

ENGLISH ANCESTRY OF
THE PULLIAM FAMILY IN AMERICA.

These biographies include

A BISHOP

AN ARCHBISHOP

A CARDINAL

A POET

A WRITER

A VICE-ADMIRAL

A VICE-PRINCIPAL

AN ARCHITECT

AN ARCHAEOLOGIST

A GOVERNOR

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The earliest spelling of the name, given
in 1147 was

PULLEN.

Later variations are

PULLAIN

PULLAYNE

PULLEYNE

PULLAN

PULLEIN

PULLAM

PULLIAM

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ROBERT PULLEN OR PULLIAM

Died about 1147. Philosopher, theologian and Cardinal, whose name also appears as Pohlenius, Pullenus, Pullein, Pullan and "Pully". It is said that he came from Exeter to Oxford and to have remained at Oxford five years. In 1133 he began to read at Oxford the divine Scriptures, the study of which had grown obsolete in England. He is thus, with one exception (Theobaldus Stampensis) the first Master known to have taught in the schools, not yet the University of Oxford.

According to John of Hexham, Pullen refused a bishopric offered him by Henry the first. Subsequently he taught Logic and Theology at Paris. John of Salisbury was his pupil there, and describes him as a man whose life and learning alike commended. This was in 1141 and 1142. In 1143 Pullen is mentioned as Archdeacon of Rochester, and probably a little before that date St. Bernard wrote to apologise to Pullen's diocesan, the Bishop of Rochester, for detaining him at Paris on account of the wholesome doctrine that is in him. In the same letter St. Bernard spoke of him as of no small authority in the court, (probably of Rome). There is no data that Pullen settled in Rome in his last years. According to Cianconias Robert Pullen was called to Rome by Innocent II who died in 1143, and was created a Cardinal by Clocestina, his successor.

All authorities agree that Pope Lucius promoted Pullen to the Chancellorship of the Holy Roman Church. He was certainly Chancellor in 1145 and 1146. The praise bestowed by Bernard and by Bernard's biographer, the Abbot of St. Theodosia, clearly indicates the position of Pullen

x An Englishman's Parisian in the history of "Oxford"

as an upholder of the orthodox conservative cause against the Aberlardian influence. Some writers make Pullen die in 1147, and as he does not appear as Chancellor of Rome after 1146 this date is probably not far wrong.

John Pulliam, (Pullain, Pullayne or

Pulleyne.)

Born 1517 died 1565. Divine and poet, a native of Yorkshire, educated at New College, Oxford, of which he was clerk and chaplain successively. He graduated B.A. in 1546 and M.A. in February 1543. In 1547 he was admitted senior student of Christ Church. He made some reputation as a writer of Latin and English poetry, and became a frequent preacher and zealous reformer. In 1553, he then being D.D was admitted to the rectory of St. Peters Cornhill, but was deprived of it on Mary's accession, when, for a time he preached secretly in the parish. He joined friends in Geneva in 1554, and co-operated in the Genevan translation of the Bible. He was in England, secretly in 1557, under the name of Smith, acted as chaplain to the Duchess of Suffolk, and held services at Colchester as well as in Cornhill. Stephen Morris laid an information against him before Bishop Bonder. He again escaped to Geneva, and was there in 1558 when he signed the letter of the Genevan Exile Church to other English Churches on the Continent, recommending reconciliation. Returning to England on Elizabeth's accession, he was restored to St. Peters, Cornhill, and his name appears in a list of persons suggested for preferment in 1559. In that year he was admitted on the Queen's presentation to the Archdeaconsry of Colchester, and later to the rectory of Copford, Essex. In 1561 he was installed Prebendary of St. Pauls Cathedral. He died in the summer of 1565. He married in the reign of Edward VI. He contributed a metrical rendering of the 148th and 149th Psalm, and also other verse. He also wrote a Testament of the Twelve Patriarchs and a Tract against the Arians, Histories of Judith, Susannah, and Esther, and a translation into English verse of Ecclesiastes.

Samuel Pulliam, Pullein, Pullen or Pulleyne.

Born 1598, Died 1667. Archbishop of Tuam, son of William Pulliam, rector of Ripley, Yorkshire. Was born in Yorkshire. He commenced M.A. at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge 1623 and in 1624 was appointed first master under the second Endowment of the Leeds Grammar School, and lecturer of the Parish Church. Samuel accompanied the Marquis, (afterwards, James first duke) of Ormonde, to Ireland, as private chaplain, in 1632. He was installed a Prebendary of the Diocese of Ossary in 1634, appointed rector of Knockgraffer Tipperary and Chancellor of Cashel in 1636. In 1638 he was created Dean of Clonfort in Galaway. On the outbreak of the Catholic Rebellion in 1641, Pullen, who was then living in Cashel, was plundered of all his goods, to the value of four or five thousand pounds, and with his wife and children, only escaped murder by the protection of a Jesuit Father, named James Saul, who sheltered him for three months. On his escape to England Pullen became chaplain to Aubrey de Vere, twentieth Earl of Oxford. Invited by the Countess of Oxford to hear a sermon of a popular puritan preacher, an alleged shoemaker, Pullen recognized in the preacher, his former benefactor, the Jesuit, in disguise. Pullen contrived that Saul should quit Oxfordshire without exposure. Pullen was collated in 1642 to a prebend in St. Patricks Cathedral, Dublin, which he held until the restoration, when he was incorporated D. D. of Dublin, and through the influence of the Duke of Ormonde, elevated to the See of Tuam, with that of Kelfinrogh. He died in 1667 and was burried in the Cathedral at Tuam. He married first in 1624, Anne, daughter of Robert Cooke, B.D. Vicar of Leeds, by whom he had three sons, Samuel, Alexander and William. His second wife was a sister of Archbishop John Bramhall.

