

John Pugh Dublin Sheriff

fled from his lodging early before day, it seems disguised; for we had laid a watch about his lodging, so as we think he could not pass without disguising himself, yet he could not get forth of the city, so surely guarded were all the gates. There were found at his lodging hidden some hatchets, with the helves newly cut off close to the hatchets, and many skeans, and some hammers."

Shortly after the commencement of hostilities, the Lords Justices, wanting money to pay the army, issued a proclamation, on the 14th of January, 1642, ordering "all manner of persons of what condition or qualitie soever, dwelling in the city or suburbs of Dublin, as well within the liberties as without, within ten daies next after publication of the said order, doe deliver or cause to be delivered half or more of his, her, or their plate to William Bladen, of Dublin, alderman, and **John Pue**, one of the sheriffes of the same citty, taking their hand for receipt thereof, to the end use may be made thereof for the present relief of the said officers. And this Board by the said order did give the word and assurance of his Majestie and this State, that as soone as the treasure shall arrive forth of England, due satisfaction shall be made after the rate of five shillings the ounce, for such plate as is true tuch, and the true value of such as is not of such tuch to the owner thereof, together with consideration for forbearance for the same, after the rate of eight pound per cent. per annum." The inhabitants of the county of Dublin were also invited to contribute on the same terms, and it was ordered "that the said William Bladen and **John Pue** doe meet every day (except the Sabbath day) at the dwelling house of the said William Bladen, scituate in Castle-street, in Dublin, and there continue every forenoon from nine till eleven of the clock, and every afternoon from two till four of the clock, there to receive the said plate, and to give acknowledgments of the receipts thereof, expressing the parties name from whom it comes, and the weight, tuch, and value thereof—and we thinke fit that the said Wil-

The earliest Pue mentioned appears to be John, the sheriff of Dublin. The first records I found were in 1642

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https://www.google.com/books/edition/A_History_of_the_City_of_Dublin/KcQ9AAAACAAI?hl=en&gbpv=1&dq=william+bladen+history+of+dublin&pg=PA11&printsec=frontcover

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William Bladen (1585-1663) was a bookseller and printer in London and Dublin in the 17th century. He served as Sheriff, Alderman and Mayor (1647–48) of Dublin and was present in Dublin during the Irish Rebellion in 1641-42. He became the King's Printer and had a monopoly on printing, at least on official and state matters. During the 1641 Irish Rebellion, William kept a journal of events which he sent to his son in London for him to publish as he had seen unreliable and inaccurate reports of occurrences and wanted to set the record straight. Although William was clearly a supporter of the English Protestant administration in Dublin, his letters equally described brutalities that were carried out by his own side as well as the 'rebels'.

He remained in Dublin for the rest of his days and contributed financially to the restoration of St Werburgh's Church.
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Bladen_\(alderman\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Bladen_(alderman))

Sheriff of Dublin City was a judicial and administrative role in Ireland. Initially the Sovereign's judicial representative in Dublin, the role was later held by two individuals and concerned with a mix of judicial, political and administrative functions. Originally an office for lifetime, assigned by the Sovereign, the Sheriff became an annual appointment following the Provisions of Oxford in 1258.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sheriff_of_Dublin_City

There is a John Pue mentioned in the **Records of the Dublin Guild of Merchants** (Also known as the Guild of the Holy Trinity 1438-1671) He was Warden during the years 1643-1644. Maurice Pue was also a Warden 1645-1646 and 1647-1648 and 1649-1650

Records of the Dublin Guild of Merchants

The guilds in the city of Dublin were associations of trade and craft practitioners with regulatory and shared religious purposes. Religion and labor were wedded together. The guilds were originally for the benefit of the members and for the dual regulation of the trades. The guild system was established by royal charter of Prince John in 1192, and was open to craftsman and merchants. Early on, anyone who bought and sold on the smallest scale was qualified for admission. They had strict subordination to the Common Council of the city. Although the guilds had their own by-laws, the city could over-ride them. It was very exclusive.

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The guilds had chantries and chaplains attached to them but they were lay bodies composed of women as well as men, providing assistance to members in poverty or distress and the resolving quarrel. An oath of obedience was taken on admission and each guild had its appointed meeting days when they took care of business which were held in great solemnity. Afterwards there was feasting and merrymaking. On its patron saints day, the fraternity brother and sisters dressed in distinctive hoods or livery, assembled in the church or chantry chapel used by them and at the conclusion of the service had a banquet. Special care was given to the burial and funeral ceremonies of departed members the survivors attending in large numbers.

