

AUTOBIOGRAPHY  
of  
PATRICK CUDMORE  
(1896)

□—□

Table of Contents

Chapter	Pages
1. Preface.....	2
2. Autobiography.....	3-13
3. Excerpts from <i>Herringshaw's Encyclopedia of American Biography of the Nineteenth Century</i> .....	13-14
4. The Pedigree of the Cudmore Family.....	14-19
5. Related Articles.....	19

□—□

# Preface

By

Douglas A. Hedin

Editor, MLHP

Patrick Cudmore had published books on history, satires, poetry, political tracts, polemics and countless newspaper articles and letters to public officials before he finally got around to writing his “Autobiography” in 1896. It has three parts: The first and the longest includes his memoir of his early years in Ireland, where he was born in June 1831, his stops in New York and Wisconsin, before settling in Southeastern Minnesota in 1856. It also includes a description of his service during the Civil War. This section concludes with a catalogue of his numerous writings, and a list of the reasons he “abandoned” the Democratic Party and became a Republican. The second part, a later addition, is the entry on him in *Herringshaw’s Encyclopedia of American Biography of the Nineteenth Century*, published in 1898. This part concludes with another list of his publications and works-in-progress. The final part, entitled “The Pedigree of the Cudmore Family,” contains the results of his genealogical searches in the early 1900s.

The manuscript of Cudmore’s “Autobiography” at the Minnesota Historical Society has this notation at the top of the first page:



P. Cudmore,  
from the author, Faribault, Minn.

Originally ten pages, it has been reformatted and several long paragraphs divided. Titles of books and newspapers are italicized unless they are in quotations in the original. His photograph on page ten is from Thomas W. Herringshaw’s *Local and National Poets of America* (1890), and has been inserted by the MLHP.

□—□

## AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

I was born in Moorestown, parish of Kilfinane, County of Limerick, Ireland, in 1831. My father was Daniel Cudmore and my mother was Catherine Moynihan. My grandmother was a Quinlan and grandfather Thomas Cudmore. My great-grandfather was William Cudmore and his mother was a Travis. My great-grandfather's parents were Protestants and descended from gentry and nobility. The Cudmores are Norman-Irish. The name is written in the records of France and England de Eskidmore, Esquidmore, Escuedmore, Schidmore, Scudamore, and Cudmore. They are an eminent family in the west of England—in Middlesex, Hereford, and Yorkshire. They are related to the Stanhope family, the Earl of Chesterfield, etc. John Cudmore was raised to the peerage of Ireland as Baron Dromore, and Viscount Cudmore of Sligo. Valentine Cudmore, Baron of Dromore and Viscount Sligo, sat in King James' parliament of 1689. The Cudmores of Moorestown, County of Limerick, Ireland, are a mixture of Celt, Norman, and Spanish.

My grandfather, Thomas Cudmore, and his brother were Catholics. They were the only Cudmore family in the parish of Kilfinane. My grandfather and his brother, Daniel Cudmore, came from the neighborhood of the city of Limerick. Several of the Cudmores family lived in the counties of Limerick, Cork and Clare. My father's brother, Patrick Cudmore, lived in Moorestown, County of Limerick. He had, three sons, Thomas, Patrick, and Michael, who came to America. I had three brothers, Thomas, James, and Daniel, who are now dead. Daniel died in Kilfinane, County of Limerick, Ireland. My father's cousins, in Moorestown, were James, Michael, and Daniel. They had children who left Moorestown, County of Limerick, Ireland, and emigrated. My mother died when I was four years of age. My father died a, few years afterwards. My father lived on a large farm in Moorestown. I attended the public schools of Kilfinane. After the death of my father I studied at the monastery school of Dungarvan, County of Waterford, Ireland, where I studied astronomy and navigation. I intended to be a sea

captain and sail around the world. I got the reputation of a good mathematician, historian, grammarian, and geographer. After the death of my father I quit all kinds of amusements and devoted my time exclusively to study. I frequently met boys after school to debate on the history of Greece, Rome, England, and Ireland. At one time I had an inclination to study for the priesthood. At other times my ambition was to be the best mathematician and astronomer in Ireland. In my boyhood days I loved to roam alone over mountains, glens, fields, and groves. My great delight was to sit on a rock on a high mountain and view the surrounding country; or from some high cliff overhanging the seashore behold the sea and sailing vessels. I resolved on making a mark in the world and perpetuating my name. I prided myself on being *faber sua fortuna* and *primus inter pares*. I had high aspirations, towering ambition, love of honor, glory, and fame. I did not like the idea of dying "unknown, unhonored, and uusing" — to be forgotten like the worm of the earth! I dreaded oblivion! Something seemed to inspire me with the thoughts of future honor and fame.

