented out his premises to commerce. Orleans was popular with the masses and genuinely tried to ease the lot of the hungry people. There were Orleanist followers who wished to replace Louis XVI with the Duke of Orleans as King.

#### The Events of the Bastille Attack

Although the attack on the Bastille appeared to result from a spontaneous and unpremeditated rising of the people, this was not the case. In actual fact, the attack was secretly arranged and plans drawn up on the previous day by Orleanist conspirators in the revolutionary clubs.

Panic mongering about the arrival of troops was one method used to stir up insurrection, and Joseph Cavanagh seems to have been heavily involved in this (as an agent provocateur), opportunistically seizing on ways to do so as they presented themselves. According to the commentators, he was the first to urge the populace to attack the hated symbol of tyranny, the Bastille.

A large store of 250 barrels of gunpowder had been conveyed to the Bastille by the commandant of Les Invalides. At the time, the centre of Paris had been effectively evacuated by Royalist troops, and the garrison of the Bastille consisted of only 32 Swiss guards and 82 army pensioners, under the command of its governor Delaunay. There were virtually no supplies in the Bastille to enable it to withstand a siege. The approximately 900 people who gathered in front of the Bastille were a mixture of local artisans and many poverty-stricken, recent immigrants from the provinces. These were reinforced by defecting soldiers and gardes françaises (a local militia which sided with the revolutionaries).

The initial objective of the mob appears to have been to seize the store of gunpowder and neutralise the guns of the fortress. However, as negotiations were dragged on interminably by the Governor of the Bastille, Delaunay, the mob became suspicious. The besiegers managed to cut the chain holding up the drawbridge, allowing them access to the fortress. Fighting ensued, and eventually Governor

Delaunay surrendered, to be butchered as he was being led away as a prisoner. Nearly 100 of the attackers of the estimated thousand or so who took part in the attack had been killed or mortally wounded.

Belying its sinister reputation, only seven inmates were found in the Bastille, one of them being a former Irish Brigade member, known as Count Whyte de Malleveille, who had been lodged there by his family since he had gone insane. This emaciated man with a long white beard (the epitome of what might be regarded as a mistreated prisoner) was paraded around the streets for a few hours in triumph, before being quietly returned to another asylum (which he shared with the Marquis de Sade).

#### Speculation Regarding Joseph Cavanagh's Origins

The fall of the Bastille, still celebrated as France's national day, set in motion the French Revolution which had profound historical effects in Europe and indeed worldwide. Not surprisingly, the Irish 1798 Rebellion drew its inspiration from this Revolution as well. Joseph Cavanagh, earned an

important niche in one of the momentous events in modern history through his actions in July 1789.

Cavanagh's own origins are obscure. We know that he had been a shoemaker in Lille in Northern France prior to moving to Paris. Given the manner in which he fitted in easily with the Revolutionaries, it may be deduced that he was probably born in France, though it cannot be excluded that he arrived in France with his family at a very early age. Various claims about his Irish origin have been made without any supporting evidence. One interesting claim is that his family was from Clare, but it is more likely that this was the barony of Clare in Co. Galway.

This Clare connection is cited in "The Guinness Book of Irish Facts and Feats" (P.105) produced in association with the Irish Tourist Board, 1994, by Ciarán Deane,

Descendants of people who were transported from Co. Carlow to Galway by the Cromwellians. Include our former chieftain, Celia. Kavanagh Boylan. We are indebted to Celia for the following information on the transported Carlow families.



*The fall of the Bastille ( by Jean-Pierre Houël)*

These settled in the barony of Clare and may well provide the link to Joseph Cavanagh's origins.

Celia's research, based on the work of Kenneth Nicholls, Michael Kavanagh and others, indicated that three Caomhánach families from Carlow were transported by the Cromwellian regime to Connacht:

A Dermot Cavanagh (related to the Borris family) was later pardoned following the Restoration of the Stuarts and none of this family may have remained in Oughterard (Galway). Despite the fact that there were definitely Kavanaghs living in the Kilcummin (Oughterard) parish in the 1800s, they may have belonged to the Garyhill Kavanaghs of Castletown origin from just across Lough Corrib.

The family of (the Garyhill) Murtagh Kavanagh of Castletown Co. Carlow was allocated land on the eastern side of Lough Corrib at Annaghdown (Eanach Dhún) and Lackagh. There are very many Kavanaghs on this side of the Lough today who have also spread to parts of Galway and Roscommon. Murtagh was never pardoned and his Carlow estate was later sold on.

The third family was from Park in Co Carlow just a mile or so from Murtagh's Castletown home and also belonging to the Garyhill branch of the clan. Murrugh or Murtagh and his widowed mother were allocated lands on the border of Galway, Mayo and Roscommon. Descendants of this family can be found around Cong, Shrulle and parts of Roscommon. This family never got their home in Carlow back and Park Castle in Co. Carlow is now a ruin.

#### **Cavanagh's Subsequent Career**

Cavanagh's exploits in assembling the crowd to attack the Bastille have been outlined in an article in

the 2004 Caomhánach Annual and detailed in my translation of the 1789 pamphlet in the attached Annex. In particular, there is the description that: "He (Cavanagh) commandeered a carriage, put one man in front and one in the back, instructing them to shout *"to the Bastille, to the Bastille, unite our forces against the Bastille, let's bring our forces to the Bastille"*, while he himself hung out from the carriage, signalling with his hat and shouting with all his strength

***"Men, let's seize the Bastille, let's seize the Bastille."***

Following the success of the Bastille attack Joseph Cavanagh was rewarded by being nominated an Inspector of Police in Paris in 1791.

It is well known that Cavanagh was an ardent revolutionary and that he carried out his police duties zealously.

For example, it is known that after the assassination of the radical journalist Marat by Charlotte Corday, Cavanagh rushed around to her lodgings to see whether he could find evidence of accomplices. He is also alleged to have been involved in the arrest of the Duke of Orleans, who was known as Philippe Égalité, because of his republican sympathies.

#### **Controversy over alleged involvement in the September Massacres of Royalist Prisoners**

At the beginning of September 1792, the situation in France, and Paris in particular, was bordering on the chaotic. No individual or organised body could exclusively claim to be running the country. The monarchy had been overthrown with the storming of the Tuileries on 10 August 1792. The Legislative Assembly had been left impotent after a large number of deputies had fled. To

further complicate matters, the insurrectionary Paris Commune, established on 9 August 1792, became briefly the de facto government of France.

This Commune drew its backing from the poor of Paris (the so-called "sans culottes") and incorporated some of the most radical revolutionary elements. Supported by a new armed force, the Commune and its sans culottes took control of the city and dominated the Legislative Assembly and its decisions. In this confused atmosphere, the Parisians' fear, hatred, and prejudice proved to be the seeds of the September Massacres.

Externally, the Austro-Prussian alliance had defeated French armies. The Prussians under the Duke of Brunswick had taken the fortress of Verdun and were advancing on Paris. The Parisian populace was in a state of panic.

A revolutionary mentality was developing whereby defeat was explained by treason, which had to be met by terror. The Swiss-born radical journalist Jean Paul Marat, in his newspaper L'Ami du Peuple, was among those who were advocating the killing of aristocrats and clergy. There was also widespread fear that, with young men absent from Paris fighting on the frontiers, a royalist-clerical conspiracy would organize the release of those imprisoned. The fear was that when the Prussians appeared at the gates of Paris, a fifth column of Royalists would emerge, overwhelm the revolutionaries, and join with the Prussians in slaughtering the Parisians.

The French political figures were bitterly divided among themselves and the National assembly was not functioning effectively. On 1 September a leading politician named Georges Danton, then Minister for Justice,

made a speech urging the



Georges Danton

populace to go beyond their present actions. Whether Danton meant this as a signal to annihilate the suspected counter-revolutionary fifth column is unclear, but it added to the hysteria.

In the light of rumours of a plot to free the criminals in the overcrowded Parisian jails, Jean-Paul Marat called for the execution of the alleged conspirators and a mob of sans-culottes emerged to follow his lead. This was the beginning of what became the "Reign of Terror" (which lasted until July 1794) under the leadership of



Maximilien de Robespierre

Maximilien de Robespierre

(referred to as "the Sea Green Incorruptible", reflecting his fanaticism).

On September 2, 1792, a mob of the sans culottes gathered to attack the various prisons with the intention of annihilating suspected counter-revolutionaries.

One might question whether this massacre was as spontaneous an outburst as has usually been claimed, or whether some sinister political elements had not in fact

organised it in advance; there are some indications that this latter may have been the case.

The first attack occurred when twenty-four non-juring priests (i.e. those unwilling to register under the official Civil Constitution of the Clergy – a law passed on 12 July 1790 providing for the immediate subordination of the Catholic Church in France to the French government decree) were being transported to the prison of St. Germain-des-Près. They were attacked by a mob that quickly killed the majority of them as they were trying to escape into the prison, then mutilated the bodies, "with circumstances of barbarity too shocking to describe" according to a British diplomatic dispatch.

On September 3 and 4, crowds broke into other Paris prisons where they murdered the prisoners. From September 2 and September 7 in all Paris prisons there were summary so-called trials that condemned and executed almost 1,400 prisoners. More than two hundred priests, almost a hundred Swiss guards and many political prisoners and noblemen were among the victims.

In his "Biographical Dictionary of Irishmen in France" Dr. Richard

Hayes bracketed Cavanagh with those responsible for the prison massacres. In an article for Carlow Genealogical projects, Terry Curran (repeats<sup>3</sup> even more emphatic unfounded allegations (including blame for the death of Gen. Arthur Dillon) against Cavanagh.

However, Simon Schama has indicated that a report made to the National Assembly following the commencement of the massacres (and reported in the London "Times" of 10 September) stated that:

"Even after it became apparent that a massacre of appalling proportions was taking place, first at the Abbaye and then at the other prisons, on the afternoon of the second (of September 1792) the only move made by the authorities of the Commune was to appoint commissaries, who included Cavanagh, to investigate what was happening. But these men were mandated less with a mission to stop the killings than to give the violence a gloss of political respectability. They included, most notoriously, Stanislaus Maillard, the self proclaimed (soi-disant) hero of the Bastille attack; he had been a zealous arresting officer during the roundups and was now commissioned to undertake the summary "trials" which passed as justification for the butchery".

The longest episode of killing took place in the Hôtel de la Force on the Rue du Roi-de-Sicile, where the occupation lasted from the night of September 2-3 until September 6. This was because a system of trial was set up there, which was sometimes slow. Of the 500 or more prisoners in La Force, most of whom were there for ordinary criminal offences,

<sup>3</sup> [http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~irl/car2/Joseph\\_Kavanagh.html](http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~irl/car2/Joseph_Kavanagh.html)

110 were women. Only 9 were political prisoners.

The Commune sent back word (to the National Assembly), that they had ordered a deputation to render an account of what had happened. The deputation, consisting of Mess. Tallion, Tronchon, and Cuiraté, was introduced in to the hall of the Assembly.

M. Tronchon then said, that the greater part of the prisons were empty; that about four hundred prisoners were massacred; that he had thought it prudent to release all prisoners confined for debt at the prison La Force, and that he had done the same thing at Saint Pelegie. That when he returned to the Commune, he recollected that he had neglected to visit that part of La Force, where the women were confined; that he immediately returned, and set at liberty twenty-four. That he and his colleague had taken under their particular protection Madame Tourzelle, and Madame Saint Brice, and that they had conducted these two ladies to the Section of the Rights of Man, "to be kept their till they are tried".

