

de Wolfreston, Volverston, Wolfarston, Wolferstan, Wolferston, Wolfreston, Wolverdan, Wolverden, Wolversdon, Wolverson, Wolverston, Wolverstone, Wolverton, Woolverson, Woolverstone, Woolverston, Woolverton, Wolverstoune, Woulverston, Wulverson, Wulverston
Arms : Ar. a chev, chequy or and gu.between. Three buglehorn stringed Sable.
Stillorgan: Sable a fess between 3 wolves heads or, langued gul

Suffolk family of Wolverston settled in Ireland 16th century .

The surname Wolferstan was 1st found in Suffolk where they held the family seat as Lords of the manor of Woolverstone. At the time of the Domesday book a survey initiated by Duke William of Normandy 1084 AD after his conquest of England 1066 AD Woolverston was held by a Norman Noble Robert Grenon and as was the Norman custom the 2nd son adopted the name of the manor or village for his surname Williams Dr. Ann and G.A Martin Eds Domesday book A complete translation London Penguin 1992

Books, and mss to research

The Irish Statute Staple Books, 1596-1687

Jane H. Ohlmeyer, Éamonn Ó Ciardha

Dublin Corporation, 1998 - History - 380 pages

Mentions Wolverstons get a copy

Calendar of Papal Registers Relating To Great Britain and **Ireland**: Volume 6,

Wolferston Roger esq. Page 12

Elizabeth his wife pg 12

See Walferston

Walferston William Donsel 15

Look at British History online next time in Library

Woulverston Thrift/1384 NAI

To search Genealogical Office

Wolferston

GO MS 223-54 Betham Wills Abs 32/294 of Co. Carlow

GO MS 215-219 Anglo Irish Ped V pg 24

Wolverston/ Wolverton

GO MS 223-54 Betham Wills abst. 2/46, 3/172 4/18, 15/89, 18/237, 26/185, Lodge 5/189, 6/231, 7/48

George-bur Co. Dublin 1634 GO MS 64-79 FE Vol 6

Mr George, see Elenor Sansfield GO MS 64-79 FE

James bur Stillorgan 1609 GO MS 64-79 FE Vol 1,3

Maurice bur 1620 Res Stillorgan GO MS 64-79 FE Vol 3

Thomas bur Stillorgan 1638 GO MS 64-79 FE Vol 7

Sarah Wolverston married James Campbell 1739 M.L page 47 NAI

The Wolverston family of Stillorgan by Rev. George T. Stokes JRSAI Ser 5, vol 3 page 81-3 1893 Ir794105rI

A History of co Dublin Francis Elrington Ball

See Burkes 'Landed Gentry' woferston Bagwell's 'Ireland under the Tudors vol 11 and 111, 'Cal of State Papers Irl', Cal of Carew State papers', Lodges Peerage of Ireland 'ed by Mervyn Archdall Vol v, page 267. Chancery Inq Co Dublin Jac 1, no 36: fiants : Cal of State Papers ild 1586-88 page 41: wills of the Wolverstons: FE in Ulsters Office: the Description of irl in 1598 ed by Rev Edm Hogan page 37.

A History of Co Dublin Francis Elrington Ball published 1902

NLI Detailed abstract of will of Sir Richard Kennedy, Bart., of Mount Kennedy, Co. Wicklow, and pedigree of Kennedy, c.1650 -- 1688. Dublin: National Library of Ireland, Genealogical Office: Ms.142, p.51

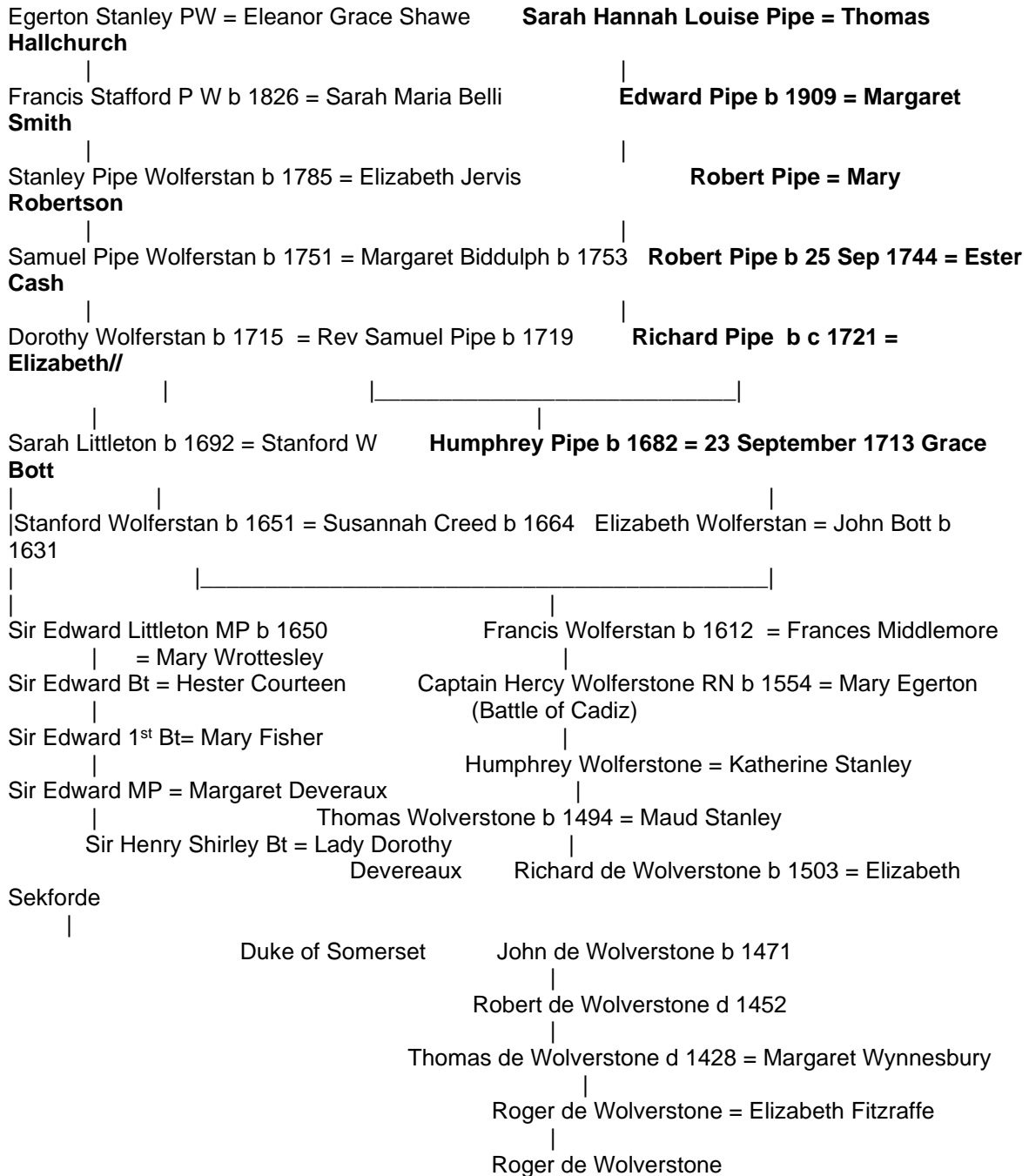
Abstract of title of Sir Richard Kennedy to lands at Newtownmountkennedy, Co. Wicklow, 18th c. Dublin: National Library of Ireland, Ms. 13,546

Pedigree of Wogan of Richardstown, Co. Kildare with descent fromWolferston and Gaydon of Irishtown...

Archive: Dublin: National Library of Ireland

Woolverston, of Suffolk

Ancestral inter alia to the Freville family of Cambridgeshire was Anne Woolverstone/Wolferston, one of the daughters and coheirs of Roger Woolverstone of Suffolk. Various sources (eg Copinger) touch upon this family, who are ancestral to the current Pipe-Wolferstans of BLG et al, but I have not found one which fleshes out the earlier generations satisfactorily. Conversely, much of the internet- genealogy of this family is demonstrably wrong. The first of the family to come to prominence was Roger de Wolferston, who was escheator of Suffolk by 1359 (Cal. Patent Rolls, 24 May 1359) and apparently of Hertfordshire and of Norfolk also (Cal. PR, 1 July 1358, June 1366). He acquired the manor of Culpho in Norfolk in 1363 (Berkeley Muniments), and afterwards frequently acted as a feoffee and ...



From *History, Gazetteer and Directory of Staffordshire*, William White, Sheffield, 1851 - Statfold

"Statfold is a remarkably small parish and manor, three miles NE of Tamworth, containing only five houses, 45 inhabitants, and 450 acres of land, all belonging to Stanley Pipe Wolferstan, Esq, who resides in the Hall, a handsome brick manor, erected in 1571, and having an observatory which commands an extensive prospect. The Wolferstans obtained this manor in marriage with the heiress of the Stanleys, in 1590. The two farms are occupied by the owner, and James Chiswell is the farming bailiff." Church History - "The church is a small neglected structure, containing some ancient monuments, but it has no minister, the parish being too small for the maintenance of one." All Saints church, which stood in the grounds of the Hall, was used as a mortuary chapel by the Wolferstan family for many years. It was restored and refitted in 1906 for use as a parish church. Location or existence of any register is unknown

Humphrey and **Grace** bore at least two children, another **Samuel** born 7 August 1719 and **Richard** father of Robert.. Samuel was to marry his mother's niece, Dorothy.

Grace was daughter of **John Bott** (1641-85) and **Elizabeth Wolferstan** (1637-1711). Elizabeth was daughter of **Francis Wolferstan** (1612-76) who married **Frances Middlemore** (1607-76) of Statfold Hall. (The current incumbents of the Hall are now also Francis and Frances). Francis's son Stanford (1651-1698) had a son Stanford (1689-1772) who married Sarah Littleton (1691-1775). It was their daughter Dorothy (1715-1754) that married Samuel Pipe (1719-1779) son of Humphrey (1682-1725) and Grace Bott (died 1747).

Humphrey's son **Samuel** was also at Oxford:

Samuel son of **Humphrey of Birmingham**, cleric, *Pembroke College Matric 26/3/1736 aged 16, B.A. 1739, M.A 1742.*

Samuel son of **Samuel** father of **Humphrey**, who was to become vicar of Croxall was also at *Pembroke Matric 3/4/1767 and James also son of Samuel of Stafford gent. B 1722. Matric Pembroke College 18/5/1739, B.A. 1742, M.A. 1745.*

James Pipe stayed on at Pembroke College as he was still there in 1759 as "Batchelor of Arts". He made a will on 11th February 1749, but does not mention his position in the College.

He appears to be unmarried and leaves his estate to John Clements Vicar of Coleworth in the county of Stafford and to his daughters Elizabeth and Mary. The sisters were left £500 while "*All and singular my Manor of Bradley in the said County of Stafford and also all my freehold messuages Lands Tenements??? amounts and premises siluate? Lying and being in the corous? Fields Libertis and Pratuits? Of Bilston and Bradley in the said county of Stafford and also all my Suasiholds? And copyhold messuages Lands tenements and accoutrements with the appurtenances in Bradley and Bilston aforesaid to have and to hold the said manor freehold and copyhold messuages lands tenements*" He goes on to say that John Clements wife Mary shall hold the Manor after the death of John.

James had a sister Mary, and she was probably the wife of John Clements.

Humphrey became under-master of Wolverhampton Free School was buried in the south Chancel of Wolverhampton Collegiate Church in 1716, being a Deacon in Holy Orders. Wolverhampton registers state:

"*Humphry Pipe MA, under-master of Wolverhampton Grammar School and youngest son of Samuel Pype Esq of Bilston: buried August 23rd 1705 aged 43 years*". In *Bilston Registers* the entry reads "*1705-6. Tis said yt Mr Humphry Pipe has, by his last will and testament, left a considerable sum of money to be laid out in charitable uses in Bilston, in case his son Samuel die before he comes of age. His sister Mrs Sarah Pipe has ;likewise by her last will left £40, after her decease to be also laid out in some charitable uses at Bilston, if she do not alter her will in this particular. Ideo Quare. Sarah died on 20 September 1732. A memorandum in the records states: It is also unanimously agreed that from Michaelmas next (1754) the interest of Mrs Sarah Pipe's legacy shall be applied for the schooling of poor children, pursuant to the recommendation of Mrs Pipe's executors.*" Signed Ed. Best, Minister, Rd Careless, Chapelwarden and others.

Humphry's son **Samuel** married **Dorothy Wolferstan** on 23 Sep 1749. In 1776 **Samuel** assumed the surname **Pipe-Wolferstan** by Sign Manual. They had one recorded son Humphrey who carried on the surname Pipe-Wolferstan. This family perpetuated to the present day. Major Egerton Pipe-Wolferstan who was adjutant of the 4th Battalion the North Staffordshire Regiment until he retired in 1902. There are a number of the families still surviving in 1998 as **Pipe-Wolferstan**. They included **Keith F Pipe Wolferstan** of 3 Fox Court, Stowmarket, IP14 1HQ (01449 672648).wolferstan@aol.com and a cousin Francis and wife Frances, still living at Statfold Hall, near Tamworth.

Samuel Pipe MA became Rector of Walton on Trent and Vicar of Croxall Derbyshire.