After leaving the monastery of Dungarvan I studied mathematics at the best academy in Munster. At that time certain mathematicians in Munster taught exclusively mathematics. They taught the higher mathematics as taught in Trinity College, Dublin, Oxford, Cambridge, and Edinburgh.

I heard O'Connell's speeches. I was much impressed by his patriotism and eloquence. I took the pledge from Father Mathew in the city of Cork as I was about sailing for America in 1846. I landed in New York in April, 1846. I made a resolution to keep away from saloons and gambling places. I studied law and history. I studied law at a law school. I took a course of lectures on anatomy at Bellevue Hospital. I took a course of lectures at the Cooper Institute. I traveled in Cuba, Mexico, Central and South America. I was in Havana, Cuba, when General Lopez and others were shot in 1850 for invading Cuba. At that time the Southern Democrats wanted to annex Cuba and Mexico. They wanted to extend slavery over the "Golden Circle." The "Golden Circle" had its

center at Havana, Cuba. Its radius extended to Mason and Dixon's line.

While in New York I attended public meetings of all political parties, and heard the speeches of Webster, Clay, and other great statesmen.

I married Mary Anne Lynch in New York City. I wrote a part of a novel entitled "The Irish Landlord." It was never finished. I burned it with other papers in 1894. I studied history, poetry, mathematics, chemistry, astronomy, law, politics, logic, philosophy, civil government and language. My great ambition was to be an author. I wanted honor and fame. My wife was a few years my senior. She was sensible and economical. She could save the dollars and cents. I made her cashier and treasurer, which left my mind free from the cares of "pater familias," and gave me ample time for study. Occasionally I visited private families. The more I was opposed or derided by the jealous and envious, the more I persevered. I wanted to show friends and foes what I could accomplish (sic). Opposition was my greatest stimulant to perseverance. When disappointed my rule has been to make the best of the present and leave the future take care of itself.

On the twelfth day of July, 1853, I left New York for Wisconsin. I bought eighty acres of government land for \$100 in the township of Cross Plains, Dane county, Wisconsin, about fifteen miles west of Madison. I practiced law and made speeches at Cross Plains in 1854. In 1855 I was elected a justice of the peace. I was popular as a lawyer and public speaker. I got a fair amount of legal business. My ambition was to be a district judge. I wrote a part of a novel—"The Irish Landlord." I studied law, history, and civil government. I was known as the New York Irish lawyer. In 1855 Irish lawyers were scarce in the West. In the fall of 1855 I sold my farm in Cross Plains. My German friends wanted me to buy six acres of land in the village of Cross Plains. They promised to elect me to the legislature. In the fall of 1855 I traveled in the northern counties of Wisconsin and Iowa. In the spring of 1856 I came to Minnesota and made a claim of 160 acres of government land in

the township of Merton (then Orion), Steele county, Minnesota, about four miles from Owatonna, the county seat of Steele county. I practiced law and improved my farm. I intended when the farm was improved to sell it and put the money at interest and move into town and devote my time exclusively to the practice of law. In 1857 my wife died, which broke up my calculations. In 1858 I was elected town clerk of Merton. That fall I ran on the Democratic ticket for county attorney of Steele county. The whole Democratic ticket was defeated, and I with the ticket, as Steele county was the banner Republican county of Minnesota. In 1858 I sold my stock and farm implements at a great sacrifice in consequence of the "Democratic financial crisis!"

In 1859 I moved to Faribault, Minn., and entered the law office of Hon. Judge H. C. Lowell and his son, Charles L. Lowell. In 1860 I was commissioned notary public for Rice county, Minnesota. That fall I ran on the Democratic ticket for court commissioner. That year the whole Democratic ticket in Rice county was defeated. I was again on the losing side of politics.

