

**An Exploration of
The Origins of the Lineage
of Sir Richard Boyle, First Earl of Cork,
and
an Exploration of the Origins
of the Surname “Boyle”**

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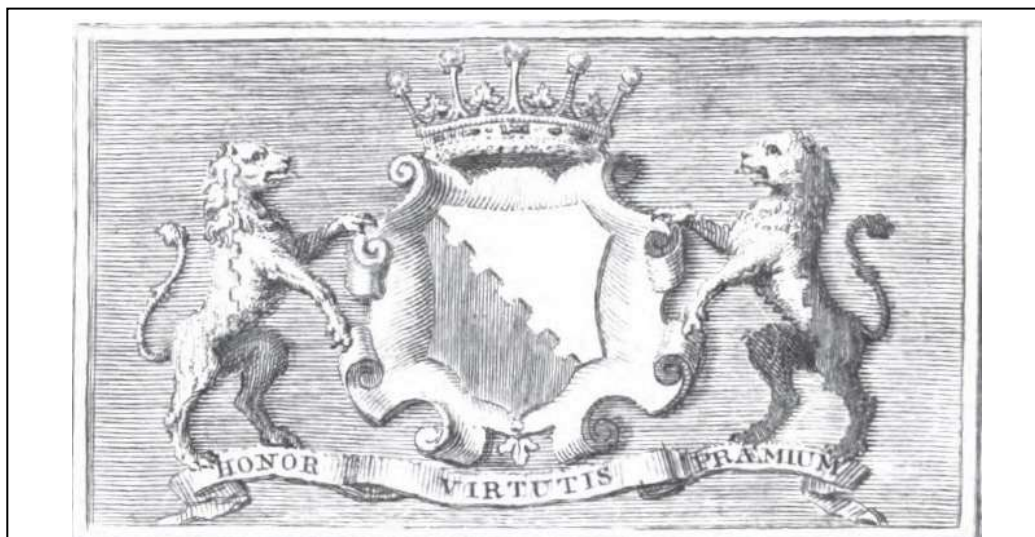
By Garvin H Boyle

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Coat of Arms of John Boyle,
5th Earl of Cork, and 5th Earl of Orrery

An Exploration of The Origins of the Lineage of Sir Richard Boyle, First Earl of Cork, and an Exploration of the Origins of the Surname “Boyle”

By Garvin H Boyle

I – Introduction

Purpose

The branch of the Boyle family tree to which I belong, the branch that spread out from Pakenham, here, in Ontario, Canada, is descended from two brothers, Thomas and Henry Boyle, who came to Canada as part of the Peter Robinson settlement scheme executed in the 1820s. All of the Robinson settlers were recruited from the Blackwater district of County Cork in Ireland. Family lore says that Thomas and Henry were related to the Boyle family that had some political status in the nearby town of Bandon at that time, and were in fact descended from the Great Earl, Sir Richard Boyle, the First Earl of Cork.

It has proven very difficult to document this connection to the Earl’s family. In a follow-on booklet I shall publish the evidence and associated interpretations and speculations on that matter, with the hope of eventually resolving it.

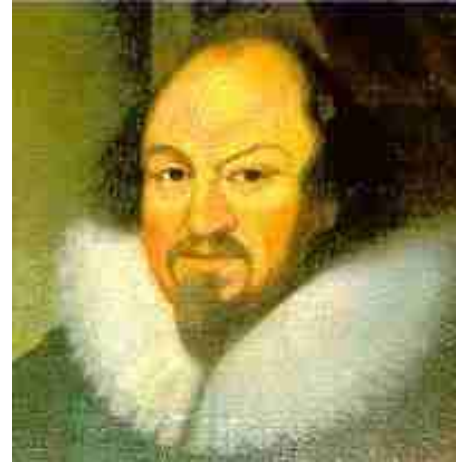
That is to say, I have not yet given up on the quest to prove or disprove this linkage, but, rather, for this booklet, I have decided to undertake a related task in the interim. Assuming that this apparently undocumented connection between my branch of the Boyles and the First Earl of Cork is nevertheless valid, based on the circumstantial evidence available, the search for our family roots then becomes the search for the roots of the family of Sir Richard Boyle, the First Earl of Cork. In any case, I strongly believe that, as we look back into the deep, deep roots of this family name, we are searching our own genealogical roots, whether or not we are connected to those roots through Sir Richard Boyle, the “Great Earl”, or through another limb of the tree.

So, the purpose of this essay is to examine the evidence respecting the roots of the family of Sir Richard Boyle, the First Earl of Cork.

The research on this topic has had some emotional ups and downs. I attempted a similar project in the early 1980s, and made very slow and unsteady progress. However, during the last few years Google Books, Microsoft, and a couple of other organizations have been finding old and rare books in libraries throughout Europe, Australia and North America, making searchable copies available on the Internet, and making soft copies in PDF and EPUB format available for download. With the discovery of such resources, I have been able to make fast progress, quickly accessing books from university libraries from Los Angeles, to Canberra, to Dublin, and many points in between, all while sitting in my own study. Most of these books were printed in the 18th and 19th centuries, by meticulous scholars who referenced works no longer extant in their day. So, I have read books from at least three continents, some of which were written over 250 years ago, referencing other works over 900 years old. It is truly amazing what you can find on the internet now.

Many of the referenced books are, nevertheless, difficult to find and download on the Internet if you don’t know how. I have therefore decided to present the results in a format that I have not seen used by other authors, to make it easier for the reader. The material is presented more-or-less in the order in which I discovered it, so you can experience the sense of discovery. I have quoted extensive portions of the reference works, and I have also cut images of the title pages and other relevant pages of the books, and pasted them into an extensive set of annexes. This allows you, the reader, in some small sense, to actually consult these rare and ancient texts yourself, as you read my essay. I have also provided a relatively complete bibliography of both books and websites. I hope you will enjoy the reading experience as much as I have enjoyed the research.

Sir Richard Boyle, First Earl of Cork



Disclaimers

While I have made every attempt to execute an exhaustive search for the roots of the lineage of Sir Richard Boyle, and the roots of the Boyle surname in general, I am certain that there are many loose ends yet to be uncovered, and many speculations to be proven or disproven. I am equally certain that I have made some errors along the way.

I make no claims for this work, other than that I enjoyed researching it, and hope that you enjoy reading it. I am not a historian, and have no credentials in that field. I am not a professional genealogist, and have no illusions that would lead me to think I would be a good one. I have great respect for scholarly works produced by meticulous historians and genealogists, replete with extensive footnotes and critical commentary, and I search out such works for my own reading pleasure. But, if I attempted to produce a work of that level of integrity and quality, it would clearly be a pretence, and that would not do this material justice.

In place of meticulous research, I offer the results of an almost obsessive need to understand those things that catch my fancy. I started on a simple quest: to find out what I could about the ancestors of Sir Richard Boyle, the First Earl of Cork. This blossomed into a list of possibilities, each of which I had to explore until my need to know subsided.

In place of scholarly presentation of synthesized results, I offer an opportunity to share in my intellectual adventure – an exploration in the wild woods and foggy mists of the murky past. The Boyle lineage, among the best documented lineages outside of royal lines, provides a great opportunity for such an adventure, taking us into nation-changing conquests, medieval jousting tournaments, the birth of modern science, brags, rumours, and many wild suppositions. Shortly after the printing press was invented, people started recording the distant past in massive books. For example, Archdall's work of 1789 appears to be seven volumes of about 2,900 pages in total, the lifetime work of two authors. Through 'Google Books' we have access to many of these ancient records.

In place of concise and carefully constructed footnotes, I offer images of some of the most relevant pages of ancient texts, so you, the reader, can see for yourself, as I did, the kinds of problems found in these ancient works that make this kind of research promising, and then disappointing, and over all, a challenging and emotional roller-coaster ride.

In this book we meet characters that range from 'Dr Dryasdust', the 17th century fictional antiquarian (no kidding!), to John Astley, one of England's 13th century knights who fights in public, on contract, a champion in the jousting tournaments, in the time of the War of the Roses, who skewers the head of his French opponent (no kidding!). We meet Niall of the Nine Hostages, the ancient king of Ireland who controlled his subjects by holding family members as hostage (otherwise a nice guy, I'm sure!). We meet Jean de Boeul, Le Fléau des Anglais, who stood with Joan of Arc. And we meet Rollo, the Viking 'north man' who conquered much of northern France and carved out the kingdom of Normandy for himself and his followers, a kingdom that changed the course of history. And we meet his offspring, William the Conqueror, the Norman duke who conquered and kept England, establishing a long-lasting bond of intense rivalry between these two countries that played out across the face of the world for the nine centuries following. We read a passage from his Domesday Book, written in Latin, Danish and Saxon circa 1086, and translate the obtuse references using insights gleaned from the works of ancient antiquarians, thereby finding hints about our origins.

To be sure, this is NOT written as an adventure book. If you are looking for a 'historic novel', this is not it. But, if you are the kind of person that enjoys reading ancient texts about people in an ancient culture that may be long gone, but which shapes our lives now in both bold and subtle ways, then, using your imagination, you will find the tales I have discovered both fascinating and insightful.

How to Access Ancient Texts Online

So, just before I start, let me share the techniques I have used to find the reference works in the Annexes. These ancient works exist in at least two forms on the Internet: PDF or EPUB form and 'searchable full text' form. The PDF is usually a high quality non-searchable image of the original. However, the searchable full text form is usually a very bad OCR (optical character reader) product. The fault is due to the difficulty of reading ancient fonts from decaying papers. However, *with luck*, you can 'Google' a phrase, pull up the full text version, find and note relevant passages, and then download the PDF version for reading. If you find a book through 'Google Books' click on the gear icon and, if a PDF version is available, download it. If you find it from Microsoft, or a similar source, click on the 'other format' button, and select PDF or EPUB and download it.

My Coordinates

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II – Lineage Back to 1240

There is pretty solid evidence that we can trace the genealogy of Sir Richard Boyle back to one Lodovic Boyle who lived in Herefordshire circa 1240, although some intervening generations may be missing.

1789 - Archdall's "Peerage of Ireland"

We start with the earliest published work describing his ancestry that I have been able to find. The title of this book is, as it is with many ancient books, excessively long but interesting: "*The PEERAGE of IRELAND, or A Genealogical History of the Present Nobility of that Kingdom, with Engravings of their Paternal Coats of Arms, Collected from Public Records, authentic Manuscripts, approved historians, well-attested Pedigrees, and Personal Information, By John Lodge, Esq., Deputy Keeper of the Records in Birmingham Tower, Deputy Clerk and Keeper of the Rolls, and Deputy Register of the Court of Prerogative, Revised, Enlarged and Continued to the Present Time; By Mervin Archdall, A.M., Rector of Slane in the Diocese of Meath, Member of the Royal Irish Academy, and Author of the Monasticon Hibernicum.*", Volume I.

It is, in fact, difficult to decide what is title, and what is additional information included in the title page. However, I repeat it all here to point out some interesting things. While this book by Archdall was printed in 1789, it is an enlargement of a previous unpublished work written by John Lodge. I believe they worked on the book together, but the elder author passed away prior to publication. (Pages from this book are included at Annex A01).

Archdall lived from 1723-1791. So this work was published just two years prior to his own death. John Lodge lived from 1692-1774, passing away fifteen years prior to publication. John Lodge was approximately 30 years senior to Mervyn Archdall. I would suppose that the elder man involved Archdall in his life's work, and, on his passing, Archdall continued the work and published it. It would be interesting to know in exactly which years Mr Lodge held the various positions described. However, we can estimate that he spent over 20 years at this task (it was printed in seven large volumes, of which I accessed only Volume I), which means he did his research between the years 1754-1774 at the latest.

Unfortunately, other than one reference, Archdall and Lodge do not mention the sources for the information about Sir Richard Boyle. Nevertheless, this is the most complete account of the family's roots that I have been able to find to date.

This is what we can glean from Archdall's volume. I have identified each generation in the genealogy by an Alphabetic Identifier (AID) for later reference. I have placed an excerpt from his book on the left, and my comments and speculations on the right.

AID	Excerpts	My Comments and Speculations
	ON PAGE 144 The ancestors of this noble and far-spreading family, which (as Mr. Thoresby observes in his <i>Ducatus Leodiensis</i> , p 64.) has in a few generations obliged the learned world with so many noble exemplars of true piety, learning and ingenuity, as is rare to be met with,	In 1715 Mr Ralph Thoresby wrote a history of the county of Leeds entitled " <i>Ducatus Leodiensis</i> ", which was reprinted in 1816 in an expanded and revised version. I cannot find evidence of the original version still being extant. The revised version is available online for a price. Archdall must have been referencing the first edition. Unfortunately this work, in either version, provides little detail on the origins of the Boyle family. (See Annex A02.) A look at the published index of its contents shows that it does purport to have the following two pedigrees of interest: - Boyle Earl of Cork, Pedigree of (page 61) - Boyle, Pedigree of (page 64) This index is at the URL: http://www.yorkshirecdbooks.com/Indexes/LeedsIndex1.html The pedigree, starts with Lodovick Boyle of the city of Hereford, as great-great-grandfather of Sir Richard Boyle, but also mentions a Sir Philip Boyle, an Arragonian knight. More on him later. I have found no other sources supporting Thoresby's version of the pedigree.
A	had for many years their residence in the county of Hereford; where <i>Lodovic</i> (or Lewis) Boyle lived in the reign of Henry III,	Here is an adapted excerpt from Wikipedia re Henry III http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry_III_of_England [Henry III (1 October 1207 – 16 November 1272) was the son and successor of John as King of England, reigning for 56 years from 1216 until his death. His contemporaries knew him as Henry of Winchester. England prospered during his reign and his greatest monument is Westminster, which he made the seat of his government and where he expanded the abbey as a shrine to Edward the Confessor. He [Henry III] spent much of his reign fighting the barons over Magna Carta and the royal rights, and was eventually forced to call the first "parliament" in 1264.]

If we estimate that Lodovic Boyle was born in the middle of the time of King Henry III, for lack of any evidence otherwise, that would be approximately 1240 AD. “Lodovic” is a Latin version of the name “Lewis”. I am not sure what we can deduce from this. This is a time almost 200 years after the Battle of Hastings (of 1066), when the Normans conquered England. I would guess that there is both Latin and Norman heritage implied by the name.

AID	Excerpts	My Comments and Speculations
B	and was the father of <i>John</i> ,	Assuming his father was aged 35 at this son’s birth, John was born approximately 1275 AD.
C	the father of <i>James</i> ,	Assuming his father was aged 35 at this son’s birth, James was born approximately 1310 AD.
D	the father of <i>Lodovic</i> ,	Assuming his father was aged 35 at this son’s birth, Lodovic was born approximately 1345 AD.
E	whose son <i>John</i>	Assuming his father was aged 35 at this son’s birth, John was born approximately 1380 AD.
F	had issue <i>James</i> ,	Assuming his father was aged 35 at this son’s birth, James was born approximately 1415 AD.
G	the father of <i>Lodovic Boyle</i> of Bidney, of the Friars in the city of Hereford, living in the reign of Henry VI,	<p>Assuming his father was aged 35 at this son’s birth, Lodovic was born approximately 1450 AD. In some documents Lodovic is spelled Lodowick or Ludowick.</p> <p>Here is an adapted excerpt from Wikipedia re Henry VI http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry_VI_of_England</p> <p>[Henry VI (6 December 1421 – 21 May 1471) was King of England from 1422 to 1461 and again from 1470 to 1471, and disputed King of France from 1422 to 1453. Until 1437, his realm was governed by regents. Contemporaneous accounts described him as peaceful and pious, not suited for the violent dynastic civil wars, known as the Wars of the Roses, which were to commence during his reign. His periods of insanity and his inherent benevolence eventually required his wife, Margaret of Anjou, to assume control of his kingdom, which contributed to his own downfall, the collapse of the House of Lancaster, and the rise of the House of York.]</p> <p>I think Bidney was the name of a manor, originally called Bydenwye. This is the first mention of a family estate, and that Lodovic was a member of the Friars of that city.</p>
GB	who [i.e. Lodovic] ... had two sons, and one daughter, Eleanor The sons were John Boyle, Esq., ... and <i>Roger</i> , who ...	<p>Assuming his father was aged 40 at this son’s birth, Roger was born approximately 1490 AD. I use estimates of 35 years for first-born sons, and 40 years for second-born sons. These intergenerational times seem excessively long to me, and I wonder if we aren’t missing a few generations.</p> <p>From here down I will use the AID to indicate generational changes and birth orders. E.g. the AID of the first son of Lodovic [AID=G] will be [GA] and of the second son will be [GB], etc. John Boyle [AID = GA] “enjoyed the estate in Herefordshire, and had two sons, Thomas [AID=GAA] and James [AID=GAB], whose descendant, James Boyle [AID=GABXX], was Sheriff of that County 29 Eliz.” Roger [AID=GB], the younger son, evidently did not inherit the estate.</p>
GBB	had a daughter Elizabeth and four sons; John of Hereford, ... <i>Roger</i> , ancestor to the Earl of Cork; Michael; and Hugh	<p>Assuming his father was aged 40 at this son’s birth, Roger was born approximately 1530 AD.</p> <p>John of Hereford [AID=GBA], Michael [AID=GBC] and Hugh [AID=GBD] have extensive progeny described over the next 4½ pages of the work. However, as they are not in a direct line to Sir Richard, Earl of Cork, I will not mention them here.</p>
GBBB	ON PAGE 150 We now turn to Roger Boyle He had issue three sons and two daughters, viz. John, ... <i>Richard</i> , created Earl of Cork, Hugh ... , Elizabeth, ... Mary.	<p>Assuming his father was aged 40 at this son’s birth, Richard was born approximately 1570 AD. But we know (from Wikipedia) that Sir Richard Boyle was born in 1566. This tells us that our string of assumptions about the ages of the fathers at the time of birth of their sons was out by only four years.</p> <p>Sir Richard Boyle, Earl of Cork [AID=GBBB], completes the ten generation lineage. Of course, I have left out a number of side branches, and just presented the bare lineage. Sir Richard Boyle was the second son of the second son of the second son of Lodovic Boyle, of Bidney, and of the Friars of Hereford [AID=G].</p>

1804 - Duncumb's "Collections"

The next interesting source is a book called "*Collections Towards the History and Antiquities of the County of Hereford*", Volume I, by John Duncumb, A.M, printed in 1804, about 15 years after Archdall's work. In this work persons with the last name of Boyle are mentioned several times, and it is instructive to try to identify them against the names in Archdall's work. (See pages from Duncumb's work in Annex A03.)

On pages 139 ff we have a list of the Sheriffs of the County of Hereford starting from 1154 up until 1802. The dates are based on the year of reign of the monarch, so, for example, on page 146, under the reign of Elizabeth (starting in 1558) we have the entry "**29 James Boyle**". I believe this means James Boyle was the Sheriff of the County of Hereford for one year in the 29th year of the reign of Elizabeth I. $1558 + 29 - 1 = 1586$. This is the James Boyle identified by me as AID=GABXX from Archdall's work. Similarly, on page 353 we are told that a Gregory Boyle was one of the Members of Parliament at Westminster representing Hereford in the 27th year of the reign of Elizabeth I. $1558 + 27 - 1 = 1584$. And, on page 367 we see that James and William Boyle were each mayor of the City of Hereford in the late 1500s. But, more to the point, on pages 378 through 380 we have a more detailed description of the family, copied below:

AID	Excerpts	My Comments and Speculations
	... the premises were afterwards granted (36 Henry VIII) to Mr. James Boyle , one of the ancestors of the noble family of Boyle, Lord Boyle, &c. who had their residence in Hereford during many generations, and had property near the Grey Friars.	King Henry VIII reigned from 1509 to 1547. The 36 th year of his reign would have been approximately $1509 + 36 - 1 = 1544$. The context is the discussion of the ownership of lands leased to some friars, and then re-leased to James Boyle. Presumably, this James Boyle [AID=GAB] would have been aged 20 or more, so we can estimate he was born prior to 1525. Later on, this James is referred to as James Boyle, of the Grey Friars, and it may be the same person who was Mayor of Hereford three times. His first cousin, William [AID=GAAD], was Mayor of Hereford, A.D. 1593.
A	Ludowick Boyle lived here in the reign of Edward III * (Collins's Peerage), being father of ...	Note the different spelling. Lodovic in Archdall's work becomes Ludowick in Duncumb's work. Note that Henry III becomes Edward III. I was unable to find the reference in copies of Collins's Peerage available to me.
B	John Boyle , which John was father of ...	Henry III (1207-1272) was crowned in 1216 and reigned for 56 years. Edward III (1312-1377) was crowned in 1327 and reigned for 50 years.
C	James , who had issue ...	
F	James , father of ...	Note here that Duncumb's work leaves out two generations, i.e. Lodovic [AID=D] and John [AID=E].
G	Ludowick Boyle , of Bidney, and of the Friars, in the city of Hereford.	Duncumb says "This Ludowick lived in the time of Henry VI, and .. had issue a daughter, Eleanor, ... [and] two sons, John [AID=GA] and Roger [AID=GB], which John inherited the estate here, and left issue, Thomas [AID=GAA] and James [AID=GAB], which James had a grant of the site, &c. of Grey Friars, as mentioned above."
GB	Roger , the second son, ...	This Roger (this generation) is often left out of lineages, and Ludowick is said to be the grandfather of Sir Richard. I think he should be here.
GBB	had issue 1. John Boyle, of Hereford; 2. Roger , and several others.	
GBBB	Roger had issue, 1. John; 2. Richard ; and 3. Hugh which Richard laid the foundation of the honours of this family, being created Earl of Cork, &c.	

Did Duncumb intentionally delete two generations, correcting a perceived error? Or is his work in error itself?

I am inclined to believe Archdall's genealogy over Duncumb's for two reasons. First, Archdall and Lodge worked as records keepers and had ready access to a lot of original records from which they could produce their compilations. Second, if we remove two generations, but still need to cover the same time period, we increase the average age of fatherhood from 36 years to 46 years over the duration. [$326/9=36$; $326/7=46$] Since many of these men are firstborn, that seems unnaturally high. However, we cannot be certain which source is in error.

It is interesting to note that Archdall placed the original Lodovic Boyle in the reign of Henry III, while Duncumb places him in the reign of Edward III. I don't have an explanation for this discrepancy.

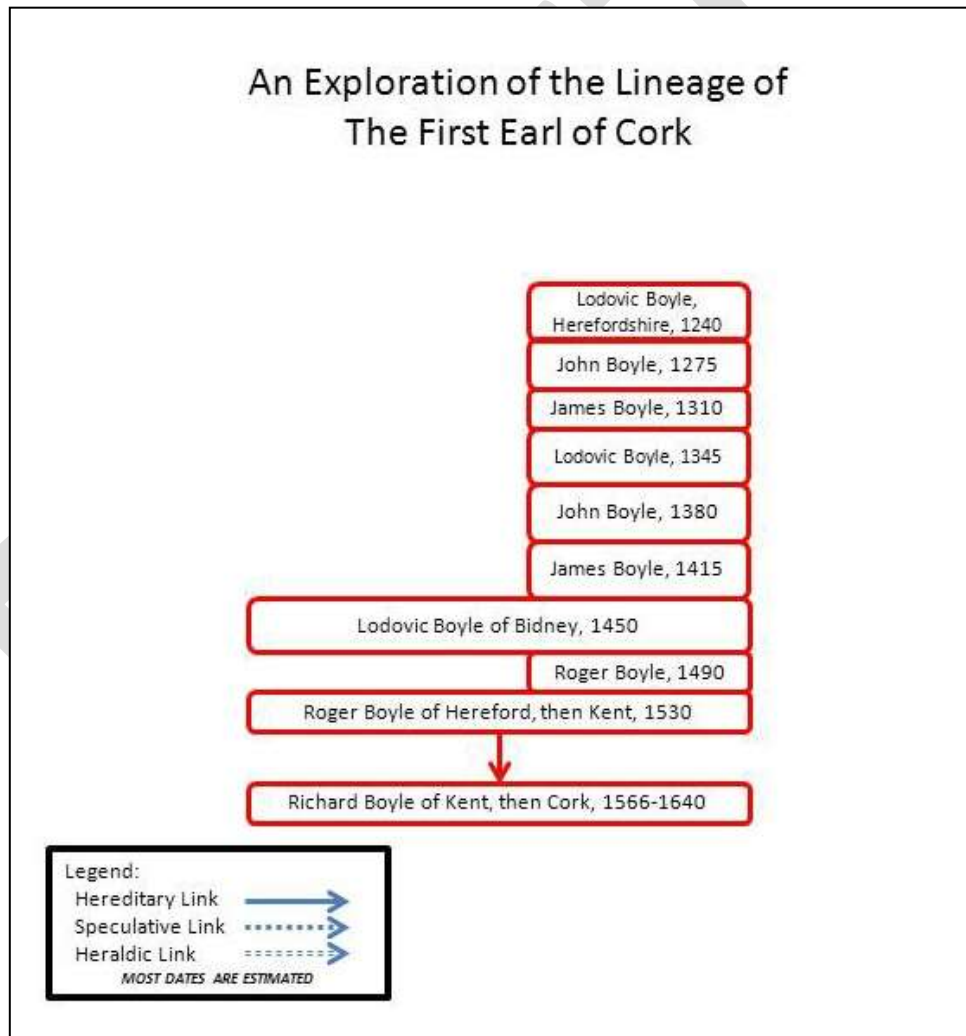
So far, there are two variations on the lineage, but little detail is provided in either one, and there are no references to primary sources that would help us to verify either account. However, when looking at the two accounts, the variation presented by Archdall would seem to be more credible. I note that the lineage presented by Thoresby is not inconsistent with that presented by Archdall, but is missing several links. (See Annex A04 for the proposed consolidated lineage.)

Of Lewis Boyle, of Bidney, we have this interesting comment by Turtle Bunbury:

Richard’s grandfather, Lewis Boyle of Bidney, prospered during the War of the Roses and founded a Friary in the City of Hereford.

URL: http://www.turtlebunbury.com/history/history_irish/history_irish_boyle_and_smyths.htm Excerpted 24 August 2012.

As we progress through this exercise, I would like to present the results of the research at each stage in a chart. The chart, at this stage, is mostly empty as I make the first entry, in red. As I make each new entry to the chart, it will be in red, and the rest of the chart will be outlined in black. So, here we see the first piece of the puzzle, the lineage starting from Lodovic Boyle, of the City of Hereford, circa 1240, and leading to Sir Richard Boyle, born in 1566 in Kent.



I have more sources to present, but they were discovered late in the exercise, and I don’t want to present them yet, to preserve a few mysteries for later.

III – In Search of Humphrey de Binville

Having established the idea that Sir Richard Boyle's family is most probably descended from one Lodovic Boyle who lived in Herefordshire (also called County of Hereford) during the reign of Henry III, being born in the estimated year of 1240, let's now try to go a little further back.

A search on the Internet will produce numerous claims that one "Humphrey de Binville", living in the time of Edward the Confessor, is the earliest known root of this family. However, such websites also clearly mix comments about Gaelic O'Boyles from the northwest of Ireland, Anglo-Norman Boyles from Ayrshire, Anglo-Norman Boyles from Herefordshire and Kent, and Anglo-Irish Boyles from Cork in the southeast of Ireland. These websites are NOT credible sources, in and of themselves. But the statement about Humphrey de Binville is common enough that it deserves exploration. We note that Humphrey de Binville is not mentioned in either Archdall's work, or in Duncumb's work. Following is the evidence I have found about this gentleman. I am going to present the results in the order in which I discovered them. I hope this gives you some sense of the enjoyment of the exploration.

We find reference to Humphrey (Humphry) de Binville in at least three published works. (Pages from these works are in Annexes A05, A06 and A07.)

1760 – Flloyd's "Bibliotheca Biographica"

In 1760 Flloyd published "Bibliotheca Biographica". This is an early biographical dictionary. People are in alphabetical order, and the pages are labeled by the first three letters of the name. So, for example, the Boyle entries are on the pages labeled "BOY". However, there are no page numbers, so it is difficult to indicate where material is found. I have an e-copy of the book in PDF format, so I use the PDF-software-generated ephemeral page numbers as indicators. (See Annex A05 for pages from this book.)

In this book we get two curiously contradictory stories about the origins of the Boyle lineage. On page 295 we read:

"BOYLE (Richard) the youngeft fon of Roger Boyle, of Kent, efq., was descended from fir Philip Boyle, a knight of Arragon, who fignalized himfelf at a tournament in the reign of Hen. VI. He was b. in the city of Canterbury, Oct. 3, 1566. ..."

You might wonder if he is talking about the same family, but, from the rest of the article it is clear that this is talking about Sir Richard Boyle, the First Earl of Cork. This is not in agreement with the works by Archdall or by Duncumb, discussed above. Philip Boyle does not enter into those accounts at all. This first tale, about Sir Philip Boyle, is a recurring theme which I will pursue in its own separate section below.

Then, on page 298, the entry for Robert Boyle reads as:

"BOYLE (the hon. Robert) efq; was defcended of a family whofe name, before the conquett, was Binville. He was the 7th fon of fir Rich. Boyle, who ..."

The conquest mentioned, is the Battle of Hastings of 1066. This second tale is clearly more consistent with the location of Lodovic Boyle in Hereford in 1240. This second tale, can be interpreted two ways. Either the Binville family was in England prior to the conquest, or they came from Normandy as part of the conquest and the Norman migration which followed. On this distinction, we might be able to assign a pre-Norman, or a Norman ancestry. The context does not prefer either interpretation.

1853 – Cunningham's "The English Nation"

Next we look at a book published 93 years later in 1853, "The English Nation; or A History of England in The Lives of Englishmen", Volume II, by George Godfrey Cunningham. (See Annex A06 for pages from this work.) On page 541 we read the biography of Robert Boyle, the son of Sir Richard Boyle:

"Genealogists have traced the name of the family to a period anterior to the conquest, and in Domesday book, it is mentioned in conjunction with the estate of Pixley court, near Ledbury, in Herefordshire."

Note that the wording is careful. Note that the name "Binville" is not mentioned, but we are pointed towards Domesday Book.

1086 – William The Conqueror’s “Domesday Book”

I describe the origins of the Normans, and William, Duke of Normandy, more fully in a later section, but here a brief introduction is needed. In 1066, William, the Duke of Normandy, landed an army on the shores of England, very quickly defeated the defending Anglo-Saxon army, and became the King of England known as William I, or William the Conqueror. The leaders of his army were each given feudal rights over land throughout England replacing the Anglo-Saxon lords, although some existing Anglo-Saxon lords retained land as well, accepting William as the new King. The Normans imposed their sophisticated version of feudalism on an existing but apparently less formal version previously extant in England. By this means they were able to quickly and thoroughly take control of the levers of power of an entire nation.

Domesday Book is available online, but it is extremely difficult to use. Here is the link to the Wikipedia article describing Domesday Book, and an excerpt from the article:

URL: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Domesday_Book Excerpted 25 July 2012

Domesday Book ... is the record of the great survey of much of England and parts of Wales completed in 1086. The survey was executed for William I of England (William the Conqueror): "While spending the Christmas time of 1085 in Gloucester, William had deep speech with his counsellors and sent men all over England to each shire to find out what or how much each landholder had in land and livestock, and what it was worth" (Anglo-Saxon Chronicle).

One of the main purposes of the survey was to determine who held what and what taxes had been liable under Edward the Confessor It was written in Latin, although there were some vernacular words inserted for native terms with no previous Latin equivalent, and the text was highly abbreviated."

So Domesday Book is essentially a census of Lords and lands compiled about 19 years after the conquest. If we could find the name “de Binville” in Domesday Book, this might tell us whether the family came to England with the conquest, or came later. Unfortunately, I was unable to get any hint of the existence of Humphrey de Binville in queries against the book. In any case, it is difficult to see how a census entry in 1086 would tell us whether the family lived in England prior to 1066. The genealogists may have found additional primary evidence there that the “de Binville” family lived in England prior to the conquest. Were they compliant Anglo-Saxons who retained control of their lands?

1906 – Meehan’s “Famous Houses”

Next, we look at another work published yet another 53 years later, in 1906, “More Famous Houses of Bath & District Being the Second Series of That Work”, by J.F. Meehan. (For pages from this book, see Annex A07.) This is less of a scholarly work, and more of a coffee-table book than those previous works mentioned so far. Nevertheless, I expect it is well researched. On page 11, in the information about Marston House, we read:

“Richard Boyle, the first Earl of Cork, the distinguished Irish statesman, so frequently referred to as the “Great Earl”, was born He was descended from an old Hereford family. The earliest member of which there is mention was Humphry de Binville, lord of the manor of Pixley Court, near Ledbury, who lived about the time of Edward the Confessor.”

Note the lack of hesitation in the declaration of the origins of the family. Either 53 years has added a whole lot of certainty, or the author is less interested in the details of the genealogy and more interested in the house and the story that goes with it. Note, also, that the spelling of the first name lacks the usual “e”, as in “Humphrey”.



Edward the Confessor ruled England from 1042 to 1066, and the Norman conquest happened just after his death. This interpretation of the Domesday Book places the “de Binville” family in England prior to the Norman conquest of 1066.

So, while we can find published accounts claiming that Humphrey de Binville is an ancestor of Sir Richard Boyle, the accounts are not 100% consistent, and become more certain the details as time passes.

At this point, the trail went cold. I tried to get access to Domesday Book but found nothing about Binville or Pixley. I Googled all the possible combinations of spelling of Binville that I could think of, and found no online evidence of his entry in Domesday Book. I looked for de Binville, de Beauville, de Beuville, de Boiville, de Boyville with three different endings for each [ille, ile, il], but all to no avail.

1883 – American Antiquarian Society

However, about a month after having given up on finding any more information about Humphrey de Binville, just when I thought I had explored all possible leads on Boyle origins, I discovered this next book.

“Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society”, New Series, Volume II. 1882-1883. This book contains an article describing the life of Robert Boyle, the famous chemist, author unnamed. There is a pair of sentences in this volume which provide a fruitful lead. Those sentences span the bottom of page 57 and run onto the top of page 58. (For pages from this book, see Annex A08.)

It appears from Birch’s Life of Robert Boyle that his ancestors were persons of importance among the titled landholders of Ireland. The name was originally Biuvile, and Humphrey de Biuvile was a lord in the times of Edward the Confessor.

At first I was inclined to ignore this passage because it was confusing. First, Humphrey de Binville was not in Ireland, and second, his father, Richard, who was in Ireland, could hardly be called his “ancestors”. Humphrey de Binville was said, by Meehan’s account, to have been at Pixley Court, near Ledbury, Herefordshire, which is nowhere near Ireland. So the reference to Ireland is confusing, and probably in error. Finally, the name was spelled incorrectly. “de Binville” has now become “de Biuvile”. I have not found a downloadable copy of Birch’s “Life of Robert Boyle”, to determine whether the confusion respecting Ireland was Birch’s, or belonged to the author of the referring paper, but, I don’t think that matters. I do believe “Ireland” should be replaced with “Herefordshire” in the above quoted sentences. And there are many other statements in the article that make it appear very opinionated and non-factual.

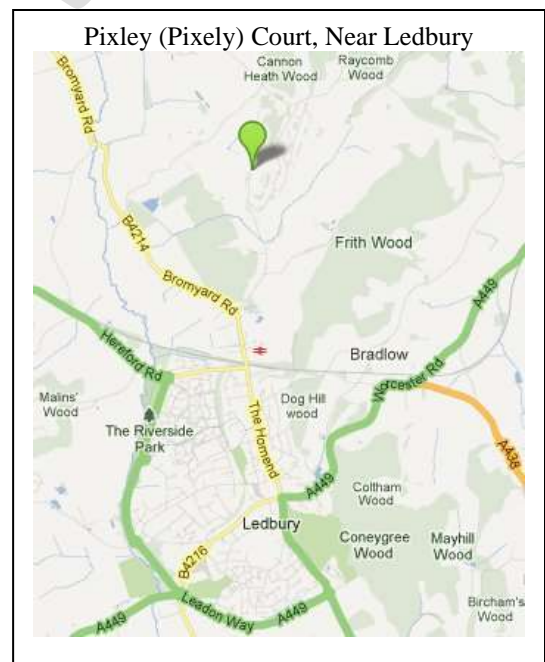
But, on a whim, I Googled [“Biuvile” + “Domesday”] (quotes and plus sign included, but not the square brackets) and struck a vein of silver, if not gold.

1890 – Hutchinson’s “Herefordshire Biographies”

In this book, on page 14, we have a brief two-page biography of Roger Boyle, the father of Sir Richard Boyle, and considered by the author a fitting person to include in biographies of the county, though he moved from there to Kent. (For pages of this book, see Annex A09.) Here are some relevant excerpts:

The family of Boyle, though now locally unknown, once held a position of distinction in the county and city of Hereford. They were of Norman origin, the name being originally De Biuvile (derived from the Norman village of that name, now Bueil*), and at the time of the Conquest came into possession of Pixley, near Ledbury, previously held by one Austil, as appears from Domesday Book – *Humfridus de Biuvile tenet de Rege Pichelei. Austil tenuit.*

My Latin is a bit rusty, but the quote from Domesday Book, in italics, transliterates as “Humfridus de Biuvile holds from the King Pichelei. Austil had held it.” I will return to this phrase later, and parse it in detail.



1888 – Grosart’s “The Lismore Papers”

With some enthusiasm, I continued the search, and came across “The Lismore Papers”, Second Series, Volume 5, by the Reverend Alexander Grosart, 1888. Lismore is the castle in which Sir Richard Boyle lived for most of his life in Ireland. Many of his papers were preserved upon his death in 1643, and, in 1888, almost 250 years later, an effort was made to publish them. In Volume 5, along with several other minor items, we have a rather complete biography of Sir Richard Boyle, the First Earl of Cork, including several theories as to the origins of the family. I was especially happy to find in this

book a more complete quote from Domesday Book regarding Humphrey, and this, in turn, lead me to return to Duncumb's 'Collections' and read the earlier pages of his book. Things started to become more clear.

I have to say that, though I was pleased with the find of "The Lismore Papers", I was less than happy with the presentation in this book. Rather than giving careful and critical attention to origins, it appears the author repeated every conflicting story he had heard, in a non-critical fashion, and provided little evidence supporting any of them, but, rather, intertwined them all into a silly tale. The brief portion of his work in which I had interest seemed to be riddled with unexplained internal and external discrepancies. And, instead of trying to separate truth from speculation and rumour, he, rather, tried to draw them all in as part of one larger truth. As a result, he presents a complicated and shallow tale that appears to be preposterous after any amount of thought.

Nevertheless, in spite of these serious flaws, Grosart's book does provide another perspective on the stories. (Pages from this book are in Annex A11.) So, here are the relevant excerpts from the book, starting on page 193, from the Article "Life of Richard, The First Earl of Cork".

In proceeding to tell the story of the Life and Lifework of the first Earl of Cork . . . more matterfully and critically than hitherto, as having more abundant materials [to draw from] – it were easy to trace the Boyles back and back for long centuries in Arragon of Spain. I have two reasons for eschewing such antiquarianism . . .

By this, Grosart seems to indicate that this has already been done, tediously, elsewhere. So, here again we have the story of Philip Boyle of Arragon coming to the fore (See Thoresby, Annex A02). Again, I will put that discussion off until later in its own section.

Leaving Dr. Dryasdust – for whom, however, I have a sneaking kindness – to verify the Spanish Biuile descent, I start with a bit of indubitable fact, viz., that in respect of the Herefordshire location of our Boyle family, a Sir Philip Biuile (boldly transmuted by the *Biographia Britannica* into Boyle, after Budgell), a knight of Arragon, is found to have signalized himself in a tournament held in the reign of our Henry VI. It is assumed, on apparently probable grounds, that Biuile passed, or was corrupted, into Boyle.

I have to say that his "indubitable fact" seems to be quite doubtful to me. I have found no other source that connects Herefordshire and Sir Philip Boyle. But, setting that objection aside, I note that Sir Philip Boyle seems to be connected, originally, with Arragon in Spain, and then, by implication in this passage, to Hereford. King Henry VI lived from 1421-1471, so, this Philip Boyle lived approximately 230 years after Lodovic Boyle first took up abode in Hereford County circa 1240. Note the different spelling of Pixley. Continuing on Page 194, we read:

The earliest English-proper records show that the Biuviles were seated at Pixely Court, near Ledbury, in the county of Hereford – which may have been the secret of above Sir Philip's coming over to England.

I think this is meant to imply that, having Boyle relatives already established in Hereford, Philip Boyle had an opportunity to come from Spain to England to pursue his career as a knight. As I said before, I will pursue the story of Sir Philip Boyle in its own section below. Note the different spelling of Pixley. The "Pixley" of Meehan, Cunningham and Hutchinson has become "Pixely". From a historical point of view, this is a small difference, and of little or no importance, since spelling of place names has not been very stable over the centuries. However, when a full-text search engine is your means for finding relevant passages from all over the World, spelling makes a big difference. So, I was happy to discover another reason why previous searches had not turned up this and other passages. Now, we come to an exceedingly interesting portion, and continue the search for Humphrey de Binville:

A Humphrey de Biuville was lord of the manor of Pixely, as we learn by Domesday Book, tit. 28: "Terra Humfredi de Biuile in Radelau Hund. Humfridus de Biuile tenet de Rege Pichelei Austil tenuit" – the words 'Austil tenuit' importing that it was in the reign of Edward the Confessor.' We then come upon Boyles (no longer Biuiles). A. Lodowick (or Lodovick) Boyle of Henry III.'s reign was father of a John Boyle, and he of a James, who had another Lodowick (or Lodovick), and . . .

In the direct quote from Domesday Book in Hutchinson's "Herefordshire Biographies" the name is "Humfridus de Biuville", and here it is "Humfridus de Biuile". The letter 'v' is missing here. Is this an accident? One or the other of these sources has transcribed the name in error. Has this author conveniently left out the 'v' to make the Hereford Biuviles appear more

likely to be related to the implied family of Biuiles of Arragon? I need access to the original entry in the Domesday Book to determine which transcription is correct, or find other confirmation. And, why is there a period in 'A. Lodowick'?

There are many discrepancies, both within Grosart's account, and between his account and others. "Humfredi" should be "Humfridi" if it is to be consistent with the nominative form of the name; and "Biuille" should be "Biuville" if it is to be consistent with his usage in a previous paragraph; a period should be added between "Pichelei" and "Austil" to create the two needed sentences for the two contained verbs; and, Duncumb's "Pichelsei" has become "Pichelei". There is also the Pixely/Pixley variant in spelling. And then, in Duncumb's work, on page 65, Duncumb transcribes this Lord's name as "Hunfrid de Buiiule". (See Annex A03 for pages from Duncumb's work.) Only access to the original Domesday Book could clarify these discrepancies.

This author, Grosart, not believing that he has muddied the waters enough, has yet one more angle on the origins of the lineage of the Earl of Cork which he passes on, weaving the three tales together as one: English, Spanish, and Irish.

