A spanning cycle in a graph $G$ is called a \textit{hamiltonian cycle}, and if such a cycle exists $G$ is said to be \textit{hamiltonian}. Let $H$ be any subgraph of $G$. If there is a hamiltonian cycle $C$ in $G$ such that $E(C) \cap E(H) = \emptyset$ (alternatively, if $G - E(H)$ is hamiltonian) then we will call $C$ an \textit{$H$-avoiding hamiltonian cycle} and we say that $G$ is \textit{$H$-avoiding hamiltonian}. In this talk, we will give conditions that assure $G$ is $H$-avoiding hamiltonian for various choices of $H$. In particular, we will consider the case where $H$ is an edge-disjoint family of hamiltonian cycles or an edge-disjoint family of perfect matchings.