In 1859 and 1860 I made speeches in the counties of Rice, Le Sueur, Waseca, and Steele. I wrote several newspaper articles for the *Pioneer and Democrat*, *Le Sueur Herald*, *Faribault Statesman*, and *St. Peter Little Giant*. I met several Republicans in debate on the political issues. I was in the law office of Judge H. C. Lowell and his son, Charles L. Lowell, from May, 1859, until August, 1862, when I volunteered in Company H, Tenth Regiment, Minnesota Infantry Volunteers.

In 1860 I challenged, by a notice in the papers, any Republican to meet me in joint discussion in the counties of Rice, Steele, Waseca, and Le Sueur on the issues between Douglas Democrats and the Republican party. No Republican accepted the challenge. In the winter of 1860-61 I wrote and delivered lectures on the history of Ireland and commenced writing a political history of parties. I gave free lectures on Ireland, Mexico, and Peru.

One Brown, editor of the *Faribault Central Republican*, assailed me in his paper. I wrote two articles or letters against him in the *Faribault Statesman*, and completely shut him up. In 1862 I had nearly completed my history of political parties. I got it noticed in the newspapers.

In 1862, when the president called for 600,000 men, Governor Ramsey promised the Irish that if they would make up an Irish regiment he would give them all the company and regimental officers. Dennis McCarthy and his brother-in-law, Dennis Cavanaugh, and I joined together to get up an Irish company of volunteers. They agreed to make me captain and Cavanaugh first lieutenant. I made several war speeches and spent time and money getting up the company. The secretary of war did not give us sufficient time to make up an Irish company or an Irish regiment. Our squad was ordered to Fort Snelling. We were mustered in August, 1862, to serve three years. As we had not men enough to make up a company, our squad consolidated with a St. Paul squad on condition that the St. Paul squad would have the captain and the Faribault squad the first and second lieutenant, each squad to elect their own company officers. The St. Paul squad elected Captain Sullivan. In this new arrangement it was understood and agreed between Cavanaugh, McCarthy, and myself that I would be elected first lieutenant. Cavanaugh and McCarthy, being brothers-in-law, worked into each other's hand, and defeated me for lieutenant. One Joseph Haggerty of Shieldsville, who was the leader of the Irish of Shieldsville and its vicinity, aided Cavanaugh and McCarthy to defeat me for lieutenant. Haggerty had for years pretended to be my friend, but he entertained for me a private grudge because I once pleaded a lawsuit against him.

My friends advised me to apply to Governor Ramsey for a regimental office, as the Irish had furnished one-third of the Tenth Regiment and about 700 men in the other Minnesota regiments. I got up a petition signed by the state officers, including James H. Baker, who was then secretary of state, and by both houses of the legislature (the legislature was in session early that fall). I

presented this petition to Governor Ramsey for the appointment of sergeant major of the Tenth Regiment. Governor Ramsey promised me that he would request Col. James H. Baker to promise him that he would give me the office of sergeant major of the Tenth Regiment. Colonel Baker did promise Gov. Ramsey that he would give me the office of sergeant major of the Tenth Regiment, Minnesota Infantry Volunteers. On the 3d of November, 1862, our company left Fort Snelling for St. Peter Minn. Baker was a "Know-Nothing," who, disliked Irish Catholics and Democrats. He violated his pledge to Governor Ramsey, and appointed another man sergeant major of the Tenth Regiment. I was disappointed.

In the winter of 1862-63 our company was in winter quarters on the frontier at Vernon Center, Blue Earth county, Minnesota. I read Latin and military tactics. In the spring of 1863 our regiment went on the Sibley Indian expedition on the plains of Dakota, which was then a wilderness without white settlers. We had four battles with the Indians. We drove them across the Missouri river. On the expedition Major Cook told me that if I would give Colonel Baker a good puff in the newspapers he would make me a company sergeant I refused to puff such a dishonorable man, who had broken his word with Governor Ramsey. I was too proud to stoop, and cringe to such a man, and preferred to remain a private in the ranks.