There are a number of recorded Pipe events from Croxall:

Ann = Robert Earp 16 Jan 1826

Ann = William Coleman 12 Dec 1875

Catherine do of John & Ann Pipe 1811

Elizabeth do of John & Ann Pipe 27 Dec 1818

Hannah = James Markland 11 May 1869

John so Benjamin & Hannah Pipe 22 Jan 1832

Mary = John Camp 23 Nov 1812

Mary = Thomas Woodward 18 Jul 1870

A volume by the name of "**The Plantagent Roll of the Blood Royal**" a table of all livings descendants of Edward 3rd compiled by the Marquis of Ruvigny in 1907" stated that there were an estimated 100,000 descendants of Edward 3rd living. There is a line from Dorothy Wolferstan through the Littleton family to the Devereux/Essex family. The Deveraux family are descended from Lady Isabella Plantagenet. There is also a line via Humphry Pipe b 1682 who married Grace Bott on 22 Sep 1713. Grace was daughter of John Bott and her mother was Elizabeth Wolferstan.

According to a note in Ruvigny "*Samuel Pipe Wolferstan was a distinguished antiquity and associate of Stebbing Shaw the Staffordshire Historian.*"

http://oxford-consultants.tripod.com/Pipe/The_Pipe_family.htm

James Wolverston was the third son of Humphrey Wolverston of Stotfold, co. Stafford, and Mary, daughter of Ralph Egerton of Betley, co. Stafford.

The History and Antiquities of Staffordshire , 2 vols. (1798-1801))

George Greaves (83) was born in 1747 and died in 1828. He became rector of Stanton on the death of John Rolleston in 1770. He was also rector of Swarkestone, near Stanton, from 1795. (Stanton by Bridge is not near Stanton Leys or Woodhouse.) He died surviving all his sons and leaving his daughters as co-heirs.

He was married twice. He first married Elizabeth Pipe in 1775. She was the daughter of Samuel Pipe, rector of Walton on Trent (youngest of the branch from John de Pipe of Belleston, Staffs., time of Richard II), by Dorothy, daughter of Stamford Wolverhampton, magistrate for Staff. and Warw. Samuel Pipe and Dorothy Wolverhampton were second cousins, both descended from Franciss Wolfreston (who died 1666) by Frances Middlemore, eldest of 22 children of George Middlemore of Haslowell, Worc.

<http://www.gravesfa.org/gen228.htm>

The Manors of Suffolk : notes on their history and devolution" **COPINGER VOL. III. 32 THE MANORS OF SUFFOLK.**

Some of the customary freeholders pay in addition to the free rent a cast It-ward rent, and for every penny of such rent the lord takes on death or alienation a castleward relief of 55.

Courts were held as follows: 24th Oct. 1698 (William Betts, lord); 24th Oct. 1700 ; 6th Sept. 1703 ; 2gth March, 1704 ; 3ist Oct. 1705 ; 28th Sept. 1707 ; 2nd Nov. 1708 ; 8th Nov. 1709 ; Thomas Betts' first court 6th Nov. 1710 ; 3rd April, 1712 ; gth Nov. 1713 ; 3rd Feb. 1714 ;

l4th April, 1715 ; 3rd May, 1715 ; first court of Henry Betts, nth Oct. 1716 ; 6th May, 1717; l2th Nov. 1717 ; 6th Oct. 1719 ; 3rd Dec. 1722 ; 27th Sept. 1723 ; 7th July, 1724 ; 6th Dec. 1728 ; 3rd Dec. 1731 ; 4th Feb. 1732 ; 30th Oct. 1732 ; 1st Aug. 1737 ; 4th Aug. 1770 ; 1st Oct.

1771 ; i8th April, 20 Jac. ; 3rd Oct. 20 Car. ; 27th March II Jac. ; l2th June, 1660 ; 5th Oct. 16 Jac.

Arms of LEWGORE : Arg. a bend ragulce Vert., betw. 2 escallops Gu.

ROUSE HALL MANOR.

This was the estate of Ulric in Saxon times, and of Roger de Poitou in the time of William the Conqueror, Roger Fitz Ernald holding under him. It passed to Ernald Rufus or Le Rus, and in 1201 was the lordship of Sir Ernald le Rous, probably his grandson, who was succeeded by his son, Sir William le Rous, who died in 1253,' when it went to Alice, his daughter, who married Sir Richard de Brewse. Sir Richard died in 1296, and his wife in 1300, when Davy makes out that the manor passed to their son and heir, Sir Giles de Brewse, Knt., who died in 1310, and was succeeded by his son and heir, Sir Richard Brewse, who died in 1323. Margaret, Sir Richard's daughter and coheir, married Sir John Weyland. Thus Davy succeeds in getting the manor into the Weyland family, but there are a few facts against this imaginary devolution. First, we meet with a fine levied of the manor in 1288 by John de Weyland and Maria his wife against Richard de Brewse and Alice his wife, 1 and there can be no doubt that by virtue of this the manor became vested in John de Weyland. Consequently, the manor never vested in Sir Giles de Brewse, nor in the second Sir Richard de Brewse, nor in Margaret, the latter's daughter. From this John de Weyland the manor seems to have passed to Thomas de Weyland, the unfortunate Lord Chief Justice, who had to abjure the realm in 1290, for we find it mentioned in the Escheater's return, 3 and his son, Sir John Weyland had a grant of free warren in 1301,* and the grant of a market and fair in the manor in 1304. 5 Sir John Weyland had both this manor and the advowson of Clopton, and he, with Maria his wife, in 1307 levied a fine of both against John Olyner. 4 On his death about 1312' these passed to his brother, Sir Richard Weyland. Richard's daughter and heir, Cecily, inherited the manor in 1319, and married Bartholomew de Burghersh, who had a grant of free warren here in 1349.' He died seised of the manor in right of his wife in 1369, when it passed to Elizabeth, his daughter and heir, married to Edward Le Despenser. He died nth November, 1375,' and she in 1409. In 1489 we find a charter which shows that at that time the manor was vested in John Audeley. By it he conveyed to John Bloys, clerk, his heirs and assigns for ever, " Clop ton al. Bowsyshalle Manor and Sweneland and Cokefeld Manors," with all lands, rents, advowsons of churches, &c. 2 This conveyance was no doubt by way of settlement, for we find that John Audeley, then Sir John Audeley, had a fine levied against him by John Jenor and others in 15 14, 3 and died seised of the manor on 18th April, 1529,* when it passed to his son and heir, John Audeley, who died in the month of June, 1534, 5 when it devolved on his brother and heir, Edward Audeley. 6 From him the manor passed to Robert Gurdon, who died in 1579, 7 when it went to his son and heir, John Gurdon. It then seems to have vested in Robert Gosnold, for he in 1600 sold the manor to Thomas Rous, who died in 1603, after which time the manor descended in the same course as the Manor of Kingshall, and is now vested in the Hon. Alexander Hewitt Kerr.

' I.P.M., 37 Hen. III. 49 ; 44 Hen. III. 15 ; Chart. Rolls, 29 Edw. I. 7. or File. 14 (17). The manor was 'Chart. Rolls, 32 Edw. I. 51. then held with Hasketon Manor Feet of Fines, i Edw. II. 27. of Roger, Earl Marshal, by the 'I.P.M., 6 Edw. II. 34. service of one knight's fee. Chart. Rolls, 23 Edw. I. 3. Feet of Fines, 16 Edw. I. 7. Duchy of Lane. I. P.M., 43 Edw. III. 142 ; U.P.M., 18 Edw. I. 51. I.P.M., 43 Edw. III. pt. i. 14.

CLOPTON. 33

Courts for the manor were held as follows : 15th July, 30 Eliz. ; 21st Sept. 2 Car. ; 26th Sept. 2 Car. ; 17th April, 3 Car. ; 14th Oct. 17 Car.; first court of William Betts, 6th Sept. 1703; 1st Nov. 1703; 31st Oct. 1705; 25th Sept. 1707; 2nd Nov. 1708; first court of Thomas Betts, 6th Nov. 1710 ; 14th April, 1715 ; 5th May, 1715 ; Henry Betts, 6th May, 1717 ; 12th Sept. 1717 ; 12th Nov. 1717 ; 1st Dec. 1719 ; first court of Elizabeth Betts, widow, 29th Dec. 1721 ; 3rd Dec. 1722 ; 12th Aug. 1723 ; 27th Sept. *723 ; 15th Dec. 1727 ; 24th May, 1728 ; 1st Dec. 1728 ; 2nd June, 1729 ; 13th Oct. 1729 ; 27th Dec. 1731 ; 13th April, 1733 ; 6th Nov. 1736 ; 29th March, 1737; 25th May, 1737; 1st July,

1737; 25th Jan. 1737; 5th June, 1740; 20th Aug. 1740 ; gth July, 1742 ; r7th July, 1744; 9th Oct. 1744; 20th Oct., 1747 ; l2th Aug. 1749 ; 6th Oct. 1750 ; 27th June, 1752 ; igth March, 1753 ; 29th June, 1754 ; 24th June, 1756 ; i6th Aug. 1758 ; 27th Feb. 1767 ; 6th Sept. 1768 ; 4th Aug. 1770 ; i2th Oct. 1772 ; 3rd June, 1773 ; 6th April, 1774 ; 2ist Nov. 1774 ; first court of Rebecca Anguish, widow, and Ann Betts, spinster, two daughters of Elizabeth Betts, l3th June, 1775 ; i7th Oct. 1775 ; 27th June, 1777 > r 5th Aug. 1777 ; 28th Jan. 1779 ; l2tn Dec - ^So; 9 th Dec - X 7 8 3 > 2 5 th Jan - X 7 8 5 > 2 4 th Au &- *7 86 J 9th June, 1789 ; l5th Nov. 1790 ; 3rd April, 1792 ; l7th Oct. 1793 ; i8th Sept. 1794; ist June, 1798; Matthew Raper and Ann his wife, 28th June, 1816 ; Matthew Raper, l3th Aug. 1824 ; F. V. Raper's last court 3ist May, 1849 ; and Charles Eraser and Eliza Raper's first court, 23rd May, 1850.

Amongst the Additional Charters in the British Museum is the sale of a seventh share of messuages, lands, &c., in the Manors of Kingshall, Brendhall, and Rowsehall in l7O9. 8 It is dated the 30th May, 1709, and is a sale made by Stephen Person, of Derby, in New England (N. America), to John Gibbon, of London, merchant, and is of a share Person had inherited from Thomas Garnham, hte grandfather. The customs of this manor are : The youngest son is heir, the eldest brother is heir, the widow is entitled to one-third for dower, and timber cannot be cut without licence of lord. It has been the custom for a fine to be paid on the deaths of free tenants, and on their alienations inter vires. The fines are arbitrary and heriots attached in some instances to copyholds in this manor.

1 l. P.M., 49 Edw. III. pt. ii. 46. 1 4 Hen. VII. Cl. dor. 33. J Fine, Easter, 6 Hen. VIII. l.P.M., 23 Hen. VIII. 8. ' l.P.M., 27 Hen. VIII. 19. T1>

6 See Manor of Redhall, in Winesham, in this Hundred. J l.P.M., 7 April, 21 Eliz. 8 Add. Ch. 19269.

MANOR OF WASCOLIES al. WESTERLYES (olim Naunton's).

This was the estate of Edric Grim in Saxon days, and of Ralph Peverel at the time of the Norman Survey.

It was apparently vested in John de Wascowl, who had the advowson of Clopton in 1273. Amongst the early Chancery Proceedings is a suit by Robert Fitz Rauff, nephew of Sir John Forstaft against John, nephew of Robert Rendelysham, late Steward of the " Manor of Naunton," as to erasure of entries in the Court Rolls of the manor. 1 In 1558 the manor was vested in Thomas Codd, alderman of Norwich, and this year passed on his death to his cousin and heir, Thomas Codd. We next find it vested in Thomas Rous, who died in 1572, and from this time it seems to have descended in a like manor with the Manor of Brendhall, in Clopton, and is now vested in the Hon. Alexander Hewitt Kerr.

A copy admittance to this manor of Thomas Coggeshall at a court held for this manor igth March, 1753, when Elizabeth Betts was lady, is given in the East Anglian Notes and Queries, vol. v. p. 204. Mr. Daniel Hipwell, who makes the communication, does not apparently recognise the manor, as he leaves both parish and county blank. There is, however, no doubt as to the identity, and the description in the will of John Coggeshall as copyhold in Clopton, and the boundaries of the land - one being a piece of land abutting upon a meadow of the Manor of Rousehall are all confirmatory. Courts for this manor were held as follows : 24th 1 Oct. 1688 ; 24th Oct. 1699 ; 30th Oct. 1700 ; 27th Oct. 1701 ; loth April, 1702 ; court of William Betts, 2Qth Oct. 1702 ; 2gth March, 1704 ; 3ist Oct. 1705 ; 4th Nov. 1706 ; 4th April, 1707 ; 25th Sept. 1707 ; 2nd Nov. 1708 ; 7th March, 1708 ; 9th Sept. 1709 ; first court of Thomas Betts, 6th Nov. 1710 ; 5th Feb. 1710 ; l4th April, 1715 ; 5th May, 1715 ; first Court of Henry Betts, l2th Sept. 1716 ; 6th May, 1717 ; 8th Oct. 1717 ; 6th Oct. 1719 ; 2gth Jan. 1719 : first court of Elizabeth Betts, widow, 2gth Oct., 1721 ; 4th Oct. 1722. Felix Vincent Raper's last court, 3ist May, 1849 ; and Charles Fraser and Eliza Raper's first court 23rd May, 1850.

The custom of the manor is that the youngest son is heir, the eldest brother is heir, and the widow is entitled to a moiety. The fines are arbitrary and heriots attached in some instances to copyhold's held of this manor.

