

THE CAVENAGHS OF KILDARE

Wentworth Odiarne Cavenagh

(Col W.O. Cavenagh, 1856 – 1933?)

2nd son of General Sir Orfeur Cavenagh

Transcribed by Diana Beckett (2003)

This document, written in the late 1920s, is based on Colonel Cavenagh's lifetime's research.

The main document is lodged at the Dublin Genealogy Office, as is the Cavenagh coat of arms, which WOC registered there in 1927. The arms are in a large book: Entry in Grants and Confirmation of Arms, Volume M, 111C, page 98. This a confirmation, rather than a grant. A confirmation means it is acknowledged that these arms had been used by the family for generations but had never been registered.

The pages of the main document typed by WOC are numbered 1, 2, 3 etc. The pages numbered 1A, 1B etc are either letters inserted relative to the particular person, or collateral genealogies of the families of the wives.

The various spellings of Cavenagh/Cavanagh etc are as spelt by WOC.

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THE CAVENAGHS OF KILDARE

It is difficult to trace exactly to which sept of the clan this family belongs. Important family papers¹ in possession of Mr Mathew Cavenagh were destroyed by the rebels when they held Wexford in 1798. According to tradition² these Cavenaghs are descended from Cahir Roe, i.e. Red Charlie Cavenagh who married Lady Cecilia FitzGerald, and to be of the same stock as the Kavanaghs of Borris, Co Carlow. Possibly Tirlough one of Cahir Cavenagh's younger sons who married Miss Browne of Mulrankin in Queen Elizabeth's reign, whose children would be doubly connected through both father and mother with the Kildares, with whom the first authentic ancestors of this branch seem to have been closely associated, and under whom they held land.

About the time the Borris Kavanaghs made themselves unpopular by over-zealousness against the rebels about 1798, Mathew Cavenagh³ was inquired for by two old peasants who said they had papers to prove that he was the rightful head of the clan. An incident of a like nature⁴ happened to his grandson Mathew Cavenagh when in Canada. Unfortunately this matter was never further investigated. Quite recently when the present Mr Walter Kavanagh⁵ of Borris was standing for a seat in Parliament in Co Armagh, one of the electors told him he could not be one of the real Cavenaghs as he did not spell his name with a C.

Athy Church⁶ registers, (one of the few parishes in Ireland of which the records go so far back), show that these Cavenaghs were Protestants as far back as 1672, thus undoubtedly the first of their race to join the Reformed religion. It is stated that Bryan Kavanagh of Borris was a Protestant in 1660, at any rate his children were brought up in the old faith.

The reason⁷ assigned why the first of this family became a Protestant is that the priest forbade the wet nurse to his little baby son and heir, who happened to get seriously ill during Lent, to take any animal food which the doctor recommended should be given her, as it was necessary her health should not suffer and so the child's life endangered. The priest was ordered out of the house and the nurse to comply with the doctors orders. But the more probable reason is that the FitzGeralds with whom they were connected became converts at this time and that the Cavenaghs followed their example.

¹ Letter from Uncle Wenty Cavenagh, i.e. Wentworth Cavenagh, of Adelaide, S.Australia

² Family Papers: Col. O. Cavenagh

³ Family papers: Col. O. Cavenagh

⁴ Letter from Uncle Wenty Cavenagh: as above

⁵ Private letter from Mr Cavenagh

⁶ Registers, St Michael's, Athy, Kildare

⁷ Letter from Uncle Wenty Cavenagh

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THE ARMS

James Cavenagh who died in 1686 used a seal¹ with the following arms and crest. A lion passant in chief, 3 cinquefoils in base. On a wreath an animal's head, lion or horse.

The arms at present in use by the family are:

ARMS Azure, a lion passant between 3 crescents argent.

CREST Out of a crescent argent a gerb or.

MOTTO Pax et copia, i.e. Peace and plenty. In Irish, siothchain agus fairsinge.

LIVERY Bottle green coat and waistcoat with silver crested buttons and drab breeches.

These arms &c were used by Mathew Cavenagh of Wexford who died in 1820. His bookplates² are engraved with them and they are on his seal and the above crest is on some of his silver, notable a cruet stand dating back to 1765.³

These arms are on the entrance of Borris House⁴ and on the old memorials of the Borris Kavanaghs at St Mullins and are used at the present day by the Austrian branch.

¹ From Will, Dublin Diocese Record Office, Dublin

² Personally inspected, mostly in possession of Col O. Cavenagh

³ In possession of my Uncle Gordon, who left it to my brother Orfeur (Uncel Gordon, major General, Bengal Staff corps, b 1828 D. 1917, buried at Hove Cemetery, Sussex.

⁴ Personal inspection

PAGE 3Property that have been held by the family

- 1) **BALLYNAMONY or BALLYANOMA**, ¹(meaning the “Townland after the Bog”) a townland consisting of 141 acres 2 roods 3 perches in the barony of Kilkea and Moone, in the parish of Kilkea, and the poor law Union of Athy Co Kildare. It has always formed a portion of the Kilkea castle estate and was held by George, Earl of Kildare, a Protestant, in 1654. A lease for 3 lives was granted Wentworth Cavenagh of Ballynamony gent by Robert Earl of Kildare in Jan'y 1724. The lives not being renewed by Mathew Cavenagh of the town and county of Wexford, the estate lapsed to the FitzGerald's. The house once a fairly substantial one is now reduced to be an ill kept farmstead. It is situated about one mile to the NE of the Kilkea demesne, just off the road passing thro Ballynamony bridge. On the left bank River Greebe ??: to the east of KILKEA Castle (Nat.. ??? Map of Kildare, 1752)
- 2) **TANNERS PARK** ², now called Brandon vale at Graiguenamanagh, consisted of a house and 18 acres plantation measure, and was acquired on a lease of 99 years from Michael Murphy of Graig, by Mathew Cavenagh of Wexford in 1781 and was sublet by him for 61 years to the Burtchaels of Coolroe, Co Kilkenny, who had purchased it over his head. It came into Sir Orfeur Cavenagh's possession for one year in 1878–9, and then lapsed to the Burtchaels who still own it. The present house was built by the Burtchaels, large and rather uninteresting, but prettily situated on the slopes of Mont Brandon and overlooking the river Barrow, Tinnahinch castle and the town of Graiguenamanagh.
- 3) **TILLOTS HOLDING** ³ at Graiguenamanagh consists of a house, Malthouse, and 2 ½ acres of land. This was acquired in 1736 by James Cavenagh on a lease of lives renewable for ever, the head rent being paid to Lord Clifden, this was commuted by Sir Orfeur Cavenagh about 1880. From having been let for some years past to the Roman Catholic priests of the Abbey, it is now known as the “Priests house”, it is just opposite to the little gate of the churchyard leading to the north door of the Abbey.
- 4) **RATHCURPEY** ⁴, **64 acres**, **BALLINCAUR**, **49 acres**, **POWLINHURST**, **26 acres**, and **ROCHESTOWN** **27 acres**, all in the barony of IVERKE, Co Kilkenny, was purchased by Mathew Cavenagh of Wexford about 1780 from Christian Wilson of Scarr, Co Wexford, subject to a lease of 999 years to the Elliots, at a rent of £40 per an. There is a good house on the property which is

¹ Lord Walter Fitzgerald's letter. Down Survey, Kildare Record Office, Dublin
Deeds of lease: Registry Office, Henrietta St, Dublin
Original Deed at Duke of Leinster's?? office. ??..... St
Personal Visit W.C.

² Family deeds. Col. O. Cavenagh. Personal visits and notes. W.O.C.

³ Family deeds. Col. O. Cavenagh. Personal visits. W.C.

⁴ Family deeds, Col O. Cavenagh and Registry Office, Henrietta St, Ddublin

a short drive out of Waterford.

- 5) **CHAMBERSLAND** ⁵ in the liberty of New Ross, Co Wexford purchased by Mathew Cavenagh from Henry Napper and his son about

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- 6) **DRILLISTOWN** ⁶, barony of Shelburne, Co Wexford, 84 acres, being 1/3rd part of the lands of Drillistown and Tullastown bought by Capt John Orfeur in 1741 and which formed the marriage portion of his youngest daughter and coheiress Catherine Hyde (née Orfeur), wife of Mathew Cavenagh of Wexford. It was held subject to a rent charge of £8 to the Marquis of Ely, this was commuted by Sir Orfeur Cavenagh. This property is situated four or five miles to the NE of Duncannon Fort, about 9 miles south of New Ross.

Tillots Holding, the Rathcurbey property, Chamberland, and the Drillistown property are still held by the heir in tail, Colonel Orfeur Cavenagh.⁷

Through his wife, Anne Coates of New Romney, Dr James Gordon Cavenagh became possessed of a small freehold property at Lydd in Kent ⁸. This was sold by his three surviving sons, Sir Orfeur, Wentworth and General Gordon Cavenagh.

⁵ Family deeds. Col O. Cavenagh

⁶ Family papers, Col O Cavenagh. Registry Deeds Office, Henrietta Street, Dublin

⁷ In 1906

⁸ Family papers

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(1) **DENNIS CAVENAGH** of Clane, Co Kildare.

Thomas Leigh of Killeclone, co Kildare, deposes¹ that losses were inflicted on him by Dennis Cavenagh of Clane, William Fitzgerald of Blackhall, Esqres, and Martin Nangle gent. Dates 19th June 1641. (N.B. Blackhall is close to Clane.) These FitzGeralds were a cadet branch of the Kildare family and bore the same arms with a crescent for difference. Gerald, as on of the above William FitzGerald was appointed in 1655 by Joan Countess of Kildare her attorney for the supervision of her son Wentworth Earl of Kildare's estates in Roscommon, the earl being then a minor. (The Nangles were in possession of Ballysax, Co Kildare in 1615.)

Dennis Cavenagh and his wife were alive in 1686 as proved by their son James Cavenagh's will². "What lands are now in actual possession of my father Dennis Cavenagh he and my mother do enjoy them during their natural lives after that I give it and all my interest to my son Winford Cavenagh" signed 8th March 1686.

Persons indicted of treason³ in the King's Bench Dublin in Hillary Term 17th Charles Rex 1641, and outlawed thereupon:

Co Kildare Cavenagh Dionisius of Clane gent.

Henry Pearss of Clane⁴, Co Kildare, gent, sworn 5th March 1641 states that in December last he was robbed of goods and chattels by William Fitzgerald of Blackhall in the same county Esqre, Oliver Wogan of ffersnston in the same county, Maurice Eustace of Moone (?Monde) Nicholas FitzJames als FitzGerald of Clane, Lewes Moore of the same, and Dennys Cavenagh of the same, and Dominick O of the same, tailor, with divers others whose names petitioner knoweth not, total loss valued at £1173.

Writs⁵ of Exigent Charles 1st for Kildare N^o 21 notices Garreth Cavenagh of Hilldroght (?) and Dennys Cavenagh of Clane gent, also vide Alphabet of Indictments Volume 4 Queens Bench subnumber 5. Cavenagh Denys of Clan in same country gent opeyd (?) – 2d

¹ Depositions re rebellion 1641 Trinity College Library, Dublin

² See James Cavenagh, below. Will Dublin diocese Record Office. Four Courts Dublin. Sir John T. Gilbert's History of Ireland Confederation and War 1641.

³ Add M.S.S. N^o 4772 British Museum

⁴ Depositions co Kildare re rebellion 1641. Trinity College Dublin.

⁵ Four Courts, Dublin.

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(2) **JAMES CAVENAGH or KAVENAGH** of Grangemellon and Innholder¹ Athy, Co Kildare, a Protestant. He seems to have been in the confidential employ, or at least very intimate with the FitzGerald and Earl of Kildare, and to have held an important position in Athy. He died about March or April 1686.

Elizabeth countess of Kildare and widow of Wentworth Earl of Kildare, makes the following statement in her will² dated Kilkea, 29th April 1666. "I desire that the widow FitzGerald, nurse Mainwaring (or Manwaring), Mrs Hooker and James Kavenagh have the benefit of what bargain or agreement I have made with them." Will proved July 1666.

Extracts from St Michael's parish register³ Athy, note that "pro" stands for Protestant.

Chrisnings 1675, Manford Cavenor (corrected in the margin evidently about the same time to Wentworth Cavanagh) son to Mr James Cavenor of Grangemellon. Baptized ye 22nd August.

Mr Charles Cavenagh with ---- elected at Vestry 28th March 1687 overseers of the highways.

Captain afterwards the Rt Honorable Robert FitzGerald⁴ resided at Grangemellon from about 1673 to 1698 and had several children whose births are duly registered in the same parish book. The Duke of Leinster still owns a part of Grangemellon called Ballyroe.

A Chancery Bill⁵ dated 8th December 1683 states that "William Broome of Athy, Co Kildare, Tanner, rented the great and small tithes of Athy and St Dominicks adjoining, from Sir Richard Ryves Knt of Dublin, but James Moore (clerk), James Swanton, Michael Smith, John Dillon, John Dutton, Jonathan Nicholes, John Bennett, Katherine Lloyd, Richard Cashin, James Kavenagh, Thomas Weston, John Chapman, Owen Newland, and Murtagh Newland, obstructed him. He therefore prayed for an injunction against them."