Before passing on, it must be recalled that the surname Boyle occurs frequently, and with like antiquity with the Herefordshire Boyles, in Ireland. As annotated in the place, on its casual mention, in the Diary of the Earl, there was a wide district in the county Donegal that was designated 'O' Boyles' country,' i.e. the barony of Boylagh, or territory of the O'Boyles. The same name is likewise found in Roscommon. The Boyle family name (in Celtic), is 'O' Baoighill', both in Ireland and in Scotland. It is thus possible, even probable, that the "Great Earl" in migrating from England to Ireland, was returning to his own country primarily. Certes Spanish Biuiles (or Boyles) would be more at home in the Island of Saints than in Herefordshire.

Actually, I believe the Boyle name in Ireland pre-dates the Boyle name in Hereford by several hundreds of years. They are not at all "of like antiquity". I will examine the roots of the O'Boyle surname in Ireland a little later. But the suggestion here, by Grosart, strikes me as totally preposterous, and motivated by a desire to invoke melancholy or wonder in the reader, rather than to propose a real possibility. Would a Gaelic Lord of the name O'Baoighill from the northwest of Ireland move to Hereford circa 1086, change his name to de Biuvile, a Norman name, swear allegiance to a Norman king, and his descendant 360 years later offer welcome to, or even recognize, a distant Biuile relative from Spain?

1916 – Bannister's "Place Names of Herefordshire"

The next big step along the road to discovering the true person behind the name "Humphrey de Binville" was a book by the Reverend A. T. Bannister published, it seems, on his own coin, in which he meticulously identifies the record or source in which each variant spelling of each place name in Herefordshire first occurs historically. Wow! And I thought I was obsessive. (See Annex A12.) But it is a wonderfully useful reference book!

From this book I learned that:

- Bidney is in the civil parish of Dilwyn;
- In 1346, Bidney was called Bydenweye;
- Pixley and Pikestye and Pict's Cross may be names of similar origins;
- Pixley has had a history of different spellings:
 - 1086 Picheslei (Domesday Book)
 - 1243 Pikesley
 - 1291 Pikesleye
 - 1341 Pykesleye
- Radelau is a "Hundred" in Domesday Book.

1086 – William The Conqueror's "Domesday Book" Revisited

Primed with additional information (i.e. different spellings of "Binville" and "Pixley"), I tried again to find an original source reference in Domesday Book, and, this time, struck the purely golden reference I needed.

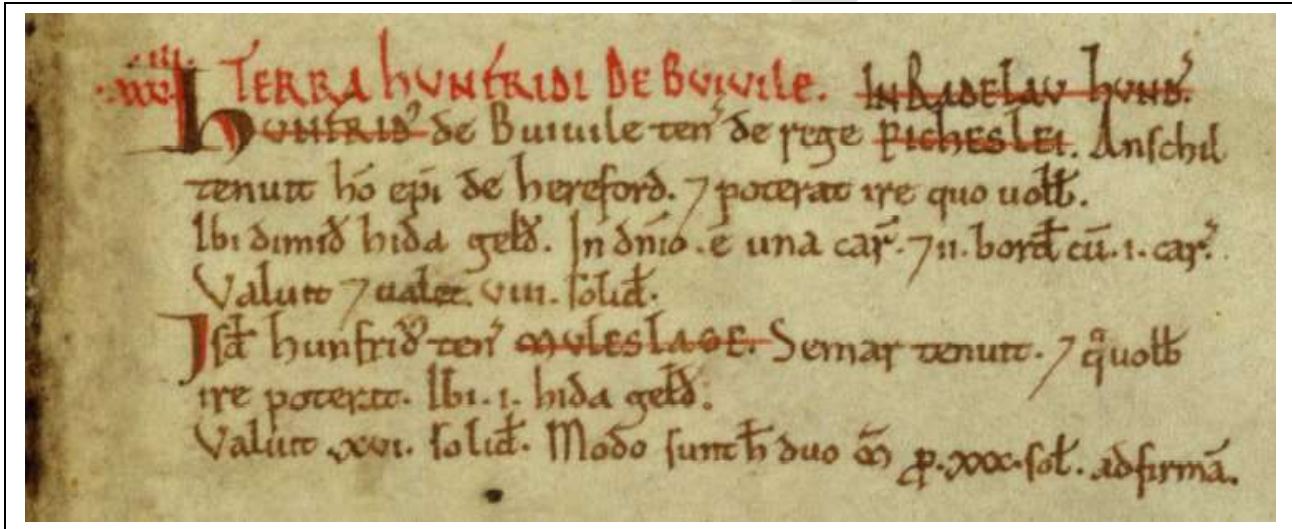
URL: <http://www.domesdayextracts.co.uk/details.asp?id=2532&rr1=Pixley, Herefordshire>

At this URL I was able to purchase an image of the page of Domesday Book which holds the reference to Humphrey de Binville.

At the time that Domesday book was compiled, England was organized under the feudal system. It was a complex and relatively stable administrative and political system that survived and evolved during the social turbulence and wars that took place over many centuries in Europe. Under the feudal system, a King owned all of the land and gave the use of it to

his Lords who, in return, owed the King taxes and military support in time of need. And the need arose often, since there were many wars and battles to be fought both within the British Isles, and on Continental Europe. The fundamental unit of organization in the feudal system was the manor in which the local Lord lived, and through whom the King's wishes were mediated to the general populace. He collected taxes (geld) from the people for the King, provided military training to the young men, and sent the young men to the King's army in time of need. Between the manor and the King, there was a hierarchy of Lords (Baronets, Barons, Earls, Dukes, Marquis) of ascending station in life, each of whom had control of the land of lesser Lords, collected taxes from them, and organized armies on behalf of the King.

Overlain on the pattern of manors throughout the land, the manors tended to be grouped into 'hundreds'. A hundred was roughly enough land to produce and support one hundred men-at-arms. This was evidently a concept borrowed from the ancient Romans, and applied throughout most of Europe still, many centuries after the fall of the Roman Empire. You recall the Roman army was organized as groups of 100 men led by a 'Centurian'. Under this system, if a feudal Lord had control of four 'hundreds' of land, he could be expected to produce 400 men-at-arms when called upon by the King.



Let me parse this entry from Domesday Book in detail, and translate (based on a translation by the vendor):

Phrase from Domesday Book entry.	Discussion	Translation
TERRA HUNFRIDI DE BUIUILE. In Radelau Hund'.	Hunfridi is the genitive case of Hunfridus, implying ownership. A 'hundred' is an area of arable land capable of supporting a hundred men-at-arms. Capital Us, capital Vs and small Vs are all identical in shape, but small Us are distinctly different. This spelling of Buiuile is based on the following line which is clearly uiui and not uivi or vivi. Is this an error, or should it be Buivile? I take it at face value, for this translation.	THE LAND OF HUNFRID DE BUIUILE. In Radelau Hundred.
HUNFRID' de Buiuile ten' de rege PICHESLEI.	I guess the diacritical mark that appears to be similar to an apostrophe implies part of the word (the case ending for HUNFRIDUS, and the tense ending for tenet) have been left out.	Hunfrid de Buiuile holds, from the king, Picheslei (now Pixley).
Anschil tenuit ho epi de Hereford. & pocerat ire quo uott.	I think the third letter of Anschil would correspond to a modern 's'. Compare the 'f' in Hunfrid (below) and firma. The mark that looks like a 7 is an ampersand &. "can go where he would" means he is free to attach himself to another feudal lord for safety and service.	Anschil, a man of the Bishop of Hereford, had held it, and can go where he would.
Ibi dimid hida geld.	A hide is a measure of land varying between 120 acres and 240 acres, usually about 120 acres. One hide supports one peasant family, and one man-at-arms. "Radelau Hundred" should, therefore, contain about 100 Hide of land. Geld is taxes assessed from time to time for defence of the land. Picheslei had about 60 acres of land paying geld.	There is half a hide paying geld.

Domesday Book Entry Continued.

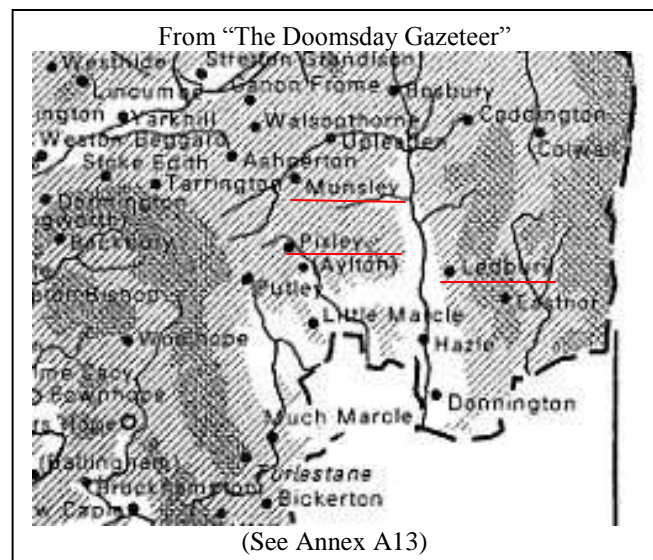
Phrase from Domesday Book entry.	Discussion	Translation
In dnio.e una car. & ii bord cu.i.car’.	This is very cryptic. “dnio” stands for demesne. The demesne is the portion of land set aside for the use and support of the lord of the manor. Car. Stands for caruca (or carruca). A caruca is a plough-land, or the area that a plow-team of eight oxen can plow in one day, roughly equivalent to a hide, but not geldable. A bordar is a tennant who has a few acres (about 5 on average) for his own use. I interpret this to mean 240 acres in support of the lord and two bordars.	In demesne is one plough, and two bordars with one plough.
Valuit & valet viii. solid.	Solidus is money, valued at twelve pennies and the forerunner of the modern shilling, perhaps. This says pre-conquest and post-conquest valuations are the same. I believe this is the ‘geld’ valuation.	It was and is worth 8s.
Isd Hunfrid’ ten’ MULESLAGE	These are all spellings for the same place: Muleslage, Moneslai, Muneslai, Mounsley, Muneslaga, Munsley. So much for consistency of spelling of place names.	This same Hunfrid holds Muleslage (now Munsley).
Semar tenuit. & q’uott ire pocerat.	Semar is a person who held the manor previously. He is free to find a lord to take him in, if he can. I could find no further information about Semar.	Semar had held it, and can go where he would.
Ibi i hida geld.	Hide is 120 acres. Geld is taxes irregularly assessed for defence of the land.	There is one hide paying geld.
Valuit xvi. solid.	A solidus is like a shilling, worth about twelve pennies.	It was worth 16s.
Modo sunch duo m p.xxx.sot. ad firma.	m is manor. sot. is solidus or money. firma is taxes.	Now these two manors pay 30s in taxes.

We see here that “Austil” in later sources is more properly “Anschil”, though the lettering is difficult to decipher with confidence. This extract settles a few questions, and raises a few. For example, why is it that “Austil tenuit.” (which we now see more properly to be “Anschil tenuit”) is interpreted by antiquarians as Hunfrid held it during the time of Edward the Confessor? Edward died just prior to the Conquest in 1066. “Austil had held it.” would seem to be the correct translation, and this would imply nothing about Hunfrid de Buiuile, other than that, in 1086, he now holds the lands of Picheslei, formerly held by Anschil.

It appears that Anschil and Semar held the manors of Picheslei and Muleslage respectively, and they had been dispossessed of these holdings when they were given to Hunfrid de Buiuile. Neither of these former owners were otherwise punished, and were allowed to go, as free men, to find another lord that would associate himself with them. I don’t know what happened to Semar, but Anschil provides an interesting end to the tale, as described below.

Total holdings were 1.5 hides (about 180 acres) of geldable land, plus demesne of 1 plough (120 acres), and 2 tenants (bordars) with one plough (120 acres between them), for a total of approximately 420 acres of tillable land (not counting waste land which may have been included in the hides and ploughs). This is only a very rough interpretation of a very difficult passage. Scholars make a living arguing about the interpretation of such passages. ☺

So, what happened to Anschil? (URL: <http://www.fabpedigree.com/s016/f224092.htm>)



It seems that Turgar, First Earl of Picheslei, lived in the time of Edward the Confessor, and died prior to 1066. In his will, he divided his lands between his two sons Turgar (Jr) de Picheslei and Auschil de Picheslei. I presume this is yet one more spelling of Anschil/Austil/Auschil. Clicking the links that arise from the above URL we can produce this cool lineage:

Gen 01: Turgar, First Earl of Picheslei (d. before 1066)
 Gen 02: Auschil de Picheslei (alive 1086)
 Gen 03: Sir Odonis de Picheslei
 Gen 04: Roger de Picheslei
 Gen 05: Walter de Picheslei (d. 1204)
 Gen 06: Roger de Pykeslegh
 Gen 07: Lord Hugh de Pykesleye
 Gen 08: Richard de Pykesleye (d. 1293)
 Gen 09: Richard de Pykesley
 Gen 10: Walter de Pykesley (d. 1370)
 Gen 11: John Pykesley
 Gen 12: William Pixley
 Etc.

Many of these men were knights, in their time. There is evidence that Hugh was lord of a manor. Note the evolution of the name over time, an evolution that has continued. There is now a large family in the United States that traces their origins to Auschil de Picheslei, and they have a variety of last names like Pixley, Pittsley, and Piggsley.

(URL: <http://nymormon.me/pixleyfa2/pafg20.htm#3879>)

What can we find of Muleslage? URL: <http://www.herefordshire.gov.uk/htt/1105.aspx> ; Excerpted 30 August 2012.

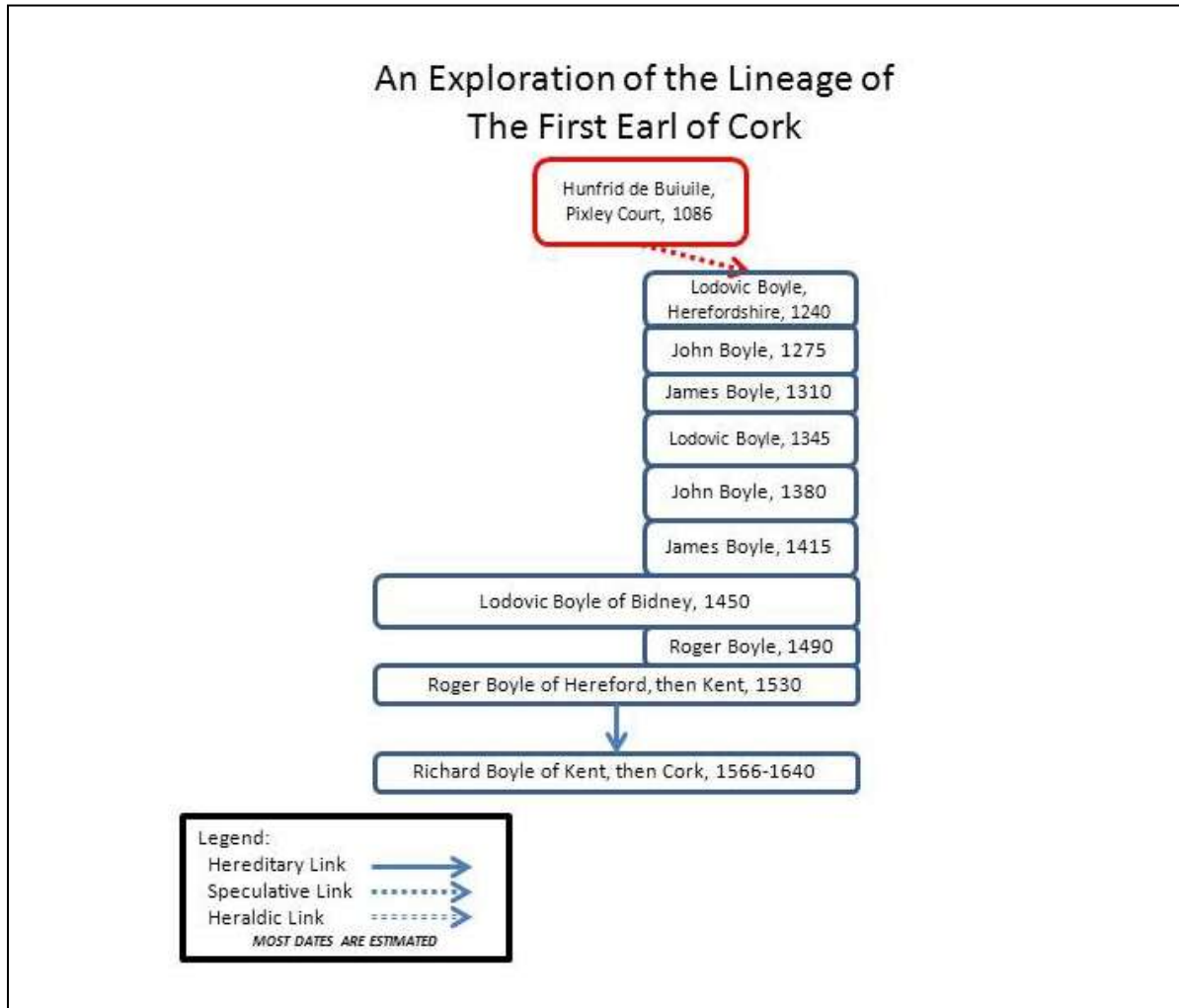
Munsley: Lower Court, motte, SMR no. 1607, OS grid ref: SO 6617 4083 – Munsley is close to the Roman road, 6.5km north-west of Ledbury. The mound is 100m south-west of the parish church, which dates to c. 1100. At the time of the Domesday Survey in 1086, Munsley was known as Muleslage, which may mean "Mul's clearing". By the 1420s the parish was known as Mounsley. (Bruce Coplestone-Crow, Herefordshire Place-Names, British Archaeological Reports British Series 214, 1989, p. 150) A mound rising c. 2m above the approach on the north-east. On the west side of the mound is a ditch and on the east a large marshy area, which was perhaps once flooded by the small stream nearby. The dry ditch has since been infilled. To the south-west of the mound is an L-shaped length of wet moat, formerly enclosing an outer court. In the moat are the foundations of a possible barbican. The mound appears to be a motte.

Humphrey de Binville – Found!

So, we come to the end of our search for ‘Humphrey de Binville’. I believe that his name was actually ‘Hunfrid de Buiiile’, or, possibly ‘Hundrid de Buivile’, that he was a Norman lord of a manor called ‘Picheslei’ (now Pixley Court, near Ledbury, Herefordshire), and another manor called ‘Muleslage’ (now Munsley, just north of Pixley) in the year 1086 when Domesday Book was compiled. The lands he held were in Radelau Hundred, and were previously held by Anschil de Picheslei, who was dispossessed of Picheslei, and by Samer (de Muleslage?), who was also dispossessed of his manor. There is no evidence to show that Hunfrid lived there in the time of Edward the Confessor, but, rather, was there some 20+ years after Edward’s death.

I found no credible evidence that would indicate Hunfrid was an ancestor of Lodovic Boyle of Hereford. At best, the connection appears to be supposition, based on circumstantial evidence of (a) similarity of name, and (b) similarity of location. In contrast, I point out that they were separated by about 160 years in time (4-8 generations) and many miles in space (from Ledbury to Hereford city). Nor, however, is there any evidence that would rule out this man as an ancestor of Lodovic Boyle. There is a very large ‘de Picheslei’ family that can trace their lineage back to that manor, who may or may not be descendants of Hundrid, but, by the records found to date, are descended from Anschil.

Let's update our chart. We can add Hunfrid de Buiiile as a possible ancestor of Lodovic Boyle, of the City of Hereford, in which the dotted line indicates a totally speculative connection.



However, the search for "Humphrey de Binville" turned up several other sources of relevant genealogical information, going back to Lodovic Boyle circa 1240, so, let us revisit that discussion.

IV – Lineage Back to 1240 - Revisited

1890 – Hutchinson’s “Herefordshire Biographies” - Revisited

The discovery of the variant spellings of “Humphrey de Binville/de Biuile/de Biuvile” made it possible to locate several more good secondary and tertiary sources for the lineage of the Boyles in Hereford. (See Annex A09 for pages from this book.)

In “Herefordshire Biographies” we find a recounting of the genealogy of the Boyle family of Hereford. He writes:

They were of Norman origin, the name being originally De Biuvile (derived from the Norman village of that name, now Bueil*), and at the time of the Conquest came into possession of Pixley, near Ledbury, previously held by one Austil, as appears from . . . From the reign of Henry III, the family pedigree is clear. Ludowick Boyle, who lived in that reign, was the father of John Boyle, and he of James, who had issue Ludowick, whose son was succeeded by James, his son and heir. This James (great-great-grandson, of course, of the first Ludowick) was the father of another Ludowick “of Bidney,” and “of The Friars,” in the city of Hereford, in the reign of Edward IV. This Ludowick, of the Friars, . . . had two sons, the second of whom, Roger, . . . had issue three sons, the second of whom, Roger, is the subject of this notice.

The asterisk leads to a footnote which reads:

The name was retained on the other side of the channel. A Jean de Bueil was one of the most distinguished heroes of the war against the English in the fifteenth century; and was known, from the losses he inflicted upon them, as *le Fléau des Anglais*. He fought at Orleans at the raising the seige by Joan of Arc, and was later made Admiral of France in 1450.

1748 – Innys’ “Biographia Britanica”

While searching for the true “Humphrey de Binville” I also came across this book, late in the project. In “Biographia Britanica” which, I think, was authored by several men, we read:

It is thought that this firname was antiently written Biuvile, and by degrees was changed or corrupted into Boyle. The firft account we have of them is, that they were feated at Pixely Court near Leadbury in the County of Hereford, of which Humphry de Biuvile was Lord . . . in the time of Edward the Confeffor (3). Lodowick Boyle, who lived in the reign of King Henry III, was father of John Boyle, and he of James, who had iffue Lodowick, whofe fon was fucceeded by James his fon and heir, father of Lodowick Boyle of Bidney, and of the Friers in the city of Hereford, in the reign of King Henry VI (4). This Lodowick . . . had iffue . . . two fons, . . . and Roger Boyle fecond fon (5); this Roger . . . had iffue . . . Roger fecond fon, . . .; Roger Boyle, the fecond fon, . . . had iffue . . . Richard Boyle fecond fon, Earl of Cork . . .

The numbers in parentheses are reference numbers for footnotes, as follows:

- (3) Letter from Dr John Frale to Mr Samuel Hartlib.
- (4) Vifat. Com. Hereford, in Bibl. Harleian. 90 A. p. 72, 73. Seager’s Baron, MS. In Bibl. Cot.
- (5) Genealogies of Families omitted in the Baronage, MS. P 131.

To date, I have been unable to follow up on these hints of original source data. (See Annex A10 for pages from this book.)

Back to 1240 – Putting it all together

We can now construct this comparative chart showing the information gleaned from each of five secondary or tertiary descriptions of the lineage of Sir Richard Boyle in Hereford. Note that I have not included the lineage described in Thoresby’s “Ducatus Leodiensis”. It is sufficiently in disagreement with these, and with others found in Burke’s and Collins’ publications as to be discounted.

Comparative Table.

Innys (1748)	Archdall (1789)	Duncumb (1804)	Grosart (1888)	Hutchinson (1890)
Humfridus de Biuvile, Pichelei (Pixley Court), near Ledbury, Herefordshire, 1086 (and in the time of Edward the Confessor)			Humfridus de Biuile, lord of Pichelei (Pixely) in 1086	Humfridus de Biuvile, Pichelei (Pixley Court), near Ledbury, Herefordshire, 1086
Lodowick Boyle, in the reign of Henry III.	Lodovic (or Lewis) Boyle, in the reign of Henry III.	Ludowick Boyle lived here in the reign of Edward III	Lodowick (or Lodovick) Boyle of Henry III.'s reign	Ludowick Boyle, in the reign of Henry III
John Boyle	John Boyle	John Boyle	John Boyle	John Boyle
James Boyle	James Boyle	James Boyle	James Boyle	James Boyle
Lodovic Boyle	Lodovic Boyle	-	Lodowick (or (Lodovick)	Ludowick Boyle
Unnamed son	John Boyle	-	-	Unnamed son? The wording is confusing. "whose son was succeeded by James, his son and heir. The wording of this genealogy is internally inconsistent.
James Boyle	James Boyle	James Boyle	James Boyle	James Boyle, great-great-grandson of the first Ludowick (??)
Lodowick Boyle, of Bidney, and of the Friars in the city of Hereford, in the reign of Henry VI.	Lodovic Boyle, of Bidney, and of the Friars of the city of Hereford, in the reign of Henry VI.	Lodowick Boyle, of Bidney, and of the Friars, in the city of Hereford, in the reign of Henry VI	Lodowick (or Lodovick) Boyle, of Bidney, and of the Grey Friars in Hereford	Ludowick Boyle, of Bidney, and of the Friars of Hereford, in the reign of Edward IV.
Roger Boyle	Roger Boyle	Roger Boyle	Roger Boyle	Roger Boyle
Roger Boyle, ancestor of the Earl of Cork	Roger Boyle, ancestor of the Earl of Cork	Roger Boyle	Roger Boyle	Roger Boyle, of Hereford, moved to Kent
Richard Boyle, created Earl of Cork	Richard Boyle, created Earl of Cork	Richard Boyle, which Richard laid the foundation of the honours of this family, being created Earl of Cork, etc.	Richard Boyle, the "Great Earl"	Richard Boyle, of Kent, moved to Cork, First Earl of Cork.

Note the variant spelling of Lodovic/Ludowick/Lodowick. Note the confusion between "Henry III" and "Edward III", and also "Henry VI and Edward IV". Note that Archdall provides the most complete lineage, and when you calculate the average age of birth of each son across the generations, his seems to be the most credible. But even his account stretches credibility a little bit. An average age of $326/9=36$ for fathers having a first or second son seems very high.

Note that the second John Boyle is mentioned in only Archdall's work, is unnamed in two others, and does not exist in the last two. In one other listing there is a suggestion his name is Lodovic, but the wording is exceptionally confusing. I suspect that all of these genealogies are drawing from some ancient original source text which has incomprehensibly confused wording, and later genealogists fill the gaps with supposition, or simply drop a few generations. When consulting www.ancestry.ca, we even get hints that another John Boyle could be inserted where the grey bar is, adding two generations of 'John Boyle's there and not just one. So, the greyed generations could be blank, just one generation 'John', could be two generations 'John, then John', or could be two generations 'Lodovic, then John'. Yet one more time, lack of access to source documents leaves us with a bit of a mystery. My vote goes with 'John, then John', giving us an average of fatherhood of $326/10 = 32.6$ years. However, for the purposes of our chart, I will go with Archdall's lineage.

Having said all of that, without identification of and access to original source documents such as deeds, charters, parish records, or whatever else might exist, there is no solid reason to prefer one of these five accounts over the other. They may all be incorrect in some fashion.

Also note, for those interested in history, there is quite a bit of information on the Internet respecting the Grey Friars of Hereford. There seems to be a connection between the Boyles of Bidney and the Grey Friars.

However, there is one other variant lineage that I must present. An antiquary by the name of Alwyn C Evans has produced a wholly different lineage for Sir Richard Boyle, starting in 1200 A.D., also in the city of Hereford. It is remarkable in that it contains the complete lineage, together with the name of each man's wife, and the blazon of the arms of her family. He styled himself as "The British Genealogist".

URL: http://www.tlysau.org.uk/cgi-bin/anw/fulldesc_nofr?inst_id=1&coll_id=159&expand=

From the above URL we get a brief biography of this author:

CONTEXT

Administrative/Biographical history: Alwyn Caryni Evans (1828-1902), antiquarian and schoolmaster, was born on 14 May 1828, the son of Evan Donard Evans, schoolmaster. He ran a grammar school in Lamma Street, Carmarthen, for forty years and was married twice, first to Elizabeth Amelia Rees and later to Mary Thomas. Alwyn C. Evans was a highly thorough and industrious antiquary who concentrated his studies mainly on the genealogies of the ancient families of South Wales and on the town and county of Carmarthen, frequently supplementing existing information with his own assiduous research. An essay on the history of Carmarthen won Evans first prize at the National Eisteddfod of 1867. He edited and annotated J. R. Daniel-Tyssen's *Royal Charters ... of the Town and County of Carmarthen* (1878). He was a member of the Cambrian Archaeological Association and of the Carmarthen Literary and Scientific Institute. For many years, it was Alwyn C. Evans who prepared the rate books for the town of Carmarthen.

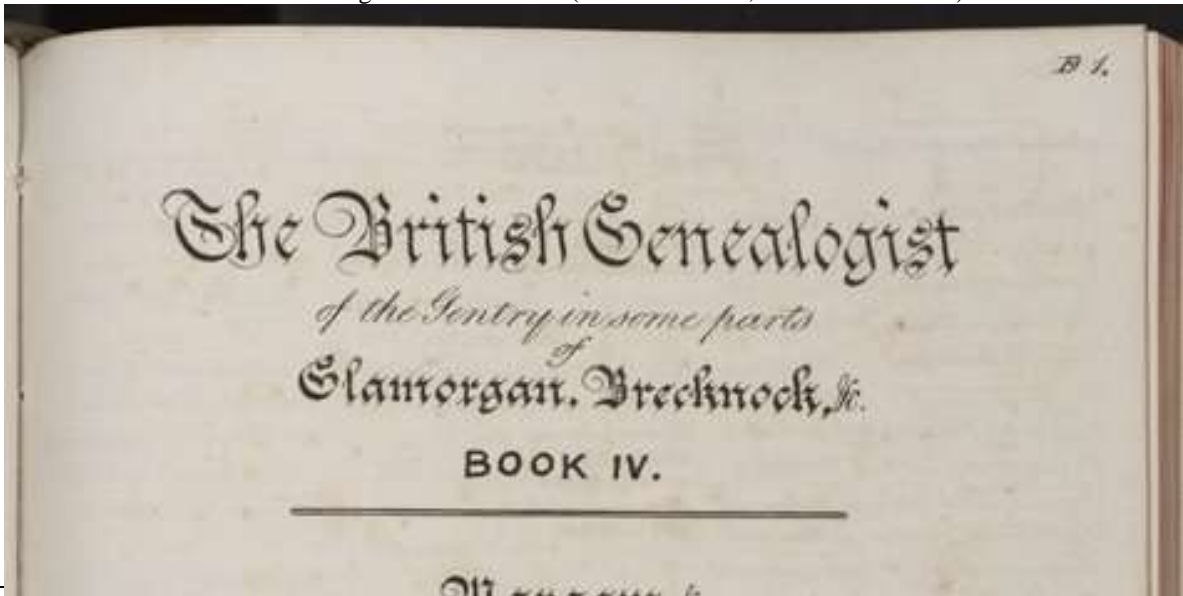
CONTENT

Scope and content/abstract: Manuscripts, [1850]-[1915], of Alwyn Caryni Evans, mainly comprising antiquarian and historical material relating to Carmarthenshire and other places in Wales and including transcripts from parish registers, public records and other sources, and Welsh pedigrees and genealogical records compiled by Alwyn Caryni Evans.

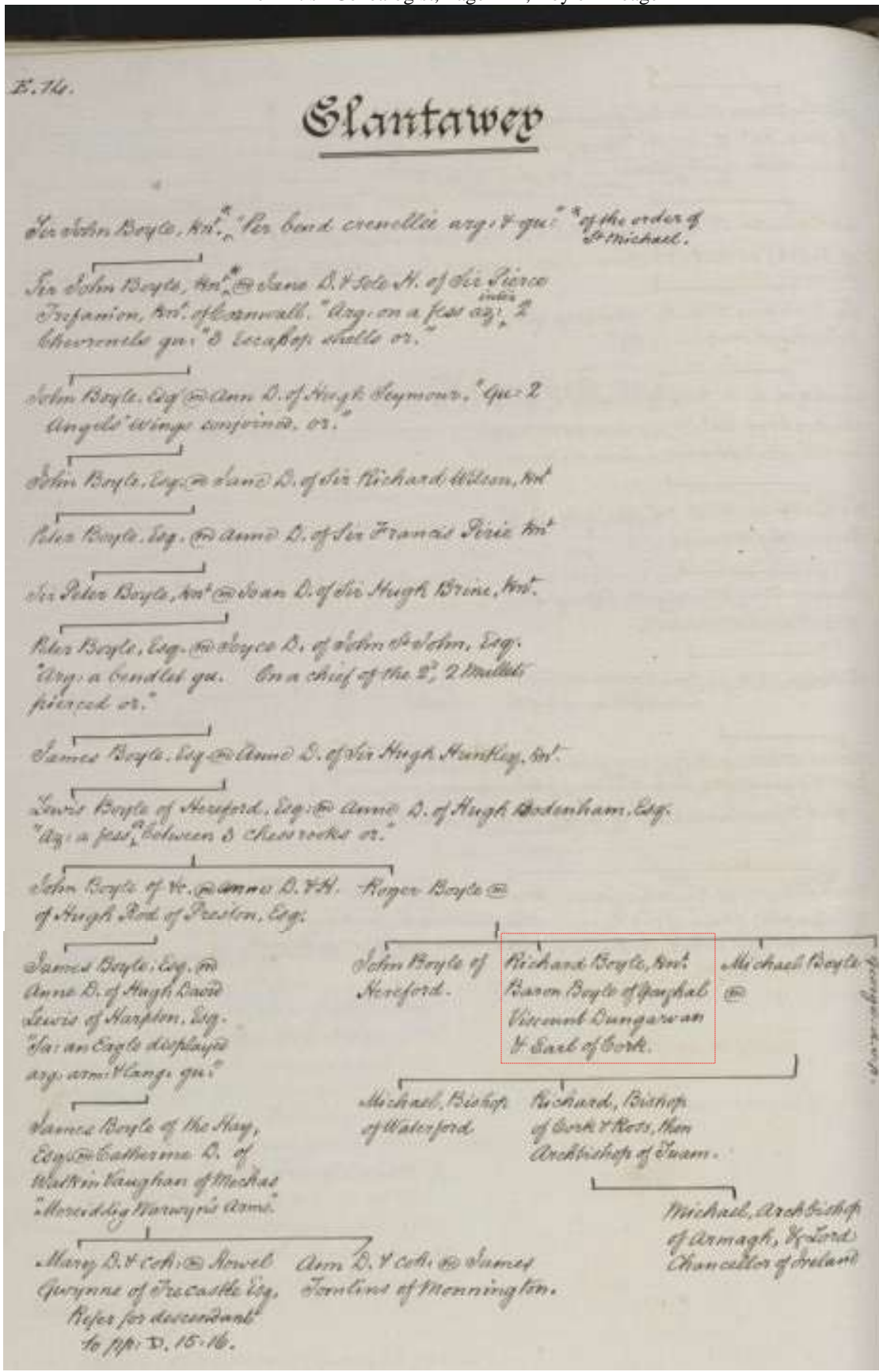
The manuscripts of interest to me are a set of "Pedigree Books", eight note books in which he collected pedigrees and genealogical information about the people living in and near southern Wales in ancient times. As Hereford is on the border of Wales, and has from time to time had large portions of it under the control of Wales, his interest spread that far.

Here are some fascinating images from one of his notebooks:

The Title Page from Book Four (Identified as E1, but looks like B1?)



The British Genealogist, Page E14, Boyle Lineage



There are a number of things to note about this manuscripted pedigree, as follows:

- A generation is missing. Richard Boyle (see area marked in red) is in the wrong place. Roger's sons were John, Roger (father of Richard), Michael and George. Roger, son of Roger should be there instead of Richard. And that Roger's second son is Richard. We have lost a generation, and lost a Roger. Thoresby (Annex A02) and others share this error.
- There are Gwynnes and Tomlins in this Boyle family tree (bottom left). I have not seen that elsewhere.
- Mr Evans has carefully written the blazon for the arms of each person, where possible.
- The lineage flows as follows: John, John, John, John, Peter, Peter, Peter, James, Lewis, Roger, Richard. This is radically in disagreement with all other pedigrees that I have seen for this family.

This pedigree has one characteristic that makes it appear more complete, and therefore more credible. The increased number of generations (12, if we include the missing Roger) means that the average age of fatherhood is 29.6 years; substantially better than the 36 years needed in Archdall's proposed lineage. However, there are a couple of things that make me doubt the veracity of this pedigree:

- First, the original "Sir John Boyle", founding father of this lineage, is said to have been a knight "of the order of St Michael". However, the order of St Michael was not established until 1469, well after the estimated 1240 when the lineage started. (See URL: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Order_of_Saint_Michael .)
- Second, the arms "per bend, crenellée, ar. & gu." were not formally assigned until 1569. (See Annex A18.)

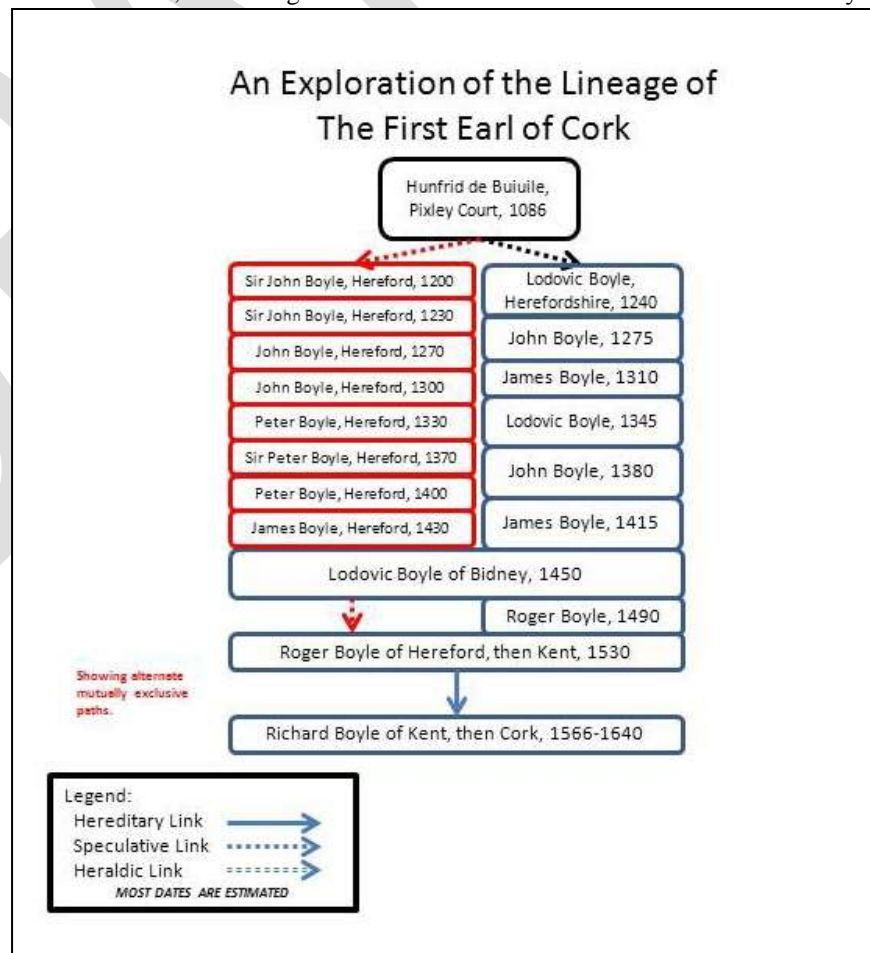
These two apparent anachronisms make me doubt the veracity of the lineage. And, this creeping doubt then makes me think that, otherwise, it is too good. In each generation we are given the male heir, the spouse's name, the father of the spouse, and the blazon of the arms of the spouse's father. It is a bit too good to be true. So, I strongly suspect that this pedigree is fictitious.

But a study of this apparently fictitious line did bear some very interesting fruit, metaphorically speaking. It lead to a page called "Community Trees" of the "FamilySearch" website, containing records of the "Welsh Medieval Database Primarily of Nobility and Gentry." The first progenitor is at URL:

<http://histfam.familysearch.org/getperson.php?personID=I205748&tree=Welsh> .

But, the data in this tree is not only sourced from "TheBritish Genealogist" manuscript, but also from another source manuscript, of which I did not find a copy, called "Herefordshire mansions and manors" by John Charles Robinson, containing substantial information about the Boyle family of Bidney. (See Annex A14 for an extract of the genealogical data.) Not having access to the original manuscript, I cannot separate fact from fancy for this entire tree.

At this point, let's update our chart of optional origins of the Boyle family. In red, we see we have the alternate lineage from 1200 to present.



V – In Search of Philip Boyle, Knight of Arragon

As mentioned above, at page 295 of Flloyd's "Bibliotheca Biographica" we read that Sir Richard Boyle is descended from Philip Boyle, a knight of Arragon, who lived in the reign of Henry VI. This tale appears again and again in various secondary and tertiary sources. Now, in this section, we explore the nature of this tale.

1879 – Chambers "History of the County of Norfolk"

As a first step towards understanding the story of Philip Boyle, we start with a book published in 1879 entitled "A General History of the County of Norfolk, Intended to Convey All the Information of a Norfolk Tour, etc.", Volume II. Again, the title is VERY long, as can be seen in the title page in Annex A15. On page 786, at the bottom, there is mention of a portrait containing "An ancient representation of the combats fought by Sir John Astley, K. G., with Pierre de Massie and Philip Boyle." There are two extensive footnotes on page 787, one for the combat with Pierre de Massie, and one for the combat with Philip Boyle. They are both interesting to read. The first did not end well for Pierre de Massie. Herein is the tale of a knight demonstrating his merit in a tournament, and failing. We understand from this that tournaments could be deadly. The second is of slightly more import, as we see Philip Boyle challenging John Astley. It does not say that either perished in the fight, but John Astley received a pension for his courage and comportment, and Philip Boyle maintained some reknown. This took place in 1442, during the reign of Henry VI. It is therefore pretty certain that this is the same Philip Boyle as is mentioned by Flloyd and the other authors, and may have been contemporaneous with Lodowick of Bidney, of the Grey Friars.

"Be it so that I Philip Boyle, knight, of the realme of Arragon, was encharged to fight with a knight or squire, at the special request of my sovrein lord the most excellent, most puissant prince, the king of Arragon and of Sicily, and so forth, for the which I might not be quit of my said enterprise, for default of knowledge of arms of them in France, wherefore I am come into the realme of England, and into the court and presence of the most high Majesty of the most illustrious and victorious prince, the king of England and of France, the chief of valour and prowess, and by a supplication, and by a special grace I have got leave to bear a devise in his noble court, by the means of which I may be quit of my said charge, of the which I declare these articles here ensuing:"

"The first article is, that we shall fight on horseback, either of us armed as please him, with weapons accustomed to bear in battle, i.e. spears, swords, daggers, such and in such advantage as either of us like, without any false engine." The second article is, that he that God's gives victory, shall have of the t'other his sword or his helme, or his other arms which he bears upon his head. The third article is, if so be the same battle comes not to an end the same day, as is above said, we shall upon the morning accomplish it a foot, with the harness and the weapons that is left unto us, without pitying each other. The fourth article is, that each of us may help himself with wrestling, with legs and feet, with arms and hands. The fifth article is, because my horse and my harness is in Flanders, on the other side of the sea, if I shall have my horse and harness eight days after the day that shall be assigned, we shall hold the said battle; but if it so be that I may not recover them in time reasonable, that then we shall do the said battle on foot, either of us armed according to our will and power, to have axe, spear, sword, and dagger, as is above said."