'E.C.P., Bundle 71, 61.

CULPHO.

HERE were two manors here in Saxon times. One was held by Brihtric, a freeman under the Abbot of Ely in the Confessor's time. It consisted of 80 acres, 10 bordars, and 4 serfs, 2 plough teams in demesne and 2 belonging to the tenants, 4 acres of meadow, 2 rouncies, 7 beasts, 36 hogs, and 100 sheep, valued at 20s. By the time of the Survey the value had risen to 305., the serfs had disappeared, the ploughteams of the men had come down to i, the rouncies to i, the beasts to 2, the hogs to 15, the sheep to 60, and the only detail in which a rise was discernible was the increase of i plough team in demesne.

The other manor was in the time of the Confessor held by Godric, a freeman under Harold, who held 40 acres, 3 bordars, 2 acres of meadow, and i plough team, valued at 10s. The value was the same at the time of the Survey, but the ploughteam had disappeared. Both these manors were held by Roger de Poitou as Domesday tenant in chief. Roger also held in Culpho 21 acres which in the Confessor's time had been held by 5 freemen under commendation to the Abbot of Ely. In those days there was a ploughteam, and the value was stated to be 75. ; but at the time of the Survey there was but half a team, and the value had dropped 2s. There was also here a church with 10 acres valued at 20d*

The only other holding in Culpho was that of Geoffrey de Magnaville, who had 3 freemen, 2 under commendation to Halden, and the third to the Abbot of Ely, holding 30 acres and one bordar. There had been 2 ploughteams, but at the time of the Survey these had disappeared ; also 2 acres of meadow, valued at 5s. 3

MANOR OF CULPHO al. VERDONS AND WACHESHAM MANOR.

This was the manor of Brihtric in Saxon days, and of Roger de Poitou in Norman times. It was probably the manor held later by Sir Osbert de Wachesham and William de Verdun, who held half a fee of the Honor of Lancaster in 1210, 3 and which was held subsequently by Osbert's son, Giles de Wachesham, who also held half a knight's fee in chief of the King, 4 and later by Sir Giles's son, Sir Giles. This last Giles's brother, John de Wachesham, about the same time held in Culpho 4 fees of the Honor of Lancaster. 5 Giles de Wachesham, the father, died in 1267,* and was succeeded by his son and heir, Sir Giles de Wachesham, who is distinctly stated in the Hundred Rolls to have held this manor of the King in chief of the Honor of Lancaster. 7

It would seem, however, that the manor was held really in moieties by the Wachesham and Verdon families. Sir Giles de Wachesham, the son, 8 died in 1272, 9 and Davy traces the manor from the Wacheshams to the Verdons by the marriage of Isabella, daughter of Giles de Wachesham ; but this is a mistake. Giles de Wachesham left a son and heir, Sir Gerard, also called Sir Giles, and we find the following entry on the Close Rolls for 1278. Shortly, it is an order for John, son of John le (sic) Verdun to have seisin of a moiety of Culpho Manor as held of Giles de Wachesham, tenant in chief, which moiety came to the King's hands by reason of the wardship of Gerard, son and heir of Giles de Wachesham, whilst the heir was under age as wardship of a wardship, and John, son of the said John le Verdun, was his next heir, and of full age. 1 We learn nothing more of Gerard de Wachesham, but in 1297 we find that the whole place was held by John de Wachesham and Thomas Verdon.*

This John de Wachesham was apparently a cousin of Sir Gerard, being the grandson of John, the brother of Sir Giles, father of Gerard. He was dead before 1316, for we find amongst the ancient Deeds in the Record Office, formerly preserved in the Court of Augmentations, a grant by John, son of William Hoo (probably a trustee) to Dyonisia late the wife of John de Wachesham, Knt., and to Thomas, son and heir of the said John, of the Manor of Culpho, with messuages, lands, &c., in the Villis of " Culfo, Tudinham, Groundisburg, and Playford," with remainder upon the death

of the said Dyonisia and Thomas to John de Wachesham and Edmund, brothers of the said Thomas. The deed is dated the Friday after the Octave of Easter, 10 Edw. II. 3 It is strange that none of the parties named in this settlement were tenants on the taking of the inquisition p.m. of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, in 1327. Giles de Wachesham is the person there mentioned. 4

On John de Verdon's death he was succeeded by Thomas de Verdon, who died seised of the manor, or the Verdon moiety, in 1315,' when it passed to his son and heir, Sir John Verdon, who released it to William West, of Newbourne, in 1357. Upon the death of Thomas de Wachesham, the manor (or a moiety thereof) passed to his son and heir, John de Wachesham, and he sold to Roger de Wolferston. In 1363 we meet with a fine levied by Roger de Wolferston, Robb atte Gern, chaplain, and Geoffrey de Martlesham against John de Wachesham, and it was no doubt by this fine the manor passed from the family of Wachesham to that of Wolferston. Certainly about the year 1400 we find the manor vested in Thomas de Wolferston or Wolverston (grandson of Roger), who died seised of it in 1428, when it passed to his son and heir, Robert Wolferston. Amongst the Chancery Proceedings in the time of Hen. VI. we find a suit relating to the manor by this Robert Wolferston against John Frakes, parson of Harkstead, feoffee. 6 Robert died about 1452, when the manor passed to his son and heir, John Wolferston, who died in 1468, when it went to his widow Helena, who remarried John Penley. She died in 1478 when Richard Wolferston, son and heir of John and Helena, succeeded to the lordship. He married Elizabeth, daughter of George Seckford, of Seckford Hall, Healings, afterwards married to Richard Jenney, of Herringfleet. Richard Wolferston died in 1495," leaving a son and heir, Thomas, married to Maud, daughter of Sir Humphrey Stanley, of Pipe, co. Stafford. A little later the manor passed to Sir Richard Brooke, who died 6th May, 1529, seised of it, being succeeded by his son and heir, Robert Brooke, then aged 34.* It should be mentioned that in the roth Report of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records/ we find a reference made to the fact of the preservation of particulars of "faim of Culpho Manor " on grant to Thomas Wingfield in the 36th year of Hen. VIII. [1544]. In 1591 amongst the Calendar to Pleadings in the Duchy of Lancaster, we find a suit as to infringement of the Duchy liberties on land escheated on conviction of Nicholas Foxe for murder. The case is Attorn. -Gen. v. Finche and another [33 Eliz. 5], and though the Manors of Culpho, Bury St. Edmunds, Ilketshall, and Bardolfs are mentioned, the Calendar does not disclose the connection. As to the Brooke holding there may be doubt, for in 1601 we meet with a fine levied of the manor by Michael Heydon and others against Robert Wolferston.* This Robert was no doubt the grandson of Thomas Wolverston above mentioned, and would rather imply that the manor had continued in the Wolferston family until this time. If so, it would probably have passed from Thomas to his eldest son Philip, who married Frances Howard, and as he died leaving a daughter only, Mary, married to Sir John Killigrew, would have passed to Philip, 3rd brother of Thomas, and ultimately to his 4th brother Robert, who married Mary, daughter of Edmund Withypool, of Ipswich, and left a son Robert Wolverston, married to Dorothy, sister to Anthony, Viscount Montagu. In 1609 Sir Michael Stanhope, Knt., held the manor. This is on the authority of Davy. Sir Michael Stanhope had certainly some interest here, for there is still a charity subsisting in the place established by him. It consists of 4. 145. 2% d., being the proportion payable to this parish out of certain yearly rents amounting to 48, issuing out of the demesne lands of the Manor of Valence, in Blaxhall, granted to trustees in fee in the 16th year of the reign of King James I. There is a fine of the " Manor of Culpho " levied in 1357 by William Pottere against John de Ufford, Knt., Adam de Skakilthorp, parson of Causton Church, and Adam de Hautboys, parson of Cockfield Church, which Richard de Martlesham and Matilda his wife held for their lives. 3 This fine included also the Manors of Playford, Kesgrave, Tuddenham Magna and Parva, Blynges, and Rushmere. In 1574 we meet with a fine of " Wattesham Manor " levied by Sir William Cordell and others against Drugo Drury and others. 4 The quit rents of Culpho Manor in 1743 amounted to 4. 75. %d. per annum. Arms of WOLFERSTON : Sable, a fesse wavy, betw. three wolves' heads erased Or. 1 Dom. ii. 346. 6 1.P.M., 52 Hen. III. 14. J Dom. ii. 413. 7 H.R. ii. 188. 3 Red Book of the Exchequer, 132 B. 148^ 8 See Manor of Stanstead, in Babergh *T. de N. 283. Hundred.

5 T. de N. 291. I.P.M., i Edw. I. 9 ; 3 Edw. I. 28 Close Rolls, 6 Edw. I., 13; I.P.M., John de E.C.P. 8 Hen. IV.; 35 Hen. VI.; Verdun, 6 Edw. I. 26. Bundle 16, 179. I.P.M., Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, 7 I.P.M., 18 Edw. IV. 9. brother of the King, 25 Edw. I. 51. I.P.M., 9 and 10 Hen. VII. ; D.K.R. 10 B. 1066. App. ii. p. 121, Duchy of Lane. ; I.P.M., I Edw. III. 88. I.P.M., 12 Hen. VII. 51; Will I. P.M.. 9 Edw. II. 54. 1492. "I.P.M., 2 Edw. VI. 60.

Bernard Burke. A genealogical and heraldic history of the landed gentry of Great Britain & Ireland (Volume 2) online. (page 369 of 392)
WOLFERSTAN OF STATFOLD.

Pipe-Wolfeestan, Feancis Staffoed, Esq. of Statfold, CO. Stafford, J.P., b. 14 Oct. 1826 ; m. 31 July, 1859, Sarah Maria Hill, 5th dau. of William Hallo'ivs Belli, Esq., H.E.I.C.S., and has issue,
I. Egeeton Stanley, 6. 23 July, 1861.

II. Alfred Hercy, b. 3 March, 1863. ,

ii:. Horace Middlemore, 6. 20 Nov. 1864.

IV. Littleton Edward, 6. 8 Aug. 1866.

v. Charles Almeric, 6. 29 Aug. 1869.

VI. Humphrey Frank, 6. 12 March, 1874,

I. Ethel Henrietta.

II. Eveline Grace.

III. Marion Isabel. iv. Eleanor May.

Lineage. — Rodert Wolfeestan, Esq. of Wolferston,

Suffolk, made his will 1492, and was s. by his son,

Thomas Wolferston, Esq. of Culfye, Suffolk, m. Mawde (or Mary) dau. of Sir Humphrey Stanley, of

Pype, knight of the body to King Henry VII., and had, with other issue, Philip, of Wolverston Hall,

Suffolk, who left an only dau., Mary, m. Sir John Killigrew, Knt. of nvenack, Cornwall; and

Humphry Wolferston, Esq. (2nd son), to. Katherine, dau. of John Stanley, Esq. of Grove, co.

Nottingham, by whom he acquired the Manor of Stratford, co. Stafford, and had (with five daus., the

eldest, Maude, wife of Thomas Arblaster, Esq. of Longdon ; and the 4th Katherine, m. Ralph

Thieknesse, Esq.) six sons. Mr. Wolferston d. circa 1592, and was s. by his eldest son,

Hercy Wolferston, Esq., to. 18 Sept. 1593, Mary, dau. of Ralph Egerton, Esq., of Betley, and had

issue, Mr. A Wolferston, who was sometimes called Capt. Wolferston, and is supposed

to have been at the taking of Cadiz, 15U5, d. 28 July, 1636, and was s. by his eldest surviving son,

Fbancisse Wolferston, Esq., bapt. 3 May, 1612; m. 29 Sept. 1031, Frances, eldest of twenty-two

children of George Middlemore, Esq. of Haslewell, and had three sons and three daus.

I. Francis, his successor.

II. Middlemore, b. 18 Aug. 1643, who d. vnm..

III. Stanford, M.A., 'Vicar of Wotton Wawen, who m. 1st, 1679, Isabella, dau. of John Hinckley,

D.D., Rector of Northfield, by whom (who d. 1680) he had an only child, Francis who d. in iif.incy.

He m. 2ndly, Susannah, dau. of Mr. John Cread, ol Cambridge, and left issue at his decease,

29 Sept. 1698,

1 Stanford, of whom hereafter, as heir to his uncle.

2 Edward, b. 1691, who d. s. p. 1761.

3 Francis, Rector of Drayton Basset, co. Stafford, d. s. p. 1758.

4 Nicholas, who resided at Bury, Devon.

5 Humphrey, of Tamworth.

I. Grace, d. unm. 1720.

II. Anne, m. 1662, Edward Arbl:".st.l'r, Esq. of Lyswis.

III. EHzabctli, m. Jolin Bott, Esq. of Dunstall, co. Stafford, and had, with threo other daus.,

Grace, m. the Kev. Humphrey Pipe, M.A., youngest of the branch springing from John de Pype,

living tejHjj.liichAED II., and had issue,

Samuel Pipe, M.A., Vicar of Crosall, and Rector of Walton-on-Treut, co. Derby, 6. Aui:. 1710; m. 19

Sept. 1749, Dorothev, eldest dau. of Stanford Wolferstan, Esq. of Statfold Hall, by whom (who c(. 26

001. it;54} he had scvenil children, mentioned hereafter.

