

influenced by its convenient situation both in regard to the capital and to Portsmouth, and in some measure, perhaps, by the quiet and charm of its situation. The stock whence heroes spring must always have an interest apart from common-place genealogy. In a general sense there is no difficulty about this in Wolfe's case, for there can be no doubt that he belonged to a family of that name who settled in south-western Ireland some three centuries ago, and has now numerous representatives in the counties of Cork, Limerick, and Tipperary. The close connection maintained by Colonel Wolfe and his son throughout their lives with the Irish relatives establishes their origin beyond all doubt. It seems to have been, however, the Colonel's grandfather, one Captain Edward Wolfe, who returned and settled in England; of his son, the Colonel's father, no trace is left.

According to Irish authorities the hasty return of Edward Wolfe to the land of his ancestors was not entirely voluntary. He appears to have been an enthusiastic Nationalist and Papist, so much so that at the capitulation of Limerick he was excepted from the general amnesty, together with his brother, a Franciscan friar, and some other kindred spirits. The others were executed, but the Captain escaped, fled to England of all places, and turning Protestant, became a loyal subject and the progenitor of something more than loyal Britons.

All Colonel Wolfe's commissions, together with those of his son, are preserved at Squerryes Court. His first, as a second lieutenant of Marines, is dated 1700. Three years afterwards he appears as a captain in Temple's Regiment of Foot, and in 1708 was brigade-major of Marlborough's army in Flanders. This position for a