Mr. Tallien added, that when he went to the Abbaye that the prisoners confined on account of crimes imputed to them on the 10<sup>th</sup> of August, and those confined for forging assignats, were almost all butchered, and that only eleven of them were saved. The Council of the Commune had dispatched a deputation to endeavour to check the brutal fury of the mob: their Solicitor first addressed them, and employed every means to appease them. His efforts, however, were attended with no success, and multitudes around him fell victims to the barbarity of the populace.

The mob next proceeded to the Chatelet, where they likewise sacrificed all the prisoners. About midnight, they were collected round La Force, to which the Commissaires instantly repaired, but were not able to prevail on the people to desist from their sanguinary proceedings. Several Deputations were successively sent to try if they could restore tranquillity, and orders were given to the Commandant General to draw out detachments of the National Guards; but as the service of the barriers required such a great number of men, those who remained were insufficient to repress the fury of the populace. The Commissaires (who included Cavanagh) once more attempted to orient the ungovernable multitude towards a sense of justice and humanity; but they could not make the least impression on their minds, or check their ferocity or vengeance.

If one is to credit this account, Cavanagh and the other Commissaires involved had tried in vain to check the massacres. However, not having been provided with troops to assist them, this proved impossible.

Schama points out that Justice Minister Danton (a gifted orator who was popular with the populace) had to bear much responsibility for not intervening to halt the mob when he could have used his considerable influence to do so.

Moreover, Roland the Minister for the Interior also turned a blind eye to the horrific events.

As regards the additional allegation of Cavanagh having responsibility for the death of General Arthur Dillon, this is

demonstrably incorrect. Arthur Dillon, a veteran of the French contingent in the American War of Independence and a very able and experienced soldier, had been largely responsible for the victory at Valmy of the French army over the invading Prussians. Nonetheless, he was recalled in October 1792. He was later imprisoned in the Luxembourg prison in October 1793, tried, unjustly condemned and guillotined in April 1794 together with a group which included Lucile, the wife of Danton's right hand man, Camille Desmoulins, who had shortly before been guillotined.

Dillon's friendship with Desmoulins plus the intrigues against him of an army officer named Dumouriez who was jealous of Dillon's appointment as Commander in Chief of the Army of the North, following General Lafayette's defection, as well as the perception of Dillon's aristocratic status, all combined to seal his fate.



General Arthur Comte de Dillon

It should also be borne in mind, that Dillon, despite being of a family well established in France, was still regarded as "foreign" in the eyes of the mob, and therefore under suspicion. A Roscommon-born General James O'Moran (likewise a veteran of

the American War and chief of the French army in the North) was also unjustly guillotined in 1794, for which Napoleon subsequently delivered an apology to his wife and family. Dublin-born Brigadier-General Thomas Ward likewise suffered the same fate in 1794.

### GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

The insinuations made by various commentators alleging that Cavanagh may have had direct responsibility for the September massacres are certainly not proven and are not supported by the available evidence.

Since the Parisian mob had already taken over control of events and the massacres were by then in full swing, the 23 commissaries (including Cavanagh), when appointed, had by then simply no means of stopping or controlling this mob in pursuit of their bloodthirsty objective.

It was also falsely alleged that Cavanagh had a responsibility for the death of General Arthur Dillon in La Force prison as part of these September 1792 massacres; this is demonstrably incorrect as Dillon was at the war front at the time and not then present in Paris. Dillon appears to have been the victim of political intrigues.

When Robespierre's terror agenda finally got totally out of hand and eventually resulted in the guillotining of a number of his own former close allies, such as Danton and Desmoulins, the members of the National Assembly partly out of consideration for their own safety decided that they had to react and put an end to this reign of terror. This resulted in Robespierre himself being then arrested, summarily condemned and guillotined.

This meant that any of those who might be deemed to have an association with the radical Robespierre faction stood in danger, and Cavanagh no doubt wisely apparently elected to disappear without trace.

While we have no further historical records concerning Cavanagh, it would be logical to assume that he fled back towards his place of origin, Lille.

By way of anecdote, some 25 years ago the author noticed a tavern in Tournai (which lies over the Belgian border, just across from Lille) with the name "Cavanagh" emblazoned on it.

While it is obviously impossible to procure any firm evidence in this matter, it might not be too fanciful to imagine that the proprietor may have been a descendant of Joseph or of his close family.

### ANNEX

**Translation of "Exploits Glorieux du Célèbre Cavanagh, Cause Première de la Liberté Française", 1789 pamphlet, the author of which was named Prudhomme.**

"The Glorious Exploits of the Celebrated Cavanagh –Primary Source of French Liberty"

When one reflects on the events which occurred in the Capital on the 12, 13 and 14 of July; when one considers an immense town, where people are anonymous, surrounded by troops, the majority of them strangers, menaced by the horrors of a siege, without bread, without arms, without munitions, without laws in force, without defences, without a Governor, basically abandoned to its destiny, like a ship without guides, without captain, without rigging, without rudder; when one thinks that the main person who is chosen to

watch over public safety is a traitor who only sets out to deceive the citizens and to lead them assuredly to their destruction, one can only admire the work of providence and the marvellous machinations which it has set in motion to pull us from the bottom of the abyss, allowing us to emerge more brightly than ever from amidst the desolation and at the same time to smash the despotism, sunder the iron chains of the entire nation and perhaps those of the greater part of Europe.

All the primary forces being clearly against us, to whom should one attribute the salvation of France, if not to the happy coincidence of a large number of secondary forces, which God alone could mobilise for the common good, and that He alone could crown the outcome with a success, which the eyes of the beholders find virtually incredible?

But among the secondary causes, which most helped the Motherland, there was one which was especially influential in our eyes, and which, as it appears to us, should be among the first, if not the principal, in importance. One sees clearly that it relates to the storming of the Bastille, a most memorable event, which ought to be rightly regarded as the primary cause of national wellbeing. Those who contributed to the removal of the terrible fortress, which was both a plague on liberty and the avenue for despotism, are known. We took care to learn the names of those who most distinguished themselves at the siege, the attack and the capture of this Gibraltar of tyranny; for the intrepid French, placing themselves above all rules, confounded all in a rapid action to envisage nothing less than capture and victory.

But we have not been told precisely from whence came this national élan which in an instant united at the foot of the Bastille the volunteers who had been scattered in so many different places, to form that happy unit, that liberating ideal which produced such immense good. We believe that the nation would be happy to learn about him and to know the brave citizen who it appears to us, turned the spirits of the people towards that redoubtable fortress and inspired them to make the conquest.

On the morning of the 14<sup>th</sup>, a day always to celebrate in the Annals of Liberty, Citizen Cavanagh of the Barnabites district, finding himself at Petit Charonne, where he had gone to see the damage caused by the fire which had been laid to the customs barriers, he observed, outside the walls covered wagons for the transport of war materials. He immediately went to the Procurer Fiscal of Grand Charonne and demanded men to arrest these vehicles. The Procurer Fiscal opposed this, giving some reasons that might be acceptable in another time and under other circumstances, but Citizen Cavanagh, who could not be bought off, demanded him, in his capacity as a citizen, to agree to what he had requested in the name of the Nation and menaced him that in case of refusal, he would have to answer for this in his own name.

The Procurer Fiscal then agreed to give him ten men which he himself would accompany and with these they took over the six wagons, which they were told had come from Metz and were bound for the camp at Vincennes. Their objective was to bring them into Paris. However, when they approached St. Marguerite, the bourgeois inhabitants of the suburb opposed their going any further alleging that they were

more exposed than anybody else, without arms to defend themselves. The Procurer General and Citizen Cavanagh left these wagons in the custody of the St. Marguerite District and told them to keep guard over them while they went to the Hotel de Ville (Town Hall) to obtain an order enabling a sensible distribution of the arms.

Having gained entry to the Permanent Committee, with considerable difficulty despite announcing that it was a matter of importance, the Provost of the Guilds (i.e. Chief Magistrate), whom he found pretending to be very busy, which indeed he was, being assailed by the rapidity of current events, barely deigned to listen to him. Citizen Cavanagh boldly announced to him that he had seized six wagons full of war material and baggage, which he had left in care near Ste. Marguerite. He had therefore come to demand assistance to have them carried to the Town Hall, in order that they might not be stolen.

Mr. Fleselles heard nothing and did not want to hear anything. He only wanted to visualise that the wagons were en route and that there was absolutely no reason to stop them. In fact (he felt) that this (i.e. halting them) would cause harmful and widespread alarm in the City, which was already subject to too much alarm.

Finally, he railed against all those who cloaked themselves in some importance and he sought to intimidate people by demanding that they indicate their name and title, as if in a few simple syllables a name and title were all important and the person himself of no importance.

“Sir, I am a Citizen and a Patriot” replied Citizen Cavanagh “and I demand in the name of the

Nation that you lend me the assistance of men to ensure the safety of the wagons which I have stopped and which I had to leave near Ste. Marguerite, and to have them brought here to avoid their being pillaged, so that a distribution of arms can be arranged”.

Then the Provost of the Guilds, who pretended not to understand until that instant that the wagons were not en route and had been halted, changed his language. He congratulated Mr. Cavanagh on what he had done and even clapped him on the shoulder telling him that he was a brave citizen. But Citizen Cavanagh was not fooled by the feigned satisfaction of the Provost of the Guilds. He (Cavanagh) saw a certain pallor on his face which was not in line with the praise he had given him. Being well versed in the trickery of the Administration, this man was a traitor and his face belied his words. He was not to be in his post for more than thirty hours longer. He little thought that the permission which he had just accorded to Citizen Cavanagh would be the last which he would grant while alive. He little thought that it would be his death sentence and that it would even result in the overthrow of the Bastille, his friend Delaunai, and himself. His last signature was the thunderbolt which destroyed those projects which had been conceived in the most monstrous intrigue.

In effect he had given to Citizen Cavanagh the permission which he had demanded and it was written in the following terms:

The Committee of the Paris Militia invite the French Guards to assist so that five wagons loaded with arms, which Mr Cavanagh of the Barnabites District has left in trust at Ste. Marguerite, under the



supervision of Mr. Turpin, Procurer Fiscal of Charonne, be brought to the Town Hall. Mr. Turpin, with the aid of the inhabitants of the parish, has conducted the above mentioned baggage to St. Marguerite.

At the Permanent Committee, 14 July 1789.

Signed Le Grand de St. René (Committee Member)

De Fleselles (Provost and President of the Committee)

Citizen Cavanagh then took a carriage and went to the Popincourt Barracks. He demanded assistance from the sergeant of the guards. "I admire brave citizens such as you" replied the sergeant "but I cannot give you what you want since I have only ten men here. But in a moment we shall have a crowd of men." He straight away sent to the Basse Courtille barracks, whence reinforcements came immediately. Citizens had not allowed them to await the return of Mr. Cavanagh to unload a number of the wagons. The alarm of the people was all the more natural since the rumour was spreading that four regiments coming from Carrieres were about to enter the suburb.

They got transport to Ste. Marguerite where the ardour and fears of the citizens had not allowed them to await the return of Mr. Cavanagh to unload a number of the wagons. The alarm of the people was all the more natural since the rumour was spreading that four regiments coming from Carrieres were about to enter the suburb.

(It is said that in fact that the Hussars had presented themselves at the barrier to demand back the wagons which had been taken from them, whose loss had been observed at the camp).

Having been obliged by events to alter his plans, Citizen Cavanagh recommended to the Popincourt sergeant that he bring his troops to the barrier and ensure the most vigorous resistance possible, while he (Cavanagh) would spread the alarm and go to the Town Hall. The unfolding situation made Cavanagh aware of the major importance of the Bastille. He now regarded it as absolutely essential that he convince public opinion that it should be captured.