The eldest son,

Francis "VVolfebstox, Esq., purchased, 16S5, the manor and a considerable part of the lands of Harlaston, co. Stafford. This gentleman was the particular friend and fellow amateur of Dr. Plot, the historian of co. Stafford. lie was likewise a maker of indifferent verses ; among others, a translation of Oval de arte a.nandi. In IC67 he began to write his name Wolfrstc.n, an orthography his brother and posterity continued. Mr. Wolferstan was a Barrister of good practice until the Kevolution, but

ever afterwards one of the stiffest of nonjurors. He m. twice, but left issue only by his 1st wife, Hester, dau. of John Bowyer, Esq. of Biddulph (by Elizabeth, dau. of Sir William Bower), an only dau., Ann, heiress to her father's purchased estates. She was 2nd wife to Sir John Egerton, Bart, of Wrinehill, but d. 172G, without surviving issue. At Mr. Wolfersran's decease, thus without male issue, Statfold devolved upon liis nephew and heir-in-tail, Stanford Wolferstan, Esq., J. P., of Statfold, rn. Sarah, youngest dau. of Sir Edward Littleton, Bart., and had issue,

I. Littleton, who d. s. p. r. p. 1769.

I. Dorothy, m. 1749, the Eev. Samuel Pipe, 51. A., Ecctor of Walton-on-Trent, by whom (who d. 15 Eeb. 1779) she had issue,

1 Samuel, of Statfold, of whom presently.

2 Humphrey, of Uttoxeter, ,,1. 177G, Elizabeth, dau. of Charles Pe'stcU, Esq., and had one son, Samuel, who d. youncr.

1 Sarah Grace, m. James Bell, of Uttoxeter.

2 Elizabeth, m. 1775, the Kev. George Greaves, Pvcctor of Stanton and of Swarkston.

ji. Sarah, m. 1737. Joseph Girdler, Esq., Bairister-at-Law, son and heir of Mr. Serjeant Joseph Girdler, of Haselor, co. Stafford, and dyina 17«1, left issue.

III. Joyce, ra. lbt, Edward Littleton, Esq. of The Moat ; and 2ndly, Edward Plaisted, Esq. of Bole Hall, near Tamworth.

IV. Hester, d. v.nm. 1746.

V. Frances, of Widecombe House, near Bath, d. unm. 1767.

v[. Elizabeth, m. 1773, Thomas Hedges, Esq. of Week, Devon, Major North Devon Militia, and d. s. p. 1811.

Mr. Stanford Wolferstan, d. 2 July, 1772, having devised his estates, after the decease of his wife, to his grandson,

Samuel Pipe, Esq., who, upon the demise of that lady, assumed 1776, by sign manual, the surname and arms of AVolfestban. He m. 1st, Margaret, dau. of Walter Biddulph, Esq., of Barton-under-Xeedwood, uncle to Sir Theophilus Biddulph, Bart., and had issue, Stanley, his heir.

Mai-f^aret, m. 1817, Charles Salt, Esq., and d. s. p.

He r,i. 2ndly, 4 Oct. 1706, Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Philip Jervis, Esq., cousin of John, Earl St. Vincent, but had no further issue. Mr. Pipe Wolferstan, a diligent and accomplished antiquary, d. 1820, and was s. by his son,

Stanley Pipe Wolferstan, Esq., of Statfold, J. P. and D.L., h. 21 Jlarch, 1785; r,i. 1st, 21 Juiy, 1817, Elizabeth Jervis, eldest dau. of Swynfcn Jervis, Esq. of Kensington, and granddau. of Philip Jervis, Esq. of Netherseale, co. Leicester, and by her (who d. 26 April, 1869) had issue, F'RANCis Stafford, now of Statfold.

Stanford William, Fellow of King's Coll. Camb. ; ra. Aug. 185:, his cousin, Blanche, youngest dau. of S. S. Jeriis, Esq. of Darlaston Hall, co. Statiord, and had two sons, lie d. Dec. 1863.

Edward, a .Solicitor.

Hrcrcy, Capt. 26th Cameronians, <,'. s. p.

John Egerton, d. an infant, Sept. 1834.

Grace, m. the late Edward Hicks, M.P., Esq. of W^ilbraham Temple, co. Cambridge.

Anna Alaria, la. Baron Webster, Esq. of Penns, co. Warwick, d. 26 July, 1848.

Margaret Jane.

Hester Selina, d. 26 June, 1844.

Frances Elizabeth.

Emily Dorothea, rii. April, 1872, her first cousin, William, only son of PhiUp Jervis, of Uttoxeter, co. Stafford.

Mr. Wolferstan m. 2ndly, 8 June. 1861, Elizabeth, only dau. of Shirley Steele Perkins, Esq. of Orton Hall. co. Leicester, but had no further issue. He d. 26 Jan. 1867.

-4 i'i/is— Quarterly : Island 4th, for Wolferstan, sa., a fcss wavy between three wolves' heads erased or; 2nd and 3rd, for Pipe, az., two organ-pipes in clievron between ten crosscs- crosslet or. Crest — For Wolfekstan, A wolf under a tree all ppr. ; for Pipe, A leopard's head erased or. J/o((o— Qui seiu sera.

Stat — Statfold, near Tamworlh

The Wolverstons of Stillorgan. — Among the manuscripts of Dudley Loftus in Mai'sh's Library, there are two distinct documents bound up in one volume, and designated on back " Court Book of Esker and Cromling." The manuscript from which the volume is named contains the records of

the Crown Manor Court of Esker and Crumlin, from the year 1592 to 1597, written in Latin and in the Court-hand of that day. The manor of Esker and Crumlin represented possibly some ancient Irish piincipality wtich became, from the days of the Norman Conquest, especially attached to the Crown. This Court Book would be well worthy of a Paper by some antiquarian specialist. In the same volume there is another manuscript, formerly belonging to Dudley Loftus, containing the records of the Courts Martial, held, at first in St. Patrick's, and then in the Castle, during the reign of Cromwell. Dudley Loftus was a real Vicar of Bray. He lived safe, and prospered under very various Governments. He was a royalist under Charles I., Judge Advocate-General to the Forces under Cromwell, Judge of the Prerogative Court under Charles II. He escaped attainder, and lived safe on the Blind Quay, under James II., and died in possession of all his offices under William III. Dudley Loftus showed that power of adaptation to his circumstances which has ever been a sure road to temporal prosperity and promotion in Ireland. This record of the Courts Martial is full of curious details, illustrating Irish life 250 years ago, and would also be worthy a Paper by some of our legal members. This document throws some light on the Anglo-Norman family of "Wolverston, who were the owners of Stillorgan and all its lands, from about 1588 down to 1641, when they got into trouble, and were dispossessed of their estate, as we find from the Survey of the Half Barony of Rathdown, a.d. 1654, in Desiderata Curiam Hibernica. The **Wolverstons** do not seem to have been transplanted into Connaught, as we find that Mrs. "Wolverston had to appear before the dread tribunal of the Cromwellian Court Martial. Thus we read in Marsh's Library manuscript the minutes of a Court held Oct. 7th, 1652, at the Castle of Dublin :— " Present — Col. Arnop, president ; Major Manwaring, Capt'. Sandes, Woodcock, Massie, Lieut' Johnson, Smith, Carter, Lawton, Brigen, Tarant, Cornets Latham and Webb. The informant or accuser was Edward Deasly, and the Defendants were Miles Birn, Mabell Archbold, Donogh M'Doyle, **Mary Wolverston** of Leaperstoune, and James Walsh. Mabill Archbold being found guilty as a in the Cornmarket, and all her husband's goods found in Dublin were confiscated ; while it was ordered that **M" Wolverston** and the rest of the inhabitants of Leperstoun, where the said Mabill Archbold was entertained and where the oxen and heifer or heifers were found grazing as is deposed, shall pay in satisfaction to the informant for his losses the sum of 36 pounds, they being heerafter to enjoye such goods as the sayd **M" Wolverstoune** shall by dewe proofs in this Court shewe toe belong unto y sd Mabell Archbold or her husband Edmund Mac Teig, Miles Birn, or any other who had any hand in the taking away or receiving of y= Informant's Cattle." It wiU be noticed that the Cromwellian spelling varies very much in the spelling of names and words. This case came on again upon the 16th of October, when the fine was ordered to be paid in three instalments. It appeared again in the minutes of the 6th of November, 1652, when William Nicholson and the inhabitants of Killiney are prosecuted at the suit of **Mrs. "Wolverston** and the inhabitants of Leperstoun, as having harboured the stolen cattle, and ordered to pay ith of the fine imposed on **Mrs. "Wolverston**. The cattle were taken from Deasley's lands at Newcastle. It would seem from these records as if the Wolverstons continued to live in the neighbourhood of Stillorgan after they were dispossessed of Stillorgan. Dalton mentions, in his " History of County Dublin," that a **Mr. Wolverston** was one of the leading parties in the Roman Catholic Remonstrance of 1666. — George T. Stokes, d.d.

THE JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND FORMERLY Wi)t
Eogal f^istorical atilr ^rcijeeolosical Association OF IEELAND

Tully Churchyard Walshes Carrickmain Christopher John Thomas Wolverstone Mary Lennan Honora Woulverston

F. Erlington (Francis Elrington) Ball. A history of the County Dublin; the people, parishes and antiquities from the earliest times to the close of the eighteenth century (Volume 1) online. **(page 11 of 13)**

Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin, leased the premises to Alderman William Gough. Gough seems to have entered into an agreement with Sir Anthony St. Leger as to their purchase, and, in 1605, the Corporation issued a new lease to one of their own body, Sir John Tyrrell, sometime Mayor of Dublin, on condition that he recovered the lands from Gough 's representatives. In this Tyirell appears to have been unsuccessful, and, in 1623, Patrick Gough, who had in the previous year litigation about the boundaries with the Cathedral of Christ Church, leased the lands to **Christopher**

Wolverston, brother of the owner of Stillorgan, and tenant of the farm of Kill-of-the-Grange (i).

Subsequently **George Wolverston**, the eldest son of the owner of Stillorgan, came to reside at Leperstown, on his marriage to a daughter of the reigning Kavanagh of Borris, who was, through her mother, a granddaughter of Viscount Mountgarret. There were then on the lands a castle and two substantial houses but no trace of them or of the chapel of Leperstown, which was served, in 1641, by the Rev. Randolph Foxwist, and in 1646 by the Rev. Thomas Walworth, is now to be found. **George Wolverston** died prematurely in 1634, but his family continued to occupy the lands, and soon after the establishment of the Commonwealth in 1652, **Mrs. Wolverston** was tried before a court-martial for giving shelter at Leperstown to a girl named Mabel Archbold, a family to which the **Wolverstons** were related, who was hanged as a spy, and for allowing cattle which had been stolen from an inhabitant of Newcastle to graze on her lands. She was amongst those ordered off to Connaught, but was given an extension of time for her departure, on the ground of bad weather, and possibly managed to evade the order altogether, as in 1659 her only son James, and in 1664 she herself was returned as resident at Leperstown. There was then a total population on the lands of twelve English and nine Irish. After the Restoration, the lands of Leperstown were restored, with those of Stillorgan, to **James Wolverston**, and during part of the eighteenth century were in the occupation of a farmer called Carty, who took part in a competition, under the auspices of the Dublin Society, for wheat grown in the County Dublin (i). Not long before the Union Leperstown came into the possession of Colonel Charles Henry Cootc, m.p. for Maryborough, who built the present house and laid out the grounds. He succeeded in 1802, on the death of his kinsman, the last Earl of Mountrath, to the barony of Castlecootc, and as his endowment of schools in the neighbourhood laroves, was a man of large and generous mind. Leopardstown in his time was considered, as it still remains, one of the most beautiful seats in the County Dublin, and the farm and garden, which provided sheep " of the real Wicklow breed," and fruit and vegetables for the use of George IV., while he lay in his yacht in Kingstown Harbour, were noted for the luxuriance and excellence of their products (-). The ruined church of Tully lies not far from the village of Cabinteely. All that is now to be seen is the remains of the chancel, which is of Anglo-Norman construction, and contains a choir arch and round-headed window, but probably this chancel was attached to an early Celtic church, which formed the nave. Near the nxins are two crosses; one of them, which stands on the road, is a cross radiating from a circle, the other, which stands in an adjacent field, is of the ordinary form, and bears in relief the figure of a female, probably a representation of St. Bridget, the patron saint of the church. In the churchyard two very early tombstones have been discovered; one is inscribed with three groups of welldefined rings, and resembles in shape a cross, and the other is inscribed with a rudely-carved cross, surx'ounded by a circle (i). The antiquity of Tully as the site of a place of woi-ship is indicated by an ancient legend, which recounts how eight holy men, or chorepiscopi, who came fi'om the Hill of the Bishops, as Tully was anciently called, to visit St. Bridget, in the County Kildare, Ruined Church of l'ully. were miraculously provided with refreshment, and it is not improbable that Tully was in Celtic times the site of a monastery. The ruined church has been stated to be of Danish origin, and although Dr. Todd believed the statement to be devoid of foundation, the fact that the lauds of Tully were given to the Priory by a Scandinavian owner, affords some ground for such a conjecture. The church was dedicated to St. Bridget, and it is possible that in its dedication and the visit of the holy men of Tully to thesaint, some connection may be found. After the English Conquest Tully was assigned to the Priory of the Holy Trinity, and was attached to the mother church of Kill-of-the-Grange. In the fourteenth centuiy the church of Tully was a centre of religious activity ; it was served by a resident chaplain, and possessed a clerk. After the dissolution of the religious houses it was probably but little used. At the beginning of the seventeenth century there was not a single Protestant in the parish, and the church, owing to recent stomis, was in a ruinous condition. The parish was, in 1615, in charge of the curate of Kill-of-the-Grange and Dalkey, the Rev. Owen Ellis, and later on in that of the vicar of Bray, the Rev. Simon Swayne. Under the latter it was served, in 1646, by his curate, the Rev. Thomas Walworth, who also held the curacy of Leperstown. and who, though the tithes of the parish wei'e worth £64 a year, only received the miserable stipend of £5. Under the Commonwealth Godfrey Daniel, of Tully, was appointed by the Parliament, at a salary of £30 a year, as preacher and catechiser to the Irish in the neighbourhood, but his efforts bore little fruit. After the Restoration the church fell more and more into ruin, and the parish was united to that of Monkstown (}).