Josiah Pullen or Pulliam.

Born 1631, died 1714. Vice-Principal of Magdalen Hall, Oxford. He matriculated at Oxford in 1650, and graduated in 1654, B.A. and M. A. in 1657, and in the same year became Vice-Principal of the Hall, which office he retained until his death.

Among his pupils were Robert Plot, in 1657, Richard Stafford in 1677, and Thomas Yalden, the poet. Magdalen Hall, under Dr. Wilkinson was a stronghold of Puritanism, but Pullen appears to have stood well with the Royalist authorities.

About this time Pullen became domestical chaplain to Robert Sanderson, Bishop of London, was present at his death in 1663 and preached the sermon at his funeral. In 1675 Pullen became minister of St. Peters on the East at Oxford, and in 1684 Rector of Blunsden St. Andrew, Wiltshire, he held both livings until his death. In 1684 he was one of the original members of the Oxford Chemical Society. He died in 1714 and was buried in the Lady Chapel on the north side of St. Peters in the East, where there is a slab with a short epitaph by T Wagstaffe.

Pullen was a great walker, and his constant companion was Alexander Padsey, 1636-1721 fellow of Magdalen. An elm tree which Pullen planted at the head of the foot path from Oxford to Headington, was for a century and a half called by his name. It grew to great proportions, but in 1894 was cut down to a mere stump. There is a half length portrait portrait of Pullen at Hertford College, formerly Magdalen Hall, and a shorter copy of the same in the Bedlian Picture Gallery. The latter is attributed to one Byng, was engraved in stipple by E Harding and published on October first 1798.

Tobias Pulliam or Pullen, Born 1648 Died 1713

Bishop of Cloyne and Dromore, born at Middleham Yorkshire, was, according to Cotton, grandson of Samuel Pullain, Archbishop of Tuam. He was probably son of that prelates brother, Joshua Pullen dean of Middleham from 1638 until his death in 1657. Tobias entered Trinity College, Dublin in 1663.

In 1666, being then in holy orders, although aged only 18, he became a Vicar-Choral of Tuam, and held the post until 1671. In 1668, after he had graduated B.A he was elected scholar of Trinity College, and held a fellowship there from 1671 to 1677. In 1678 he also graduated B.D. and D.D. and was appointed Rector of Tullyaughniah, Raphoe. He resigned this living in 1682 on being made dean of Ferns, Rector of Louthand Bewley and Vicar of St. Peters, Droghada. After the accession of William and Mary he was created Bishop of Cloyne by letters patent dated 1694. Within a few months he was translated to the see of Dromore, County Down. Pullen built an Episcopal Residence at Magharrellin. Two thirds of the sum expended was refunded by his successor, pursuant to the statute.

He died 1713 and was buried at St. Peters Drogheda. He married in 1678 Elizabeth Leigh, who died in 1691, by whom he had five children. The youngest, Joshua, born 1687 entered Trinity College, Dublin, 1701, graduated M.A and was Chancellor of the diocese of Dromore from 1727 until his death in 1767.

Besides two sermons and various pamphlets, Pullen is said to be the author of a tract A vindication of Sir Robert Kings Designs and Actions in relation to the late and present Lord Kingston, 1699.

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Samuel Pulliam, Pullen or Pullein.

Samuel Pullen, (ft 1758) Writer on the silkworm; probably grandson of Tobias Pullen, obtained a scholarship at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1732 and graduated B. A 1734 and M. A of Trinity in 1738.

He translated from the Latin of Marcus Hieronymus, Vida, Bishop of Alba (d1566) The Silkworm, A Poem in two Books, published in Dublin in 1750.

A relative, William Pullein, was Governor of Jamaica, and Pullen became greatly interested in the introduction of silk cultivation into the American Colonies. He wrote The Culture of Silk, or an essay on its rational practice and Improvement, London, 1758. On the same subject he read two papers before the Royal Society. A New and Improved Silk Reel, illustrated with plans, and an account of a particular species of cocoon or Silk Pod from America in 1759.