He commandeered a carriage, put one man in front and one in the back, instructing them to shout "to the Bastille, to the Bastille unite our forces against the Bastille, let's bring our forces to the Bastille", while he himself hung out from the carriage, signalling with his hat and shouting with all his strength **"Men, let's seize the Bastille, let's seize the Bastille"**.

En route he encountered wagons loaded with timber and ordered the horsemen of a patrol, whom he happened upon, to place the timber in such a way as to delay the advance of the cavalry regiments, which were reportedly observed (one might better attribute this inaccurate report to the good genie protecting France !) en route from Carrieres. This was reported to the dauntless French populace so as to spur them into action. The rumours, which were constantly growing in intensity, indicated that these same regiments were burning and spilling blood in the Saint Antoine suburb.

When one reflects on it, it appears that this felicitous fib of Fortune, which mobilised national energy, decided in a few hours the fate of the Capital of France and of France itself. For it cannot be doubted that the brave Citizen (Cavanagh) of whom we have spoken, has sufficiently

contributed to this outcome. For shortly afterwards the Bastille was assaulted and captured and despotism was ground to powder. The formidable pikes which then paraded the heads of the traitors will create alarm in the ranks of our enemies, whose only occupation is now to hide their own heads and put them in a place of security.

The France in which they (the enemies) complaisantly paraded their mad extravagances and their criminal ambition, the France which granted them all their wishes, which they believed they could not commit enough crimes to possess this France does not now hold out anything for them but the pikes of vengeance; it has become for them a country of woes. What will they do? Where will they hide? Flight is not fast enough for them. Despair, shame, remorse, infamy flies ahead of them and they will disappear with their crimes.

Ah yes! Ye ambitious men, see how the Father of mankind plays with your senseless pride. See how as if with a puff of breath he overturns all your plans plotted with such care, for which you have exhausted the very depths of politics and all the resources of villainy. A simple citizen was sufficient to destroy all your conspiracies and change the face of the most beautiful kingdom in the universe and make you fall in a moment, due to your pride, into the abyss of despair. For what reason were you so enthusiastic about the viziers, these Breteuils, these Foulóns, these Galaizeres, these d'Amécourts, all these pillars of vice, all these monsters with hearts of stone and entrails of bronze? A few pikes, a lantern and all the world of these despots, whose audacity set off the thunderbolt, has disappeared like a shadow. Today a leaf

agitated by the wind confounds and makes tremble those same persons whose name alone used to make all tremble. Enjoy. Enjoy now the immense fortunes which were accumulated by such treachery. Experience, Experience the tranquillity of the spirit and the soul without which there is no happiness. Oh ye misfortunates!

***Discite Justitiam moniti et non temnere divos***

But let us leave aside the famous Procurer of Justice, that merciless vulture clinging to his prey, and return to the brave Citizen, who on arriving at the Town Hall, found the steps so thronged with people that he was unable to penetrate through to the Provost of Guilds to tell him what had occurred. He therefore contented himself with delivering his report to the public. Having learned that there was a plan to go to Les Invalides he went to his own residence and set out with six young men to get arms. Observing that the number of occupants there (in Les Invalides) was such, that his group was without experienced guidance and that the degree of danger was unknown, he decided not to uselessly put at risk his own life and those of the young men with him. He therefore adopted a prudent approach and employed a number of expedients to try and discover the arms, so that he could take them with less danger. Among other ruses, he addressed the Governor, requesting that the prisoners there be liberated, thinking that somebody among them would repay him by telling him what he wanted to discover. However, the public had anticipated this move and had already forced open the gates, with the permission of the Governor. This had upset his hopes.

This report seems adequate to us to demonstrate the extent to which this brave Citizen greatly influenced events on that immortal day of 14 July and the importance of his service to the Nation.

On the (previous) morning of 13 July, this brave citizen had journeyed to the Palais Royal to learn what had transpired during the evening and night of 12 July. He was sent as one of six representatives to demand the creation of a Bourgeois Militia (National Guard). They were then informed about the following decree which the representatives had just passed:

*“it has been decreed at the Town Hall that the representatives will assemble in the same churches to which they have been called, in order to take measure to ensure public safety. All citizens are invited to assemble there with immediate effect.”*

The six volunteer deputies separated to return to the Palais Royal in order to inform as many citizens as possible of the contents of this decree, along their different routes, enjoining each one to go to his own district.

After publicly announcing his objectives at the Palais Royal, Citizen Cavanagh reflected on how to obtain arms. For this purpose he travelled to the Guard House of the Tuileries accompanied by a few citizens. He addressed himself frankly to the officer of the guard, who replied that their arms had been taken from them the evening before. Citizen Cavanagh demanded to be allowed carry out a search. Having discovered a rifle hidden under the first mattress, Cavanagh asked the young men accompanying him to enter, but to behave themselves in an appropriate manner, since the garrison were brave servants

of the Motherland, who had merited their pensions. 24 hidden rifles were discovered, which they took with them and also some chests. He returned in triumph with his small band to the Palais Royal where he discovered seven or eight little barrels of gunpowder. Upon being refused these without a permission and without cartridges, he went to the Town Hall but the Provost of Guilds also refused to be of assistance.

Having heard that there was a boat near the Pont Royal full of wheat, Citizen Cavanagh, in order to have the Bourgeois Militia follow his lead, decided to go there, discharge the boat and bring the load to the market place. However, when he reached the site, he heard that the boat had already been discharged. In view of the fact that they were without powder and that the growing band of followers was tending to become undisciplined, he decided to retire from the scene.

One can easily judge whether there are many citizens who have developed such a patriotic zeal, so shining, so persistent and who showed themselves so ready to seize the moment and profit from the opportunity which arose. In our opinion, the Nation should not forget this brave patriot who had such an influence on the day of 14 July and certainly decided in grand measure the fate of the Bastille whose fall some hours later would have been if not impossible, certainly very difficult and perhaps even useless. There is quite a lack of awareness of all the good which this conquest achieved, which unmasked traitors and pulled down despotism. Our ruin would have been assured had not a few heads on pikes created terror among the guilty authors of our miseries and routed the most

ardent and most cruel enemies of the public good.

We believe that the various districts cannot dispense themselves from taking into consideration what we have just said and to see if there is a means of giving public recognition to a

brave citizen who showed such zeal in defence of the Motherland. There is talk of awarding medals to those who distinguished themselves in the period of alarms and glory. We consider that we do not exaggerate in advancing the opinion that nobody seems to us

to have better merited this recompense, the most glorious which an honest citizen and true patriot could desire.

*(Chez Cressonier, Libraire, vis-à-vis celle des Mathurins, No. 37).*

### **E-MAIL CHRISTMAS**

*I have a list of people I know, all logged in my computer,  
And now at Christmas time I have gone to take a look.*

*And that is when I realize that these names are a part,  
Not of the computer they're stored in, but of my heart.*

*Each name stands for someone who has crossed my path sometime,  
And in that meeting they've become the rhythm in each rhyme.*

*And while it sounds fantastic for me to make this claim,  
I feel that I'm composed of each remembered name.*

*And while you may not be aware of any special link,  
Just meeting you has changed my life, a lot more than you think!*

*For once I have met somebody, the years cannot erase,  
The memory of a pleasant word (or E-mail) or of a friendly face.  
So never think my Christmas E-mails are just a mere routine,  
Of names upon an address list, forgotten in between*

*For when I do a Christmas E-mail that is addressed to you,  
It's because you're on the list of people I'm indebted to.*

*And whether I have known you for many years or few,  
In some way you have been a part of shaping things I do.*

*And now that Christmas has come, I realize anew,  
The best gift life can offer is meeting people like you.*

*~Author Unknown*

**THE WISEMAN'S FERRY ON THE RIVER STYXX.**

Fergus Kavanagh



By **Ryan John Cavanagh**, Southport, Queensland, Australia.

Donation by the artist as a contribution to Clann Chaomhánach, 22<sup>nd</sup> July 2016.

This beautiful work of art is a treasured property of Clann Chaomhánach. The painting, measuring 40" X 30", depicts the artist's modern interpretation of the Greek mythological stories of the River Styx and the Underworld of Hades. It is wonderful that Clann Chaomhánach has such a lovely painting. But how can the general membership of the Clann benefit and appreciate such a beautiful picture? I suggested to Ryan, that we could have the painting printed on canvas, in various sizes, which we could then sell to the membership. That way the Clann could gain financially while the members could have their own copy in their own home. Ryan has generously given permission to reproduce the painting and to make it available to our membership throughout the world. We can print the image on canvas, and then roll and insert them into postal tubes for ease of delivery. When delivered to your door, you can then have your painting stretched and mounted on a wooden frame. Thereby reducing the delivery costs and the risk of damage to a framed painting.

You can have the choice of 3 image sizes, and all sizes will have a white surround for stretching and mounting on a timber frame.

Printed image size	30" X 22.5" (76.2cm X 57.1cm)	@	€ 70 euro + postage
Printed image size	20" X 15" (50.8cm X 38.1cm)	@	€ 40 euro + postage
Printed image size	15" X 11.25" (38.1cm X 28.5cm)	@	€ 30 euro + postage

You can order your copy by email to:- [ferguskavanagh@gmail.com](mailto:ferguskavanagh@gmail.com)

If you prefer by post: - Fergus Kavanagh, 514 Orwell Park Way, Templeogue, Dublin, D6W YR20, Ireland.

## CAOMHÁNACH - US DISASTERS

*Lloyd's Steamboat Disasters, page 73*

### EXPLOSION OF THE STEAMBOAT ROB ROY ON THE MISSISSIPPI, JUNE 9TH, 1836.

The Rob Roy was on her route from New Orleans to Louisville, and was under way, at 8 o'clock P. M, June 9th, 1836, near the town of Columbia, Arkansas, when the fatal catastrophe we are about to record took place. The engine was stopped for the purpose of oiling some part of the machinery; and although this necessary operation did not occupy more than two minutes, the accumulation of steam was sufficient to cause an explosion. As soon as the accident occurred, preparations were made to run the boat ashore, which was happily reached within a few minutes. By this judicious measure many lives were undoubtedly saved. None were lost by drowning, and the only victims and sufferers were those who were killed or wounded at the moment of the explosion. The clerk of the boat, a few days after the accident, furnished the following account of the killed and wounded, which he certified to be correct, adding, that some of those reported among the wounded had since died, and others were not expected to recover.

**KILLED:** John O'Brian, Michael Bregan, **John Cavanaugh, (Irish,)** Wm. Lynd, of Cincinnati, P. W. Banton, Madison, Indiana, Jane Vincent, Highland Creek, four men, names unknown, passengers ; Levi Jackson, Jeffersonville, J. Shane, Louisville, Felix Davis, Jeffersonville, George Williams, Cincinnati, two colored men, names not mentioned. Total of killed, 17.

**SCALDED:** Wm. Spear, Pittsburgh, badly, John Gebhard Irishman, do., Henry Snodgrass, Parke county, Indiana, Levi Hamblin, Deboyne, Mr. Hentry, Louisville, W. Southworth, New York, E. Ford, Boston, Richard Fulton, Indiana, Wm. Reagan, Scott county, Missouri, R. A. Braden, Lawrence county, Tennessee, Mrs. Barade and two children of ditto, W. W. Creary, Scott county Missouri, Tilden Hogg, Randolph.

