



THE NOLAN

The Newsletter of the O'Nolan Clan Family Association

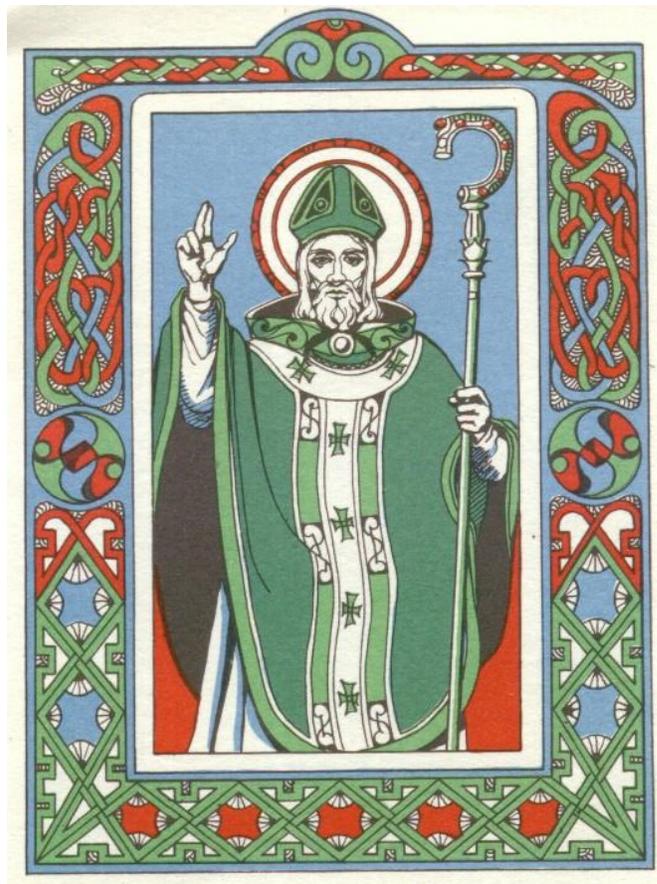
March 2013

Issue 23

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in early September

*Happy St. Patrick's Day to All,
Beannachtai na Feile Padraig*



Slán agus beannacht,

Madeline Salter – Clan Chief

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above.

Editorial views and
opinions expressed in
this publication are
not necessarily those
of the Clan
association.

In Brief ...

Our Chief

On page 3 you will find a message from our Clan Chief, Madeline Salter, inviting you to our next Clan Gathering. On page 4 you will also find a poem contributed by Madeline, reflecting on time and the bonds of family and friendship which we hold dear.

Next Clan Gathering

Details of our next Gathering to be held in early September are to be found on pages 15 and 16. For those who may have forgotten to renew their membership, required for attending the Gathering, a copy of the membership renewal form is to be found on page 14.

A New Contributor

In this issue we welcome a new contributor, namely Mary Nolan of Waterford, our Tánaiste (chief-in-waiting) who has contributed two articles, a first one introducing us to Brian O’Nolan, one of Ireland’s literary geniuses and a second one highlighting the celebrated Australian artist Sydney Nolan.

Happy Birthday Mom

Recently my mom celebrated a “big round number” with all her family reunited. On page 8 I take the opportunity to convey heartfelt best wishes to my mother for this special occasion. In this regard, members are reminded that this service of personal family greetings or announcements is indeed available to them.

Ireland Reaching Our (IrelandXO)

By now many readers will have heard of the Ireland Reaching Out (IrelandXO) project, a new National Community Programme in Ireland which takes a new approach to genealogy and gives new hope to Irish everywhere wishing to connect with their Irish roots. On page 8 you will find a short introduction to this most worthy project.

Early Nolans in North America

For my part I have put together an article which I hope will provide readers with a much clearer picture of what forces were at play when many early Nolan ancestors chose to emigrate to colonial America. The focus of the article, however, will be on emigration to Newfoundland and Maryland.

It is hoped that other end-destinations for Nolan emigration will hopefully be covered in future issues of the newsletter.

Happy St Patrick’s Day

Before closing I would like to express to all members my best wishes for a very Happy St. Patrick’s day with the hope that, in your celebrations, you may truly experience your Irishness and that special Nolan spirit which unites us with each other, our past, our ancestors, our future, and our children.