"That said combat was accomplished by John Astley, esq. the xxx day of January, in Smithfield, before the king, Henry the Sixth, of the realme of England, on the 29th of his reign; and when the said John had done the combat, then it pleased the king of his highness for to make him knight the same day, and gave him 100 marks, for the term of his life; in the year of Grace, M_{,CCCC,XLII}." He lies buried in the church of Patteshall, in the county of Stafford.

Evidently this battle between Philip Boyle and John Astley was infamous. If you Google ["Philip Boyle" + "of Arragon"] (include the quotes and plus sign, but not the square brackets) you will find the event mentioned in several places. Many of these repeat the tale that the Boyles of County Cork were descended from this knight.

1737 – Budgell's "Memoirs of the Boyles"

Next, we turn to a book written by a man close to the Boyle family, who wrote the memoirs of Charles Boyle, 4th Earl of Orrery. In 1737, Eustace Budgell published the book "Memoirs of the Lives and Characters of the Illustrious Family of the

Boyles”, with a preface written to John Boyle, Earl of Orrery, and an homage to Charles Boyle, his late father. (To see a few pages from this quite interesting book, see Annex A16.) On pages 2 and 3 of this book, Budgell says:

Charles, late Earl of Orrery, was descended from an ancient and noble family, attended with a certain *Felicity*, of which few Families besides can boast; namely, that Ever since it was first enobled, there has been, at least, one of its Descendants more remarkable and conspicuous for Personal Merit, and undoubted Abilities, that for his Birth, Titles, or Estate. We are told, that the person, from whom this family descended, was Sir Philip Boyle, a Knight of Arragon, who signalized himself at a tournament in the reign of Henry VI. But the first of the family who acquired a vast fortune, and was made a Peer, was Richard, (the youngest son of Roger Boyle, of Kent, esq;) who is still so famous in Ireland, and so often mentioned by the title of The Great Earl of Cork.

This is a most remarkable tale. It is wholly and clearly at odds with the Hereford origins described in the works of Archdall and Duncumb et al. It would seem to have legitimacy because it is written by a close friend of the family, and clearly represents the opinions of both Charles, 4th Earl of Orrery, and his son John, 5th Earl of Orrery. And, it does repeat the tale of Arragon, Spain as the origins of the Boyle family and name.

1840 – Wills’ “Illustrious Irishmen”

However, this next book, I believe, deals with that tale of Philip Boyle correctly. In 1840 James Wills published a book called “Lives of Illustrious and Distinguished Irishmen”, Volume II. (See Annex A17 for relevant pages from the book.) On page 407 of this work, Wills says:

The family of Boyle is of ancient and almost immemorial antiquity. Budgel, who has written their history, mentions that the ancestor from whom they are descended, was “Sir Philip Boyle, a knight of Arragon, who signalized himself at a tournament,” in England, in the reign of Henry VI. But, the heralds trace the family in the county of Hereford, so far back as Henry III., and as they confirm their deductions by the full details of personal history, we think it fair to acquiesce in their account. In the reign of Henry VI., Ludovic Boyle, of Bidney, in Herefordshire, left two sons, John and Roger. The second ...

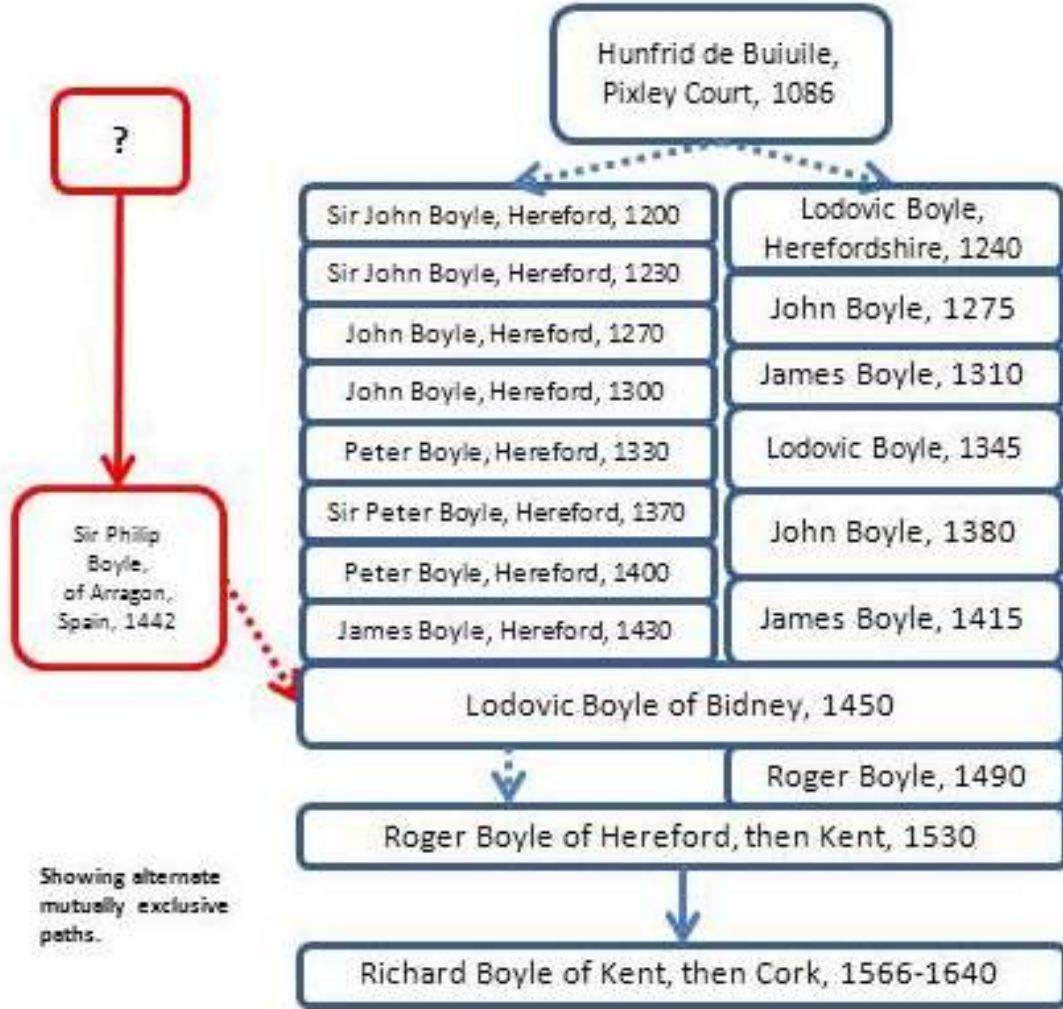
This tells us that, in 1840, there were clearly two stories for the origins of Sir Richard Boyle’s family, but, after consideration, the heralds, and the author, both decided that the story which had Sir Richard Boyle descended from Philip Boyle was incorrect. To be fair to Budgell, his book was a “memoir”, and not a learned study of genealogical data. No doubt he strove to represent the knowledge and understanding of the family whose members he held in such high regard, and did so to some good effect, as it was surely read and approved by John prior to printing. There are always these tantalizing hints that “the full details of personal history” are extant, somewhere, for all of these intervening generations of Boyle sires. Alas, I know not where.

Sir Philip Boyle, of Arragon – Found!

In summary, we have this ancient and very romantic story. In 1442, Sir Philip Biuile, a knight of Arragon, evidently a champion of their tournaments, was sent by his King of Arragon to find a worthy foe elsewhere. Having found none in France, leaving his horse in Flanders he took ship to England, where he prepared a contract to do battle in a tournament before King Henry VI of England. John Astley accepted the challenge for England. We do not know whether Sir Philip’s horse was obtained, on time, from Flanders, to participate in the battle, nor do we know who won. Charles Boyle, the 4th Earl of Orrery, and John, his son and heir, believed that they were descended from this international champion of the tournaments. Budgell repeated this belief, and others referenced him. The official genealogists (the heralds) apparently gave it no credence, and supposed the Earls of Cork to be descended from Lodovic Boyle of Hereford, of the time of Henry III.

It is now time to update our chart, again, with this new root lineage of Sir Richard Boyle. It is said that the lineage of Sir Philip Boyle can be traced for generations in Arragon. I do not show that. He arrived in England, in time, it would seem, to sire Lodovic Boyle of Bidney. This is an interesting idea, though highly speculative, and is shown as a dotted line connection. The new addition to the chart is shown in red.

An Exploration of the Lineage of The First Earl of Cork



Legend:

- Hereditary Link
- Speculative Link
- Heraldic Link

MOST DATES ARE ESTIMATED

DRAFT

VI – In Search of Stephen Boyle of Kentish Town

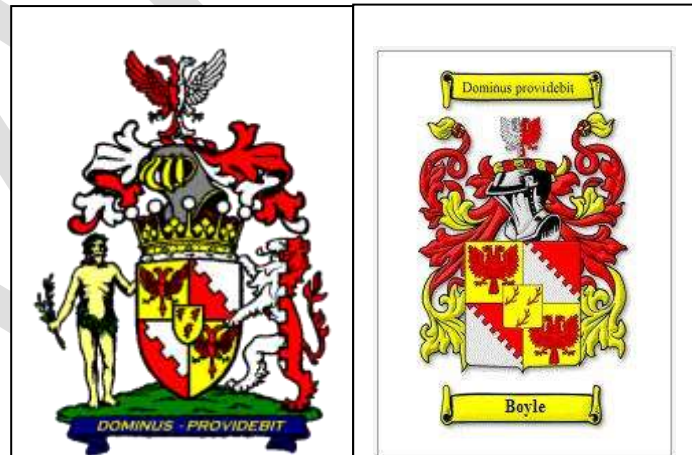
Having examined two distinct tales respecting the origins of the Boyle lineage, (i.e. the tales about Humphrey de Binville, and Sir Philip Boyle of Arragon), I would like to look at the question from a different angle. Coats of arms are usually authorized by a herald assigned this task under the supervision of the King-at-Arms. These heralds could only assign arms within very clear rules. They were professional experts in genealogical studies, as well as the rules of heraldry, and similar coats of arms usually meant common lineage. Sir Bernard Burke was Ulster King-at-Arms, chief herald of Ireland.

So, we can ask ourselves, “From whence do the arms of the Earl of Cork come, and what do they tell us of the lineage of the Earl?” We will start by going to a respected compilation of information about arms, written by Sir Bernard Burke.

1884 – Burke’s “General Armory”

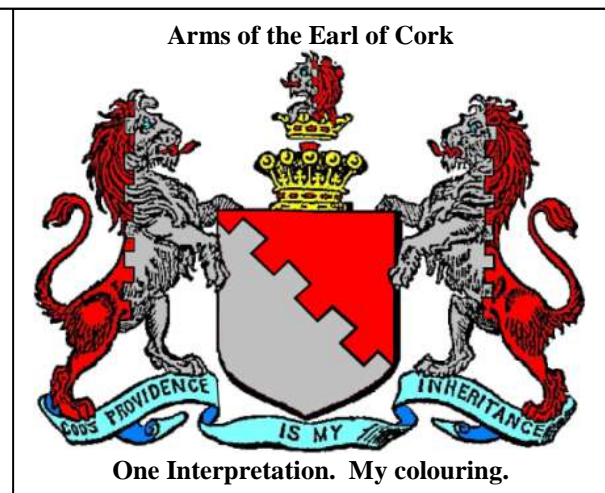
If we consult “The General Armory of England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales” By Burke, we find twelve entries of arms recorded for families with the name Boyle. (See Annex A18.) Of these, two are associated with the Earl of Glasgow and close relatives. One is associated with an old Gaelic Irish family of northwestern Ireland. The rest seem to be associated with the Hereford/Kentish Boyles, the line from which I believe we sprang. Note that the description “Per bend crenellée ar. and gu.” (the “broken shield”) is a common theme, even between the Earl of Glasgow and the Earl of Cork.

- Boyle (Earl of Glasgow).** Quarterly, 1st and 4th, or, on an eagle displ. with two heads gu. as a coat of augmentation, 2nd and 3rd, per bend embattled ar. and gu., for Boyle; over all an escutcheon or, charged with three bucks’ horns gu. for the paternal coat of Boyle of Kelburn. [The present (6th) earl bears quarterly, 1st and 4th, grand quarters counter-quartered, the above quartered coat and escutcheon or pretence; 2nd grand quarter: ar. on a saltire sa. an annulet or, stoned az., for Maxwell of Pollok; 3rd, grand quarter counter-quartered: 1st and 4th, gu. a fess chequy ar. and az., for Lindsay; 2nd, or, a lion ramp. gu. debruised by a ribbon sa., for Abernethy; 3rd, gu. a fess erm., for Crawford; 4th, grand quarter counter-quartered: 1st and 4th, or, a chev. chequy sa. and ar. betw. three water bougets of the second, for Ross; 2nd, gu. three crescents ar. a bordure of the second charged with eight roses of the first, for Melville; 3rd, ar. a fess gu. betw. three hunting horns sa. stringed of the second, for Forrester.] Crest – An eagle displ. with two heads, per pale ar. embattled ar. and gu. Supporters – On the dexter side a savage ppr., wreathed about the temples and loins vert, holding in the dexter hand a branch of laurel ppr.; on the sinister, a lion per pale embattled ar. and gu. Motto – Dominus Providebit.



Two interpretations of the Arms of the Earl of Glasgow

- Boyle (Shewalton, co. Ayr).** Quarterly, 1st and 4th, or, an eagle displ. with two heads gu.; 2nd and 3rd, per bend embattled ar. and gu.; over all an escutcheon or, charged with three stags’ horns erect gu., two and one. Crest – An eagle displ. with two heads per pale embattled ar. and gu. Motto – Dominus Providebit.
- Boyle (Earl of Cork and Orrery).** Per bend crenellée ar. and gu. Crest – Out of a ducal coronet or, a lion’s head per pale crenellée ar. and gu. Supporters – Two lions per pale crenellée, the dexter gu. and ar., the sinister ar. and gu. Motto – God’s Providence is my inheritance.



One Interpretation. My colouring.

- Boyle (Viscount Shannon. Hon. Francis Boyle, 6th son of the first Earl of Cork, was so created 1660; extinct 1740). Same Arms, etc.
- Boyle (Viscount Blessington. Murrough Boyle, nephew of the first Earl of Cork, was so created 1678; extinct 1732). Same Arms, etc.
- Boyle (Earl of Burlington. Richard, second Earl of Cork, was so created in the Peerage of England, 1674; extinct 1753). Same Arms, etc.
- Boyle (Earl of Shannon). Per bend crenellée ar. and gu. a crescent for diff. Crest – Out of a ducal coronet or, a lion’s head erased per pale crenellée ar. and gu. Supporters – Two lions per pale crenellée, the dexter gu. and ar., sinister ar. and gu. Mottoes – Vivit post funera virtus; and Spectemur Agendo.
- Boyle (Middlesex). Per bend crenellée ar. and gu. Crest – Out of a ducal coronet or, a lion’s head erased per pale crenellée ar. and gu.
- Boyle (Hay Castle, co. Hereford). Same Arms and Crest, a cinquefoil for diff.
- Boyle (Kentish Town, co. Middlesex; granted 24 Jan., 1569). Per bend crenellée gu. and ar.
- Boyle. Per fesse crenellée gu. and ar.
- Boyle, or O’Boyle (an ancient Milesian family). Or, an oak tree eradicated vert. Crest – A human heart gu. betw. a cross and sword in saltire ppr.



Some interpretations of terms and abbreviations.

Here I have excerpted some terminology that will help you understand the above descriptions.

The directions

Dexter – the one on the right

Sinister – the one on the left

Directions are always from the point of view of a person carrying the shield. So the dexter lion is always to the one to the left of the drawing, when facing the drawing. Confusing, eh!

Shields – also called escutcheons

The face of the shield is called the field.

Items are “charged” (i.e. painted upon) different “points” in the field, if they exist.

A – Dexter chief point

B – Mid chief point

C – Sinister chief point

D – Collar or honour point

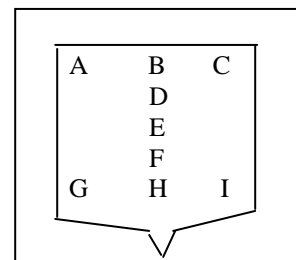
E – Heart or fess point

F – Navel or nombril point

G – Dexter base point

H – Mid base point

I – Sinister base point



The lines

(Partée) per pale – divided into two in the middle by a vertical line. Usually the first word is omitted.

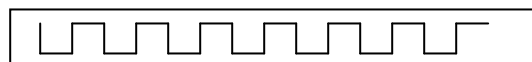
(Partée) per fess – divided into two in the middle by a horizontal line.

(Partée) per bend – divided into two by a diagonal line from dexter chief to sinister base.

(Partée) quarterly – divided into four by a vertical and horizontal line.

(Partée) per saltire – divided into four by two diagonal lines.

(Partée) chequy – a checkerboard pattern.



Embattled, or crenellée – a line like a fortress wall.

The metals

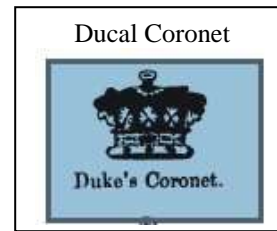
ar. – argent – silver of colour
or – gold of colour

The colours

gu. – gules – red of colour

Crowns

The Ducal Coronet – is placed above the escutcheon.



Other words found in the Boyle entries:

Betw. – between.

Cinquefoil – a five leaved grass.

Crescent – a crescent moon located at the fess point with its horn towards the chief.

Crest – the crest appears floating above the escutcheon, and was used on a banner in battle to keep a force together.

Difference – an added charge to distinguish the owner from a close relative bearing the identical arms. Usually a son's arms were a 'differenced' version of the father's.

Displ. – displayed – with its wings expanded; applied to any bird of prey.

Eradicated – torn or rooted up by the roots; showing the roots; applied only to trees and plants.

Erased – forcibly torn from the body; a head, limb or other part of the body has its severed parts jagged.

Supporters – One or two charges placed to the left and right of the escutcheon.

It appears that the heraldic device which is a notable part of the arms of most descendants of Sir Richard Boyle is the "broken shield" escutcheon, described as "per bend, crenellée, gules and argent,". For some reason, in my mind, when I first saw this shield, I named it the "Broken shield" of the Boyles. Nobody else calls it by that name, so you won't find it elsewhere, other than in this document. It appears that this "broken shield" was first assigned to someone living in Kentish Town (near London) in the county of Middlesex in 1569.

1868 – Howard's "Miscellanea Genealogica"

In an attempt to find out just to whom the "broken shield" was first assigned, I came across the book "Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica", Volume I, Howard, (1868). On page 285 there is this entry:

STEPHEN BOYLE, OF KENTISH TOWN, MIDDLESEX.—I should be very much obliged for any information about the ancestors or descendants of Stephen Boyle, of Kentish Town, Middlesex, son and heir of Alexander Boyle, of Yorkshire, to whom the arms, per bend crenellée gules and argent, were confirmed by Sir William Dethick, 1569, as having been borne by his ancestors.
EDMUND M. BOYLE.

(For examples of the queries from Edmund Montague Boyle, see Annexes M and N.) Edmund Montague Boyle (1845-1885) was a genealogist of some repute, and a descendant of the First Earl of Cork. I take great delight in finding myself walking along in his footsteps in the sands of time, so far removed in time, space and culture. Excited by this find, I purposed to see what other evidence of his work I could find on the Internet.

1904 – Francis' "Notes and Queries"

Excerpted from "Notes and Queries", Series 9, Volume 12, July – December, 1903, Page 08. (See Annex A21.)

URL: http://www.archive.org/stream/s9notesqueries12londuoft/s9notesqueries12londuoft_djvu.txt

QUARTERINGS. At 5th S. vi. 312 a reply from the late MR. EDMUND M. BOYLE respecting a query about 'Seize Quartiers' appears, in which he writes, in answer to a correspondent styling himself INQUIRER, thus : "If INQUIRER cared, I could show him many pedigrees exhibiting seize quartiers and a book attempting 4,056. This wonderful number, I take it, must be a slip of the pen for 4,096, the number of a person's direct ancestors in the twelfth generation. Can any one give me an idea where I could gain particulars now of these "many pedigrees exhibiting seize quartiers" i.e., set out as such? for pedigrees almost invariably concern themselves with exhibiting a long line

of descent in one family, not extending far from those of the family who come in the direct line of descent. Has anyone information as to what became of MR. BOYLE'S genealogical collections after his death ; or could you assist me in any way to learn the titles of those books or tables of pedigrees in which the seize quarters of the latest descendant of the family were made such a prominent feature ?

I should be specially interested in learning something more about the pedigree "attempting to show 4,056 [or 4,096]" direct ancestors. Any further information about these tables of seize quarters will greatly oblige. In this remote part of the world one's only hope for securing copies of literary curiosities of this sort is in knowing exactly all possible particulars of what is sought for before instructing any dealer or collector to endeavour to procure it.

JOSEPH COLEMAN.

Evidently Edmund M Boyle had a very extensive collection of genealogical records of the peerage of Europe, and was working on his own "4096 Quarters". Alas, this entry contains no useful information for my search, but it is certainly intriguing, and it does raise the question, "Where is Edmund Montague Boyle's extensive genealogical collection now?"

1887 – Metcalfe's "Visitations of Northamptonshire"

Further research on Stephen Boyle of Kentish Town, Middlesex (Kentish Town is now, I believe, a part of London) shows that he married Joan Cope, daughter of John Cope and Bridget Rawleigh, circa 1560, in London, as per this note in "Visitations of Northamptonshire", published in 1887. (See Annex A22.)

Sir John Cope of Copes Ashby, co. North'ton, Kt., second son to William by Jone his second wife, mar., to his first wife, Bridgett, da. to Edward Rawleigh of Farnborough, co. Warwick, Esq., son and heir to Sir Edward Rawleigh, Kt., and by her had issue,—Erasmus, his eldest son ; George, second son ; Anthony, died sans issue ; Elizabeth, mar. to John Dryden of Copes Ashby, Gent. ; Jone, mar. to Stephen Boyle of Kentish Town, co. Middlesex, Gent. ;—after, the said Sir John mar., to his second wife, Mary, da. of Mallory, and by her had no issue;— thirdly, the said Sir John Cope mar. Margaret, da. and one of the heirs of Sir Edmond Tame, Kt., and by her had no issue.

1801 – Betham's "Baronetage of England"

Then in "Baronetage of England", Volume 1, by Betham (1801), pages 87 and 91, we read that Joan Cope and Stephen Boyle had no issue. (See Annex A23.)

I could find no other record of his father, Alexander Boyle, of Yorkshire. And, neither Alexander Boyle, nor his son, Stephen Boyle, exist in the list of relatives of Sir Richard Boyle. But, Stephen was contemporaneous with Sir Richard, and they both came from the southeast of the country – Sir Richard Boyle, from Kent, and Stephen Boyle, from Kentish Town. We just have the intriguing idea that (a) the broken shield was born by Stephen's ancestors, and (b) it was adopted by Sir Richard, when he was titled. We can speculate as to why the heralds assigned the device used in the arms of Stephen Boyle to Sir Richard Boyle. I can think of two possible reasons.

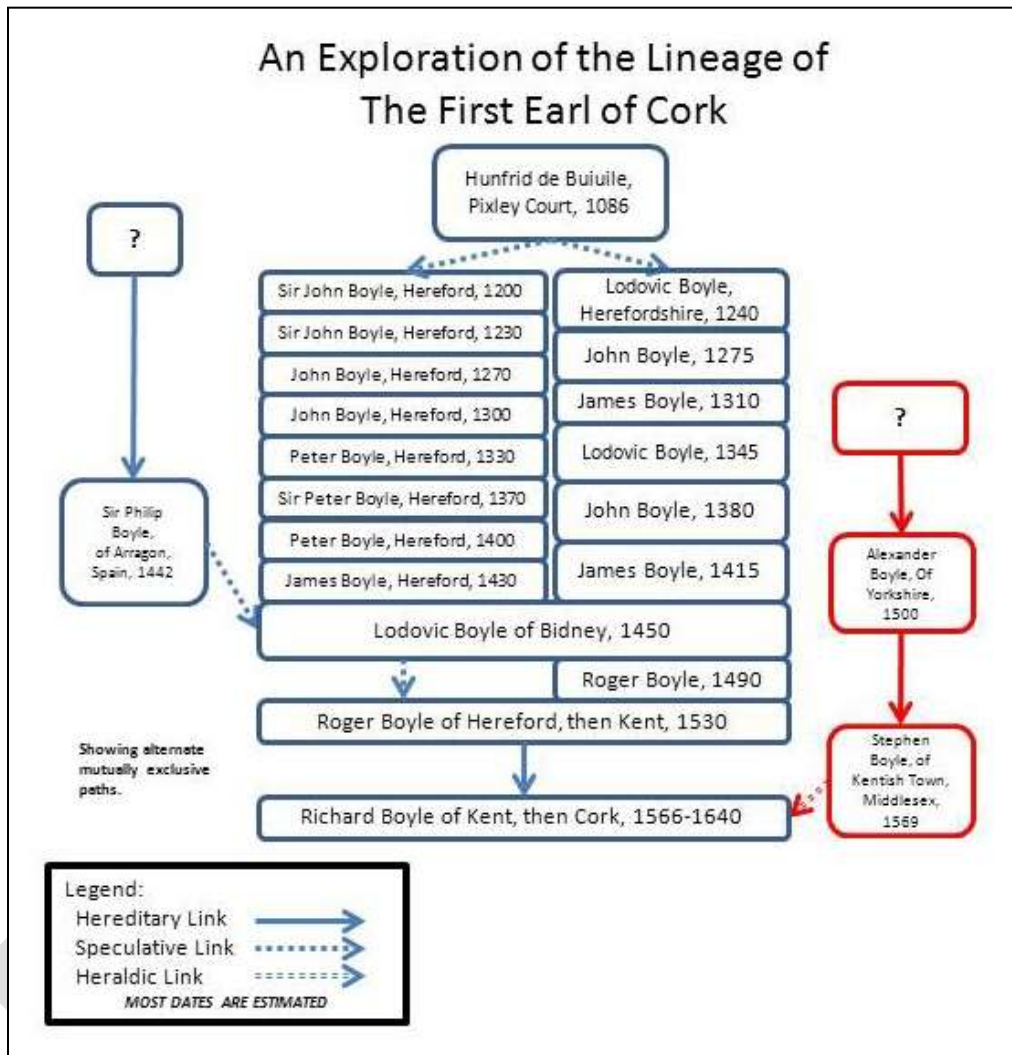
- (1) Sir Richard Boyle was a relative of Stephen Boyle, but the documentation substantiating the relationship has been lost; or
- (2) The device was reassigned to Sir Richard Boyle, after Stephen's death without issue.

We must leave it there.

Stephen Boyle of Kentish Town – Found!

Stephen Boyle, Gentleman, of Kentish Town, in Middlesex, was assigned arms in 1569. His father, Alexander Boyle, was from Yorkshire. Stephen Boyle married Joan Cope and died without issue. There is no evidence that I can find that Stephen is related to Sir Richard Boyle, the first Earl of Cork. Nevertheless, the arms of Sir Richard contain a heraldic device that seems to have been originally belonging to Stephen Boyle and his ancestors. Any connection, heraldic or genealogical, would seem to be purely speculative.

We can now update our chart with yet one more branch of possible origins, but, this time, with an heraldic connection.



VII – In Search of the Cork/Glasgow Connection

One has to only look briefly at the arms of Richard Boyle, the first Earl of Cork (Irish), and David Boyle, the First Earl of Glasgow (Scottish) to see that the same “per bend, crenellée, ar. and gu.” escutcheon (or “broken shield”) is part of both coats of arms. Such a reuse of one of the heraldic devices would seem to imply a connection between these two Boyle families. Furthermore, there are many tales on the Internet that say that the Boyle family of Hereford is an offshoot of the Boyle family of Scotland, an ancestor having moved from Scotland to Herefordshire circa 1200, further evidence of a connection between them.

There is, perhaps, little hope that we can now resolve events that happened 900 years ago and discover the “truth” about our deep family origins. Especially so, since some great minds, with access to primary documentation, made extensive efforts to do just that, starting about 250 years ago, in the dawn of the age of the publication of scholarly works on heraldry, history, and genealogy. However, we can, at least, better understand just what they discovered, and how those discoveries are presented to us today in our popularized genealogical history.

So, in this section, I try to establish the nature of that connection between the families of the Earls of Cork and Glasgow. I do that in two stages. First, I examine the development of the description of the arms of the Earl of Glasgow. Second, I examine the earliest history of the lineage of the Earl of Glasgow, as I did for the Earl of Cork.

A Heraldic Connection

Not having access to the primary documents available to the heralds and researchers of old, I must search for secondary and tertiary sources. Secondary sources were written by those who had access to original documents, by authors of a scholarly and meticulous mind. Tertiary sources were written by those that read and rehashed, combined, or embellished information found in secondary sources. A good secondary source distinguishes between facts, interpretation of facts, and speculation. A poor secondary source does not. Tertiary sources are, in general, but not necessarily, less reliable. So, I will start with secondary sources relating to heraldry.

1749 – Urban’s “The Gentleman’s Magazine”

The earliest such secondary source is called “The Gentleman’s Magazine”. (See Annex A24.)

From: The Gentleman’s Magazine and Historical Chronicle. Volume XIX, For the Year MDCCXLIX, By Sylvanus Urban, (1749)

Starting on Page 581

List of the Peerage of Scotland, with their titles at large, Blazon of their Arms, Dates of their Creations, and Mottos.

and having this entry (#37) on Page 585

37. Boyle E. of Glafgow, 1703.

Titles] David Boyle, E. of Glafgow, Vife, Kelburn, and Ld Boyle of Stewarton.

Arms] Quarterly, 1st and 4th argent, an imperial eagle (display’d with two heads) gules, (as a coat of augmentation); 2nd and 3rd party per bend crenelle argent and gules, for the name of Boyle in England, (as a coat of affection); and over all, by way of furtout, an escutcheon or, charged with three harts-horns gules, the paternal coat of Boyle of Kelburn.

Motto] Dominus Providebit.

This description was written a mere 6 years after the creation of the title “Earl of Glasgow”. Notice the phrase “as a coat of affection”. This is a curious phrase.

1767 – “The Peerage of Scotland” by Almon et al.

In a book published 18 years later, we have a similar but not identical description of the Coat of Arms of the Earl of Glasgow.

From: The Peerage of Scotland, by Almon, 1767. Page 177.
(See Annex A25.)

Titles.] The right honourable David Boyle, earl of Glafgow, vifcount Kelburn, and lord Boyle of Stewarton.

Creations.] Lord Boyle of Stewarton, 13 January 1699, by William III. And vifcount Kelburn, both in Coningham; and earl of Glafgow, in the county of Lanerk, 10 April 1703, by queen Anne.

Arms.] Quarterly, 2nd and 4th topaz, an imperial eagle, ruby, for the title of Glafgow, being formerly the creft of the family; 2d and 3d party per bend, crenelle, pearl and ruby, for the name of Boyle in England, (as a coat of affection) and over all, by way of furtout, an escutcheon of the firft, charged with three ftags horns of the fecond, the paternal coat of Boyle of Kelburn.

Crest.] On a wreath, an eagle with two heads, party per pale crenelle, topaz and ruby.

Supporters.] On the dexter fide, a favage proper, wreathed about his temples and middle with laurel, a branch of which he holds in his right hand. On the finifter, a lion, party per pale crenelle, pearl and ruby.

Motto.] Dominus providebit.



Chief Seats.] At Kelburn and Rowallan, in Airshire.

1866 – Paterson’s “Counties of Ayr and Wigton”

Roughly 163 years after the creation of the title Earl of Glasgow, we find published this description of the arms.

From: History of the counties of Ayr and Wigton, by James Paterson, Volume III - Cunninghame, Part II, Page 532. (1866) (See Annex A26).

Arms – Quarterly, first and fourth, or, an eagle displayed, gules, as a coat of augmentation on the creation of the Earldom, being formerly the family crest; second and third, parted, per bend, crenelle, argent and gules, for the surname of Boyle in England, as a coat of affection; over all, on escutcheon, three harts’ horns, gules, two and one, the paternal coat of Boyle of Kelburne.

Crest – An Eagle with two heads displayed, parted, per pale, crenelle, or, and gules.

Supporters – Dexter, a savage, proper; sinister, a lion rampant, parted, per bend, crenelle, argent and gules.

Motto – “Dominus Providebit.”

Seats – House, in Ayrshire; Halkhead, Renfrewshire; and Etal, in Northumberland.



The wording has been adjusted, and we now see the phraseology “for the surname of Boyle in England, as a coat of affection”

In heraldry, a “coat of affection” is a device included in the coat of arms, taken out of respect to some great house of the same name. It therefore does not imply a genealogical connection, but, rather the opposite, implying that there was no obvious genealogical connection. Based on the above references, we can conclude that the similarities between the coats of arms of the Earls of Cork and the Earls of Glasgow imply no connection by recent common ancestor of similar surname.

1907 – Paul’s “Scots Peerage”

Finally, with respect to the description of the arms of the Earl of Glasgow, we have one more book I would like to quote. (See Annex A27.) From: “Scots Peerage”, Volume IV, 1907, we find the following:

EARL OF GLASGOW

CREATIONS. 31 January 1699, Lord Boyle of Kelburn, Stewartoun, Cumbrae, Fenwick, Largs and Dairy ; 12 April 1703, Earl of Glasgow, Viscount Kelburn and Lord Boyle of Stewarton, Cumbraes, Fenwick, Largs, and Dairy, in the Peerage of Scotland; 11 August 1815, Baron Ross of Hawkhead ; 23 July 1897, Baron Fairlie of Fairlie, both in the Peerage of the United Kingdom.

ARMS. (recorded in Lyon Register). Quarterly: 1st and 4th, or, an eagle with two heads displayed gules, for the earldom of Glasgow; 2nd and 3rd, per bend embattled argent and gules, as a coat of affection (for the Earls of Burlington) : over all on an escutcheon or, three harts' horns erect gules, two and one, the paternal arms of Boyle of Kelburne.

CREST. A double-headed eagle displayed, parted per pale embattled gules and argent.

SUPPORTERS. Dexter, a savage wreathed about the loins with laurel, and carrying in his exterior hand a branch of laurel all proper : sinister, a lion rampant, parted per pale embattled argent and gules.

MOTTO. Dominus providebit.

We see the same phrase in this description “as a coat of affection” but with the added phrase “(for the Earls of Burlington)”. Finally, a hint!

Who were the Earls of Burlington?

- Richard Boyle, the First Earl of Burlington, was the second son, the sixth child, of Sir Richard Boyle, the First Earl of Cork (an Irish title). He was born 1612 and died 1698. He was created First Earl of Burlington in 1664 in the Peerage of England.
- Charles Boyle, the Second Earl of Burlington, the grandson of the First Earl, died in 1704. He succeeded as the Second Earl in 1698, holding the title for about six years.

- Richard Boyle, the Third and last Earl of Burlington, was born in 1695 and died in 1753. He succeeded to the title Earl of Burlington in 1704, and the title went extinct on his death.

The date of birth of the Second Earl is not published, but we can estimate his birth happening at least 20 years before the birth of the Third Earl, i.e., before 1675. We can compare this with the First Earl of Glasgow who lived from 1666 to 1733. I would then suppose that in 1703 David Boyle of Scotland requested the standard escutcheon of the Kentish Boyles (per bend, crenellée, gu. and ar.), shown here included in the arms of the Earls of Burlington, to be used in his own arms, out of respect for his contemporaries, Richard (1st Earl) and/or Charles (2nd Earl).

[Note: I would have to look at the two family trees to see if there was any recent connection by marriage, which might be another source of such “affection”. In a brief review, I saw no such connection, but I have not had time for a detailed review.]

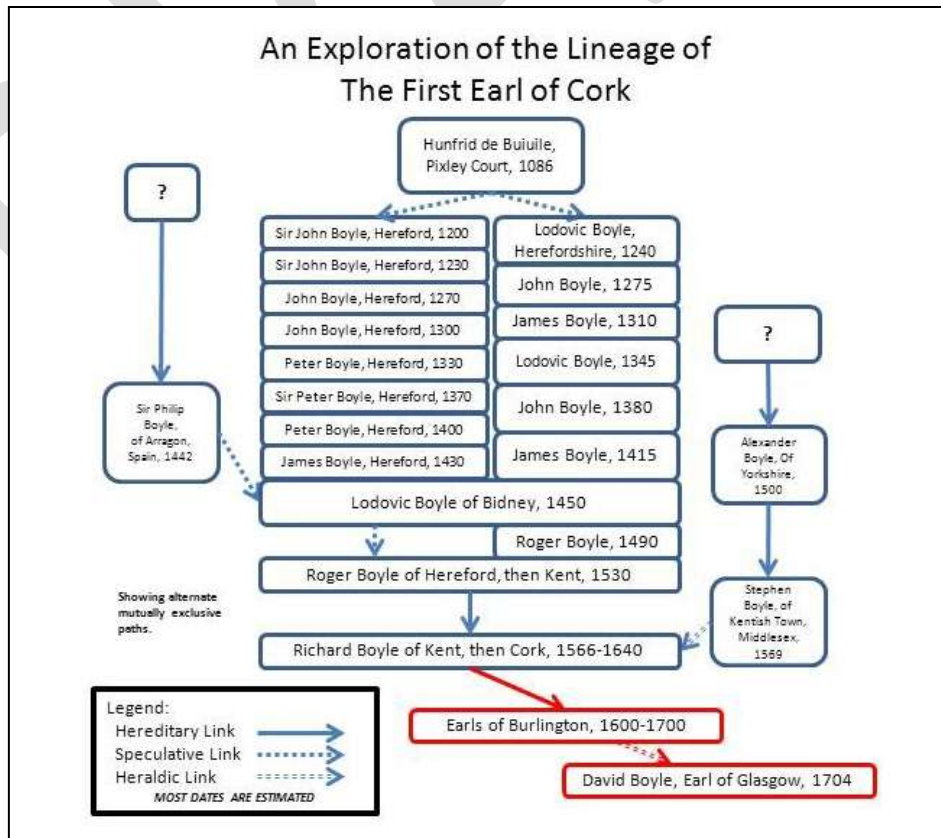
In our search for origins, it appears that the Earl of Glasgow draws some of the devices of its blazon of arms from the Earl of Cork (indirectly) and not the other way around.

We can now update our chart of origins with one more piece of the puzzle.

Coat of Arms – Earl of Burlington



Arms: Quarterly 1. [Per bend embattled (Boyle)] 2. [Checky a fess (Clifford)] 3. [Quarterly 1 & 4. Ermine on a pile 3 lions passant gardant 2 & 3. Two wings conjoined (Seymour)] 4. [Fretty a canton (Noel)], [on an escutcheon of pretence, On a bend 3 owls (Savile)]
Supporters: A lion rampant per pale embattled and A talbot ducally gorged, Coronet of an Earl, Order of the Garter
Motto: VIVIT POST FUNERA VIRTUS



Some Geography

Before we continue, looking at the genealogical connection, we need to explore a little of the geography of France and Great Britain by looking at portions of two maps gleaned from the Internet, showing the counties of France, and counties of Great Britain.

First, look at the map of France, from which I have cropped the relevant portion. Note the two counties (or provinces) on the English Channel called “Basse Normandie” (Lower Normandy) and “Haute Normandie” (Upper Normandy), each with their capitals, Caen and Rouen respectively. Note, also, the location of Picardie.

There are a few smaller villages (or towns or cities, I am not sure of their current status, but that is not important for us now) which are not shown on the map, but which are of potential interest. Northwest of Caen, on the jutting point of land in Lower Normandy, is a place called Morville. And in Picardy, on the river Aire, is a place called Morville, much closer, and to the northeast of Caen is a place called Beauville. And in Upper Normandy, close to but to the northwest of Rouen, there is a place called Bouville. To be sure, there have been and are many places in France called Morville and Beauville, but 10th century versions of these two places are mentioned in the research on the Boyle family origins.

URL:

http://www.ukoffroad.com/4x4_clubs.html

Excerpted 23 July 2012

Now, please, look at this map of the ancient counties of Great Britain, from which I have cropped the relevant portion.

Note the counties of Ayrshire, Wigtown, Kirkcudbright, and Dumfriesshire in Scotland, Cumberland, and Northumberland in England on the border with Scotland, Lancashire in England, Herefordshire in England on the border with Wales, and Kent in the far southeast. Again, a 10th – 15th century version of these and the neighboring counties all play a role in the varied stories of the origins of the Boyle families. Kelburn Castle, the ancient seat of the Earl of Glasgow, is located in the extreme northern tip of Ayrshire.



An Ancestral Connection

If we assume that David Boyle, the Earl of Glasgow (in the Peerage of Scotland) and Richard Boyle, the Earl of Cork (in the Peerage of Ireland) had an ancient common male ancestor from whom their surnames were inherited, then it is worth some effort to see what theories and evidences there are about the roots of the family of the Earl of Glasgow. (See Annex A28 for a starter genealogy.) Unfortunately, the tertiary sources seem to present an array of interesting options and opinions, and the secondary sources do little to resolve the confusion. In other words, the deep origins of the Ayrshire branch of the Boyle surname are almost as equally murky, and hidden in the mists of time, as the deep origins of the Hereford branch. Nevertheless, let's begin with the easy-to-find Internet-based tertiary sources.



Website – Scot Clans

URL: http://www.scotclans.com/scottish_clans/clan_boyle/history.html Excerpted 22 July 2012.

This is an interesting website providing extensive details about many Scottish families. Here we find a history of the Boyles of Kelburn Castle, located in the northern tip of Ayrshire.

The family 'de Boyville' came to Britain from the Norman town of Beauville near Caen in the invasion of 1066 and settled in various locations. In particular Wales and Cumberland. In 1124 King David granted Hugh de Morville the lands of Cunningham and Largs. He subdivided these lands among his relatives and so the de Boyvilles received the lands of Kelburn.

