A Compendium of Calvert Research:
Further research of the Calverts
who are commonly identified as
"Nordic" or more commonly as the
"Quaker Calverts".

Comprising research of Nordic Calverts
(The Early Quaker Calvert’s)
Of Yorkshire, Ulster, Delaware
and Pennsylvania

(A genealogical and Historical View)
Compiled by
David Edwin Bell

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Recognitions:

Contributors: Jim Ray, Jim Calvert, Lynn Howser, Sylvia Whitaker, Daphne Toomey, Barbara Joseph and many, many others working jointly or contributing research, material and records. Especial thank to Jim Ray and Jim Calvert for their diligence in digging through count, court and genealogy records from which this work has been organized and built. Jim Ray is now deceased. He was a very important member of the Calvert Research and DNA project. His focus, dedication and indefatigable work led to many magnificent discoveries and he was an important instigator of starting the Calvert Surname Project at Family Tree, DNA.

Other Recognitions

Dorthey Lee Calvert Bell, my mother, who encouraged my taking over at a very difficult time in my life - it gave me something to do, something to accomplish. Unfortunate tragedy struck my family when in May 22, 2011 A tornadic Storm struck Joplin. Dorthey lost her life in this tragic storm. She was b 16 October, 1922, daughter of Arthur Clay Calvert and his fourth wife, “Vesta” Amanda Silvesta Rose.

Edwin Bell, my father who was dragged along by Dorthey all over the country doing on the ground Genealogical and historical research for perhaps 15 years. When my father became ill they stopped research. This was 1997. Ed passed away 29 Sep 2000. The next year I began taking over the research.

This work is dedicated to my parents.

Virginia Taylor Ballard, Who welcomed me into their home on Fairview Ridge, Wetzel County WV. She and her husband, Anglo Ballard, took me to every possible site in four West Virginia Counties, and pointed the way to other locales in WV, OH and finally Greene and Washington Counties, PA.

Laree McDaniel Lee who mentored my budding “genealogy” experience, guiding me over hurdles, aiding in research and providing a sounding board for particular related and unrelated rants and raves.

Lynn Hauser who provided information on the John Calvert lineage - he was the younger brother of my ancestor of Tyler Co VA(later Wetzel Co, WV), Albert Gallatin Calvert. Lynn LeFlore who did significant work in arranging photos, labels and material. Gloria Wertz who provided information on the descent of Ezekiel Calvert, younger brother of my ancestor Thomas both sons of Isaac Calvert.

I want to add special thanks to Sylvia Whitaker who worked with me for three years off and on and was the person who made the discovery of records which proved 4 generations of Calverts going back to Isaac Calvert of Chester and Greene Co PA.

There are many other contributors who dedicated their time and energy and they are too numerous to mention. If I leave them out, I will hurt feelings but if I fail to mention one of the many who deserve more credit than myself, I will hurt feelings.

Thank you, all of you.
Chapter 1:

Early History and Notes on the Nordic Calverts who emerged in the Ulster Plantation Settlements of Ireland in the early 18th Century.

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Footnotes being added, corrected etc. Document still under construction
Waergate Keep, built in the early 1600's
THE EARLY QUAKER CALVERTS

The first record of the Armagh Quaker Calvert's is John Calvert, born in Moore Soome ("ne'ere Gisborough") Yorkshire, England, as recorded in Lurgan register transcripts of the Society of Friends in a record of the marriage of his son, Thomas Calvert. Buckey claims a birth date of 1578/9, and a migration to County Armagh, Ulster Province, Ireland in 1617. Myers claims that same year for his migration. Great Moorsham was a township in the parish of Skelton, East Division of Langbaurgh 6 miles from Guisbrough, containing 338 inhabitants (circa 1830).[1] The occasion for the presence of our Calvert's in Ulster Province of Ireland was the forced removal of the native Irish tenants from their lands, and the subsequent "plantation" of these lands by Scottish and English colonists.

The Specifics for John Calvert coming to Ireland with his family before 1617 are not certain. We estimate the time frame to have been sometime between 1610 when the Ulster Plantation settlements were approved and funded but we do not know which year. We do know that his son Thomas was born in County Armagh, Ulster Plantation Settlement in 1617. We do not even know the religion which they professed but certainly they became Quaker, or at least Grace did so. John Calvert is buried at the Quaker Burying Grounds, hence at least accepted by the Quakers of the faith.

We do know that John Calvert's son Thomas and his family became converted to the Quaker faith in the latter part of the century, probably between 1655 and 1670. This religion, first preached by George Fox in England in the late 1640's, was, by 1654 spread all about England and across to Ireland to when the first meeting of the Society of Friends was held at Lurgan, Co. Armagh.

Since John is buried in their cemetery, we know that he lived beyond this date.[2, IBID]

The strong growth of Quakerism that followed in the next two decades probably brought our Calverts into the fold. Life for the Quakers and the Scottish Presbyterians was exceedingly difficult during this period. [3]. Aside from the earlier native Irish raids, they were subject to a ruling class who belonged to the Church of England, and who oppressed not only the native Irish, but also those of other religions. Among other things, they demanded and took excessive tithes to maintain their own church, with harsh Penalties for those not conforming. Any hoped for cessation of the oppression with the return of the Stuarts (Charles II) to the Crown in 1670 did not occur, and a result was the 17th and 18th century migrations of Ulster Scots and our own Quakers to the colonies in America. [4]

After Removal from County Armagh and elsewhere, the Quakers were granted land in William Penn's colony of Pennsylvania which at that time included the lower three counties that became colonial Delaware, the site of our Calvert's first home in America. [Note to the reader: From time to time, new records are found. When they are added, they will be Highlighted in red script; see Chapter 2.- compiler]
It is certain that John Calvert of Mooresome (Morsham, sic) Near Gisbrough in Yorkshire, England, indeed removed to Ireland and lived in the County Armagh in the early 1600s. By the year 1617 his family has settled and his first son was born as is evidenced by the Quaker Records of Lurgan. Most researchers ascribe John's removal in 1617 (or thereabouts). Some of children of John were probably born either England though there is no primary source evidence of just the other children were, nine others have been variously associated with John Calvert of Yorkshire. [5]

It is known that Thomas Calvert, John’s son, was born in 1617 County Armagh, Ireland This settlement of Ireland occurred during King James Reign and was part of the Ulster Plantation project which was begun in 1610. The import of this was two-fold - to claim the lands that were held by the crown in Ireland and to remove from the border of England, some of the problematic thorns in the side to English interests in Scotland. Thus, I would say that John removed to Ulster Plantation settlement sometime between 1610 and the birth of his son Thomas in 1617. He was born according to birth records of the Quaker Meeting at Lurgan, County Armagh, IR to John and wife Grace [--?] Calvert. [6]

The Calvert family, Vis´-a-vis´ George Calvert's introduction to the House of Lords as he was Knighted, Lord of Baltimore of Ireland, descends from a noble and influential family of Flanders, ostensibly in the Netherlands of the era and taking influential places in the various Monarchies of Western Europe. According to most of the researchers, it appears that the earliest of these was John, who came from Flanders to England and settled apparently in the north country of England. He had three sons, Leonard, John and William, who is documented via his will. [7]

The Plantation Settlement of 1610

The folk who came to Ireland settled in Ulster province, at the bequest of James I whose affinity with the Scots and Northern English persuaded him to ensure English Settlement and control of Northern Ireland, subduing some of the wilds in the process, subdue the unruly primitive Irish peoples and to provide economic benefit for the realm. He was known for his robust economic expansion actions, but they had the opposite effect. Also James was an adherent of the "Divine Right of Kings" which then would be juxtaposed to the authority of the Pope. [8]

We might view this all the way forward to Napoleon’s coronation of himself. The Sun King, who bankrupted France with the many wars of his reign, was also an adherent to this "Divine" right which lead to the rebellion of the French revolution and the execution of a monarch in that State. Surely, Cromwell in England would remove a king in opposition this construct, and then would ensure that Martin Luther would turn over in his grave at the resulting oppression of the self-elect of the communism of the glorious revolution, the kings of various German states experiencing similar revolts.