*By Roger Nowlan
Newsletter Editor*

Message from the Chief of the Nolan Clan

I, Madeline Salter the present Chief of the Nolan Clan and my family would like to wish all the Nolan Clan members, families and friends from near and far, a very Happy St. Patrick's Day and I hope you all get to enjoy the parades and drown the shamrock wherever you are celebrating.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the committee and members for their support over the last two years as it has been a pleasure working alongside you. Sincere thanks to Roger Nowlan who looks after our web-site "NolanFamilies.org" and he is also the editor of our newsletter, as you can see the wonderful work he has produced. He has given his time and expertise to our organisation for the last 16 years with the support of his wife Rosie. Roger has visited many times for our gatherings and we look forward to having him again for future gatherings.

I want to wish Mary Nolan of Waterford the very best of luck in taking on the role of Chief in September. It has been an honour to represent the Nolan Clan and I wish to offer my support to Mary in her term of office.

On the 7th and 8th of September 2013 the modern-day Nolan Clan will again gather to renew friendship and fellowship to celebrate its 17th year as an organisation and to inaugurate its new Chief, Mary Nolan of Waterford. Our celebrations this year will be held in Carlow Town.

Carlow has been chosen because of the accessibility to motorways, trains and bus services.

The Hotel for our function is the Seven Oaks Hotel, Athy Road, its location is just a few hundred metres from the centre of town and in walking distance of shops, restaurants, buses and train station. The hotel has special rates for Clan members staying for the weekend so if you are interested in booking let them know that you wish to avail of the special as a Clan member.

We have organised a full two day programme of events (see separate sheet) for Clan members and their families and friends if they wish to bring them along. We have put together some places of interest and cultural places to visit for your enjoyment.

I do look forward to meeting everyone who can make it to our gathering in September, if you have any queries please do not hesitate to contact me on msalter30@hotmail.com

Anyone wishing to participate in the day's activities may contact:

- Madeline on 086 0839646 or*
- Catherina on 087 9723024.*

Advance booking is essential for the trips on Sat /Sun.



When we think about time

*When we think of life and how it moves so fast
The people that have gone before us in the past
Our parents, grandparents we will know
But further back to our roots we must go*

*To find our ancestors far and wide
And trace them back even over the sea tide
Patience and time it will take
And will be worth it for all our sake*

*Of all the people you have never met
Gather all the information you can get
Kings and queens of long ago
You might be related you never know*

*It is important for us to leave behind
For future generations a legacy to find
The Nolan name will long live on
Even after our generations have all gone*

*A precious gift of family over time
And Nolan.. I'm proud to say is mine.*

[Poem submitted by Madeline Salter]

Brian O’Nolan – one of Ireland’s literary geniuses



Brian O’Nolan is considered one of Ireland’s literary geniuses and a key figure of post-modernist literature.

Born 5 October 1911 in Strabane, Co. Tyrone, into an Irish-speaking family, he became at an early age the main support for a large family when his father died in 1937.

He began his career as a journalist while still at university and entered the civil service in 1935, having served (at one time) as Private Secretary to the Minister Sean T. O’Kelly, later elected President of Ireland in 1946

At Swim Two-Birds was published in 1939 and is regarded as a masterpiece. “A comic heir of James Joyce” exclaimed the London Observer. The book appeared under the pseudonym *Flann O’Brien*, O’Nolan was notorious for his use of pseudonyms, because of his civil service position he was prohibited from publishing without departmental permission.

“I saw that my witticism was unperceived and quietly replaced it in the treasury of my mind.”

— *At Swim-Two-Birds* - Flann O'Brien

The Third Policeman was written in 1939-40 and published posthumously. Other works include *The Hard Life*, 1961, *The Dalkey Archive*, 1965. *An Bheal Bocht* (*The Poor Mouth*) written in Irish in 1941 and translated into English in 1973. He wrote two plays *Thirst* and *Faustus Kelly*, which was produced in the Abbey Theatre in 1943.

“Your talk," I said, "is surely the handiwork of wisdom because not one word of it do I understand.”

— *The Third Policeman* - Flann O'Brien

“Descartes spent far too much time in bed subject to the persistent hallucination that he was thinking. You are not free from a similar disorder”

— *The Dalkey Archive* - Flann O'Brien

His famous satirical column *Cruiskeen Lawn* (*The Little Overflowing Jug*) for the Irish Times was initially written in Irish and thereafter in English up to the 1960s, under the nom-de-plume *Myles na gCopaleen*.