The guildsmen were represented a large share the Common Council. The remainder of the Common Council consisted of up to 48 Sheriffs' Peers, former holders of the office of Sheriff of Dublin City, while the upper house of the Assembly was the Board of Aldermen, with 24 aldermen, the Lord Mayor of Dublin, elected from a slate of nominated aldermen, and two Sheriffs, who had to have a certain level of property value.

There were tight regulations on foreigners and those not in the guild, and gave the guild authority to police activities, which prevented free commercial interaction. The Reformation made it difficult for the religions to get along and eventually Roman Catholics were not allowed.

https://www.jstor.org/stable/25507031?read-now=1&refreqid=excelsior%3A98e71bfb409626d4b0cb6b1ad0fc9448&seq=16#page_scan_tab_contents
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Guilds_of_the_City_of_Dublin
<https://www.jstor.org/stable/20504864#>

1642 John Pue included in the document "A Commission from the Lords Justices of Ireland, to disarm all Papists, 9 Sept. 1642".	
1642 John Pue Sheriff https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sheriff_of_Dublin_City	
1643 John Pue and Mr Thomas Pemberton are chosen masters of the cittie workes for the same yeare.	
1649 Alderman Calendar of Ancient Records of Dublin: In the Possession of the ..., Volume 3 By Dublin (Ireland), Sir John Thomas Gilbert John and Maurice are Alderman	1649 Alderman Calendar of Ancient Records of Dublin: In the Possession of the ..., Volume 3 By Dublin (Ireland), Sir John Thomas Gilbert John and Maurice are Alderman

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1643-1644 Records of the Dublin Guild of Merchants John Pue Warden	1644 Sheriffs John Brice and Maurice Pue
1645 Alderman Pue	1645-1646 and 1647-1648 and 1649-1650 Records of the Dublin Guild of Merchants Maurice Pue Warden
1647 Mr John Pue Masters Sheriffs	1647-1648 Maurice Pue
1648-1649 John Pue, Alderman, and Mayor	1648-1649 Maurice Pue, Alderman
1648 the tithes of Killeigh were demised to John Pue , Alderman and Mayor of Dublin, for 21 years. (tithes- how much was to be given to the church of Ireland) demised (convey or grant)	
1650 John Pue ¹ , Alderman, Bethams Genealogical Abstracts: Will: Aug 25, 1650. Son Robert __ Will Morgan __ Lancelott __and John Dauer? Mary (It looks like Davis, but the relationships are always in this spot, so I suspect it is daughter Mary)	1650 Whereas Cassandra Pue, relect of Maurice Pue, deceased, petitioned unto the said assemblie, sheweinge that her late husband (requesting she be paid his salary for the last ½ year) and they did. (Calendar of Ancient Records of Dublin 1650) Maurice d. in 1650 intestate. Later Cassandra was mentioned with Anna, Elizabeth and Maria Pue, possible daughters of Maurice or John, or his wife.

1657 **John Pue**² was an Alderman in Dublin Prerogative-probably his son, there was an occurrence in 1657 where Robert Pue was the plaintiff and Lancelot, William Morgan and Margaret his wife were the defendant. No mention of John and it may have had something to do with the will of their father.

1640 Lancelot vs William for some reason. Interesting that William has a different last name, maybe he is illegitimate.

Website "Pues Occurances" suggests Eugene is the father of Maurice and John <https://puesoccurrences.wordpress.com/pues-requests> in "Dublin Assembly Rolls 1642. I have not been able their names in that information.