I must imagine how this whole picture must have come to roost – I believe it is important to understand the scheme of things England at least, as the material for the Quaker Calvert's is presented. This is not a History of England or its monarchs, though I will do a little bit of preliminary presentation in order to see the history of the Calvert's who were Quaker and
their genealogies within the framework of the milieu in which they lived.

Too, I am not sure that I have a good handle on the Shenanigans of how James the VI of Scotland came to be sovereign of all England. It is certainly an historical shenanigan which begins long before James was seated on the throne of Scotland, thus having its roots in the reign of King Henry VIII, certainly having to do with his intense desire to have a male heir to the crown.

Further, having to do with Elizabeth, who did not name a male successor, or any at all, hoping to avoid conflict within the many factions who would seek power after her death in 1603.

James' mother would not provide a legitimate holder of the throne, at least within the scheme of patriarchal succession to the throne of England, where events, intrigues, and struggles came to a fruition which was certainly not anticipated by Henry VIII, sans having a protestant succeed him. The story is worthy of any theatrical, and it was, witness the play by William The machinations of Henry the VIII in seeking a wife to bare him a son and heir resulted in the beheading of his wife, Ann Boleyn. In succession, Henry took four wives, had marriages annulled, warred with Thomas a' Becket and had him executed. Henry himself was only the second Monarch in the line of Tudors, the first being his father, Henry VII, whose intrigue and relationship with his wife, Katherine of Aragon, is worthy of more –humor[]. [10]

All in all I keep in mind that this is occurring in the midst of the Protestant Reformation, and the migration of the families into Ireland would occur early in the reign of James VI to the Englishthrown—more on that later. The Chair of the History Department, Fr. Huger would continually stress the intellectual and social history which accompanied the events that were more obvious and more frequent in terms of use and remembrance. It is from this background view that I am attempting to set the stage for the Quaker Migration into Ulster.

Martin Luther, a priest and scholar, had published his theses and the Pope had demanded a retraction which of course Luther refused. In 1521 Luther was excommunicated by Pope Leo X. [11, 11a, 11b] In this year, Luther published which his work, –On Monastic Vows[] [12] which disavowed any scriptural origin for monasticism. He further did the unthinkable, publishing the Bible in the German language.

Hence in the midst of the –protestant reformation, [13] Henry is seeking a male heir, desiring and obtaining the vast wealth of the papacy in Rome and forcing the final break of association of the Church of England and Rome. It was Henry who became the true –bull* [14] in the financial, moral and ethical China closet during the waning of the powers and influence of Rome in England assuredly but in all of western Europe as well, thus bringing to conclusion that which had begun in the 15th century. Henry dissolved the Catholic Monasteries, nunneries and friaries in England, part of which was the lucrative acquisition of properties papal, a significant event which should be viewed as a seizure in the outright. Further, via Henry, any assets of the French Monarchs and Catholic institutions, were seized, Henry himself. *, here I am alluding of course, to a Papal –Bull*.

Perhaps the reason that Henry sought so strenuously to establish a male
succession to the throne by edict and statute was the tenuous claim to the crown by his father, Henry VII (Henry Tudor). After Agincourt, Henry was to claim the throne via the auspice of his maternal line, for now we are in the previous lineage of succession, Henry's mother being a great grand-daughter of John of Gaunt of the House of Lancaster. Here is the tie of the Calvert's lord Baltimore then and why one must examine the relationship of the families of power and succession, witness the marriage of the 2nd Lord Baltimore, Cecilius, to Anne Arundel, the Arundel's being in the descent of John of Gaunt. This would then given a more pronounce view of the exemplification of Knighthood and cote de arms of George Calvert, of an influential family of origin at Warvickhoe with its own cote de arms.[13] – see attachment 1 as well.

Neither was Elizabeth, daughter of Henry VIII, what he envisioned, I am sure. She was not the appropriate sex for the succession, pax patriarchal. Nor was her rival in Scotland, Mary, or for that matter. Of course Henry the VIII, with his marriages and attempts to gain a male heir lead us into the events surrounding the first decade of the 17th Century, the accession of James VI to the throne, the continuation of the Elizabeth settlement of Ireland and in particular the establishment of the Ulster Plantation Settlement by edict in 1610.

So too, as an element of the succession was the relationship of Mary as monarch of Scotland, succeeded by her son James VI of Scotland, shortly to become King of England. In Henry's view, Mary would have no claim at all being foreign born and Elizabeth, sometimes called the Virgin Queen, would be the inappropriate choice for a male heir which should be of male to male descent; Mary and Elizabeth could bear a son to inherit the throne, but only after instatement of additional rulings, which indeed called for the male issue of Henry VII and his will to determine the succeeding Monarch.

Henry had of course a plan for a male heir. But should he die, then it would devolve, through the very legal contrivance to establish his own male descent for the throne, to Mary Queen of Scots, who had previously been, Mary Queen of France until her husband's death at which time she returned to Scotland. With the birth of her son James, she was forced to abdicate the throne of Scotland in his favor, and in this manner did James VI come to the throne of Scotland and eventually, England. Odd too is the fact that his mother had to flee Scotland, sought protection from Elizabeth, but was executed in England. This surely was not the condition or male heir should live to receive coronation.

In this odd manner would the result of the mechanisms of Henry himself, the crown would devolve to Lady Frances of the House of Suffolk, the King's niece, eldest daughter of his sister Mary, Queen of France or Lady Eleanor, second daughter of Mary, and then who? What occurred was the Mary Queen of Scots, became plausible due to an adroit and apparently sincere fear of a Papal successor. This then caused Henry VIII to look to statutes issued by himself and in view of his -marriages annulled or not, but at least there was support in the end for some sort of conclusion, which due to the machinations of Henry, fell to a foreign born Successor. It became clearly obvious that should Henry VII die, Henry VIII not having male issue, the throne would pass to the male issue of Margaret Queen of Scots, who was James VI of Scotland. Which is exactly what occurred, with male issue of Henry VII not surviving, Henry VIII having no male heir, and despite all of his machinations, the Crown of England passed to a—oh, heavens, Scot, which was James VI of
Scotland. Perhaps as an end result, Henry would have felt this appropro as the monarchial success was not determined by a Pope.

the author of a magazine article regarding the accession of James I observes in his forward to the article:

“In June 1603, just after the accession of James I, the Venetian ambassador in London was chatting to Lord Kinloss, a Scottish nobleman and royal confidant. Kinloss mentioned the anxieties the king endured before coming to the English throne, but added ‘by a Divine miracle all has gone well’. James himself was convinced that his safe arrival on the throne formerly occupied by Queen Elizabeth was literally God-designed, in order to bring the two realms of England and Scotland closer together. However, for all the talk about miracles, the reality was more prosaic.