O’Nolan was well-known for his capacity for drink, he liked to unsettle the complacent and would often hint at secrets and scandals unknown to the general public. Indeed, a story is told of a Minister for Agriculture who had suggested that the cream head on the pint of Guinness should be siphoned off and used for animal feed. O’Nolan duly “roasted” the Minister in his column after he discovered that this cream consisted mostly of air.

He insisted that his pseudonym *Myles na gCopaleen* should be translated as "Myles of the Ponies", rather than "Myles of the Little Horses" because he did not see why "the principality of the pony should be subjugated to the imperialism of the horse".

Brother Barnabus, the Count O'Blather, Lir O'Connor were also among his pseudonyms. O'Nolan is quoted as saying that he had written ten books under four irreconcilable pseudonyms on totally unrelated subjects. If so, this would present difficulty for biographers. Could five major books remain as yet unidentified?

Brian O'Nolan died in Dublin on 1 April 1966 at the age of 54 from a heart attack. He was very happily married to Evelyn McDonnell, they had no children.

The International Flann O'Brien Society will hold a conference on the Works of Brian O'Nolan hosted by the Department of Comparative Literatures, at the Università Roma Tre under the title '*Problems with Authority: The II International Flann O'Brien Conference*' Rome, 19-21 June, 2013.

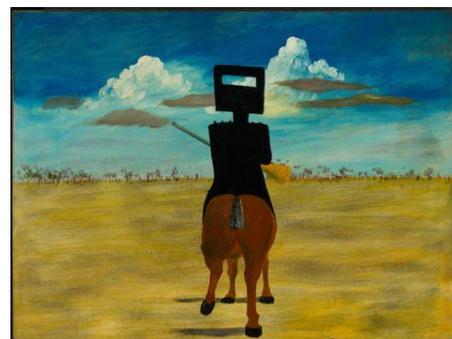
**Story submitted by
Mary Nolan of Waterford, Ireland**

Sydney Nolan – celebrated Australian artist

In November 2012, the Irish Museum of Modern Art in Dublin presented an exhibition of paintings by the celebrated Australian artist SYDNEY NOLAN. On loan from The National Gallery of Australia, "*The Ned Kelly Series*" is widely regarded as one of the greatest series of Australian painting of the 20th century.

Nolan portrayed stylised depictions of the exploits of the notorious Ned Kelly and his gang in the Australian outback during the late 1870s and early 1880s, including depictions of the shooting of policemen, and the trial at which Kelly was sentenced to hang. Kelly was of Irish parentage; his father had been transported from Moyglass, Co Tipperary, for stealing pigs. Ned Kelly started out as a horse thief and bankrobber, however, once outlawed by the colonial authorities, he was considered something of a guerrilla revolutionary, a folk hero in the Irish community for standing up to the Anglo-Australian ruling class.

Sydney Nolan, like Kelly, was of Irish descent. His grandfather had been a policeman in the party pursuing the Kelly gang, and so he grew up on the stories in the 1870s. He painted the series in 1946 and 1947 nearly 70 years after Kelly's death but the legend was still very much alive. Nolan did not intend the series to be an authentic portrayal of events, rather the setting for the artist's meditations on such universal themes as injustice, love and betrayal. And a way for Nolan to paint the Australian outback in a new way, with the story giving meaning to the setting.





Nolan's simplified depictions of his characters are stylised. The famous tin-can helmet and home-made armour worn by Kelly creates a graphic representation of the hero, the visor framing two, round, cartoonish eyeballs. Often on horseback, the figure is silhouetted starkly against an Australian arid background.

Ned Kelly's descendants finally got their chance to bury the outlaw's remains in January of this year. The location of his remains was a mystery until late 2011 when scientists used DNA testing to identify Kelly's bones as those of a skeleton exhumed from a mass grave at the former Pentridge Prison site. His skull still remains missing.

Alongside the *Ned Kelly series* in the exhibition are six paintings from the *Wild Geese Series* painted by Sydney Nolan in 1989.