*The Phelps County New Era Missouri 1879-11-22*

### FEARFUL DISASTER.

Oswego, N. Y., Nov. 18. The tug SEYMOUR, of Ogdensburg, left Cape Vincent yesterday with four tugs, three dredges and eight scows in tow, for Buffalo. During the night a gale on Lake Ontario was encountered, and three tugs and all of the dredges and scows were lost. One tug, was picked up to-day and the SEYMOUR arrived at Sackett's Harbor. Of all the crews only six persons were saved, and twenty-two were lost. The following is a list of the lost:

MR. ARNOLD, one of the proprietors, and HENRY ECKLER, son of another proprietor, JAS. B. YOUNG, Buffalo; PATRICK HOGAN, Grand Rapids, Mich.;

PATRICK PENNELL, Lachine, Canada; THOMAS THOMPSON, Buffalo; FRED STEVENS, Buffalo; MR. PAUL, Lachine; GEORGE PALMER and wife, Vermont; L. MORRISON, Canada; J. MEVISON, wife and daughter; CHARLES ENGLAND and wife; **CHARLES CAVANAUGH, Lachine;** EDWARD BEANSEN, Buffalo; J. WOOD and son, Ogdensburg; NOAH GARROW; H. MANCHEN, Ogdensburg; Capt. LOGAN and WILLIAM LOGAN, Ontario.

The SEYMOUR had fine weather until after passing Galoup Island off Sackett's Harbor, when a gale of wind from the northeast, with a heavy snow storm, set in. The tug and tow got within five or six miles of Oswego when the lights were lost. The steamer endeavored to hold the fleet until daylight, but the sea and gale scattered it. Thirty-one persons, including three women and one girl, were drowned. The tug Charles M. Riter, of Buffalo, which was picked upon the lake and towed into this port today, was abandoned when half full of water. The engineer was saved, and taken to Sackett's Harbor.

*Bismarck Daily Tribune North Dakota 1907-02-14*

### Crary, ND Business Section Fire, Feb 1907 FIRE AT CRARY.

FULLY HALF THE TOWN WAS BURNED YESTERDAY INCLUDING MANY OF THE LARGEST BUSINESS HOUSES, HOTEL AND OPERA HOUSE.

Representative MILLER of Crary received two messages yesterday telling him of the destruction of half his home town by fire. From these messages it appears the fire started at 8 o'clock in the morning in the opera house block and in a trice the entire building was in flames making the only protection the town has against fire, a chemical engine, practically useless. Before the fire burned itself out the following places of business were destroyed, together with their contents:

The Opera House.

S. M. ALLEN'S butcher shop.

LaDUKE'S livery stable.

SOUTH & Bros. general store.

**MCLEOD & CAVANAUGH'S hardware store.**

WALT WALK'S general store.

WILLIAM PITT'S confectionery store.

**CAVANAUGH & Co's. drug store.**

The City Hotel.

The above covered about two blocks, which were cleaned up slick and completely. MR. MILLER has no idea of the amount of the losses nor of the insurance and says the only good thing about it is the fact that undoubtedly the enterprising people who are the sufferers, will undoubtedly rebuild better than before.

**LETTERS HOME**  
**Four Months in the Life of**  
**James Healy Cavanagh**  
**By**  
**James M. (Jim) Cavanagh**

**Preface**

On 1 September 1939 German forces invaded Poland.  
 On 3 September 1939 Britain and France declared war on Germany.

On 5 September 1939, two RAF Pupil Pilots, a Canadian and an Englishman, were killed in a traffic accident during a blackout.

That young Canadian was James Healy Cavanagh, 22, son of Frank and Agnes Cavanagh of Thessalon, Ontario.

Materials saved by Jim's brothers and sister were organized into a book documenting his last 4 months of life and the story of the aftermath of his death. The book was privately published in 2014.

The book contains transcripts of letters and postcards written to family back home. You would enjoy his comments on life in pre-war England, his reflections on English food, cars, entertainment and character as well as tales of his hard work and trials with officialdom. Also included are official letters, newspaper articles and letters from friends and others in England reflecting on his life and untimely death.

Where possible, original letters and documents have been copied. Jim wrote most of his letters in a mixture of ink and pencil on "onion-skin" airmail paper. Scanning proved too challenging for most of them, so we transcribed all his letters for readability. Many thanks to Anne Cavanagh Kasch for her efforts in that task.

This is a short excerpt of some relevant portions of the full book.

*James M. (Jim) Cavanagh*  
*London, Ontario,*  
*Canada*

**The Sault Daily Star, Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario**

June 13, 1939

**Royal Send-off for Jim Cavanagh**

By: Small Town Gal

THESSALON, June 12 – Leaving the old town Wednesday by motor were Jim Kinch, Jim Cavanagh and Lloyd Thomson who are holidaying in Detroit, Mich., Barrie and Ottawa. They will then journey on to Montreal where on June 16 our famous Eagle player will embark on the S.S. Antonio for England where he will join the Royal Air Force. Before Jim's departure his fellow members of the Eagles hockey team and other friends feted him at Phillip's tea room at Basswood Lake.

The boys did full justice to the excellent chicken dinner prepared by Mrs. Phillips and staff. The tables were artistically decorated with toy airplanes with a miniature bomber in the centre.

The tea room was converted into a regular "Fairy Land", everything possible being done to give Jim a royal send-off. Colored balloons were suspended from the lights and the name J.I.M. was printed in large letters of red, white and blue on the wall. It was an occasion that will long be remembered by our mighty Defenseman and his pals.

Manager Jim St. John spoke of Cavanagh's departure, and of the gap it would leave in the team. He said Jim's friendly smile would be missed by all.

President Herb Jackson gave a short talk also expressing regret at Jim's departure, and on behalf of the guests presented him with a smart Gladstone bag.

The guest of honor replied nicely thanking everyone present for the gift and good wishes. He spoke highly of the comradeship he enjoyed while a member of the Eagles.

Those present were: President Herb Jackson; Manager Jim St. John; Coach Bill Phillips; Assistant Goalie Ed Piche; Mascot Red Russ; Lloyd Beveridge, Don Thomson; Jerry Somers; Jack Cavanagh; Red Piche; Earl St. John; Morris Driver; Clifford Boyer; "Pokey" Giguere; Eager Boyer; Ken Mills; Lloyd Thomson; Wilfred St. John; Leslie Foster and Jim Cavanagh.

As one of the fans, we would also like to express best wishes to Jim for "happy landings." We will never forget the thrills we had during the past season watching "Chub" swooping down to organize his famous power plays, and to say he will be missed is indeed putting it very mildly. However, Jim is a real airman in every sense of the word and we take great pleasure in expressing very best wishes for success in his chosen profession.

**"Altmore", White Waltham  
June 26th 1939, 10 p.m.**

Dear Folks:

Well we finally got here. We got off the boat at Liverpool – took a train for London and then one from there to Maidenhead – from where we got a taxi to bring us out here. It's about 3 miles from Maidenhead – and a nice little place – more or less just a suburb you know.

I am staying at the main lodge "Altmore" with 4 other Canadians. There are also about ten or fifteen Englishmen enrolled in the course and also staying at this House. Personally I can't say I'm particularly fond of Englishmen although some of them are alright. The rest of our gang are billeted out to private houses – which I wish I had been as there aren't many facilities for studying here and it's really a hard course – by the looks of the books – Navigation, Armaments etc. We were given our books, flying suits etc. Today and learned how to fit on a parachute etc. (I just ran out of ink – so I'll do the rest in pencil). Tomorrow morning we start flying instructions. The class is

divided into two squadrons "A" and "B" and I'm in "A". We had another medical today – but I got thru alright, although my eyes are not as good as might be but I believe they're just tired from all the travelling – at least the doctor said they just needed to be rested.

The newspapers over here are very uninteresting so if you can get a hold of a Soo Star or Advocate sometime I'd be glad to get them.

We only get 7 or 8 dollars a week for the first couple of months – but they keep some back or something.

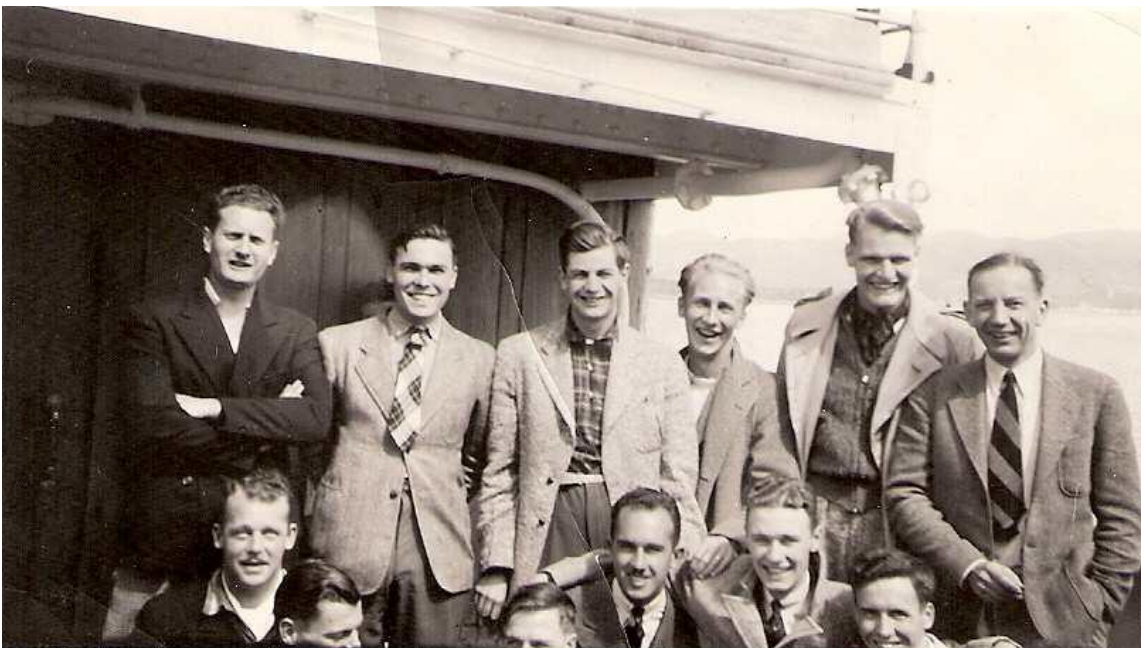
I went in to Maidenhead – with several of the other fellows last night and looked around. The Thames River runs thru the middle of the town and the scenery hereabouts is really nice. They have practically all American movies over here – they call them cinemas.

I think I'll find the course interesting although very hard – as it is the course which was formerly spread out over 6 months and one has to cover a lot of ground.

We get up at 7 o'clock starting tomorrow, have a little run and then report at the airdrome (about 200 yds. up the road) at 9 a.m. – Dinner 12 –1:30 – tea – 4:30 and lunch at 7. There are no rules about staying in at nite or anything but by the looks of the things we have to study I don't believe we'll get much time to be going out.

The airdrome is quite a large place and they are building on a very large addition. I'll send some pictures later on.

*Love to  
all, Jim*



### **Flying School Class**

*Jim in Back row, 3rd from left*

*Using autographs on the back of the Postcard, a search of the Commonwealth War Graves Commission records shows that 6 of these 12 young men, including Jim and John Hadley, did not survive the war.*



*Jim and Friend John Hadley*

**Fri. July 28th 1939**

Dear Dad:

Got your letter last Tues. I was sorry to hear about Aunt Tess – she seems to have more than her share of trouble doesn't she. I hope this new trouble clears up quickly. I expect to write her, and Marion also today. I got Marion's box of candy at the boat o.k. with her letter.