In the early hours of 24 March 1603, Elizabeth I died at Richmond. The ‘Virgin Queen’ made no explicit provision for an heir, fearing that she might encourage faction within her kingdom. Yet James VI of Scotland was smoothly proclaimed as the new king. There was no opposition, but equally no immediate celebration. The London diarist John Manningham slyly noted that the proclamation was met with ‘silent joye, noe great shouting’, although there were bonfires and bell-ringing that evening as the announcement sank in. Three days later in Edinburgh, the king himself received the news with exultation.” [15]

Should you doubt that the issues with the protestant North of Ireland not be at issue, one has only to observe the actions of some of my own family. Lola Viva Sargent Bell, my grandmother, had a very intense dislike of all things papist. She would only be attended at hospital at Freeman in Joplin, and never at St. John’s, a Catholic Institution begun by Nuns. Viva also vocalizing periodically about the events of the Church of Rome and its adherents, always to the negative.

I must also admit that my grandfather also had no use for Catholics, his grandfather having arrived on the near shore from Ireland, County Armagh, after his great-grandfather had his tongue cut out during sectarian strife among protestant and catholic in the very same province about which our current review is involved. Indeed, John Bell's wife, Margaret O'Faloon's(Pallon) brother was also murdered by Catholics. Hence both families arrived in Quebec shortly after these violent events, and in their historical allegiance, I suppose, some feel similarly. They must have viewed me with some trepidation too, as I my undergraduate degree from a Jesuit Institution(and more).

It is also odd, or, perhaps providential that Sir Robert Cecil, Secretary to the King, would later have as his protégé, George Calvert in that James VI of Scotland had many communications with Sir Cecil. [19]From these letters it is easy to see the -politic- of Cecil in his communication with the king, as witnessed by his judicious treatment of controversial issues in correspondence with James in 1600 and 1601. From the machinations of Henry, to dealing with Elizabeth and her succession, there is plenty of intrigue in which to involve oneself in British History if one so chooses. And to be truthful, I am not well enough versed except to indicate that the Succession of James VI of Scotland to the crown was an -unintended consequence- of the machinations of Henry VIII himself. Be that as it may, some of the new Settlement of Ulster occurred during Elizabeth’s reign, with the Scots coming into Ulster, warring with the Irish and establishing themselves I the environs of County Armagh, Antrim and the like.
The events which occurred between the Irish Earls versus the British were taking their toll. To begin with, William de Burgo (de Burgh), known as the “Brown Earl”, who was murdered in 1333 and from that point forward the area of Ulster was in constant conflict into the 17th Century. This De Burgo must be a descendant of he, who arrived in Ireland, Lord Connaught, 3rd Earl of Ulster, who had removed to Ireland from West Yorkshire and died in 1206. Also, surname of this Family indicates Normal Ancestry. I must pause to consider that these gents appear to give rise to another migration from Yorks as a source of frequent immigrant infusion, for the various reasons: intrigue, power, land and wealth in Ireland. At any rate, De Burgo (De Burgh) was murdered in 1533 and from that point on Ulster was intermittently and constantly at conflict. [20] and [21]

Hugh O’Neill, born in Ireland, educated in England, returned in 1585 to Ulster and he, along with Hugh O’Donnell, led a rebellion against the British in 1595, though they failed to accomplish their liberation and were defeated in battle at Kinsale. This uprising was financed in part by the Spanish, whose invincible but failed Armada had foundered before accomplishing anything but it’s own destruction – largely by weather. Many of the Spaniards who survived the wrecks of the vessels came ashore in Scotland and Ireland, apparently some to be taken in and allowed to live out their lives.

After the events and loss of the battle at Kinsale, the English forgave the Irish Lords and allowed them to hold their lands and keeps. However, the Irish Lords continued in conspiracy with the Spanish continued with plans to free one of their compatriots who had been imprisoned by Elizabeth I. Meanwhile, the lands of Armagh and in general, Ulster, had been ruined by battle, constant conflict and lack of organized habitation and cultivation. This constant conflict provided opportunity which did not go un-noticed. The Scots of the lowland counties of Scotland, flooded into Ulster. This was used as a force of influence for settlement in the new world, for example, by the Virginia Company, of whom one of the investors was to become Lord Baltimore. O’Neill, as mentioned, had returned, allied with O’Donnell, and had failed to oust the British, and due to the removal of the Low-land Scot’s of Ayrshire into Counties Down and Antrim in 1606, a cultural movement of Presbyter’s led by James Hamilton and Hugh Montgomery a major –schism in its own right was occurring in Ulster, cultural and ethnic proportion in an area where the local lords were already bristling against any British authority. It is into these largely vacated and uncultivated wild lands into which the Scots emerged. Thus this part of northern Ireland, sans leadership, became the breeding ground of what would become the Ulster Plantation Settlement of 1610.

As the Scots moved in by the thousands, a plan to free an imprisoned compatriot, Con O’Neill, was hatched in the continued intrigues involving the Irish against the British. Con O’Neill had been imprisoned at Carrickfergus by Elizabeth I who was now deceased and succeeded by James VI Scotland, now James I of England (son of Mary Queen of Scots. The plan to free O’Neill did not come to fruition, despite Spanish support. The Four Lords who were empowered in Ulster apparently decided to expatriate. What has become named the –Flight of the Earls–, these four leaders and nearly 100 major followers who accompanied them, were to sail from County Donegal, apparently with the idea of future reprise with aid from the Spaniards. The four Earls Tyrone, Tyrconell and Fermanagh, respectively Hugh O’Neall, Rory O’Donnell, Cúchonnacht Maguire (this name an apparent name-sake of mythical figure of Irish Lore); since the effort to free Con O’Neill and gain pardon for him
from the new English King, had failed. (This plan was hatched by Hamilton and the group of conspirators apparently having accomplices in Spain in this venture). (For reference you might wish to read: The Narrow Ground, by ATQ Stewart which details the Hamilton and Montgomery emergence in Ulster. As is observed in his work: Scotland's Empire, Published in London, 2003, T.M. Devine, the Scots who came into Ulster were a cross section of the Population of Scotland itself, lending to stability and economic growth.

Thus would fit well the Calvert gents of Yorkshire such as Robert and John, and then followed by Henry in 1623. At any rate, the Scots had arrived and the Irish Lords had well decided in conspiracy with and inferred finance of the Spanish Monarch as well. The Earls and their followers fled in Spanish vessels from Lough Willy, in County Donegal, setting sail for Spain.