The revolutionary theme in the *Ned Kelly Series* was picked up in Nolan's investigation of 18th century Irish exiles. Here he represents the Irish soldiers, who fled the country after the failed Jacobite wars of the 1720s, as latter-day exiles, such as James Joyce and Ernest Shackleton. Nolan made an explicit link between the soldiers forced to flee Ireland for France and Spain in the seventeenth century and those, like his ancestors, who left because of economic pressure to seek new lives in America and Australia. In one painting, he personalises the link with these early émigrés, painting himself in the role of Captain Moses Nolan who, returning to Ireland from the continent in 1720, was hanged in Dublin for treason (recruiting Irish soldiers to the Jacobite cause). The parallels with the death of Ned Kelly are unavoidable.

**Story submitted by
Mary Nolan of Waterford, Ireland**

Ireland Reaching Out – A new approach to genealogy

For the benefit of Clan members, following is a short introduction to a new National Community Programme in Ireland called “Ireland Reaching Out” (IrelandXO) which gives new hope to the growing worldwide Irish diaspora seeking to reconnect with their Irish roots.

This new initiative calls upon parishes across Ireland to connect with their diaspora worldwide, enabling people to trace their roots to specific Irish parishes and providing a ‘Meet & Greet’ service once connections have been established. The eventual aim of the IrelandXO programme’s website (<http://www.irelandxo.com>) is to provide a profile for every parish in the country, and to facilitate connections with some of the estimated 70 million diaspora abroad.

Our bi-annual Clan gatherings are very much in tune with the goals of the Ireland Reaching Out project, as is our goal “to create and maintain an archive of historical and anecdotal information of interest to Nolans families everywhere.

Many Nolan descendants trace their roots to County Carlow and neighbouring counties and this is where I see the Clan initially partnering with the IrelandXO organization. Over time and depending on member interest I would then see us extending our partnering to include other counties.

Suggested Follow-Up Websites

For those wishing assistance with their genealogical pursuits, suggested websites are:

- <http://www.irelandxo.com>
(Ireland Reaching Out)
- <http://www.irish-genealogy-toolkit.com>
(General Aids to Genealogical Research)
- <http://www.nolanfamilies.org>
(Website supporting the Nolan Clan)

By Roger Nowlan

Happy Birthday Mom – You are the greatest



*As I walk along the white roads of winter
I like to feel the cool air brush against my face,
to feel the wind rushing through my hair,
to feel the tingle of the cold.*

*How I wish that you and I were one,
that we might be touched by the same hand.*

*Though many miles separate us know that
you are loved and that you will always be.*

*Love, Roger, Rosie,
Michael, Christiane, Simon & Audrey*

Early Nolans in Newfoundland and Maryland

Introduction

In this article we explore the historical context for early Irish migrations to North America with special emphasis on the contribution of the Calvert family in promoting settlement of Nolan families in Newfoundland and Maryland.

The Calvert Family

By the early 1600s, the Calvert family, originally from Flanders, had become prosperous and its favourite son, George Calvert, was quickly rising through the ranks of the English public service. Despite the fact that George's parents had been recusants, refusing to attend weekly masses for the state-established religion, George no doubt enjoyed the favours of James I who, in Parliament, advocated freedom of worship for the Catholics.

In 1613, as part of a royal commission tasked with investigating the grievances of Irish Catholics he had been sent to Co. Wexford and contributed to the drafting of the final report which recommended that, until the Catholics in Ireland "be better disciplined", conformity to English law be enforced more strictly in Ireland, Catholic schools be suppressed and bad priests removed and punished. In matters pertaining to the state Calvert's reputation was without blemish.

By 1619 he had reached the pinnacle of his success and had become secretary of state to James I and, in 1621, for services rendered to the king, he was rewarded with an estate in Co. Longford and the title of Lord Baltimore in the Irish peerage.

In 1623, however, the tide in Calvert's popularity turned. Negotiations for a match between Prince Charles, the future Charles I, and Maria Anna of the Spanish Royal House had concluded and James I had actually signed a contract. This news, however, drew protests from the English population and discussions in Parliament increasingly exposed George Calvert to criticism for his pro-Spanish stance and his defence for relaxations in the penal laws against Catholics (a condition demanded by the Spanish royal house before agreeing to the marriage of Maria Anna).