After we got back from the Indian expedition, in 1863, we were sent to St. Louis, Mo. While, in St. Louis, in the winter of 1863-64, I read Latin and, took notes for my political history. In St. Louis, Captain Sullivan of my company wanted to detail me on duty at Gratiot Street Military Prison, for which duty I would get extra pay. I declined the appointment. I was also offered a commission of captain in a colored regiment, which I declined. Major Cook wrote me a letter informing me that I could get detailed in the provost marshal's office in St. Louis at sixty dollars per month. I wrote him that I would not accept any office except that of second lieutenant, that office being then vacant in Company H, Tenth Regiment Minnesota Infantry Volunteers, in consequence of the



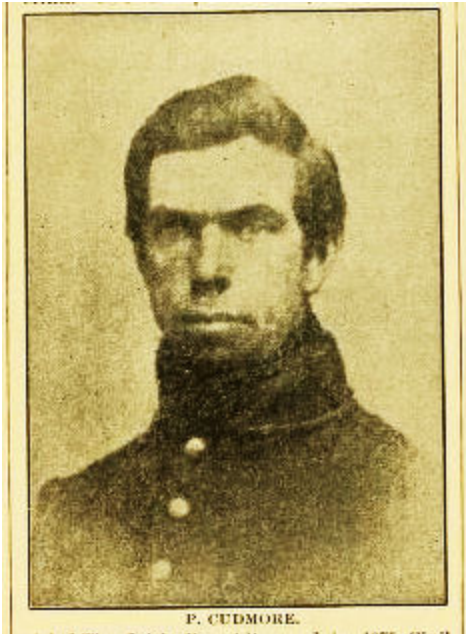
resignation of Lieutenant McCarthy. As I had spent time and money getting up Company H, Tenth Regiment Minnesota Infantry, I claimed that I was entitled to the office of captain or lieutenant in that company. I would not accept an office of a lower grade. I did not get the appointment of lieutenant. It was given to another. In the army human nature displayed itself among the officers and men. Many of them could easily change their principles for promotion!

On the 23d of April, 1864, our regiment arrived at Columbus, Ky. We got to Memphis, Tenn., June 20, 1864. There I packed my books, manuscripts, and notes and sent them to Faribault by express. At Memphis we joined the Sixteenth Army Corps under the command of Gen. A. J. Smith. We marched from Memphis to Tupelo in July, 1864. We fought the battles of Tupelo on July 13, 14 and 15, 1861. I got my spine injured at the battle of Tupelo. I was sick on that expedition with diarrhea. When we got back to Memphis I was sent to the regimental convalescent hospital for treatment for the spine and diarrhea. The regiment went on an expedition through Arkansas and Missouri. When convalescent I was put on picket duty. In camp I studied English history and "Plutarch's Lives." October 1864, I wrote a brief sketch of my life. I felt proud and happy for having so far spent my life without a stain on my character, with the consolation that not one of my name or nation need blush for my conduct.

I was at the battle of Nashville Dec. 16 and 17, 1864. After the battle of Nashville we marched in pursuit of Hood's army to Eastport Miss., and from there, by steamboat, to New Orleans, and from New Orleans to Mobile, Ala. I was sent, in March, 1865, from Mobile to a hospital at New Orleans, from there, by sea, to hospital at Willet's Point, New York, and from New York to Fort Snelling, Minn., in May, 1865, where I was mustered out May 14, 1865. This ended my military career.

After getting home from the War of the Rebellion in 1865, my ambition was to be an author. I studied the civil wars of the Jews, Greeks, Romans, English, Scotch, French, Germans, and other

nations. I spent the winter of 1865-66 traveling in the Southern States, collecting material for my constitutional history. In 1868, I was elected county attorney of Le Sueur county, Minnesota. In 1869 and 1870 I wrote the "Irish Republic," which I published by subscription in 1871. In 1873 and 1874 I revised and enlarged my political history and called it the "Civil Government of the States and the Constitutional History of the United States." In 1875 I published it in New York. It passed through two editions. I



published a book of poems and songs in New York. It passed through two editions. The fourth edition was published in 1885. In 1890 the American Publishers' Association of Chicago published in the "Local and National Poets of America" my portrait [see left side bar], and a few selections from my poems and a short biography. In 1892 the same publishers published my poem on Mexico in the "Poems in Autograph." In 1892 they published some of my poems in "Poetical Quotations." In 1892 H. H. Bevis of Cincinnati, in a work entitled "Golden

Thoughts of American Writers," published a few of my select poems. In 1892, Daniel O'Donoghue of London, England, published in the "Poets of Ireland" my biography. This is a good indorsement in America and Europe.