Will⁶ of Mr James Cavenagh of Athy, Co Kildare, innholder. First I give to my brother Martin Cavenagh £10, to be paid immediately on year after my death. Item: I give to Martin Cavenagh my brother £6 to be paid out of what moneys are due to me from Tho Morley of Grangemellon. Item: I give my loving wife Elizabeth Cavenagh one bond of £100 with interest due on bonds payable from Captain FitzGerrald. Item: What lands is now in actual possession of my father,

¹ Thus described in his will, see note 5

² Prerogative Will, Record Office, Dublin

³ Parish registers, St Michaels, Athy, kept at the parsonage

⁴ Letter from Mr H.F. MacDonald, rector of Athy, 1888.

⁵ Chancery Bill: William Broome, James Moore and others: Record Office, Dublin

⁶ Dublin diocese wills, Record Office, Dublin.

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Dennis Cavenagh, he and my mother are to hold during their natural lives, after that I give it and all my interest to my sonne Waniford Cavenagh, but if he die before my father and mother, then I bequeath them to my loving wife elizabeth Cavenagh, but if she dies before my father and mother, then I give the said premises to my brother Martin Cavenagh. The rest of my property I leave to my wife Elizabeth, she with Mr James Moore, minister of god's Word, I make joynt executors of my last will.

I¹ hereby set my hand and seal 8th march 2nd of King James 1685.
 The mark of James Cavenagh (next to seal)
 Signed and sealed as my last will and testament in the presence of Edmund Ennis, Charles Kavanaugh, Thos Connell, mark of Cornelius Austin, Edmund Cooke.

Extract of will James Cavenagh executed 8th March 1685 – 6, proved by Elizabeth Cavenagh and James Moore in Dublin 23 April 1686. From Prerogative wills Dublin diocese at the Record Office, Four Courts Dublin.

Proved by Elizabeth Cavenagh and James Moore and registered in Dublin 23rd April 1686.

N.B. The coat of arms on the seal appears to be a lion passant in the chief, with 3 mullets or cinquefoils in base. The Crest a horse or animal's head.

¹ Copied by W.O.C. August 1905. He drew a copy of the crest on the seal, on file.

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Mr Burtchael, Athlone Herald,² informed me they were the same as those of Hamilton of Clandeboye (?) and that a Hamilton was a witness to the will. The latter is not the case, after a close inspection³ of the Will, no name of Hamilton appears in it.

N.B License to the following persons to keep taverns and make and sell wine and ardent spirits during life in the following plans – to Sir Barnaby Brian and Dame Mary his wife in the town and liberty of Carlow, 22nd December 15 James Ist (1618) This species of grant must have been frequently bestowed on persons of rank. Very probably the privilege was rendered lucrative by the person of gentry conferring licences to all other persons. (Ryans, Co Carlow, note p.133) Compare this with the title of innholder in the above will.

The above arms on the seal are similar to those of Hamilton of Ballyleigh (?), Co Down vide from page at the Hamilton M.S.S. edited by Thomas Kennedy Lowry, probably one of them was the lawyer, who drew up the will.

? Is he the same personage as James Kavanagh, gent Titulator (?) ; 5th Irish, at Castlegrace, Ballileau, Ballanvalley, Fort Basing Co Carlow about 1659. Petty's census 1659. M.S.S. Royal Irish Academy. Titulator is a person holding one or more town lands.

(3) **ELIZABETH, wife of JAMES CAVENAGH** of Grangemellon. Mentioned in his will.

(4) **MARTIN CAVENAGH**, living 1686, son of Dennis Cavenagh of Clane and brother of James Cavenagh of Grangemellon. Mentioned in said James' will.

² Ulster Office, September 1910.

³ Inspected 11th August 1911.

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(5) **WENTWORTH KAVANAGH or CAVENAGH**, gentleman, of Ballynamona, Co Kildare. Baptized at Athy 22nd august 1675, married about 1700 and died in November 1752. He is buried in the family vault Duisk Abbey¹, Graiguenamanagh, Co Kilkenny.

Extracts from the Church Registers at Athy.

Chrisnings². 1675 Manford Cavenor (corrected in margin evidently about the same time to Wentworth Cavenagh) sonne to Mr James Cavenor of Grangemellon, baptized ye 22 August.

Chrisning in Athy Parish and Union in the year 1706. September 16th, Kenedy Kavanagh, Parents name Wentworth Kavanagh. Place of abode Athy.

[It is possible Wentworth's wife, of whom we have no record, was a Kennedy, since their third son was christened Kennedy.]

1707 22nd April Isabella Cavenagh, Parents name Wentworth Cavanagh. Place of Abode Athy. Signed Fran Moore, Minister.

Wentworh Cavenagh elected sidesman 1706.

Signature of Went.Kavanagh amongst other names of parishioners at Vestry held in St Michael's Athy Oct ye 27th 1703.

The Minister and churchwardens and Parishioners have confirmed the grant made by Wentworth Cavanagh of half his seat to James Ross. Witnessed by Fran Moore Minister, April 25th 1707³.

Deed between Wentworth Cavanagh of Athy in the county of Kildare gent and Daniel Jackson of the same town and county tanner, selliing lease of houses formerly occupied by William Addis to the Market street, Athy, to held the same during the lives of Wentworth Cavanagh, James Cavanagh his son, and Beshell Weston, son of Thomas Weston of Athy, at the yearly rent of £8-0-6 held as Wentworht Cavanagh held the same from the Earl of Kildare. Lease to be void on payment of £40. Witnessed by J Chapman, Morgan Higgins, farmer, signed Daniel Jackson, his mark, J Chapman and J Connell witnesses.

Delivered to Pan-Gram-Parabon Skynner Deputy Registrar on 16th July 1709.

Earl Robert of Kildare lets⁴ the townlands and house of Ballynamony, 77 acres, to Wentworth Cavenagh gent of Ballinamony in the manor of Kilkea, to be held

¹ Tombstone at Graiguenamanagh

² Parish registers, St Michael's Church, Athy, Co Kildare

³ Extract Registry of Deeds Office, Henrietta Street, Dublin. file (?) 2 – f 437N°552 Reference possibly to both these deeds (this and the next.)

⁴ The main lease. Registry of Deeds Office, Henrietta Street Dublin, File 43, fol 196 N) 27866. Letter from Walter FitzGerald to Col Cavenagh: Walter FitzGerald searched the documents in the (presumably Duke of Leinster's) estate office in Dominick Street, and could only discover the 1724 lease of Ballynamony, but except that a family of Pender held that place in 1785, did not come across the date of the latter's lease.... The signature is clear, but the sale is not that of the

during his life and the lives of his sons James and Kennedy Cavenaghs, and Thomas

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Laban son of John Laban of Ardee¹, Co Kildare at a rent of £19-0-6 for each 20/s of the reserved rent. Lease witnessed by Boyle Spencer gent and William Laban tanner both of Dublin, 26th January 1724 signed J Rose for W Parry, signed and sealed Wentworth Cavanagh.

Deed of Mortgage², dated 2nd September 1726 by which Wentworth Cavanagh of Ballynamony gent, grants release to William Scott of Fishertown in Queens county of the lease of Ballynamony during his natural life and the lives of James and Kennedy Cavanagh's and Thomas Laban for £60. Said deed witnessed by Arthur Scott, son of William Scott, lately deceased, Elizabeth Laban wife of John Palmer of Richardstown, Kings county gent, John Lane of Ballaugh, Kildare, gent, Signed and sealed in the presence of John Lane and Arthur Shephard of Dublin, Scrivener³.

Additional notes relative to the three last leases.

The memorial of the lease letting houses to Daniel Jackson dated 1709 bears Jackson's mark and seal, the latter a sort of antelope.

The Memorial of the lease of Ballynamony dated 1724³ has a seal and signature of Wentworth Cavanagh as follows: Went: Cavanagh followed by a seal, which is some sort of head and lettering but undecypherable.

The Memorial of the mortgage of Ballynamony dated 1726² contains the following conditions: "The Mortgage to be void on payment of £60 before 2nd March next to William Scott and his heirs." The Memorial is signed and sealed by William Lane. John Lane maketh oath he saw William Laban of the city of Dublin gent, one of the executors of the last will and testament of said William Scott late deceased duly sign and seal memorial. Delivered before the Deputy Registrar 3rd Feby 1788.

(6) **MARY KAVANAGH** daughter of James Cavanagh of Grangemellon, and sister of Wentworth Kavanagh of Ballynamona, baptised at St Michael's Athy, 13 Oct 1672.

(7) **WENTWORTH KAVANAGH**, baptised Athy 23 Sept 1704, died an infant. Son (firstborn?) of Wentworth Kavanagh of Ballynomona.

(7) **ISABELLA KAVANAGH**, baptised 28th October 1707, Athy and buried 22nd April 1709, infant daughter of Wentworth Kavanagh of Ballynomona.

¹ Paris or barony at Kilkear & Sherrie (?)

² Registry Deeds Office, Henrietta Street, Dublin, file 95, fol 13 N) 65540. This is a second lease.

³ Scrivener = scribe, notary or "one who received money to place out at interest, and who supplied those who wanted to raise money on security" i.e. an early banker.

³ The main lease

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(8) **JAMES CAVENAGH of Graiguenamanagh, Co Kilkenny**, gauger, was probably born about 1702. He married three times, viz, (1) Elizabeth Lindsay in November 1732 who died 7th April 1734. (2) Ann Lane of Lane's Park, Co Tipperary about 1735. She died on 9th June, 1742. (3) Elizabeth Archdeacon, who died 13th March, 1787. He himself died on 4th May 1769 and is buried with his three wives and several of his children by his 3rd wife in the family vault in the Abbey Graiguenamanagh. His will was proved on 18th Sept 1769. He was known as the Protestant Cavenagh¹ in contra distinction to the Borris family who in those days were Roman Catholics.

The marriage license² dated November 1732, with his first wife Elizabeth Lindsay bears his signature, Ja^s Cavenagh.

Indenture³ dated 15th December 1736 and Henry Agar of Gowran, Co Kilkenny Esquire and James Kavenagh of Graig, Co Kilkenny gent, letting dwelling house, Mault house and 3 ½ acres of land known as Tillots holding to James Kavenagh for lives of himself, Ann Kavenagh, his wife, and Kildare Kavenagh, his eldest son.

Will of James Cavinagh⁴ of Graige, Co Kilkenny, gauger. He bequeaths to his wife Elizabeth Cavenagh all his freehold lands, tenements, in the town of Graige (Greys holding excepted), during her widowhood, and also all his furniture: should she remarry, then the said lands, tenements &c are to be disposed of at the discretion of his brother Kennedy Cavenagh for the use of his younger children. To his eldest son Kildare Cavenagh, he bequeaths 5/s in lieu of any claims upon his fortune and excludes him from any part thereof. To his second son Mathew Cavenagh likewise 5/s under the like conditions. To his eldest daughter Margaret Cavenagh the first two years profit rents after his decease from the lands of Ballynamona, Co Kildare, together with the Grays holding in Graigue. To his 3rd son Langrish Cavenagh 5/s under the like conditions as his 1st and 2nd sons. To his 4th son Wentworth Cavenagh under certain conditions, one years profit out of the lands of Ballynamona. To his 5th son Kennedy Cavenagh £20 out of the rents of Ballenemona to set himself up in business. To his 2nd daughter Olympia Cavenagh a years profit rents out of the lands of Billinamona. To his 6th son Arthur Cavenagh £20 out of the Ballinamona rents to set himself up in business after having served an apprenticeship. To his 3rd daughter Mary Cavenagh £40 out of the Billinamona rents.

¹ Note by Mr Prim, a founder of the Kilkenny Archaeological Society. Miss Eliz Prim's letter 1895

² Cork and Ross Marriage license recds, Record Office, Dublin

³ In possession of Col Orfeur Cavenagh, Mandelay. Registry Deeds Office, Henrietta Street, Dublin, 9th Dec 1741 onh(?) 104 fol 24>N^o7 2851

⁴ Pregorative Will, Public Record Office, Dublin

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He appointed as his executors, his wife Elizabeth Cavenagh, and his brother Kennedy Cavenagh. Signed and sealed 21st March 1769. Witnessed by Geo Cooke, John Saunderson ye elder, John Saunderson ye younger. Will and probate granted to Kenedy Kavanagh 13th Sept 1769. Signature, Ja^s Cavenagh.

The seal is a plain wafer, no wax or arms.

Inscription¹ on the tombstone of the family vault at the Abbey Graiguenamangh Co Kilkenny. The stone was in the pathway leading to the north transept door and was moved 3 feet nearer to the church in 1906.