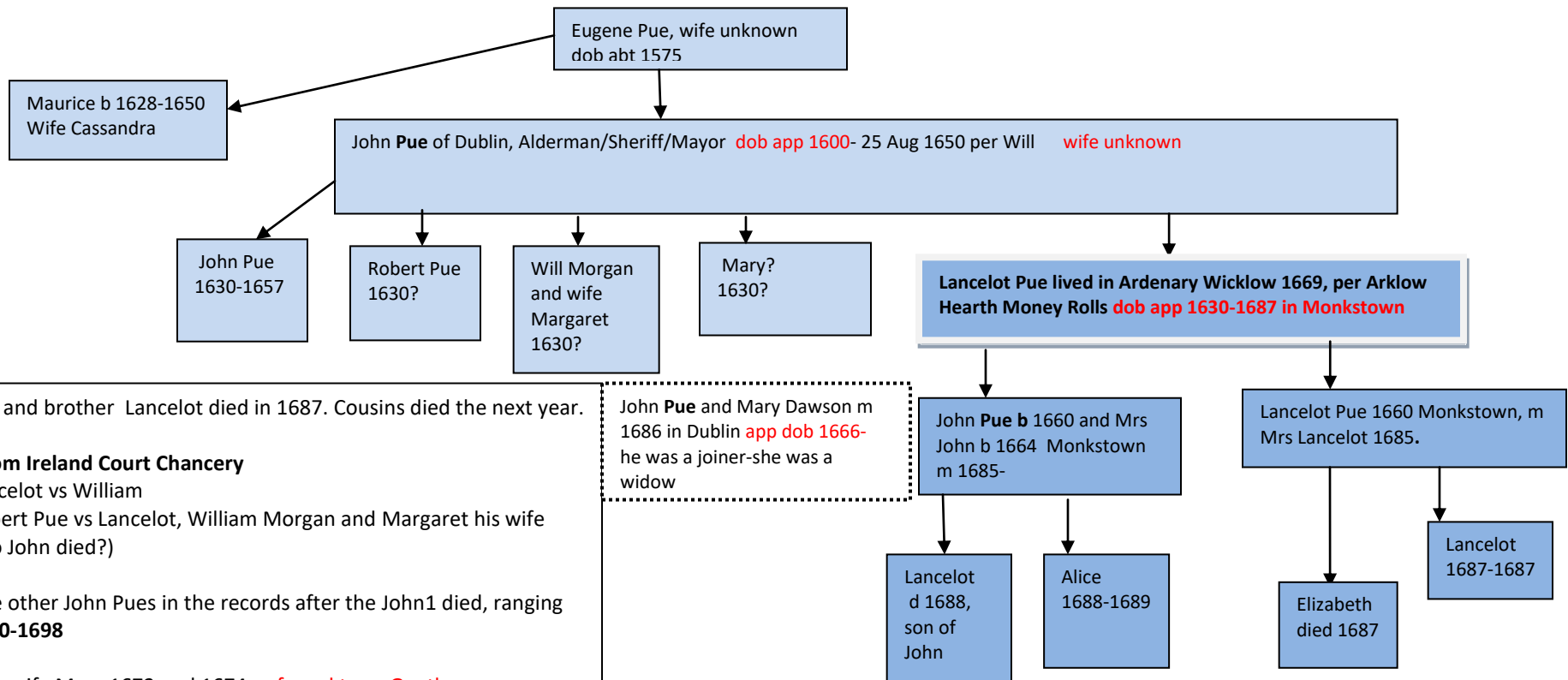
It's interesting that John and Maurice both died the same year.

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Muniments (Records) of St Patrick's Cathedral

<https://www.ireland.anglican.org/cmsfiles/pdf/AboutUs/library/records/C2.pdf>

- 1629 Dean and Chapter to John Pue Dublin gent
- 1633 Dean and Chapter to John Pue **alias Aphugh**, gent
- 1638 Dean and Chapter to John Pue City of Dublin, Esq
- 1640 Dean and Chapter to John Pue, City of Dublin, Esq, chapter clerk
- 1648/1649 Dean and Chapter to John Pue, Mayor of Dublin
- 1649 Dean and Chapter to John Pue, Chapter Clerk



Elizabeth and brother Lancelot died in 1687. Cousins died the next year.

Notes from Ireland Court Chancery

1640 Lancelot vs William
1657 Robert Pue vs Lancelot, William Morgan and Margaret his wife
(after bro John died?)

There are other John Pues in the records after the John1 died, ranging from **1670-1698**

One has a wife Mary 1672 and 1674 referred to as Gentleman- same people, the Cooleys. The first time they were defendents and the 2nd time they were plaintiffs.- Possibly Lancelot 1's son?

John **Pue** and Mary Dawson m 1686 in Dublin **app dob 1666-** he was a joiner-she was a widow