In 1893 I donated to the Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C., a manuscript on the history of Ireland, of which I am the author, and some valuable books. In 1893 I donated to the public library of Faribault, Minn., a scrap-book containing letters from public libraries and prominent public men, together with some books.

In the winter of 1893-94 I overhauled my manuscripts and revised my book entitled "The Penal Laws of Ireland." All of my unpublished poems I collected in one package or portfolio. In

1894 all unpublished manuscripts on the political history of the United States I burned except on Cleveland's administration. The manuscript on Cleveland's administration I have condensed and written to date. The amount of manuscript which I burned would make a large book. In 1892 I published a book entitled "Buchanan's Conspiracy, Nicaragua Canal, and Reciprocity," which has passed through three editions. I am preparing the fourth edition for 1896, which will contain Cleveland's administration. I am dividing my time reading law, history, and Spanish. I began the study of Spanish in 1893.

In 1894 I donated several books to the library of Faribault, and some valuable books to the Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C., in 1894-95. July, 1895, I published a new book of poems entitled the "Battle of Clontarf and Other Poems." I am now the author of five books. I am preparing a book on Ireland, including the civil government of Ireland. I have a son, Daniel John Cudmore, living at Rochester, Minn., who has a family of one son and two daughters, William, Nellie, and Mary. I donated copies of "The Irish Republic," "Constitutional History," "Poems," "Buchanan's Conspiracy," and "The Battle of Clontarf" to the principal libraries of the world.

I abandoned the Democratic party, and joined the Republican party, in consequence of the Democrats becoming the allies of England and the promoters of English interest; for their aiding England to maintain her commercial supremacy over the United States and the world, making the United States a commercial and financial dependency of England; for the Democratic weak and vicious, foreign policy; their opposition to the building of the Nicaragua canal, the annexation of Hawaii, Cuba, San Domingo, and Mexico; their opposition to building a large navy and fortifying the coast; their discouragement of our merchant marine; permitting England to domineer over the republic of Nicaragua, and permitting England to, encroach in Alaska; Democratic repudiation of our reciprocity treaties with Latin America and the West Indies in aid of English interests; Cleveland's financial policy, which, in time of peace, bonded the country to London bankers

and increased the public debt; for Democratic free trade and anti-protection of home industry for the benefit of English manufacturer — substituting direct taxation for taxation of English imports; for Cleveland's sympathy with monarchy and English aristocracy and the money powers of England.

For several years I have been circulating and sending petitions to congress for granting pensions to the Union soldiers and sailors of the late rebellion; petitions for the annexation of Cuba and Hawaii; the construction of the Nicaragua canal; for the coast defenses and increase of the navy; the encouragement of our merchant marine; reciprocity with Mexico, Central and South America, and an international railway connecting North, Central and South America. For several years I have written in the newspapers letters on various subjects, which would make a large book.

P. CUDMORE, B. H.

Jan. 13, 1896.

---

Cudmore's Constitutional History, . . . . .	\$1.50
Cudmore's Irish Republic, . . . . .	1.00
Cudmore's Poems and Songs . . . . .	.50
Cudmore's Battle of Clontarf and Other Poems, . .	.10
Buchanan's Conspiracy, the Nicaragua Canal and Reciprocity, . . . . .	.25

---

FOR SALE BY  
P. J. KENNEDY,

No. 5, Barclay Street, . . . . . NEW YORK CITY.