“Underneath are interred the bodies of **Wentworth Cavanagh of Ballynomona** in the County of Kildare, who died November 1752, **James Cavanagh of Graig**, who departed this life May 4th, 1769, also the bodies of **Elizabeth Lindsay** (said James’ first wife) who died April 7th, 1734, **Anne Lane**, his second wife who died 9th June 1742, and of **Elizabeth Archdeacon** his third wife, who died 18th March 1787. Underneath are likewise interred several of his children by Elizabeth his third wife, viz **Mary**, wife of Robert **Carpenter** of Ross who died April 16th 1787, of **Arthur Cavanagh** who died the 19th December 1797, and of **Wentworth Cavanagh** of Ross, who died the 20th August 1793 : also **Harriet** wife of said Wentworth Cavanagh who died in June 1786.

In this tomb are also deposited the remains of Eliza, the only child of said Wentworth Cavanagh, at the age of 19 years surrounded by friends and commanding the esteem and admiration of all who know her, she was suddenly snatched from the possession of health, wealth and beauty by a melancholy and fatal accident, her short abode in this life was marked with spotless purity of manners and unaffected affability, and constant cheerfulness of temper and a disposition truly charitable and benevolent and... (*the remainder is defaced and broken*). Lord have mercy on their souls.

An account² of the fatal accident was also inscribed on the tomb but it has disappeared.³

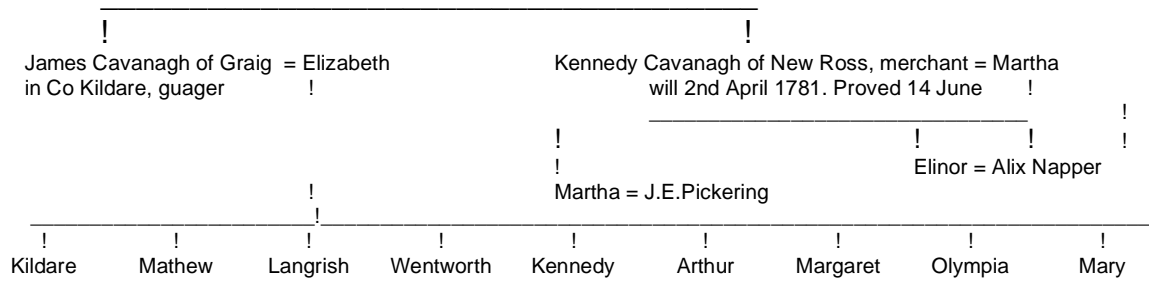
¹Personal inspection 15 August 1891 W.O.C. The tomb is next to one erected to the Bowers family, also family papers

² Related by Mrs Murphy of the Globe in 1905 W.O.C.

³ This tombstone is the 2nd, the first one having been replaced by Olympia Mrs Prim about 1833

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The following pedigree⁴ is given by Sir William Betham.



⁴ Belham's Collection, British Museum. The Kavanagh papers, page 204 and 102

PAGE 11A (handwritten)

Chancery Bills, Four Courts, Dublin

Copy in handwriting of W.O.C.

Bill of discovery, 15 March, 1736, Jas Cavanagh V. Michael Cavanaugh, John Weller, Lettice Moland and Robert Moland.

“Your suppliant, James Cavenagh of the City of Dublin, gent, a protestant of the Church of Ireland. As according to an Act of Parliament 7 March 1703. 2nd Queen Anne, any papist owning land or taking a remunerative lease can be sued by any Protestant and his estate be handed over to him showeth, that Joseph Moland¹, late of the city of Dublin esqur deceased, was seized of a house on the east side of Fisher’s Lane² in the City of Dublin, did leave the same in 1709 to James Cavanagh³, late of this city yeoman, now deceased for 31 years at a rent of £6 per annum and again by another indenture & revisionary deed lease or demised it to Denis Cavanagh decease 2nd son of the said James Cavanagh in trust for the said James Cavanagh who was always a papist, being another lease of 31 years to commence in 1740 and which deed is now in custody of Nicholas Cavanagh, of this city, painter, who is executor of said James and administrator of said Denis Cavanagh, who has lodged it in the keeping of John Wallow of the City of Dublin, Alderman, both James and Denis were papists at their death. “James” died June 1723 and “Denis” October 1726. The Petitioner charges “Nicholas” with being a papist and therefore incapable of holding property and that your suppliant from the time of his nativity has been a protestant and claims to be the first protestant discoverer of this estate. Lettice Moland widow and executor of Joseph Moland and John Moland of Dublin deceased, and that Robert Moland of this City gent is agent for Lettice Moland. The petitioner requests that authority be given for them to hand over to him the said deed of lease.

Signed Ja Cavenagh

The above said James Cavenagh made oath the above bill of recovery was not in trust for any papist 15 March 1736.

¹ Pregorative Will of Josph Moland esquire 1716 mentions that he bought forfeited lands in Co Kildare and appoints his wife Lettice executor

² Fishers Lane is on the north side of the city across the Liffy nearly in line with the Ormond Bridge and just behind the Four Courts. It is in the Parish of St Michams and is to the East of that Church. Map of Dublin 1728 in National Picture Gallery, Dublin.

³ Dublin Diocese Will of James Cavenagh of Dublin, yeoman mentions wife Maudlin Cavanagh to whom he leaves 40/- per annum for life, also all the household good and furniture and closet in the “street garret” of his dwelling and liberty to use the fire places in said garrett. His executor is to maintain and keep his grand daughter Catherine Cavanagh in meat, washing, lodging and apparel for 7 years after his decease and to learn her to the trade of Mantua (??) making. The rest of his affects, goods, chattels, estate or to his son Nicholas Cavanagh whom he appoints executor. Signed 21 April 1725, mark & seal of said James Cavanagh in presence of Hugh Neale his mark, Chas Meares Notary Public, Proved 25 May 1727.

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[Note D.B.

It is not proven that this James Cavanagh, gent of Dublin, is the same person as James Cavenagh of Graig 1704 – 1769, who was aged 22 in 1736. We have no record of the other James and Denis who died in 1723 and 1726 respectively. These could have been brothers of Wentworth (1675 – 1752), i.e. our young James' uncles, or cousins.

W.O.C. does not make any mention of this text in his main typewritten document, but he took the trouble to copy it out. Joseph Moland's will states that he bought forfeited lands in Co. Kildare and our James could therefore have been trying to get reparation. The outcome of the case is not recorded.]

PAGE 11CCustom House Accounts 1750

Kilkenny district, Collector, Robert Langrish who had succeeded John Waid in December quarter 1749. Salary £25 per quarter, James Cavenagh, Irishtowne (?) was one of the 5 or 6 guagers under the Collector of Kilkenny at salary of £10 per quarter, besides sundry additional grants as for Turnpike money up to Lade Day 3/10.

Custom House, Dublin March 20th, 1749.

Also you report that the petition of James Cavanagh guager of Thomas town Walk in the district of Kilkenny (referred to you). That having taken one Phelim Donnelly of Gouran under composition (?) with the usual securities at Michaelmas 1747 at /5 a month a took his bond for payment of the same, in January following said Donnelly absconded in Petition enquiring for Bail found he was dead (?) and paid Donnelly's composition out of his own product. That at the last August assize Donnelly was brought to Kilkenny goal, being one of Franey's gang and hanged. The Petitioner therefore prays that board will direct an allowance of the said £2-8s-9d. Allowed Guds (?) of commission. To Mr Langrish. Sd B. Molesworth.

James Cavenagh, guager, of Thomastown Walk, came before me this day and mode oath that he was paid for turnpike and fringe in said walk the sum of 3s/10d

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for one year ended Lady day last and further saith not. I was before me this 4 April 1750. Robert Langrish, Collector. Signed Jas Cavenagh

Received the above som of three shillings and ten pence from Robert Langrish Esqre Collector Signe Jas Cavenagh

N/B/ Robert Langrishe was High Sheriff in Kilkenny in 1740 and one of the Collectors of the Revenue in 1754. R. Langrishe's letter 4/11/18 – presumably 1918.

James Cavenagh first appears as a guager in the Kilkenny district for the Killcorly walk at a salary of £10 a quarter, in the quarterly accounts ending 29th Sept 1734, in the accounts ending 24 June 1734 his name is missing and John Patnull was guager for the Thomastown walk. From 24 June 1739 to 25 March 1740 he was guager on the Thomastown walk of Kilkenny district at the same salary. His name is always spelt with an "e" as Cavenagh. The guager's duties were the collection of the Inland Excise, ale and Wine licences Quit (?) and Crown rents. There was in Kilkenny district a Collector E Mat Esqre at £25, 1 surveyor Marcus Ussher at £16-5-0 per month and 8 guagers at £10 and 1 supernumerary at £7-10-0 per quarter.

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(9) **ELIZABETH CAVENAGH née Lindsay.** The marriage license bond¹ recites that “James Cavenagh of the parish of St Mary Shandon, Cork, gentleman, and Joseph Godwin of the said parish lanieur (or butcher), the latter on behalf of Elizabeth Lindsay, bind themselves before the bishops court &C &c in November 1732 for the marriage of James Cavenagh with Elizabeth Lindsay of the aforesaid parish, spinster. Signed Jas Cavenahg. Jos Godwin. Thos Weekes Dep registrar and Den Connell.

At St Mary’s Shandon, Marriages², 11th November 1732 James Cavenagh and Elizabeth Lindsay.

She died 7th April 1734 and is buried at Graiguenamanagh, Co Kilkenny. N.B. It states in the Register &9th April 1734 buried Elizabeth Cavanagh.

She had no children.

(10) **ANN CAVENAGH née LANE.** The marriage register of Clonmell only goes back as far as 1766. She married about 1735, had 3 children, Kildare, Matthew and Margaret and died in 1742.

She was the daughter of Ambrose Lane of Killeens, otherwise Lane’s Park, Co Tipperary. **See Lane.Doc (typed out by me)** W.O.C.’s notes on the Lanes and also JGC-M P 175.

[The Lanes were very wealthy, and Anne’s brother, Col John Lane built a large, impressive new classical house at Killeens, and renamed it Lane’s Park. Col John Lane married Elizabeth Bunbury of Kilreacle, Co Tipperary, with a dowry of £2,500. A Lane cousin went to dine as a boy at Lanespark at the time of Col John Lane and everything on the table, plates, dishes etc. was silver and everyone was drunk.

The fortune was finally squandered by John Lane who died in 1859. The house was subsequently pulled down.

Anne’s first cousin was William Lane a notable Dublin Attorney, a man of wealth and position, whose daughter Catherine married Sir William Barker, Bart.]

¹ Cork and Ross marriage Licence bonds, Record Office, Dublin

² Registry, St Mary Shanndon. Record Office Dublin. Family vault Graigue

PAGE 13aHand-written

(11) **ELIZABETH CAVENAGH née ARCHDEACON**. The Archeacons¹ descend from Sir Stephen d'Ercedekene and Dessiré his wife, co-heiress with her 5 sisters in 1229 of Thomas FitzAnthony founder of Thomastown, Co Kilkenny and Senechal of Leinster. His manor house or castle of Grenan was close to Thomastown. In the partition between the heiresses d'Erccdeline became lord of the manor of Dangau(?) which was a portion of the larger manor of Grenan in Thomastown. North of Thomastown stands a castle of the M^cOdo's or Codys alias Archdeacons. There is a slab to Richard Archdeacon also Mac Other/Otto (?) of Beaumore (?) Esqur, chief of his name, who died – and his wife Catherine Shortall daughter of Nicholas Shortall of Upper Claragh who died 7 April 1609 and are buried at Thomastown. The Archdekins were one of the old burgher families of the City of Kilkenny. James Archedekin was Major of Kilkenny when that city surrendered to Cromwell 27th March 1650. He with John Archdekin received Certificates of Transplantation to Connaught. The Archdekins, Archdeacons, d'Ercedekine, Arsdokin, M^cOdo, or Cody family held a prominent position in Co Kilkenny from the Invasion of the Anglo Normans till the confiscations of the 17th century. In St Mary's Church, Kilkenny is a monument erected 1636 by John & James Archdeacon merchant and burger of Kilkenny and his wife Catherine Wordlock. In 1704 John & James Archdekins merchants of Kilkenny were sureties for R.C. priests. The Jesuit Father Richard Archdekin author of well know treatises on Theology was born at Kilkenny 16 March 1693. He entered the Society at Mechlin 30 Septe 1642 and died at Antwerp 31 August 1693. Peter Archdekin, burgess of Kilkenny died 3rd Janry 1586, is buried with his wife Helen Mandevil in what is now the Bryan vault, St Mary's churchyard. Donaldson' Piers Archdeacon of Cloghale was pardoned in 1549 – 66-71, his descendant Redmond Archdekin forfeited under the Cromwellian regime, he and his wife Rose were transplanted to Connaught 26 Dec 1655 and assigned 873 acres in Co Galway where his descendents settled.

The following wills were found at the Record Office: Redmond Arcdekine of Carrowrin, Co Galway, gent 1724, Nicholas Archdekine Esqur of Gortnamona, co Galway 1776.