Unfortunately for those fleeing, misfortune again occurred and the Spanish sailors had to make port on the Norman Coast -- their woes similar to those that befell the great Armada. So too did visit misfortune and malady to the conspirators of Ulster. They were then escorted to Rome from Normandy and they lived their lives out at the bequest of papal Edict, with bitter recriminations in their letters and works.

This did not end the conflicts between the Irish and British for though the leaders were gone, the commoners continued in conflict with the British, the bloodiest conflict taking place in 1641. [23] The Irish Rebellion of 1641 Thus in 1606 the Scots had entered the abandoned territories of Ulster with Great Success. James had succeeded Elizabeth and he was King of England and Scotland. The Scot's took great honor in their part of this settlement amidst the Irish. That they came from the harsh country of the north of the British Isle should not be surprise, nor should, for example, the removal of John Calvert from Moorsham or Henry from the borderland of Scotland and Yorkshire in 1623. Thus it is noted by some of the administrators of the realm that the Irish natives were unruly and uncouth, that the people who settled the highlands of Scotland and northern England were of a perfect experience for the task at hand. John Calvert settled in County Armagh which lies north and a bit west of Belfast. [24]

The earliest -townlands settled were in the Parish's of Seagoe and Shankill. In the notes of Gilbert Cope is the assumption as is indicated by his writing that it was assumed at the time of the settlement of these Calvert's in Ireland that there was a kinship with the Lord's Baltimore. Indeed, George was knighted due to his service to the King and was given land holdings in County Langford, Ireland, and was given rank, recognition and later, his cote de arms was granted for the recently made man, Lord Baltimore(Sic). Further, the homeland of John Calvert at Mooresome is a short distance from Kiplin Hall, also in Yorkshire. [25]

Gilbert Cope also noted that the proprietors of Maryland and apparently, the Hollingsworth's, considered there to be a family tie as is indicated by reference on the Early Quaker Calvert's page. Further, a descendant of Valentine Hollingsworth was appointed Surveyor For Maryland by the proprietary, Valentine Hollingsworth wife being a daughter of this line of Calvert family from Ireland seems to further indicate at least a relationship Between allied families of Calvert's of Quaker faith in Pennsylvania and Delaware to those of the Lords Baltimore of Maryland. [26]

The Calvert's who became Quaker settled first in the small parish of Seagoe,
where the Hearth Rent Rolls (Tax list) shows a small number of families in the area. Thus there are Calvert's who lived there who to whom research should turn to discover ancestral origins. This is an indication to me that John Calvert removed to County Armagh some time prior to 1717 when his son Thomas was born, so shall we say, likely between 1610 or 1611 and 1616. At this juncture, some of the families are very likely kin to John Calvert and others may or may not be so related. Perhaps the most succinct notion that the families share ancestry is that many originated in Yorkshire and settled in Ireland in the same or nearby Parishes. As time progressed in the plantation settlement effort this was bound to change but within such a small geographic area it seems more likely that a good number of the families are related.\\[27\\]

In a later epoch, of course, a common acceptance among the peers of the families which controlled the Colonies that the Calvert's of Chester and New Castle in Pennsylvania were indeed related to the Calvert's Lord Baltimore.

Albert Cook Myers stated in his book: "In the latter part of the seventeenth century there was a presumption that such a relationship existed; for on June 4, 1735, Samuel Hollingsworth of Chester County, made a deposition before the Mayor of Philadelphia, in connection with a boundary dispute between the Penn's and Lord Baltimore, that in 1683 one Colonel Talbot and a party of Lord Baltimore's surveyors were the guests one night at the home of his father, Valentine Hollingsworth, in New Castle County; and that in the course of conversation during the evening "the said Talbot enquiring into the Place from whence this affirmat's ffather and Mother came and the maiden name of his mother, which was Calvert, the said Collonel Talbot invited this affirmat's ffather to come down and live in Maryland, assuring him his Lordship would be very kind to him on account of his wife's having been a Calvert." [28\\]

Among the early Calvert's of Yorkshire settling in Ulster Province was Robert Calvert, he of birth in Yorkshire, Gent. Robert is the only known Calvert of gentry to received a 1,000 acre grant of land. Robert transported people to County Fermanagh in Ulster Province in 1611. Another record shows that this 1,000 acres was sold before 1620. In 1623 a Henry Calvert of Yorkshire settled in County Armagh, having removed with family from the highlands on the border of Scotland and perhaps he was Scot himself. It is also fact that his descendants who arrived in America via one family line were Strict Presbyter's who took on the lands and wilds of the time around 1800 in Cortland, New York State. Research on Henry Calvert's origin is ongoing. It is not known if this family is tied genetically to the Calvert's of any other branch of the various families. [28, 29\\]

By 1630 a Number of Calvert's are located to the various counties of the King in Northern Ireland.

These counties now include: Armagh, Donegal, Cavan, Tyrone, Fermanagh, Derry, Antrim, Down, Monaghan and Donegal (there were originally 6 counties, which exclude Cavan, Monaghan and Donegal) 200 years later the Calverts are still prominent as Freeholders in Ulster-a Survey for the Hearth Tax in 1824 shows that there are 77 Calvert Freeholders in County Armagh alone. [30\\]

\textbf{Robert Calvert 1610 – Clancally, County Fermanagh}\\Robert Calvert received a grant of land in in 1610 and fulfilled with Tenants and Freeholders by 1611 in County Fermanagh. J. Richard Buckey also wrote that these Calvert's were apparently related. According to Reggie, –Robert
Calvert was the only Calvert to receive Manorial rights in the Ulster Plantation. He is noted as Robert Calvert, Gent. In a 1611 report to the King’s Secretary, Robert is noted to have 1,000 acres, to have built a house with two tenant families and six other families promised to arrive in May 1612. In a survey of 1620 Robert Calvert can produce 12 men at arms to the King’s service, hosting a Freeholder, 7 Tenants from which to draw service. He might be George, 1st Lord Baltimore's brother...George Calvert surely had the ‘clout’ to secure a grant for Robert. On page 18. I note that it is even more likely that there is a relationship, based on the fact that George Calvert himself had proprietary interests in holdings in Ireland. [32]

1610 - Robert Calvert - granted 1,000 acres in Fermanagh in 1610.

1620 - Survey shows 7 tenants, 1 Freeholder and able to raise 12 men at Arms.

1620-22 - Sold his interests in the granted land.