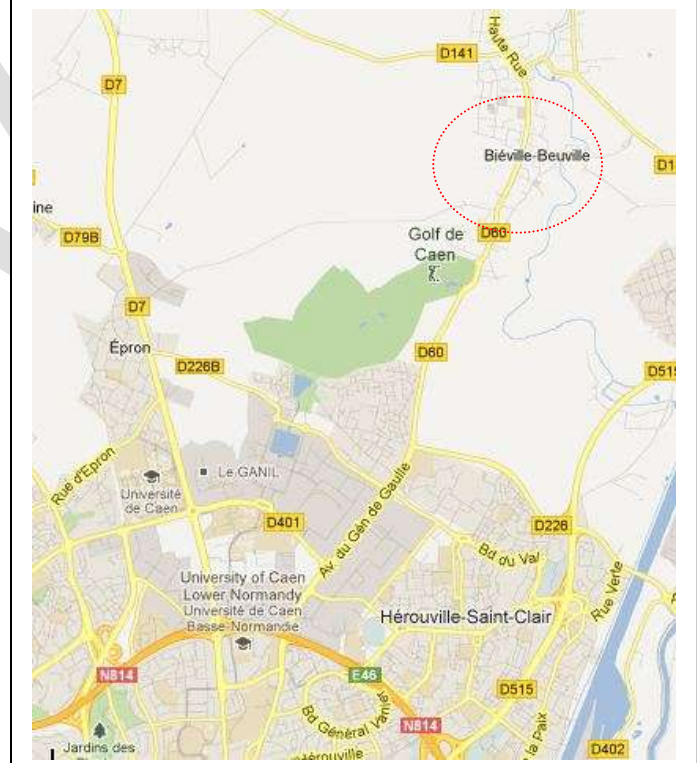
David de Boivil appeared as a witness to a charter in 1164. The male line failed in 1196 and the property passed to the Lords of Galloway. When this line also failed to produce a male heir in 1234 the land passed to the crown. The family aided Alexander III in repelling the Vikings at the Battle of Largs in 1263 and the lands of Kelburn were returned to the family.

Henry de Boyville was the keeper of the castles of Dumfries, Wigtown and Kirkcudbright in 1291 and three de Boyvils signed King Edward's Ragman Roll in 1296. Despite this apparent subjugation to English Rule the Boyle's were still involved in the wars of independence, fighting at Bannockburn in 1314 and the Battle of Sauchieburn for James III where Boyle sons were killed. They also fought for the Scots at Pinkie in 1547

After Sauchieburn the family lands were again forfeited, but they were restored when James IV re-established the monarchy. The family supported Mary, Queen of Scots and later, Charles I, a decision which did not improve the family's good fortune.

However, when John Boyle of Kelburn was elected as a Commissioner of Parliament in 1681 the Boyle fortune improved. During the 17th century the Boyle's grew rich through shipping and shipbuilding. John's son David, also became a Commissioner of Parliament and Privy Councillor and later became Lord Boyle of Kelburn in 1699, and later in 1703 Earl of Glasgow. He was a commissioner for the 1706 Act of Union and was appointed Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. David was thought to have

Modern Beauville, Near Caen, Normandy, France



brined Jacobite supporters to support the Act of Union. As a strong Hanoverian, he raised troops to fight against the Jacobites in 1715.

And the website goes on to describe the clan's history in more modern times. What I like about this description of the Scottish Boyle family is the calm sense of assurance you get, when reading the first two sentences, that all of the details are available for those seeking to find them. A number of questions leap to mind, to a researcher such as myself. Was there a list of the knights who came in the conquest of 1066? [Partial.] Were there many "de Boyvilles" mentioned in this list? [None.] Was their home town mentioned, other than as implied by their names? [No.] How do we know where they settled? [?] And was Hereford one of the sites of settlement? [?] Can we find out more about those who settled in Cumberland and Wales? [Cumberland, with some difficulty; Wales not at all.]

Unfortunately, the sense of calm assurance, that there is lots of evidence to be discovered, is false assurance. The first two sentences of the above excerpt appear to be generalizations from sparse evidence, at best. I have found indications of a Sir Bosville, a knight, in the armies of William the Conqueror in 1066. I have found some thin evidence that Cumberland was a source of Boyles in the years immediately after the conquest. The real evidence appears to start with Hugh (or Hugo) de Morville, almost 60 years after the Norman conquest of England. And I can find no evidence whatsoever of any "de Boyvilles" in Wales. I do find later evidence of Boyles living in both Ayrshire and Herefordshire, however, which are somewhat close to Cumberland and Wales respectively.

There are many reasons why evidence that may be available is nevertheless difficult to find or decipher. What documents exist may be written in Celtic, English, Latin or French. First names often existed in formal (Latin or French) and informal (English or Scottish) forms, e.g., Hugh vs Hugo, or Ludovic vs Lewis. The construction of surnames was quite fluid in those days, and may represent ancestry, place of birth, or notable traits. It seems not uncommon for two brothers begat by the same parents to have different surnames. The events of the 10th – 12th centuries are at the dawn of the age when surnames became stable. So, in my searches of many sites and documents, I have seen claims that the origins of the Boyle name may have been any of O'Baoghill, O'Baghill, de Binville, de Binvil, de Boyville, de Boiville, de Boivile, de Boyvile, Boevil, Boivil, Bouville, Boil, Boll, Bueil and Bol.

I would also like to note and emphasize, in the above excerpt, the mention of Wales. Several Internet sources indicate that Wales was a key family centre for the Boyle family, but all of my research into published secondary sources of 18th and 19th century would indicate that Herefordshire, and not Wales, is the second centre of the Boyle family, after Kelburn in Ayrshire. I do not believe Herefordshire was ever considered to be part of Wales, though the common border has moved a few times. I did find one lineage with a strong Welsh content. (See Annex A14.)

1863 – Anderson's "The Scottish Nation" – de Morville

URL: <http://www.electricscotland.com/history/nation/morville2.htm> Excerpted 24 July 2012

This site claims to present the contents of the book "The Scottish Nation, Or the Surnames, Families, Literature, Honours and Biographical History of The People of Scotland", By William Anderson, 1863. As such, the book would be considered to be a reasonably good secondary source. The website must be considered tertiary, until it is compared with the book. I could not obtain a copy of the correct volume of the book, yet.

Just before we continue with our presentation of Boyle origins, who was Hugh (or Hugo) de Morville, the afore-mentioned relative of the de Boyvilles? At this URL we find a fairly complete description of who he was.

The Scottish Nation - Morville

MORVILLE, the surname of a high feudal family, of Anglo-Norman origin, which, in the twelfth century, was one of the most eminent in Scotland. The surname is supposed to have been assumed from the village of Morville, on the water of Aire, in the province of Picardy, France. The first of the name on record in Scotland, Hugh de Morville, came from Burgh on the Sands, in Cumberland, about the year 1100, and acquired extensive possessions in Tweeddale, Lauderdale, the Lothians, Clydesdale, and more especially in Cunningham, Ayrshire. He also held the hereditary office of lord-high-constable of the kingdom. He was a witness to the Inquisitis Davidis, 1116.

In 1138 he was one of the witnesses to a charter of protection then granted by David I. to the monks of Tynemouth. In 1140, he founded the celebrated abbey of Kilwinning, in Cunningham, nearly the whole of which district belonged to him, and endowed it with revenues so ample that few temporal

lordships at the time were so valuable. About 1150, he founded Dryburgh abbey, four miles from Melrose, on the north bank of the Tweed. He died in 1162. By his wife, Beatrice de Beauchamp, he is said to have acquired still greater possessions than his own. Probably the Tweeddale property came by her, as, according to the Chronicle of Melros, she obtained a charter of confirmation for the new foundation of Dryburgh Abbey from David I. He had a son, Richard de Morville, and a daughter, Johanna, the wife of Richard de Germin.

Many of de Morville's principal vassals came from England, and from the chief of them sprung some of our noble and baronial families, such as the Cunninghams, the Rosses, the Loudouns, the St. Clairs, the Maitlands, and others. The great barony of Kilmaurs he conferred on Warnebald, the first of the family of Cunningham, afterwards earls of Glencairn. This was in the reign of Alexander I., betwixt 1107 and 1124.

Hugh de Morville's only son, Richard de Morville, lord of Cunningham and high-constable of Scotland, was principal minister of William the Lion. In the year of his father's death, he confirmed a donation by Robert, son of Warnebald, to the church of Sancta Maria of Kelso. He also granted a charter to James de Loudoun, of the barony of Loudoun and others. He died in 1189. By his wife, Avicia de Lancaster, (or de Corbet, according to Nisbet, who says she died in 1191), he had a son, William, and two daughters, Eva and Maud, the latter married to Stephen, an ancestor of the Glencairn family.

William de Morville, the son, lord-high-constable of Scotland, granted a new charter to James de Loudoun of the lands of Loudoun. He died, without issue, in 1196, and was succeeded in his large domains by his elder sister, Eva, Ela, or Elena de Morville. This lady married Roland, lord of Galloway, who, in her right, became possessed of all the lands and honours of her family, also constable of Scotland and lord of Cunningham (the latter afterwards one of the titles of the Prince of Scotland), for which he paid, as a duty of homage, 700 merks to King William the Lion.

Their son, Allan, lord of Galloway and Cunningham, and constable of Scotland, died in 1234, without male issue. By his first wife, daughter of Hugh de Lacy, he had a daughter, Elena, married to Roger de Quincy, earl of Winchester, in her right constable of Scotland and proprietor of a considerable share of the de Morville estates, particularly in Cunningham. By his second wife, Margaret, eldest daughter of David, earl of Huntington, next brother to King William the Lion, he had two daughters, Dervigalda or Devorgille, and Christian. The former married in 1233, John Baliol, lord of Bernard's castle, county Durham, who in consequence became lord of Galloway and proprietor of the greater part of the de Morville lands in Cunningham. John Baliol, some time king of Scotland, was thus a great-grandson of the family.

The name of de Morville has been lost in Scotland since the 18th century. Even the place of residence of Hugh de Morville, the progenitor of this once princely race, in spite of all his possessions, is now unknown. The English baron, Hugh de Morville, who was concerned in the murder of Thomas à Becket, at Canterbury, December 29, 1170, was of the same family as the de Morville who settled in Scotland.

Of particular note here, among other things, is the supposed origin of Hugh de Morville, in Cumberland, and, prior to that, near the waters of the Aire in Picardy. Was Ayrshire named after his homeland in Picardy? Though not mentioned in this particular account, we know from other passages that he gave lands in Ayrshire to his relatives, the de Boyvilles. The idea that his relatives the de Boyvilles came to Ayrshire from Cumberland would be consistent with other information. What is unique to this version, is the place from which he (and his relatives?) came, i.e., Cumberland.

1863 – Anderson's "The Scottish Nation" – de Boyville

URL: <http://www.electricscotland.com/history/nation/boyle.htm> Excerpted 24 July 2012

From the same site, sourced from the same book, we get this description of the origins of the Boyles of Scotland. (See Annex A29.)

The Scottish Nation - Boyle

BOYLE, originally **BOYVIL**, a surname belonging to a family settled at an early period in Ayrshire. Among the barons of that county who swore fealty to Edward I. in 1296, were Robert de

Boyvil and Richard de Boyvil. The latter, proprietor of the lands of Raysholm, in Dalry, is thought to be the ancestor of the Boyles both of Raysholm and Wamphray in Annandale. The heiress of Wamphray, in the reign of King James IV., married a brother of the house of Johnstone. That the Boyles of Kelburn, which is in the district of Cunningham, are of great antiquity, appears from a charter in Anderson's "Diplomata Scotiae". In 1699, David Boyle of Kelburn was created Lord Boyle, and in 1703 earl of Glasgow. See GLASGOW, earl of.. From the Boyles of Kelburn, the great English Boyles, who became earls of Cork and Ossory in Ireland, are said to derive their origin.

The book "Diplomata Scotiae" by Anderson might be a good source book to read. I have downloaded a PDF copy, but have not found the referenced item. I think "Ossory" should be "Orrery". Note that this author believes that the Boyles of Cork come from the Boyles of Kelburn, but, alas, provides no reference to sources.

Other URLs – At the same website you might also want to read about the origins of the Lord Galloway, and the Earl of Glasgow:

URL: <http://www.electricscotland.com/history/nation/galloway.htm> Excerpted 24 July 2012

URL: <http://www.electricscotland.com/history/nation/glasgow.htm> Excerpted 24 July 2012

Wikipedia – Clan Boyle

URL: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Clan_Boyle Excerpted 22 July 2012.

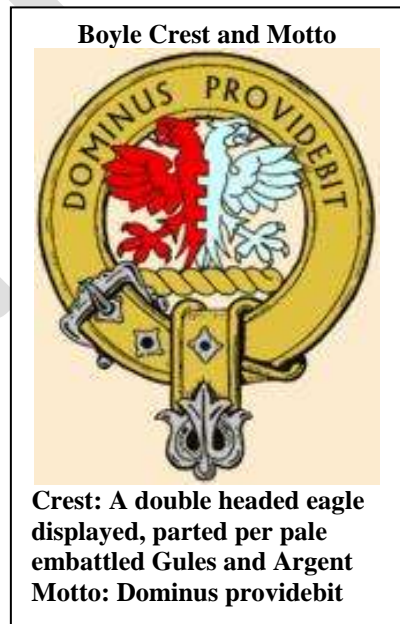
Looking at another tertiary source, Wikipedia has this write-up about "Clan Boyle" of Scotland.

Clan Boyle

Clan Boyle is a Scottish clan from Ayrshire in Scotland. . . .
There is little doubt that the de Beauvilles (or de Boyvilles) came to Britain following the Norman conquest of 1066. They settled in Wales and Cumberland initially, though some of the Welsh line later travelled to Ireland and are the ancestors of the Earls of Cork and Shannon.

In 1124 Hugh de Morville was granted the lands of Cunningham and Largs from King David, part of which was subdivided and gifted to his relatives. The de Boyvilles thus gained the lands of Kelburn. The male line failed in 1196 and the family property passed to the Lords of Galloway. However, in 1234 that male line also failed and the land passed to the Crown.

The family aided Alexander III in repelling Viking invaders in 1263 at the Battle of Largs. and the lands of Kelburn were returned to the family. In 1291 Henry de Boyville was keeper of the Castles of Dumfries, Wigton and Kirkcudbright. . . .



Note, again, it is implied that there is information available about arrival in England, and areas settled, prior to the granting of land by de Morville.

Website – Scottish Surnames

URL: <http://www.visitdunkeld.com/scottish-surnames-b.htm> Excerpted 22 July 2012

Another tertiary source:

BOYLE

Probably originally Boyville, from Bouville, a parish near Rouen, France. The Scottish family are descended from Richard Boyle of Kelburn in Ayrshire. The family of De Boyville came from Normandy with William the Conqueror. The Welsh branch were ancestors of the Earls of Cork and Shannon. Hugo de Morville, a cousin of the De Boyvilles, came to Scotland and became Hereditary Great Constable under David I. About 1140, he made over the lands of Kelvin to the De Boyvilles. The male line died out in 1196, and passed through a daughter to the Earls of Galloway. This male line failed in 1234. The Earldom of Glasgow was created for David, Lord Boyle in 1703.

Interesting! Beauville, near Caen, France, is replaced by Bouville, near Rouen, France. And, why are the lands called the “lands of Kelvin” rather than “Kelburn”. Is this a typo, or were there other lands, other than those at Kelburn? I strongly suspect that this is a typographical error, and the author means the “lands of Kelburn”.

So, the tertiary sources, i.e. those that repeat tales written elsewhere without deep research, not surprisingly, present an endless variety of tales of the origins of the Boyles of Ayrshire, with a lot of suppositions. Now, I will be consulting some of the same secondary sources as previously, when looking at the arms.

1767 – “The Peerage of Scotland” by Almon et al.

Returning to the book “The Peerage of Scotland”, by Almon, we have the opinion of an early scholar on the origins of the Boyle name and family in Ayrshire.

From: The Peerage of Scotland, by Almon, 1767. Page 176. (See Annex A25 again).

Modern Parish of Bouville, Near Rouen, France



BOYLE, Earl of GLASGOW.

This family is of very great antiquity in the weft of Scotland, and had large poffeffions in Airfhire, as appears from feveral old writs ffill preferved in the family.

In the reign of Alexander III. Richard Boyle of Kelburn marrying Margery, daughter of Sir Walter Cumming, had Richard, his heir, who in 1296 was one of the barons of Scotland that fwore allegiance to king Edward I. of England; and from him defcended Hugo de Boyle, who in 1399, gave his lands to the monks of Paifley for the welfare of his foul. From the faid Hugo defcended . . .

Alexander III was the king of Scotland. He lived from 1241 to 1286, taking the throne at age seven in 1249. He married the daughter of King Henry III of England. King Henry III lived from 1 October 1207 to 16 November 1272, reigning for 56 years from 1216 until his death. One Ludovic Boyle living in Hereford was said, by one account, to have lived in the time of King Henry III, so we know that Richard Boyle of Kelburn, and Richard, his heir, were contemporaries of that Ludovic Boyle. If Ludovic Boyle, in Hereford, was in fact descended from a Boyle who moved from Scotland circa 1200, he would be a cousin of these contemporaneous “Richard Boyle”s.

1866 – Paterson’s “Counties of Ayr and Wigton”

In 1866 we have an historical analysis that reproduces the tale of Norman origins, but questions it.

From: History of the counties of Ayr and Wigton, by James Paterson, Volume III - Cunninghame, Part II, Page 530. (1866). (See Annex A26, again.)

KELBURNE – BOYLE, EARL OF GLASGOW.

This family is of very considerable antiquity in Ayrshire. It has been supposed to have a Norman origin, from the orthography of the name in the Ragman Roll. “Roberto de Boyvile,” and “Richard de Boyvile, vel conte de Air,” are both mentioned in that document, and there can be little doubt that they were of the Kelburne family. But no great weight is to be attached to the orthography of the Ragman Roll in a matter of this kind, the language of the Court of England being Norman French; while the fact is, that name is written Boyle, in a document of the reign of Alexander III., many years previous to the usurpation of Edward I. It seems as probable that the name is from the Celtic. There is an ancient kirk or chapel in Argylshire, called Kirkaboill, and we have Mayboil, or Minieboll, in Ayrshire. *Boll* is no doubt the vernacular pronunciation, and may be derived from the locality, the word signifying the heath upon the marsh or meadow. And this is pretty accurately descriptive of what is likely to have been the original appearance of the lands now forming the policy of Kelburne House. The first of the family hitherto discovered was

Richard de Boyle Dominus de Caulburn, whose name occurs in a transaction with Walter Cumin, Dominus de Rowgallan, in the reign of Alexander III., inter 1249 et 1286. He married Marjory, daughter of Cumin, and had issue, and their descendants continue, as Earls of Glasgow, to enjoy the property. ...

This account is interesting. It presents the Norman heritage as a supposition by others, and then argues for a Celtic origin for the family, based on a prior spelling of the name which was non-Norman. There could be other reasons, other than Celtic origins, for using the Celtic version previously. Possibly there was a “When in Rome, do as the Romans do” kind of philosophy at play. When dealing with a Celtic environment, be Celtic, and when dealing with a Norman environment, be Norman. However, I doubt that a Norman King would countenance such pretence by a Celtic baron in the process of swearing fealty, as was the purpose of the event at which the Ragman Rolls were written. All in all, this is interesting speculation, based on an interesting lapse in the process of the conversion of the name from “de Boyville” to “Boyle”. But it settles little. My interpretation of “vel conte de Air” would be “viscount of Ayr”.

2006 – McAndrew’s “Scotland’s Historic Heraldry”

From: Scotland’s Historic Heraldry, by Bruce McAndrew, Pages 400-401 (2006). He refers, by code, to the sources. His codes are repeated here, but not explained. For a list of codes, please see his book. (See Annex A30.)

This most recent and excellent book makes an attempt to find order in the long history of heraldic rolls. In this book, the author appears to compile all of the references to an heraldic device in a coat of arms, and discusses its first appearance in the rolls. For example, by examining the use of the “ox’s head” by various people with a similar surname, he links them together as members of a single Boyle family, possibly arising out of Cumberland.

Another surname and another earldom brings us to the Boyle, earls of Glasgow. Barrow, in an interesting article bringing a genealogical approach to some 12th and 13th-century problems of Scottish history, suggested that the origins of the Boyles of Kelburne might lie in the Boiville family associated with the barony of Levington, now Kirkclinton, in Cumberland in the 12th century. A younger son of this family, Gilbert, took service with Malcolm IV and acquired the lands of Kilbucho (PEE) and Tarbolton (AYR), held of the Steward.

By the time of the Ragman Roll, the characteristic canting charge associated with the name was an ox’s head. An ox’s head on a chief (RRS3177) can be linked with Eustace de Boiville of Dumfriesshire (RR842); the same charge is found on the seals (RRRS3335, RRS3410) of Robert de Boyville of Ayrshire (RR1128) and William de Bosville (more correctly Boyville) (RR454). However, the correlation of a further seal (RRS3462) bearing an ox with Richard de Boyville of Ayrshire (RR1545) is more problematic.

... Subsequent Scottish armorials are totally bereft of Boyle armory till Pont’s Collection of the mid-17th century, when Boyle of Kelburn is found bearing Argent, three harts’ horns with five tynes or (PNT343), incorrect as they incorporate metal upon metal.

The reference to Barrow is to Geoffrey Wallis Stewart Barrow respecting his book “Barrow, Geoffrey W.S., Some Problems in 12th and 13th century Scottish History - a Genealogical Approach, in The Scottish Genealogist, Volume XXV, No. 4, December 1978, pp. 70–71n, ISSN 0300-337X”.

Here, we have yet another quite credible speculation on the deep origins of the family. We also have a linkage between the Bosville and Boyville names. The Bosville name eventually morphed into Boswell, and has its own history. Why does the author say William de Bosville is more correctly William de Boyville? And who were the Boiville’s of Levington?

Other Google Searches

Returning to tertiary sources briefly, we find:

A Google search for [“Boiville” + “Levington”] turns up this little piece of genealogy:

**Unknown de Boiville, born about 1075, in Millom, Cumberland, England, had a son
 Richer de Boiville, born about 1100, in Levington, Cumberland, England, who had two sons
 Gilbert de Boiville, born about 1130 in Hutton, Berwickshire, Scotland, who had a son
 Adam FitzGilbert, Lord of Kilbucho, born about 1160 in Kilbucho, Peebleshire
 Adam de Levington, born about 1135 in Levington, Cumberland, England, who had a son
 Adam de Levington, born about 1165 in Levington, Cumberland, England**

A Google search for ["de Boiville" + Millom] turns up this little piece of genealogy:

Godard de Boiville, of Millom, Cumberland, born 982 - 1238, and died 1042 - 1348, having a son
Arthur de Boiville, of Millom, born 1042 - 1252, and died 1152 - 1362, having a son
Henry de Millom, of Millom, born 1056 - 1253, and died 1070 - 1362, having a son
Adam de Millom, of Millom, born 1110 - 1286, and died 1170 - 1396.

Note: At URL: <http://www.uk.mundia.com/gb/Search/Results?surname=BOIVILLE&birthPlace=United%20Kingdom>
we find:

Godard de Boiville, of Millom, lived from 1100 to 1138, dying in Lancashire.

Arthur de Boiville, of Millom, lived from 1130 to 1160.

Cork/Glasgow Connection – Found!

What can we say, in summary, about the connection between the families of the Earls of Cork and the Earls of Glasgow? There are many speculations about a genealogical connection circa 1200, of which I found no specific details. These speculations may nevertheless be true. The arms of the Earl of Glasgow contain the broken shield of the Boyles of Cork, due to a "coat of affection" for the Earls of Burlington, descendants of Sir Richard Boyle, the 1st Earl of Cork.

Overall Summary – To This Point in the Exploration

Origins in Normandy: It seems that the de Morvilles came from Picardy, near the waters of Aire. The de Boyvilles came from near Caen, or Rouen, from a place with a name like Beauville.

Move to England: At least one knight of the name Bosville came to England from Normandy in the army of William the Conqueror. It is said that the de Morvilles and their relatives, the de Boyvilles were also part of the influx of knights from Normandy, either as part of the invasion, or immediately following.

Seat in England: It appears that the de Morvilles and the de Boyvilles settled in Cumberland. Afterwards, Boyles appear in early records for Northumberland, Cumberland, Lancashire, and Herefordshire.

Seat in Scotland: But within 60-70 years the de Morvilles and de Boyvilles had established a seat of power in what became known as Ayrshire when Hugo de Morvile granted lands to his relatives, the de Boyvilles in 1140. By 1143 the de Boyvilles had built the castle at Kelburn, in Ayrshire, consisting of a traditional Norman keep. Afterwards, Boyles appear in early records for Ayrshire, Wigtown, Kirkcudbright, and Dumfriesshire.

Seat in Hereford: About the year 1240, a Lodovic Boyle appears in Hereford. He may have moved from Scotland to Herefordshire, where he established a Boyle family presence that lasted at least 400 years. Or, he may be the offspring of Hunfrid de Buiiile, present in Hereford in 1086, when Domesday Book was written, roughly 150 years previously.

Seat in Kent: In the early to mid-1500s, Roger Boyle, father of Sir Richard, moved to Kent, and from thence, Sir Richard Boyle moved to Ireland.

Seat in Middlesex: In 1569, Stephen Boyle, of Kentish Town, Middlesex, was given the arms that included the "broken shield" escutcheon that later appeared in the arms of the Earls of Cork and Glasgow. It was said his ancestors bore those arms for many generations. We have no record of his ancestors.

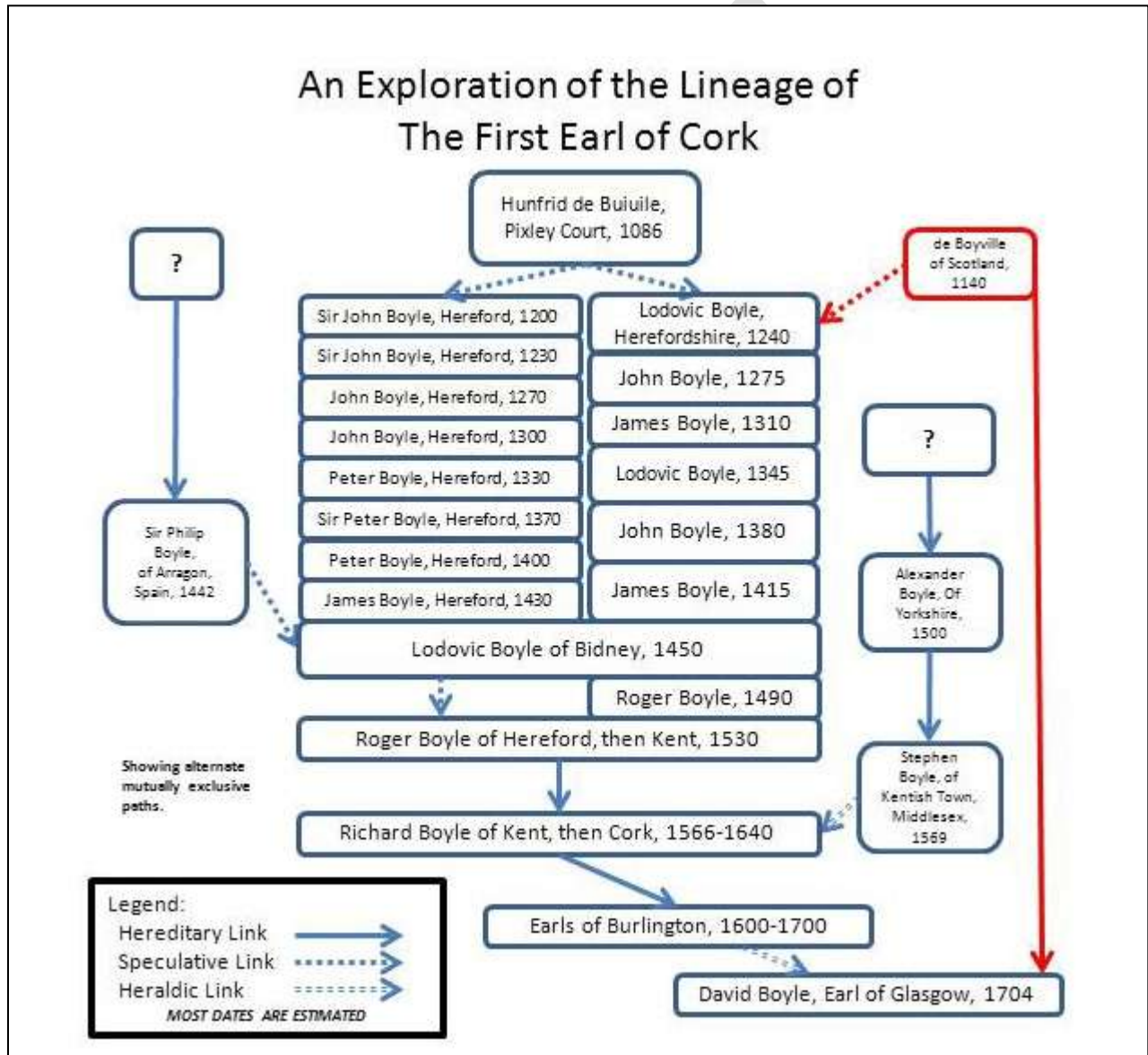
Earldom in Ireland: In 1620, Richard Boyle, the First Earl of Cork in the peerage of Ireland, was created. His arms include the escutcheon of the Kentish Boyles of Middlesex. Richard Boyle was an ancestor to the Earls of Cork, Orrery, Shannon, and Burlington, all within the family name of Boyle. I believe that the arms of each of these Earldoms include the escutcheon of the Kentish Town Boyles.

Earldom in Scotland: In 1703, David Boyle, the First Earl of Glasgow in the peerage of Scotland, was created. His arms also contain the escutcheon of the Kentish Boyles, "as a coat of affection" in respect of the Earls of Burlington, in the peerage of England.

Notes: An assumption of Scottish origins appears to be in opposition to (i.e. cannot seem to be reconciled with) the story of one Hunfrid de Buiiile living in Pixley Court in 1086 near Ledbury in Hereford county as the ancestor and source of the surname of the Boyle family. However, I have found no solid evidence of the move from Scotland to Herefordshire by Lodovic Boyle circa 1240. Nor have I found any solid evidence of the intervening generations between Hunfrid de Buiiile and Lodovic Boyle. Ultimately, I cannot say which of these two tales is the more probably true.

Similarly, I find no evidence of a genealogical connection with either Stephen Boyle of Kentish Town, or with Sir Philip Boyle of Arragon. A genealogical connection with either of these men would be difficult to reconcile with the known facts. Finally, both of the furnished lines of descent from 1200 (i.e. from Lodovic Boyle and from Sir John Boyle) have credibility issues, the first for its shortage of intervening generations and inconsistency of presentation, and the second for its inclusion of apparent anachronisms, and lack of missing data. I suspect that the lineage from Lodovic Boyle is the true tale, but is merely incomplete and confused due to the extreme distance in time. However, the data about the Boyles of Bidney arising out of the study of Sir John Boyle is of great interest.

We can now make our last update to our chart of origins, with the addition of the speculative link between Scottish Boyles and Hereford Boyles circa 1200.



VIII – The Gaelic Irish Connection

My grandmother and my father were genealogy enthusiasts. Many years ago they wrote to a British company, and were sent a plaque with a Boyle coat of arms which we could hang on our wall, which we did with some pride. It was only some years later that I came to realize three things:

- a coat of arms does not belong to a family, but only to a single person, called the “armiger” of the coat; and
- the coat of arms we had been sold was a composite, displaying the arms of the Gaelic Irish Boyle family of northwestern Ireland, underwritten with the motto from the Anglo-Norman Earl of Glasgow from Scotland, but
- we were descended, it seemed, from a third Boyle branch arising out of Kent, and Herefordshire, in England.

In other words, we were sold a crock! But, we got many years of pride out of it before the perfidy was discovered. I still have it hanging on my wall in my home. :-)

Nevertheless, to make this examination of the origins of the Boyle name complete, I would like to investigate the origins of that Boyle name arising from northwest Ireland, though only briefly and not with much vigour.

Niall of the Nine Hostages

URL: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Niall_of_the_Nine_Hostages#Family_and_descendants Excerpted 25 July 2012

Niall was the founder of the O’Neil clan in northwestern Ireland. The O’Boyle clan was a scept (a sub-clan) within the O’Neil clan. From this website we learn that:

Niall Noígíallach (Old Irish: "having nine hostages"), or in English, Niall of the Nine Hostages, son of Eochaid Mugmedón, was an Irish king, the eponymous ancestor of the Uí Néill kindred who dominated Ireland from the 6th century to the 10th century. The rise of the Uí Néill dynasties and their conquests in Ulster and Leinster are not reliably recorded but have been the subject of considerable study and attempts to reconstruct them.

...

In January 2006, geneticists at Trinity College, Dublin suggested that Niall may have been the most fecund male in Irish history. The findings of the study showed that within the north-west of Ireland as many as 21% of men were concluded to have a common male-line ancestor who lived roughly 1,700 years ago. The geneticists estimated that there are about 2-3 million males alive today who descend in the male-line from Niall.

...

There are various versions of how Niall gained his epithet Noígíallach. The saga "The Death of Niall of the Nine Hostages" says that he received five hostages from the five provinces of Ireland (Ulster, Connacht, Leinster, Munster and Meath), and one each from Scotland, the Saxons, the Britons and the Franks.

O’Boyles of Donegal

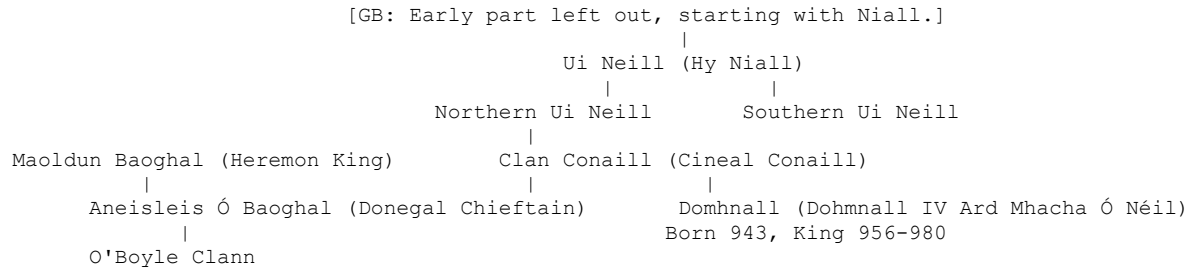
URL: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/O'Boyle_Donegal Excerpted 25 July 2012

O’Boyle Donegal

The O’Boyle (O Baoighill) were a family of the Uí Néill tribe of the Northern Gaels.

The Northern O’Neill were a great tribal dynasty of the North Gaels. The O’Boyles were one of the principal families of the Cineal Conaill within the Uí Néill tribe and originally Chiefs of the Three Tuaths in the Northwest of Dun-na-nGall (County Donegal). When these lands passed to The MacSweeneys (Mac Suibhne), the O’Boyle became chiefs of Tir-Ainmhreach, later to be known as Criche Bhaoghíallach, or O’Boyles country, now the Barony of Boyleagh.

This timeline traces the O'Boyle clan back to Ugainy Mor.



The Gaelic Irish O'Boyle Coat of Arms

The dominant heraldic device in the coat of arms associated with the O'Boyle clan of Ireland seems to be the uprooted oak tree. The Boyle motto (dominus providebit), shown with the shield, belongs to the Earl of Glasgow, and is incorrectly placed here. This aberrant version of the Boyle coat of arms is to be found everywhere.

URL: <http://www.4crests.com/o-boyle-coat-of-arms.html> Excerpted 25 July 2012

The majority of families of this name O'BOYLE in Ireland descend from the Irish sept O'Baoighill, whose territory was in southern County Donegal whence they spread out, but the name is still most prevalent in Ulster.

...

When the sparse Irish population began to increase it became necessary to broaden the base of personal identification by moving from single names to a more definite nomenclature. The prefix MAC was given to the father's christian name, or O to that of a grandfather or even earlier ancestor.



IX – The Deep, Deep Roots of the Boyle Heritage

The probability seems very high that, whether we accept the “de Buiiule” or the “de Boyville” story, the surname Boyle has been passed, father-to-son, from Norman ancestry.

This, then, poses the question: “Where did the Normans come from?” A couple of Internet websites provide insight into the origins and language of the Normans. The word “Norman” is an Anglicization of the descriptive phrase “North men” as found in French and Scandinavian languages. It really means Vikings.

From Vikings

For the early history, we turn to www.ask.com

URL: <http://www.ask.com/wiki/Normandy#History> Excerpted 25 July 2012.

The Vikings started to raid the Seine Valley during the middle of 9th century. After attacking and destroying monasteries, including one at Jumieges, they took advantage of the power vacuum created by the disintegration of Charlemagne's empire to take northern France. The fiefdom of Normandy was created for the Viking leader Rollo (also known as Robert of Normandy). Rollo had besieged Paris but in 911 entered vassalage to the king of the West Franks, Charles the Simple, through the Treaty of Saint Clair-sur-Epte. In exchange for his homage and fealty, Rollo legally gained the territory which he and his Viking allies had previously conquered. The name "Normandy" reflects Rollo's Viking (i.e. "Northman") origins.

The descendants of Rollo and his followers adopted the local Gallo-Romantic language and intermarried with the area's original inhabitants. They became the Normans – a Norman-speaking mixture of Scandinavians, Hiberno-Norse, Orcadians, Anglo-Danish, and indigenous Franks and Gauls.

Rollo's descendant William, Duke of Normandy, became king of England in 1066 in the Norman Conquest culminating at the Battle of Hastings, while retaining the fiefdom of Normandy for himself and his descendants.

In short, the Vikings started their attacks about 850. Sixty years later, in 911, Normandy had been established as a political entity. One hundred and fifty-five years later, in 1066, they conquer England. By 1130, Normans had conquered and established kingdoms in England, Southern Italy, Sicily, and Lebanon.

During their period of incubation in Normandy, they borrowed and developed three techniques that made them very effective conquerors:

- they used armoured knights and armoured horses on the battlefield to break the lines of the enemy;
- rather than pillaging and withdrawing after winning a battle, they quickly built Norman keeps (fortress castles) on conquered lands, enforcing a feudal structure on the people and culture, ensuring continued dominance and benefits; and
- they allowed the conquered people to keep their culture, and, later, to participate in the new order, leading to integration of a sort.

For example, the descendants of the conquered Britons of Normandy were a significant force in the conquering armies of Normandy in 1066. Then, for example, the Normans in Ireland (called the old Anglo-Irish) were ultimately integrated into Irish culture, and the Normans in Scotland, became integrated into Scottish culture. The conquered cultures influenced the Normans, over time, as much, or in some ways more, than the Norman culture influenced the conquered.

This is not to imply that they were nice guys. I don't think so, in modern terms. They displaced people, took their possessions, slaughtered and pillaged; all without remorse. This made them little different from others that ravaged societies of the middle ages. But, they consolidated holdings, integrated peoples and cultures, enforced law and order, and expanded their influence and control. They were a remarkable phenomenon that re-shaped the future of the world. For more information about them, we turn to wiki.answers.com

To Normans

URL: http://wiki.answers.com/Q/Did_the_normans_speak_the_same_language_as_the_Saxons Excerpted 25 July, 2012.

The Normans lived in the North of France in an area that to this day is still called Normandy. They had a dialect that would have been similar to the French used at the time but mixed with words from their Norse heritage. The Anglo-Saxons were made up of tribes occupying what is now present day England and speaking their own separate language.

After the Norman Conquest in 1066 with the occupation of the Norman forces and the power separated between Norman lords who had fought for William the Conqueror it was clear who was Norman and who was Saxon by the languages they spoke.

This showed and divided the social classes with the poor Saxons who served on Norman land calling the livestock their original Saxon words 'Pig' and 'Cow' then when it was slaughtered and served to the Norman Lords it would be given the French words 'Pork' and 'Beef'.

It was not until the 12th Century when the Normans had established rule in England, Wales and parts of Scotland and had planted themselves firmly into the Saxon culture did the term Anglo-Norman come to be and the two languages begin to merge and develop together. However the Normans in France would continue to hold onto their native tongue without much influence of Saxon culture.

1924 – O'Hart's "Irish Pedigrees"

Here is a excerpt from a cool book I found in the town library in Eganville. I have not found this book online, and do not have page images to place in the annexes. The title of the book is "Irish Pedigrees; or, the origin and stem of the Irish Nation" by John O'Hart, published in 1924 in two volumes. A kind of an omnibus of strange genealogical facts about Ireland, it contains, for example, a list of the surnames of all Huguenots who emigrated to Ireland from France in each of three waves. On page 620 of volume II of the "Limited American Edition" we read this about the origins of the Normans:

58. – DUKES OF NORMANDY.

According to Johnstone's "Celtic-Scandinavian Antiquities", Turner's "Anglo-Saxons", and other sources, Rolf or Rollo, a Norwegian Iarl, sprung from the ancient kings of Norway, was expelled from Norway by Harald Harfager. Rollo retired with his ships to Denmark, and afterwards to the Orkneys and Hebrides, and was joined by many Danish and Norwegian warriors. They attacked England in the beginning of the tenth century, A.D. 911; but unable to make any settlement there after several attempts, being opposed by King Alfred, they set sail for France, overran a great part of the country, and finally, Rollo, at the head of thirty thousand Danish and Norwegian warriors, compelled Charles the Simple, King of France, to cede to them the principality of Neustria, which from these Nordmen, Northmen, Normands, or Normans, got the name of Normandy. Rollo received his principality, and obtained in marriage Gisella, daughter of King Charles the Simple, on condition that he and his followers should adopt the Christian Faith; with which terms the Norwegian Chief complied; he and his people became Christians. Rolf, or Rollo, and his descendants, as Dukes of Normandy, ruled over that province from the tenth to the thirteenth century; and, in the eleventh century, William, Duke of Normandy, claiming the crown of England, landed with an immense army at Pavensey in Sussex, on the 28th September, 1066, and, on Saturday, the 14th October of that year, fought the great battle near Hastings, in which the Anglo-Saxons, under Harold, their king, were totally vanquished. The victory of Hastings thus, in one battle and in a single day, transferred the Anglo-Saxon Sceptre to the Normans of France; whose Duke became King of England, under the title of "William the Conqueror".

The Norman Nobles of England and France produced many of the most valiant champions amongst the Knights Templars, the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, of Malta, and of Rhodes, famous in those ages in the East for their defence of the Holy Land and other parts of Christendom, gainst the Turks and Saracens.

What a fascinating transformation. In a few generations, the scourge of Christendom becomes the source of the most Christian of them all, and the source of the strongest defenders of Christendom.

Viking or Briton or What – How Far Back Can We Go?

We can trace our surname back to Normandy (with reasonably high probability). But surnames were being invented at that time, and have no real meaning for a deeper search. It seems we have reached the end of the road, or have we?

Some historians argue that, at the time of the conquest of England, the invading Vikings and other indigenous peoples of Normandy were sufficiently integrated into a single society that the majority of the Norman nobles who set up feudal estates in England, post conquest, were, in fact, of Briton or Celtic descent (i.e. from those living in France prior to the Viking invasion), and not of Viking (i.e. Danish or Norse) descent. Let's do a little math. William had an army of about 70,000 soldiers in 1066. In 1086 when Domesday Book was compiled there were about 30,000 manors, or more. We can guess that almost half of his soldiers became Lords of feudal manors in England.

Interestingly, since the invention of DNA testing, there is a modern-day trend to have DNA testing done on both Y-chromosome DNA and mitochondrial DNA, to determine paternal and maternal lines of descent. Y-chromosome DNA is passed from father to sperm to son, and the mother's DNA has no effect on it, so a single line of paternal descent writes a history in the Y-chromosome DNA. Similarly, mitochondrial DNA is passed from mother to egg to daughter, and the father's DNA has no effect on it. While everybody has mitochondrial DNA, only mothers can pass it on. So a single line of maternal descent writes a history in the mitochondrial DNA.