The Roman Catholic Church so long as the Walshes were at Carrickmines had the use of the castle for their services, and after^ the Restoration probably had concealed places of wor-

ship as, in 1704, the Rev. James Connor was returned as parish priest of Tully, and the Rev. James Murphy as parish priest of St. Stephen's of Leperstown, as well as of Kill-of-the-Grange (2).
STILLORGAN PARK.

Parish of Stillorgan.

Stillorgaii (or Tigh Lorcaín, the Huu.sc of Lurcan), as shown on the Down Survey Map, comprised the modern townlands of Stillorgan, North and South, Stillorgan Grove, Stillorgan Park, Carysfort, and Woodland. It now also includes Waltersland and the Glebe. Stillorgan, or the House of Lorcan or Laurence, which was probably known in early times as the place of sepulchre of a chief, whose tomb was discovered in the eighteenth century in the park (1), became, under English rule, the centre of a manor held from the Crown by military service. There was to be seen, in the centuries succeeding the Conquest, a fortified house, surrounded by a bawn, with the usual manorial adjuncts of a mill and a dovecote, while not far off, on the site of the modern chvrxch, stood a primitive place of worship nestling amidst a thick wood. The manor was liable equally with those which adjoined it to the raids of the mountain tribes, and owing to its being laid waste and devastated, the rent, for which it was found convenient to commute the service of a knight and a half, was sometimes remitted by the Crown to the owner. The first English owner appears to have been Raymond Carew, who gave portion of the original lands of Stillorgan, which extended to the sea, as mentioned under Seapoint, to St. Mary's Abbey. He was succeeded by members of the Hacket family, who were prominent people in the district, and great allies and friends of the canons at Kill-of-the-Grange. At the close of the fourteenth century the manor came into the possession of a magnate of the Pale, Sir John Ciaiise, who held the adjoining lands of Men-ion and Booterstown, ■ as well as those of Kilmacud and Murphystown, and who was distinguished both in civil and military employment. As a member of the judiciary and of the Parliament of his time, he was sent to England to report on the state of Ireland, and as one foremost in repelling the incursions of the enemies of the King, he was on one occasion severely wounded. Before his death, which took place in 1407, he had assigned the manor to John DeiíDatríck and his wife Maria, who was possibly a daughter of Ciuíse, and on Derpatrick being killed soon afterwards, in 1410, while taking part in an exjDeditioii under the Lord-Deputy against the OTooles, it passed to his eldest son, Robert Dei'patrick. The manor house was, in 1422, occupied by the principal tenant, John Loghenan, but portion of the lands was retained by the owner, and was doubtless cultivated for him by his tenants, who comprised besides Loghenan, another Englishman, Richard Locumbe, and two Irishmen. Robert Derpatrick, who had married a daughter of the Chief Baron of the Exchequer, James Uriell, had died before that time, leaving an only daughter, and as the manor was entailed in the male line, his brother Stephen succeeded to it. Stephen was then a minor, and for some years the manor was vested in Bartholomew de Bathe, of Drumcondra (who had married Robert Derpatrick's widow) and other trustees, and was the subject of much litigation. Not long after he came_of age, Stephen Derpatrick committed some crime, which led to his being proclaimed an outlaw, and the manor then reverted to the Cruise family. Subsequently, through the marriage of Sir ChristojDher Cruise's only daughter to Sir Thomas Plunkett, Chief Justice of the Kings Bench in the reign of Edwai'd IV., the manor came into the possession of the Plunketts of Rathmore, from whom sprang the noble houses of Dunsany, Killeen, and Louth, and remained their property for more than one hundred and fifty years (1).

The latter part of the sixteenth century saw the settlement at Stillorgan of a branch of the ancient Siiffolk family of **Wolverston**, or **Wolferston**, and the granting by the Plunketts of a lease of the manor and lands to the Right Hon. Jacques Wingfield. Both of these events were probably due to the residence in the neighbouring castle of IMonkstown of the Master of the Ordnance, Sir John Travers. The **Wolverstons**, who first appear as resident at Stillorgan, had seived under Travers, and Wingfield had discharged Travers' duties iov some years before his death, and afterwards succeeded to his office. At the time of Wingfield's death, in 1587, the **Wolverstons** were probably his tenants for the lands of Stillorgan. The state of his department, of which he had only retained control through the soundness of his patent and his interest with his relative, Lord Burghley, had long been the source of complaint, and owing to confusion in his accounts, Stillorgan with the rest of his property was seized by the Crown (i). It was, however, soon sunendered to the Plunketts, and in the following year was leased by them to **James Wolverston**, who was then residing at Leopardstown.

James Wolverston was the son of George Wolverston, who married one of the Rochfoi'ts, of Kilbogget, and who had displayed much valour as captain of the O'Byrne's country. Like most of his family, **James Wolverston** saw military service, but after he had acquired Stillorgan, he devoted

himself with success to the improvement of his worldly circumstances. At the time of his death, in 1609, he had become a man of note in the county. He was in occupation of lands in the County Wicklow, as well as in the County Dublin, and was owner of several studs of horses, herds of cattle, flocks of sheep, and droves of pigs, besides great store of corn, much household stuff, and plate. These he divided between his widow, a daughter of Richard Archbold, the owner of the adjoining lands of Kilmacud, and his four sons, William, who became owner of Stillorgan; Robert, who succeeded to lands near Baltinglass; Christopher, who settled on the farm of Kill-of-the-Grange, and John, who succeeded to lands near Newcastle (2).

The manor house of Stillorgan in the sixteenth century was the largest in the neighbourhood, excepting the castle of Monkstown, and was surrounded by extensive offices and gardens, while a little way off an orchard and a grove of ash trees hid from view the mill, which was still in use, on one of the little streams. Its new owner, William Wolverston, lost no opportunity of adding to the lands which he had inherited from his father, and purchased from the Plunketts the fee of Stillorgan. He was, in his time, one of the most prominent residents, and the most striking personality, in the southern portion of the County Dublin. Like his neighbours, the Cheevers, the Goodmans, and the Walshes, he was a Roman Catholic. His family had been Protestant, but through intermarriage with early English settlers, had become Roman Catholic, and Wolverston was a most devout son of the latter church, maintaining a priest in his house at Stillorgan, and showing much hospitality to travelling friars, who returned, we are told, to their monasteries enriched, not only with his benefactions, but also with those of the poorer people. The Rebellion of 1641 found him residing at Stillorgan. Related as he was, through his mother, and his grandmother, and through his wife, one of the Barnewalls of Shankill, to the Walshes, the Rochforts, and other leaders in the rising, his sympathy must have been largely with the rebel side, but he kept himself clear from any overt act of rebellion. He did not, however, escape without suspicion. The curate of Kill-of-the-Grange deposed that when the rebels carried off his wife, they brought her across bogs which then lay between that place and Stillorgan, to Wolverston's house, and that, though Wolverston desired them not to hang her on his own lands, he took no steps to prevent their doing so at Powerscourt. Possibly he was not in a position to oppose their designs, but in consequence of Mr. Smithson's allegations, he was arrested and confined in Dublin Castle until Lord Clanricarde, under whom one of Wolverston's sons was then serving, wrote to the Marquis of Ormonde, begging for his release, on the ground of his being a man of good repute, and well disposed to the King's cause (i).

William Wolverston's death took place two years later, in 1644, and his property passed to his grandson, James, the son of George Wolverston, of Leopardstown. As his grandson was then a minor, the lands were vested in the Marquis of Ormonde who, occupied as he was with more weighty matters, can hardly have given much attention to them, and probably they were utterly derelict when the Commonwealth was established. They were subsequently assigned by the Parliament to Major Henry Jones, who was arrested in 1663 for complicity in Blood's plot to take Dublin Castle. Jones was residing at Stillorgan at the time of his arrest, but shortly before, a decree of innocence had been obtained by James Wolverston from the Commissioners of Settlement, and under it Jones' widow and child were evicted from the house and lands (-). James Wolverston, on taking up his residence at Stillorgan, found, as Cheevers had done at Monkstown, that his property had not suffered during the Cromwellian occupation. The village at the time of the Restoration contained eighteen houses, and there was a population of some thirteen English and twenty-five Irish. He did not, however, long enjoy his recovered possessions, and died three years later, in 1666, when only 36 years of age. His widow, a sister of the tenth Lord Dunsany, married soon after his death Bryan O'Neill, of Upper Claneboys, who succeeded to the baronetcy conferred upon his father after the battle of Edgehill, and became, in the reign of James II., one of the judges of the King's Bench. For a time the O'Neills occupied Stillorgan, but prior to the accession of James II. it came into the possession of Sir Joshua Allen (i).

The first of the Allen family (which became identified with Stillorgan and converted the lands into one of the finest demesnes in the County Dublin) to settle in Ireland was a certain John Allen, who modestly describes himself as a bricklayer, but who was one of the most eminent master builders or architects of his day. He is said to have come to Dublin from Holland, where he probably acquired his knowledge of building, but soon was successful in obtaining much employment in Dublin — a success to which his handsome person, as Lodge quaintly tells us, largely contributed. Amongst those by whom he was employed was the Earl of Strafford, who confided to him the erection of the mansion which he began to build near Naas. Sir Joshua Allen was his eldest son. At the time of his father's death, in 1641, he was only a child, but he was

brought up by his mother, in accordance with his father's injunctions, with tender care, and in the Protestant religion, and on attaining to manhood he displayed great business capacity. He soon acquired an ample fortune, and took a foremost place amongst Dublin citizens. As a prominent member of the Corporation he was elected successively Sheriff and Mayor, and during his tenure of the latter office received from the Lord Lieutenant, the Earl of Essex, to whom he presented the freedom of the city in a gold box, the honour of knighthood. Soon after James II. had ascended the throne, Allen foresaw the coming troubles, and though then extensively engaged in business, began to entertain an idea of removing to England. The Lord Lieutenant, the Earl of Clarendon, who says that Allen was as wise a man of his profession as could be met with, and of as clear a reputation as anyone in this kingdom, tried to dissuade him from taking this step, and begged him to lay aside gloomy apprehensions, but Allen was not to be deceived by fair words, and before James II. came to Ireland he took refuge in Chester, to which place his wife's family belonged. There he came into touch with William III., and acted as his agent in making arrangements for the embarkation of that monarch's troops for Ireland. He returned to Ireland after the Battle of the Boyne, and was appointed the first Sheriff of Dublin under William III., but as his death took place in the following year he did not live to reap the fruits of that victory (i).

It was Sir Joshua Allen's intention to form the lands of Stillorgan and of Carrickmines, which he purchased at the same time, and which were connected with those of Stillorgan by the lands which he leased from Christ Church Cathedral, into a manorial estate and great family seat, and with this object he resorted to the patent which he obtained from the Crown, the right to enclose a demesne and deer park. He lived in times, however, which were not favourable to the execution of such a design, and it was left to his son, Colonel John Allen, to carry out his project, at any rate in part. This Colonel Allen did, by the erection at Stillorgan of a stately mansion. Its ruins, which stood on the site of the residence known as Park House, and which bore the date of its construction, 1695, have only disappeared within the last quarter of a century. The mansion, which faced the north, consisted of a central building, three stories in height, from which wings, two stories in height, extended on either side. The central building projected from the wings, and was connected by curtain walls, which encircled a large courtyard, with a miniature theatre and out-offices. In appearance the mansion has been compared to one made of cards, and as the picture indicates, the comparison was not altogether without justification. It was surrounded by extensive gardens, covering thirteen acres, which were laid out in Dutch style, probably by an Englishman called Bullein, who was the principal rural artist in Ireland at that time. The gardens abounded in straight avenues and alleys, with curiously edged box, carefully clipped yew trees, knots of flowers, topiary work, and grassy slopes, and possibly there may have been, as there was in Bullein's nursery, the representation of a boar hunt or hare chase cut out in box.

Three artificial fish ponds, laid out, like everything else, on strictly rectangular lines, lay to the south of the house on the other side of an eminence in the undulating surface of the park. The approach to them from the house was through a remarkable passage and tunnel, the only remaining relic of the occupation of the Aliens, which were cut through the mound and in the excavations for which it is probable that the tomb, already referred to, was found. The walls of the passage and tunnel were built of brick,

(») Gilbert's "Ancient Records of Dublin," vol. ii., pp. 308, 434; Chancery Inquisitions, Co. Dublin, Jac. I., No. 58; Christ Church Deeds.

(1) Funeral Entry in Ulster's Office; Down Survey; Fleetwood's Survey; Diocesan Records; Loftus' "Court Martial Book," in Marsh's Library; Prendergast's "Cromwellian Settlement," p. xx; Census of 1659; Hearth Money Roll; flaxman's Marjazine for 1742, p. 57².