The Archdeacon connection¹ with the Langrishes is said to be thru the Graccis (??) of Courtown of Co Kilkenny, the family was also connected with the Rouths or Roths and the Danss' of Summerhill in the same county.

The Arms of the Archdeacons or M^cOdo's: Argent 3 chevronells sable. Crest a hand grasping a dagger ppr. Motto: Deus providebit.

¹ History of Ossory (?) Rc W. Carrigan. CC (??)

¹ Miss Olympia Hutton's mother give 1872 to her: Terry Athtone Herald to James II HarrMSS 4039 (??)

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(12) **KENNEDY CAVANAGH**, merchant¹ of New Ross, co Wexford, and Bailiff Receiver¹ of that town in 1747, brother of James Kavanagh of Graiguenamanagh. Baptized at St Michael's parish church², Athy, co Kildare on 16th September 1706, he married Martha. He died and was buried³ in the precincts of St Mary's Abbey, New Ross on 4th May 1781. His wife was also buried at the same place on 9th January 1786. His will was signed 2nd April 1781 and was proved 14th June 1781.

He is mentioned as one of the lives in both Deeds⁴ relating to Ballynamony entered into by his father Wentworth Cavenagh gent, on 26th Jany 1724 and 3rd Sept 1726.

Shephard Trench, Kennedy Kavanagh and Robert Welsh were nominated⁵ by Chas Tottenham, the Sovereign, for the office of Bailiff Receiver, of whom Kennedy Kavanagh was elected by the freemen, at the same time Shepard Trench and Kennedy Kavanagh were elected Freemen of the Town of New Ross, dated 29th June 1747. Kennedy Cavenagh was again nominated with two others for the office of Bailiff Receiver but was not elected by the Freemen, dated 24th June 1750.

During the year 1747 when Kennedy Cavanagh was Bailiff Receiver⁶, John Leigh of Rosegarland, Co Wexford was Sovreign of New Ross. The Sovreigns were elected on the 29th June each year and sworn into office on the 29th Sept following. The Bailiff⁷ was a functionary next in rank to the Sovreign who was the chief Burgess. The Bailiff held a court regularly for the disposal of cases not of a very serious nature (probably the same as are dealt with at Petty Sessions now) but he had nothing to do with the receipt or disbursement of Public money. In this respect he differed from the Sovreign who was the public Treasurer and who also presided over a court which dealt with very serious cases of crime.

Indenture⁸ made 7th day of June 1760 between Benjamin Batt of New Ross in the Co of Wexford of the one part and Kennedy Cavanagh of the said town and Co aforesaid of the other part, letting to farm the Waste Walls of Samuel Smith's Ware, lying between two lanes in the town of New Ross for lives or 31 years, for a rent of £1-10-^o. Signed Benj Batt (or Ball) Kennedy Cavanagh, Witnesseth Manesth mercht, W Cahill. Memorial entered 1st march 1768 R. Mean Dep Rc.

The⁹ houses in question now belong to the Tottenhams, Langrish Cavenagh as trustee sold the rights of his niece Eliza Cavenagh in the for £80 in the year 1802

¹ Bethams Collections, British Museum

² Athy Register

³ New Ross Register

⁴ Registry Deeds Office, Henrietta Street, Dublin

⁵ Extracts from Minute books, confirmation (?) records in the Tholsol, New Ross.

⁶ R. Irish His & Archi (?) Eve St, N° 81 Vol IX 4th mrs (?) Oct 1889 – Jan 1890. Extracts New Ross Configuration (?) lists by Col. Vigors.

⁷ Letter from Mr Finn, Town Clerk, New Ross.

⁸ In possession Mr Hamilton, agent, New Ross. Entered Registry Office, Henriett St Dublin, 1st Marchm, 1768 Book 257 fol 491.

⁹ Information from Mr Boyd, Agent new Ross, 1893.

Signed as witness Kennedy Cavanagh to the will of William Archdeacon, New Ross, Innkeeper, 17 Dec 1745. Farm chosen (?) registry book.

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Burials¹ at St Mary's Abbey, New Ross, 4th May 1781, buried Kennedy Kavanagh, 9th January 1786 Mrs Martha Cavanagh. Their graves are probably beneath the present church² which was erected about 1809 as prolongation of the old chancel and at right angles to the present ruined transept which was formerly made use of for service.

Will³ of Kennedy Cavanagh, merchant, New Ross. He bequeaths to his wife Martha Cavanagh an annuity of £35 payable out of his freehold and leasehold interests. Having provided amply for his daughters Elinor, wife of Mr Alexander Napper and Martha, wife of Townsend Pickering Esqre, he therefore leaves them 5/s stirling each. He leaves his nephew Wentworth Cavanagh⁴ £20, provided he assists his executors in settling his debts. Subject to the annuity to his wife, he bequeaths all his freehold and leasehold and personal estates to his daughter Henrietta Cavanagh spinster, and her heirs. He appoints George Brehon of New Ross and Bartholemew Cliffe of the City of Dublin Esqres his executors. He desires them to dispose of £5 among such of the indigent householders in the town of Ross as they think worth. Signed and sealed 2nd April 1781. Kennedy Cavanagh. Witnesses Thos Keogh, Joseph Boyd, James Cahill. He requests that his daughter Henrietta Cavanagh shall permit her mother (Martha Cavanagh) to reside for life in any apartment in his dwelling house and to use such household goods as are necessarym. And desires to be buried early in the morning without superfluous expense. Signed witnessed and daated as above. (The seal is a plain wafer without any amrs &c). Will and Codicil was proved and probate granted to Bartholemew Cliffe, Esqre 14th June 1781.

(13) **MARTHA CAVANAGH**, wife of Kennedy Cavanagh. Buried New Ross 9 Jan 1786.

¹ Register St Mary's, New Ross

² Record Office, Dublin

³ Prerogative Will, Record Office Dublin

⁴ Son of James Cavanagh of Graig and Elizabeth Archdeacon: he later married his first cousin Kennedy's daughter Henrietta, here mentioned in the will.

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(14) **ELINOR NAPPER née CAVANAGH** was married¹ to Alexander Boyd Napper of New Ross, Co Wexford on 23rd April 1776. She and her husband were buried in St Mary's churchyard, the following is inscribed on their tombstone² "Here lieth Elinor Napper who died 25 November 1807 aged 52 and Alexander Napper her husband who died 11th Febry 1815 aged 68 and several of their children. Erected by their son James Napper". Their lineal descendant³ was Major General Napper of the Bengal staff corps whose daughter Caroline married Colonel Swene Grant, a near cousin of lady (sic) Cavenagh's.

The Nappers⁴ went into Ireland from Wilts in the time of the Commonwealth. The noted Irish rebel Napper Tandy was connected with this family.

⁵Alexander Boyd Napper of the Parish of St Mary's, New Ross, and Grosvenor Winckworth of the same parish are bound to the Rt Rev Joseph Dean, Lord Bishop of ferns in £100 dated 2nd April 1776 to solemnize marriage between Alexander Boyd Napper and Eleanor Cavanagh of St Mary's New Ross. Signed & sealed Alex Boyd Napper, Grosvenor Winckworth. Witnessed Daniel Daughery.

(15) **MARTHA PICKERING née CAVENAGH** married⁶ Townsend Edward Pickering Esqre in 1777. She lies buried in St Mary's Abbey church yard. The entry in the register is dated 26th October 1781.

She and Gerald Kavanagh of Rocksavage, Co Carlow, who married⁷ Harriet Pickering, a relative of her husband's on 18th May 1768 are said to have been cousins. Sir Edmund Bewley of 40 FitzWilliam Place, Dublin, is in some way descended from them.

(16) **HENRIETTA CAVENAGH née CAVENAGH** married⁸her first cousin Wentworth Cavenagh soon after her father's death. They had two children, Kennedy and Eliza. She died in June 1786 and was followed by her husband in Aug 1793. Both are buried in the family grave⁹ at Graiguenamanagh, Co Kilkenny.

¹ Register St Mary's New Ross. Ossory marriage licences, Record Office, Dublin. Index Irish marriages, Walkers magazine and dated (?) by Farrar in 1899

² Headstone in new Ross Abbey churchyard.

³ Family information from parents

⁴ Told by my father W.O.C.

⁵ Prerogative Marriage Licence, Four Courts, Dublin.

⁶ Ossory Marriage Licences, Record Office Dublin. Register, St Mary's, New Ross

⁷ Marriage licence, Record Office Dublin. Information from Mr Glascott of Ulster Office in 1887. Letter from Sir E. Bewley, Oct 1904.

⁸ Register, St Mary's New Ross

⁹ Tombstone, Graigue

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(15a) **THE NEW ROSS PICKERINGS** were descended from Sir Edward Pickering¹ of Tichmarsh, Co Northampton, created a baronet 1638. A Colonel in the army and a zealous parliamentarian, one of Cromwell's House of Lords, chamberlain to the Protector and to his son, Richard. Though one of the Regicide Judges (but not however one who signed the death warrant) he obtained pardon at the Restoration. He married in 1640 Sidney, sister of Edward, 1st Earl of Sandwich, by whom he had 12 children. He married secondly Elizabeth, daughter of John Pepys of Cottenham.

The patriarch of this family seems to have been Gilbert Pickering², who had a son John of Tichmarsh who in turn had two sons Gilbert and Edward, who left issue.

Sir Gilbert Pickering, 5th Bart, assumed the title as descended from the 2nd son of the original grantee and his heir male. He married Anne, Daughter of Franks Bernard of Castlebar, Kings Co and Clonmmush, Co Carlow. She died at New Ross 16th October 1762.

Sir Edward Pickering, 6th and last Bart, succeeded in 1765, was a corned in a cavalry regiment, and afterwards held a Staff appointment at Duncannon Fort, Co Wexford. He married 6th July 1770 at St mary's New Ross, Elizabeth, 3rd daughter of George Glascott, Co Wexford by Anne daughter of William Giffard of Polemaise, Co Wexford, born 1745. She died and was buried Sept 1791 at Whitechurch, co Wexford. He died sine prole 29th April 1803 and was buried at Whitechurch whent the Baronetcy became extinct.

Sir Edward's only brother Townsend Edward Pickering, married Martha, 2nd daughter and coheir of Kennedy Cavanagh of New Ross and died sine prole before him. They had 5 sisters, Frances or Elizabeth, married John Bernard, Capt R.N., Anne mard Maddocks, Mary mard 1773 Henry Rudkin her 1st cousin, Dorothy mard 1779 Richard Baldwin Thomas.

Gilbert Pickering Esqre³ purchased the manor of Tichmarsh from William, Earl of Worcester temp Elizageth. He was grandson of Jmes Pickering of Winderwathm, Westmorland by his wife Margaret, daughter and heiress of Lascells of Escrick Yorks. Gilbert Pickering was grandfather of the 1st Bart. Arms: quarterly 1 & 4 erm, lion ramp arg crowned or, for Pickering 2 & 3 Argent 3 chaplets gw (?)for Lascells. Crest: a lions gamb (?) erect, crowned arg armed or.

¹ Complete Baronetage by G.E.C. edited by Hon Vicary Gibbs Vol 1625-1649

² Visitation Huntingdonshire 1618. Camden Society Journal 1848.

³ Burke's Armory

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(17) **KILDARE CAVENAGH** was born some little time previous to 15th Dec 1736; on which date his father put his life in an Indenture between himself and Henry Agar Esqre for the least of Tillots holding. Kildare went to American where it is said he amassed a fortune¹ and to have died there sine prole, between the years 1769 and 1783. In the latter year² his younger brother Mathew renewed the lives in the lease of Tillots holding because the three lives mentioned in the first indenture were deceased.

Indenture³ 15th December 1736 between Nehry Agar of Gowran, Co Kilkenny esqre and James kavenagh of Graig Co Kilkenny, gent, letting the dwelling house, malt house and 2 ½ acres of land known as Tillots holding to James Kavanagh for the lives of himself, Ann Kavenagh his wife, and Kildare Kavenagh his eldest son.

¹ Information from my father and also Miss Hutton W.O.C.