You were certainly right when you imagined we'd have lots of roast beef and mutton – they hardly ever have anything but roast meats here. Their steaks are terrible.

I soloed last week and got my "A" license yesterday. I have about 13 hours dual instruction and about 6 ½ hours solo. I can do loops and spins etc. o.k. now but haven't done any instrument flying so far. I have been having a little trouble with dizziness at high altitudes. I hope they don't let me out on account of that. Seven fellows have already gone now – for eye trouble in flying etc.

Next weekend (Aug.) we have a holiday and have from Fri. till Tues. off. I don't know just what to do yet. I may go over to Belgium – it only costs 6.25 return – so that's not too bad. If I don't go there I might drop into London for a day or so of sightseeing. It's only 27 miles from here but over here 27 miles is thought of the same as 200 miles would be at home.

They have been having a lot of A.R.P. exercises around here lately. Blackouts etc. and the R.A.F. is practicing continually. They tell us the mass flights over France are to bolster the spirit of the French who believe war is a certainty for August. Many of the planes land here on their way to France and they are certainly powerful looking things.

I have to go to classes now so good bye for now. Write soon and if you remember send a Star Weekly or one of the funnies sometime please.

*Love to all  
Jim*

**September 4, 1939**

Dear Mother, Dad and all:

Got your air-mail letter yesterday and another letter that had been written some time ago along with a bunch of papers. Thanks a lot. It's certainly great to get decent papers to read. By the way I got quite a few other bunches of papers so I guess I got all you sent.

Well we are finally at war. I knew a week ago that it couldn't be anything else and now that it has come I think everyone feels a bit relieved here. The suspense was dragging everybody down.

I'm trying to write this in my room but the lights have all been blacked out so effectively that I can hardly



see it myself much less a German bomber at 10,000 ft.

God knows the people and government here did everything they could to avert it but apparently Hitler is a madman and doesn't want to have anything to do with peace. I pity the poor German people – it is they who will have to suffer for his folly – they have been on rations for some time and imagine what it will be like when our naval blockade starts to take effect. Nothing much has happened here in England since the Premier declared war yesterday. To look out the window tonite at the quiet countryside around here one couldn't for the life of him imagine there was a war on.

It is at night that the realization strikes home – all the towns are absolutely black – not a light anywhere and \$500 fine if one does show. The cars travel in either darkness except for a 1 inch slit in their parking lights – and the people wait, wait eternally wait. I honestly admire the English for the way they are standing up to the strain. They joke about it and act as if hardly anything had happened which they hadn't expected.

In regards to myself I don't know just what they'll do with us. We will be here for at least 5 weeks and maybe more and then probably to Flying Training School for advanced training. However don't worry about me because it will be quite a while before I see any action – if I do see any at all. Right now for the next 5 weeks we are in one of the most isolated spots in England so we don't worry much here. We get our uniforms

tomorrow or this week sometime and from now on not being flying officers yet we will be known as Gentlemen Air Cadets (quite a fancy title eh?)

I suppose if Kinch tried now he could get in easy enough (if he wanted to which I doubt). I expect

several of the boys from home will be over – so tell Humphries or any of the rest who come – to leave a message for me at Canada House as to where they'll be and I'll try to arrange to meet them. Tell Jack to keep out of this for a good long while.

I am going in to mass and communion on Wed. morning – as we work all day Sunday. I've really had to work hard since I came here – but I have done well in my exams – those which we have had. I got 81% in Engines today and you know how much I used to know about engines.

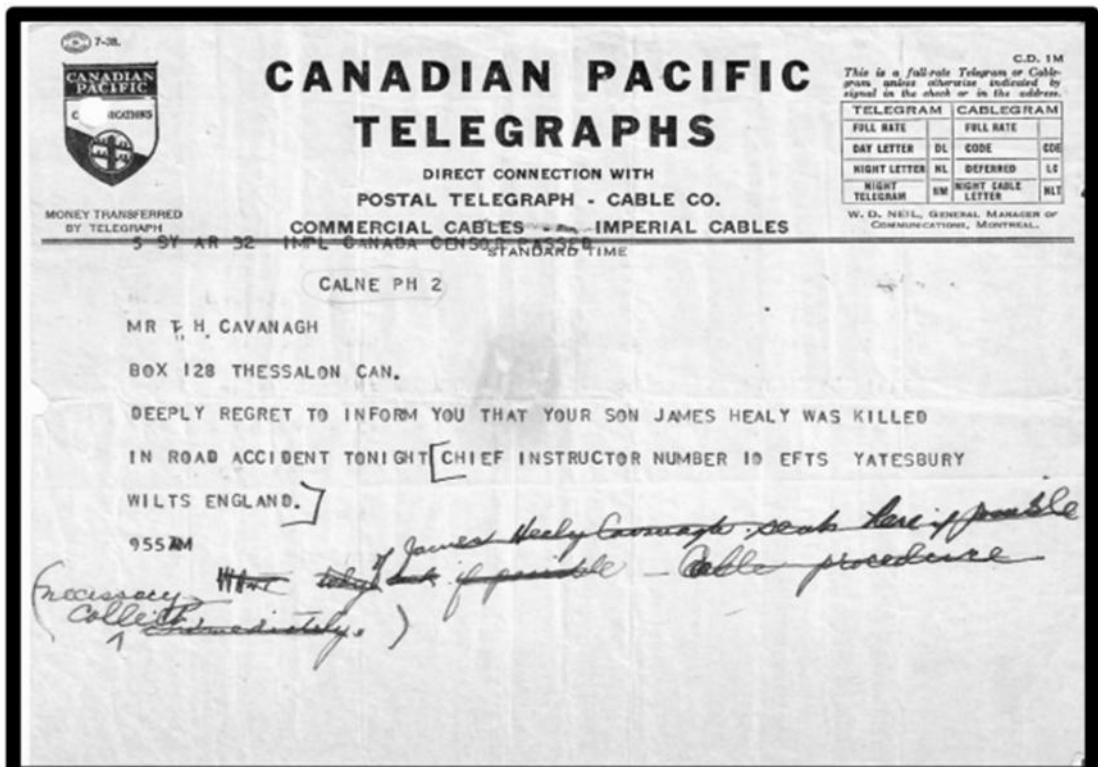
We have to fly within 15 miles of the aerdrome now as there is so much of England prohibited to flying except for active Service planes.

I think I'll close now and do a little work on Rigging – one of my pet hates. Don't forget to keep Jack home and above all things don't worry about me because we're as safe right here as the well known bug in the rug.

Lots of love  
Jim

P.S. It's hard to say how Italy Spain Japan will go – if Russia goes in with Germany they'll come in with us – but if Russia stays out I don't know what they'll do – I don't trust Russians at all and don't care an awful lot which way they go.

The Sault Daily Star, Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario  
**THESSALON BOY WITH ROYAL AIR FORCE KILLED**  
**Jas. Cavanagh, 22, Killed in England; Details Not Known**



Telegraph received by Frank at the Pharmacy, Sept 6, 1939.

THESSALON, Sept 6 - Word was received here this morning that Jas. Cavanagh, 22 was accidentally killed in England, where he was a member of the Royal Air Force. No details were given but it is presumed the accident occurred near Bristol where



**KILLED IN R.A.F.**

James Cavanagh, 20-year-old son of a Thessalon, Ont., druggist, who left here in June for England to join the Royal Air Force, has been killed. The report to his parents by the R.A.F. gave no details. He was a star defenceman with Thessalon Eagles hockey team last winter.

the local boy was training at Bristol Flying School.

Son of Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Cavanagh, Jas.

Cavanagh left here in June to join the R.A.F. He was popular not only in town but in the district and in the Sault as well. He was one of the defencemen

on the Thessalon Eagles hockey team last winter. He has several relatives in the Sault, being related to the John, Hussey and the J. J. St. James families.

No word has been received as to funeral arrangements

The Sault Daily Star, Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario (Date unknown, week of Sept. 18-23)

#### **JAS. CAVANAGH WIDELY MOURNED**

By J. F. M.

The new Great War had its repercussions in the Star's News of Algoma columns last week.

At the beginning of the week a Requiem High Mass was sung in St. Ambrose Church at Thessalon for James Cavanagh, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Cavanagh, whose death in England came as such a shock to Algoma and Sault people.

The Thessalon church was filled by people of all creeds who came to join in the service. And not only did people come from Thessalon but there were relatives from the Sault and other parts of the country as well as friends from many parts of Algoma.

Jim Cavanagh's death brought home with striking emphasis the fact that Canada is at war. Jim was a clean young fellow of the highest type. His adventurous spirit led him to enlist in the Royal Air Force and he left for England earlier this year to enter training.

He became more widely known last winter as a result of his exploits with the Thessalon Eagles hockey team. His team mates did not forget him and at the request of his fellow players who attend Zion United Church in Thessalon he was remembered in a special way at the morning service in that church last Sunday.

Many tributes to his memory were expressed in the News of Algoma columns last week. Bruce Miner, who used up reams of copy paper last winter to toss scorn at the Eagles, was among the first to tender sympathy. And there were many others including a touching tribute from Mollie Malone Saturday.

Jim Cavanagh was a typical Algoma boy and the whole district is the poorer for his passing. This writer joins with the rest of the district in expressing the deepest sympathy to his bereaved family.

*The Bristol Flying School.*

*Yatesbury, Calne Wilts.*

*Tel: Calne 194.*

*September 19, 1939*

*Dear Mr. Cavanagh,*

*On behalf of the School and myself, I am writing to convey to you deepest sympathy in the tragic loss you have sustained in the death of your son, James Healy.*

*By his death the School and the Services have lost a promising pupil. He enjoyed the popularity of all the other members of the mess and the tragedy came as a profound shock to all.*

*The accident occurred when the private car in which your son was a passenger, crashed into the back of a lorry during blackout conditions. The car was completely wrecked and I feel sure that it will console you greatly in your sorrow to know that your dear son did not have one moment of pain or suffering. The driver of the car, J. W. Hadley, a fellow pupil and great friend was also killed. His next of kin is his mother Mrs. E. N. Hadley, 14 King Edwards Road, Ruislip, Middlesex. The third occupant of the car, E. J. Lamb, who was in the back seat was seriously injured but is now expected to recover. His father's address is 179 Hendon Broadway, West Hendon, London N.W.9.*

*Owing to the war time conditions now prevailing in the country we were deeply sorry that we were unable to fulfill the request contained in your cable. I know you will understand that we made every*

possible effort to carry out your wish, but without avail.

The internment took place at the Holy Trinity Church, Calne at 2:30 p.m. on Friday 8th in the same grave as his friend J. W. Hadley. The service was conducted by Father Hudson of Trowbridge, Wilts.

Would you please be good enough to let me know at your convenience what you would like me to do as regards your poor boy's personal effects, clothing etc.

Please accept our sincere condolences in your sad bereavement.

Yours sincerely,  
W. Campbell,  
Chief Instructor

Bristol Flying School  
Yatesbury Calne, Wiltshire  
11th October 1939

Dear Mr. Cavanagh,

We have today dispatched your son's effects off to you and also a registered letter containing other details. With present day conditions it is difficult to forecast when you will eventually receive them so we have not attempted any suggestion in this respect.

I have had personal charge of your son's property since his tragic death and was also his flying instructor and I feel that perhaps a few lines from me would be appreciated by you.

Firstly I would like to say that he was a delightful boy to teach in flying – always keen and ready and he appeared to be very happy during his stay here and with his fellow pupils.