**John Calvert of Gisbrough, Yorkshire England arrived and settled at Lurgan**

Next found is John Calvert of Gisbrough who removed to Ireland and settled at Lurgan in County Armagh by 1617. John married Grace [---?] and lived at Lurgan, died at some date after 1655. This is determined by the fact that the Quakers established themselves in Ireland in 1654, and since John was buried at the Friends Cemetery at Moyraverty, we can at least say that it is likely that he died after this date. No further record has been found to establish a firmer date. [33]

The birth of a son, Thomas, was recorded by the Lurgan Friends Meeting records[1]. Thus the death of John occurred after 1655 when the Friends meeting had established the burying grounds(2). John is the progenitor of the Calvert's who were Quaker. It is his son Thomas, himself born in County Armagh, (3) an apparent convert to the Quaker faith, or likely his mother and possibly his father. Children of Thomas were born into the Friends Meeting House in County Armagh. [33, ibid]

J. Richard Buckey felt that Robert Calvert was very possibly kin to George, Baron of 'Balmoral' (Baltimore), stating he was the only Calvert to be noted as Gent and to have received a grant: -Robert Calvert was the only Calvert to receive manorial rights in the Ulster Plantation. Buckey at least speculated that Robert was George Calvert's brother, severing relations with his brother due to George’s conversion to Catholicism. This conversation had to be of extreme angst for Baron Baltimore as he resigned his seat in King James Council but remained an advisory to the King, apparently showing the trust and faith that James had in George Calvert. Perhaps this is why Buckey states that the split with Robert may have occurred due to the religious sectarian divide which loomed in England between the Protestant and Catholic and even divisions among the Protestants where the Calvinists were ostracized by other sects. This religious conflict was ongoing for more than 100 years, resulted in part in King Charlie's execution in the -Glorious Revolution- (he followed James as regent), the rise of Cromwell and the War of the Roses. Indeed, Charles Calvert nearly lost the colony of Maryland in his own difficulties related to the sectarian divisions of England, Scotland and Ireland. He also observed that George had the clout and import being the secretary to King for Northern Ireland early in his public service and in part, due to this service related to the troubles in Ireland George Calvert was Knighted in 1617., his
Calverts Lord Baltimore

That George himself was of high family is apparent. See the Declaration of his Ancestry on our website, given in 1622 in George's behalf, noting the already existing cote de arms, apparently from Flanders and is described in 1622 in George's exemplification. It is obvious then, that by 1610, Robert Calvert is already recognized as a man of such stature.

Records of the Plantations from which we have a list of Calvert's settle in Ulster Province or hold office related to the counties of Northern Ireland in the Ulster Plantation. George Calvert 1606 - Clerk for 2 counties of Ireland(George son to be Lord Baltimore). After Knighthood, Samuel Calvert wrote to George from County Langford. [35]

1610 - Robert Calvert 1610 - granted 1,000 Acres at Permanagh, Clancally townland

1611 - Robert Calvert noted in assessment report

1613 - King James Assessment and assistance mission to Ireland related to the raising of revenues from the Barons and Grantee's of Plantation lands

1617 - George Calvert Knighted, Baron of Baltimore

1617 - Thomas Calvert is born, son of Thomas and wife Grace (John of of Gisbrough)

1618 - Leonard Calvert - 21 Sep at Drummaranary, County Armagh.

1622 - Declaration of Heraldic Ancestry and Cote de Arms of George Calvert of Flanders, Warvickoe.

1622- Robert Calvert sells his interest in the 1,000 Acre Grant.

1623 - Henry Calvert removes from border of Yorkshire and Scotland to Ulster

1630 - Robert Calvert - Seagoe, County Armagh Military Muster

1630 - Edward Calavert - Seagoe, County Armagh Military Muster

Geographic Proximity and the Hearth (Tax) Rolls

It is from these Hearth Rent Rolls that Thomas Calvert can again be found(already proven to be son of John Calvert of Mooresome). Further, it is known, via the research work of Reggie White, that Thomas lived in Killruigan, John Calvert lived in Drumgor and a Leonard, unproven son of Thomas lived at Moyraverty townlands.

Calverts in Ulster Townlands - Seagoe

The import of the records note above finds itself firmly positioned in viewing Leonard Calvert of the early records of the Ulster Plantation. Firstly, he was among the earliest of Land Holders in Ulster but secondly,
and of great import in my mind is that he stands figuratively with the Calverts who were Quaker and a potential descendant of the Lords Baltimore Calverts due to his given name which is certainly unusual for the time in question. Also, he lived nearby to Thomas and John Calvert of the “Early Quaker or Nordic Calverts” (see the DNA Project for the naming convention alternative – Nordic Calverts).

Whether there is a relationship of Leonard to the Lords Baltimore, or that he was indeed a brother of Thomas b 1617 who married Jane Glasford, is unproven. Townlands are divisions of Cities within Parishes, thus organized beneath the County level. Other Calverts in the same area of County Armagh near John Calvert of Gisbrough and Thomas Calvert his son were Edward and Robert who lived in Seagoe according to the 1630 Military Muster, two individual named Christopher Calvert are found on the Hearth Rolls for 1630. Also found in related records of Yorkshire of a similar generation to George First Lord Baltimore are: Samuel Calvert and Robert Calvert, which would add to the list as we have Leonard Calvert noted above who was among the very earliest of those who relocated to the Ulster Plantation and who may be kin or perhaps even brothers of George Calvert b 1578 near Danby on Wisk, Yorkshire England. A Calvert researcher who descends from Leonard Calvert of County Armagh, is Reggie White who began digging into his ancestry stemming from origins in Yorks and Ulster Plantation. He indicates that Robert Calvert, c 1576 in Yorkshire is the brother of George as found in IGI database. He also found a listing for Samuel Wright Calvert c 1579 born near Danby Wiske, Yorkshire, England which also indicates that George b 1578 is a sibling. From Reggie’s work in addition to that of myself and Lynn Howser who has dug deeply into the records of Northern Ireland, adding the two Christopher Calverts in Fermanagh Hearth Roll of 1630 though Reggie also shows that Robert of the same year as an undertaker via different records, is not on the Fermanagh Hearth roll. [27, ibid]

In researching the Nordic Calverts, who imigrated from Ireland to New Castle Co Delaware and Chester County, Pennsylvania, various other Calverts are found, such as Marke Calvert who lived at Tulligally. Some researchers clearly see that George Calvert, Robert b circa 1585 are both brothers of John Calvert of Gisbrough and that there is at least the implication that Leonard Calvert is named for his father.

J. Richard Buckey also wrote that these Calverts were apparently related. According to Reggie, “Robert Calvert was the only Calvert to receive Manorial rights in the Ulster Plantation. He might be George, 1st Lord Baltimore’s brother...George Calvert surely had the ‘clout’ to secure a grant for Robert.” On Page 16, The History of the Calverts Who Were Quaker. I note that it is even more likely that there is a relationship, based on the fact that George Calvert himself had proprietary interests in holdings in Ireland. Robert Calvert was granted 1,000 acres in Fermanagh in 1610. In my own research, I searched for Robert, Samuel, Leonard and a Marke Calvert in Yorkshire. See The list below of Calvert surnames with given names below. From another source is the apparent birth of Robert Calvert 1576 in Yorkshire, also a son of Leonard Calvert and Alicia [--?--].

All this leads one to conclude that there is a kinship of the Calverts of County Armagh to the family of George Calvert, First Lord, even that George had siblings John of Gisbrough, Robert and Samuel of Fermanagh, as well as Marke Calvert brother, this Marke having a son Leonard, named for his own father, if he followed the traditional naming convention. With this in
consideration, a letter in public records of Ulster Province of 1611 from Samuel Calvert to Brother George points to George also being a sibling, and as can be seen by the list above, a George Calvert is clearly holding lands in County Armagh. [38] The property is listed as occupied by George Ridgeway, grantee of Robert Calvert. It is possible that Robert vacated the Fermanagh grant, because, for one reason or another, he found the conditions of the grant (settlements, fortifications, buildings) too stringent to accomplish in the time stipulated.