By 1625, fed up with the English Parliament's intransigence, George Calvert resigned all of his political offices, except for his position on the Privy Council where he knew he would have the good graces of the king, and soon afterward he announced his conversion to Catholicism, choosing now to focus his efforts on his North American business interests and colonization.

Newfoundland

In 1609, George Calvert had been an investor in the London Virginia Company and the East India Company and, in 1620, had purchased from Sir William Vaughan, a narrow tract of land on the southern shore of Newfoundland where the latter's attempt at colonization had failed.

He named his new colony Avalon and, in August 1621, the first settlers arrived on scene, twelve in all. A manor house had been built before the onset of winter and by the following summer several additional structures, including a kitchen room and parlor adjacent to the mansion house had been built, as well as tenements for the settlers, a brew house, a henhouse, salt works, a forge and a defensive palisade.

During the winter of 1622-1623 thirty-two permanent residents had overwintered and, in April 1623, James I had granted him "the Province of Avalon" defined as the "portion of Land", a "lot" from just south of Aquaforte to Petty Harbour, with all territory inland and giving Calvert dominion over "Ports, Harbours, Creeks and Soyles, Lands, Woods &c." and "Fishing for all sorts of Fish". Calvert had recognized his new charter would give him access to the Newfoundland fishery, necessary for the subsistence of his new colony, but his prime aim in establishing a settlement at Ferryland was to further the development of his Newfoundland property.

In 1625, the colony supported 100 permanent residents with an even greater number of seasonal fishermen during the fishing season. Things were looking up for the colony!

During his four months spent in Ireland in 1613 Calvert had developed an attachment for Co. Wexford and it is no surprise that, in 1625, he divested himself of his Co. Longford estate and chose, instead, to build a new manor house on the townland of Clohamon, county Wexford, near present-day Bunclody. Clohamon was also strategically located in the heart of an area known for its strong Nolan presence and its alliance with the Kavanagh family, both strong supporters of Catholic interests in Ireland.

In 1627 Lord Baltimore inspected his New World venture on the Avalon Peninsula bringing with him additional settlers, most of the Roman Catholic faith, fleeing English penal laws and, no doubt some Nolans from the Clohamon area. Enthused with what he found in the Avalon colony he returned the following year with his family intending to make it his permanent residence. However, after spending one winter in the colony, he reported to Charles I (the new king, James I's son) that winter living conditions were much harsher than anticipated and, confident of the king's favour, he had decided to set sail for Virginia hoping to obtain a new charter for a settlement further south in the area of Virginia.

By that time Calvert however had spent roughly £20,000 (about \$4 million today) on building a reinforced stone waterfront at Ferryland similar to those found in the English West Country. Having spent so much he was not about to totally abandon his Avalon colony and left behind a representative in his manor house at Ferryland to tend to his business interests in the Avalon colony.

In 1637, for services rendered to the Crown in making gains against the French in North America, David Kirke and his partners were rewarded with the grant of a royal charter for the whole of Newfoundland. Presuming that George Calvert had abandoned his Avalon colony, the English Parliament had overlooked Calvert's existing charter for a part of Newfoundland. This, of course, provoked strong objections from the Calvert family who was forced to pursue the Kirkes in English courts until they finally obtained a ruling in their favour in 1660. With its charter rights for the province of Avalon now reaffirmed and uncontested, the Calvert family resumed its business and colonizing activities in Newfoundland.

Besides the English, the French had for many years engaged in the flourishing migratory fishery, setting up plantations mostly on Newfoundland's western shores. They had used the fine beach at Plaisance (later Placentia) to dry their fish and, seeing its strategic potential as a military stronghold, proposals for a colony were put forward as early as 1655, and by 1664 adequate funding had been found to proceed. Contrary to the English colonies in Newfoundland, the colony at Plaisance (Placentia) was a royal colony, founded by the French Crown to serve the interests of the state, not one sponsored by private investors or individuals.

In 1676, an Irish merchant from Waterford was reported to have visited the French Colony at Placentia which remained in French hands until 1713 when it was ceded to the English under the terms of the Treaty of Utrecht. Amongst other things, France kept the neighbouring small islands of St Pierre and Miquelon to support their migratory fishery but they also obtained a major concession on the religious front, that is that the presence of the Catholic faith was

to some degree be tolerated at Placentia (site of Plaisance, the former French capital). This was a major concession on the part of the English government when one considers that, at the time, the presence of Catholic priests in Newfoundland towns was not allowed and, that, prior to 1781, it was unlawful for more than two Catholics to live in the same house unless it was owned by a Protestant.