□—□

The following is from Herringshaw's *Encyclopaedia of American Biography of the Nineteenth Century*:

"Cudmore, P., soldier, lawyer, historian, poet, was born June, 1831, in Ireland. After leaving the monastery of Dungarvan, he studied mathematics at the best academy in Munster. He emigrated to America in 1846; studied law; took a course of lectures on anatomy at Bellevue hospital; and a course of lectures at the Cooper Institute. He then traveled in Cuba, Mexico, Central and South America. In 1853 he moved to Dane county, Wisconsin, and in 1855 was elected a justice of the peace, and became a popular lawyer and public speaker. In 1856 he moved to Minnesota, and the following year settled in Faribault. In 1860 he commenced delivering lectures on Ireland, Mexico and Peru; and in 1862 mustered in as a soldier and served three years, first in Company H, Tenth Minnesota Infantry Volunteers, which he was instrumental in raising; and subsequently joined the Sixteenth Army Corps. He is the author of *Cudmore's Constitutional History*; *Cudmore's Irish Republic*; *Cudmore's Poems and Songs*; *Cudmore's Battle of Clontarf and Other Poems*; *Buchanan's Conspiracy*; *The Nicaragua Canal and Reciprocity*; *Cudmore's Cleveland's Mal-Administration*."

In 1899 I published a work entitled "Cudmore's Prophecy of the Twentieth Century;" and, in the same year, "Cudmore's Prophecy of the Twentieth Century, Part II."

I am revising a work entitled "Cudmore's Penal Laws of Ireland," which I intend to publish soon. In 1896 I published a work entitled "Cleveland's Maladministration, Free Trade, Protection and Reciprocity." I donated several copies of this work to several libraries in America and Europe. I have donated copies of my "Cudmore's Prophecy of the Twentieth Century" to libraries in the United States, Canada, Mexico, Central and South America,, Europe, Asia, Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania. I have published letters in newspapers which would make a large book.

In 1897 I published in the *Pilot*, Faribault, Minnesota, four letters on "Faribault, Minnesota, Catholic Mission;" and Sept. 15, 1897, I published in the *Republican*, Faribault, Minnesota, a sketch of the territorial bar of Rice county, Steele county and Waseca county, Minnesota.

□—□

## THE PEDIGREE OF THE CUDMORE FAMILY.

Two brothers, Daniel and Thomas Cudmore, settled, "lived and died on two large farms in Moorestown, parish of Kilfinane, county of Limerick, Ireland.

Thomas Cudmore had two sons, Daniel and Patrick Cudmore. He divided his farms 'equally between his sons Daniel and Patrick. He was buried in Ardpatrick, county of Limerick, Ireland. Uncle Patrick Cudmore, of Moorestown, parish of Kilfinane, county of Limerick, Ireland, is buried in Ardpatrick, county of Limerick, Ireland. He left many sons and daughters.

September 18, 1901, I had a letter from his son Patrick Cudmore, Frankfort, Kansas, United States. He said that he had five children, two sons and three daughters; that his oldest son, Patrick Cudmore, was unmarried and lived in Frankfort, Kansas, United States; that his son William Joseph was then in Nebraska, United States; that his daughter Mary E. Wade, a widow having a son William Wade, lived then in Chicago, Illinois, United States; that his daughter Agnes Ryan lived in Frankfort, Kansas, United States; that she had two children; that his daughter Anna Arnold had two daughters who lived in Chicago, United States. The other son of Uncle Patrick Cudmore, of Moorestown, parish of Kilfinane, county Limerick, Ireland, is Michael Cudmore. He lived in Chicago, United States. He had three children, Frank and Thomas Cudmore, both unmarried, and one daughter, married to William Kennedy. Kate

Cudmore, daughter of Uncle Patrick Cudmore, of Moorestown, parish of Kilfinane, county of Limerick, Ireland, married Lawrence Burke, of Chicago, United States. They had three children, Margaret, Hannah and Mary Burke. Mary Burke was married; Margaret and Hannah Burke unmarried. Both Lawrence Burke and wife are dead. Mary Cudmore, daughter of Uncle Patrick Cudmore, Moorestown, parish of Kilfinane, county Limerick, Ireland, married John Sherlock. She left a daughter, Kate Sherlock, unmarried. Mary Cudmore is dead. Bridget Cudmore, her sister, married Andrew Young, of Glenasheen, county Limerick, Ireland. Her sister Johanna Cudmore, married a Hennessy. She had no children. She is dead. Honora Cudmore, her sister, married William Kean, who then lived in Portland, Oregon, United States. She had two daughters, one married to Edward Herring, the other to William Kam.