Because consideration of this early Robert Calvert receiving land by grant from King James, and due his apparent death 15 April, 1632 (place not recorded), it is considered that he would thus be absent from the Seagoe 1664 Hearth Rent Roll, which he is. With this in mind, one might speculate that the Co. Armagh holdings occupied by Leonard and/or Marke CALVERT in 1664 were part of an estate originally occupied by Robert. It was found to have been sold by 1620 but also a progress report for the grant was made in 1620. As to whether George Calvert was involved is at least, possible for the grant was after he was knighted George Lord Baltimore which was partially due to his work with the Irish settlements of Ulster as well as the apparent family honor of title before this event as can easily be seen by a later recognition of George's honorable ancestry. George did indeed have influence on the Kings Court and Commissions, he was certainly heavily involved in Irish Affairs for the crown an ally of Sir Robert Cecil and Cecil did have influence with James I. Further, Public records of Ireland have the letter written by Samuel to George Calvert his brother (Ref: D, 3250, indicating that Samuel is George's Agent in Ireland acting in behalf of George's interests. [Ibid]

**Calverts in Ulster to 1664**

Researcher Reggie White, from whom a great deal of information is found at Rootsweb pages states: that if we take into account deaths and the immigration of the Quaker CALVERTS, it would appear that Leonard (in Moyraverty) and Marke (in Tulligally) provided the 1664 baselines from which local CALVERT lineage thereafter developed -- here I believe we must include John Calvert b1648 who married Judith Stamper and removed From County Armagh to New Castle Co DE along with some of his children. Indeed, next in consideration is that some of John Children were born to the Quaker Faith as records of Lurgan show. That the Faith was instituted in Ireland about 1655 and that John Calvert, grandfather of John Calvert was buried at the Quaker Burying grounds in Ulster must absolutely be considered.

In the circumstances of birth, the Calvert Surname Project at least shows to this point that the DNA of the descendants of George Calvert does not and cannot match that of those descended from John Calvert as sharing a common ancestor. This does not mean that the genetic lineage is proof - it proves that the DNA for the two lines is not the same - different families lines or accident of birth being the cause. That we have yet to obtain a proven Primary source documented Calvert from either line further complicates drawing any final conclusion. The results to date may mean that there are 3 distinct Calvert families or more who are involved in the Ulster Plantation - at least genetically distinct.

**Leonard Calvert of Moyraverty and Marke in Tulligally**

Leonard Calvert is thought by some to be the son of Robert Calvert, the earliest settler in Ulster Plantation among the Calverts and who received the
grant from King James. Reggie on the other had believes that it is more likely that Christopher is the father of Leonard b May 31 1636 at Stokesley in Yorkshire and that Marke was a son of Robert. He notes: —there are strong indications that they were related, but the nature of that relationship is not known. Conceivably, Leonard could have been the son of Robert, but it seems more likely that he was the son of Christopher. The timeframe is compatible and his older namesakes were deceased — one in 1642 and the other in 1647. On the face of it, he was the only Leonard CALVERT around at the time (if we exclude the Leonard Calvert who was present in 1630 in the military Muster. As for Marke, I lean to the thought that he was possibly the son of Robert.

From the research in the Calvert Genealogy Research Group members, we know we have Robert passed down in at least three significant lines:

The Calverts who were Quaker of Chester County, PA, thus with DNA evidence from the Calvert Surname Project.

A Robert who appears Descended from Richard Calvert b 1669, 4th son of William Calvert b 1641/2, PSOM of Maryland who married Elizabeth Stone and who drowned in the Wicomico River in 1682. DNA evidence to date, comes from the 2nd son of this William, George, who was born in 1668.

Robert Calvert of Calvert Texas out of Tennessee who appears to be kin to the Calverts of TN who Remove to Alabama or via Edward, to AL and then to Saline Co AR and then on to Texas.

Calvert of Botetourt Co VA who had brothers James and William

Tied to the Calverts of Tennessee, namely William Calvert b c 1740-50 who had sons Joseph b 1782, Jonathan b 1790, William b 1793 of Dewel Lott’s work: —Our Calvert Kin— and now we must add Edward b 1788 TN who married Nancy Canterbury. This Canterbury connection extends connectivity to Robert of Botetourt as well as to William Calvert b 1775 TN? VA? Who and Married Lucy Rogers. This William is now proven the father of Robert Calvert b 1802 of Calvert, Texas who married Mary Keesee. At present, there is an extensive research effort to figure family associations and to garner DNA participants to help show the family genetics and the Calvert's of Dewel Lott's Research are the Calvert's of Botetourt County, VA.

Leonard and Marke Calvert of Ulster

When Reggie White, Peter Calvert and I were exchanging information, and attempting to further define the Calvert's of Ulster in 2004-2005, we commonly assented to the view that it was most likely true that the Calvert’s of different family lines were related even though genetic information demonstrated otherwise. We were unable to further define this except to say that only so many circumstances are truly circumstance. When considering the results of the DNA project to that point. Since then, we have more data but it remains woefully inadequate. One must also consider that the sample population remains much to small to be effective except in measured instances and even with this evidence, accidents of birth with questionable paternity must always be part of the corresponding evaluation. Reggie concludes that the first Leonard born at Danby Wiske, son of John Calvert and Dorothy
Margerie ret, noting it was at least –Reasonably…to believe that the name
given him was unique to the family at that time, that it had the purpose of
honouring his mother and that its use on successive occasions with his
grandchildren (1610 and 1636) reaffirmed its special significance. Certainly as has proven over and over again, the Calverts did use a naming
convention of naming sons for grandfathers and using the names of Uncles and
brothers-over and over again. Thus Leonard Calvert in County Armagh at least
presents substantial reason to pursue the relationship of these Calverts in
Ireland to George Calvert, First Lord.

Post-1664 Calvert data

Reggie’s research finds more information in Ireland in Seagoe Parish records,
post 1664, Two separate Leonard Calvert's born 1696 and believes that this
can be divided into two lines of Descent – one from Leonard of Moyraverty and
the other Marke of Tulligally. He also found a Leonard is found in the
following years: 1726, 1749, 1761, 1778, 1796, 1806, 1827,1854, 1857, 1872,
1885, 1891.
The second point to be considered concerns the Leonard CALVERT, whose name
appears on the 1664 Seagoe Parish Hearth Money Roll, as well as the 1673
Quaker Indenture mentioned above. This Leonard Calvert, Reggie concludes b
1636, was the son of Christopher Calvert and lived in the same small Parish
at the same time as Thomas, John and Ann Calvert who married Valentine
Hollingsworth, Giving at least the strong possibility that all of these
Calverts were descendants of the Calverts of Yorkshire. [39]

Geographic Proximity and the Hearth (Tax) Rolls

It is from these Hearth Rent Rolls that Thomas Calvert can again be
found(already proven to be son of John Calvert of Mooresome). Further, it is
known, via the research work of Reggie White, a Descendant of Leonard of
County Armagh, that Thomas lived in Killruigan, John Calvert lived in
Drumgor and a Leonard, unproven son of Thomas lived at Moyraverty townlands.