(2) Dublin Directory; Archer's "Survey of the County Dublin"; Saunders's News-Letter, Sept. 7, 1821.

'1) "Primitive Churches in the County Dublin," by W. F. Wakeinan, and Leacs and Crosses in the Dublin Half-Barony of Ratbdown," by P. J. O'Reilly in Journal Jt.S.A.L., vol. xxi., p. 700 and vol. xxxi., pp. 142, 247.

(^) O'Hanlon's "Lives of the Irish Saints," vol. ii., p. 144; "Obits and Martyrology of Christ Church," p. 1.33; Christ Church. Deeds; Regal Visitation of 1615; Diocesan Records; Archbishop Bulkeley's Report; Commonwealth Order Book in

Public Record Office.

(.2) " Return of Roman Catholic Clergy in 1704."

(>) Molyneux's " Discourses concerning the Danish Mounts, Forts, and Towers of .Ireland," Dublin, 1725,;p. 201.

(1) "The Norman Settleineut in Leinster," by James UiUs, in JovrnalJi.S.A. I. vol. xxiv., p. 173 : " Cliartularies of St. Mary's Abbey," vol. i., p. III ; Sweetman's " Calendar of Document.s relating' to Trelaiul," 1293-1:501, p. 108 ; Patent and Close Rolls; D'Alton's '• History of the County iniblin," pp. 26-29 ; and " King James' Irish Army List," pp. 567-568 ; Burke's " Peerage and Baronetage " under de Bathe; Lodge's " Peerage of Ireland," edited by Mervyn Archdall, vol. vi., p. 181 : "Dublin University Magazine," vol. xliv., p. 320.

(1) Burke's "Landed Gentry " under Wolferston ; Bagwell's " Ireland under the Tudors," volw. ii. and iii. ; "Calendar of State Papers, Ireland;" "Calendar of Carew State Papers ;" Lodge's " Peerage of Ireland," edited by Mervyn Archdall, vol. v., p. 267.

(2) Chancery Inquisitions, Co. Dublin, Jac. I., No. 36 ; Fiants ; " Calendar of State Papers, Ireland," 1586-1588, p. 41 ; Wills of the Wolverstons ; Funeral Entries in Ulster's Office ; " The Description of Ireland in 1598," edited by Rev. Edmund Hogan, p. 37.

(1) Fleetwood's Survey ; Down Survey ; Archbishop Bulkeley's Report ; Depositions of 1641 ; " Memoirs and Letters of Ulick, Marquis of Clanricarde," London, 1757, p. 267.

(2) Historical Manuscripts Commis.sion, Kept. 8, ApJ)., pp. r.02, 512, 541 ; Carte Papers; Decree of Innocents, IV., 17.

(0 Census of 1659 ; Hearth Money Roll ; Subsidy Rolls ; Lodge's "Peerage of Ireland," edited by Mervyn Archdall, vol. vi., p. 211.

(!) Lodge's "Peerage of Ireland," edited by Mervyn Arohdall. vol. v., p. 181; Will of John Allen ; (}ilbert'.s "Calendar of Ancient Records of Dublin " ; Carte Pajjers ; " Letters of Henry Hvde, Earl of Clarendon, and Lawrence Hyde, Earl of Rochester," edited by S. W. Singer, vol. i., p. 572, vol. ii., p. 150 ; Calendar of State Papers, William and Mary

Hugh O'Bryne died 1579

Fiacha (or Feagh)ⁱ O'Bryne-1 Miss O'Byrne
2. Rose O'Tooleⁱⁱ

Phelimⁱⁱⁱ O'Bryne -^{iv} 1632 Winifred M. Toole

Daughter O'Bryne m. John Wolverton

Captain William Wolverston^v = Wife
Died 19/1/1731 d.1733

Richard	William	John of Cooldrass	= Wife
		25/6/1769 aged 63	
		b.c 1706	

William Easter Alley Honor Catherine = Mr. Walsh Mary = Mary Murray Jane = Joseph Glynn

Arms : Ar. a obey, chequy or and ga. betw. three buglehoniB strioged sa.

Betham extracts of wills proved 1769, The origin and stem of the Irish Nation O'Hart page 56, Graveston Churchyard of Eiladreny (one mile from Newtown Mountkennedy

In the churchyard of Eiladreny (which lies one mile from Newtown- Mountkennedy, near the main road from Dublin and Wexford,) is a tomb- stone of large dimensions bearing the following inscription :

This tombstone was erected by John Wolverston, of Cooldrass. Here lies the body of his Father, Captain William Wolverston, who died Jan. 19, 1731 ; and also his Mother, who died Alar. 13, 1733 ; also two of their sons, Richard and William, and six of the said John's children, 3 Boys and 3 Girls. Here also lies the Body of the above John Wolverston, who died 25 June, 1769. Aged 63 years."

reign of Queen Elizabeth by the Lord Deputy, Sir William Russell We are of opinion that the William Wolverston, who was buried at Kiladreny, as above mentioned, is identical with the person of the same name who is mentioned by D'Alton, as of " Knockadrith," co. Wicklow.

The Captain William Wolverston here mentioned was great grandson of the celebrated Fiacha (or Feagh) O'Byrne (commonly known as " Feagh Mac Hugh O'Byrne"), who (see p. 613, Vol. I.) is No. 130 on the *O'Byrne" (No. 1) pedigree. That Fiacha (or Feagh) O'Byrne, of Ballinacor, and Lord of Eanelagh, Wicklow, was murdered in the CO <http://www.ebooksread.com/authors-eng/John-ohart/irish-pedigrees-or-the-origin-and-stem-of-the-irish-nation-goo-806/page-56-irish-pedigrees-or-the-origin-and-stem-of-the-irish-nation-goo-806.shtml>

MOROGH (or Murcha), who is No. 102 on the "O'Toole" pedigree, had a younger son Faolan, who was the ancestor of *O'Brain*; anglicised *O'Byrne*, *Byrne*, *Byron*, *Brain*, etc.

103. Faolan, the 18th Christian King of Leinster: son of Morogh.

104. Rory: his son; the 23rd King whose brother Bran was the 28th King.

105. Diarmaid: his son; had a brother Roderick who was the 29th King.

106. Muregan (or Morogh): his son, the 35th King; whose son Donal was the 37th King; and son Cearbhall, the 38th King.

107. Maolmordha: his son; m. Joan, dau. of O'Neill, Prince of Ulster.

108. Bran Fionn ("bran:" Irish, *impetuous as a mountain torrent*; "fionn," *fair-haired*): his son; the 42nd King; a quo *O'Brain*; m. the dau. of O'Sullivan Beara.

109. Morogh, the 45th King: his son; m. the dau. of O'Mahony of Carbery.

110. Maolmordha: his son; the 51st King; had a brother Faolan.

111. Bran, the 54th King; son of Maolmordha; taken prisoner in battle by the Danes of Dublin, who put out his eyes, and afterwards put him to death.

112. Donoch na Soigheadh ("soighead" or "saighead:" Irish, *a dart, an arrow*; Lat. "sagit-ta"): his son; was the first of the family who assumed this surname.

113. Donoch Mór: his son.

114. Donal na Scath ("scath:" Irish, *a shadow*): his son.

115. Dunlang Dubhlinhchlarana ("Dubhlinhchlarana:" Irish, *a small, dark person*): his son.

116. Olioll an Fiohbha ("fiohbha:" Irish, *a wood*: his son; had a brother named Angar.

117. Moroch Mór: his son.

118. Donoch: his son. Had two brothers—1. Melachlin; 2. Dalbh, a quo *Gabhail Dailbh*.

119. Ranal: son of Donoch; a quo *Gabhail Raighnaill*; had a brother named Lorcan.

120. Philip: son of Ranal.

121. Lorcan: his son.

122. Ranal: his son.

123. Connor: his son.

124. Donal Glas: his son.

125. Hugh: his son.

126. Shane (or John): his son.

127. Redmond: his son.

128. John: his son.

129. Hugh: his son; d. 1579.

130. Fiacha (or Feagh): his son. Defeated Lord Grey de Wilton, at Glendalough, in 1580; and in 1597 was killed, by the English soldiers, under Sir W. Russell. Had a brother John, who commanded a military contingent from Wicklow, in aid of the O'Neill, Prince of Tyrone, against the English army in Ireland, *temp.* Queen Elizabeth; two other brothers—1. Connell, 2. Charles, both of whom were slain in battle; and a sister Esibel. Was twice married: first wife was a Miss O'Byrne; second wife, Rose, dau. of Luke O'Toole of Fercoulen and Castlepevir. Had three sons and two daughters: the sons were—1. Phelim; 2. Raymond, a J.P. for Wicklow; living in 1625; buried at Killeevany Castle, shown on the Ordnance Map as "Raymond's Castle." 3. Tirloch, who, attempting to betray [2] his father, was by him delivered to the English, and executed in Dublin. One of the daughters was married to Rory Oge O'Moore; the other to Walter Reagh Fitzgerald.

131. Phelim: eldest son of Fiacha. Submitted to Queen Elizabeth, in 1600, who granted him lands in the co. Wicklow. Will is in the Probate Office, Dublin; it is dated from Clonmore, 1632. He was M.P. for Wicklow in 1613; in prison in Dublin, 1628; and d. at Clonmore, in 1632. Married Winifred M. Toole, and had nine sons and one daughter: the sons were—1. Brian, who was committed to Dublin Castle, 1625; was at Meeting of the Confederate Catholics in Kilkenny in 1641; and is mentioned in Cromwell's Denunciation, 1652. 2. William, ancestor of *Brain*, [3] in England. 3. Hugh, a Colonel of the Confederate Catholics, 1611; proclaimed a "Rebel," same year; living in 1652. 4. Gerald (or Garrett), living in 1604. 5. James, living in 1603. 6. Tirloch, living in 1628, had three sons and one daughter: the sons were—Henry, Gregory, and Hugh; the daughter was Mary, m. (according to the De La Ponce MSS.) to Owen O'Rourke. 7. Feagh, *alias* Luke. 8. Cahir (slain at Aughrim, co. Wicklow, 1657), who had Hugh, [4] who had Charles, who was living about 1697, and is mentioned in the *Leabhar Brannagh*. 9. Colla. The daughter m. John Wolverton, and d. in Connaught.
<http://www.libraryireland.com/Pedigrees1/o-byrne-1-heremon.php>

1378
England

Patent Roll

2 Richard II part I

Membrane 46 -8/7/1378 Westminster Letters for John Rythere, staying in England nominating Simon Wodeman and William del Feld his attorneys in Ireland for two years. The like for **Roger de Wolferston**.
John de Scarle, clerk, received the attorneys

1529

Representative Church Body Library, Dublin C.6 Records of the Cathedral of the Holy Trinity commonly called Christ Church, Dublin 12th-20th Cent.

2. Law proceedings, 1486-1684.

30. Petition of Dean Tilson with the original Order of Council thereupon, 4 Feb. 1635, concerning the lands of Ballyogan, Ballytipper, Watersland unjustly possessed by **Wm Wolverston**. With some proceedings in this affair.

6. Acts and Orders, 1542-1715.

10. The rough draft of the bond of Apb Barlow In 1629 Dean of Christ Church to **Wm Wolverston** concerning a fine of 掬 200 paid for a lease of Ballymoghlan, Waltersland etc. & the tithes thereof

7. Legal papers relating to lands, 1561-1711

9. A commission, 2 March 14 Chas.I, for examining witnesses concerning Kill alias Churchtown in Clonkene, in a cause depending between Hen. Tilson, Dean, plt, and Myles Keating & **Xpher Wolverston**, defts

1557

Fiant Philop and Mary 1557: 187 (128) amongst others mentioned Pardon to **George Wolverston and William Wolverston of Stalorgan**

1583

The Killigrew family, which lived in Cornwall, had a notorious reputation for seizing ships, appropriating the cargo, and selling both to finance their lifestyle. On the first of January in 1583, the Maria docked at Arwenack Castle where Lady Killigrew entertained them. For several days the Spanish captain and others visited Penryn. On their return they discovered the Maria had disappeared.