Thomas and Patrick Cudmore, sons of Uncle Patrick Cudmore, of Moorestown, parish of Kilfinane, county of Limerick, Ireland, came to the United States in 1850. Thomas Cudmore, son of Uncle Patrick Cudmore, of Moorestown, parish of Kilfinane, county of Limerick, Ireland, lived and died on a farm in Steele county, Minnesota, United States, and is buried in the Catholic burial grounds in Owatonna, Steele county, Minnesota, United States. He had three daughters, Mary, Margaret and Celia. Mary died young and Celia Cudmore lives in Minneapolis, Minnesota, United States. Margaret Cudmore, her sister, married a Canadian named Smith, who is dead. She is now a widow with five children, Boniface F. Smith, Rose Smith, Leo Ambrose Smith, Marie Smith, William Valentine Smith. Her post office address, Dec. 31, 1901, was Magnolia, Idaho, United States.

My father, Daniel Cudmore, of Moorestown, parish of Kilfinane, county of Limerick, Ireland, had four sons, Thomas, James, Daniel and Patrick (the author), and two daughters, Margaret and Nancy. Margaret died unmarried in Ireland. Nancy came to America and married a man named Fleming.

My brother, Thomas Cudmore, died in Sydney, Australia; he left a widow and children, and brother James Cudmore died in

Melbourne, Australia; he left a widow and children. Brother Daniel Cudmore died in Kilfinane, county Limerick, Ireland, and was buried with his father, Daniel Cudmore, of Moorestown, parish of Kilfinane, county Limerick, Ireland, in the burial grounds of Ballingaddy, between Kilfinane and Kilmallock, county Limerick, Ireland. He left three sons and one daughter, James Cudmore, Daniel Cudmore, John Cudmore, and Kate Cudmore. James Cudmore (1902) lives in Chicago, United States, unmarried; Kate Cudmore married a man named Moran. She died without children, in Leo Valley, Nebraska, United States. Daniel and John Cudmore are married and live in Kilfinane, county Limerick, Ireland. February, 1902, I got a letter from Daniel Cudmore, of Kilfinane. He mentions that his wife's maiden name was Ellen. Meany, that her mother's name was Honora Howard, and her grandmother was Ellen Cudmore, of Moorestown, parish of Kilfinane, county Limerick; that his wife died June, 1901; that his children now living are William Patrick Cudmore, age 17 years, who joined the Christian Brothers, February, 1900; Mary Cudmore, age 15 years; James Cudmore, age 14 years; Daniel Joseph Cudmore, age 12 years; Honora Cudmore, age 10 years; Ellen Mary Cudmore, age 8 years; and John Thomas Cudmore, age 7 years; that his brother John Cudmore, of Kilfinane, married Bridget O'Regan; that he has no children.

I, Patrick Cudmore (the author), got married in New York. I had four children, Daniel John, Thomas, Mary and Lucy. Mary died at the age of two years. Lucy is dead. She had no children. Thomas, unmarried (1902). Daniel John Cudmore lives in Rochester, Minnesota, United States. He has four children, William, Nellie, Mary and John.

My grandfather, Thomas Cudmore, of Moorestown, parish of Kilfinane, county Limerick, Ireland, is buried in Ardpatrick, county Limerick, Ireland. He had a brother, Daniel Cudmore, who lived and died on a farm in Moorestown, parish of Kilfinane, county Limerick, Ireland; who had four sons, James, Michael, John and Daniel Cudmore. James Cudmore died in Moorestown, Ireland. He had a son and a daughter, Daniel and Margaret Cudmore, who



emigrated to England. Michael Cudmore had two sons, James and Daniel Cudmore, living in Chicago, United States (1902). Daniel Cudmore, another of father's first cousins, of Moorestown, parish of Kilfinane, Limerick county, lived in Doneraile county, Cork, Ireland. I have heard that he came back again to Kilfinane, where he died. His daughters Bridget Cudmore and Katie Cudmore went from Dublin to America. His son Michael Cudmore died young, unmarried.