In cultures in which surnames indicate paternal lineage, such as most modern European cultures, there should be a high correspondence between relationships determined via Y-chromosome DNA, and relationships determined by common surname. In cultures in which surnames are determined from maternal descent, the mitochondrial DNA would align with surnames.

A comparison of Y-chromosome DNA from large numbers of three types of families could provide insight into the deep genetic roots of the Boyle lines:

- males with the surname Boyle;
- males of French origin with a clearly Briton or Celtic surname and ethnic origin;
- males of clearly Viking origin (say Danes, Swedes, Norse, etc.)

A project of this type has been established to use this technology to explore the relatedness of people with the common surname of Boyle. Of course, because it is based on Y-chromosomes, testing must be done on males. So, if a woman with the surname of Boyle wants to participate, a father or brother must be co-opted.

URL: <http://family.boyle.net/genetic.htm> Excerpted 25 July 2012

The Boyle Surname Project serves as a clearinghouse for data from Y-chromosome tests for genealogical purposes. Such tests look at specific markers on a male's Y-chromosome – markers that don't change significantly from generation to generation. This genetic information is passed down from male ancestors to male descendants. Thus, if two people with the Boyle surname have identical markers, there is an increased chance that they had a common male ancestor in previous generations. On the other hand, if the two Boyles have significantly different markers, they are almost certainly not related in recent generations, at least through the all-male line of inheritance.

If the genetic database becomes large enough, connections between Boyle lines might become more apparent, even if the participants don't know the precise relationship. The genetic data alone can't tell you that you are a fourth cousin once removed to another participant in the database. But they could hint that there might have been a common ancestor within the past few generations.

Participating in the Boyle Surname Project makes you eligible for a reduced price on genetic testing by Family Tree DNA. Your genetic markers would be displayed on this page for comparison with other Boyles. Your personal identity would not be revealed through this project. However, the project administrator, Alan Boyle, would have your contact information for the purposes of forwarding queries.

So, all of you male Boyles, sign up!

X – A Final Word

Ultimately, apart from Domesday Book, this exploration has examined only secondary and tertiary sources, and has not had credible access to any other primary sources. As you may now be aware, secondary sources often disagree with each other, either due to error or due to speculation. We have seen disagreements on the spelling of names, the timing of events, and the credibility of speculative theories.

Ultimately, all I have done, by writing this document, is add yet one more tertiary source document to a well-studied problem. What, then, is the value of such a document? I hope, for those of you who have read this far, that you at least enjoyed the read. I hope I have not been too tedious.

For those of you interested in family history, and genealogy, by this study I have:

- Identified at least five speculative and mutually exclusive theories about the origins of the family of the First Earl of Cork, all of which have been presented as fact in manuscripts and publications over the past 260+ years, and repeated as fact in a variety of modern web sites.
- Identified early secondary sources in ancient publications which help us to separate those theories which are more probably fact from those which are more probably speculation.
- Pulled together in one place all of the theories, and examined them with a critical mind.
- And, by these actions, built an information base from which a professional genealogist might be able to launch a serious attempt to find primary source documents about the very early origins of the Boyle family.
- And, finally, issued an invitation to all those who share the Boyle surname to participate in the “Boyle Surname DNA Project”, so we can all share in the insights that might provide.

Nakemiin!

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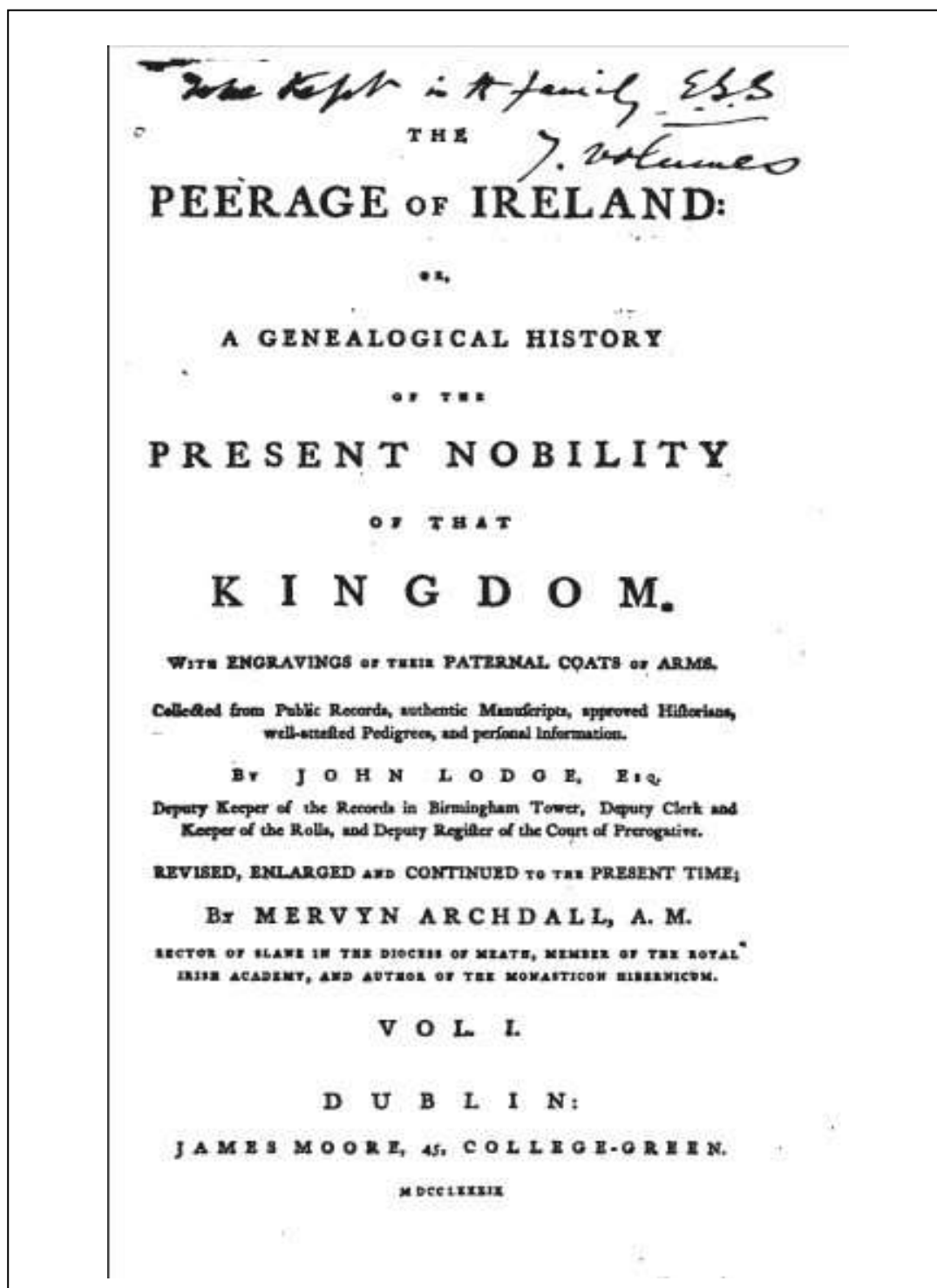
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ANNEXES

Annex A01 – 1789 – Archdall’s “Peerage of Ireland”

BOYLE, EARL OF CORK AND ORRERY.

THE ancestors of this noble and far-spreading family, which (as Mr. Thoresby observes in his *Ducessus Leodienfis*, p. 64.) has in a few generations obliged the learned world with so many noble exemplars of true piety, learning and ingenuity, as is rare to be met with, had for many generations their residence in the county of Hereford; where Lodovic. Lodovic (or Lewis) Boyle lived in the reign of Henry III. and was father of John, the father of James, the father of Lodovic. Lodovic, whose son John had issue James, the father of Lodovic. Lodovic Boyle of Bidney, and of the Friars in the city of Hereford, living in the reign of Henry VI. who married Elizabeth, daughter of William Ruffel of the same city, Esq. and had two sons, and one daughter, Eleanor, first married to Watkin Ruffel; and secondly to Hugh ap-Harry. The sons were,

(1) John Boyle, Esq. who enjoyed the estate in Herefordshire, and had two sons, Thomas, and James, whose descendant, James Boyle, was Sheriff of that county 29 Eliz.

(2) Roger, who married Jane, daughter of Thomas Pattishull of Herefordshire, Esq. and had a daughter Elizabeth, and four sons; John of Hereford, who married Alice, daughter of Alexander Hayworth, of Burden-Hall in Herefordshire; Roger, ancestor to the Earl of Cork; Michael; and Hugh, mercer of London, who died without issue.

Michael, the third son, was a merchant of the same city, and married Jane, daughter and coheir to William Peacock, mercer of London, by whom he left eleven sons and two daughters, viz. William, who died childless; Richard, Archbishop of Tuam; Michael, Bishop of Waterford; Sir George, who left no issue; Leonard; Henry of London; Thomas; James; Joshua (who had two sons, Richard and Michael); Roger; Samuel; Blanch, married to Richard Williamson of London; and Jane, to Thomas Caldwell of Nowbry in Berkshire.

Michael, the third son, born in London, (as were all his brethren) was Dean of Lismore, and thence advanced to the united Sees of Waterford and Lismore, 7 July, 1619*. He

* A fuller account of these Prelates may be found in Mr. Harris's history of the Bishops, under the Sees of Armagh, Tuam, Waterford, Cork, and Cloyne.

In 1724 at age 84 2nd night - 10th of Cork son of Alice Esq. of Bidney
 2nd night - minister of Bidney to whom from
 2nd night - 2. Guildford England

150

BOYLE, EARL OF CORK AND ORRERY.

We now return to Roger Boyle, the second son of Roger by Jane Pattishul, ancestor to the Earl of Cork. He had issue three sons and two daughters, viz.

- (1) John, who was made Bishop of Cork and Cloyne, 27 August, 1618, holding the See of Ross in commendam; and deceasing at Bishop’s Court, near Cork, 10 July, 1620, was buried the 12th in the new tomb of his brother, Richard Earl of Cork, in the chapel which he had rebuilt at Youghall, whereon is this inscription :

Hic jacet Corpus Reverendi
Patris Johannis Boyle,
Sacrae Theologiae Doctoris,
Episcopi Corcagiensis, Clo-
nensis et Rossensis, ac Fratris
Majoris natu Richardi,
Comitis Corcagiæ, &c. qui
Obiit decimo Die Julii, Anno
Domini 1620. Ætatis suæ 57.

X His daughter Barbara was married to Sir John Browne, of Hospital, in the county of Limerick, Knight, and had one son, Thomas, who died unmarried, and four daughters.

- (2) Richard, created Earl of Cork.
(3) Hugh, died without issue.
(1) Daughter Elizabeth, married to Pierce Power, Esq. and had issue Roger of Corbenny, in the county of Cork, Esq. She and her sister lie buried at Youghall.
(2) Mary, to Sir Richard Smith, Knt. whose son, Sir Pierre Smith of Ballynetra, in the county of Waterford, died in 1657, leaving Boyle Smith, Esq. who died in 1662, and many other children. The family still subsists at Ballynetra.

Richard, Earl. Richard, the second son, frequently mentioned at this day by the title of *the Great Earl of Cork*, gives the following account of his rise in the world*.

My father, Mr. Roger Boyle, was born in Herefordshire; my mother, Joan Naylor, daughter of Robert Naylor of Canterbury, in the county of Kent, Esq. was born there

15

* His Lordship wrote an account of his life to the Year 1638, after he had been forty-four years in Ireland, which he calls his *true Remembrance*, and recommends them to posterity; which hath induced us to communicate so much thereof to the publick, as is relative to the design of this work.

Annex A02 – 1816 – Thoresby’s “Ducatus Leodiensis”

Ducatus Leodiensis:

OR, THE

TOPOGRAPHY

OF THE ANCIENT AND POPULOUS

TOWN AND PARISH OF LEEDES,**And Parts Adjacent,**

IN THE

WEST-RIDING OF THE COUNTY OF YORK.

WITH

THE PEDIGREES OF MANY OF THE NOBILITY AND GENTRY, AND OTHER MATTERS RELATING TO THOSE PARTS; EXTRACTED FROM RECORDS, ORIGINAL EVIDENCES, AND MANUSCRIPTS.

BY RALPH THORESBY, F.R.S.

TO WHICH IS ADDED, AT THE REQUEST OF SEVERAL LEARNED PERSONS,

A CATALOGUE OF HIS MUSÆUM,

WITH THE COMMENTS NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL, AND THE ANTIQUITIES; PARTICULARLY THE ROMAN, BRITISH, SAXON, DANISH, NORMAN, AND SCOTCH COINS, WITH MEXICAN MEDALS.

ALSO

A CATALOGUE OF MANUSCRIPTS, THE FAMILIAR EDITIONS OF THE BIBLE, AND OF SOME PUBLISHED IN THE INTERVAL OF THE ART OF PRINTING.

WITH

AN ACCOUNT OF SOME ORIGINAL ACCIDENTS THAT HAVE ATTENDED SOME PEARLS, OBTAINED AFTER THE MANNER OF OIL, &c.

The Second Edition, with Notes and Additions,**BY THOMAS DUNHAM WHITAKER, L.L.D. F.S.A.**

VICAR OF WHALLEY, AND DIRECTOR OF BATHAM, IN LANSHIRE.

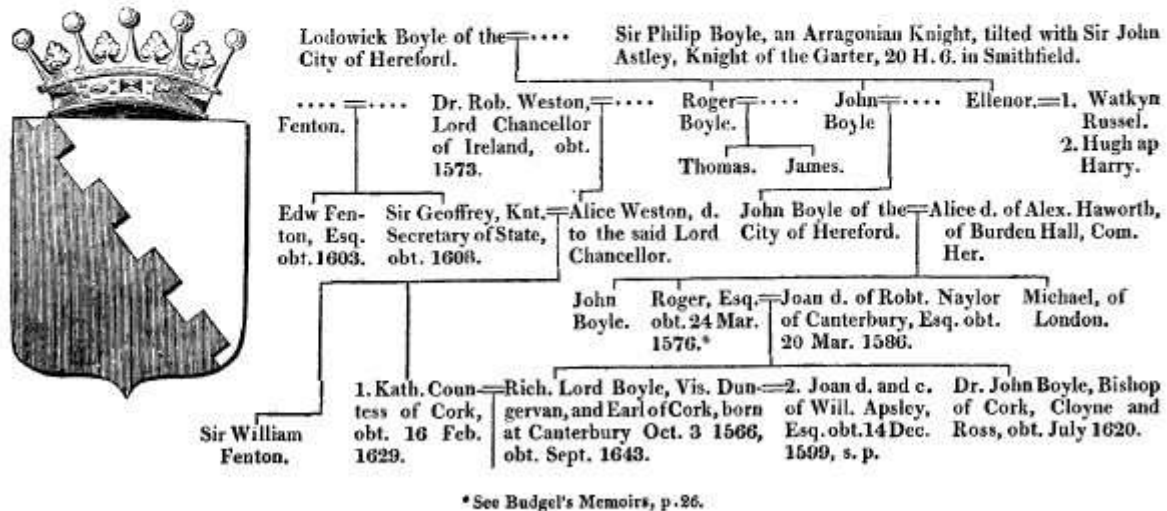


Printed by B. Dickinson,

FOR ROBINSON, SON, AND HOLDENWORTH, LEEDS, AND JOHN HURRY, WAKEFIELD.

MDCCLXXVI.

As in the preceding Pedigree, I had, besides my usual MS. Guide, the Advantage of the Inscriptions annexed to the Pictures, admirably well painted, in *Skipton* Castle, by Order of the memorable Countess of *Pembroke, Dorset, and Montgomery*, which I transcribed from the Originals, and wherein 'tis said she had the Assistance of the celebrated Lord Chief Justice *Hale*; so in that which follows, I had, by the Favour of the Honourable Countess Dowager of *Burlington*, the most indisputable Authority imaginable, even the original MS. † of that ever memorable and celebrated *Richard* the first Earl of *Cork* of this most honourable Family, which has in a few Generations obliged the learned World with so many noble Exemplars of true Piety, Learning, and Ingenuity, as are rarely to be met with; to which I shall only premise 3 Descents which I transcribed from a large MS. *Baronagium Genealogicum*, writ by Mr. *Simon Segar* Great Grandson of Sir *William Segar*, Garter King at Arms.



† Published by Dr. Birch in his Life of the Hon. Robt. Boyle.
R

[GB – Note the reference to Lodowick Boyle of the City of Hereford. I believe this is the great-grandfather of Sir Richard Boyle. According to this pedigree, the line of ascent is Richard Boyle, son of Roger Boyle, son of John Boyle, son of John Boyle, son of Lodowick.

Note, also the reference to Philip Boyle, the Arragonian Knight.]

Annex A03 – 1804 – Duncumb’s “Collections”

COLLECTIONS
TOWARDS THE
History and Antiquities
OF THE
COUNTY OF HEREFORD.

By JOHN DUNCUMB, A. M.

Terra antiqua, potens armis atque ubere glebae.—VIRG. ÆNEID.

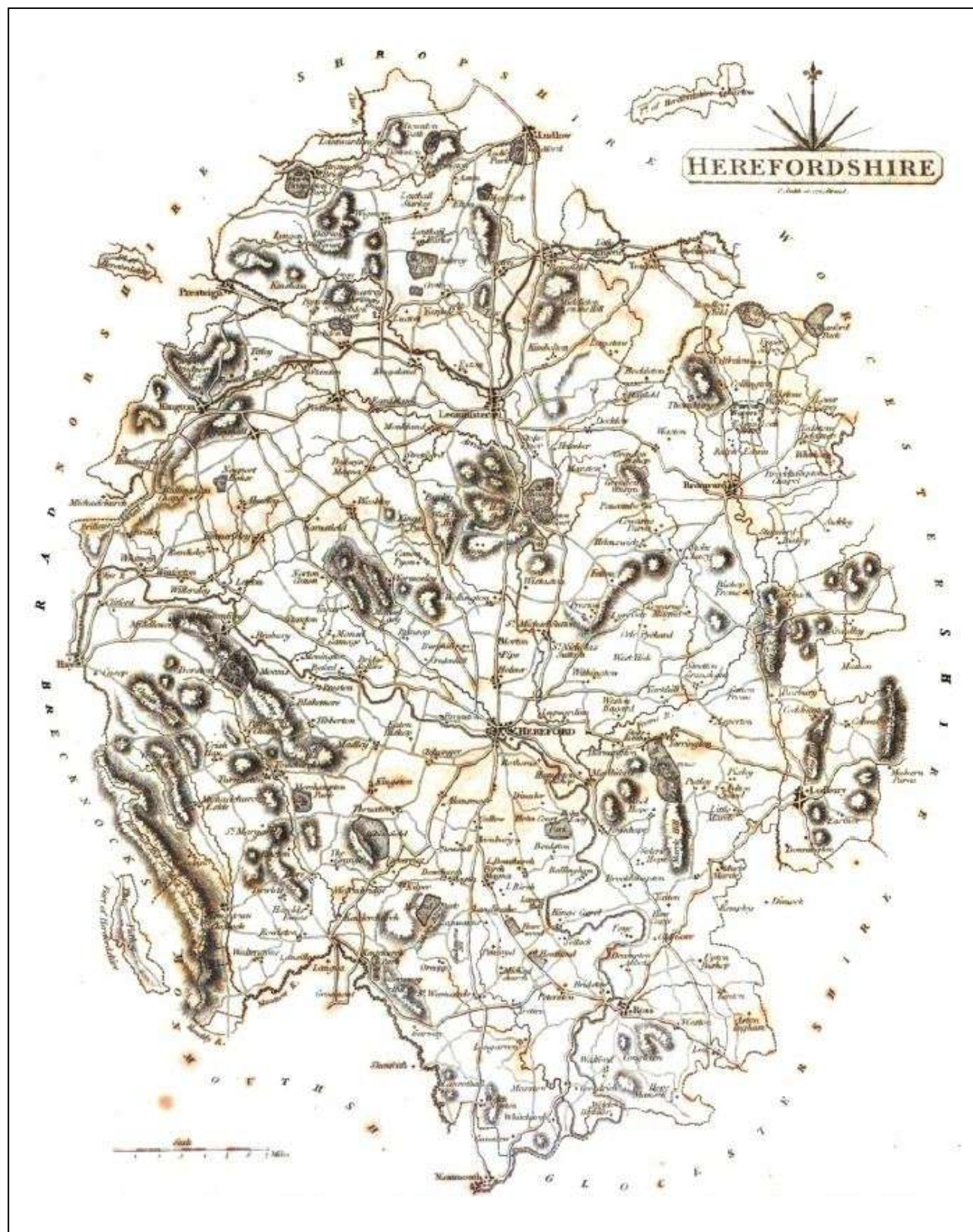
VOL. I.



HEREFORD:

PRINTED BY E. G. WRIGHT,
AND SOLD BY JOHN ALLEN, HEREFORD, AND ALL OTHER BOOKSELLERS IN THE CITY AND COUNTY;
ALSO BY R. H. EVANS, AND I. JEFFREYS, FLEMING-MALL, LONDON.

1804.



and Rywalhon, princes of Wales; in conjunction with whom, he revenged the affront, “ravaging the county as far as the bridge of Hereford, and returning with a marvellous great spoile.”*

“The imperious character of William, afterwards prompted him to stretch his authority over the Normans themselves, beyond what the free genius of that victorious people could easily bear.”† Amongst those who were disgusted by his conduct, was Roger, Earl of Hereford, son and heir of Fitz-Osborne, the great favourite of the King. The subject which particularly provoked his displeasure, was the want of consent on the part of William, to the marriage of his sister with Ralph de Guader, Earl of Norfolk. This led to an open insurrection, which was quelled by the King, and the most cruel punishments inflicted on several of the inferior actors; but the Earl of Hereford was only condemned to the forfeiture of his estate, and to imprisonment during pleasure.‡ “The Britons, also, unable to resist the power of William, were necessitated to pay a compensation for their incursions, and every thing was reduced to full tranquillity in the island.”§

A. D.
1075.

This state of affairs gave William leisure to begin and finish an undertaking, which proves his extensive genius, and does honour to his memory. It was a general survey of all the lands in the kingdom, minutely distinguishing their nature and value. This monument, called **DOMESDAY BOOK**, is the most valuable piece of antiquity possessed by any nation, and is still preserved in the Exchequer.|| According to this record, which was begun by Commissioners appointed

* Chron. of Wales.

† Hume, vol. i. p. 263.

‡ Hume, ut prius.

§ Hume, 275.

|| Ex eod.

GENERAL INTRODUCTION.

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for that purpose, A. D. 1080, and finished in six years, the county of Hereford was thus divided. A. D.
1080.

HUNDREDS.

Bremesse, Bromesais, or Bromesesse.	Ragetreu.
Cutethorn.	Stratford.
Cutestorne.	Stradel.
Dodingtret.	Stapel.
Dunre.	Stepleset.
Elsedune.	Sulcet.
Greitrew, or Grietewes.	Thornlau, or Tornelaus.
Hezetree.	Ulfei.
Lene.	Ulfegci, or Wifagie.
Naisse.	Wermelau.
Plegeliet.	Wimundestreu.
Radelau.	Wimestruil, or Wimundskuil.

In addition to these, other districts are mentioned in Domesday, under the titles of

- Finis Arcenfelde.
- Terræ ad Leoffminstre.
- Terræ in Valle Stradelic.
- Manerium de Dodlegie & Manerium de Stane in Hereford: Port.

These several districts and hundreds, are stated to have contained the following places; and in opposite columns are added the modern appellations of as many of them as have been ascertained on this occasion, in order to form an index for easier reference to Domesday Book: the particulars of the survey will be found in these collections as the places severally occur.

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COUNTY OF HEREFORD.

<i>Domesday Names.</i>	<i>Modern Names.</i>
<i>Scepedune</i>	- Shobdon.
<i>Standune</i>	- Stanton on Arrow.
<i>Titelege</i>	- Titley (2.)
<i>Westune</i>	- Weston.
<i>Wigemore</i>	- Wigmore.

LENE HUNDRED.

<i>Lene</i>	- - Kingsland.
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NAISSE HUNDRED.

<i>Feccheba</i>	- } In or near Worcester-
<i>Haloede</i>	- } shire.

PLEGELIET HUNDRED.

<i>Awenburie</i>	Avenbury.
<i>Bridenberie</i>	Bridenbury.
<i>Butrelei</i>	- Butterley.
<i>Cbetestor.</i>	
<i>Cbipelai</i>	- { Now called Underley, in WolfreLOW.
<i>Colgre</i>	- { Colwall, or Cold Green in Bosbury.
<i>Colintune</i>	- Collington.
<i>Frome</i>	- Frome.
<i>Grenedene</i>	- Grendon.
<i>Hanlei</i>	- Hanley, in Worcestersh.
<i>Hopetune</i>	- Hopton, in Avenbury.
<i>Leoffminstre</i>	Leominster.
<i>Merstune</i>	- Marston.
<i>Sargeberie</i>	Sapey.
<i>Stanford</i>	- (Bishop) Stanford.
<i>Stocbes</i>	- Stoke Prior.
<i>Tetestorpe</i>	- Tedston.
<i>Ulfrelau</i>	- WolfreLOW.
<i>Wigetune</i>	- Wigton.

RADELAU HUNDRED.

<i>Domesday Names.</i>	<i>Modern Names.</i>
<i>Archel.</i>	
<i>Brismefrum</i>	Frome (1.)
<i>Cuure</i>	- Cowarn.
<i>Frome</i>	- Frome (2.)
<i>Hide</i>	- - Hide.
<i>Lede</i>	- - Leddon, in Bp. Frome.
<i>Ledene</i>	- Lidney, in Worcestersh.
<i>Lincunbe.</i>	
<i>Matma</i>	- Mathern, in Worcestersh.
<i>Merchelai</i>	- Marcle Parva.
<i>Muleslage.</i>	
<i>Muneslai</i>	- Munsley.
<i>Nerefrum</i>	- Frome (3.)
<i>Pichelsei</i>	- Pixley.
<i>Sbecb</i>	- Evesbach.
<i>Spertune</i>	- Asperton.
<i>Stratune</i>	- Stretton (Grandison.)
<i>Stocbes</i>	- Stoke (Edith.)
<i>Tatintune</i>	- Tarrington.
<i>Walesapeldor</i>	- { Walsophorn estate, near Westhide.
<i>Westune</i>	- Weston Bagard.
<i>Wisewich</i>	- Whitwick, in Stretton.

RAGETREU HUNDRED.

<i>Capel</i>	- - How Caple.
<i>Capel fore</i>	- Caple.
<i>Hope</i>	- - Woolhope.

STRATFORD HUNDRED.

<i>Burlei</i>	- Burleigh.
<i>Cbabenore</i>	- Chabnor Hills.
<i>Cleunge</i>	- Clehonger (part.)
<i>Etune</i>	- Eaton Bishop.

GENERAL INTRODUCTION.

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TERRÆ IN VALLE STRADELIE.

<i>Domesday Names.</i>	<i>Modern Names.</i>	<i>Domesday Names.</i>	<i>Modern Names.</i>
<i>Alcamestune.</i>		<i>Magga.</i>	
<i>Almundestune.</i>		<i>Manetune.</i>	
<i>Bacbetune</i>	Backton.	<i>Midetode</i>	Middle Wood.
<i>Becce</i> - -	Bache (Woodland.)	<i>Poscelenetune</i>	Poston.
<i>Beltron</i> -	Waste Lands so called.	<i>Wvoetune</i> -	Waste Lands
<i>Brockeurdie.</i>		<i>Wadetune.</i>	
<i>Harewode</i> -	A Wood so called	<i>Wilmestune</i>	Wilmastone.

MANERIUM DE DODELEGIE ET MANERIUM DE STANE,

Were situated near the castle of Ewias, on the borders of Wales: they consisted of ten hides, only one of which was under cultivation.

THE FOLLOWING WERE

THE PROPRIETORS OF THESE LANDS AND LORDSHIPS.

King William.	Albert of Lorraine.
The Bishop and Members of the Church of Hereford.	Alured of Merleberge.
The Members of the Church of Cormeiles, in Normandy.	Alured of Spain.
The Members of the Church of Lyre, in Normandy.	Ansfred of Cormeiles.
The Members of the Church of Gloucester.	Durand of Gloucester.
The Members of the Church of St. Guthlac.	Drogo, son of Pointz.
Nigel, the Physician.	Osborn, son of Richard.
Ralph de Tødeni.	Gilbert, son of Tuold.
Ralph de Mortemer.	Ilbert, son of Tuold.
Roger de Laci.	Herman de Dreuves.
Roger de Mucelgros.	Hunfrid de Buiuile.
Robert Gernon.	Hugh Lasne.
Henry de Ferieres.	Urso de Abetoth.
William de Scobies.	Grifin.
William, son of Baderon.	Rayner.
William, son of the Norman.	Carbonel.
Turstin, son of Rolf.	The Wife of Ralph, the Chaplain.
	Stephen.
	Madoc, Edric and Elmer.

GENERAL INTRODUCTION.

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SHERIFFS.

THE word Sheriff, expressed in the Latin language by *Vice-comes*, clearly points out the origin of that office. The Saxon Earl (*comes*) enjoyed very considerable authority in his particular province, and hence a county was called *comitatus*. The original appointment of the Sheriff appears, therefore, to have been, that of an Assistant or Deputy to the Earl in the discharge of his duties. They had anciently both the administration of justice, and the management of the king's revenue, committed to them in their respective counties;* and when the Earldom was made an honour of a more personal nature, the provincial authority was vested in the Sheriff alone.

Herefordshire had Sheriffs before the Norman conquest, and when Domesday Book was compiled, BERNAL is stated to have held that office.

A. D.
1080.

In the first year of Henry I. HUGH DE BOCLAND was Sheriff, as appears by the following writ:—"Henricus, Dei gratiâ, Rex Angliæ, Hugoni de Boeklande, vici-comiti, et omnibus fidelibus suis tam Francis quam Anglicis, salutem," &c.†

1100.

The regular succession, however, is not on record from an earlier period than the reign of Henry II. when the following catalogue commences.

HENRY II.—1154.

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 2. Walter de Hereford. 3. The same. 4. The same. 5. The same. | | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Walter de Hereford. 7. William de Bello-campo. 8. The same. 9. The same. 10. The same. 11. The same. |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

* Hale, of Sheriffs' Accounts.

† Mat. Paris, A. D. 1100.

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COUNTY OF HEREFORD.

HENRY VIII.

34. James Baskerville, knt.
35. John Scudamore.
36. John Lingen.
37. Stephen ap Harry.
38. Roger Bodenham.

EDWARD VI.—1547.

1. John Cornewall, knt.
2. Thomas Baskerville.
3. John Harley.
4. James Baskerville.
5. The same.
6. John Scudamore.

MARY.—1553.

1. John Price, knt.
2. Thomas Howarth.
3. John Baskerville.
4. John Winston.
5. Richard Monington.
6. Roger Bodenham.

ELIZABETH.—1558.

1. George Cornewall, knt.
2. Thomas Blount.
3. John Harley.
4. John Huband.
5. George ap Harry.
6. James Baskerville.
7. John Scudamore.
8. George Price.
9. William Shelley.
10. Thomas Clinton.
11. Thomas Baskerville.
12. John Baskerville.
13. John Huband, knt.
14. Hugh ap Harry.
15. John Abrahall.

16. James Whitney, knt.
17. George Prise.
18. James Warnecombe.
19. Thomas Morgan.
20. Walter Baskerville.
21. William Cecil.
22. Francis Blount.
23. James Scudamore.
24. Thomas Coningsby.
25. Nicholas Walwyn.
26. Humphrey Baskerville.
27. Roger Bodenham.
28. James Whitney, knt.
29. James Boyle.
30. John Berrington.
31. Thomas Baskerville.
32. Charles Bruges.
33. William Rudhall.
34. Richard Tomkyns.
35. Roger Bodenham.
36. Thomas Harley.
37. George Prise.
38. Eustace Whitney.
39. Nicholas Garnons.
40. Thomas Coningsby, knt.
41. William Dansey.
42. Henry Vaughan.
43. James Scudamore, knt.
44. Richard Hyett.
45. Thomas Harley.

JAMES I.—1603.

1. Thomas Harley.
2. John Blount.
3. John Berrington.
4. James Tomkyns.
5. William Rudhall.



HISTORY OF THE CITY.

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MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

23 EDWARD I.—A D. 1295.

23. Parliament at Westminster William Godknavé - John Lytfot.
 26. Ditto - - Ditto - - John Lythefot - - William Godknavé.
 28. Ditto - - Ditto - - William Godknavé John Lyghtfoot.
 30. Ditto - - London - William Godknavé John Lightfoot.
 33. Ditto - - Westminster William Sayme - - John Pryde.
 34. Council at Ditto - - William Sayme - - Richard de Orleton.
 35. Parliament at Carlisle - Philip de Haye - - Roger le Cruik.

EDWARD II.—1307.

1. Parliament at Northampton William Godknavé - John Lightfoot.
 4. Ditto - - Westminster John Monyword - William Sayme.
 5. Ditto - - London - John Barewe - - William Sayme.
 6. Ditto - - Westminster William de Ailmeston Thomas de Maideley.
 6. Ditto - - Ditto - - John Barewe - John Fitz-John Thurgrim.
 7. Ditto - - Ditto - - Thomas Hamond - Walter Thurgrim.
 9. Ditto - - Leicester - John Fitz-John Pride John Stephens.
 12. Ditto - - York - - John Monyword - - William Brasebon.
 12. Ditto - - Ditto - - John Hamely - - Thomas de Stretton.
 15. Ditto - - Ditto - - William de Orleton - William Ailmeston.
 16. Ditto - - Ditto - - John Monyword - Hugh de Hull.
 19. Ditto - - Westminster Thomas de Stretton William Aylston.

EDWARD III.—1327.

1. Parliament at York - - Nicholas Mawyn - Hugh de Hulle.
 1. Ditto - - Lincoln - Hugh de Hulle - - Roger de Hulle.
 2. Ditto - - Northampton Thomas de Stretton Hugh de Hulle.
 2. Ditto - - New Sarum John Stephens - - William de Floreman.
 4. Ditto - - Winchester John de la Barr - - Richard Monyword.
 4. Ditto - - Westminster Thomas de Stretton John de Stretton.
 6. Ditto - - York - - Roger Ellesdon - - Nicholas Thurgrim.
 6. Ditto - - Westminster William Ailiston - Bartholomew Clarke.
 9. Ditto - - Ditto - - Giles Vint - - John de Stretton.
 9. Ditto - - Ditto - - John Pride - - Walter de la Barre.
 10. Council at Northampton Roger de Poten - William de Penreth.

HISTORY OF THE CITY.

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- | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|-------|-----------------------------|---|
| 27. | Parliament at Westminster | Gregory Price | - - | Gregory Boyle. | } |
| 28. | Ditto - - Ditto - - | Gregory Price | - - | Thomas Jones. | |
| 31. | Ditto - - Ditto - - | Gregory Price | - - | Nicholas Garnons. | |
| 35. | Ditto - - Ditto - - | Gregory Price | - - | Thomas Mailherd. | |
| 39. | Ditto - - Ditto - - | Walter Herdman | - - | Thomas Jones. | |
| 43. | Ditto - - Ditto - - | Walter Herdman | - - | Thomas Jones. | |
| JAMES I.—1603. | | | | | |
| 1. | Parliament at Westminster | Walter Herdman | - - | John Hoskyns. | |
| 12. | Ditto - - Ditto - - | John Hoskyns | - - | | |
| 18. | Ditto - - Ditto - - | John Rodde | - - | Richard Weaver. | |
| 21. | Ditto - - Ditto - - | James Clarke | - - | Richard Weaver. | |
| CHARLES I.—1625. | | | | | |
| 1. | Parliament at Westminster | John Scudamore, bart. | | Richard Weaver. | |
| 1. | Ditto - - Ditto - - | James Clarke | - - | Richard Weaver. | |
| 3. | Ditto - - Ditto - - | John Scudamore, bart. | | John Hoskyns, Serg. at law. | |
| 15. | Ditto - - Ditto - - | Richard Weaver | - - | Richard Seaborne. | |
| 16. | Ditto - - Ditto - - | Richard Weaver | - - | Richard Seaborne. | |
| OLIVER CROMWELL, PROTECTOR.—1653. | | | | | |
| 1. | Parliament at Westminster | Edmund Weaver | - - | Bennet Hoskyns. | |
| 2. | Ditto - - Ditto - - | Bennet Hoskyns | - - | | |
| 3. | Ditto - - Ditto - - | Wroth Rogers | - - | | |
| RICHARD CROMWELL, PROTECTOR.—1658. | | | | | |
| 1. | Parliament at Westminster | Nathaniel Rogers | - - | Roger Bosworth. | |
| CHARLES II.—1660. | | | | | |
| 1. | Parliament at Westminster | Roger Bosworth | - - | Herbert Westfaling. | |
| 2. | Ditto - - Ditto - - | Henry Lyngen, knt. | | Edward Hopton. knt. | |
| 19. | Ditto - - Ditto - - | Bridstock Harford | - - | Paul Foley. | |
| 19. | Ditto - - Ditto - - | Bridstock Harford | - - | Paul Foley. | |
| 21. | Ditto - - Oxford - - | Paul Foley | - - - | Herbert Aubrey. | |
| JAMES II.—1685. | | | | | |
| 1. | Parliament at Westminster | Herbert Aubrey | - - | Thomas Geers. | |
| 4. | Ditto - - Ditto - - | William Greville, knt. | | Paul Foley. | |
| WILLIAM AND MARY.—1689. | | | | | |
| 1. | Parliament at Westminster | Paul Foley | - - - | Henry Cornewall. | |
| 6. | Ditto - - Ditto - - | Paul Foley | - - - | James Morgan. | |
| 9. | Ditto - - Ditto - - | Hon. James Brydges | | Paul Foley (<i>died.</i>) | |
| | | | | Samuel Pytts. | |

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COUNTY OF HEREFORD.

A. D.

CHIEF STEWARDS.

1620. William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke.
John, Lord Viscount Scudamore.
1672. Henry Somerset, Marquis of Worcester, created Duke of Beaufort, 1682.
1699. Thomas, Lord Coningsby.
1727. Henry Somerset, Duke of Beaufort.
1746. Edward Harley, third Earl of Oxford and Mortimer.
1755. Edward Harley, fourth Earl of Oxford and Mortimer.
1790. Charles Howard, Duke of Norfolk, hereditary Earl Marshal of England.

MAYORS.

- RICHARD II.
1382. Thomas Wightfelde.
83. Henry Cachepoll.
84. Henry Cachepoll.
85. Richard Scudamore.
86. Richard Scudamore.
87. Richard Scudamore.
88. Richard Falke.
89. Richard Scudamore.
90. Thomas Chippenham.
91. John Prophete.
92. Thomas Wightfelde.
93. Thomas Wightfelde.
94. Richard Scudamore.
95. John Trovey.
96. John Trovey.
97. Thomas Chippenham.
98. Thomas Chippenham.
- HENRY IV.
99. Thomas Chippenham.
1400. John Falke.
1. John Falke.
2. John Falke.
3. John Falke.
4. John Falke.

1405. John Mey.
6. John Mey.
7. John Mey.
8. John Mey.
9. John Mey.
10. John Mey.
11. John Mey.
12. John Falke.
- HENRY V.
13. John Mey.
14. John Mey.
15. John Mey.
16. John Mey.
17. John Mey.
18. John Mey.
19. Walter Mibbe.
20. Thomas Chippenham.
21. John Falke.
- HENRY VI.
22. John Falke.
23. John Mey.
24. John Mey.
25. John Mey.
26. John Mey.
27. John Mey.



HISTORY OF THE CITY.

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1556. Thomas Havard.
 57. Walter Carewardyn.
 58. Richard Parteryche.
 ELIZABETH.
 59. Thomas Webbe.
 60. John Maylarde.
 61. John Gybbes.
 62. Henry Dudeston.
 63. Thomas Church.
 64. John Maylard.
 65. William Rawlyns.
 66. John Barkeley.
 67. John Maylard.
 68. Bevis Cartewrighte.
 69. Matthew Jeffries.
 70. William Bennet.
 { 71. James Warnecombe.
 72. James Boyle.
 73. Gregory Price.
 74. John Maylard.
 75. Richard Warnecombe.
 76. Gregory Price.
 77. Richard Bromwich.
 { 78. James Warnecombe,
 79. James Boyle.
 80. Walter Hurdman.
 81. John Barkeley.
 { 82. Thomas Davies.
 83. James Boyle.
 84. George Hurdman.
 85. William Maylard.
 86. Thomas Charche.
 87. Paul Phellpets.
 88. William Garnons.
 89. Richard Perrott.
 90. Edward Walford.

1591. Thomas Maylard.
 92. William Webb.
 93. Barth, Edwards. }
 94. William Boyle. }
 95. Bryan Newton. }
 96. John Carwardyn. }
 97. Gregory Prise.
 98. Edward Rawlynges.
 99. Richard Ravenhill.
 1600. James Smith.
 1. Thomas Clarke.
 2. Walter Hurdman.
 JAMES I.
 3. John Midson.
 4. John Warden.
 5. James Russell.
 6. William Whitlock.
 7. William Carwardine.
 8. Thomas Stephens.
 9. John Syrell.
 10. Thomas Crumpe.
 11. George Smith.
 12. Thomas Williams.
 13. Walter Morris.
 14. Roger Phillipots.
 15. James Smyth.
 16. James Rodd.
 17. Philip Symonds.
 18. John Clarke.
 19. Jonathan Wellington.
 20. John Chynn.
 21. James Lane.
 22. Philip Trebearne.
 23. William Cooper.
 24. Thomas Alderne.

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COUNTY OF HEREFORD.

“ Thomas Baskervyle, and one other parcel of land there, called the “ *Churchyard*, late in the tenure of Richard Mylwarde; and one “ meadow there, with a certain circuit of land, called the *Walk*, con- “ taining in the whole, by estimation, one acre and an half, late in the “ tenure of Richard Steade, to the said house lately belonging, under “ the yearly rent of £.2 5s. 8d.” This was dated the 20th of March, 31 Henry VIII. But notwithstanding these leases, the conditions of which were perhaps not complied with, the premises were afterwards granted (36 Henry VIII.) to Mr. James Boyle, one of the ancestors of the noble family of Boyle, Lord Boyle, &c. who had their residence in Hereford during many generations, and had property near the Grey Friars. Ludowick Boyle lived here in the reign of Edward III.* being father of John Boyle, which John was father of James, who had issue, James, father of Ludowick Boyle, of Bidney, and of the Friars, in the city of Hereford: this Ludowick lived in the reign of Henry VI. and married Elizabeth, daughter of William Russell, esq. by whom he had issue a daughter, Eleanor, first married to Watkin Russell, and secondly to Hugh Ap Harry: the said Ludowick had also two sons, John and Roger, which John inherited the estate here, and left issue, Thomas and James, which James had a grant of the site, &c. of Grey Friars, as above mentioned; Roger, the second son, married a daughter of Thomas Pateshall, of the Ford, in this county, esq. and had issue, 1. John Boyle, of Hereford; 2. Roger, and several others. Roger had issue, 1. John; 2. Richard; and 3. Hugh: which Richard laid the foundation of the honours of this family, being created Earl of Cork, &c.