Some Calverts of Yorkshire - Future additions to be made: Newcastle-on-tyne,
Yorkshire, and the Merchant Adventurers of Newcastle

From Yorkshire: Index to PLYMOUTH: A New History by Crispin Gill - Devon Books (1993) ISBN 0 86114 8827- Index prepared by Brian Bigmore Calverley Parish Registers, Burials 1596 to 1720; note: Numerous Calverley's noted in
the county records as well as these Calverts.
? Infant of William Calvert Idle Parke 1677 04 03
Alice Daughter of Isabel Calvert Idle Parke 1675 10 28
Alice Wife of Samuel Calvert Thackley 1700 04 12
George Calvert of Farsley 1710 07 25
George Calvert of Idle 1718 06 15 'slain by lightning'
James Calvert of Farsley 1713 08 09
Jane Wife of William Calvert Idle 1701 10 19
John Calvert of Calverley 1672 11 25
John Calvert of Farsley 1713 09 08
Martha Daughter of William Calvert Idle 1697 02 07
Samuel Calvert of Pudsey 1665 04 10
Samuel Son of William Calvert Idle 1689 04 05
Samuel Son of Samuel Calvert Idle 1695 03 25
Samuel Calvert of Thackley 1701 12 28
Sarah Daughter of David Calvert Greengates 1710 03 10
Sarah Daughter of James Calvert Idle Park 1711 09 05
Sarah Calvert of Farsley 1713 08 17 widow
Thomas Son of Thomas Calvert Thackley 1695 04 23
William Calvert of Idle Park 1711 09 10

**PLYMOUTH BAPTISMS, Yorkshire, Calverley PE, All legible Baptisms and Births**
recorded at the Parish Church of Calverley for families in the
Idle/Thackley/Windhill area 1726 to 1745. extracted by Colin Hinson.

**(SAME PARISH) from LDS MF 990548 PE records of Plymouth:**

20 Mar 1733/34 CALVERT Elizabeth Baptism Calverley Daughter of Samuel
Thackley Cordwainer
10 Aug 1740 CALVERT John Baptism Calverley Son of John Idle Thorp Clothier
06 Nov 1743 CALVERT Martha Baptism Calverley Daughter of Samuel Idle
Cordwainer
05 Nov 1738 CALVERT Ruth Baptism Calverley Daughter of Samuel Thackley ?
26 Dec 1731 CALVERT Sarah Baptism Calverley Daughter of Samuel Thackley
Clothier

**THE INDEX BY GROOM OF THE REGISTER OF MARRIAGES IN YORK MINSTER**
1681 to 1762. extracted by Colin Hinson.
Index by Groom:
1735 Calvert Thomas Ingram Sarah

**INDEX BY BRIDE**
508 Calvert Eliz. Potter John
567 Calvert Jane Siddall Joshua
857 Calvert Margaret Kirk John
1259 Calvert Mary Rhodes Wm.

**STOCKON-ON-TEES - Yorkshire Baptisms 1637 1780**
Compiled by Paul Joiner. Stockton-on-Tees "This parish was ancietly included
in that of Norton, and contained a chapel-of-ease to the mother-church..."
CALWART, Elizabeth - Leonard, 20 Aug 1653
CALVERT, Ann - Robert + Hannah, 5 Apr 1767
CALVERT, David - David, 23 Mar 1739
CALVERT, Frances - Leonard, 29 Apr 1658
CALVERT, Isabell - Leonard, 7 Apr 1651
CALVERT, Jane - Leonard, 22 Dec 1655
CALVERT, Mary - Jonathan + Frances (25 Jul 1780), 17 Sep 1780
CALVERT, Mary - Robert, 14 Jul 1771
CALVERT, Robert - Leonard, 25 Aug 1660
CALVERT, Robert - Robert + Hannah (11 Jan 1777), 13 Feb 1777
CALVERT, Robert - William + Ann, Mister, 10 Sep 1759
CALVERT, Sarah - William + Ann, Mister, 3 Feb 1763

**Transcript from St. John's Parish Register - Salton and Brawby, Vale of**
Pickering, NRY - Baptisms 1701-1750.
585 Mar-01 1702 Calvert Rebeka(*h) John Salton
596 Oct-05 1704 Calvert Judith John
610 Jul-13 1707 Calvert John

**SALTON - Transcript from St. John's Parish Register, Salton and Brawby, Vale**
of Pickering, NRY -
Baptisms 1651-1700.
484 Mar-05 1676 Calvert Mary George Salton
573 Oct-08 1699 Calvert Ann John Salton

Marriages from the South Shields St Hilda Registers (1700-1749) This listing is produced from an index that was originally prepared by Bill Rounce made available to GENUKI by George Bell from his large collection of Northumberland and Durham indexes <http://www.genuki.bpears.org.uk/Bell.html>. Before 1752 (in Britain) the year began on March 25th (Lady Day). Dates between January 1st and March 24th were therefore at the end of the year rather than the beginning. To avoid confusion, dates in this range are marked with an asterisk e.g. 12 Feb 1696*.
2 May 1725 John Calvert = Ann Wilkinson
27 May Thomas Bolton = Mary Calvert
[40] records extracted by the compiler

FOOTNOTES: CHAPTER ONE

[xxc] - Samuel Lightfoot Smedley, 1732-1894 From Old Catalog, a genealogy-Futhey
[xxe] A record of the Cope family - Gilbert Cope, 1861, King and Baird, printers, Philadelphia, PA, CS71.C782 1861
[Xxe] Genealogy of the sharipes Family - Gilbert Cope, 1333p; - LC CS71 .S532 1887
[3] Source for John Calvert's burial at Moyraverty
[5] Scot Presbyter' settlement in Ulster in 1606
[8] Research reference for Henry Calvert - research of Compiler
[9] Historical source for the Ulster formation counties needs to be added
[10] Research source for Robert Calvert
[13] Sir Richard St. George Norroy, George Calvert Granted Knight, cote de arms - 3 Dec 1622 Declaration - the Family Origin, including the existing cote de arms which was incorporated into the cote de arms for his granted lands in Ireland. Norroy observes the family to have origin at Warvickoe in the Earldom of Flanders, Netherlands - See attachment 1 for the full quotation.
[15] Conrad Russell's "James VI and I rule over two kingdoms: an English view". This article first appeared in Der Herrsher in der Doppelpflicht; Eu: Europäische Fürsten und ihre Beiden Throne; ed. H. Duchhardt (Mainz, 1997), pp. 123-37, and is reproduced in English for the first time in the IHR's journal of Historical Research.
[19] “Correspondence of King James VI of Scotland with Sir Robert Cecil and Others In England During the Reign of Queen Elizabeth - John Bruce, pub Camden Society, Longmans, and Green, etc. London, 1860-61”]
[20] The Native Irish and English law in Medieval Ireland Vol VII. No 25, March 1950
[21] - The website for chronicling the history of Ulster on the web: http://www.cruthnih.org.uk/faq/faq.html - as they note: Cruithni is the plural of the medieval Irish word Cruthin. The other spelling often used is Cruthin. The original word was Pritani in P-Celtic or Prydyn in Welsh. The Pictish Chronicle records the legend that the Picts in Scotland were founded by a king named Cruthne, son of Cinge. However, it is doubtful whether there is any link between the Cruithni in Ulster and the Picts in Scotland.
[23] “The Story of Ireland”, Sullivan, A.M., publisher MH Gill and Son, 1907 - Dublin, Ireland; this work was published posthumously but contains some very good material related to Irish History and Lore.
[26] Notes on Research, various volumes, Gilbert Cope, et al.
[27] research by David Bell, Jim Ray, Lynn Howser, Sylvia Whitaker - Various source Documents copies of which were extracted, copied or or transcribed.
[28] source of quote needs to be added
[29] Documented research from Records of Ireland - research by David Bell
The grant of arms to Sir George Calvert, first Lord Baltimore, on Dec 3, 1622 by "Sir Richard St. George Norroy, King of Arms of the North parts of the Realme of England from the ruer Trent Northward," shows that the Calvert family was one of great antiquity. It states in part...