The conditions under which he lost his life were no fault of his own and I know it will be a comfort for you to know that he was caused no suffering at all.

Since war started of course we have had what is termed a "black-out" every night and the roads become extremely dangerous to all who are on them whether driving or walking. In fact the deaths increased so alarmingly that the authorities have found it necessary to allow cars to increase their lighting.

However in time of war with the possibility of night air raids these drastic restrictions are I suppose necessary.

The funeral was held on a lovely autumn day and in a very pretty, rather old-fashioned church which dates back several hundred years. The atmosphere was peaceful and one of contentment and one left the surroundings grudgingly to come back into a world of feverish activity.

Amidst the peaceful surroundings of that church in the heart of the country as we are here, it is very unlikely that his resting place will ever be disturbed by the horrors of modern warfare.

I feel sure he would have made a great success of his service career and although he was taken before he had been in very long his name will be cherished with all those before him who have given their lives for this God and country and the cause of Christianity.

I do not think I can give you any further news which would be of interest so I will close with extending my deepest sympathy to you all in your great loss.

Believe me,  
Yours sincerely,  
W. Graham Stevenson

Temhani, 14 King Edwards Road,  
Ruislip, Middx.  
2nd March 1940

Dear Mrs. Cavanagh,

I must first of all apologise for the long delay in replying to your kind letter. I have been very ill and during the time your letter was mislaid. When I eventually found it my daughter was taken ill with German measles, and today is the first real opportunity I have had to settle to letter writing.

I cannot put into words my grief at losing my only boy, and it was doubly hard when I knew about poor Jimmy – they kept the news from me for a time. I had met your son on two or three occasions and liked him very much. They were both coming home here for the weekend when war was declared. I had a telegram on the Saturday evening saying all leave was cancelled. I shall never forget that awful week.

John was so much to me as I have no husband – he left me when John was only 12 years old so that I have been mother and father to him. He was a fine lad and most popular. I am so thankful that I have a daughter, she is 16 and such a sweet girl.

We have had the worst winter in my memory – that, and the fact that transport is so difficult, have made it impossible for me to go to Calne yet. The weather seems to be improving now and as soon as I can I am going to visit the grave.

I wanted John brought home here as we have lived here for fourteen years, but my sister took things in hand and I think now what she did was right. I hear that they are in a beautiful spot. It is a slight compensation to know that they will never know the horror of war. We live very close to an aerodrome and the planes are constantly overhead. I am always thinking of the boys, and I know that had that awful

tragedy not happened, my life would have been one long dread.

I shall be having a memorial erected a little later on, and when this has been done I will send you details and a photograph.<sup>1</sup>

John had many friends of his own age who are now in the Forces. When this awful war is over and they return, which I pray they do, I am going to miss John. He was so full of life that it seems impossible that it has been taken.

I would like you to know that I have felt very deeply for you in your loss, and I hope time will heal the wound.

Again thanking you for your sweet letter, I am

Yours very sincerely  
Edith Hadley



Original Grave Marker  
Holy Trinity Churchyard  
Calne, Wiltshire

## CAOMHÁNACH - US DISASTERS CONTINUED

*The New York Times New York 1886-09-22*

### SIX BODIES RECOVERED. THE VICTIMS OF THE MINE DISASTER AT THE MARVINE SHAFT.

Scranton, Penn., Sept. 21. -- Six of the victims of last week's disaster at the Marvine shaft were discovered this forenoon by Mine Superintendent NICOLL and Fire Boss PROUDLOCK. MESSRS. NICOLL and PROUDLOCK ventured into the shaft early this morning to make an examination of its condition, and, finding it comparatively free from gas, penetrated through the opening that had been bored through the anthracite to the workings beyond the great fall of roof. Here they found gas in a large volume, and Ready's chamber, in which it was supposed the entombed miners had taken refuge, was a complete wreck; the roof having fallen in. Scrambling beyond the sharp boulders which lay strewn about this place the two brave men pushed on to what is known as Havey's gangway, and they had not proceeded far before MR. NICOLL stumbled upon a prostrate form. Holding down his safety lamp he saw that it was the body of a miner who lay on his back with his hands clasped tightly across his breast.

The face was black and swollen beyond recognition. Close by, lying on their backs, were five others who had evidently been suffocated by the poisonous gas which had accumulated rapidly after the fall occurred.

It was impossible to identify the bodies, and Superintendent NICOLL communicated his discovery to the mine officials at the mouth of the shaft.

Assistance was promptly obtained and the bodies were carried to the foot of the shaft, where they were identified by Mine Boss BIRTLEY as those of PATRICK MURPHY, PATRICK HARRISON, JOHN YOUNG, PATRICK McNULTY, JOHN SHAFER, and JOHN CARDEN. Two men are still missing, namely, CORMAE MAGUIRE and **PATRICK KAVANAGH**, who, it is supposed, were caught and crushed to death by the fall. Coffins were promptly brought to the shaft and lowered into the pit, after which the bodies were brought to the surface, where a crowd of 3,000 persons had assembled. Coroner DEAN has impaneled a jury of inquest and will make a thorough investigation into the cause of the disaster by which the ill-fated miners met their death.

*The Philadelphia Inquirer, Philadelphia, PA 7 Jun 1873*

### PETERBOROUGH, VT FIRE, JUN 1873

.....A fire at Peterboro, Vt., yesterday destroyed Ryan's tannery and outhouses, Bradburn's building, **Cavanaugh's stable and contents**, also the stables of Dixon & Tate. Loss \$15,000; insurance \$5,000.

## State Census Schedules, 1623 to 1950

Source: Ancestry A Guidebook to American Genealogy

This article is a summary of state census schedules for the years 1623 to 1950. The notation “\*” following the census year indicates that only a partial census of the state was completed or is available. A census date is only included for censuses where at least the name of the head of the household is listed. Territory censuses are also included where applicable. *ST* = State

ST	YEAR	ST	YEAR
AL	1818*, 1820*, 1821*, 1823, 1850, 1855, 1866, 1907*	MT	No record of an applicable state census is available.
AK	1878*, 1879*, 1881*, 1885*, 1890–95*, 1904*, 1905*, 1906–07*, 1914*, 1917*.	NE	1854*, 1855*, 1856*, 1865*, 1869*, 1885
AZ	1866*, 1867*, 1869*, 1872*, 1874*, 1876*, 1880*, 1882*.	NV	1862–3*, 1875
AR	1823*, 1829*, 1865*, 1911*.	NH	No record of an applicable state census has been found.
CA	1788*, 1790*, 1796*, 1797–98*, 1816*, 1836*, 1844*, 1852	NJ	1855*, 1865*, 1875*, 1885, 1895, 1905, 1915
CO	1861, 1866*, 1885	NM	1790*, 1823*, 1845*, 1885*.
CT	No record of an applicable state census has been found	NY	1790*, 1825*, 1835, 1845, 1855, 1865, 1875, 1892, 1905, 1915, 1925
DE	1782*.	NC	1786*.
DC	1803, 1867, 1878	ND	1885*, 1915, 1925
FL	1825, 1855*, 1866*, 1867*, 1868*, 1875*, 1885, 1895, 1935*, 1945*.	OH	No actual state censuses were taken, but there are lists of eligible voters called quadrennial enumerations.
GA	1798*, 1800*, 1810*, 1827*, 1834*, 1838*, 1845*, 1852*, 1853*, 1859, 1865*, 1879*.	OK	1890*, 1907*.
HI	1878*, 1890, 1896*.	OR	1842*, 1843*, 1845*, 1849*, 1850*, 1853*, 1854*, 1855*, 1856*, 1857*, 1858*, 1859*, 1865*, 1870*, 1875, 1885*, 1895, 1905
ID	No record of an applicable state census has been found.	PA	No record of an applicable state census has been found.
IL	1810*, 1818*, 1820*, 1825*, 1830*, 1835*, 1840*, 1845*, 1855*, 1865*.	RI	1774*, 1777*, 1782*, 1865, 1875, 1885, 1905, 1915, 1925, 1935
IN	1807*, 1853*, 1857*, 1871*, 1877*, 1883*, 1889*, 1901*, 1913*, 1919*, 1931*.	SC	1825*, 1839*, 1869*, 1875*.
IA	1836*, 1838*, 1844*, 1846*, 1847*, 1849*, 1851*, 1852*, 1854*, 1856, 1885, 1895, 1905, 1915, 1925	SD	1885*, 1895*, 1905, 1915, 1925, 1935, 1945
KS	1855*, 1865, 1875, 1885, 1895, 1905, 1915, 1925	TN	1891*.
KY	No record of an applicable state census is available.	TX	1829–1836
LA	1853*, 1858*.	UT	1852 Index to Bishops Report, 1856 Territorial Census
ME	1837 Ltd	VT	No record of an applicable state census has been found.
MD	1776*, 1778 Ltd	VA	1782*, 1783*, 1784*, 1785*, 1786*. 1856*, 1857*, 1858*, 1860*, 1871*, 1874*, 1877*, 1878*, 1879*, 1880*, 1881*, 1883*, 1885*, 1887*, 1889*, 1891*, 1892*, 1898*.
MA	1855, 1865	WA	1836, 1838*, 1842, 1846*, 1847*, 1855*, 1865*, 1875, 1885, 1895, 1905
MI	1837*, 1845*, 1854, 1864, 1874, 1884, 1888*, 1894, 1904	WV	No record of an applicable state census has been found.
MN	1849*, 1853*, 1855*, 1857*, 1865*, 1875, 1885, 1895, 1905	WI	1836, 1838*, 1842, 1846*, 1847*, 1855*, 1865*, 1875, 1885, 1895, 1905
MS	1801*, 1805*, 1808*, 1810*, 1816*, 1818*, 1820*, 1822*, 1823*, 1824*, 1825*, 1830*, 1833*, 1837*, 1840*, 1841*, 1845*, 1850*, 1853*, 1860*, 1866*.	WY	1875*, 1878*.
MO	1797*, 1803*, 1817*, 1819*, 1840*, 1844*, 1852*, 1856*, 1860*, 1864*, 1876*, 1880*.		

## GETTING THEIR GOAT

Why is annoying someone “getting their goat”? The expression “getting someone’s goat” is based on the custom of keeping a goat in the stable with a racehorse as the horse’s companion. The goat becomes a settling influence on the thoroughbred. If you owned a competing horse and were not above some dirty business, you could steal your rival’s goat (seriously, it’s been done) to upset the other horse and make it run a poor race. From goats and horses it was linguistically extended to people: in order to upset someone, “get their goat.”

## WHO WILL PRESERVE YOUR GENEALOGICAL RECORDS AFTER YOU ARE GONE?

Stories about losses of personal diaries, letters, records, and photos are a part of our family history. Are you wrestling with the dilemma of insuring the safety and longevity of your genealogical records? If you were gone tomorrow, what would happen to all of your hard work, your family heirlooms and pictures? Do your heirs have a clue as to what you have or what you would like done with it after you are gone? It is a dilemma faced by anyone that has a hobby involving lots of "stuff". Sometimes, your Local Library, Historical Society or the Family History Library in Salt Lake City may be your best alternative if there are no family members willing. In a library, your research can be used by other genealogists instead of sitting in a storage box awaiting fire or flood.

One great solution is to digitize your records and sources. Asking your grandchildren, nieces and nephews to keep a digitized record is not a burden to them - they *like* technology. Of course, a few discs can never capture the magnitude of your collection but it is an excellent and easily accessible record of your research for some future genealogist (hopefully) in your family line. It will be the shelves of research notebooks and your collection of purchased genealogy books that will require a willing recipient (with some extra space).