² Indenture 31st Oct 1783

³ Registry Office, Henrietta St, Dublin under date 9 dec 1741 book/wrk? 104 page 247 N° 72851

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(18) **MATHEW CAVENAGH** of the town and port of Wexford. He was the last owner¹ of Ballynamona, Co Kildare, which he lost through the non payment of the head rent to the FitzGeralds, it being held under the Duke of Leinster. He and his wife Catherine Hyde Orfeur were wards of Lord Loftus from whose castle they ran away and were married, both being minors. It is related that so inexperienced were they, that they dismissed the waiter from the parlour of the Inn at which they were staying so that they might not display their ignorance in carving a fowl which was put before them for their dinner. Shortly after their marriage they were living at Innishannon, Co Cork, in the deed partitioning the Drillingstown property between his wife and her two sisters dated 1766 Mathew Cavenagh is styled of the place, gentleman. The latter and greater part of their lives was spent at Wexford² where they resided in a house in the Back Street then the fashionable quarter of town. He held an appointment in the Irish Customs which was practically a sinecure, though the emoluments were liberal. In his will, Philip Palliser styles him Mathew Cavenagh of Wexford, guager³, 1782. Like most Irish gentlemen of his day he was addicted to cockfighting, racing and sports of all kinds and consequently was very popular with the peasantry, so much so that it is said in 98 the rebels were most anxious to secure him as one of their leaders in conjunction with Colclough and Bagenal Harvey, but he and his name were zealous loyalists, and when Wexford was invaded by the rebels he accompanied major Vallottish (?) the commander of the garrison in the hope of using his influence with the insurgents to prevent bloodshed, and was by the major's side when he was spiked by them near the entrance into the town. While Wexford was in the hands of the rebels he and his family were in danger of their lives⁴, so much so that tradition avers that the three youngest children were hidden away for a time in a large oak chest now in possession of my brother Lt Col Orfeur Cavenagh. Owing to the kind offices of the Roman Catholic bishop and being the representatives of an ancient and much respected Irish family they were not brought down to the fatal bridge. Mathew and Catherine Cavenagh had numerous family, as the latter's accouchements usually took place much about the same time as those of Queen Caroline's, the former was asked if he would allow his wife to become wet nurse to the royal infants, it being the custom for a gentlewoman to hold that position. He, however, politely declined: the son of a more complaisant husband became constable of the Tower, in the person of field marshal Gomm, whose early career was helped on from that circumstance.

¹ Communicated by my father Sir Orfeur, my Uncle General Gordon Cavenagh and Mrs Murphy

² Wexford church register

³ Is styled Mat Cavenagh, guager, searcher (?) and packer, Wexford, C Kuds (?) Enniscorthy.

⁴ My aunt, Mrs Kempstone related to me.

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Catherine Cavenagh died on 27th May 1814 aged 66 and Mathew Cavenagh 22nd July 1819 aged 80, both are interred with several of their children and grandchildren in the family vault in St Patrick's Abbey ruins in Wexford.

Indenture¹ 31st Oct 1783 between the Rt Hon James Lord Viscount Clifden and Mathew Cavenagh of Wexford, gent, letting to him the Tillots holding, on the same conditions as held by James Kavenagh, for the lives of his sons Orfeur, John, George Waters and Philip Palliser, the three lives mentioned in the previous indenture dated 15th Dec 1736 being deceased. A Memorial of the above deed was entered at the Registry Office, Dublin.

The following entries appear in the Church Registers at Wexford². Lucinda Boyd, daughter of Mr Matt Kavanagh bapt 11th May 1778. Philip Pallisser, son of Matt and C. Hyde Kavanagh bapt 17th June 1781, Harriet dau of Mathew & Cath Hyde Cavenagh bapt 1st Dec 1782. Hugh Palliser son of Mathew & Catherine Hyde Cavenagh bapt 6th May 1784.

Hugh Palliser son of Math & Cath Hyde Cavenagh interred 18th June 1785.

Hugh Palliser son of Mathew & Catherine Cavenagh bapt 27th June 1787

Wentworth son of Mathew & Catherine Hyde Kavenagh bapt 16th April 1789

Julia Cavenagh spinster interred 11th Feb 1796

Catherine wife to Mr Mathew Cavenagh buried 30th Dec 1814 aged 62.

Catherine daug of Mr Mathew Cavenagh interred St Patrick's 29th June 1817.

Mathew Cavenagh Esqre of the Back Street, interred at St Patrick's 25th July 1819 aged 81 years. (N.B. In those days the Back Street was a fashionable part of Wexford).

The Register are signed by the Rev Boyd, rector and the Rev Elgee as Curate. Mathew Cavenagh attended several vestry meetings: his signature to the minutes of the meeting dated 5th June 1881 is thus: Matt Cavenagh.

The Will³ of Mathew Cavenagh of the town and County of Wexford. I thank God for having so well provided for all my sons I bequeath to my eldest son James Gordon £20 to buy mourning, to my son George Waters, capt, £20, to my son, Wentworth,

¹ Family papers. Also registry Office, Henrietta St, Dublin.

² Church Registry in possession of the Rector of Wexford 1905

³ Family papers

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lieut Royal Artillery £200, to the natural daughter of my son Lieut Orfeur had by Mrs Wickam of Appledore :£50. Whereas I am entitled to in my own right, and also in that of my wife Catherine Hyde Orfeur, to estates in Wexford and Kilkenny, and also to money and mortgages, I bequeath to my daughter Mary Orfeur and her heirs, the town and lands of Drillingstown (for which I and my wife levied a fine), to my daughter Ann Lane, Rathcurby, Ballynacurragh, Powlinhurst, Rochestown, all in Co Kilkenny, (which I purchased from Christian Wilson) together with £550, to my daughter Lucinda Boyd, Chambersland (which I purchased from Henry Napper and his son and now let to Anthony Cliffe and Peter Walsh), in the liberties of New Ross, together with £350, to my daughter Harriet, the lands I hold under Lord Clifden and the lands held under James and Michael Murphy in the town of Graigue and £800: the moneys to be paid out of my personal property. If my daughters die unmarried or without issue, then I bequeath Drillingstown to my son James Gordon, Rathcurbey, Ballynacurragh, Powlinhurst and Rochestown to my son George Waters, and Chambersland to my son Wentworth: and the Graigue property to be divided amongst the three.

I appoint my four daughters Residuary legatees and Executors of my will.

Singed and sealed 30th March, 1819.

Copy of the present inscription¹ on the family vault in St Patrick's Abbey Wexford.

Sacred to the memory of **Matthew Cavenagh Esqre**, late of Wexford, who died the 22nd July, 1819. His wife **Catherine Hyde Orfeur**, who died the 27th May 1814. They had nine sons, six of whom served as officers in his Majesty's Army and Navy, namely, **Lieut Orfeur John Howard Cavenagh R.N.**, **Captain George Waters Cavengh H MS 87th Foot**, **Lieut Philip Palliser Cavenagh of H Ms 45th Foot**, **Lieut Hugh Palliser Cavenagh, R. Marines**, **Captain Wentworth Kildare Cavenagh, Royal Artillery**, **Dr James Gordon Cavenagh, Royal Staff Corps**, late of the Castle Wexford, who died 11th September 1844, his wife **Ann Coates** of Romney, Also their daughters **Julia Palliser Cavenagh**, **Kate Hyde Cavenagh**, **Mary Orfeur Cavenagh**, who died unmarried, **Anne Lane Moore** and her husband **Captail Moore 28th Foot**, **Lucinda Boyd Moore**, wife of **Fredk Moore Esqre**. Also their infant grandson son of Capt O'Reilly 69th Regt. This tomb is erected in fond love and remembrance of the best of parents, by their youngest daughter **Harriet Howard Cavenagh**, wife of Henry Hume Kempstone, esqre, who died August 1st 1864. Also of **Matthew Cavenagh** son of the above James Gordon Cavenagh, who died 1867 and **Harriet Hume Kempstone**, who died 1873. "Not lost but gone before."

¹ Personal inspection 1891 & 1905

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The first inscription¹ on the tombstone was as follows. **Matthew Cavenagh**, died at Wexford, 19th September 1819, aged 80, **Catherine Hyde Orfeur**, his wife, died at Wexford 15th May, 1814, aged 66, **Loftus Eager Howard**, **Hugh Palliser**, **Philip Howard**, sons died in infancy. Also **Julia Hyde**, **Catherine Hyde**, daughters, **Philip Palliser** of 45th Foot, died at Jamaica 1796 aged 17, **Orfeur John**, Lieut R.N., went down on board the Weazel sloop of war, **Hugh Palliser Lieut R.M.**, died at Neva Crague, **George Robinson Waters 87th Foot**, died at Calcutta 1824 aged 36, **Wentworth**, **Lieut R.A.** died at Wexford 1821 aged 23, **Mary Orfeur** died at Wexford 1823, **Anne Lane**, **Mrs Moore**, died at Wexford Jany 1848.

Indenture² 12th May 1781 between Michael Murphy of Graig, Co Kilkenny gent, and **Matthew Cavenagh** of Wexford, gent. The former letting Tanners Park, Graiguenamanagh, 18 acres plantation measure for the lives of James Gordon Cavenagh, Ofeur John Cavenagh, and George Waters Cavenagh for 99 years at an annual rent of £29.

Indenture 15th March 1813 between **Mathew Cavenagh** of Wexford Esqre and David Burtchael of Coolroo Co Kilkenny gent. The former subletting Tanners Park on a lease of 61 years commencing March 1817 at a yearly rent of £49 - 6 - 7, or for the life of George Waters Cavenagh.

An agreement³ for the division of Drillingstown between Thomas Weston of Clonmell co Tipperary and Dorothy Weston, otherwise Orfeur, his wife of the 1st part, leiut George Waters of the Guernsey Man of war and Mary Waters his wife, otherwise Orfeur, of the 2nd part, Mathew Cavenagh of Innishannon Co Cork and Catherine Cavenagh, otherwise Orfeur, his wife, of the 3rd Part. Whereas Captain John Orfeur late of Drillingstown, Co Wexford, died some years ago intestate, leaving the said Dorothy, Mary and Catherine, his only children, upon whom the interests of Drillingstown estate devolve share and share alike: in order to save law proceedings for a writ of partition, they agree that the said lands be divided amicably between them, the Westons to receive 67 acres, the Waters 68 acres and the Cavenaghs 84 acres, being the worst land. Signed and sealed by the above named parties, 16 May, 1766.

¹ Family papers in possession of Col O. Cavenagh

² Deeds in possession of Col. O. Cavenagh

³ In possession of Col. O. Cavenagh

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19. **CATHERINE HYDE CAVENAGH** née Orfeur, was the youngest of the three daughters and coheireses of Captain John Orfeur¹ of General Phenias bowles' regiment of Horse, now the Carabineers (6th Dragoon Guards). He belonged to the ancient family of the Orfeurs of Highclose in Cumberland and has intermarried with the Howards, Kirkbys and other notable gentlefolk in the North of England. Mrs Cavenagh's mother was Juliana only daughter of Colonel Thomas Palliser of the Great Island, Co Wexford and his wife Catherine Wogan, heiress of William Wogan of Rathcoffey, Co Kildare, and thus allied with some of the best Anglo Norman blood of the Pale.

20. **MARGARET HOWARD, née CAVENAGH** was married² at New Ross to John Howard, Esquire of that town on 10th April 1779. Her husband's father is stated to have been the Hon.... Howard, heir to the title of Lord Stafford who disappeared in a mysterious way from his family and to have settled in Ireland: the death of this missing heir has never been accounted for³. The present Lord Stafford is a Jerningham, who obtained the title as descended from a sister of the missing heir. At the present day their descendant Howard Deazeley posses some old plate⁴ with the Stafford arms and crest thereon.

Their only child Margaret married Captain James R.N. of Milford, South Wales, whose only surviving grandchildren are Howard Deazeley Esqre late of Oxford and Annie wife of Mr Hewet.

The latter's mother Mrs Ellen Deazeley gave me a large silver coin⁴ of St Gall in Switzerland which had been given to Margaret Cavenagh as a love token by one of her Cavenagh cousins who was in the service of one of the Continental sovereigns. Her name Margaret Howard is engraved on it.

Dr Deazeley was a big, good looking Irishman, very quick tempered. He came to Milford as a doctor on board an emigrant ship, which put in there, and for some reason the emigrants landed and dispersed. The Doctor settled there and married, a very clever man and acquired a good practice and a large fortune⁵.

¹ Orfeur and Wogan pedigrees

² Ossery Marriage bonds Registers, St Mary's, New Ross at Record Office, Dublin

³ As related to me by Mrs Ellen Deazeley

⁴ Personally inspection WOC

⁴ In my possession, WOC

⁵ Mr Davis, the lighthouse officer at the South Foreland(?) who knew Dr Deazely very well and was a native of Milford.

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Margaret Cavenagh = John Howard of New Ross. He lost an eye owing to the Smallpox. Howard Deazeley has a miniature of him. He and his wife *granted??* left Ireland at the time of the 1798 rebellion, having been warned by a servant that it was going to break out and went and lived at Milford, Pembrokeshire where they died, but their bones were brought over and buried at Waterford Cathedral.