I fynd the right Honourable Sir George Calvert Knight one of his majesties principlall Secretaries of State and his ancestors haue resided in the North partes of this Kingdom, and not only to haue lived in the Ranks and reputacon of gent and bere bears of such badges and Ensignes of honour amongst vs, but further haue seene an exact collection made by Mr. Rirchard Verstegan an antiquarie in Antwerpe sent ouer this last March 1622 by which it appeareth that the said Sir George is descended of a Noble and antiente familie of that Surname in the Earldeome of fllanders where they have liued long in great Hono(u)r, and haue had great possessions, their principall and antiente Seate being in Warvickoe in the said Province And that in this and later tymes two brethren of that surname vid: Jaques Calvert Lord of Senere two leagues from poingrayen in the Nederland, Broyles on the side of the King of Spayne and hath a sonne who at this present is in honourable place and office in the Parliament Court at Macklyn, and Levinus Calvett the other brother tooke parte with the States of Holland and was by them employed as their Agent with Henry the fourth late Kinge of France which Levinus Calvet left a sonne in France whom the foresaid Kinge of France entertayned as a gentleman of his bed chamber And further it is teseff that the said Mr. Verstegan that the proper Armes belonging to the familie of the Calvet is, or, three martletts

Sables with this Crest vizz the vpper parte or halues of the two Launces the bandroll of Sir George "Calvert Knight to make a trve declaracon to posterity of what I have seene concerninge the worthyness of his ancestors, that it may remayne to posterity, from whence they originally descended as also this instant there is three of that Surname and lynage living in this several counties beinge all men of great emenence and honourable employment in the State where they liue, which otherways by a general neglect might in future tymes be forgotten and the honor of their ancestors buried in oblivion And withall for a better maifestacon and memorall of the familie from whence he is descended, the said Sir George Calvert is likewise desirious to add some part of those honourable badges and ensignes of honour which descend vpon him from his ancestors there to those whiche he and his predecessors have formerlye borne here since their cumminge into England. The premises considered I the said Norroy Jinge of Armes haue thought fit not only to publishe by this declaracon what hath come to my hands and knowledge concerninge the honour of that Surname but also to add to the Coate of Armes which they have borne here in England beinge paley of sixpeece, or, and Sables a bend counterchanged this Crest ensuinge, Vizz the vpper parte of two halfe lances or, with Sables standing in a Ducall Crowne gules, as more playnly appeareth depicted in the margent, and is the antiente Creaste descended vnto him from his ancestors...

Attachment 3, from Footnote 31

The following description of the Counties of Ulster was written by Marshal Sir Henry Bagnal in 1586.

Fermanagh- "The Countie of Fermanagh conteynyeth all Fermanagh, Tyrmingraghe, and Tyrmm Omungan. The Capten of all this Countie is Sir Conoour Mccgwyer, left alwaies to the commandement and rule of Tur[logh] Onelyle, and yet he very desirious to depend on the quene. He is able to make (and most of his own nation) 80 horsemen, 240 shot, and 300 kerne. His countrye for the most part is very strong of woods and bogge, especially neere the great lake called Earne, wherein is divers linds, full of woods. Buildings in this countrye, non of importance."

Precincts of Clancally - 5000 a.
1) 1000 acres to Sir Hugh Wirral, Yorkshire and Middlesex
2) 1000 acres to Robert Bogas, Suffolk. Sold before 1620
3) 1000 acres to Robert Calvert, gent. Sold before 1620
4) 1000 acres to John Sedborough, Esq.
5) 1000 acres to Thomas Flowerdewe, Esq., Norfolk

Precincts of Clancally and Lurg and Coolmakerrnan

Thomas Flowerdew, 2000 acres; is resident, has brought over two freeholders and five fine copyholders; he cast a trench about an old Rath, and is building an English house, of 50 feet long and 22 broad, providing materials. Edward Warde, 1000 acres; has not appeared, nor any for him. John Sedborough, 1000 acres; has not appeared, nor any one for him; nothing done. Henry Gunning [Honyng], 1000 acres; has taken possession, but nothing done. John Sedborough, 1000 acres, is resident with his wife and family; has brought over two freeholders, one leaseholder, and three copyholders; felled timber, raised stones, set up an oven, and two chimneys in his house, and intends to go in hand with his bawne. Robert Calvert, 1000 acres; is...
resident; has built a house after the English manner. Has two families of English, unto whom he will give estates. Six other families have promised to come unto him at May next. Robert Bogas, 1000 acres; has not appeared, nor any for him; nothing done. John Archdale, 1000 acres; the like.

**English Undertakers:**

*Precinct of Clancally*

1. 1000 acres, Sir Hugh Wirral; a bawn of stone built 60 feet square; and small stone house within, standing waste; no tenants.
2. 1000 acres, Edward Hatton (grantee of Robert Bogas); strong stone house and bawn; water mill; village of 10 houses; 2 freeholders (Nicholas Willoughby was one of these in 1629); 5 lessees, 8 cottagers; able to produce 20 men with arms.
3. 1000 acres, George Ridgeway (grantee of Robert Calvert); a stone bawn building; 1 freeholder; 7 lessees; able to produce 12 men with arms.
4. 1000 acres, John Sedborough; a poor sod bawn; 6 lessees, said to be 12 more; able to produce 24 men. [The names of several British tenants are mentioned in the Inquisitions of Ulster, Fermanagh, as occupying lands on this proportion about the year 1630; Hugh Stokes, Clinton Maunde, Robert Allen, Faithful Teate, Christopher Gascoine, Robert Newcomen, William Stamers, Stephen Allen, Randolph Daye, John and Thomas Tymbals, Toby Vesie, Joseph Dickinson]
5. 1000 acres, Thomas Flowerdewe; small stone house and large stone bawn; village of 5 houses; 2 freeholders, 14 lessees; able to produce 40 men.

Total of Clancally Precinct; 5 freeholders, 44 lessees, 8 cottagers; able to produce 96 men with arms.