The following advice is from 'Will My Genealogy Records Survive Me?' By:

<http://www.leedrew.com/2011/03/will-my-genealogy-records-survive-me.html>

From a genealogical perspective, what can we do to mitigate the effects of disaster or the eventual loss of our own mortal life? Several activities should be part of our regular genealogical activities:

1. Digitize our paper documents and records.
2. Regular backups of our data and digital images. What is Regular? Simply determine your threshold of pain when considering the loss of your records. That should firmly establish a frequent backup cycle in your mind.
3. Keep a copy of our backups in two or more locations off-site, one of which should be online with a digital company like iCloud, Mozy, Dropbox, etc. The second should be housed with a relative or close friend who lives in a different part of the country. You may want to trade with them and keep a copy of their data to reciprocate.
4. Add a codicil or section to our wills and trusts that specifically instructs the transfer and hoped for survivability of your genealogical records and data.
5. Talk to your family now so they know your wishes from you personally, to both reinforce your wishes and make arrangement for their transfer. You may want to enhance or encourage their involvement in your genealogical research and activities right away. Which one(s) of them wants to take up your ancestral quest? Resolve questions and associated issues about your genealogy data and work with them now, while you can still talk to them.
6. If you have websites, blogs, etc., be sure to include their URL's and associated user names and passwords in your package. Detail exactly how you want to announce your passing and include an example statement that details how or if the site or your contributions to a site will continue in the future. I was surprised to find that I own or am a significant contributor to a large number of blogs and websites. Will my family take over in my place? We'll have to talk about it and decide.
7. Keep your codicil and lists of pertinent ownership, subscription, password and other data current along with your detailed instructions up to date. Will your spouse and children be able to understand and find all of the domain registrations, hosting agreements, settings, programming and data storage sites that you have and use? Do they realize that you have over thirty email accounts and what online personas they represent? Do they realize that you are an editor, moderator, or have other key roles on many sites that are owned by other persons or entities that have depended on you doing my job?
8. Think of the ways you interact with your data and others online. Does your family know all of your social media personas? Do they or an eventual guardian of your data know how to claim all of your submissions to FamilySearch, Ancestry, etc? FamilySearch and Ancestry are designed to allow others to contact you to both question your data and to ask for assistance or copies of your research. They can't do that if you are gone and your succession plan hasn't transferred your account to their management.
9. Do Something. Now. You can put this work off, but delay will inevitably bite you and the survivability of your data. This isn't a question or supposition but rather is a statement of fact. The preparation will take a few hours work and ongoing tweaks and updates, but the investment in time and effort will pay remarkable dividends.

**"Don't let your extremely valuable genealogical work be lost."**

## 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](http://www.familytreedna.com/public/CavanaughKavanagh)

To date, the lab at Family Tree DNA has received one hundred fifteen (125) kits from males in our project. The kit results are compared and those with significant matches are grouped. To date, ten (10) groups have been identified and contain at least two kits with significant matches.

### 111-MARKERS

Thirty-six (36) kits are for 111 markers and these are categorized below:

Group 02: eighteen (18) members; ten (10) with C/K surnames and one each Carmack, Dorsey, Doyle, Gaston, Murphy (2), O'Connor and Welsh.

Group 03: one (1) C/K with matches at lower markers.

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.

Twelve (12) ungrouped with no matches: Canavan, Cavanaugh, Culbreth, Duncan, George, Hawkes, Kavanagh, Keaveney, Mullin, Parmenter, Tilander, and Trignano.

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 01, 05, 07, 08, and 10 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 eight (8) 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: twenty-seven (27) members, fifteen (15) C/Ks and one (1) one each of the following: Carmack, D'Arcy, Donaldson, Dorsey, Doyle, Gaston, Murphy (2), O'Connor, Raese, Welsh, and Williams.

Group 03: Five (5) members, three (4) C/Ks and one (1) Nolen.

Group 04: Two (2) 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 (40) kits ungrouped with no matches: Canavan, Casey, Cavanagh (3), Cavanaugh (4), Cave, Cavender, Caverno, Chaban, Courtney, Crimeen, Culbreth, Cunningham, Duncan

(2), Fitzgerald, George, Hawkes, Huber, Kavanagh, (2) Kavanagh (2), Keaveney, Mullin, O Caomhanaigh, Oliphant, O'Rorke, Parmenter, Springer, Sutton, Tilander, Trignano, Williams, Wheeler, and Wood.

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 and 10 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:

Group 01: five (5) members, all with C/K surnames.

Group 02: thirty-one (31) members, eighteen (18) C/Ks and one (1) each of the following: Carmack, D'Arcy, Donaldson, Dorsey, Doyle, Gaston, Murphy (2), Murray, O'Connor, Raese, Welsh, and Williams.

Group 03: Eight (8) members, seven (7) C/Ks and one (1) Nolen.

Group 04: Two (2) members, both C/Ks

Group 05: Two (2) members, both C/Ks

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

Group 07: Two (2) members, both C/Ks.

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

Group 09: Two (2) members, one C/K and one (1) Kelly.

Group 10: Two (2) members, both C/Ks

Fifty-seven (57) kits ungrouped with no matches: Bassett, Canavan, Casey, Cavanagh (4), Cavanaugh (5), Cave, Cavender, Caverno, Chaban, Courtney, Crimeen, Cromien, Culbreth, Cunningham, Duncan (2), Fitzgerald, George, Hawkes, Hazen, Huber, Kavanagh, (4) Kavanagh (2), Keaveney, Keaveny, Margulies, Monette, Mullin, O Caomhanaigh,



Oliphant, O'Rorke, Parmenter, Speight, Springer, Sutton, Tilander, Trignano, Walsh, Williams, Wheeler, and Wood (2).

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.

We have sixty-seven (67) participants with no (0) significant (37 markers or higher) matches with any other C/Ks in the project. Of these ungrouped people, thirty-three (33) are C/Ks. Note that the project administrator is in this "ungrouped" group. Of significant interest in the ungrouped, there are two (2) C/Ks who do not match each other but have matches with the same Crow who is not a member of this project.

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.

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, further progress will be slow. The cost of DNA testing is slowly decreasing; testing

costs are still too high for some people to participate. Another issue is that some people fear that their DNA test results may be utilized at some future date for unauthorized (e.g., government funded research) non-family history purposes.

Another point is this project was conceived in 2006 to be for Y-DNA tests only to trace the C/K parental line. Familytreedna.com was and remains by far the world leader for the Y-DNA test. Other labs (e.g., Ancestry.com-23 and Me etc.) are strongly and successfully marketing DNA tests but test methodologies and results are not the same. People who have tested at other test labs may have their results compared through Familytreedna.com for a fee.

Many people are taking other tests (i.e. not Y-DNA) offered by Familytreedna.com, Ancestry.com, 23 and Me, etc., results from which are not pertinent to this project; therefore the administrator does not compile the data from other than Y-DNA tests from Familytreedna.com. In addition, females still are taking Y-DNA tests and having their results sent to the project. Please note that Y-DNA tests are only relevant for males tracing the male parental line. Females interested in participating must find a blood male (father, brother, uncle, nephew or cousin) C/K relative to take the Y-DNA test to obtain relevant results.

## CAOMHÁNACH - US DISASTERS CONTINUED

*The New York Times, New York, NY 28 Jul 1887*

### **Very, IL Train Wreck, Jul 1887 Many Killed and Wounded**

Terrible Collision on the Chicago and Alton Railroad Bloomington, Ill., July 27. A south bound freight train on the Chicago and Alton Railroad came into collision with a construction train between Hopedale and Delevan, Ill., today, killing four men outright, fatally crushing a fifth, and injuring ten others.

The dead are: JAMES BROWN, Hopedale; FRANK DRAKE, Petersburg; JAMES KELLOGG, MORTON DUNSETT, Delevan; PLANO BARROW, Ashland.

The list of wounded includes Roadmaster **THOMAS KAVANAGH**. AUGUST KADEL, Bloomington; JOHN ELY, Hopedale; SAMUEL ANDERSON, W. KENNEY, Tallulah; SIMON ATKINS, Hopedale; JOHN COX, foreman of the construction; FRANK HOLMES, Bloomington, engineer of the freight train;

THOMAS DE LONG, brakeman on the same train, and CHARLES SMITH. DUNSETTE was the water boy on the construction train. The list may be increased as further particulars come in, the excitement at the scene making it very difficult to get details. It is not known here who is responsible for the accident.

Pekin, Ill., July 27. Reports from Hopedale give varying accounts of the results of the disaster on the Chicago and Alton Road, near that town, this afternoon. A dispatch this evening says that 10 dead bodies have been taken out of the wreck, and four persons have been found so badly injured that they cannot live. In addition to the 14, 8 other persons of the 45 on the train are said to be missing, and it is feared that they are in the ruins. A large force of doctors is on the spot giving all assistance possible.

The accident occurred at Very, near the Orendorf Bridge, which was on fire this afternoon, and the flames of which the construction train had been sent out to extinguish. It had finished the work, and had started back when the freight train dashed down upon it. Both trains were torn to pieces.

The responsibility for the accident has not been ascertained. The engineer of the construction train claims that the freight train disregarded a signal to stop which he had shown at Hopedale.



## MORGAN & JULIA KAVANAGH

Little seems to be recorded of Morgan Peter Kavanagh apart from the facts that he was born in Ireland, had no formal education, that he published poems, novels, and philological essays, and that his daughter was the better-known Irish novelist Julia Kavanagh

### MORGAN KAVANAGH

Source: *Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia*.

Retrieved 13:34, December 19, 2017, from

[https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Morgan\\_Kavanagh&oldid=745776760](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Morgan_Kavanagh&oldid=745776760)

**Morgan Kavanagh** (c.1799 – 1874) was an Irish poet, novelist, and author of works on philology. After leaving Ireland at the age of about 25 he lived in both London and Paris and never returned to Ireland. He was the father of the writer **Julia Kavanagh**. His life was devoted to language, both through his writings and his teaching. His theories concerning the origin of language were often controversial. Kavanagh died in London in 1874.

#### Early life

Morgan Kavanagh was born in Dublin, Ireland.<sup>4</sup> He initially used the middle name Peter but later dropped it, saying "I have dropped the name of Peter on learning that it was not strictly legal, it being only a name which I adopted when confirmed."<sup>5</sup>

Morgan left Ireland for London in 1824, accompanied by his wife, Bridget, and their infant daughter, Julia. His motive for this move was to seek a publisher for a poetical work entitled *The Wanderings of Lucan and Dinah*. This work, his first, was published in London through the generosity of an anonymous benefactor.<sup>6</sup> For most of the following 20 years Morgan and his family lived in Paris where he taught English language and literature. One of his pupils was Le Comte d'Ormesson.<sup>7</sup> During this period he was awarded several grants by the Royal Literary Fund. Kavanagh published a second poetical work, *The Reign of Lockrin*, in 1839.