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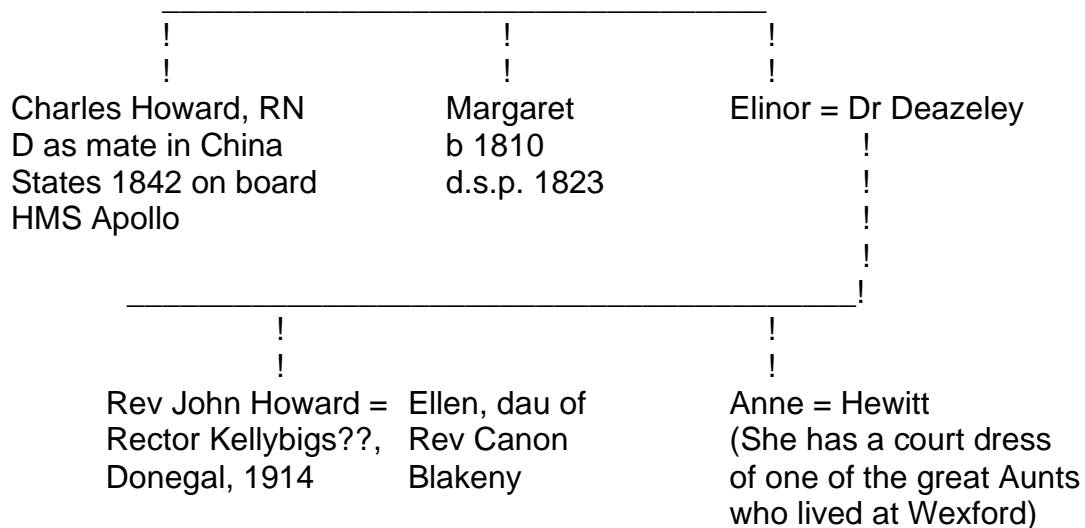
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Elinor, their only child = Captain Jacob James, R.N. of a Somersetshire (?) family, Died at Milford 1833 aged 70. He had been a 1st Lieutenant to Lord St Vincent and also captured a rich Spanish galleon a painting on the subject painted by him still in the possession of Howard Deazeley.

!

!



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(21) **LANGRISH CAVENAGH**, merchant of New Ross, C° Wexford. He went over with his sister Margaret Howard to Milford, south Wales in 1798, about the time of the rebellion¹. He was in a very bad state of health, otherwise he would not have left the country, as he was asked by a friend Mr Lambert of Beau Park, C° Meath to stay with him, that part of the country was considered safe, but it turned out, not to be so as his hosts were attacked and said to be massacred. He became a Freeman of New Ross in 1799², the entry in the Corporation Minute book stands thus. "Ordered that Mr Langrish Kavanagh of Ross, merchant, be admitted a Freeman and Burgess of this Corporation dated 11th November 1799. In the minutes of 29th Sept 1802 is styled Esquire. His signature in the minute book daated 2nd April 1805 is Langrishe Cavanagh.

He was joint guardian with Bartholemew Cliffe of his niece Eliza Cavenagh.

Langrish died in 1808 and is buried at Milford, South Wales³. Extract of his will⁴ as follows. "Will of Langrish Cavanagh of New Ross, merchant, now in the city of Kilkenny. He bequeaths to his niece Elisa Carpenter one Ross Bridge debenture of £100; and the moiety of another which he shares with his partner William Banks, together with £50 to purchase the remainder of the share should his partner be willing to part with it. He leaves his godson Langrishe Banks £50 and the remainder of his property to his sister Olympia Prim, wife of Henry Prim. He appoints Henry Prim and his sister, the latter's wife, Olympia Prim executors. Signed 18th Oct. 1805. Proved 8th Jany 1808.

¹ Miss Hutton's letters

² Corporation Records on the Tholsol, New Ross

³ Miss Hutton's letters

⁴ Prerogative Will, Record Office, Dublin

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(22) **WENTWORTH CAVENAGH**, merchant of New Ross.

[He married his first cousin, Henrietta Cavenagh, daughter of Kennedy Cavenagh, merchant of New Ross, N° 16 above. In his will Kennedy Cavenagh left £20 to his nephew Wentworth, provided he assist his executors in settling his debts. Subject to the annuity to his wife, he bequeathed all his freehold and leasehold and personal estates to his daughter Henrietta Cavenagh spinster, and her heirs. Wentworth and Henrietta were married shortly after her father's death.]

Wentworth was churchwarden of St Mary's, vide inscription on the Bell¹ of St Mary's Church, New Ross. Rev Charles Nailor, vicar of Ross 1785. Joseph P. Raddle and Wentworth Cavenagh, churchwardens. Charles Tottenham Esqre Sovereign.

[They had 2 children. Kennedy² died as an infant. Eliza, N° 27 below, born 1784, was killed in a riding accident at Graig, aged 19 in 1803.]

He with his wife and daughter Eliza are buried in the family grave at Graguenamanagh.

Extract of his will³ as follows. "Will of Wentworth Cavenagh of New Ross, merchant, desire to be buried at Graiguenamanagh near his wife, Henrietta Cavenagh. He leaves £40 to his brother Langrish Cavenagh. The remainder of his property he bequeaths to his daughter Elizabeth spinster, out of the income of this property, the executors are to spend £30 a year on his daughter's education &c up to the age of 10years, and afterwards £40 annually up to the age of 19 years or marriage, when the whole of the property is to be made over to her. Should she die without lawful issue, then he leaves £1000 to his brother Langrish Cavenagh, and the remainder of his property is to be divided among all his brothers and sisters, the child of his sister Mary Carpenter deceased, taking her mother's share. He appoints Langrish Cavenagh and Bartm Cliffe, gentlemen, the executors of his will and guardians of his daughter. Signed 1791. Proved 1795.

¹ Letter from Lord Walter Fitzgerald

² Register St Mary's, New Ross, Record Office, Dublin

³ Prerogative will, Record Office, Dublin

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(24) **ARTHUR CAVENAGH** Ensign 19th Foot (the Green Howards), 17 Nov 1780, resigned 4th Oct 1786. Took part in the American War 1791¹. N.B. Lord Edward FitzGerald joined this regt as Lieut 21 Sept 1789, Capt 25 June 1781, left at Majority; 90th Foot 12 Feb 1783.

Ref: Arthur Cavenagh, gent, gauger², 24 Jan 1795.

Ref: Arthur Kavenagh from Enniscorthy, buried³ 18 Dec 1796

¹ List of ?? in the Green Howards (by Major Ferrar) Revenue Commissions books 1787 – 91. Parochial ?? ?? Graiguenamanagh.

² The Revenue Commission books, 1787 – 1817. (see Page 21A)

³ Parochial returns of United Parishes of Griague and Allard (?), Recor Office, Four Courts, Dublin

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(25) **OLYMPIA PRIM née CAVENAGH** succeeded to her brother Langrish Cavenagh's property. She¹ was the god daughter of Olympia Langrish, sister of the first baronet Sir Hercules Langrish, who often used to shew with pride the lace ruffles which had been worked by his cousin Olympia Cavenagh. She and her husband Henry Prim were 2nd cousins, he as a 2nd son of Mr Prim of Norelands, Co Kilkenny. This property has been conveyed by heiresses, daughters of Henry Prim's eldest brother, to the Shaw and Perry families, the latter of Newcastle, Co Tipperary. Norelands was originally called Johnswell. The Prims or rather Primes originally came from Holland to Lincolnshire to instruct the fen people in making dikes. In Charles 1st reign a colonel Prim of engineers is said to have settled in Ireland in Kilkenny, but he and his family, with the exception of his wife and her infant son were massacred in 1641: the two latter were saved by a friendly carpenter who took them for safety to the house of a doctor in Callan, who brought up and educated the boy, this last joined William II nd's army as an officer and acquired large estates in Kilkenny . Marshall Prim the Spanish dictator assassinated in 1870 was a descendant of an illegitimate branch whose ancestor had been sent to a wine merchant's office in that country.

The descendants of Olympia and Henry Prim are numerous², the best know are the late Mr John Prim, antiquary, and one of the founders of the Kilkenny Archaeological Society, and Mr Prim recently the Engineer in residence to the Houses of Parliament. Their daughter Elizabeth married Captain Robert Hutton of 6th W.I. and 58th regts, he was of Cromwellian descent, his ancestor was Secretary to Oliver Cromwell and came over to Ireland with him. They had Lieut George Davis Hutton of the 18th, 41st & 61st regiments, who saw service in Afghanistan in 1842 and died in India 1847. Major General Prim Hutton 31st and 30th Regts who served in the Sikh war 1845 and in the Crimea and died at Southsea in 1894. And Miss Olympia Hutton who died also at Southsea in 1894. All died unmarried.

(26) **MARY CARPENTER née CAVENAGH**. She and Robert Carpenter of New Ross were married at New Ross 12th Nov 1786 and died two years after and is buried at Graiguenamanagh. Their daughter Eliza Carpenter married Mr Anderson of Co Wexford and had several children. The present bishop of Ripon, Boyd Carpenter belongs to this family.

¹ Letters of Mrs Olympia Hutton : documents in possession of Mr Prim, given to Houses of Parliament 97

² D.B. Note. This is not clear to me, but I think he means that the Prims had numerous children and grandchildren, by 1894 all those he knew of had died without issue. But it would appear there were others he didn't know by name, who may have descendants.

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(27) **ELIZA CAVENAGH**, born 1784, [was the daughter of Wentworth Cavenagh, merchant of New Ross, who died in 1793. Her mother, Henrietta or Harriet died in June 1786, when Eliza was 2 years. Her parents were first cousins. Harriet was the daughter of Kennedy Cavanagh, brother of James Cavanagh of Graig.] After her parents' death she lived with her aunt Olympia Prim¹. The following was added to a memorial entered into by Kennedy Cavenagh in 1768 "For consideration of £80 I agree to make over all my life interest in the within concession to Charles Tottenham Esqre August 20th 1802 Signed Eliza Cavenagh."

A further memorandum² that Mr Tottenham is to give Langrishe Cavenagh all the new timber put into the above concession whenever he takes the house down. Received from Charles Tottenham Esquire the above sum £80 for the us of "Elizabeth Cavenagh", Ross 20th March 1803. Signed L. Cavenagh.

She was killed in 1803 by a fall from her horse out hunting: the words on the tombstone at Graiguenamanagh states "She was suddenly snatched form the possession of health, wealth and beauty by a melancholy and fatal accident.

I (W.O.C.) was informed that on one panel of the said tombstones which has now disappeared a full account of her accident was narrated. How while out hunting her veil or hankerchief frightened her horse which became unmanageable and threw her, and her habit catching in the saddle or stirrup, she was dragged round the field and killed.

¹ Miss Hutton's letters

² Deeds in possession of Mr Tottenham and Col O. Cavenagh's agent New Ross. Also Registry Deeds Office, Henrietta St, Dublin.

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W.O.C. Hand-writtenMajor General Henry Prim Hutton (Ilines???)

Born 26th March, 1826 at Dublin
 Ens 31st Foot 9 Nov 1843
 Lieut 31st Foot 25 Dec 1845
 Capt 31st Foot 6 June 1854
 Major unattached 31st Foot 24 June 1859
 And commission amhataled (??) to 1st April 1857
 Half pay 11 Oct 1859 – 26 June 1868
 Brost (??) Lt Col unattached 1st May 1868
 Major 30th Foot 27 June 1868
 Lt Col 30th Foot 31 Oct 1874
 Brost (?) Col 30th Foot 1 Oct 1877
 Half pay 30th Foot 31 Oct 1879
 Retrd as Maj General Oct 1881

Medals Satty (or Suttu) medal for Moodhee with 8 clasps for Ferogshah, Aliwal &
 Sobraon, Crimea with clasp for Sebastopol
 Turkish Crimean

(edge of paper not photocopied, so bits missing)

Re General Hutton and the Suttete Campaign, he was of the Light Co in the ..1st.
 In April 1870 and Strathnair was pleased with Hutton's conduct, command ..ring
 on the riots at ..atterford that the past...m in command of the troops in Meath then
 in a disturbed state and was made a J.P. He was thanked by Strathnair for his
 conduct in Meath either in order of by letter. Brownlere (?) told me that Hutton was
 the Grandson of the Dublin ?ach buildier. ??Bannantyne to Major Laurence 30th
 Regiment 1913.

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[(28) The 2 first born sons of Matthew and Catherine Cavenagh, who both died as infants. 1) **Loftus Egan Howard** and 2) **Kildare**.]

(29) **JAMES GORDON CAVENAGH**, Surgeon Royal Staff Corps and of the Castle, Wexford. Being the eldest son, his parents wished to keep him at home, he was consequently brought up to the medical profession,¹ and according to the custom of that day was apprenticed to an apothecary in Wexford by name of Wigram (the ancestor of the great East India ship owners, the Wigrams and Fitzwygrams of the present day). On completing his studies he took out his diploma from the College of Surgeons. A quiet medical practice not suiting him he joined the army as Assistant Surgeon, his first active service was with the 83rd Foot in the Maroon war of Jamaica. Afterwards he was transferred to the Royal Staff Corps of which he was appointed Surgeon², 21st February 1800. With them he served in the Walcheren expedition, the Peninsular War from start to finish, the Waterloo campaign and the occupation of Paris. The royal Staff corps was a regiment specially raised by the Duke of York in 1800 and trained Engineers and in certain Staff duties, its Head Quarters was at Hythe. It was disbanded in 1832. It was attached to the Quarter master General's department.