During their absence and after a storm passed, Lady Killigrew and her servants rowed to the ship, killed those Spaniards still aboard, and absconded with the cargo. Although many believed her guilty, no proof existed that she had participated in the theft and

	<p>murders.</p> <p>Angry at the lack of justice, the Spaniards journeyed to London where they complained to the authorities there. When it was learned that Lady Killigrew's son, a judge, had tampered with the investigation, she and two of her gang were arrested and stood trial. All three were sentenced to death, but Queen Elizabeth I pardoned Lady Killigrew</p> <p>Taken from Cindy Vallar's website: http://www.cindyvallar.com/womenpirates.html Posted by MaryLu Tyndall at 4:00 AM http://www.marylutyndall.com/2011/09/mary-killigrew-lady-pirate.html</p> <p>Mary Wolverston has the distinction of being considered a pirate, even though there's very little evidence she ever set foot on a pirate ship. She was the daughter of a wealthy "gentleman pirate" and married Sir John IV Killigrew, who as luck would have it, happened to own a bit of land that King Henry VIII wanted to build Pendennis Castle on. As a thank you to the Killigrews, Henry bestowed the Governorship of Pendennis Castle on her father-in-law; the office then passed to Mary's husband, and with it, the control of the Carrick Roads harbor, one of the major harbors in England at that time. Sir John exploited this by routinely picking off plum bits of cargo from ships that passed through his harbor and because of the teensy issue of legality surrounding the this sort of activity, the Killigrews both paid enormous sums to local officials to turn a blind eye to the operation. The piracy continued unabated until the 1580s, when the couple got wind of treasure aboard a Spanish ship that was moored in Carrick Roads harbor; Mary ordered the ship seized and raided, but the plan didn't go smoothly. The Killigrew property was searched and stolen goods connected to the Spanish ship were found in their possession, so everyone was rounded up and arrested, including Mary, who was sentenced to death. She eventually received a pardon by Queen Elizabeth I and apparently faded away into obscurity, dying at some point thereafter.</p> <p>KILLIGREW, John I (d.1584), of Arwennack, Cornwall 1st s. of John Killigrew, and bro. of Henry and William. <i>m.</i> Mary, da. of Philip Wolverston of Wolverstone Hall, Suff., wid. of Henry Knyvet, 3s. inc. John II 2da. <i>suc.f.a.</i> c.1568. Kntd. 25 Dec. 1576. Sir John Killigrew died 1584 a monument was erected to him and his wife Elizabeth daughter of Philip wolverston of Wolverston hall Suffolk in 1717 by his grandson. . The History of Cornwall from earlies records and traditions to the present time vol 2</p>
1585	<p>FE Ball suggests that the Nugent family of Westmeath and the Talbot family of Belgard Castle may also have had interests in Knocklyon Castle in the mid-16th century. But in 1585 the lease of the castle was acquired by Captain Anthony Deering. By then, Knocklyon Castle had fallen into ruin, Deering never lived there, and in 1619 later passed to Adam Loftus of Rathfarnham Castle, a grandson of Archbishop Adam Loftus of Dublin, who was granted Rathfarnham Castle in 1590.</p> <p>In his paper, Redmond Shouldice identifies this acquisition by Adam Loftus as the end of the first phase of the history of Knocklyon Castle. A year later, Loftus leased the castle to Piers Archbold of Kilmacud. The Archbolds has lived for many generations in Kilmacud. In 1584, Richard Archbold was living at Kilmacud His daughter married James Wolverston of Stillorgan, while his son Piers Archbold, who was granted a pardon by the Crown in 1584, acquired Knocklyon Castle.</p> <p>Archbold began to rebuild Knocklyon Castle in the style of fortified baronial houses on the Scottish borderlands, including a second turret diagonally opposite the original tower. His rebuilding included an arched entrance that led into the main ground-floor area, with the living areas in the rooms on floors above. Archbold died in 1644 and was buried in Taney Churchyard, Dundrum.</p> <p>https://www.geocaching.com/geocache/GC6DRA1_knocklyon-castle?guid=58c93b39-1e90-4010-845c-b62738304d8f</p>
1587	<p>Warders in Connaught.--Sir Henry Wallopp, constable of the castle of Athlone, 20 foot; succeeded by Sir Richard Bingham, 1 February 1587-8.--Total, 129l. 18s. 6s/8d.</p> <p>聽</p>

	<p>Sea Charges.--Captain George Thornton, for The Handmaid (three shipkeepers at 6s. 8d. a month each, one shipwright at 11s. 8d. a month, 13l. 5s. 11 陆 d.; their victualling. 24l. 8s.), "by establishment under the hand of Sir William Druerye.</p> <p>聽</p> <p>Pensioners.--Sir William Collier, 13s. 4d. a day. Captain George Thornton, 8s. Francis Lovell, 6s. 8d. Hugh O'Donnell (deceased), 6s. 8d. Francis Barcklie, 6s. 8d. Henry Sheffeilde, 5s. 4d. Gerrott FitzGarrett, 5s. 4d. Edmond Birne, 5s. 4d. John Barrington, 5s. 4d. Joshua Mynce, 5s. 4d. Bryan FitzWilliams, 5s. Giles Cornewall, 4s. Francis Stafford, 4s. John Cusacke, 4s. Hugh Bangor, 4s. Teig McGillpatricke, 4s. Randoll Brewerton, 4s. Mathias O'Cane, 3s. 4d. Charles Mountegue, 3s. 4d. Shane O'Neale, 3s. 4d.: by her Majesty's letters of 26 May 1580, the said Shane O'Neale and three more, his brethren, had 2s. 6d. each a day. Con O'Neale, 3s. 4d. Neale O'Neale, 3s. 4d. Captain John Parker, first at 3s. 4d., afterwards at 4s. Henry O'Doggan, 100 marks a year. William Piers, junior, 40l. a year. John Pryce, 2s. 8d. a day. Robert Nangle, 2s. 8d.; "discharged, and in his place entered Barnaby Ritche. John Benyon, 2s. 8d. Roger Godriche, 2s. 8d. James Foster, 2s. 4d. Matthew Benyon, 20d. George Harvy, 2s. Dermode O'Doolye, 2s. Sylvester Coolye, 2s. Edward Drinckell, 2s. William Sands, deputy clerk of the Cheque, 2s. Lewis Laurence, 16d. Thomas Denham, 16d. Walter Newton, 16d. Christopher Barnewell, 16d. Walter Laurence, 12d. Thomas Tayler, 12d. Nicholas Pearne, 12d. John Griffen, 8d. Teig Necarigie, 8d. John Griffen, late one of the warders of Athlone, 8d. George Wolverston, 9d. Richard Ap Brother, at 100s. ster. a year, till 14 February, when he was entered as an almsman.--Total, 1,455l. 19s. 5 貳 d.</p> <p>聽</p> <p>Almsmen, at 6d. a day.--Walter Pott, John Meaghe, Richard Everett, William Lyttle, Andrew Armestronge, William Sewell, Hugh Williams, John Moore, Raphe Adale, Dennyce Keatinge, William Dynton, Connor Coffie, William Dennice, Richard Ap Brother.--Total, 59l. 9s. 6d.</p> <p>聽</p> <p>Grand total, 21,855l. 14s. 45/8d. [Irish], = 16,391l. 15s. 9 陆 d. sterling.</p> <p>聽</p> <p>Ex' per William Sands, deputy for the Clerk of the Checque.</p> <p>聽</p> <p>Horsemen, 633; footmen, 924; warders, 225; kearne, 61: shipwrights, 4; pensioners, 45; in all, 1,892.</p> <p>Date:31 March 1588</p> <p>Held by:Lambeth Palace Library, not available at The National Archives</p> <p>Former reference in its original department:MS 625, p. 1</p> <p>Language:English</p> <p>Physical description:32 Pages.</p> <p>Unpublished finding aids:Calendar of the Carew Manuscripts preserved in the Archiepiscopal Library at Lambeth, ed. J. S. Brewer & W. Bullen (6 vols., 1867-73), vol. II, document 652.</p>
1587	c1587 Manor and Lands of Stillorgan leased to the Wolverston Family – Lords of Stillorgan.
1607	1609 James Wolverston dies after devoting himself to the "improvement of his property at Sillorgan". He is thought to have been buried at Stillorgan church.
1607	James wolferston Will 1607 Dublin pertaining to lands co Carlow, Dublin, Kildare, laois, (Queen's), Wexford and Wicklow
1608	George wolverston Will 1608 Dublin pertaining to lands co Carlow, Dublin, Kildare, laois, (Queen's), Wexford and Wicklow
1616	Report of the Mss of the Earl of Egmont vol 1, part 1 London printed for his majesty's stationery office by Macee & Co Lt 69 Fleet Street

	<p>1616 [-17], January 24. — John Woulverston of Wicklow, esquire, Justice of the Peace, /*. Nicholas Walsh of Baltomyne and William Walsh of Donbarr in the same county, gentlemen.</p> <p>Upon information and proof that William Walsh in October, 1614, had given complainant the lie, and challenged him to fight, ** which was a contentious misdemeanour towards a justice of the peace " ; and that Nicholas Walsh had gone to his house, using abusive words, " with comparisons of the difference between the Walshes and the Woulverstons blood and birth," and the next day, close to the Sessions House, had given him a box on the ear and drawn his dagger upon him, upon which the bystanders interfered and a tumult would have ensued, had not Woulverston,</p> <p>" with great temperance and discretion," commanded his servants and persuaded his friends to be quiet and keep the peace : — Decree condemning William and Nicholas Walsh to pay fines of 5/. and 10/. respectively, and to be imprisoned during pleasure for their offences towards the complainant. With further order that as the said offences were " public and committed in contempt of magistracy and justice," and that the people of Wicklow may see how careful this court is that reverence should be paid to those in authority imder his Majesty, the defendants, before being enlarged, shall find sureties for their appearance at the next general sessions in co. Wicklow, when this decree shall be read, and they shall acknowledge their offence in open court.</p>
1618	<p>Journal of Royal Society of Ant. Vol 48 Ser 6 Vol 8(1918) Garrynameadle co Wicklow small acerage. 1618 John Wolverston paid 30's for 3 years and William Wolverston succeeded him.</p>
1627	<p>Inquisitionum in officio rotulorum cancellariae Hiberniae asservatarum ... By Ireland. Chancery, Great Britain. Record Commission 56, 63 Jac 1 Dublin AD 1623-24 (58) lb eod dic eliz nup Regin seis fuit in jure corone , de et in vil de Ballimalowre 60 acr, qu concessit Anton St. Leger mil, p term 41 annor p anual reddit: virtute ejus, ide Anthon fuit inde possessionat, et sic existens, assignavit omne jjus . in pmiss cuida Wil Gowghe de Dub alderman et assign . Dns nunc Rex concessit revcon pmiss Will Taaffe mil, et hered imppet,, p iras a patent: virtute cujus, ide Wil seis fuit de feod, et p fact dat 31 april 1604, concessit pmiss john cusacke, ric durning et george skierlocke et hered a imppet, ad us pd Wil Gowghe hered et assign i: virtute cujus seis fuer de feod, ad us pd etc-pd Wil Gowghe obiit 20 Aug 1604-Partic Gowghe est ejus fil et her, etat 24 annor et non maritat.- Ide patric concessit omne jus etc pd, p term annor Christ Woolverston, p chart dat () - Wil Wolverston frater dict Christ recuperavit pmiss p bre de scisins in le post, an 19 dni nunc regis vers eunde patric Gowghe pmiss ienent de Re in capite p ivic mil Bad translation 56, 63 Jas 1 Dublin to 1623-24 (58) lb. cod tell Eli wedding Begin know it was right on the crown of the Ballimalowre vu about 60 acres, which yielded St. Anton Leger, mil, p, p-term annual returns of years 41: through the power, whose sperm, it is the same Anthon 'was derived from these possessed, and being thus established, he presented all the Jjus. In pmisistis cuida William Brown and assign Gowghe de dub. Cap now King granted revcon pmisistis Will TAAFFE thousand, and their imppet ,, p feeling of a patent, by virtue of which, the said William sets of the fees, and by the fact gives 31 April 1604, granted pmisistis John Cusack, Rio Durning and George skierlocke and Ard by imppet to us pd WU Gowghe Arad and assign i know which power as of fee, etc for us pa-pa WU Gowghe died on Aug 20, 1604-Partie Gowghe that it will fit her stat 24 years and not maritat.- Ida Patric granted the right etc. d, p term year Woolverston, p chart gives () - wil Wolverston brother sayings of Christ recovered pmisistis writ of therof in the post, an 19 dm now is against Patric Gowghe pmisistis iener matter in the p no IVIC Inquisitionum in officio rotulorum cancellariae Hiberniae asservatarum ...</p>