Amongst the several branches of this family may be enumerated the titles of Lord Clifford of Lanesborough, Baron Bandon, and Baron

* Collins's Peerage.

HISTORY OF THE CITY.

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Broghill, Baron Boyle, Viscount Dungarvan, Viscount Blessington, Viscount Shannon, Viscount Kinelineaky, Earl of Cork, Earl of Orrery, Earl of Burlington, &c. all in Ireland; and, lastly, Baron Boyle, of Marston, in the county of Somerset, and kingdom of England. The most distinguished of the Boyles were Richard, the great Earl of Cork, who died in September 1643, and Robert, his seventh son, well known as one of the greatest philosophers and most virtuous men of his age. This earl wrote the principal events of his own life, and entitled the collection “TRUE REMEMBRANCES.” It is given in detail by Collins, in his Peerage, and indicates the warmest loyalty and parental affection. He had eight sons, and seven daughters, most of whom allied themselves by marriage with the principal families of the nobility in England and Ireland.

Thomas, elder brother of James Boyle, of the Grey Friars, resided in Hereford, and married Catherine, daughter of Alexander Haworth, of Burhope-hall, in this county, esq.* He had issue four sons and seven daughters, viz. 1. John, who died without issue; 2. Henry, who was living A. D. 1590; 3. Richard; and, 4. William, who was mayor of Hereford, A. D. 1593. His daughters were, 1. Joan, wife of William Harley; 2. Ann, wife of — Kinnersley; 3. Alice; 4. Margaret; 5. Elizabeth; 6. Jane, wife of Henry Matthew; and, 7. Eleanor, wife of Richard Fletcher.

James Boyle, of the Grey Friars, was mayor of Hereford, 14, 20, and 24 Elizabeth; he had issue four sons and nine daughters, viz. 1. James, who married Catherine, daughter of — Vaughan, and was sheriff of this county 29 Elizabeth; 2. John, who married Catherine, daughter of — Price, of Radnor; 3. Thomas; 4. Richard:—his

* Herald. Visit.

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COUNTY OF HEREFORD.

daughters were, 1. Catherine; 2. Matilda, wife of Thomas Parker; 3. Elizabeth, wife of Richard Barrow; 4. Jane, wife of Edward Dansey; 5. Eleanor, wife of Henry Vaughan; 6. Margaret, wife of John Harper; 7. Joyce, wife of Thomas Weaver; 8. Dorothy, wife of Richard Pearle; and, 9. Ann, wife of Oliver Vaughan.

Gregory Boyle, probably a brother of the above Thomas and James was one of the representatives of the city of Hereford in Parliament, in the year 1585. The arms of the family are, party per bend crenelle, *argent* and *gules*; crest, on a wreath, a lion's head crazed, party per pale crenelle, *argent* and *gules*.

In the local authorities, to which access has been had on the present occasion, the name of *Boyle* does not occur after these dates; Ireland becoming the seat of their advancement, it is probable that they soon afterwards alienated their property here, and pursued their rising fortune in that kingdom.

The premises have since had various possessors: in the year 1670 they were given in dowry with Elizabeth, daughter of John Byrth, of Whitbourne, in this county, to Ralph Bucknell, of London, brewer; in 1709, he bequeathed them to his two daughters, and only children, Elizabeth and Hester, to be divided in moieties between them. Elizabeth married Matthew Howard, of Hackney, in Middlesex, merchant; and Hester married Joseph Smith, of St. Andrew's, Holborn, gent. In 1712, the said Matthew and Joseph sold the premises to Nicholas Phillpott, of St. James's, Westminster, esq. whose widow Mary, conveyed them, in 1737, to Blayne Baldwin, gent. by whom they were afterwards sold to Mr. William Moore, of Hereford, who at the same time purchased a fee-farm rent of one shilling five pence and three farthings per annum, payable to the crown, and issuing from the premises. In 1791, Mr. William Moore left them, by will, to his two

Descendants of Ludowick Boyle (circa 1240)

Page 2

Richard Boyle Archbishop of Tuam, Cork {A7BCB} b. 1 Feb 1574, London, Middlesex, England, d. 19 Mar 1644, Tuam Cathedral, , Cork, Ireland

- +Martha Wright{A7BCB(S)} b. Abt 1577, Catherine Hill, , Surrey, England (see Richard Boyle Archbishop of Tuam, Cork {A7BCB} on page 1)

Dr Michael Boyle Archbishop of Armagh, Lord Chancellor of Ireland{A7BCBA} b. 1609, Armagh, Armagh, Northern Ireland, d. 10 Dec 1702, Oxmantown By, Dublin, Dublin, Ireland

- +Margaret Synge{A7BCBA(S1)} d. 1641, By shipwreck.
- Maetha Boyle{A7BCBAA} d. 1641, By shipwreck.
- +Mary O'Brien{A7BCBA(S2)} b. 1611

Murrough Boyle 1st Viscount Blessington{A7BCBAA} b. 1649, Cork, , County Cork, Ireland, d. 26 Apr 1718, Island Bridge, Dublin, Dublin, Ireland

- +Mary Parker{A7BCBAA(S1)}
- Mary Boyle{A7BCBAAA}
- +Sir John Dillon of Lismullen, Meath{A7BCBAAA(S)}
- +Lady Anne Coote{A7BCBAA(S2)} b. 1654, , , Ireland, d. 6 Apr 1725, , , Ireland

Michael Boyle{A7BCBAAB} d. 1686, Died an infant.

Charles Boyle 2nd Viscount Blessington{A7BCBAAC} b. Abt 1674, , , Ireland, d. 2 Jun 1732, Paris, France

- +Penelope Rose Coote{A7BCBAAC(S1)} b. Bef 1680
- +Martha Matthews{A7BCBAAC(S2)} d. 15 Jun 1767, Drumcondra, near Dublin
- Murrough Boyle{A7BCBAA(CA)} c. 18 Jul 1710, d. 19 Dec 1710, St. Patrick's

Alicia Boyle Vicountess Ikerrin{A7BCBAAD} b. Feb 1676, , , Ireland, d. , 28 Oct 1700

- +Brig-Gen Pierce Butler 4th Viscount Ikerrin{A7BCBAAD(S)} b. 1679, d. 4 Jan 1711, , , Ireland

Anne Boyle{A7BCBAAE} b. 1700, d. 27 Oct 1741, Calais, France

- +Sir William Stewart 2nd Viscount Mountjoy{A7BCBAAE(S1)} d. 10 Jan 1727
- +John Farquharson Esq. of Dublin{A7BCBAAE(S2)} d. 2 Apr 1733

John Boyle{A7BCBAB} d. , Died young.

Richard Boyle{A7BCBAC} d. , Died young.

Elizabeth Boyle{A7BCBAD}

- +Denny Muschamp Esq.{A7BCBAD(S)}

Maetha Boyle{A7BCBAE} d. 14 May 1680, (St. Audoen's)

- +Sir William Davis of St. Catharine's near Dublin{A7BCBAE(S)} d. 27 Sep 1687, (St. Audoen's)

Eleanor Boyle{A7BCBAF} b. Abt 1635, Welbeck Abbey, , England

- +William Hill Esq.{A7BCBAF(S)} b. 1633, Hillsborough, Ulster, , Ireland, d. 1693, Ireland

Honora Boyle{A7BCBAG} b. Abt 1660, Ardglass, , Ireland, d. 14 Nov 1710, Dublin, County Dublin, Ireland

- +Thomas Cromwell 3rd Earl of Ardglass{A7BCBAG(S1)}
- +Francis Cuffe Sir{A7BCBAG(S2)}
- +Captain Sir Thomas Burdett 1st Baronet Burdett{A7BCBAG(S3)}

Mary Boyle{A7BCBAH} d. , Died an infant.

Margaret Boyle{A7BCBAI} d. 1 May 1710, St. Catharine's

- +Dr. Samuel Synge Dean of Kildare{A7BCBAI(S)} d. 30 Nov 1708, St. Patrick's

Richard Boyle Col.{A7BCBB} d. 1649, in Drogheda by Cromwell

Elizabeth Boyle{A7BCBC}

- +Robert Travers Kat {A7BCBB(S)} d. 1647, Battle of Knocknones

Michael Boyle Bishop of Waterford{A7BCC} d. 27 Dec 1635

- +Dorothy Fish{A7BCC(S1)}
- +Christian Belloc{A7BCC(S2)}

George Boyle Sir{A7BCD}

Leonard Boyle{A7BCE}

Henry Boyle of London{A7BCF}

Produced by Jeanette H. Boyle, PO Box 1146, Richmond ON N6A 2Z1, jeanette.boyle@sympatico.ca - 27 Aug 2010

Descendants of Ludowick Boyle (circa 1240)

Page 3

- Thomas Boyle{A7BCG}
- James Boyle{A7BCH}
- Joshua Boyle{A7BCI}
 - +Unknown
- Richard Boyle{A7BCIA}
- Michael Boyle{A7BCIB}
- Roger Boyle{A7BCJ}
- Samuel Boyle{A7BCK}
- Blanche Boyle{A7BCL}
 - +Richard Williamson of London{A7BCL(S)}
- Jane Boyle{A7BCM}
 - +Thomas Caldwell of Noudley in Berkshire{A7BCM(S)}
- George (Hugh?) Boyle{A7BD}
- Elizabeth Boyle{A7BE}
- Eleanor Boyle{A7C}
 - +Watkin Russell{A7C(S1)}
 - +Hugh ap-Harry{A7C(S2)}

Annex A05 – 1760 – Flloyd’s “Bibliotheca Biographica”

Bibliotheca Biographica :
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UNIVERSAL BIOGRAPHY,
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BY THOMAS FLLOYD, Esq.

V O L. I.

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 MDCCLX.

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B O Y

BOYLE (Richard) the youngest son of Roger Boyle, of Kent, esq; was descended from sir Philip Boyle, a knight of Arragon, who signalized himself at a tournament in the reign of Hen. VI. He was b. in the city of Canterbury, Oct. 3, 1566. After having received an academical education in St. Bennet's college, Cambridge, he studied the law for some small time in the Middle Temple; but his fortune not being sufficient to support him like a gentleman in his own country, he resolved to travel. In some memoirs wrote by himself, he says, that on his arrival in Dublin, June 23, 1588, all his wealth consisted in 27 l. 3 s. in money, a diamond ring, and a bracelet of gold, worth about 10 l. given him by his mother, and some cloaths. But having the good fortune to engage the affections of one of the two daughters and coheirs of William Apsley, of Limerick, esq; a young lady of great merit, and a fine understanding, though her fortune was vastly superior to what Mr. Boyle could pretend to, yet her father, who, himself was charmed with his conversation, permitted him to marry her. She died in child-bed of her first child, and the infant was buried at the same time, and in the same grave with the mother. Mr. Boyle had acquired an estate of 500 l. per ann. in land, besides money, by this marriage. This enabled him to make some purchases in Munster, which drew on him the envy of some great men, who seemed apprehensive of his superior abilities, and wrote to q. Elizabeth, that Mr. Boyle could not have made those purchases, without being supported by the purse of some foreign prince; and insinuated it to be the k. of Spain. Mr. Boyle having some intimations given him of those suggestions, resolved to go to England, to convince the q. how unjustly he was accused. When he was preparing to embark,

B O Y

the general rebellion broke out in Ireland, and the rebels seizing upon his estates, laid them waste in such a manner, that (as he says himself) he could not say he had one penny of certain estate left him. Upon his arrival at London, looking on his fortune as desperate, he returned to his old chambers in the Temple, with an intent to study; but being recommended to the earl of Essex, when he was designed for the government of Ireland, he was received by him with great humanity. But sir Henry Wallop, treasurer of Ireland, and Mr. Boyle's great enemy, fearing Mr. Boyle might tell some tales of him, in relation to the revenue, renewed his former complaints against him; so that he was, by her majesty's special direction, sent to the Gatehouse. He petitioned the q. that he might be examined in her majesty's presence, which was granted; and having made it appear, that he had acted like a good and loyal subject, at the same time giving an account of the conduct of sir Henry Wallop, treasurer of Ireland, the q. ordered her council to give her the names of 6 men, out of which she might choose one to supply his place; and having made choice of sir George Carey, rose from her seat, and publicly commanded, that he should not only be released from his confinement, but be fully re-imburfed for all the charges and fees his restraint had brought on him. Her majesty, a few days after, gave him the office of clerk of the council of Munster, and commanded him to go over to sir George Carey, the lord president of that province. He was sent by sir George to carry the news of the great victory obtained over the Spaniards and Tyrone, near Kinsale. He set out from Shannon castle, near Cork, on Monday morning about 2 o'clock, and the next night delivered his packet to sir Robert Cecil, at his house in the Strand,

B O Y

addresses as to have the cause decided in favour of the protestants. Soon after he was made one of the lords justices for the government of Ireland, and commissioned to call and hold a parliament for the government of that kingdom. Having been many y. afflicted with the gout, and for some time in a declining state of health, he died Oct. 16, 1679, leaving behind him the character of an able general, statesman, and writer.

BOYLE (the hon. Robert) esq; was descended of a family whose name, before the conquest, was Binville. He was the 7th son of sir Rich. Boyle, who was lord high treasurer, and also lord deputy of Ireland, and Catherine Fenton, only daughter of sir Geoffrey Fenton, principal secretary of state in Ireland. He was b. Jan. 25, 1626, and brought up at Eton college, and during the whole time of his being at school, discovered such a thirst after learning, that his master was obliged to force him out to divert himself at play. While he was at school, he had like to have been poisoned, the servant of an apothecary bringing him a very strong vomit intended for another person; this accident made him, long after, apprehend more from the physician than the disease, and might raise in him a desire to make himself master of a science which might be of use to his own health. After he came from Eton, his father sent him on his travels. In 1645 he retired to Stalbridge, where he applied himself to natural philosophy and chemistry. In 1654 he went to reside at Oxford, in order to prosecute his studies with the greater advantage, where there was a society formed of a few of the most ingenious men in the kingdom, to pursue the study of natural philosophy, by a variety of experiments. Of this society, so agreeable to Mr. Boyle's inclinations, he was a mem-

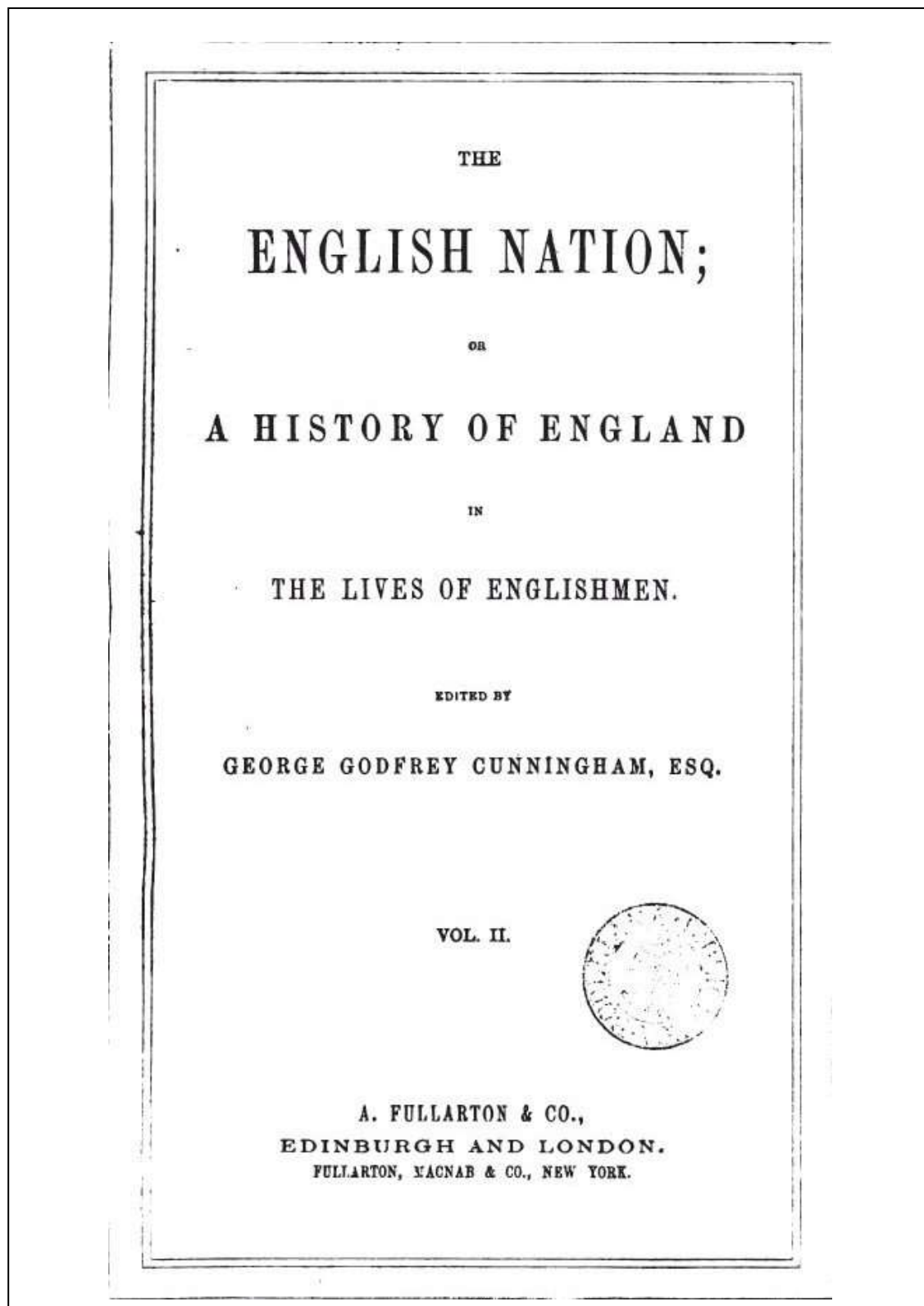
B O Y

ber. While he was at Oxford he invented the air pump, with which he made several experiments. In 1661 he published his *Sceptical chemist*. In 1663 the Royal Society being incorporated by k. Charles II, by letters patent, dated Apr. 22, he was appointed one of the council of that learned body. The same y. he published at Oxford, *Some considerations concerning the usefulness of experimental philosophy*. His next book was, *Experiments and considerations touching colours*. But as there has been a complete edit. of his works published in London, 1744, in 5 vol. fol. I shall not enumerate them here. Mr. Boyle, in every part of his life, shewed the Christian, the gentleman, and the friend. In 1659, being acquainted with the circumstances of Dr. Robert Sanderfon, afterwards bp. of Lincoln, who had lost all his preferments, on account of his attachment to the royal party, he allowed him an honorary stipend of 50l. a y. This stipend was given as an encouragement to his writing cases of conscience; and he published his treatise, entitled, *De obligatione conscientiae prælectiones decem*. Mr. Boyle shewed the great veneration he had toward the supreme Being, by never mentioning the word God without making a pause; and, on every occasion, was zealous in propagating the truths of the Christian religion, both abroad and at home. He sent several copies of Grotius's book, *De veritate Christianæ religionis*, translated into Arabic, to the Levant, and the 4 Gospels, and *Acts of the apostles*, translated into the Malayan language, all over the Indies. He was the first governor of the corporation for propagating Christian knowledge in America, in k. Charles II's time; and bestowed 700l. in the edit. of the Irish Bible, which he had distributed throughout Ireland; and founded a lecture in London for 8 sermons to be preached annu-

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annu-

Annex A06 – 1853 – Cunningham’s “English Nation”



Page 541a – Robert Boyle, The father of modern chemistry.



RO. BOYLE.

page 541b

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ROBERT BOYLE.

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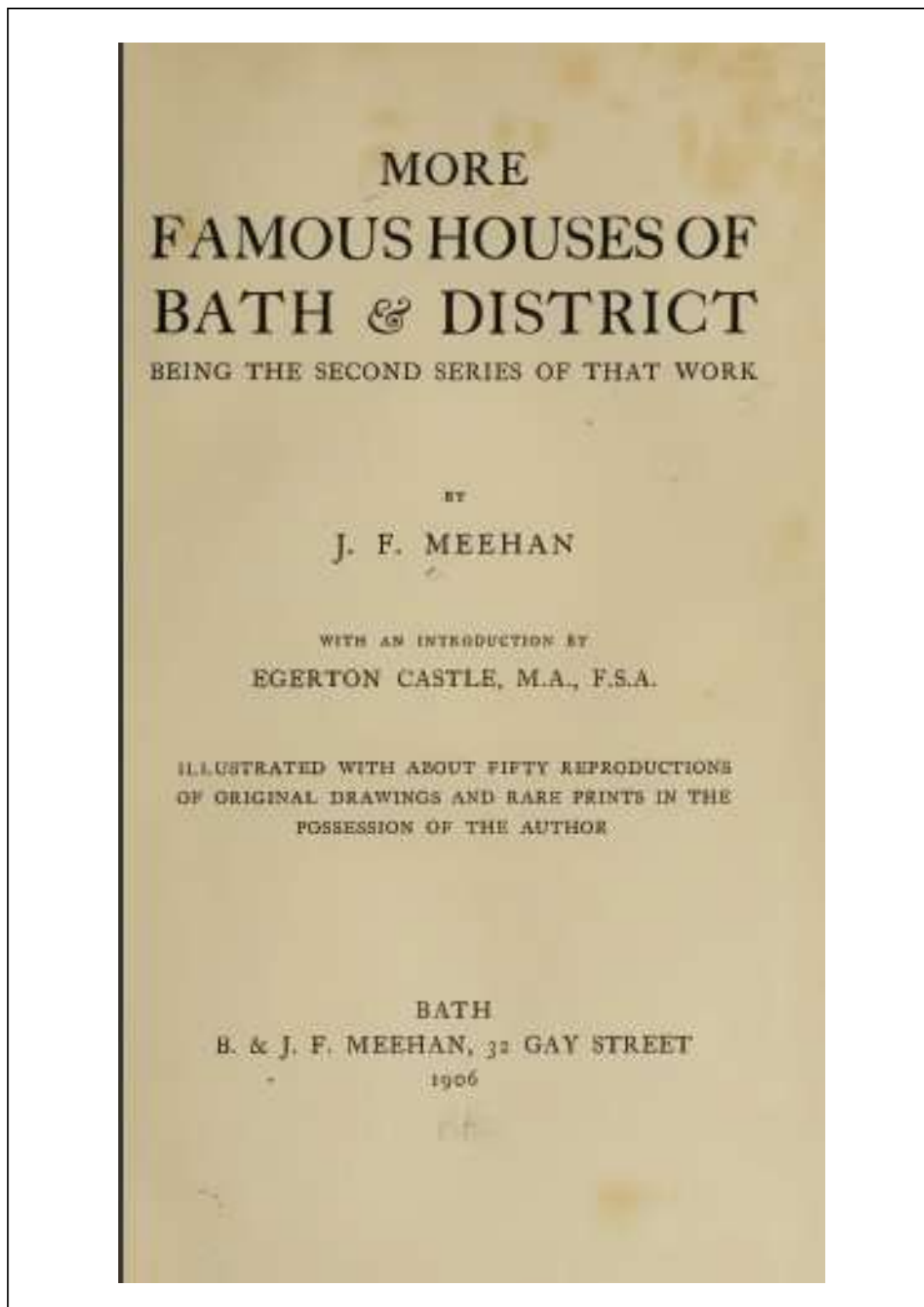
Hon. Robert Boyle.

BORN A. D. 1627.—DIED A. D. 1691.

THIS distinguished philosopher and admirable man, was the youngest son of the celebrated earl of Cork, and was born at Lismore on the 25th of February, 1627. Genealogists have traced the name of the family to a period anterior to the conquest, and in Domesday book it is mentioned in conjunction with the estate of Pixley court, near Ledbury, in Herefordshire. The wealth acquired by his father in public employments enabled him to render in return many important benefits to his country, and his family, which consisted of seven sons and eight daughters, largely partook of the esteem and honour he thereby obtained. It has been remarked as a somewhat curious fact, that the subject of this memoir was the only one of the earl's children who did not obtain a title. But the care with which he was brought up, and the abilities he derived from nature, made ample amends for his want of factitious dignity, and while he was the only one of the family left untitled, he is the only one whom posterity has universally consented to regard with reverence. His mother died when he was but three years old, but his father fearing the effects of his being injudiciously nursed at home, had placed him under the care of a woman in the country, whom he directed to pursue the same plan with his son as she did with her own children. His directions being attended to, he had the satisfaction to see their good effects in the rustic health and vigour which characterized the youth of our philosopher, and the subsequent sacrifice of which to a less rational mode of treatment he had so much reason to deplore. On his reaching his seventh year it was deemed expedient to place him under the care of a tutor, and the person selected for the purpose of initiating him in the knowledge of Latin and French, was one of his father's chaplains, a native of France, and a man who appears to have been well-qualified for the task with which he was charged. But when little more than eight years old, his young pupil was removed to Eton, where, under the care of Mr Harrison, the then master of the school, he gave the most evident indications of those valuable endowments which were afterwards to be so usefully exerted in the cause of truth. His attention to study was unremitted, and the advancement of his mind was not inferior to the industry with which he laboured to improve it. The same sensibility to moral and religious impressions,—the same judicious and resolute attention to the most profitable modes of mental discipline, for which he was remarkable in after life, formed even at this early period part of his character. In the course of his residence at Eton, he met with several accidents which put his life in imminent danger. His preservation in these dangers he attributed solely to the merciful intervention of Providence; and when he found that the indulgence he had given himself in reading romances to wile away the languor of sickness, had weakened his aptitude for reflection, he resolved on commencing the study of mathematics.

On leaving Eton, where he remained but four years, he repaired to his father's residence at Stalbridge in Dorsetshire, and endeavoured,

Annex A07 – 1906 – Meehan’s “Famous Houses”

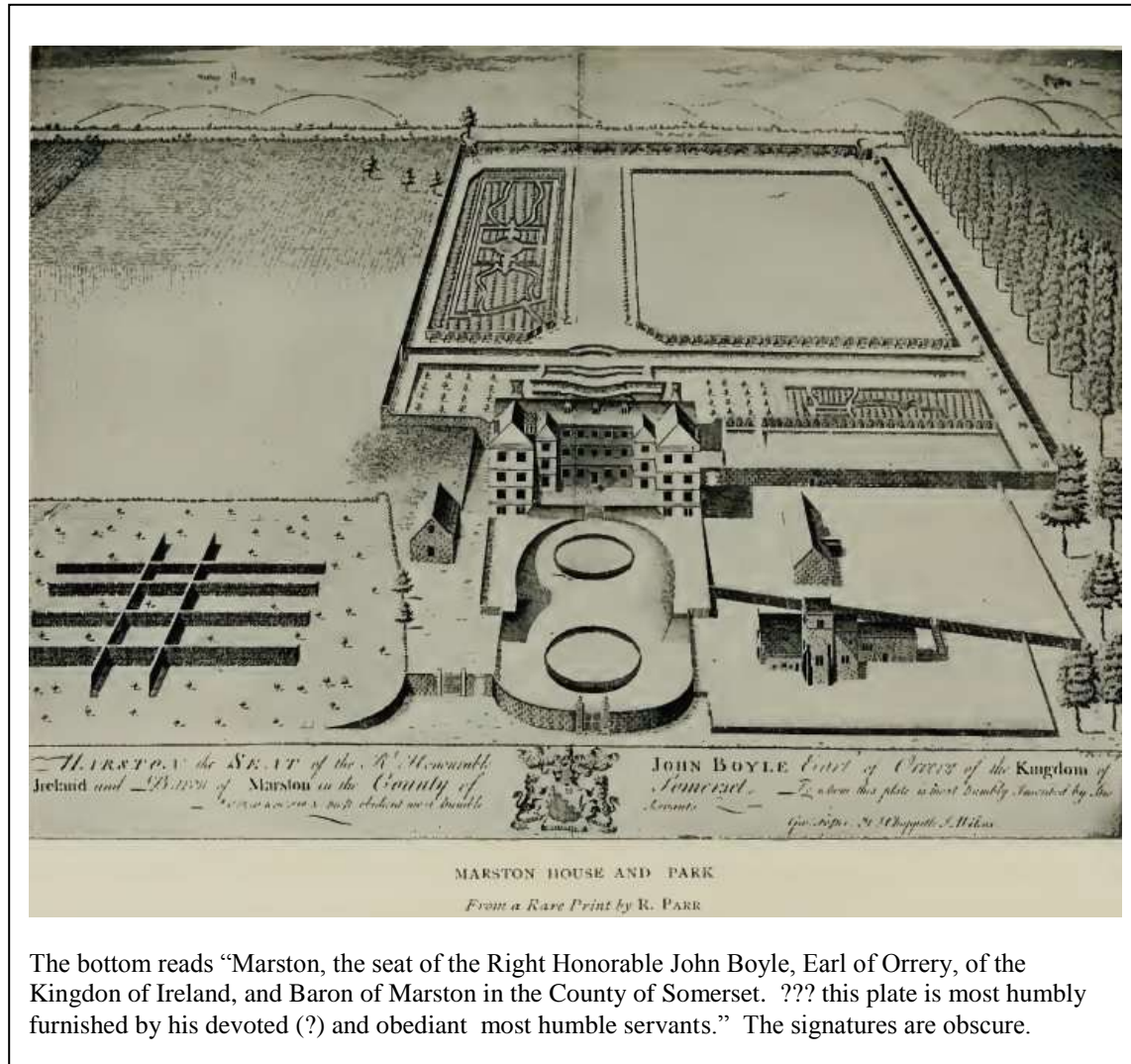


MARSTON PARK AND THE BOYLE FAMILY—PART I

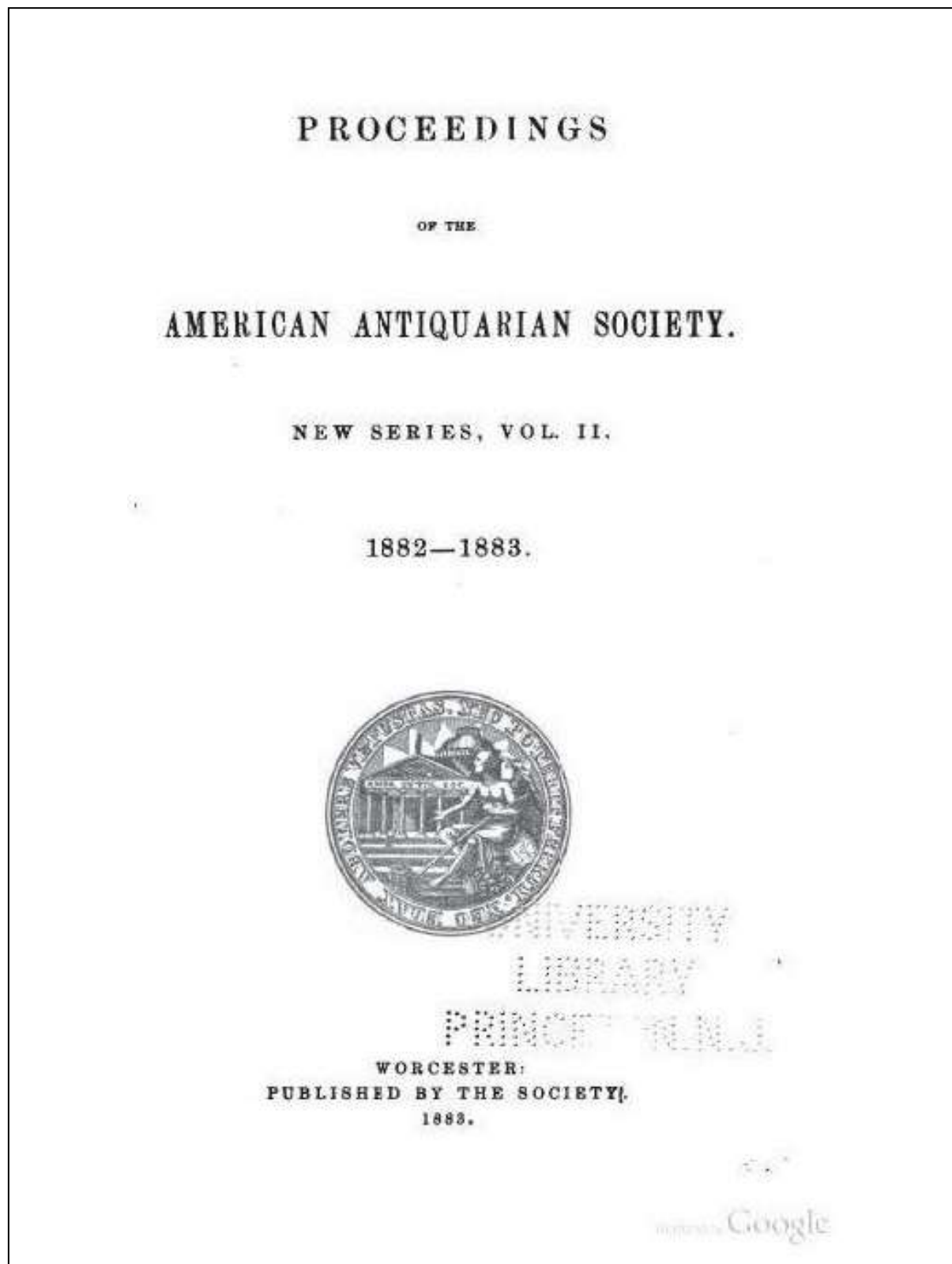
THE interest attaching to Marston, and to the personages who have had honourable connection with the place, is of more than an ordinary character.

Marston House is situate in the parish of Marston Bigot, about three miles south-west of Frome. Until recently it was the Somerset residence of the Earl of Cork and Orrery.

Richard Boyle, the first Earl of Cork, the distinguished Irish statesman, so frequently referred to as the "Great Earl," was born 13th October 1566, and died 15th September 1643. He was descended from an old Hereford family. The earliest member of which there is mention was Humphry de Binville, lord of the manor of Pixley Court, near Ledbury, who lived about the time of Edward the Confessor. According to the Earl's Memoirs, he arrived in Dublin in 1588 with £27, 3s. in money, a diamond ring, a bracelet of gold, a taffeta doublet, a pair of black-faced velvet breeches, a rapier and a dagger. He had studied law at the Middle Temple; but despairing, by reason of his scanty means, of being able to pursue his studies, he embarked for Ireland as an adventurer. Soon after his arrival he married a daughter of William Apsley, of Limerick. On her death, which occurred shortly afterwards, Boyle found himself possessed of an annual income of £500 and other money, with which he purchased estates in Munster. Among these may be included those belonging to Sir Walter Raleigh,



Annex A08 – 1883 – “American Antiquarian Society”



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1882.]

Robert Boyle.

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a thing separated. That which most deters me from such trials is not that they are chargeable, but unsatisfactory, though they should succeed. For the extraction of this golden salt, being in chymical processes prescribed to be obtained only by corrosive menstrua, or the intervention of other saline bodies, it will remain doubtful whether the salt produced be that of the gold itself, or of the saline bodies or spirits employed to prepare it; for that such disguises of metals impose upon artists is no new thing in chymistry."¹

It is a very hard fate that Boyle alone should have borne whatever stigma attaches to meddling with alchemy, for it is certain that Locke shared his curiosity in this matter, that Newton was quick to take up every new suggestion in regard to it, even writing to Locke about Boyle's "red powder," and that Leibnitz was Secretary to the Society of Rosicrucians at Nuremberg.² Newton, Boyle, Locke and Leibnitz were all alchemists, if either was. Sir David Brewster, *Memoirs of Newton*, II., chap. 25, speaks of Newton as an alchemist, but adds that Boyle, Locke and Newton studied alchemy as a science — all others, for fraudulent purposes. There is a letter from Newton to Ashton, given in Brewster's *Memoir* [1, 388], which shows that his mind was impressed with some belief in alchemy; he urges Ashton to inquire about the alleged transmutation of metals, and says, "such transmutations are above all others worth noting, being the most luciferous and many times luciferous experiments in philosophy."³

But that such men should ever meddle with such a subject is very strange, and Sir David justly remarks: "There is no problem of more difficult solution, than that which relates to the belief in alchemy and to the practice of its arts by men of high character and lofty attainments. In so far as Newton's inquiries were limited to the transmutation and multiplication of metals, and even to the discovery of the universal tincture, we may find some apology for his researches, but we cannot understand how a mind of such power * * could stoop to be even the copyist of the most contemptible alchemical poetry and the annotator of a work, the obvious production of a fool and a knave. Such, however, was the taste of the century in which Newton lived, and when we denounce the mental epidemics of a past age we may find some palliation of them in those of our own time."

In order to form a just critical estimate of Boyle, it is necessary to glance at the circumstances of his birth, education and friendships.

Robert Boyle, seventh son of Richard, Earl of Cork, was born at Lismore, County of Cork, Ireland, January 25, 1626. His mother was daughter of Sir Geoffrey Fenton, a lady of great beauty and strength of character.

It appears from Birch's *Life of Robert Boyle* that his ancestors were persons of importance among the titled landholders of Ireland. The

¹ Brewster, *Mem. Newton*, 2, 375. * *Ib.*, 2, 375.

² Brewster, 1, 35. * *Ibid.*, 2, 372.

name was originally Bluvile, and Humphrey de Bluvile was a lord in the times of Edward the Confessor. Lodovick Boyle, who lived in the reign of Henry III., was father of John Boyle and he of James and he of Lodovick whose son, probably of same name, was succeeded by his son James the father of Lodovick Boyle of Rodney and of the Friars in Hereford in the reign of Henry VI. His, Lodovick's, second son Roger was grandfather of Richard Boyle, Bishop of Cork and Ross, and afterwards Archbishop of Tuam, who died March 19, 1644. His second son Richard, Lord Boyle, Baron of Yonghall, Viscount Dungarvan, Earl of Cork, Lord High Treasurer of Ireland, one of his majesty's honorable privy council, and one of the two lords justices for the government of Ireland, was the father of Robert,—by far the greatest man who has borne the name, and with whom it becomes practically extinct. The only persons of the name mentioned in the Biographie Universelle, are Robert, his brother Roger, his nephew Charles, and John, Charles's son. Charles Boyle was one of the defenders of the genuineness of the epistles of Phalaris against Richard Bentley. In the Biographie Générale, Richard is mentioned only as the father of his sons; of these, Roger, Count d'Orrery, Baron of Broghill, an older brother, Charles a younger son of Roger and Charles's son John, are all that are mentioned. Charles became a peer, and to him George Graham dedicated his planetarium; John died in 1762, so that in seventy-one years from the death of Robert the name disappears from literature and from science.

The Earl of Cork conducted the education of his sons on principles radically unlike those that prevailed among the noble families of England in the seventeenth century. Truth, purity and a proper ambition for excellence, as well as a charitable regard for others, were inculcated and exemplified in the family, and it is recorded of Robert that an almost fanatical truthfulness was a marked trait of his boyhood. He says, in the Life of Philaretus, his own autobiography, “that he was born in a condition that was neither high enough to favor a temptation to laziness, nor low enough to discourage him from aspiring.” These natural advantages were improved by assiduous study under the best tutors, supported by the fine physical training which is such a boon to English boys. From the age of ten, for four years he was at Eton under the care of Sir Henry Wotton, and to this admirable master Boyle was fond of acknowledging his indebtedness; for Wotton was to his age what Arnold is to ours, a teacher in whom the man was always superior to the pedagogue, and who without relaxing the strictness of discipline thought it a teacher's main duty to awaken in boys an unquenchable thirst for knowledge, with enthusiasm for righteousness, and “to fix the awful must of duty below the tides of feeling.” R. Ackerman enters Boyle in his list of Etonians as an oppidan. Locke was at Westminster at the same time. After Eton, Philaretus travelled, lived awhile in Florence and learned Italian. He became familiar with the writings of Galileo, and records an exquisite anecdote of the great

Annex A09 – 1890 – Hutchinson’s “Herefordshire Biographies”

HEREFORDSHIRE BIOGRAPHIES,
BEING
A RECORD OF SUCH OF NATIVES OF THE COUNTY
AS HAVE ATTAINED TO MORE THAN LOCAL
CELEBRITY IN LITERATURE, ART, SCIENCE,
POLITICS, AND THE LIKE,
WITH
NOTICES OF THEIR LIVES
AND
BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES,
TOGETHER WITH
AN APPENDIX
CONTAINING NOTICES OF SOME OTHER CELEBRITIES,
INTIMATELY CONNECTED WITH THE COUNTY,
BUT NOT NATIVES OF IT.

BY
JOHN HUTCHINSON.

HEREFORD:
JAKEMAN & CARVER, 4 & 5, HIGH TOWN.
MDCCCXC.

ROGER BOYLE.

THE family of Boyle, though now locally unknown, once held a position of distinction in the county and city of Hereford. They were of Norman origin, the name being originally De Biuvile (derived from the Norman village of that name, now Bueil*), and at the time of the Conquest came into possession of Pixley, near Ledbury, previously held by one Austil, as appears from Domesday Book—*Humfridus de Biuvile tenet de rege Pichelei. Austil tenuit*. From the reign of Henry III. the family pedigree is clear. Ludowick Boyle, who lived in that reign, was the father of John Boyle, and he of James, who had issue Ludowick, whose son was succeeded by James, *his* son and heir. This James (great-great-grandson, of course, of the first Ludowick) was the father of another Ludowick “of Bidney,” and “of The Friars,” in the city of Hereford, in the reign of Edward IV. This Ludowick, of the Friars, married Elizabeth, daughter of William Russel, and had two sons, the second of whom, Roger, married Jane Patteshall, and had issue three sons, the second of whom, ROGER, is the subject of this notice.

Though very little is recorded of his personal history, yet, regarded as the representative of a family sprung from the county, than which none has been more illustrious in the annals of English literature and statesmanship, he could hardly be passed over in any series of Herefordshire Biographies. Next to being personally famous, the most legitimate title to distinction is, surely, to have been the progenitor of a famous race. To have produced and educated a great man may surely compare with the accomplishment of any other great work,

* The name was retained on the other side of the channel. A Jean de Bueil was one of the most distinguished heroes of the war against the English in the fifteenth century; and was known, from the losses he inflicted upon them, as *le Fleau des Anglais*. He fought at Orleans at the raising of the siege by Joan of Arc, and was made Admiral of France in 1450.

HEREFORDSHIRE BIOGRAPHIES.