During the short peace between the Peninsular war and Waterloo James Cavenagh was quartered with this corps at Hythe, where he met and married his wife. On the termination of the campaign he returned with this regiment to Hythe, and when it was disbanded he remained there for some years, living in the Commandant's house which he rented from the Authorities and in which all his children were born. A few years before his death he chartered a vessel and removed his family and household goods to Wexford, where he took the lease of a house on the outskirts of town, called the "the Castle", built on or beside the old Castle of Wexford³. There he died and was buried with his parents in the family vault⁴ in the ruined Abbey of St Patrick. Through his wife, Ann Coates, he became possessed of a freehold property at Lydd⁵ in Kent, which gave him a right to a County vote and of being a Baron of the Cinque Ports. This land descended in the first instance to his daughter Mrs Burmeister, at her husband's death it reverted to her three surviving brothers who sold it and the proceeds was divided between them. He also had some land in Canada near Toronto which was handed to him by a brother officer in lieu of some money he had advanced him. This property through non compliance with certain Colonial laws was lost.

¹ Information from my father Sir O. Cavenagh

² Army List 1801 where he is erroneously styled Walter Cavenagh, which was rectified some few years later

³ Compare Wexford G.P.Hore

⁴ Family grave stone

⁵ Poll book prkent (?)

PAGE 27A

1. The 83rd under Lt Col Wil Fitch arrived at Jamaica in July 1795, thence were sent on to St Domingo. A few days after sailing, the Maroon insurrection broke out, on which Lord Balcarras, the Governor, sent a schooner to recall them, and he overtook 2 ships which returned with half the battalion who were landed at Mondego Bay and marched into the interior. They were actively employed for 8 months suppressing the rebellion, leaving 70 men killed and wounded including Lt-Col Fitch and 2 officers. The corps remained on the north side of Jamaica till June 1802 when it returned to England. (Services 83rd Regt 1793 - 1907.)

2. Surgeon J.G. Cavenagh was put on half pay 1825 and was on half pay 62nd Foot at this time of his death 1844. As he did not receive the medal, he could not have been present on the battlefield of Waterloo. (C. Dalton, Waterloo Roll and private letters.)

3. Statement of services.

28 years of age on first appointment, Regimental Surgeons Mate 29 Sept 1793, 83rd Regt without purchase – Hospital mate 16 Jan 1796 in Jamaica without purchase. Regimental assistant surgeon 31 Jan 1799, 63 Regt without purchase – Regimental Surgeon 21st Feb 1800, Royal Staff Corps without purchase. Regimental Surgeon half pay 24 August 1825, 62nd Regt. By exchange without difference. 33 years Full pay, 3 years half pay, total 36 years.

Married 27 March 1815, New Romney, Kent, - children Catherine, 28 April, 1816, Mathew 7 October 1817, Orfeur 8 October 1820, Wentworth 13 Nov 1822, Gordon 26 October 1827. Residing at Hythe, Kent. Signature J.G. Cavenagh H.D. 62nd Regt.

(Record of Officer Service book 16 Nov 1828, Public Record Office London, 1912)

Joined the Service Cio(?) of the RSC in Spain between June and Sept 1812 and left them when in France shortly before Sept 1813. Was with the 4 xxxxx Cio? Under Lt Col Nicly to Flanders in 1815, in Paris with them, returned to Hythe early in 1816.

R.S.C Master Rolls.

James Gordon Cavenagh, Surgeon 62nd Infantry died 11th September 1844 (Certificate of death of Officers of British Regts Record Office, London.

The Irish Gordons of Spring Gardens, Clonmel were founded by a tanner (Gordons in arms.) They were settlers and traders who came into the town in the wake of the military articles? of Cromwell, others like them were the Moors (Earl of Mountcashel?), Perys (Earls of Limerick); History of Clonmell, Rev W. P. Burke)

James Gordon Cavenagh Ast Surgeon 63rd Foot 31 Jan 1799, Staff Corps office awards, Royal Staff Corps 21 Feb 1800; retired half pay of 62nd Foot 25 Aug 1825 died at Wexford 11 Sept 1844. Regimental Mate 83rd Foot & Hospital Mate previous to being commissioned. In Army lists 1801 – 1813 he is called Walter. Surgeon or Regimental Mates were warrant officers only, their appointment

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converted in the Colonels of Regiments and their warrants signed by tem. Some of the Regimental Mates were properly qualified men but a great number had little qualification, either having been apprentices to surgeons in practice or attended courses in Anatomy, surgery or Medicine in some University, College or medical School Hospital. Mates being paid better than Regimental Mates the latter were transferred to the Hospitals. The Royal Warrant 30 Nov 1796 improved the pay and position of Regimental Surgeons and Mates. Henceforth Surgeon Mates were to be styled Assistant Surgeons and appointed by Commission of His Majesty or general authorization by him. The Pay was xxxxxxx and as xxxxxxx xxxxxx they were to rank as Soldiers?? After 1798 Hospitals Mates were appointed by the Inspector of Hospitals after a medical examination held by examiners appointed by the College of Surgeons in the presence of the Surgeon General and the Inspector of Hospitals (Roll of the Command Officer in the medical Service of the British Army Jan 20 1727 to Jan 23 1898 by late Alan William Johnston C.R.A.M.S.)

Memorials of Society of Knot called the Wexford Knot of Friendly Brothers, being one of the Knots of the ancient and most benevolent order of Friendly Brothers of St Patrick, met at White's Hotel, the chief meeting was on 1st May, i.e. the first Commission day of the summer Assizes and then on the 17th day of every month except April and May. The Marquis of Ely and all the county noblemen and gentlemen seem to have been on the list of members which had to be verified by 2 members of the Society and countersigned by a J.P.. "Jas Cavenagh Esqre M.D. of Wexford appears on the returns from 19th October 1839 to 9th March 1844, xxxx for 1845. The friendly brothers are now reduced to a social club meeting at 22 St Stephens Green, Dublin, the Presidents chair for the Wexford Knot is now used for the W.M. of the Freemasons Lodge at that town? (Register for County Dublin.)

The 63rd Regiment left the West Indies on 30th April 1799, arrived n England, encamped on Barham Pxxx to Holland under the Duke of York and were engaged at Egemnot-op-Zee? And on 6th October 1798? In the unsuccessful attach on the French position near Callmiar? (Records 63rd Regt.)

Kavinagh (J.G.) Mateship. Passed 2nd January 1794 from early records of College of Surgeons, Dublin (Extract seen 22 Sept 1924. WOC.)

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Extracts from the Family Bible⁶. J.G. Cavenagh and Ann Coates were married on Monday 27th March 1815 at New Romney Kent

Catherine Ann Cavenagh, born 28th April, 1816
 Mathew Cavenagh born at Hythe, 7th October 1817
 George Coates Cavenagh born at Hythe 9th March 1819
 Orfeur Cavenagh born at Hythe 8th October 1820
 Wentworth Cavenagh born Hythe 13th November 1822
 George Coates Cavenagh born 30th June 1824 died 16th Februry 1825
 Julia Cavenagh born 26th May 1826 died April 1827
 Gordon Cavenagh born at Hythe 26th October 1828

Catherine Ann Cavenagh married Dowell Know O'Reilly 21st May 1839 at St Iberias's Church Wexford –

Orfeur Cavenagh and Elizabeth Marshall Moriarty were married at Dinapore 7th September 1842

James Gordon Cavenagh died 11th September 1844 aged 78 and was buried at Wexford.

Ann Coates his wife died at Wexford 18th December 1846.

Catherine Ann Cavenagh married secondly John Burmeister 1850. She died at St Heliers Jersey 1858 aged 42.

Mathew Cavenagh died at Wexford June 1867 aged 49.

James Gordon Cavenagh of Wexford, surgeon, having died 11th September 1844, Letters of Adminstration of his estate were granted from the Diocesan court at Enniscorthy to Wexford, to his widow Anne Cavenagh, dated 10th Dec. 1844

Signature⁷ from master Rolls of the Royal Staff corps of which he was the Surgeon.

Jas Gordon Cavenagh
 27th Februy, 1800

J.G. Cavenagh
 Feb 7, 1803

1832⁸ Poll for clihin(??) for Knights of the Shire for G???
 James Goddin(?Gordon)Cavenagh freeholder a charter (??) of Lydd, Romney Marsh voted for Sir Edward Knartsbock (??) Bart a ?????? candidate

⁶ In possession of Col O. Cavenagh. *In 2002 in possession of Orfeur Alan Cavenagh of Victoria, British Columbia, Canada.*

⁷ Public Record Office, Chancery Lane, London

⁸ Kent Poll Book, Bellings (???) Institute, Canterbury

PAGE 28A and 28B

HANDWRITTEN LETTER

Telegraphic address
"Uniclub" London

Union Club,
Trafalgar Square,
S.W.

Feb 16th.

Colonel Cavenagh

Dear Sir,

I find Surgeon J.G. Cavenagh's death recorded in the "Naval and Military Gazette" under Sept 1844. He was on p.p.? as surgeon 62nd Foot at the time of his death. His services are not given in above journal or in the "Gentleman's Magazine". The Waterloo medal was given a few months after the battle, the Peninsular medal not till 1845? (1814?). I find that in all the successive annual Army lists from 1817 (the year in which the big "W" was first placed before the names of all Waterloo officers) to 1844 Surgeon Cavenagh's name has no "W".

I think you may take it for a certainty, from me, that your grandfather did not get the medal though he was undoubtedly with the Royal Staff Corps in Belgium. For many years I was a medal collector and had a good many Waterloo medals in my collection. This accounts mostly for my medallic knowledge. The Reserve at Waterloo got the medal though at Hal 10 miles from the battlefield!

Yours faithfully,

C. Dalton

PAGE 28C

The following stories were told me (WOC) of my grandfather (Surgeon James Gordon)

When he was stationed at Hythe with his regiment the Royal Staff Corps one of the young officers asked him for a dose of medicine which the former gave him, saying he could take in any vehicle (i.e. medium) he liked. The youngster finding the Doctor's carriage outside got in and told the coachman to drive on. Presently Dr Cavenagh having finished his work, called for his carriage, not finding it, he started to walk home, but had not gone far, when he met it with the young officer inside, who got out and thanked him for his drive. He said he took the first vehicle he saw to take the medicine in and found it was the Doctor's thought he could not do better. The old gentleman though very angry at the liberty taken with his conveyance by the cheeky young fellow, forgave him and laughed heartily himself at the joke played on him.

On another occasion a tall and rather conceited officer was bragging at mess of his walking powers and offered to walk anyone present over a 20 mile course for a wager of £50, I believe. My grandfather at once took him up much to everyone's astonishment, as he was a comparatively short man, middle aged and inclined to be stout. The day was fixed, the whole garrison turned out to look on, the tall man started at a great pace and got far ahead of his opponent, but the latter kept up a good steady pace throughout the whole course and having a good staying power eventually won the race and the bet much to the delight of both officers and soldiers, and especially the latter's wives and children among whom the winner distributed the wager money.

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30. **ANN CAVENAGH née COATES** was the youngest daughter of Mr Odiarne Coates of the Green Court, New Romney, by his second wife Margaret Sedjwick. The Coates, who were what are styled "Barons of the Cinque Ports" from holding land within the latter's jurisdiction, were representatives in the female line of the ancient and honourable Kentish family of Odiarnes whose arms they adopted. From early days down to the time of the Cromwellian wars, the Odiarnes were extensive land owners in about the Isle of Oxney on the borders of Kent and Sussex. Through the Bakers and Lancasters the Coates traced their descent from the first Mayors of New Romney, which office was often also held by one of the family.

Ann Cavenagh was a woman of some character, on learning of the victory of Waterloo and of the advance of the Allies on Paris, she and a cousin, Mrs Montague, whose husband was in the 10th Hussars, set out to join their husbands who were in Wellington's army. Having crossed the Channel they drove to Paris without any misadventure and were among the first English ladies to enter that gay capital after its capitulation¹.

When in Paris, she often used to ride Napoleon's favourite charger "Marengo"². It came about in the wise. Her husband and a brother officer of his also married, were billeted in the house of an Ex Staff Officer of Napoleon, in whose charge the horse was. The rooms were handed over for their occupation nearly bare of furniture, however they set to work to make the best of it. One day, however, Dr Cavenagh and his wife met their unwilling host, who was so presumably impressed with his uninvited guests that he not only refurnished their rooms but also allowed Mrs Cavenagh to ride the celebrated charger. – ³It is worth noting that "Marengo" was an Irish horse born and bred near Ballygarrett, C° Wexford by a Mr Brownrigg. After Waterloo, Napoleon's charger Marengo was brought to England, eventually was bought by Colonel Angerstein of the Grenadier Guards who hope to breed from him. Marengo was only a barb, small, not particularly well shaped and of a doubtful temper.

Letter, presumably from The Times, 14.4.32.

Napoleon's charger.