1627	<p>Inquisitionum in officio rotulorum cancellariae Hiberniae asservatarum ... AD 1625-1629 Wicklow 2, 8-Car1 (4) 10/4/1627 Petr al pierc walsh de killgobbin in co dub, gent seis fuit, in daico suo ut de feod, ad us patric archbald hered et assign, de vil et ter de kenlyeston in co wicklow, contin p estimacon 1 castr, 10 mes et 300 acre ter, valen p an ultra repris 20s de vil et ter de balldonogh in co fid, cu ptin, contin40 acre, pcell vil de kenlyeston fid, vil et ter de delgny al templedelgin in co fid, contin 6 mes, 1 molendin aquatic et 200 acre ter, et de vil et ter de Coolegaddlin co sid, contin 40 acre. sic inde seis existen, lide patric archbald, petr walsh, peirc talbott de rathdown ic co wicklow, nup defunct, honor birne de eade, gilbert talbott de ballegard in co dub. nup defunct, Patric barnewall de shankill ic co dub, et christ Woolverston de stalorgan in eode co, p fact indental geren dat 2 maii 1621, dimis pmiss cu ptin, pmiss in Coolegadd tantumodo except.) Rob Kennedy de civic dub ar, sancky sullyard de eade apothecar et barnard grasswell de ead vestiar, hered, executor et administratot suis p term 91 annor, in mortgaged p sum 700l ster, sub conditcon redempcon. pd patric archablld obiit 17 mar 1624. edw archbald ejus fil et her, fult etat 28 annor tempore mortis pris sui, et non maritat. fd rob kennedy, sanky sullyard, et bernard grasswell, p concensu dict edw archbold, p fact geren dat 10 jun 1627, assignaver tot jus in pd pmiss wil baron de atherdec dia pmiss tempore mortis dict patric archbald, tenebant de pap re jac et modo tenent de re nunc, in capite p ivic mil margaret nup ux dict patric, in plen vita existir</p> <p>Bad translation AD 1625-1629 Wicklow 2, 8-Car1 (4) 10/4/1627 Petrus Al pierre Walsh de killgobbin the co doubt gent sets of the Daicus as its fee for us Patric Archbald Arad and assign De Vil, and three of the co kenlyeston Wicklow, continued p estimacon 1 Castor, 10 mash and 300 acres three times, the value of p or a reprise 20s de vil and three of balldonogh the co faithful, since they pertain, contin40 air pcell vu about kenlyeston flo, vil, and three out of delgny al templedelgin the co flo, continued 6 mes, 1 mill and 200 acres three times, and three times the Coolegaddlin vu and co sid, 40 in contact with the air. It then sets existing, lidei Patrick Archbald, Peter Walsh, Peirce Talbott de Rathdown ic CO Wicklow, wedding defunct honor birne the same, Gilbert Talbot ballegard of the co doubt. wedding defunct Patrick Barnewall the Shankill ie co doubt, and Christ Woolverston of stalorgan in the same Co, p fact indental retirement gives 2 May 1621, dismissed pmisistis since ptifi, pmise the Coolegadd only exist except.) Bob Kennedy of the Civic doubt ar sancky sullyard from the same apothecar and Barnard grasswell of applying dressed, Arad, the executive and the Administrator's p term 91 years ago, the p mortgaged to 700L ster, the conditcon redempcone. PD Patric archablld died on 17 Mar 1624. EDw Archbald, and it fit her, supported by armor stat 28 at the time of his death pris and not married. and FD rob kennedy, Sanky sullyard, and Bernard in the grasswell, p the consent, of the said EDw Archbold, P Fact in retirement, he gives 10 Jun 1627, have asserted the right of so many wil in the PD pmisistis</p>
1629	<p>Inquisitionum in officio rotulorum cancellariae Hiberniae asservatarum ... By Ireland. Chancery, Great Britain. Record Commission 9, 16 Car 1 Wicklow AD 1630-1635 Rob wolferston nup defunct, tempore mortis sue seis fuit in anico suo, ut de feod, de vil and ter de Fraynston in co Wicklow, cu ptin, contin q caster, 10 mes, 10 gardin and 100 acers ter valen p an 5s obiit 26 jan 1629 Jac wolverston ejus fil and her, tunc fuit etat 12 annor, and non maritat. joan grace al wolverston nup ux psat Rob, in plena wita exisit, et dotabil est de pumiss. Jac carroll mil havet anual reddit 6l exeunt de et ex fimiss, sibl et hered suis, fimiss, tempore mortis dict Rob, tenebant et modo tenent de re nunc in capit, p ivic mil, viz p 1/20 part un feod mil.</p> <p>Bad translation Rob Wolferston wedding defunct at the time of his death and six of the anico and that the fee De Vil and three of Fraynston the co Wicklow, since they pertain, contingent that Caster, 10 mes, 10 Gardiner and 100 Acers three times the value of p or 5 died at 26 Jan 1629 Jae Wolverston fit his and her, then was aged 12 years, and not married. Joan grace al Wolverston nup ux PSAT Bob, in full wita exist, and dotabil about pumiss.</p>

	James Carroll makes 6l went forth from their thousand, and from the fimiss havet annual ryegrass, sibi, and the heirs of his own, fimiss, at the time of death, the said Rob, hold the handle on the matter now and in the manner In the previous chapter, p IVIC mil, mil, viz p 1/20 part un the fief.
1630	Robert Wolferston Will 1630 Rathbran Co Wicklow
1630	1630 wolferston robert rathbranne co wicklow gent 1536-1810 Index Prerogative Wills of Ireland (P-Y)
1633	John Wolverston Will 1633 Dublin pertaining to lands co Carlow, Dublin, Kildare, laois, (Queen's), Wexford and Wicklow
1636	<p>Inquisitionum in officio rotulorum cancellariae Hiberniae asservatarum ... 53 61 Car 1 Kildare AD 1636-1637 (57) 21/4/1636 Edm Doyne nup de Ballendowlen in co Kildare seis fuit, de feod, ad us Ric Bremingeham et hered , de medietat vil et ter de grange et kynafad 6 mes et 45 acre. Sic inde seis ad fid us, fid Edm, p fact suu dat 9 maii 1586, concessit pmiss will tuite de tuiteston, waltr darcy de plattin, joh raynolds de clayduffe, et maur lynagh de killramurry, et hered, as us in intencou dict fact specificat, cujusquide tenor sequit in orig. pfat ric obliit, absque exit, 18 april an regni nup regin eliz 30. gerrald bremingham fuit ejus frater et her. pd will tuite etiam obiit, et pd walter darcy, joh raynolds et maur lynagh eu supvixer. fid gerrald bremyngham, walter darcy, et joh raynolds fecer quodda script feoffament dat () april 1599, de fimiss meylar bremingham nup de rakinely et hen fitzgerrald de littlegrange et hered. ad us in dict script specificat, cujusquide tenor etiam aequit in orig; virtute cujus, fuser de fimiss seis. sic inde seis existen, pfat walter darcy obiit. 9) obliit () lynagh est ejus fil et her etat 40 annor et maritat. fid gerrald bremingham fecit quodda script feoffament de oib fimiss dat 8 maii 1632 edw b() Rob Barnwell de shankill et george woolverston de leeperston, et hered, ad us in intencon dict script specificat, cujusquide feoffament tenor etiam sequit in orig. fid gerrald bremingham obiit 1 dec () Edw bremingham est ejus fil et her, etat 21 annor et maritat. fimiss tenent de re, p svc mil, viz p decima pte un feod mil</p> <p>Bad translation Car 53 61 1 Kildare AD 1636-1637 (57) 21/4/1636 EDM Doyne Ballendowlen wedding of a co Meath sets the fees for us Rie Bremingeham and heir, medietat vu and three of Grange and mash and 6 kynafad 45 acres. It then sets the faithful us fid Edm, p his own act gives 9th May 1586, granted pmisistis will Tuite of tuiteston Walter Darcy de Plattin John Raynolds of clayduffe and Maur Lynagh of killramurry, and the heir as us in the intencoum said than done specifies the contents whereof follow in orig. pfaï rie forgotten, no exit, or April 18 wedding of the queen and her brother Eli 30. Gerrald Bremingham of it. PD will also dear ones died, and the PD waiter Darcy, John Raynolds et Maur Lynagh football supvixit. fidj Gerrald bremyngham Walter Darcy and John Raynolds ended feoffament gives a certain script () April 1599, the fimiss MEYLER Bremingham wedding of rakinely and Hen Fitzgerrald of littlegrange and Arad. for us in the writing specifies the contents whereof it is also a cause; in virtue of which, fimiss you know that out of the fuser. It then sets existing, pfaï waiter Darcy died. 9) forgot () Lynagh his fit, and her 40 stat armor and marriage. fidj Gerrald Bremingham made a feoffament the script gives the OIB fimiss May 8, 1632 EDw b () Bob Barnwell about the Shankill and George woolverston of leeperston, and the heir to the US in the writing intencon specifies the contents whereof feoffament also taking place Orig. fidj Gerrald Bremingham died, Dec 1 () is the Edw Bremingham</p>
1638	Charles Wolverton married 1638 Margaret Muncke
1638	Thomas Wolferston Will 1638 Carlow
1638	George Wolferston Will 1638 Dublin pertaining to lands co Carlow, Dublin, Kildare, laois, (Queen's), Wexford and Wicklow
1638	<p>Inquisitionum in officio rotulorum cancellariae Hiberniae asservatarum ... By Ireland. Chancery, Great Britain. Record Commission</p> <p>20, 26 Car 1 AD1636-1639 Wicklow 5/4/1638 (23) Brea 18 Sept 1638 Jac Carroll, de Dub, mil, seis fuit de nup dissolut monaster de Baltinglas in Co Wicklow, et de vil et ter de Killmurry, Ladytowne, sheltonston al ballyhalton, sleroth, newgrange, cargin, broganstion, brenaghston, borranston,</p>

	<p>knockerrick, coolenargie, readeton, ballynecrough, tuckmill, keylenemannagh al monckswood, ballylogge et kilballygoman: et de reddit 15l ster, 1 pore et 1 ovis anuatim exeon de et ex vil et ter de ballynbure al newhouse et de revercon inde expectan sup determinaon eujuda indentur dimission, inde fact p hen Harrington mil, Patric barnwall mil et christ plunckett mil p considacon finis 20l. ster, cuida ric noble gen, geren dat 8/2/1604, p term 61 annor: de reddit 16l. 10 s exun afinatim de et ex vil et ter de rathbrann, manger, ballyhook al hookeston et ballybell al ballyville et de revercon inde expectan sup determinaon cojusda indentur, fact p psat hen harrington mil, car mountague mil hen mountague mil, joh raud ar et rob wolferston de rathbrann, geren dat 15 oct an regni niup regis jac anglie et c 8, p term 53 annot: de reddit 10l ster etc etc etc</p> <p>Bad translation (23) Brea, 18 Sept. 1638 James Carroll de dub, um, you know, was the wedding dissolved monastery of Baltinglas in Co Wicklow, and VII, and three out of Killmurry, Ladytowne, sheltonston al ballyhalton, sleroth, Newgrange, Cargin, broganstion, brenaghston, borranston, knockerrick, coolenargie, readeton, ballynecrough, tuckmill, keylenemannagh al monckswood, ballylogge and kilballygoman and the yields 15l ster, 1 time with 1 sheep ish exeon out and from the VII and three of ballynbure al Newhouse and revercon there to be waited upon determinaon eujuda indentur dimission, and no fact p hen Barrington, Patric Barnwall thousand and christ plunckett no p considacon end 20l. After a certain rie noble gen retirement gives 8/2/1604, p term 61 years, the yields 16l. 10s exun afinatim out and from the VII and three of rathbrann, manger, ballyhook al hookeston and ballybell al ballyville and revercon there to be waited upon determinaon cojusda indentur, fact p PSAT hen Harrington mil, a car Mountagne no hen Mountagne no John Geraud Ar Rob Wolferston of rathbrann, retirement gives Oct 15 niup the reign of king James in England, and c 8, term 53 years, the yields 10l After etc etc etc.</p>
1641	<p>Micheal o siochru confederate ireland 1642-1649 Irish academic press 1999 page 256-8 From top to bottom the irish catholic rebellion of 1641 was partly English. So too was the catholic confederation that succeeded it. Catholic new englishmen were present at every level of the confederate movement. In the general assembly convened in kilkenny after oct 1642 one of their number, james tuchet, 3rd earl of castlehaven, sat in the lords, while at least eight english catholics (robert harpole, john allen, walter bagenal, henry slingsby, anthony colclough, george green, francis wolverstone and william young) sat in the commons.</p>
1641	<p>The Protestant Ministry in the 1641 Depositions Mark S. Sweetnam In years of poor harvest, like those leading up to 1641, we can only suppose that tithes must have seemed an imposition even to devout members of the Protestant flock. In Protestant England, tithes were an ongoing source of grievance. To the Catholic Irish who owed no loyalty to the Church of Ireland, they must have seemed intolerable. The limited pastoral care provided for the native Irish, and the use of bailiffs to extract payment, meant that the relationship between Protestant clergy and Catholic Irish was perceived as 'uniquely exploitative.'²¹ In 1629, Sir John Bingley, a Protestant layman, claimed that the ministers of the Church of Ireland 'do exact of their parishioners more fees and duties than is taken in England which is a great scandal'.²² Such sentiments found their expression in the depositions. When Robert Maxwell, rector of Tinan in County Armagh, asked Sir Phelim O'Neill what his demands were, the answer included 'All tythes payable by papists to be paid to popish preists. Church lands to be restored to their bishoppes.'²³ Joseph Smithson, 'Minister and Preacher of Gods word in the Parish of Clonekeene in the Countie of Dublin' reported the central role that tithes seemed to play in a local rebel leader's sense of grievance: And this deponent further saith that the said Mr Woolverston told him this Examinant that hee would pay noe more tithes but to the Masse Preist And this deponent is like to be deprived of the same tithes which the said Mr Woolverston since the Rebellion beganne hath deteyned from him And saith alsoe That about a fortnight after alhollantide last Mr Nicholas Rochford of Rochestowne aforesaid gent a wilfull Papist kept from this deponent soe many tithe furr as came to 5 li. and said to this Deponent that hee kept them in hope to see Protestants burne in them And this deponent is like to be deprived of those tithes Alsoe the sai{d} Rochford since the rebellion beganne peremptorie denyedinge to pay them.²⁴ 20 Petition of the</p>

	dispoyled ministers, 8 March 1642 (T.C.D. MS 840, ff. 36r –36v). 21 Alan Ford, 'The Reformation in Kilmore before 1641' in Raymond Gillespie (ed.), Cavan: Essays on the History of an Irish County (Dublin, 2004), 86. 22 Ibid., 86. 23 Deposition of Robert Maxwell, 22 August 1642 (T.C.D. MS 809, f. 7r). 24 Deposition of Joseph Smithson, 8 January 1642/3 (T.C.D. MS 809, f. 327 r).
--	---

ⁱ Defeated Lord Grey de Wilton, at Glendalough, in 1580; and in 1597 was killed, by the English soldiers, under Sir W. Russell.

ⁱⁱ dau. of Luke O'Toole of Fercoulen and Castlepevir

ⁱⁱⁱ Submitted to Queen Elizabeth, in 1600, who granted him lands in the co. Wicklow. Will is in the Probate Office, Dublin; it is dated from Clonmore, 1632. He was M.P. for Wicklow in 1613; in prison in Dublin, 1628; and d. at Clonmore

^{iv} They had nine sons and one daughter

^v great grandson of the celebrated Fiacha (or Feagh) O'Byrne (commonly known as " Feagh Mac Hugh O'Byrne