Because of its strategic position and proven defensibility, Placentia was chosen as Newfoundland's new capital and, interestingly enough, perhaps because of the requirement for religious tolerance, the first soldiers sent by England to provide protection for Placentia were four companies of Irish Soldiers. Once the English garrison established merchants and fishing firms from the English West Country soon arrived bringing each year more and more Irish servants, apprised of the new religious tolerance which existed at Placentia. Such were their numbers that by 1770, the population of Placentia was 75% Irish.

In this context, one firm came to dominate the trade at Placentia. This was the firm of Saunders and Sweetman which, in 1770, had established a base in Ireland at Waterford, and favoured Irish "servants" to those of the English West country. At its peak the firm owned a shipyard, a general store, several farming and woods operations, and a dozen ocean going vessels, employing or supplying several hundred men and shipping cod to markets all around the North Atlantic. Many young men, including many Nowlans and Nowlands, came out to Placentia on the merchants' ships, promising to work to pay their passage. After paying off their passage, some continued to work for the merchants, while others moved on to other parts of Newfoundland and North America.

Maryland

In 1629, Lord Baltimore, albeit disappointed but not daunted, set sail from the colony of Avalon for Jamestown, Virginia. However, once there, he was refused residency on religious grounds and forced to return to England to pursue his quest for a new charter on lands in the area of Virginia.

After some negotiations, boundaries for a new colony to the north of Virginia and to be named Maryland were established and a new charter drawn up for the lands between the Potomac River and Delaware bay, i.e. all the lands of present-day Maryland and Delaware. Unfortunately Lord Baltimore died in 1632, five weeks short of the official signing of the charter which, by the law of primogeniture, was made out to George Calvert's son Cecil who also inherited the title and estate of Lord Baltimore, not to mention the earlier charter for Avalon.

In 1633, Cecil Calvert (1606-1675), the new Lord Baltimore established his brother Leonard Calvert (c1610-47) as the first governor of Maryland.

In March 1634, Leonard Calvert arrived in the colony and, after purchasing land from the Indians, founded St. Mary's with an initial population of approximately 150 souls.

As it turned out, St. Mary's was not the first settlement within the borders of the new colony. William Clayborne, a Protestant and member of the Virginia assembly, had set up a fur trading post on Kent Island and was now objecting to his land becoming a part of Catholic-led Maryland. His supporters offered some resistance but could not defeat Calvert's forces. In the hopes of settling the issue in his favour, Clayborne went to England but to no avail.

His next chance came in 1645 when a Protestant settler, Richard Ingle, led a rebellion, attacking the Catholic settlers. Joining him, William Clayborne, succeeded in taking over the government of Maryland, forcing Cecil Calvert to take refuge in Virginia. However, within the year, Calvert had returned with paid soldiers and successfully reasserted his authority.

In 1649, the new colony's Assembly passed a "Law Concerning Religion" also known as the "Maryland Toleration Act" which mandated religious tolerance.



In 1651, with Oliver Cromwell as the new government leader in England, William Clayborne was appointed to a commission charged with subduing and managing the colonies of Virginia and Maryland. Seizing on this opportunity, with the help of his partner, Richard Bennett, Clayborne again overthrew the government of Maryland and, in 1654, revoked the Toleration Act. In 1658, however, things returned to normal when Oliver Cromwell himself returned control of the Maryland colony to the Calvert family who promptly reinstated the Toleration Act.

However, in 1692, after William of Orange, in his "Glorious Revolution", had won a moral victory against the Catholics at the Battle of the Boyne in 1690 and deposed the openly Catholic King James II (2nd surviving son of James I) the Maryland Toleration Act was finally repealed.