He was also the author of Observations towards a Method of Preserving the Seeds of Plants in a State Fit for Vegetation during long Voyages, London, 1760, and of a poem on the Taking of Louisburgh, (America) published in the Gentlemen's Magazine, 1758.

William John Samuel Pulliam or Pullen, born 1813 died 1887.

Vice-Admiral, after serving some years in the Navy, quitted it in 1836 and accepted the post of Assistant Surveyor under the South Australian Co. Returning to the Navy he passed his examination in 1844 and was appointed to the Columbia, a surveying ship on the Coast of North America, with Capt. Peter Frederick Shoreland. He was promoted to be Lt. in 1848, but continued with the Columbia until she was paid off in 1848. He was then appointed to the Plover, with Captain Thomas Moore, for a voyage to the Pacific and the Arctic through the Behring Straights. In the summer of 1849 he and Hooper were ordered by Captain, (afterward Sir Henry) Kellett of the Herald, to search the coast from Point Barrow to the mouth of the Mackenzie. After wintering on the Mackenzie at Fort Simpson, he with Hooper, in the following summer searched the coast as far as Cape Bathurst. Thence returning together they wintered at Fort Simpson, travelled overland to New York and arrived in England in October 1851. During his absence he had been promoted to the rank of Commander in 1850 and in 1852 was appointed to the North Star for service in the Franklin Search Expedition under the orders of Sir Henry Belchior. The North Star spent the next two winters at Beachey Island. In the following January Pullen was appointed to the Falcon attached to the fleet in the Baltic during 1855.

In 1858 he conducted the sounding in the Red Sea, with the view of laying the telegraph cable from Suez to Aden.

From 1863 to 1865 Pullen was stationed at Bermuda where he carried out a detailed survey of the group.

In 1870 he was placed on the retired list. He

Vice-

became a Rear-Admiral in 1874, Admiral in 1879,
was granted a Greenwich Hospital Pension in 1886
and died in 1887.

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Richard Popplewell Pulliam or Pullen was born in 1825 and died in 1888.

He was an architect and archaeologist, born at Knaresborough in Yorkshire and was the son of Samuel Popplewell Pullen, Solicitor of that town. He was educated at Christs Hospital of that town and became a Grecian, and afterward a pupil of R Lane, Architect and Surveyor of Manchester. At Manchester Pulliam earnestly studied old missals and illuminated manuscripts in the Chatham Library, and became an early convert to mediaevalism. He developed a passion for heraldry and amused himself with emblazoning pedigrees in color. In 1844 when not more than nineteen, he sent in a design for the royal robing room of Queen Victoria at the House of Lords, which attracted notice from its richness of color, but he was considered too young to carry it out.

During a visit to Italy he mainly studied church architecture. On his return he assisted Sir Gigby Wyatt in the polychromy of the Byzantine, a Medieval Courts of the Crystal Palace opened by the Queen in 1854. In 1856 he sent a competitive design for Lille Cathedral and obtained a silver medal. Next year he was appointed by the foreign office architect to the expedition sent to survey the Mausoleum at Halicarnassus. He not only measured the architectural remains but attempted a restoration of the Mausoleum in accordance with the description of Pliny the Elder Hyginus and Guichard.

Pulliam then went to Cnedus, and discovered a gigantic figure of a lion ten foot long, six feet high, and weighing with its case eleven tons, which he sent to England. It is now in the Elgin Room of the British Museum. He made a restoration of the tomb which the lion crowned, a survey of the principal sites in the island of Cos, and drawings of the remains, all of which are

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depicted in a History of Discoveries of Hali-
carnassus, Cnedeus and Branchidae, by C. T. New-
ton M.A., assisted by R. P. Pullan, London, 1862
and 1863. Afterwards the Society of Dilettanti
employed him on further investigations and excav-
ation soon the site of the Temple of Bacchus at
Teos, and in the same year he visited the remains
of the Temple of Appollo Smintheus, or the Houn-
quellar near Kulakli in the Troad.

In 1869, Pullan under an order from the Society
excavated the site of the Temple of Minerva
Polius at which had hitherto been encumber-
ed with ruins. Accounts of Pullans work on
the three temples were published in the fourth part
of the Antiquities of Ionia in 1881. At the same
time he visited most of the Byzantine Churches
in Greece and Asia Minor, and published two vol-
umes entitled respectively Byzantine Architecture
and Principal Ruins of Asia Minor.

Pullan contrived to combine with his Archaeologi-
cal explorations a good architectural practice in
London. His principal architectural executed
works were churches at Pontracina and Bavano and
the conversion of Castle Alleggio between Lago
Maggiore and Lago d'Orta into the English Gothic
Mansion. A view of the Church at Bavano was
exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1882. Pullan
who had long suffered with bronchitis died at
Brighton in 1888. He married in 1859 Mary L
Burges, sister of Wm. Burges. A R A the archi-
tect.

Mrs. Pullan shared the dangers and hardships of
a residence in Asia Minor with her husband. She
survived her husband. There was no issue by the
marriage.

Richard Popplewell