A correspondent in your issue of April 12 quotes Wellington's charger, Copenhagen, as 28 years old when he died. In comparison it might be interesting to note that his horse's contemporary, Marengo, was first ridden at the battle of Aboukir, 1799? And afterwards in every subsequent campaign by Napoleon. Marengo was captured after Waterloo and sent to this country, and later sold to General Angerstein, who bred from him and raced his progeny. The horse died in 1832, after having been at the general stud for two years. A curious feature about Marengo was that he possessed that peculiar pigment in his blood which transferred to all his stock his own colour (grey), irrespective of the dams' coats. – major Humphrey Sandford, the Isle, Shrewsbury.

¹ My father and Mrs Murphy told me. WOC

² Told by Major General Gordon Cavenagh in 1911.

³ By Miss white of Pyspcol? Castle, 1911, 70 years of a Guardsman life, Genrl Birly?; G Higginson

PAGE 29 A and B

Letter to WOC from Louisa Murphy, whom he always called their cousin, about Ann Coates, wife of Surgeon James Gordon.

I fear I cannot give you a very comprehensive sketch of your Grandmother. She required to be known to be fully appreciated. She was a truly good woman, and staunch friend, an excellent wife, a tender loving mother, so bright and genial, never cast down by difficulties or reverses, or if depressed soon rising superior through the aid of religion and able to endure all things, so thoroughly amiable. My husband said when speaking of her one day "she is an angel" and I never heard him say that of anyone else. She was a mother to me and a truer friend I never has. It was my great privilege to have been brought up by her.

N.B. The surgeon and his wife Ann moved to Wexford after he retired from the Army. Since Louisa says she was "brought up by her", and Ann Coates died in 1846 this implies the family moved from Hythe to Wexford around 1830, - or earlier rather than later - long enough for Louisa to have considered her a mother, and not saying she was brought up by her for just a few years.

Surgeon James Gordon retired aged 63 in 1829, on 36 years pay counted presumably from his first appointment as Regimental Surgeon's Mate, 29 Sept 1793. It is, however, possible there was some previous army training programme for which he might have received pay, meaning his first army pay was before Sept 1793 and the 36 years would have been completed a little earlier, but WOC has not mentioned any such training period. DB.

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31. **ORFEUR JOHN HOWARD CAVENAGH**, Royal Navy. He joined as a midshipman on 1st May 1797 the Weazel Sloop of War¹, 12 guns and a complement of 90 men. She was commanded by Captain John Mason Lewis and was paid off at the end of 1797, again re-commissioned 21st Feb 1798, Captain the Hon Grey taking command. On 1st March 1798 Orfeur Cavenagh was rated as a midshipman and master mate. He was the first officer to enter Wexford after its evacuation by the rebels, being naturally anxious as to the fate of his parents, he went with the first boat from the ships². On the eve of his promotion he was drowned in the Weazel which went down with all hands in a gale off Appledore near Barnstable, Devonshire on 11th Febry 1799. He left an illegitimate daughter by a Mrs Wickham of Appledore who was provided for in his father's will³.

32. **PHILIP PALLISER CAVENAGH**, Lieut 45th foot. He lieutenant's commission is dated 12th July, 1797⁴. He died in Jamaica aged 17 years. Name disappears in the Arm Lists between 1802 & 3. He was godson to Philip Palliser of Castletown, xxx Esqre, who left him £100 in his will⁵.

33. **GEORGE ROBINSON WATERS CAVENAGH** Captain 87th foot, the Royal Irish Fusiliers, was older than Philip and next after Orfeur as can be seen from his father's indenture with Lord Clifden dated 1783⁶. As lieutenant he was severely wounded at the battle of Talavera 27th & 28th July 1809⁷. The 87th was in Donkin's brigade on which fell some of the hardest fighting. He was commissioned as Captain 22nd November 1810 in Mellish and distinguished himself greatly at the battle of Barossa, 5th March 1811, where his regiment captured a French Eagle, his company seized it, his Colour Sergeant being most prominent in the Melee was in consequence given a commission, later on he was again engaged at Terifa 31st December 1811. For his exertions at the great fire of Calcutta on 6th Sept 1821 George Cavenagh received the thanks of the Governor General and Council and was presented with a handsome silver tankard, now in the possession of his great nephew Colonel Orfeur Cavenagh. It is said he died of a broken heart⁸, he was a very keen soldier, the purchase money for his Majority being lost through the failure of his Indian Agents with whom it was lodged preyed upon his mind. He lies buried in Calcutta. He died intestate, in 1822 aged 39 years, administration of his estate was granted to his nephew Matt Cavenagh in Oct 1847⁸. *(This date doesn't make sense, tied in with the apparent birthdays DB).*

34. **HUGH PALLISER CAVENAGH** Lieut Royal Marines. His commission as 2nd Lieut is dated 5th November 1805⁹. He died at Nova Crague in the West Indies. His name disappears form the Army Lists 1810??

¹ Navy Pay lists, Weazel sloop, Public Record Office, London

² Related by my father, Sir Orfeur Cavenagh

³ Matt Cavenagh's will

⁴ Army lists

⁵ Philip Palliser Prevventon?? Will 1784.

⁶ Indenture re Tillots Holding, Church Register Wexford.

⁷ Records 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers

⁸ Related by my father, Sir Orfeur Cavenagh. WOC

⁸ Ossary Diocese Admons.

⁹ Army Lists

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Fight for the Eagle at Barrosa A very young officer of the 87th, Ensign Keogh, was the first who boldly attempted to seize the French Eagle, he fell pierced with wounds. A tall and very powerful man, Quarter Master Grady cut down with his own hands 2 grenadiers who defended it with great bravery and as the third grenadier fell mortally wounded in his attempt to save it, the eagle was wrested from his dying grasp by Segt Masterson who retained it as a trophy gained by the valour of the 87th in the fight of Barossa. The 87th was commanded by Colonel Gough. 600?? British soldiers proved they were a match for 1600 enemy which was the strength of the 2 battalions forming the 8th French regiment, of whom only 200 left the field. Their Colonel and nearly all their officers fell in the struggle for the Eagle.

At Talavera the 87th was in the thickest of the fight, it's Colonel and 27 other officers were wounded at Barrosa with "Gough" at its head, it charged the 8th French regiment and captures its Eagle with the laurel wreath which as the gift of Napoleon himself. "Your regiment has covered itself with glory wrote General Graham to its absent Col. Sir John Doyle. "Recommend it and its commander to their xxxxx and patron, the Prince Rupert. Too much cannot be done for it." The conduct of the "Aiglers" not less distinguished at the siege of Terifa when Gough and his regiment held the breach and saved them (??) to the music of "Garryowen (?) and "St Patrick's Day."

"Sacred to the memory of George Waters Cavenagh, late Captain in HM 87th Regiment, died 18th May, 1822, aged 39 years. This stone is erected as a token of regard by his brother officers."

Inscription on tombstone in South Park Street Burial Ground, Calcutta, obtained for me by Capt C.B. Norman. 20/1/12. WOC)

There was a stone adjacent with an inscription in the same word to a Captain E. Fitzgerald of the 87th who died in Dec 1821, and one in the same cemetery to Lieut Col H.R. Brown of the 87th who died in 1925.

Lt Cavenagh 2nd 87th was returned as slightly wounded at Talavera in Wellington's dispatch 27th July 1809 (The Bulletin of Campaign) (This was the fighting before the big battle itself which took place on 28th July. Gentlemen Magazine, August 1809.)

Geo Cavenagh, ensign Wexford Militia, 16 April 1801 (Gentleman's and Citizens Almanach 1805 by Sam Watson) Trinity College Dublin.

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Photo of silver tankard presented to Capt George Cavenagh 87th Regt for his exertions at the fire in Calcutta in 1821. N.B. The upper part for form a coffee pot was added by my mother Lady Cavenagh about 1870. WOC.

Presented
by
The Most Noble The Governor General in Council
to
Captain Geo. W Cavenagh H.M.87th Regiment
to evince
the sense which Government entertain of his
laudable exertions when present with a detachment
of his corps at the Fire of the honourable Company's
Dispensary at Calcutta on the night of the Sixth
of September 1821.

Insciprion of the silver cup with a handle and cara? Standing about 9" high, presented to my great uncle George Cavenagh.

Officers Men Late R. Irish Fusiliers The McWhister Cup, Ht 17" Wt 105 oz
Manufacture 1800

From Dr John McWhister M.D.
To
Captain G.R.Bell, Captain W.G.Cavenagh
Lieutenants J Bowes, J.G. Baillie, A. Trowin, E.C.G. Tolfrey, J. Shipp
Ensigns H.Spaight, L.H.Halstead
of H.M. 87 Regiment
as a mark of his gratitude in their exertions while on duty with a detachment
of their Corpsat the fire of the H.C. Dispensary on the night of the
6 September 1821

Initialled WOC 27/6/16, so presumably seen by him, but no mention of where it was at that time. Possibly in the possession of his father Sir Orfeur.

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35. **WENTWORTH KILDARE CAVENAGH** passed through Woolwich into the Royal Artillery¹. He was quartered for some time at Gibraltar. He was gazetted 1st Lieutenant 28th October 1810 and died at Wexford 25th July 1821² aged 32. He was the cleverest of the family and a musician: his constitution had been undermined by over-training for races being a light weight and one of the best amateur jockeys in the army of his day.

Gazetted Gentleman Cadet at Woolwich 7th May 1815, 2nd Lieut Royal Artillery 6 July 1807. Age when commissioned 19½ years. 1st Lieut 29 October 1808. Died at Wexford 25 July 1821³.

Major Gordon Cavenagh-Mainwaring of Whitmore Hall has a gold watch, maker Harvey of Gibraltar date 1802 which his father Wentworth Cavenagh told him had been presented to his Uncle the above Wentworth Kildare for saving a young person from drowning when quartered at Gibraltar.

(Another authority 2nd Lt 6 July 1808 and 1st Lieut 2 Oct 1810.)

38. **MARY ORFEUR CAVENAGH**⁴ was a party in an indenture⁵ dated 14th September 1820 with her sisters Ann Lane Cavenagh, Lucinda Boyd Cavenagh and Harriet Cavenagh spinsters and executrixes mentioned in their father's will on the one side and their brother James Gordon Cavenagh on the other side. This was a friendly suit judgement being given. (Apparently never married. DB)

39. **ANN LANE CAVENAGH** married Captain Richard Moore 28th regiment in 1824⁶. He was Tipperary stock and a widower with a grown up son and daughter.

Captain Moore's seal is now in the possession (1917) of Col. Orfeur Cavenagh of Mandly, Steyning, Sussex. Arms Azure on a chief indented on 3 mullets pierced gw, Crest out of a ducal coronet a Moor's head in profile all ppr (sic) wreathed about the temples. Motto Fortis cadere ceder non potest. These arms are similar to the Drogheda and Tipperary Baronet's family.

XX Note on Captain Moore's army career illegible in photocopy: check original.

40. **LUCINDA BOYD CAVENAGH** married Frederic Moore Esqre in 1828⁷. He was son of Captain Richard Moore who had married her sister.

¹ Army Lists

² Wexford Church Register

³ Services at R.A. Officers

⁴ Wexford Church registers

⁵ Family papers

⁶ Dublin Marriage Licences Record Office.

⁷ Dublin Marriage Licences Record Office

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41. **HARRIET CAVENAGH** married Henry William Hume Kempstone in 1820. He belonged to a family which had considerably property in County Wicklow and is said to have had a claim to the extinct title of Hume, Earl of Marchmount. In accordance with the will of her father Mathew Cavenagh, as survivor of her sisters, who all died without issue, she inherited their property and on 24th March 1864 she obtained judgement for the rents of their lands.

In her will after stating she is the widow of Henry Hume Kempstone Esqre, she bequeaths her silver and money to be divided equally between her three nephews, General Orfeur Cavenagh, Wentworth Cavenagh Esqre and Colonel Gordon Cavenagh also a silver goblet each, with the Orfeur arms to her great nephews Orfeur James Cavenagh and Wentworth Odiarne Cavenagh. She directs that the Irish property should devolve to her eldest hephew General Orfeur Cavenagh.

She and her sisters lived in Mr Rowe's House, Wexford, in rooms above Mr Whelan's shop. This house is situated at the corner of the main street immediately opposite the Protestant Paris Church of St Iberias: in this church the family have a proprietary pew near the organ in the gallery.

The Arms of Kempson or Kempstone of Wallsall, C° Staffordshire. Or 3 bars vert in chief as many mullets or. Crest Demi lion azure, gorged with a collar or charged with 3 mullets of the field.

These arms and crescent are on the tea service that belonged to Mrs Kempstone and which was bequeathed by General Gordon Cavenagh to his nephew Col Orfeur Cavenagh of Mandlyn, Steyning, Sussex with the exceptions that the bars are azure and there are no mullets on the collar.

It is related of these three last noted old ladies who lived opposite the Church in Mr Rowe's house that once a year on a certain anniversary "Clooney" the retired general of 1798 came from Graiguemanagh to present the old ladies with a bouquet.

Another story is that when the Earl of Carlisle was Lord Lieutenant on the grounds of a distant cousinship through the Orfeurs and Howards the old ladies wrote to him asking them to give them pensions on the Irish Establishment. History does not relate what his reply was.