The net effect of all this is that, for a brief window in time, Irish Catholics could find a haven in Maryland. Among these we find the following known Nolan immigrants:

- Pierce Noland (c1658-1714), married to a Katherine in Ireland, who settled in Cecil county, MD, then in Charles county, MD, and finally in nearby Stafford county, VA; their children were: Stephen (1682), Philip (1684), Pierce (1696), Thomas (1698), Charles (1698) and William (1703).
- Philip Noland (C1662-1733) who arrived around 1685; he married Bridget Nelson and settled in Loudoun Co., VA, eventually moving on to Stafford Co., VA, where he died in 1733.
- Henry Noland (c1657-1706), who married someone named Lettice in Ireland, and settled around 1679 in Kent county, MD, with their two sons, Henry and Richard.
- Thomas Noland (c1659-1728) who sailed from Waterford in 1677 with his brother William (“Shillam”) and, after marrying a Mary Parrish, settling down in Anne Arundel county, MD; their children were named: Daniel, Sarah, Edward and Thomas.
- William Noland (c1665-1719) who sailed from Waterford in 1677 with his brother Thomas, marrying around 1680 and dying in St. Mary’s county in 1719.

- Desmond Noland who arrived in America in 1680, settling in Cecil county in the area of Warwick, east of Bohemia manor, close to the present-day border with Delaware; he is known to have had one son named Darby who, in turn, had at least 4 children: Richard, James, Henry & Mary.

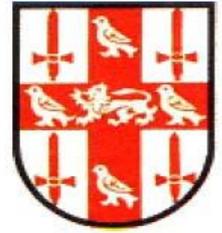
These Nolans were no doubt the sons of formerly prominent Irish landowners who had been dispossessed as a result of the Cromwellian confiscations of the 1650s and who, despite calls for restitution after the re-establishment of the monarchy with Charles II had not regained possession of some if not all of their former lands.

That they were all siblings or somehow closely related is highly doubtful. Rather it is believed that they came from several families who lived upriver from Waterford and New Ross, the main fishery ports in southern Ireland, or close to the Calvert’s base of operations at Clohamon, near Bunclody, in county Wexford.

The reader will recall that, in 1660, the Calvert family regained its charter rights for the Avalon colony in Newfoundland and, having resumed its operations there, it is likely that some of the Nolans who arrived in Maryland starting in the late 1670s had first worked a few years in the Newfoundland fishery. Supporting this theory is the fact that, in 1681, at Petty Harbour, at the northern tip of the Avalon colony, we have record of a Thomas Noland working in the fishery there. Conceivably he could have been a Nolan recruited in the area of the Calvert base of operations in Ireland at Clohamon, near Bunclody, Co. Wexford.

By Roger Nowlan

O'Nolan Clan Ò Nuallàin



Membership Application / Renewal Form

I wish to join/renew my membership in the O'Nolan Clan, a voluntary, non-profit organisation, relying upon its members for fund-raising, organizing clan activities and recruiting new members.

I understand that membership is open to anyone who supports the goals and aspirations of the clan:

- To organize a Clan Gathering every second year
- To publish a Clan Newsletter at least once a year
- To create and maintain, for current and future generations, an archive of historical and anecdotal information of interest to Nolans everywhere.

I further understand that membership dues are to be paid upon joining and, thereafter at the beginning of each calendar year, prior to March 17th. To save on postage and service charges, I may choose to pay for more than one year at a time. I will also advise the Clan of any change of address.

NOTE: Currently, the membership fee per household is set at 10 Euros, \$13 USD, \$15 CAD or \$17 AUD depending upon whichever happens to be your local currency. If your currency is not one of the ones mentioned then the equivalent of 10 Euros in your currency must be calculated

Enclosed is a **personal cheque in my local currency made out to "Sean Nolan - Nolan Clan"** in the amount of _____ as payment for _____ year(s) membership in the clan.

For clan records and to help with administration, my particulars (*or revisions thereto*) are:

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ Co./State/Prov. _____ Country/Postal/ZIPCode _____

Age _____ Telephone No. _____ E-Mail Address _____

Other family members _____



NOLAN CLAN GATHERING



PROGRAMME OF EVENTS FOR 7th & 8th SEPTEMBER

SATURDAY 7th SEPTEMBER

Time

10.00 All Clan members meet in the foyer of the Seven Oaks Hotel

10.15 Board a bus to Kilkenny City approx. half hour drive

11.30 **Option 1**
Tour of Kilkenny Castle (€4.00 entry fee) Tour lasts approx. half hour. The original Anglo-Norman stone castle was built for William Marshal, 4th Earl of Pembroke (c.1146-1219) during the first decade of the thirteenth century.