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and on this ground few persons have more claim to be remembered than Roger Boyle. Early in life he left his native county and settled in Kent. There he married Joan, daughter of John Naylor, of Canterbury, and had issue three sons and a daughter. The eldest son, John, became Bishop of Cork and Ross, in Ireland, and the daughter married Sir Pierce Power, and was the ancestress of an important family. But it was the second son, Richard, who contributed most to the glory of the Boyles: first, by his own merits as a soldier and statesman, displayed in his position as Lord Treasurer in Ireland; and which raised him to the peerage by the title of Earl (to which the people added the epithet of “The Great”) of Cork; and secondly, by his numerous and illustrious family—his eldest surviving son, Richard, Earl of Burlington and Cork, inheriting, with the titles, his father’s high character and devoted patriotism; his fifth son, Roger, Lord Broghill, and afterwards, Earl of Orrery, the military talents which excited the admiration of Cromwell; while his seventh son, Robert, was the celebrated philosopher, the successor and nearest rival of Bacon in the world of science.

But even this does not complete the catalogue of distinguished Boyles, descendants of our Herefordshire Roger—Charles, Earl of Orrery, grandson of the patriarch, well-known as the author of *The Letters of Phalaris*, and the opponent (unequal, indeed, on this ground) of Bentley; John Boyle, son of the preceding, the biographer of Swift; Richard, third Earl of Burlington, and fourth Earl of Cork, the liberal patron of arts, and the builder of Burlington House; Hamilton, eldest surviving son of John Boyle above-mentioned, holding a high place in the catalogue of “noble authors”; Henry, great grandson of the first Earl of Cork, Secretary of State under William III.—all possessed, in a greater or less degree, the talents which seemed natural to this gifted family; and do credit to the ancestor, and, therefore, it may fairly be said, to the county from whence they sprung, though not actually natives of it.

Whatever is known of the Boyle family, in its connection with the county, is related in Duncumb’s well-known history, where it is remarked that from the end of the sixteenth century the name ceases to occur in the local annals. “Ireland becoming the seat of their advancement, it is probable that they soon alienated their property in Hereford, and pursued their rising fortune in that kingdom.”

Roger Boyle died at his residence, Preston House, near Faversham, Kent, on March 26th, 1576, and was buried in the chancel of Preston church. A sumptuous monument to his memory was erected over his grave, in 1629, by his second son Richard, Earl of Cork, on which is sculptured his effigy and that of his wife, who survived him ten years.

The arms of this ancient family were—Party per bend crenelle, *argent* and *gules*; crest, on a wreath, a lion’s head erased, party per pale crenelle, *argent* and *gules*.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| Domesday Book. | Hasted’s Kent. |
| Duncumb’s Herefordshire. | Burke’s Extinct Peerage. |
| Budgell’s Memoirs of the Boyles. | Walpole’s Noble Authors. |
| | Grand Dictionnaire Universel (Larousse). |

Annex A10 – 1748 – Innys’ “Biographia Britannica”

Biographia Britannica :

OR, THE

L I V E S

OF THE

Most eminent PERSONS

Who have flourished in

G R E A T B R I T A I N

A N D

I R E L A N D,

From the earliest Ages, down to the present Times :

Collected from the best Authorities, both Printed and Manuscript,

And digested in the Manner of

Mr *BATLE*'s HISTORICAL and CRITICAL

D I C T I O N A R Y.



VOLUME THE SECOND.

L O N D O N :

Printed for W. INNYS, W. MEADOWS, J. WALTHOE, T. COX, J. and P. KNAPTON,
 T. OSBORNE, S. BIRT, D. BROWNE, T. LONGMAN, H. WHITBRIDGE, R. HETT,
 C. HITCH, T. ASTLEY, S. AUSTEN, C. DAVIS, R. MANNY and H. S. COX, C. BATHURST,
 J. and R. TONSON and S. DRAPEL, J. ROBINSON, J. HINTON, J. and J. RIVINGTON,
 J. WARD, and M. COOPER.

M DCC XLVIII.

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BOYLE (RICHARD) one of the ablest Statesmen in the last century, who not only raised himself to the highest offices, and to the dignity of the peerage in Ireland, by his personal merit, but obtained also a very unusual addition to these honours, being generally styled the *great Earl of Cork*. He was descended from an antient and honourable family, that had been long seated in Herefordshire, some think before the Conquest (a) [A].

(a) Letter from Dr John Beale to Mr Samuel Hartlib.

But

[A] Seated in Herefordshire, as some think before the Conquest.] It has been a common opinion, and as such is laid down in some Memoirs, that the noble Family of Boyle, sprung from Sir Philip Boyle a knight of the Kingdom of Arragon in Spain (1) who came over to England, and signalized himself in a tournament held in the reign of King Henry VI. Thus much of truth there is in that notion, that the Family of Boyle is of great antiquity in Spain (2), and that this Sir Philip was of that family, yet no ancestor of the Earl of Cork whose line may be traced much higher with great certainty. It is thought that this surname was antiently written Biuvile, and by degrees was changed or corrupted into Boyle. The first account we have of them is, that they were seated at Pixely Court near Leadbury in the County of Hereford, of which Humphry de Biuvile was Lord, as is recorded in Dooms-day Book,

(1) Budgell's Memoirs of the Family of the Boyles, p. 2.

(2) Herera, Histor. de las Indias Occidentales, Decad. i. lib. ii. cap. xiii. p. 68.

tit. 28. Terra Humfridi de Biuvile in Radelan Hund. Humfridus de Biuvile tenet de rege Pichelei Ausfil tenuit. These words *Ausfil tenuit* in the general construction of Antiquaries import that it was in the time of Edward the Confessor (3). Lodowick Boyle, who lived in the reign of King Henry III, was father of John Boyle, and he of James, who had issue Lodowick, whose son was succeeded by James his son and heir, father of Lodowick Boyle of Bidney, and of the Friars in the city of Hereford, in the reign of King Henry VI (4). This Lodowick, married Elizabeth daughter of William Ruffel, Esq; and had issue a daughter, Eleanor married to Watkin Ruffel, and two sons, John Boyle, Esq; who had the estate in Herefordshire, and Roger Boyle second son (5); this Roger married Jane, daughter of Thomas Pattishal of the County of Hereford, and had issue John Boyle of Hereford, Roger

(3) Letter from Dr John Beale to Mr Samuel Hartlib.

(4) Visat. Com. Hereford. in Bibl. Harleian. 90 A. p. 72, 73. Scager's Baron. MS. in Bibl. Cot.

(5) Genealogies of Families omitted in the Baronage, MS. p. 121.

B O Y L E.

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But his father, Roger Boyle, being a younger brother, and marrying Joan, the daughter of Robert Naylor of Canterbury, Esq; settled in Kent, where his second son Richard was born, October 3, 1566 (b). He was educated first at Canterbury, then sent to Cambridge by the care of his mother, having lost his father before he was ten years of age; studied there for some time in Bennet-college, thence he removed to the Middle Temple, proposing to have made the Law his profession (c). But his mother dying, and having little or no dependance, he, in some measure, dropped that design, and entered into the service of Sir Richard Manwood, Chief-Baron of the Exchequer. He did not remain long in that station, for finding he should rise very slowly thereby, he resolved to travel in order to better his fortune, which, as himself tells us, was very slender, when he left England (d) [B]. He landed at Dublin, June 23, 1588, and having good recommendations, was very soon brought into business, acting sometimes in one part of the country, sometimes in another, but residing chiefly in Dublin, where he was held in very great esteem by the principal persons employed in the Government, and was very serviceable to many of them in penning memorials, cases, and answers, which gave him vast opportunities of acquiring a perfect knowledge of the kingdom, and of the state of publick affairs (e), of which he very well knew how to make a right use. In 1595 he married Joan, the daughter and coheirefs of William Ansley, of Pulborough in the county of Suffex, Esq; with whom he had five hundred pounds *per annum* in land, which was the beginning of his fortunes (f). As he was of a very frugal disposition, and had a head very well turned for making an establishment in a country where land was cheap, and he had money to lay out, he quickly laid the foundation of an estate, but interfering in some of his purchases with powerful men there, they began to insinuate things to his prejudice at home, which forced him to go over to England, where he not only got over all the difficulties they had thrown in his way, but returned with fresh credit, and much greater honour into Ireland (g) [C]. Sir George Carew (afterwards Earl of Totnefs) being appointed

(b) Earl of Corke's *True Remembrances*.

(c) Queen Elizabeth's *Worthies*, MS.

(d) Earl of Corke's *True Remembrances*.

(e) *Historical Reflections*, by R. Vowel, p. 191.

(f) Collins's *Peage of England*, Vol. II. p. 359.

(g) Earl of Corke's *True Remembrances*.

(6) Wood's *Ath. Oxon.* Vol. I. col. 622.

(7) *Baronag. Hi-bern.* p. 291.

(8) *Thoresby's Hist. of Leeds*, p. 64.

(9) Collins's *Peage*, Vol. II. p. 358, 359.

Roger second son, and Michael Boyle of London third son, who left a numerous issue; whereof, Richard his second son was Bishop of Cork and Ross; being allowed also to keep the See of Cloyne in Commendam, was afterwards Archbishop of Tuam, and died March 19, 1644 (6). He left issue, Michael Boyle Archbishop of Armagh, and Lord Chancellor of Ireland, who died aged 93, in the year 1702, and was father to Murrrough Boyle, created Lord Viscount Bleffington (7); Michael, another son of the said Roger, was Bishop of Waterford and Lismore; and Sir George Boyle his fourth son died without issue (8); Roger Boyle, the second son, married Jean daughter of John Naylor of Kenville in the County of Kent, and had issue John Boyle Bishop of Cork and Ross, in Ireland; Richard Boyle second son, Earl of Cork, of whom I am to treat; Hugh Boyle third son, who died without issue; and a daughter married to Sir Pierce Power of Ireland, Knt. (9) a numerous and fortunate line.

[B] *Was very slender when he left England.* This great man, when in the height of his prosperity, took

taken from the noble person's own Remembrances before mentioned it appears clearly to have been in the spring of the year 1598.

When God had blessed me, says he (12), with a reasonable fortune and estate, Sir Henry Wallop of Wayers, Sir Robert Gardiner Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and Sir Richard Bingham, Chief Commissioner of Connaught, being displeas'd for some purchases I had made in the province; they all, joined together by their lies, complaining against me to Queen Elizabeth, expressing that I came over a young man without any estate or fortune, and that I had made so many purchases as it was not possible to do, without some Foreign Prince's purse to supply me with money; that I had acquired divers castles and abbies upon the sea-side, fit to receive and entertain Spaniards, that I kept in my abbies fraternities and convents of Friars in their habits, who said Mass continually, and that I was suspected in my religion, with divers other malicious suggestions; whereof having some secret notice, I resolv'd to go into Mun-

(12) Earl of Corke's *True Remembrances*.

Annex A11 – 1888 – Grosart’s “Lismore Papers”

The Lismore Papers
(SECOND SERIES),
VIZ.
SELECTIONS
FROM
THE PRIVATE AND PUBLIC (OR STATE)
CORRESPONDENCE
OF
SIR RICHARD BOYLE,
FIRST AND ‘GREAT’ EARL OF CORK.
NEVER BEFORE PRINTED. “
Edited, with Introductions and Notes and Illustrations,
BY THE REV. ALEXANDER B. GROSART,
D.D., LL.D., F.S.A. (Scot.),
BROOKLYN HOUSE, BLACKBURN, LANCASHIRE,
FROM THE ORIGINAL MSS. BELONGING TO HIS GRACE THE DUKE
OF DEVONSHIRE, PRESERVED IN LISMORE CASTLE.
WITH INTRODUCTIONS, NEW LIFE OF THE EARL OF CORK, AND INDEX
BY THE EDITOR.
IN FIVE VOLUMES.
VOL. V.
PRINTED FOR PRIVATE CIRCULATION ONLY.
1888.



LIFE OF
RICHARD, THE FIRST EARL OF CORK.¹

IN proceeding to tell the story of the Life and Life-work of the first EARL OF CORK—traditionally known as the “Great Earl” (but therein sharing the distinction with a now forgotten Earl of Thomond²)—more matterfully and critically than hitherto, as having more abundant materials—it were easy to trace the Boyles back and back for long centuries in Aragon of Spain. I have two reasons for eschewing such antiquarianism. (*a*) The Earl himself was neither afraid nor ashamed to claim that in the best sense he was self-made, and owed little or nothing to his ancestry or parentage; (*b*) His most illustrious son, ROBERT BOYLE, in his charming fragment of autobiography, pronounces against “needlessly confounding the herald with the historian by beginning a relation by a pedigree.”³ Leaving Dr. Dryasdust—for whom, however, I have a sneaking kindness—to verify the Spanish Biuile descent, I start with a bit of indubitable

¹ See Appendix to this Life, A, for additional authorities, &c., besides those utilized herein.

² “Lismore Papers,” 1st Series, vol. ii., pp. 341, 365-66.

³ Dr. Birch’s Memoir, before his Works, incorporating the Autobiography.

fact, viz., that in respect of the Herefordshire location of our Boyle family, a Sir Philip Biuile (boldly transmuted by the *Biographia Britannica*¹ into Boyle, after Budgell), a knight of Aragon, is found to have signalized himself in a tournament held in the reign of our Henry VI.² It is assumed, on apparently probable grounds, that Biuvile passed, or was corrupted, into Boyle. The earliest English-proper records show that the Biuviles were seated at Pixely Court, near Ledbury, in the county of Hereford—which may have been the secret of above Sir Philip’s coming over to England. A Humphrey de Biuvile was lord of the manor of Pixely, as we learn by Domesday Book, tit. 28: “Terra Humfredi de Biuile in Radelau Hund. Humfridus de Biuile tenet de Rege *Pichelei* Austil tenuit”—the words ‘Austil tenuit’ importing that it was in the reign of Edward the Confessor.³ We then come upon Boyles (no longer Biuviles). A Lodowick (or Lodovick) Boyle of Henry III.’s reign was father of a John Boyle, and he of a James, who had another Lodowick (or Lodovick), and whose son in turn was succeeded by a James, son and heir, and also again became father of a Lodowick (or Lodovick) Boyle, of Bidney, and of the Grey Friars in Hereford.⁴ This final Lodowick (or Lodovick) married Elizabeth, daughter of William Russell, Esq., and had issue a daughter Eleanor, who married a Watkin Russell,

¹ The edition of “*Biographia Britannica*” used throughout is that of 1780.

² Visit. Com. Hereford in Bibl. Harleian 90 A, pp. 72, 73; Seager’s Baron. MS. in Bibl. Cot.

³ Letter from Dr. John Beale to Mr. Samuel Hartlib, B.D. See also Herera, “*Histor. de las Indias Occidentales*,” Decad. i., lib. ii., c. xiii., p. 68—a curious and interesting old book.

⁴ Duncumbe’s “*Collections towards the History and Antiquities of the County of Hereford*,” 1804, two vols. 4to., vol. i., pp. 378-80.

THE FIRST EARL OF CORK.

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Esq., and two sons, John Boyle, Esq., who had the family estate in Herefordshire, and Roger Boyle, a second son.¹ This Roger Boyle married Jane, daughter of Thomas Patishal (or Pateshall), in the county of Hereford, and had issue John Boyle, of Hereford, Roger, second son, and Michael, third son. Roger, the second son of Roger, married Joan Naylor, daughter of John Naylor, of Canterbury, Kent, and had issue—

John Boyle—afterwards Bishop of Cork and Ross.

RICHARD—the “Great Earl.”

A daughter—married to Sir Pierce Power, Knight (of Ireland).²

Hugh—a posthumous child—baptized 4th May, 1576.³

Such, as briefly as might be, is the lineage and parentage of our worthy. The innumerable cousinships and other relationships springing out of the many marriages and intermarriages, were generously recognized by the “Great Earl.” Family names far off and nearer, and of both parental sides, are constantly cropping up.

Before passing on, it must be recalled that the surname Boyle occurs frequently, and with like antiquity with the Herefordshire Boyles, in Ireland. As annotated in the place,⁴ on its casual mention, in the Diary of the Earl, there was a wide district in county Donegal that was designated ‘O’ Boyles’ country,’ *i.e.*, the barony of Boylagh, or territory of the O’ Boyles. The same name is likewise found in Roscommon. The Boyle family name (in Celtic), is ‘O’ Baoighill’, both in

¹ Genealogies of Families omitted in the Baronage, MS., p. 131 in B. B.

² A numerous and fortunate line. Cf. Collins’ “Peerage,” vol. ii., pp. 358, 359.

³ “Lismore Papers,” 1st Series, vol. i., p. 2.

⁴ *Ibid.*, 1st Series, vol. iii., pp. 252, 276.

Ireland and in Scotland. It is thus possible, even probable, that the “Great Earl” in migrating from England to Ireland, was returning to his own country primarily. *Certes* Spanish Biuiles (or Boyles) would be more at home in the Island of Saints than in Herefordshire.

At this point we inevitably turn to our worthy’s own “True Remembrances.”¹ From them we have the preceding lineage, etc., verified, viz. :—

1. That his father—as before—was Mr. Roger Boyle, of Hereford, second son of Lodovick (or Lodowick) Boyle, of Bidney, Herefordshire.
2. That his mother was Joan Naylor, daughter of Robert Naylor, of Canterbury, Kent (born there 15th October, 1529).
3. That his father and mother were married in Canterbury on 16th October, 1564—the latter having just completed her 35th year—which for the period was a late marrying age.
4. That his father died at Preston, near Faversham, Kent, 24th March, 1576.²
5. That his mother never married again, but lived ten years a widow, and then “departed this life” at Faversham, 20th March, 1586.

His own birth-place and birth-date is thus recorded :—“I was born in the city of Canterbury (as I find it written by my father’s own hand), 3rd October, 1566.”³

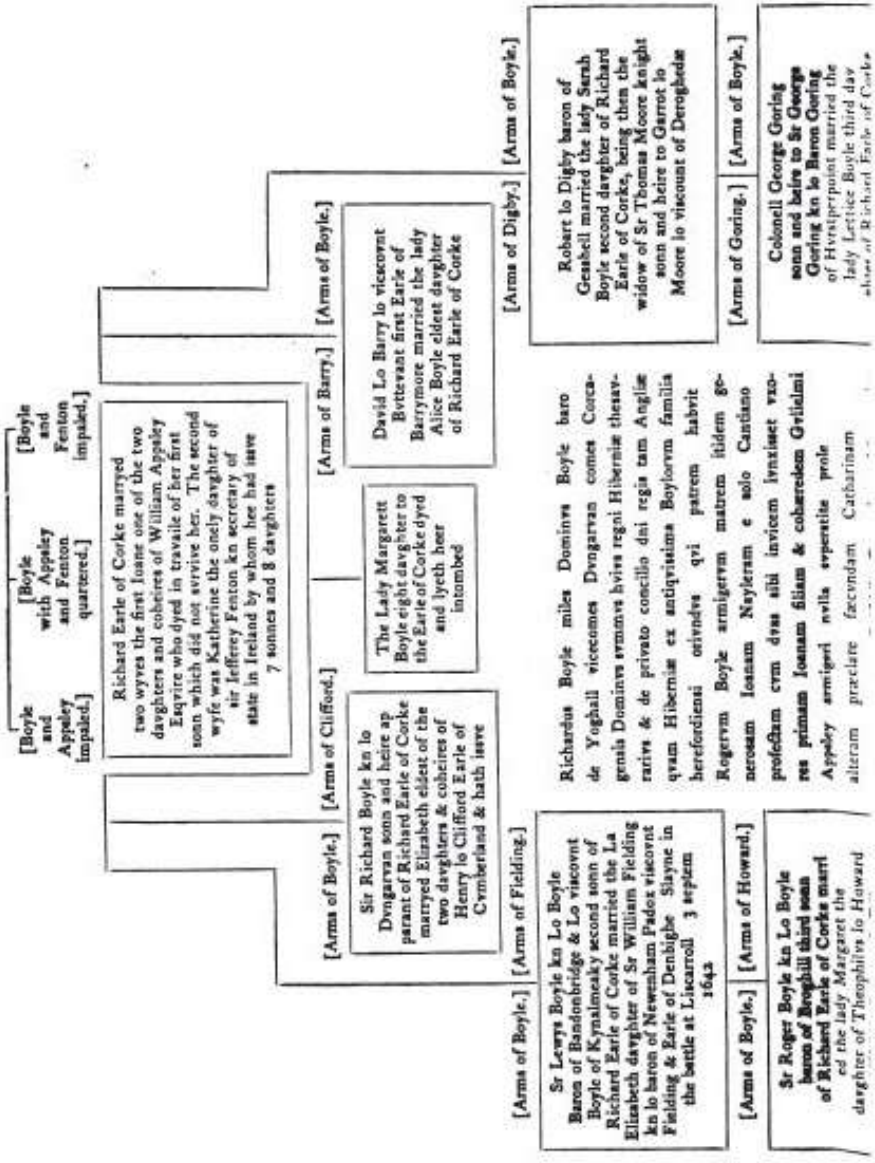
¹ Printed in full by Collins and others. Throughout I have compared with a MS. amongst the “Lismore Papers.”

² “Lismore Papers,” 1st Series, vol. i., p. 2.

³ “Remembrances,” as before. Cf. 1st Series of “Lismore Papers,” vol. iii., p. 269.

Page 290 – Copied from the memorial at Youghal

THE EARL OF CORK'S EPITAPH.



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<p>the lady Margaret the fourth daughter of Theophilus to Howard of Walsin Earle of Suffolk.</p>	<p>alteram preclare facundam Catharinam natam Domini Galfridi Fentoni equitis regie maiestati in hoc regno a secretis postquam vario pro republica cepisset labores nec immeritos honores consecutus ipse iam septuaginta septem annos natus ac mortem indies imminuentem expectans sibi & posteris hoc posuit monumentum sacrum memorie</p>	<p>of Hyattspoint married the lady Lettice Boyle third daughter of Richard Earle of Corke</p>
<p>[Arms of Boyle.] [Arms of Killigrew.] Francis Boyle Esquier fourth son of Richard Earle of Corke married Elizabeth daughter of Sir Robert Killigrew kn late vice Chamberlayne to Mary Queene of England</p>	<p>FRAN DE EX sic posui tumulum speret intendere vobis parce anime carum solvito Christo veni</p>	<p>[Arms of FitzGerald.] [Arms of Boyle.] George Fitzgerald Earle of Kildare married the lady Ione Boyle fourth daughter of Richard Earle of Corke</p>
<p>[Arms of Boyle.] [Unascribed Shield.]</p>	<p>episcopi Corcagenis Clonensis ac fratris maioris naty Richardi comitis Corcagie ac qui oblit decimo die iulii anno dni 1620 etatis sue 57</p>	<p>[Arms of Jones.] [Arms of Boyle.] Arthure Jones Esq sonne & heire of Sr Roger Jones kn lo viscount of Roscagh married the la Katheria Boyle the fifth daughter of Richard Earle of Corke</p>
<p>Robert Boyle Esquier fifth son of Richard Earle of Corke</p>	<p>hic iacet corpus reverendi patris Iohannis Boyle sacra theologie doctoris episcopi Corcagenis Clonensis et Rosensis ac fratris maioris naty Richardi comitis Corcagie ac qui oblit decimo die iulii anno dni 1620 etatis sue 57</p>	<p>[Arms of Loftus.] [Arms of Boyle.] Sr Arthure Loftus kn son & heire of Sr Adam Loftus kn vice-thriller and threr at Wars in Ireland married the la Dorothy Boyle the sixt daughter of Richard Earle of Corke</p>
<p>[Arms of Boyle.] Roger Boyle eldest son of Richard Earle of Corke being a scholler at Deptford in Kent dyed there x Octo 1615 and there lyeth intombed</p>	<p>hic etiam iacent sepulcie Elisabetha et Maria Boyle illa Piercill Power armigeri vroz. ambe sorores predicti Richardi Domini Boyle Corcagie Comitib</p>	<p>[Arms of Riche.] [Arms of Boyle.] Charles Riche Esq second son of Robert lo Riche of Leese Earle of Warwicke married the la Mary Boyle the seaventh daughter of Richard Earle of Corke</p>
<p>[Arms of Boyle.] Geoffrey Boyle third son of Richard Earle of Corke dyed young xx January 1616 & lyeth here intombed</p>	<p>annoq. etatis sue 38</p>	

Annex A12 – 1916 – Bannister’s “Place Names of herefordshire”

THE PLACE-NAMES
OF
HEREFORDSHIRE

Their Origin and Development

by

The Rev. A. T. BANNISTER, M.A.

Canon Residentiary of Hereford Cathedral

Author of ‘Herefordshire and its Place in English History’

Editor (for the Cantilupe Society) of ‘The Register of Adam de Orleton

1916

Printed for the Author

W

LIST OF BOOKS

most commonly quoted or referred to in the following pages.

This list is not an exhaustive bibliography of the subject, but contains merely the titles of the works which I have consulted most frequently in compiling the Alphabetical List of Herefordshire Place-names, and my abbreviations of them. For the forms of words later than 1538 (Val. Eccles.) I have only consulted, as a rule, Saxton's (1577), Speed's (1611), and Taylor's (1789) Maps of the County.

A. *Texts, Record Publications, etc.*

Abbrev. Plac.	Placitorum Abbreviatio.
A.C.	Ancient Charters prior to 1200: ed. J. H. Round.
Aug. Of.	Various documents (usually 16th century) in the Augmentation Office.
BIRCH.	Cartularium Saxonicum.
Brec. Cart.	Cartularium Prioratus S. Johannis Evang. de Brecon. (printed in <i>Arch. Camb.</i> , 4th Series, Vols. 13 and 14).
CAPES.	Charters and Records of Hereford Cathedral, trans. and edit. by W. W. Capes.
Chart. R.	Calendar of Charter Rolls.
Close R.	Calendar of Close Rolls.
Dom.	Photo-zinco ^d Facsimile of the Herefordshire portion. Translation (with Introduction, and identifications) by Dr J. H. Round in <i>Vic. Count. Hist.</i>
Ep. Reg.	The Registers of the Bishops of Hereford (beginning 1275) pub. by the Cantilupe Society.
E. H. Cart.	The Cartulary of Ewyas Harold Priory, of which a careful abstract is printed in my <i>History of Ewyas Harold</i> .
F.A.	Inquisitions and assessments relating to Feudal Aids.
Fine R.	Calendar of the Fine Rolls.
Glos. Cart.	<i>Hist. et cartularium monast. S. Petri Glouc.</i>
Heref. Corp. MS.	Report of Historical Manuscripts Commission 13 R.A. iv.
Inq. p.m.	Calendar of Inquisitions post mortem and other documents in the Public Record Office.
KEMBLE.	<i>Codex Diplomaticus Aevi Saxonici.</i>
LELAND.	Itinerary: ed. L. Toulmin Smith.
Loom. Cart.	Indexed in Dugdale's <i>Monasticon Anglicanum</i> .
Lib. Land.	The text of the Book of Llan Dâv, by J. Gwenogvryn Evans, with co-operation of John Rhys.

XX	LIST OF BOOKS
Non. Inq.	Nonarum Inquisitiones in Curia Scaccarii.
Pat. R.	Calendar of the Patent Rolls.
Quo War.	Placita de Quo Warranto.
Sub. R.	(Various) Subsidy Rolls.
Tax. Eccles.	Taxatio Ecclesiastica Angliae et Walliae.
T. DE NEVILL.	Testa de Nevill sive Liber Feodorum.
Val. Eccles.	Valor Ecclesiasticus.
WBBB.	Roll of the household expenses of Richard de Swinfield, ed. J. Webb.

B. *General Works of Reference on English Place-names.*

ALEXANDER.	The Place-names of Oxfordshire, by Henry Alexander.
BADDELEY.	Gloucestershire Place-names, by W. St Clair Baddeley.
BRADLEY.	English Place-names, by Henry Bradley (in Essays and Studies by Members of The English Association).
COOKE.	Continuator of Duncumb's Herefordshire.
DUIGNAN.	Notes on Staffordshire Place-names. Worcestershire Place-names, by W. H. Duignan.
DUNCUMB.	Coll. towards the hist. and antiq. of the co. of Hereford, by John Duncumb.
EG. PHIL.	Various notes to Owen's Pembrokeshire, and certain identifications in Lib. Land. (J. G. Evans' edition), by Egerton Phillimore.
JOHNSTON.	Place-names of England and Wales, by J. B. Johnston.
LLOYD.	History of Wales, by J. E. Lloyd.
J. HOBSON MATTHEWS.	Continuator of Duncumb's Herefordshire.
N. E. D.	The New English Dictionary by James Murray and others.
ODOM.	Onomasticon Anglosaxonicum, by W. G. Scarle.
H. O.	The Description of Pembrokeshire, by George Owen of Henleys: edited (with many valuable notes on place- names) by Henry Owen.
ROBERTS.	The Place-names of Sussex, by R. G. Roberts.
J. H. R.	Various works of J. Horace Round, and more particularly the Introduction and Notes to the Domesday Survey of Herefordshire in Vict. County Hist.
SKEAT.	Place-names of Cambridgeshire; Place-names of Bedford- shire; Place-names of Berkshire; by W. W. Skeat.
WYLD.	Place-names of Lancashire, by H. C. Wyld and T. O. Hirst.
ZACHRISSON.	A contribution to the Study of Anglo-Norman Influence on English Place-names, by R. E. Zachrisson.

18

BETTWS

Bettws (Much Dewchurch).

Much has been written, to little purpose, as to the origin of *Bettws*. The opinion still holds that it is a Welsh form of the English ‘bead-house’; though no one has ever explained why ‘bead-houses’ should be scattered all over Wales and the Border, with none in England, from whence the word came!

Bewell Street (Hereford).

1314 ‘vicus qui vocatur Byhinde the Walle,’ Hereford Corp. Chart.

1383 Bewalstrete, Hereford Corp. Chart.

***The Biblings** [Goodrich].

1722 The Biblings, Biblin’s End, Terrier.

Bickerton (Much Marcle).

1086 Bicretune, Dom.

1303 Bykerton, F.A.

Bicknor.

1086 Bicanofre, Dom.

1266 Bykenovere, Glos. Cart.

1275 Bykenore Walensis, Ep. Reg.

1291 Bykenore’ Walensium, } Tax. Eccles.
 “ Anglican’, }

1341 Bykenore, Non. Inq.

Clearly ‘Bica’s bank.’ Lower down the Wye is *Bigsweir*, which in 1322 is *Bikisweire*, ‘Bica’s weir.’

See under *Doward* for Bicknor entry in Lib. Lan.

Bicton Pool (Yarpole).

no date Bikeden, Leom. Cart.

‘Bica’s vale.’

Biddleston (Llangarren).

So in 1676. For etymology see *Pudleston*.

Bidney (Dilwyn).

1346 Bydenweye, Ep. Reg.

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PERTON

Perton (Stoke Edith).

See *Berrington*.

Pervin (Hope-under-Dinmore).

1559 Pyrbyn, Aug. Of.

1831 Pervin, Ord. Map.

It is in an English district, with no Welsh names. Yet the interchange of *b* and *v* seems to point to Welsh mutation.

Petchfield (Elton).

1479 Pechefeld, Ind. Ct R.

Peterchurch.

1291 'Ecclesia Sancti Petri in Straddel,' Tax. Eccles.

1341 'Petreschirch in Straddel,' Non. Inq.

1428 Petruschirche, F.A.

Peterstow.

circ. 1130 Lann petyr, Lib. Land.

1278 Petrestowe, Ep. Reg.

1291 Ecclesia de Petr'stowe, Tax. Eccles.

1307 Peterustoye, Inq. p.m.

1341 Petrestowe, Non. Inq.

For second element see Appendix, *-stow*.

Petty France (Ledbury, Clodock).

Probably the same in origin as *Franche* (Worcs.) which is Dom. *Frenesse*, i.e. O.Fr. *fresne*, 'ash-tree.'

Petty Holt (Harewood).

A mound: probably O.Fr. *petite haute*.

Pict's Cross (Sellack).

Obviously a corruption, since no *Picts* were ever in or near Herefordshire. But, in the absence of old forms, it is impossible to guess at the original meaning. It may be akin in origin to *Pixley* (q. v.).

Pikestye (Marden).

No old forms. The first element might possibly be O.E. *piga*, 'a little maid,' which would give 'the maid's path' as the meaning. Or it may be the pers. name *Pic* or *Picc*. Cf. *Pixley*.

PLATCH

153

Pinsley (brook, trib. of Lugg, near Leominster).

Once called *Onny* (q.v.).

Pipe (part of the parish of Pipe-and-Lyde).

1086 Pipe, Dom.

1291 Pypa, Tax. Eccles.

1341 Pypa, Non. Inq.

It seems as if it must be O.E. *pipe*, ‘a pipe.’ A place called *The Pipe*, near *Lichfield*, is so called because the city water has for long been conveyed by pipe from there. But an explanation such as this could not apply to a Dom. name. Judge Cooke says the name *Pipe* is properly applied only to ‘an elongated strip of land consisting of about 120 acres, through which *quasi per pipam* a stream known as the Pipe brook flows eastward to the Lugg.’ The remainder of the parish is *Lyde*.

Pistelbrook Farm (Kentchurch).

circ. 1135 Pistel, E. H. Cart.

1327 Pistelbroch, Chart. R. (in a Dore Charter).

1831 Pistell Brook Farm, Ord. Map.

The strange form *Masepightle* (land belonging to Dore) is, in view of the 1327 Charter, almost certainly *Maes-y-Pistel*.

Pixley.

1086 Picheslei, Dom.

1243 Pikesley Clinton¹, T. de Nevill.

1291 Pikesleye, Tax. Eccles.

1341 Pykesleye, Non. Inq.

‘The meadow of Pic or Picc.’ A holding in the parish is called *The Piks*. Cf. *Pikestye*, and perhaps *Pict’s Cross*.

Plaistow (Ledbury).

Platch (Dulas).

circ. 1200 ‘Plessy in Ewias,’ Acon. Chart.

1667 Plash, Survey of Manor.

In Shrops. Dom. *Plesham* is now *Plaish*.

¹ Held by Simon de Clinton from the honour of Tewkesbury.

160

QUARREL'S GREEN

is 'The Olde Land formerly Quarrell's Meadowe.' In 1553 there is, in or near *Lingen*, 'campus vocatus Quarrell Field.' In 1605 Thomas Quarrell was of Trevill in Wormbridge, Gent.

Quassy (Clodock).

The Queach (Bishopswood).

Quebb (Eardisley).

*Querentune [near Kington?].

1086 Querentune, Dom.

Quest Moor (Eardisley).

1831 Queest moor, Ord. Map.

The Quinta (Brobury).

Radlow (Tarrington).

1086 Radelau, Dom.

(The Dom. entry is a Hundred, not the place in *Tarrington*.)
O.E. 'red hill.'

Ravensiege (St Devereux).

No old forms. Probably O.E. *hraefnes-iga*, 'raven-island': equivalent to *Ramsey* (*hramm* being a late form of *hraefn*).

The Rea (Bishop's Frome and Bromyard).

Rea Farm (Ledbury).

Isle of Rhea (Bodenham).

Bromyard *Rea* is in 1512 (Fine R.) *Roe*. Leland mentions 'a broket called Rhe,' trib. of Teme, flowing from Clee Hill. Duignan thinks the name is *ea*, 'water,' the *r* being transferred from the preceding word in some such phrase as *on thaere ea*, just as *n* is transferred in *Nash* and *Norke* (q.v.).

Redley (Cusop).

Almost the only English place-name in the parish.

Redmarley (Acton Beauchamp).

1290 Rudmarle, Ep. Reg.

Annex A13 – 1975 – “Domesday Gazeteer”

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HEREFORDSHIRE

ANONYMOUS HOLDINGS (continued)

Hugh Lasne, one hide in *Tornelauz* hd, 187. Balliol MS pp. 69 and 120 show this was part of Ocle.

Hugh Lasne, 3 virgates in *Tornelauz* hd, 187.

Elmer (from the king), half a hide in *Ulfei* hd, 187b.

HERTFORDSHIRE — *HERFORDSCIRE*

Folios 132-142b

MAP 23

Abbots Langley, D. 5	<i>Langelai</i> 135b	Baldock	Not in D.B.
<i>Absa</i>	See Napsbury	Barkway, G. 2	<i>Berchenusi(g)</i> 139, 139b, 141b, 142
<i>Abzadent</i>	See Aspenden	Barley, G. 1	<i>Berlai</i> 134b, 136, 139 bis, 140, 141b
<i>Aiese</i>	See Ayot	Bayford, F. 5	<i>Begesford</i> 133
Albury, C. 4	<i>Eldeberie</i> 133b	Beauchamps formerly	<i>Aifledaunicha</i> 137b
Aldbury, H. 3	<i>Aldeberie</i> 136b	Affledwick, G. 2	
<i>Aldeberie</i>	See Aldbury	<i>Begesford</i>	See Bayford
Aldenham, E. 6	<i>Eldeham</i> 135, 136	<i>Belingeou</i>	See Bengoe
<i>Aifledaunicha</i>	See Beauchamps formerly	<i>Belinzone</i>	See Bennington
	Affledwick	<i>Bardolch</i> F. 4	<i>Benedic</i> 136
<i>Almouhou</i>	See Almouhou		

Annex A14 – Alternate E. of C. Lineage – 1200 to 1600

In this annex I present a fairly well-developed family tree for the family of Sir Richard Boyle, starting about 1200 AD and running up to the mid 1600s. There is other data there for later generations, and the children and offspring of Sir Richard are, notably, missing, but that is the nature of the sources. This tree is quite remarkably at odds with many official sources describing the Boyle family.

A few words need to be said about the sources. The primary source for the most ancient portion of the tree is page E14 from the manuscripts of Alwyn Evans which are called his “Pedigree Books”, as described and displayed in the body of the essay (about pages 17-18). That material is not reproduced here except in derivative form.

Evans’ material is supplemented substantially by material from another document/book/manuscript called “Herefordshire mansions and manors” by Charles John Robinson (Microreproduction of original published: London: Longmans, 1872.) Unfortunately I was unable to find a copy of the original, or of the micro-reproduction, on the internet, and I would not know how to find it.

These secondary sources (by Evans and Robinson) contain few dates, and the person who examined them and entered them into a computerized family tree data base made several educated guesses about the dates of birth of most of the people in the tree. The person who did this work is not named, but the data is meticulously documented, so, apart from the guesses at the dates, I believe it to be a true representation of the original works of Evans and Robinson.

Extraction of the data from the internet was a somewhat laborious process that produced a document of 44 pages. I started with the first progenitor, Sir John Boyle, of 1200, and link-by-link, accessed each person’s person-page and copied the contents into a word document, added Alphabetic Identifiers (AIDs, to help keep track of who is who), removed database-specific stuff, and reformatted it. I then put the data into my Legacy data base, published it in PDF format, and cut and pasted it into this annex. I tell you this, because I possibly made some mistakes along the way, though I have striven to avoid that.

The Identification and URL of the progenitor is:

Sir John Boyle [A¹], Knight

URL: <http://histfam.familysearch.org/getperson.php?personID=1205748&tree=Welsh>

Apart from the peculiarities found in Evans’ work, discussed in the body of the essay, this tree is interesting due to its strong Welsh content, and due to the extensive information about the Boyle family living in and about Dilwyn and Bidney, of Herefordshire, coming from Robinson’s work, I suppose.

A less complete, but consistent, set of data can also be found at this URL:

URL: <http://our-royal-titled-noble-and-commoner-ancestors.com/p4856.htm#i145827>

I suspect the source for this data is the same.