In 1902, I was informed that no person of the name of Cudmore then lived in Doneraile, Cork county, Ireland. In 1872 I met a James Cudmore and his son who lived near the city of Limerick, Ireland, in Chicago, United States. In 1876 I met a William Cudmore and his son in St. Louis, United States. I do not know what part of Ireland they were from.

When I left Ireland, in 1846, Cudmores lived in the city of Limerick, Patrick's Well, Ballyclagh, Dromcolloher, and other parts of the county Limerick, Ireland. February 7, 1894, I got a letter from Thomas Cudmore, of Dubuque, Iowa, America. He was from Tulla, county Clare, Ireland, 12 miles from the city of Limerick, Ireland. He said his father was Thomas Cudmore, a resident of the parish of Tulla, Clare county, Ireland. He said that he had two uncles, James and Michael Cudmore, both dead. That he had met his cousin Patrick Cudmore, a school teacher in New York, in 1865, who lived in the parish of Feakle, county Clare, Ireland, 16 miles from Limerick, Ireland. That he had not his address. He said that several Cudmore families lived in the parishes of Feakle and Tulla and Scariff, county Clare, Ireland. That he had a family of three sons and two daughters.

January 1, 1902, I had a letter from Daniel Cudmore, late of Fermoy, Ireland, Little Silver, New Jersey, United States, who said that his father's name was Daniel Cudmore, Fermoy, Cork county, Ireland. That his father was buried in Doneraile, Cork county, Ireland. That his father was a dry goods merchant in Fermoy, Cork county, Ireland. That he left five sons and one daughter, Richard Paul Cudmore, rector, Great Wrathing, Suffolkshire, England,

educated at Oxford university, England; John Francis Edward Cudmore, educated at Trinity college, Dublin, Ireland, rector, Ingram, Lincolnshire, England; Daniel Cudmore, educated in Trinity college, Ireland, emigrated to Little Silver, New Jersey, United States, in 1889; Paul Cudmore, Dresden Road, Hamsey Lane, London, N. England, a wholesale dry goods merchant; Edward, who died in infancy, and Mary Cudmore, who married Edward Dixon, county surveyor, county Mayo, Ireland. He said that his father had three brothers, Edward, John and Richard Cudmore, now dead; that his uncle Edward had left two daughters, Ellen and Annie Cudmore, who lived then in Stanly Road, Liverpool, England; that his Uncle John Cudmore had no children; that his Uncle Richard Cudmore lived in Cork city, engaged in the mercantile business.

In 1902 I had a letter from Jennie Caulfield, daughter of Richard Cudmore, Cork city. She said she was married to Mr. Caulfield, 35 Great George's street, Cork city, Ireland.

Daniel Cudmore, late of Fermoy, Cork county, Ireland, of Little Silver, New Jersey, said that he had a wife and children. March 23, 1902, I received a letter from Daniel Cudmore, late of Fermoy, Cork county, Ireland. He said that he had removed from Little Silver, New Jersey, to 571 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, state of New York. That he had two sons, Edward, born May 14, 1889, and Henry, born Sept. 3, 1891.

In 1901 I published "Cudmore's Prophecy of the Twentieth Century," Part III. I am writing "Cudmore's Prophecy of the Twentieth Century," Part IV. I have written an epitome of the Spanish-American war of 1898, the Chinese war, and the Philippine war; and the occupation of Cuba by McKinley, and Roosevelt. The American, British colonial policy by McKinley and Roosevelt ingrafted on the constitution. I am writing a political, historical catechism of McKinley's and Roosevelt's administrations entitled "Cudmore's Catechism."

April 16, 1902: I have a representation in "The National Library of American Literature," by the American Publisher's Association, Chicago, Ill.

March 28, 1902.

P. CUDMORE, B. H.

□—□

#### 4. Related Articles

Patrick Cudmore: "The Civil Government of the States, and the Constitutional History of the United States." (1875) (MLHP, 2016).

Patrick Cudmore: "Territorial Bar: A Sketch of the Territorial Bar of Rice County, Steele County, and Waseca County." (1897) (MLHP, 2008-2009).

□—□

Posted MLHP: April 3, 2016