11.30 **Option 2**
Tour of Smithwick's Brewery (€10.00 entry fee). Soak up the atmosphere of Ireland's Oldest Brewery St. Francis Abbey Brewery occupies over 25 acres in the heart of Kilkenny City. The brewery has been part of local life for over 290 years and it is here that Smithwick's Ale was first brewed in 1710. In the mid-1800s, driven by the ambition and skill of Edmund Smithwick, the brewery expanded as Smithwick's ale became more popular nationwide.

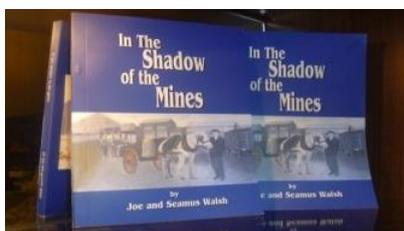
12.00 A second tour of the castle has been organised to cater for bigger numbers as only 25 people can take the tour at any one time.

12.30 Stop for a spot of shopping or just a browse. Kilkenny Design Craft Centre offers an unrivalled selection of Irish handcrafted gifts. While it has many imitators, the Centre remains Ireland's most prestigious source of Irish gifts of exceptional quality, all chosen with a discerning eye for quality, uniqueness and style.

13.00 Lunch in Kilkenny Castle or a nearby hotel depending on numbers

14.30 Back on the bus and we travel to Castlecomer Discovery Park, approx. 20 minutes' drive

14.50 Arrive at Discovery Park, younger members can try their hand at the sporting activities or the more active people can take some of the walks around the lake. The Coal Mining Museum comprises a 45 minute tour through Castlecomer's coal mining past. The exhibition is an interactive multi-media display that takes the visitor on a journey through time. Starting with the formation of the coal 300 million years ago, it brings the visitor through more than 300 years of coal mining history to the closure of the mines in 1969.



SATURDAY 7th SEPTEMBER (CONT'D)

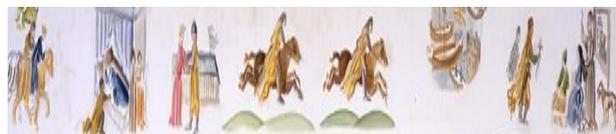
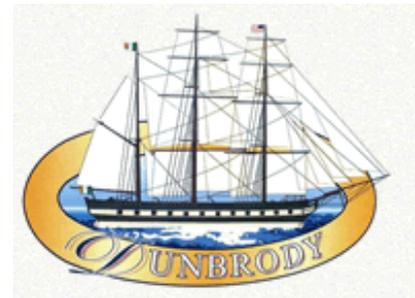
Time

- 16.30 Board the bus to return to the Seven Oaks Hotel.
- 17.00 Arrive back at the Seven Oaks Hotel, everyone can relax and freshen up and look forward to our gala dinner later in the evening.
- 18.30 A.G.M will be held and the election of the committee for the coming year.
- 19.30 An official photo of all who attended the gathering will be taken in the Seven Oaks Hotel
- 19.45 Gala Dinner in the Seven Oaks Hotel €25.00 per person.
- 21.30 Outgoing chief will hand over the staff to the Tánaiste who will then become the new chief.
- 22.00 A Ceili has been organised where you can try your dancing skills with Hilary who is only too happy to help anyone interested in learning a few steps.

SUNDAY 8th SEPTEMBER 2013

Time

- 10.00 Members meet at the Seven Oaks Hotel
- 10.15 Travel by bus to New Ross, to visit the Dunbrody Famine Ship approx. 60 minutes' drive
- 11.15 Visit the Dunbrody Famine Ship (tour cost approx. €6.00 per person)
- 12.15 A visit to Ros Tapestry Centre, stories told in thread.
- 1.00 Stop for lunch in New Ross (cost approx. €10.00 for main course).
- 14.30 Board the bus for our return journey to Carlow
- 15.30 Arrive back at the Seven Oaks Hotel, we hope you all have enjoyed yourselves and have made some new friends and formed a bond with the Irish people and our culture.
- 15.45 Talk on the origins of the Nolan's will take place in the Seven Oaks Hotel.



Please note:

- Transport free for Nolan Clan Members, for non-clan members there will be a charge of €10.00 per person per day for transport.

Slán go Foill

For further information please contact:

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