#### Works on Philology

In 1844 Kavanagh published in London his first work on philology, *The Discovery of the Science of*

Languages. A French edition was also published in Paris. This work postulated the origin of speech in prehistoric "mime" (today we might call it sign language).<sup>8</sup> This was followed over the next 27 years by further publications of a similar nature. These works on philology were uniformly condemned by the academic establishment. For example, Thompson Cooper a near contemporary writing in the *Dictionary of National Biography* dismissed *The Discovery* as a "ridiculous work".<sup>9</sup> During this period Morgan submitted several works in competition for the Prix Volney but he was unsuccessful on each occasion. Although Kavanagh was clearly repudiated by his contemporaries, a more recent analysis suggests that his ideas might have had some merit.<sup>10</sup>

#### Novels

Kavanagh wrote two novels, *Aristobulus*, *The Last Of The Maccabees* (1855) and *The Hobbies* (1857). The latter work was published by T. C. Newby in London and it resulted in a public controversy. When the novel first appeared the title page stated that it was edited by Julia Kavanagh. Julia was, by that time, a successful author in her own right. In a series of letters, between her and Newby, published in the periodical *Athenaeum*, Julia denied any such involvement and threatened legal action. Newby ultimately printed a new cover page which omitted the reference to Julia. Eileen Fauset suggests that Julia may, in fact, have assisted Morgan with the novel at some point, but wanted nothing to do with the final version.<sup>11</sup>

#### Personal life

Kavanagh parted from his wife and daughter in about 1844 and returned to London. In 1851 he was living at 28 Dean Street, Soho where he sublet two rooms to Karl Marx and his family.<sup>12</sup> By 1857 Kavanagh had acquired a new partner, Marie. A son (Alfred) was born to them in London at that time and, subsequently, a daughter (Matilda) and a second son (Alexander) were born in Paris.<sup>13</sup> Marie is believed to have died in Paris during the Franco-Prussian War. By 1873 Kavanagh had returned to London and was

<sup>4</sup> Kavanagh, Morgan. "Application to The Literary Fund", November 4, 1844, Royal Literary Fund (RLF) file no. 548, item 15, British Library. Kavanagh says "I know neither my age nor where I was born; but believe it was in Dublin about the year 1799."

<sup>5</sup> Kavanagh, Morgan. "Application to The Literary Fund", November 4, 1844, Royal Literary Fund (RLF) file no. 548, item 15, British Library.

<sup>6</sup> Martin McDermot, Prefatory View of the Poem in: M. P. Kavanagh, *The Wanderings of Lucan and Dinah*, Sherwood and Co., London, 1824.

<sup>7</sup> Royal Literary Fund, file no. 548, item 10, British Library.

<sup>8</sup> Sutherland, John. "Kavanagh, Morgan Peter" in *Companion to Victorian Literature*. Stanford University Press, 1989.

<sup>9</sup> "Kavanagh, Julia". *Dictionary of National Biography*. London: Smith, Elder & Co. 1885–1900.

<sup>10</sup> Jacques-Philippe Saint-Gérard, "Morgan Kavanagh: Condylure oublié en histoire des sciences du langage?", *Université Blaise Pascal Clermont-Ferrand II*

<sup>11</sup> Eileen Fauset, *The Politics of Writing: Julia Kavanagh 1824-77*, Manchester University Press, 2009

<sup>12</sup> Eileen Fauset, Op. cit.

<sup>13</sup> Robert J. Kavanagh, *Morgan Kavanagh - An Outline of his Life*, 2010, National Library of Ireland, Manuscript MS 49,658

living with a new partner, Louisa. He died in London in 1874 following a fall.<sup>14</sup>

### Publications by Morgan Kavanagh

- The Wanderings of Lucan and Dinah, Sherwood and Co., London, (1824)
- The Reign of Lockrin, Whittaker & Co., London, (1839)
- The Discovery of the Science of Languages, Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans, London, (1844)
- La Découverte de la Science des Langues, Au Comptoir des Imprimeurs-Unis, Paris, (1844)
- Aristobulus, The Last of the Maccabees, Newby, London (1855)
- Myths Traced to their Primary Source through Language, 2 Vols., Newby, London (1856) (Note: There exists an unpublished manuscript of some 680 pages, which was intended to be the third volume of this publication. This manuscript, entitled The Errors of Religion, is held by the National Library of Ireland, Acc 6354.)
- An Author his own Reviewer, J. R. Smith, London (1857)
- The Hobbies, Newby, London (1857)
- Origin of Language and Myths, Sampson, Low, Son, and Marston, London (1871)

## JULIA KAVANAGH

Source: Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia.

Retrieved 13:42, December 19, 2017, from

[https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Julia\\_Kavanagh&oldid=798481336](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Julia_Kavanagh&oldid=798481336)

Julia Kavanagh (7 January 1824 – 28 October 1877) an Irish novelist, born at Thurles in County Tipperary.

### Biography

Julia was the daughter of Morgan Kavanagh (died 1874), author of various philological works and some poems, and Bridget Kavanagh (née Fitzpatrick). Julia spent several years of her early life with her parents in Paris, laying there the foundation of a mastery of the French language and insight into French modes of thought, which was perfected by her later frequent and long residences in France.

Kavanagh's literary career began after the move of her and her mother to London in about 1844, after



Portrait of Julia Kavanagh by French artist Henri Chanut

separating from her father in France.<sup>15</sup> Thereafter she supported herself and her invalid mother, Bridget (a lifelong companion), with her writing career. Her first book was Three Paths (1847), a story for the young; but her first work to attract notice was Madeleine, a Tale of Auvergne (1848), a story of "heroic charity and living faith founded on fact."

Julia and her mother were again living in Paris from the early 1860s, but moved to Rouen and then to Nice on the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian War. Julia died in Nice in 1877, unmarried and a devout Catholic. Her last words, in French, were: "Oh Mama! how silly I am to have fallen."<sup>16</sup> Bridget continued to live in Nice until her death in 1888. In 1884 she donated a painting of Julia by Henri Chanut to the National Gallery of Ireland.<sup>17 18</sup>

### Works

The scenes of Kavanagh's stories are almost always laid in France. Her style is domestic, simple and pleasing, aimed at younger woman readers; her

main characters tend to be strong independent and

resourceful women. She was popular and had a loyal readership. She was also a prolific contributor to periodical literature, and also wrote many biographical sketches.<sup>19</sup> Modern scholars see a pronounced awareness of gender politics in Kavanagh's writing and view her as a writer whose works consciously exposed the anomalies of social and sexual difference while still adhering to the conventions of the time.

### Her works include:

- The Three Paths (1847)
- Madeleine, a Tale of Auvergne (1848)
- Women in France during the Eighteenth Century (1850)
- Nathalie (1851)
- Women of Christianity (1852)
- Daisy Burns (1853)



Plaque erected by Thurles Tidy Town Committee in 1998 marking the birth place of Julia Kavanagh.

<sup>15</sup> John Sutherland. "Kavanagh" in *Companion to Victorian Literature*. Stanford University Press, 1989

<sup>16</sup> C.W. Wood, Preface in: Julia Kavanagh, *Forget-Me-Knots*, London, Richard Bentley & Son, 1878

<sup>17</sup> National Gallery of Ireland, *Illustrated Summary Catalogue of Paintings*, item 312, Dublin, 1981

<sup>18</sup> Eileen Fauset, *The politics of writing: Julia Kavanagh, 1824-77*, Manchester University Press, 2009

<sup>19</sup> Flaherty, Matthew J. (1913). "Julia Kavanagh". In Herbermann, Charles. *Catholic Encyclopedia*. New York: Robert Appleton Company.

<sup>14</sup> Coroner's inquest on Morgan Kavanagh, Islington, February 14, 1874, London Metropolitan Archives.

- 📖 Rachel Gray (1855)
- 📖 Adele (1857)
- 📖 A Summer and Winter in the Two Sicilies (1858)
- 📖 French Women of Letters (1862)
- 📖 English Women of Letters (1862)
- 📖 Queen Mab (1863)
- 📖 Beatrice (1865)

- 📖 Dora (1868)
- 📖 Silvia (1870)
- 📖 Bessie (1872)
- 📖 John Dorrien (1875)
- 📖 Forget-Me-Nots (1878, posthumous edition, preface by C. W. Wood)

## CAOMHÁNACH - US DISASTERS CONTINUED

*The Daily Chronicle Marshall Michigan 1906-12-24*  
*FRAZER HOUSE BURNS.*  
*BAY CITY'S BIG HOTEL ENTIRELY DESTROYED BY FIRE.*  
*ALL INMATES GET OUT ALIVE.*  
*FIREMAN JOHN O'NEIL SERIOUSLY BURNED -- GUESTS*  
*FLED PARTIALLY CLAD TO COLD STREETS -- WAITRESS*  
*SAVES LIFE OF MAN -- LOSS TOTALS \$75,000.*

Bay City, Mich., Dec. 24. -- The Fraser House, Bay City's leading hotel for 40 years, was completely destroyed by fire Sunday morning, nothing but the four walls being left. The fire started in the annex containing the boiler room, laundry and porters' quarters. All of the guests in the house escaped uninjured, but JOHN O'NEIL, fireman, was found seriously burned in the fire room and will probably die. ANDREW BROWN, clerk in the storeroom, was burned and badly bruised in a thrilling escape from his room on the fourth floor.

Many of the guests and employes of the hotel got out of the building only partially clad and presented a motley appearance on the streets in the cold morning hours. The fire was discovered by the night clerk when he went to call some guests for an early train about 2:45.

The rear portion of the building, where the servants' quarters are located, was then filled with smoke, which came through the passageway from the annex. He routed out the help and spread the alarm through the building. With few exceptions the occupants had plenty of time to escape.

Within half an hour after the fire was discovered it was apparent that the building was doomed, the flames having spread quickly from the annex and were eating their way to the front of the structure. O'NEIL was discovered lying on the floor of the fire room by FLOYD GOODWYN, proprietor of the hotel, and a member of the fire department. He was dragged out in an unconscious condition and was found badly burned about the face and arms, and had inhaled smoke and flames. He was taken to Mercy hospital and tonight is unconscious and sinking rapidly.

ANDREW BROWN, the storeroom clerk, occupied a room on the fourth floor, facing the alley. Several

minutes after the alarm was given he tried to make his escape through the hallways, but was driven back by the dense smoke. He then went to a window and let himself out on the sill, hanging there while dense clouds of smoke rolled out over his head.

When the crowd in the street discovered him a cry went up for ladders, but the longest one at hand barely reached the third story. THOMAS HARDING, JR., one of the firemen, ran up this ladder with a shorter one, which he held up against the wall for BROWN to climb down on. This, too, was too short.

The flames had commenced to burn BROWN'S hands and he lost his hold. He struck the ladder as he fell, and was thrown against a heavy electric light wire, which he threw his arm around and clung to. HARDING then got the ladder where BROWN could reach it with his feet, and with the assistance of other men got him down.

One of the guests of the hotel was saved through the presence of mind of **MARY MAY CAVENAUGH**, the head waitress. Both had rooms on the fourth floor. **MISS CAVENAUGH** had gone back to her room for some clothing when she met the man groping in the blinding smoke, endeavoring to find the stairway.

"For God's sake, show me the way out!" he cried.

**MISS CAVANAUGH** caught him by the hair, and, both choking and gasping struggled on their knees to the stairway, making their escape.

Being so close to Christmas, the number of guests in the house was small -- 65 people. The Fraser House is owned by the Fraser House Co., Ltd., and has been managed for several years by FLOYD A. GOODWYN. The loss on the hotel and contents is about \$75,000, with an insurance of \$48,500. S. SEMPLINER, proprietor of the High Art Clothing Co., who occupied a store on the ground floor, lost \$15,000, insurance \$9,500; MITTS Bros., cigar dealers, lost \$2,000, insurance unknown; FLOYD GOODWYN, proprietor of the hotel, lost \$5,000, insurance \$3,600; NOAH SOLOMAN, a New York jewelry agents trunk containing considerable jewelry, was burned.

All of the guests and employes lost their personal effects.