Descendants of Sir John Boyle (circa 1200)

Page 1

Sir John Boyle[A1] b. Abt 1200
 +Unknown
 Sir John Boyle[A2] b. Abt 1230, Hereford
 +Unknown
 John Boyle[A3] b. Abt 1270, Hereford
 +Unknown
 John Boyle[A4] b. Abt 1300, Hereford
 +Unknown
 Peter Boyle[A5] b. Abt 1330
 +Anne Pirie[A5(S)] b. Abt 1358
 Sir Peter Boyle[A6] b. Abt 1370, Hereford
 +Joan Brine b. Abt 1370
 Peter Boyle[A7] b. Abt 1400, Hereford
 +Joyce St. John[A7(S)] b. Abt 1385, Herefordshire
 James Boyle[A8] b. Abt 1430, Hereford
 +Anne Hundley[A8(S)] b. Abt 1415, Herefordshire
 Lewis Boyle[A9] b. Abt 1470, Bidney, Dilwyn, Herefordshire
 +Elizabeth Russell[A9(S)] b. Abt 1470, Herefordshire
 John Boyle[A9A] b. Abt 1500, Bidney, Dilwyn, Herefordshire, d. 1551
 +Unknown
 Gregory Boyle[A9AA] b. Abt 1530, Bidney, Dilwyn, Herefordshire
 Thomas Boyle[A9AB] b. Abt 1530, Bidney, Dilwyn, Herefordshire
 +Catherine Haworth[A9AB(S)] b. Abt 1530, Burghope Hall, Wellington, Herefordshire
 John Boyle[A9ABA] b. Abt 1550, d. Bef 1585
 James Boyle[A9ABB] b. Abt 1550, Bidney, Dilwyn, Herefordshire
 William Boyle[A9ABC] b. Abt 1550, Bidney, Dilwyn, Herefordshire
 Henry Boyle[A9ABD] b. Abt 1550, Bidney, Dilwyn, Herefordshire
 Richard Boyle[A9ABE] b. Abt 1550, Bidney, Dilwyn, Herefordshire
 +Unknown
 Joseph Boyle[A9ABEA] b. Abt 1585, Bidney, Dilwyn, Herefordshire
 Ellen Boyle[A9ABF] b. Abt 1550, Bidney, Dilwyn, Herefordshire
 +Richard Fletcher[A9ABF(S)] b. Abt 1550, Herefordshire
 Elizabeth Boyle[A9ABG] b. Abt 1550, Bidney, Dilwyn, Herefordshire
 +Smith[A9ABG(s)] b. Abt 1550
 Alice Boyle[A9ABH] b. Abt 1550, Bidney, Dilwyn, Herefordshire
 +John Whannall[A9ABH(S)] b. Abt 1550, Herefordshire
 Fanny Boyle[A9ABI] b. Abt 1550, Bidney, Dilwyn, Herefordshire
 Eleanor Boyle[A9ABJ] b. Abt 1550, Bidney, Dilwyn, Herefordshire
 +Thomas Powel[A9ABJ(S)] b. Abt 1550, Herefordshire
 Margaret Boyle[A9ABK] b. Abt 1550, Bidney, Dilwyn, Herefordshire
 +John Croone[A9ABK(S)] b. Abt 1550, Broxwood, Pembridge, Herefordshire
 Anne Boyle[A9ABL] b. Abt 1550, Bidney, Dilwyn, Herefordshire
 +Henry Kintnersley[A9ABL(S)] b. Abt 1550, Herefordshire
 Jane Boyle[A9ABM] b. Abt 1550, Bidney, Dilwyn, Herefordshire
 +Henry Mathew[A9ABM(S)] b. Abt 1550, Bidney, Dilwyn, Herefordshire
 Joane Boyle[A9ABN] b. Abt 1550, Bidney, Dilwyn, Herefordshire
 +William Harley[A9ABN(S)] b. Abt 1550, Herefordshire
 Alexander Boyle[A9ABC] b. Abt 1550, Bidney, Dilwyn, Herefordshire

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Descendants of Sir John Boyle (circa 1200)

Page 2

- +Bridget{A9ABO(S)} b. Abt 1570, Herefordshire (see Alexander Boyle{A9ABO} on page 1)
- William Boyle{A9ABOA} b. 8 Oct 1607, Withington, Herefordshire
- Tobias Boyle{A9ABOB} b. 7 Jan 1610, Withington, Herefordshire
- William Boyle{A9ABOC} b. 2 Mar 1611, Withington, Herefordshire
- Mary Boyle{A9ABOD} b. 10 Aug 1612, Withington, Herefordshire
- James Boyle{A9AC} b. Abt 1530, Bidney, Dilwyn, Herefordshire
- +Anne Lewis{A9AC(S)} b. Abt 1530, Pils Mawr, Tre'ndelyn and Pwll-y-blaidd, Maccyfad, Radnorshire, Wales
- James Boyle{A9ACA} b. Abt 1550, Hereford
- +Eleanor{A9ACA(S1)} b. Abt 1550, Herefordshire
- +Catin Vaughan{A9ACA(S2)} b. Abt 1550, Moccas, Herefordshire
- Anne Boyle{A9ACAA} b. Abt 1576, Hereford
- +James Tomkyns{A9ACAA(S)} b. Abt 1569, Monnington, Vowchurch, Herefordshire
- Mary Boyle{A9ACAB} b. Abt 1570, Hereford
- +Hywel Gwyn{A9ACAB(S)} b. Abt 1570, Trecastell, Ilywel, Breconshire, Wales
- Hywel Gwyn{A9ACABA} b. Abt 1595, Trecastell, Ilywel, Breconshire, Wales
- Thomas Gwyn{A9ACABB} b. Abt 1600, Y Hay, Y Gelli, Breconshire, Wales
- +Anne Williams{A9ACABB(S1)} b. Abt 1600, Gwernyfed, Aberllynfi, Radnorshire
- Hywel Gwyn{A9ACABBA} b. Abt 1630, Y Hay, Y Gelli, Breconshire, Wales
- Dafydd Gwyn{A9ACABBB} b. Abt 1630, Y Hay, Y Gelli, Breconshire, Wales
- Anne Gwyn{A9ACABBC} b. Abt 1630, Y Hay, Y Gelli, Breconshire, Wales
- +Walter Vaughan{A9ACABBC(S)} b. Abt 1630, Trebariet, Llandyfalfe, Breconshire, Wales
- Gwyn Vaughan{A9ACABBCA} b. Abt 1650, Trebariet, Llandyfalfe, Breconshire, Wales
- Roger Vaughan{A9ACABBCB} b. Abt 1650, Trebariet, Llandyfalfe, Breconshire, Wales
- Elisbeth Gwyn{A9ACABBD} b. Abt 1630, Y Hay, Y Gelli, Breconshire, Wales
- Mary Gwyn{A9ACABBE} b. Abt 1630, Y Hay, Y Gelli, Breconshire, Wales
- +Edward Williams{A9ACABBE(S)} b. Abt 1600, Llangatwg Court, Llangatwg, Breconshire, Wales
- Edward Williams{A9ACABBEA} b. Abt 1650, Llangatwg Court, Llangatwg, Breconshire, Wales
- Rachel Gwyn{A9ACABBF} b. Abt 1630, Y Hay, Y Gelli, Breconshire, Wales
- +Richard Gwyn{A9ACABBF(S)} b. Abt 1630, Gwempa, Llangyndeyrn, Carmarthenshire, Wales
- Charles Gwyn{A9ACABBFA} b. Abt 1650, Gwempa, Llangyndeyrn, Carmarthenshire, Wales
- Edward Gwyn{A9ACABC} b. Abt 1600, Trecastell, Ilywel, Breconshire, Wales
- +Margret Ferch John{A9ACABC(S1)} b. Abt 1600, Ystralgynlas, Breconshire, Wales
- Thomas Gwyn{A9ACABCA} b. Abt 1630, Glyntawe, Defynnog, Breconshire, Wales
- John Gwyn{A9ACABCB} b. Abt 1630, Glyntawe, Defynnog, Breconshire, Wales
- Rowland Gwyn{A9ACABCC} b. Abt 1630, Glyntawe, Defynnog, Breconshire, Wales
- +Margret Gimes{A9ACABC(S2)} b. Abt 1600, Newton, Llan-faes, Breconshire, Wales
- Edward Gwyn{A9ACABCD} b. Abt 1630, Glyntawe, Defynnog, Breconshire, Wales
- Rowland Gwyn{A9ACABD} b. Abt 1600, Trecastell, Ilywel, Breconshire, Wales
- Catin Gwyn{A9ACABE} b. Abt 1600, Trecastell, Ilywel, Breconshire, Wales
- +Humphrey Berington{A9ACABE(S)} b. Abt 1570, Bishopstone, Herefordshire
- Anne Berington{A9ACABEA} b. Abt 1630, Bishopstone, Herefordshire
- Joyce Berington{A9ACABEB} b. Abt 1630, Bishopstone, Herefordshire
- Mary Berington{A9ACABEC} b. Abt 1630, Bishopstone, Herefordshire
- Anne Gwyn{A9ACABF} b. Abt 1600, Trecastell, Ilywel, Breconshire, Wales
- +Thomas Powel{A9ACABF(S)} b. Abt 1600, Castell Madog, Llanfihangel Fechan, Llandyfadog Fach, Breconshire, Wales
- Mary Powel{A9ACABFA} b. Abt 1630, Castell Madog, Llanfihangel Fechan, Llandyfadog Fach, Breconshire, Wales

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Descendants of Sir John Boyle (circa 1200)

Page 3

Elinor Gwyn{A9ACABG} b. Abt 1600, Trecastell, Llywel, Breconshire, Wales
 +William ap Haw{A9ACABG(S)} b. Abt 1570, Llywel, Breconshire, Wales
 Annes ferch William{A9ACABGA} b. Abt 1630, Llywel, Breconshire, Wales
 John Boyle{A9ACB} b. Abt 1570, Hereford
 +Catrin ferch Ieuan Gwyn{A9ACB(S)} b. Abt 1570, Llananno, Radnorshire, Wales
 Thomas Boyle{A9ACC} b. Abt 1550, Hereford
 Richard Boyle{A9ACD} b. Abt 1570, Hereford
 +Jane Cerill{A9ACD(S)} b. Abt 1570, Maimore, Gloucestershire, England
 James Boyle{A9ACDA} b. 8 May 1603
 Joane Boyle{A9ACDB} b. 29 Sep 1605
 Thomas Boyle{A9ACDC} b. 29 Aug 1604
 John Boyle{A9ACDD} b. 5 Jul 1607
 Robert Boyle{A9ACDE} b. Abt 1600, Maimore, Gloucestershire, England
 Isabella Boyle{A9ACDF} b. Abt 1600, Maimore, Gloucestershire, England
 +Anthony Wye{A9ACDF(S)} b. Abt 1600, Upcott, Herefordshire, England
 Catherine Boyle{A9ACE} b. Abt 1550, Hereford
 Maudlyn Boyle{A9ACF} b. Abt 1570, Hereford
 +Thomas Parker{A9ACF(S)} b. Abt 1570, Northleach, Gloucestershire, England
 Jane Boyle{A9ACG} b. Abt 1570, Hereford
 +Edward Dauntsey{A9ACG(S)} b. Abt 1570, Brinay, Herefordshire, England
 Elinor Boyle{A9ACH} b. Abt 1550, Hereford
 +Harry Vaughan b. Abt 1550, Moccas, Herefordshire
 Roger Vaughan{A9ACHA} b. Abt 1600, Bodwardine, Herefordshire, England
 Walter Vaughan{A9ACHB} b. Abt 1600, Moccas, Herefordshire
 Anne Vaughan{A9ACHC} b. Abt 1570, Moccas, Herefordshire
 Joan Vaughan{A9ACHD} b. Abt 1570, Moccas, Herefordshire
 Elizabeth Vaughan{A9ACHE} b. Abt 1570, Moccas, Herefordshire
 Catherine Vaughan{A9ACHF} b. Abt 1570, Moccas, Herefordshire
 Frances Vaughan{A9ACHG} b. Abt 1570, Moccas, Herefordshire
 Margaret Vaughan{A9ACHH} b. Abt 1600, Moccas, Herefordshire
 Margaret Boyle{A9ACI} b. Abt 1570, Hereford
 +John Hopwood{A9ACI(S)} b. Abt 1570, Herefordshire
 Joyce Boyle{A9ACJ} b. Abt 1550, Hereford
 +Thomas Weaver{A9ACJ(S)} b. Abt 1550, Stapleton, Llanandras, Herefordshire, England
 Richard Weaver{A9ACJA} b. Abt 1570, Stapleton, Llanandras, Herefordshire, England
 James Weaver{A9ACJB} b. Abt 1570, Stapleton, Llanandras, Herefordshire, England
 Robert Weaver{A9ACJC} b. Abt 1570, Stapleton, Llanandras, Herefordshire, England
 Elizabeth Boyle{A9ACK} b. Abt 1570, Hereford
 +Richard Barrow{A9ACK(S)} b. Abt 1570, Ballingham, Herefordshire, England
 Anne Boyle{A9ACL} b. Abt 1570, Hereford
 +Oliver Vaughan{A9ACL(S)} b. Abt 1500, Hergest, Kington, Herefordshire, England
 Anne Vaughan{A9ACLA} b. Abt 1570, King's Pyon, Herefordshire, England
 Dorothy Boyle{A9ACM} b. Abt 1570, Hereford
 +Richard Peade{A9ACM(S)} b. 1560, Dewuall, Herefordshire, England
 Maudr Boyle{A9AD} b. Abt 1530, Bidney, Dilwyn, Herefordshire
 +William Challice{A9AD(S)} b. Abt 1530, Herefordshire
 +Anne Rodd{A9A(S2)} b. Abt 1500, Rodd, Llanandras, Herefordshire (see John Boyle{A9A} on page 1)
 John Boyle{A9AE} b. Abt 1530, Bidney, Dilwyn, Herefordshire

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Descendants of Sir John Boyle (circa 1200)

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Edward Boyle{A9AF} b. Abt 1530, Bidney, Dilwyn, Herefordshire
 Henry Boyle{A9AG} b. Abt 1530, Bidney, Dilwyn, Herefordshire
 Thomas Boyle{A9AH} b. Abt 1530, Bidney, Dilwyn, Herefordshire
 William Boyle{A9AI} b. Abt 1530, Bidney, Dilwyn, Herefordshire
 +Catherine Carwardine{A9AI(S)} b. Abt 1550, Herefordshire
 Catherine Boyle{A9AIA} b. Abt 1585, St. John, Hereford, Herefordshire
 Mary Boyle{A9AIB} b. Abt 1585, St. John, Hereford, Herefordshire
 Elizabeth Boyle{A9AIJ} b. Abt 1530, Bidney, Dilwyn, Herefordshire
 Roger Boyle{A9B} b. Abt 1500, Bidney, Dilwyn, Herefordshire
 +Joan Pateshall{A9B(S)} b. Abt 1500
 John Boyle{A9BA} b. Abt 1530, Hereford
 +Alice Hawthorn{A9BA(S)} b. Abt 1530, Burghope Hall, Wellington, Herefordshire
 Roger Boyle{A9BAA} b. Abt 1570, Hereford
 Barrow Boyle{A9BAB} b. Abt 1570, Hereford
 Mary Boyle{A9BAC} b. Abt 1570, Hereford
 Jeronima Boyle{A9BAD} b. Abt 1570, Hereford
 +Edward Booth{A9BAD(S)} b. Abt 1570, Harrow-on-the-hill, Middlesex, England
 Anne Boyle{A9BAE} b. Abt 1570, Hereford
 +Atkinson{A9BAE(S)} b. Abt 1570, Herefordshire
 Jane Boyle{A9BAF} b. Abt 1570, Hereford
 Roger Boyle{A9BB} b. Abt 1530, Hereford
 +Joan Naylor{A9BB(S)} b. 15 Oct 1527, Canterbury, Kent, England
 John Boyle{A9BBA} b. Abt 1564, Preston North Without, Kent, England
 Sir Richard Boyle First Earl of Cork{A9BBB} b. 13 Oct 1566, Canterbury, Kent, England
 Michael Boyle "The Elder"{A9BC} b. Abt 1530, Hereford
 +Jane Peacock{A9BC(S)} b. Abt 1530, London, Middlesex, England
 Michael Boyle Bishop of Waterford{A9BCA} b. Abt 1570
 +Dorothy Fish{A9BCA(S1)}
 +Christian Bellott{A9BCA(S2)}
 Richard Boyle Archbishop of Tuam{A9BCB} b. 1 Feb 1574, London, Middlesex, England
 +Martha Wright White{A9BCB(S)}
 "The Younger" Michael Boyle Archbishop of Dublin and Armagh{A9BCBA} b. 1609, Armagh, Armagh, Ireland
 +Margaret Syng{A9BCBA(S1)} b. Abt 1624, Bridgnorth, Shropshire, England
 +Mary Ua Brain{A9BCBA(S2)}
 Murrough Boyle Viscount Blessington{A9BCBAA} b. 1648, Cork, Ireland
 Hugh Boyle{A9BD} b. Abt 1530, Hereford
 +Unknown
 Ellen Boyle{A9BDA} b. Abt 1550, London, Middlesex, England
 Jane Boyle{A9BDB} b. Abt 1550, London, Middlesex, England
 Henry Boyle{A9BE} b. Abt 1530, Hereford
 Leonard Boyle{A9BF} b. Abt 1530, Hereford
 Elizabeth Boyle{A9BG} b. Abt 1530, Hereford
 George Boyle{A9BH} b. Abt 1530, Hereford
 Eleanor Boyle{A9C} b. Abt 1500, Bidney, Dilwyn, Herefordshire
 +Watkin Russell{A9C(S1)} b. Abt 1500, Herefordshire
 +Huw ap Harry{A9C(S2)} b. Abt 1500, Herefordshire
 Jane Boyle{A9D} b. Abt 1500, Bidney, Dilwyn, Herefordshire
 +John Hayward{A9DX(S)} b. Abt 1500, Wellington, Herefordshire, England

Produced by: 28-Aug-2012

Annex A15 – 1879 – Chambers’ “History of Norfolk”

A
GENERAL HISTORY
OF THE
COUNTY OF NORFOLK,
INTENDED
TO CONVEY ALL THE INFORMATION
OF A
Norfolk Tour,
WITH THE MORE EXTENDED DETAILS OF
ANTIQUARIAN, STATISTICAL, PICTORIAL, ARCHITECTURAL,
AND
Miscellaneous Information;
INCLUDING
BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES,
ORIGINAL AND SELECTED.

VOLUME II.



*Norfolk and Suffolk near; so named of the sites,
Adorned every way with wonderful delights
To the beholding eye, that every where are seen,
Abounding with rich fields, and pastures fresh and green;
Fair havens to their shores; large heaths within them lie,
As Nature in them strove to shew variety.*

Drayton.

NORWICH:
PRINTED BY AND FOR JOHN STACY.
LONDON:
SOLD BY LONGMAN, REES, ORME, BROWN, AND GREEN.
MDCCCXXIX.

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786

NORFOLK TOUR.

be the first in my care to provide constantly for, of all my armye,
and of this I would have you assure them; restinge

Your assured friend,

CHARLES R.”

“Oxf. this 13 Decem. 1643.”

Mr. FRANCIS ASTLEY, son of sir Edward Astley, who was living in 1781, was killed fighting bravely in the service of his country, as midshipman on board the *Arethusa* frigate, in an engagement with the *Belle Poule*, a French frigate of forty-four guns; the *Arethusa* was a frigate of thirty-two; but both ships were so shattered that they seemed to part with one another as by consent. Mr. Astley was unfortunately killed by a chain shot, as he was directing the fire of a certain number of guns, which he commanded with great spirit and intrepidity. The engagement was off Brest, June, 1778.

Sir JACOB HENRY ASTLEY, the late bart., who was many years M. P. for the county, died in 1817, and was succeeded by his son, the present possessor of Melton Constable.

ACCOUNT OF THE PICTURES AT MELTON CONSTABLE.

STAIRCASE, *beginning at the north side.* Blanch, eldest surviving daughter of sir Jacob Astley, third bart. Sir Thomas L'Estrange, bart. Armine, eldest daughter of Nicholas L'Estrange, married Nicholas Styleman of Snettisham, in the county of Norfolk, esq. Jemima, youngest daughter of sir Phillip Astley, bart. Edward John, eldest son of sir Edward Astley, bart. Anne, dutchesse of Cumberland—*Cosway.* Frederick, fifth Elector Palatine, elected king of Bohemia, married Elizabeth, daughter of James I. and died 1661. Frederick II. king of Denmark, father of Anne, queen to James I. died 1588. Esther, wife of sir Jacob Henry Astley, bart.; she was youngest daughter and coheiress of Samuel Browne, of King's Lynn, esq.—*Lane, of Lynn.* Birds—*Reinagle.* Ditto—*the same.* Sir Edward Astley, bart.—*West.* Windsor Castle. Anne, second wife of sir Edward Astley, bart.—*Hudson.* Rhoda and Francis Delaval, eldest son and daughter of Francis Blake Delaval, of Seaton Delaval, Northumberland, esq.—*Richardson.* Anne, daughter of sir William Airmine,* of Osgoodly, Lincoln, wife of sir Thomas Wodehouse, knt. Jacob lord Astley (vide south dining-room). Sir John Astley, of Maidstone, knight, (vide library). Dead Roebuck. An ancient re-

* Airmine or Armine, this family is now extinct.

HOLT HUNDRED.

787

presentation of the combats fought by sir John Astley, K. G., with Pierre de Massie and Philip Boyle.*

STAIRCASE—West side. Sir Philip Astley, bart., eldest surviving son of sir Jacob Astley, first bart., (vide library) born at Melton, 1667. Edward Astley, esq. third son of sir Philip, died unmarried.

* The inscription is in very old English, mixed with French, the literal meaning is as follows:

“ In the worship and in the name of God, and of our blessed lady Virgyn Mary, and my lord Saint Denis, I Pierre de Massie, Esquire, of the realme of France, bearing four coats of arms, without any reproach, hath required in the town of Pontoise, John Astley, esquire, born in the realme of England, bearing four coats of arms, without any reproach, for to fight on horseback, half at my expense and half at his expense, and that we twain be appointed to do and accomplish the said combat on horseback, before the right high, right excellent, and right powerful priace, the king of France, my sovereign lord, of the which he of his good grace hath appointed that he himself will be our judge the same day; these are the articles here ensuing:”

“ The first article is, that twain shall be armed on horseback, in double harness, without any shield or crest of advantage, and either of us to be armed as seemeth best, for either of us twain, to break six spears, that is twelve spears on the whole, all of the same length, and of such greatness as either of us may bear at his pleasure. The second article is, that I Pierre de Massie, shall cause to be made the said twelve spears, all of one length, and I the said Pierre will that he have choice of the said twelve spears. The third article is, that I the said Pierre de Massie shall make the field, and the bar in the midst, to keep our horses good and safe, and keep them from harm. The fourth article is, that which of us twain that God of his high grace will that hath the better, shall have of the other his helm or helmet, the which he bears upon his head, for to bear unto his lady.”

“ This be the combat that John Astley did accomplish in the town of Paris, in St. Antoine street, and smote the said Pierre de Massie through the head with a spear, in the year of our Lord M,cccc,xxxviii, before king Charles of France; it was done the 20th day of August, of the reign of our sovereign lord king Henry VI. 10th.”

“ Be it so that I Philip Boyle, knight, of the realme of Arragon, was encharged to fight with a knight or squire, at the special request of my sovereign lord the most excellent, most puissant prince, the king of Arragon and of Sicily, and so forth, for the which I might not be quit of my said enterprise, for default of knowledge of arms of them in France, wherefore I am come into the realme of England, and into the court and presence of the most high Majesty of the most illustrious and victorious prince, the king of England and of France, the chief of valour and prowess, and by a supplication, and by a special grace I have got leave to bear a devise in his noble court, by the means of which I may be quit of my said charge, of the which I declare these articles here ensuing:”

“ The first article is, that we shall fight on horseback, either of us armed as please him, with weapons accustomed to bear in battle, i. e. spears, swords, daggers, such and in such advantage as either of us like, without any false engine.” The second article is, that he that God’s gives victory, shall have of the t’other his sword or his helme, or his other arms which he bears upon his head. The third article is, if so be the same battle comes not to an end the same day, as is above said, we shall upon the moraine accomplish it a foot, with the harness and the weapons that is left unto us, without pitying each other. The fourth article is, that each of us may help himself with wrestling, with legs and feet, with arms and hands. The fifth article is, because my horse and my harness is in Flanders, on the other side of the sea, if I shall have my horse and harness eight days after the day that shall be assigned, we shall hold the said battle; but if it so be that I may not recover them in time reasonable, that then we shall do the said battle on foot, either of us armed according to our will and power, to have axe, spear, sword, and dagger, as is above said.”

“ That said combat was accomplished by John Astley, esq. the xxx day of January, in Smithfield, before the king, Henry the Sixth, of the realme of England, on the 20th of his reign; and when the said John had done the combat, then it pleased the king of his highness for to make him knight the same day, and gave him 100 marks, for the term of his life; in the year of Grace, M,cccc,xlii.” He lies buried in the church of Pattenhall, in the county of Stafford.

3 D 2

Annex A16 – 1737 – Budgell’s “Memoirs of the Boyles”

M E M O I R S
OF THE
Lives and Characters

Of the Illustrious

Family of the BOYLES;
PARTICULARLY,
Of the Late Eminently Learned

Charles Earl of ORRERY.

In which is contain'd

Many curious Pieces of *English* History, not
extant in any other Author: Extracted
from Original Papers and Manuscripts.

WITH

A Particular Account of the famous *Controversy*
between the Honourable Mr. BOYLE, and the Re-
verend Dr. BENTLEY, concerning the Genuine-
ness of PHALARIS's *Epistles*; also the same
translated from the Original *Greek*.

By E. BUDGELL Esq;

With an APPENDIX,

Containing the Character of the Honourable ROBERT
BOYLE Esq; Founder of an *Annual Lecture* in Defence of
Christianity. By Bishop BURNET, and others.
Likewise his LAST WILL and TESTAMENT.

The THIRD EDITION, carefully Corrected

Ts, animo repentem Exempla tuorum,
Et Pater AENEAS Et Avunculus excitet HECTOR. Virg.

LONDON:
Printed for, and sold by OLIVE PAYNE, at *Horace's-Head* in
Round-Court, opposite *York-Buildings* in the *Strand*.
M.DCC.XXXVII. (Price Bound 3 s. 6 d.)

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MEMOIRS

OF THE

Life and Character

Of the Late

Earl of *ORRERY*,

And of the

Family of the *BOYLES*.

CHARLES, late Earl of *Orrery*, was descended from an ancient and a noble Family, attended with a certain *Felicity*, of which few Families besides can boast; namely, that Ever since it was first enobled, there has been, at least, *one* of its Descendants

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(2)

icendants more remarkable and conspicuous for *Personal Merit*, and undoubted Abilities, than for his Birth, Titles, or Estate. We are told, That the Person, from whom this Family is descended, was Six *Philip Boyle*, a Knight of *Arragon*, who signalized himself at a Tournament in the Reign of *Henry VI*. But the first of the Family, who acquired a vast Fortune, and was made a Peer, was *Richard*, (the youngest Son of *Roger Boyle*, of *Kent*, Esq;) who is still so famous in *Ireland*, and so often mentioned by the Title of *The Great Earl of Cork*.

THIS extraordinary Man was born in the City of *Canterbury*, *October 3. 1566*. After having received his Academical Education in *St. Bennet's College* in *Cambridge*, and studied the Law with great Application for some small Time in the *Middle-Temple*, finding his Fortune vastly inferior to his Spirit, and that he was unable to support himself

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Annex A17 – 1840 – Wills’ “Illustrious Irishmen”

LIVES
OF
ILLUSTRIOUS AND DISTINGUISHED
IRISHMEN,
FROM
THE EARLIEST TIMES TO THE PRESENT PERIOD,
ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER
AND EMBODYING A
HISTORY OF IRELAND IN THE LIVES OF IRISHMEN.

EDITED BY
JAMES WILLS, A.M.T.C.D., M.R.I.A.,
Author of Letters on the Philosophy of Unbelief, &c., &c., &c.

EMBELLISHED BY A SERIES OF HIGHLY-FINISHED PORTRAITS, SELECTED FROM
THE MOST AUTHENTIC SOURCES, AND ENGRAVED BY EMINENT ARTISTS.

VOL. II.

DUBLIN:
MACGREGOR, POLSON, & CO., 10, UPPER ABBEY STREET,
AND 75, ARGYLL STREET, GLASGOW;
D. G. SUTHERLAND & CO., 17, YORK ST., BELFAST;
M'GOWAN AND CO., 16, GREAT WINDMILL STREET, LONDON.

MDCCCXL.

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PERIOD.] RICHARD BOYLE, EARL OF CORK. 407

the next earl, whose actions and public character will also claim a place among our illustrious men.

Richard Boyle, Earl of Cork.

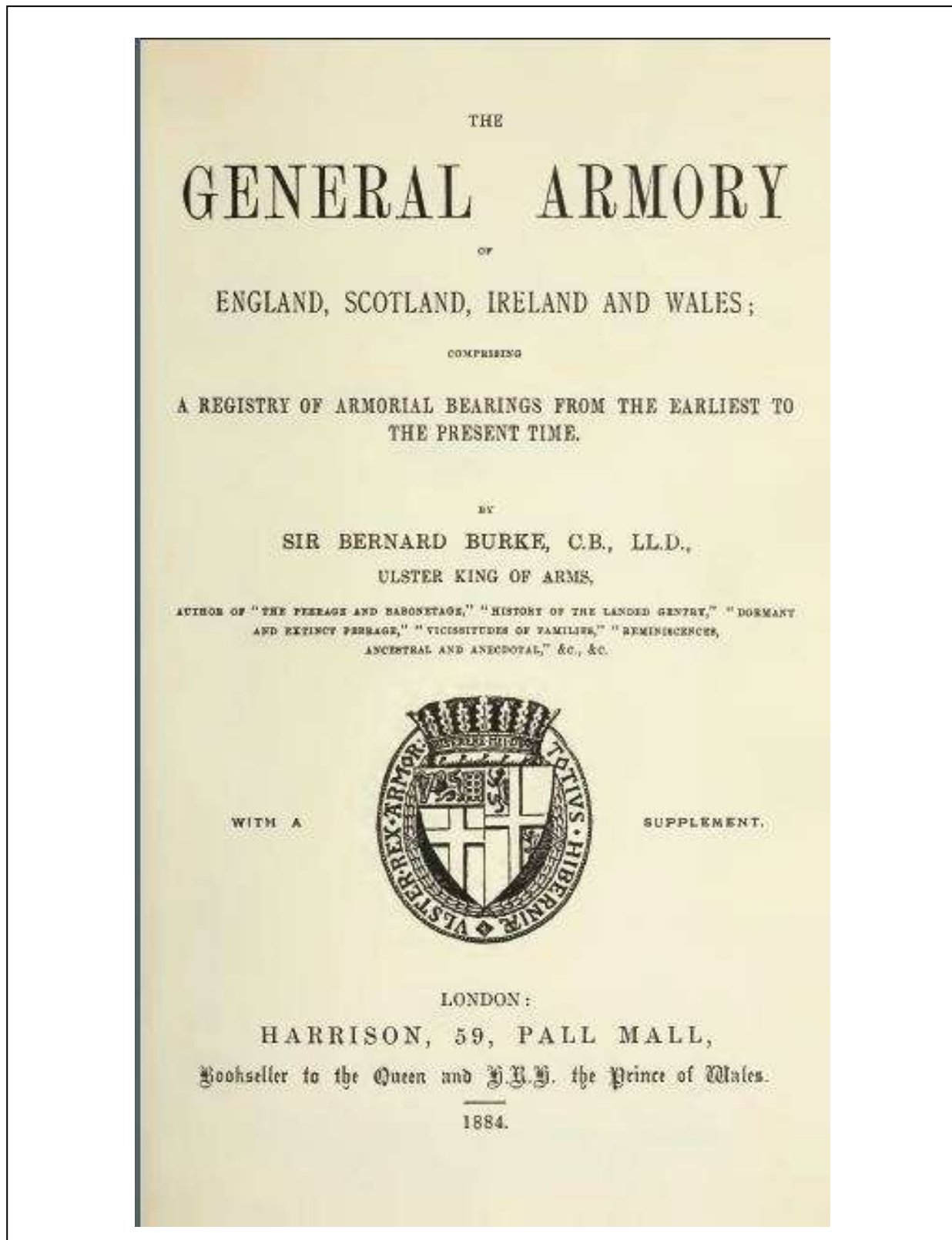
BORN A. D. 1566—DIED A. D. 1643.

AMONG the many illustrious persons, who by their valour or prudence laid the foundations of the most noble families of this country, none can be named more deserving of the record of history, than the first earl of Cork. By his prudence and well directed sagacity, he showed the first example of that method of improvement which was afterwards carried into more extended operation in the plantation of Ulster. Nor is posterity less indebted to his name, for the many illustrious warriors, statesmen, and philosophers, whose names are among the noblest ornaments of their generation.

The family of Boyle is of ancient and almost immemorial antiquity. Budgel, who has written their history, mentions that the ancestor from whom they are descended, was “Sir Philip Boyle, a knight of Arragon, who signalized himself at a tournament,” in England, in the reign of Henry VI. But the heralds trace the family in the county of Hereford, so far back as Henry III., and as they confirm their deductions by the full details of personal history, we think it fair to acquiesce in their account.

In the reign of Henry VI., Ludovic Boyle, of Bidney, in Herefordshire, left two sons, John and Roger. The second of these left four sons, of whom one, Michael, was afterwards bishop of Waterford, and another, Roger, was father to the illustrious person whose life we are here to relate. In the discharge of this task, our labour is lightened by the existence of a memoir of himself, which the earl has left. This document has, of course, found a place in every notice of the Boyle family; but we do not for this reason think it can properly be omitted. It follows at full length:—“My father, Mr Roger Boyle, was born in Herefordshire; my mother Joan Naylor, daughter of Robert Naylor, of Canterbury, in the county of Kent, Esq., was born there, 15th of October, 1529; and my father and mother were married in Canterbury, 16th of October, 1564; my father died at Preston, near Feversham in Kent, 24th March, 1576; my mother never married again, but lived ten years a widow, and then departed this life at Feversham, aforesaid 20th March, 1586; and they are both buried in one grave, in the upper end of the chancel of the parish church of Preston. In memory of which, my deceased and worthy parents, I their second son, have, in anno 1629, erected a fair alabaster tomb over the place where they were buried, with an iron grate before it, for the better preservation thereof.

“I was born in the city of Canterbury, (as I find it written by my father’s own hand) 3d October, 1566. After the decease of my father and mother, I being the second son of a younger brother, having been a scholar in Bennet’s College, Cambridge, and a student in the Middle Temple; finding my means unable to support me to study the

Annex A18 – 1884 – Burke’s “General Armory”

BOY

THE GENERAL ARMORY.

BOY

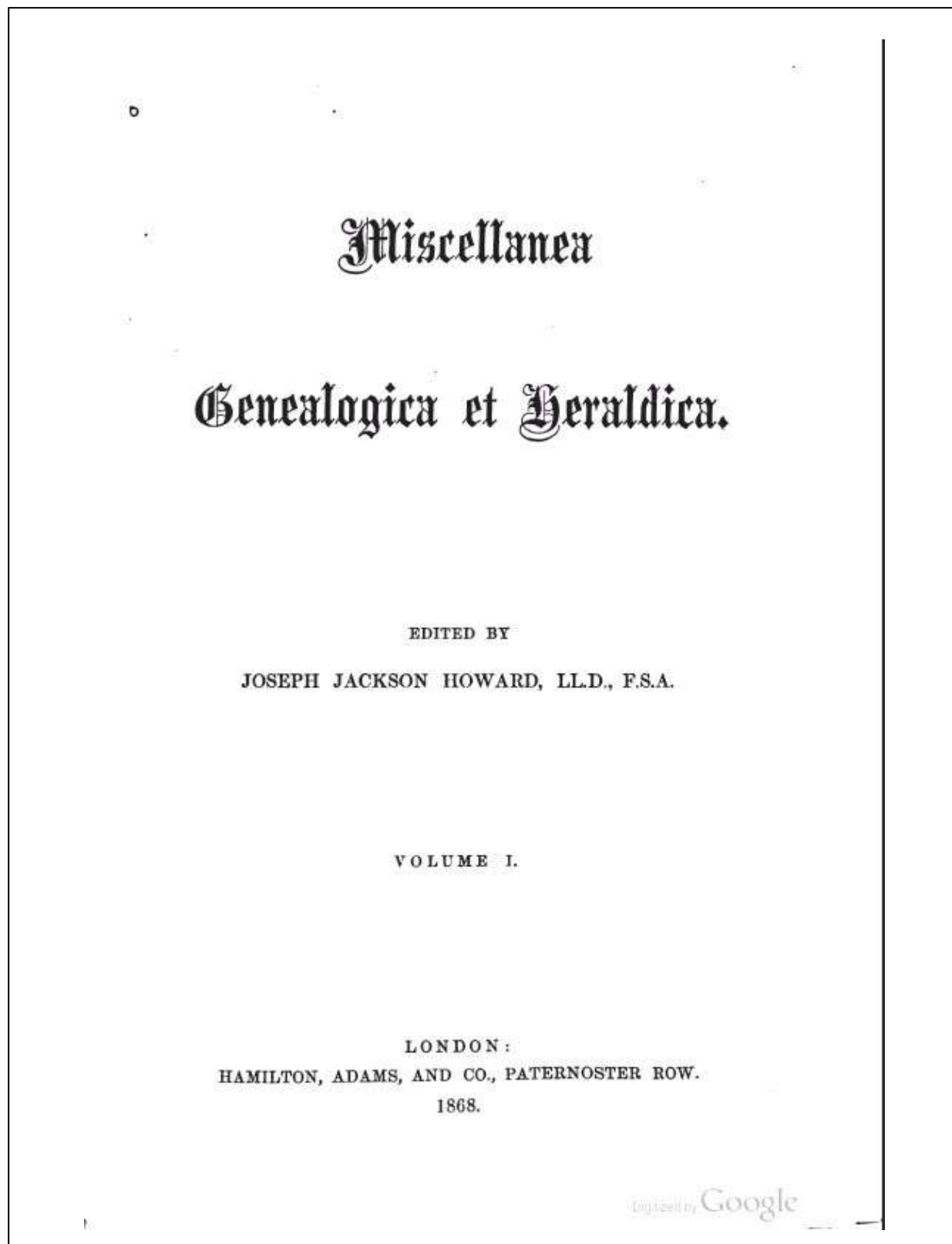
Boasted. Quarterly, ar. and gu. on a bend sa. five bezants.
Boasted. Quarterly, gu. and ar. on a bend sa. four bezants.
Bozell. Or, a lion ramp. ar. betw. ar.
Bozwell. Ar. six bezants sa. within a bordure engr. gu.
Bozworth (Cambridgeshire). Or, a lion ramp. or, collared of the field.
Bozworth (Cambridgeshire). Or, a lion ramp. guard. gu. collared ar.
Bozworth. Same Arms.
Boy. Ar. two bars and a canton sa.
Boysie (John Boysie, servant to Nicholas Bantock, Archbishop of Canterbury, Cardinal's Green). Ar. a lion ramp. base, three crosses crosslet fitché gu. on a canton sa. a gear or. *Crest*—Out of a castle gu. a demi dragon or.
Boyes, or Boyse. Ar. on a bend sa. three cinquefoils or. *Crest*—A star of six points or, within a crescent or.
Boycott (Boycott, Blaise, and Hedge, co. Selby. The present representative of this family is Miss Emma Boycott, of Hedge Hall, the eldest dau. and co-heiress of the late Thomas Boycott, Esq., of Hedge. The only son of the said, and co-heiress of the said Thomas Boycott, who left issue, was Letitia Mary Cartwright, the youngest, who married Andrew Winer, Esq., of Omslow, N.H., by whom she had issue an only surviving child, Catherine Boycott Winer, Esq., of Omslow, heir to the Hedge estates, who m. Letitia, youngest dau. of General Cartwright, Esq., of Feltwell, near Stothbridge, co. Worcester, and had issue. The original grant of Arms to Stephen Boycott, of Blaise, and his brother Francis Boycott, of Blaise, is at Hedge Hall. It is dated 21st March, 1562, and was made by Sir Edward Bruce, Knt., Chamberlain. The Arms and Crest are thus blazoned in the grant. "Upon a chevron sa. in a field gu. three grasshoppers ppr. And for the Crest, an armed arm (embowed) ppr. holding out of a crozier (ornail) (gu.) casting a crosslet." Motto—Pro lege et religione.
Boycott (Miss Boycott. Entailed to John Hall, Mayor-Borough, Esq., of Senowe Lodge, co. Norfolk, and of Senowesville, Buxby, Herts, only son of the late John Moore, Esq., of Senowes Hall and Bognorpe, Norfolk, and Anne Wooten, co. Dorset, High Sheriff of Norfolk 1801, by Elizabeth, eldest dau. only dau. of Gen. Hall, of Wrothing Park, co. Cambridge, upon his decease by royal licence, 1844, the surname of Boycott in addition to, and after that of Moore, and the Arms of Boycott quarterly with those of Moore. Quarterly: 1st and 4th, pale of six or and gu. on a chief engr. arm, three grasshoppers ppr., for Boycott; 2nd and 3rd, per pale ar. and sa. two chevrons betw. three martlets pierced all countercharged, for Moore. *Crests*—1st: Issuing from a mural crenel ar. a dexter arm vested, the fist clenched ppr. from the little finger pendant by a string gu. an encastillon also ar. charged with a five-hill ppr., for Boycott; 2nd: A demi man in complete armour ppr. grasping or, his helmet surmounted by a plume of three ostrich feathers sa., on his breast a combat sa. in dexter hand a halberd ppr., for Moore. Motto—Deo non armis fide.
Boyd (Kilmarock, co. Ayr, Lord Boyd and Earl of Kilmarock, created 1746, and now represented by the Earl of Epsforth. Ar. a lion chequy ar. and gu. *Crest*—A dexter hand erect, pointing with the thumb and two fingers ppr. Supporters—Two squires ppr. Motto—Confido.
Boyd (Ferdinand, co. Ayr; a cadet of Kilmarock: the heiress, Gemma, dau. of Thomas Boyd, of Fifehouse, m. Alexander Foulerton, Esq., of Kilmichael, in Arran, and died in 1723, having issue). Arms, as Kilmarock, within a bordure ar.
Boyd (Thomas, co. Ayr; descended from Thomas, 2nd son of Alexander Boyd, of Kilmarock). The same Arms, with a bordure or. *Crest*—A hand couped, pointing with one finger to the heavens ppr. Motto—Sper men in Oculis.
Boyd (Ballynacool, co. Down; descended from the noble Scottish family of Kilmarock, now represented by John Richard Boyd, Esq., of Ballynacool). Arms, Crest, &c., as Boyd, Earl of Kilmarock.
Boyd (Theobald, Boyd. Entailed in 1867 to General Alexander Boyd, Esq., of Beldilton Park, co. Wiltshire, only son of Alexander Boyd, Esq., Q.C., by Jane, dau. and eventual sole heiress of her, James McKay, of Down, co. Down, and heir of General Berkeley, 2nd Earl of Berkeley on his decease by royal licence the additional surname and arms of Berkeley). Quarterly, 1st and 4th, ar. a lion chequy ar. and gu. betw. three crescents of the second, for Boyd; 2nd and 3rd, ar. a lion ramp. ar. in chief two rosin ermine ppr., for Berkeley. *Crests*—1st: Out of a shield couped or, a hand erect, with the third and fourth fingers add'd ppr., for Boyd; 2nd: On a mural crown or, a rosin ermine ppr. charged with a cross pale gu., for Berkeley.

Motto—Under the Arm: Cauder det virtute illa; and over the 1st Crest: Confido.
Boyd (Piskill). Ar. a lion chequy ar. and gu. in base a cross saltire or. *Crest*—A cross moline sa. Motto—Fruenda me amant.
Boyd (Trotter). Ar. a lion chequy ar. and gu. betw. two crosses crosslet fitché in chief, and as many stars in base of the second. *Crest*—A sun dial or. Motto—Eternitatem cogito.
Boyd (David Boyd, balls of Edinburgh, 1672). Ar. a lion chequy ar. and gu. betw. two barbelets of the second. *Crest*—A star of five points or. Motto—Virtus nobilitat.
Boyd (John Boyd, balls of Edinburgh, 1672). Ar. a lion chequy ar. and gu. betw. three roses in chief, and a crescent in base of the second. *Crest*—A hand pointing with two fingers to the sun in his splendour ppr. Motto—Confido.
Boyd (Capt. James Watson-Boyd, formerly Watson, 1824). Ar. a lion chequy ar. and gu. betw. two buckles in chief of the second, and in base a saltire couped chequy or, and of the third. *Crest*—A dexter hand pointing upwards with the thumb and two fingers ppr. Motto—Confido.
Boyd (Major James George Hay-Boyd, formerly Hay, of Toward, co. Ayr, 1862). Ar. a lion chequy ar. and gu. betw. three lions passant guard of the second. *Crest*—As the last. Motto—Confidimus.
Boyd (Thomas, co. Warwick; descended from the Boyds of Kilmarnock, and more immediately from Robert Boyd, Esq., to whom his cousin, John Blacklock, Esq., of Solers, bequeathed his estates by will, dated 1877). Arms, &c., as Boyd of Kilmarnock.
Boyd (James, co. Kent, bart.). Ar. a lion chequy or and gu. in chief three martlets of the second, in base a crescent gold. *Crest*—Three ostrich feathers sa. Motto—Confido.
Boydell (Dolliston and Grappenhall, co. Chester. In temp. Edward III, Joan, sister and co-heiress of William Boycott, of Daresbury, m. Sir John Darnley, and their dau. and heiress, Nichola, m. Sir Geoffrey Warrington, and their dau. and heiress, Margaret, m. Alan de Berton, who d. s. p.; Margaret d. 1285, leaving Margaret, dau. of Sir Thomas Danvers, and wife of John Savary, her next of kin and heir. Temp. Edward III, Margaret, sister of the above-named Joan, m. Owen Vera, a Welshman, and their grandson took the name of Beronia. The co-heiress of this family, Marg. Henry IV, m. a younger son of Richard, of Redlich, co. Lancaster. In 1550, Marg. dau. and heiress of Thomas Beronia, of Catterick, in Grappenhall, and of Dolliston, was wife of James Blacklock, Esq., of Mobery, co. Chester. Vert a cross pale or, also ar. on a fesse engr. sometimes plain vert three martlets or (sometimes two martlets) and (vert) a cross double base, four quarters (or). *Crest*—A Saracen's head couped ppr. thereon a cap gu. turned up erm. the end hanging down with a bell attached to it or.
Boydell. Ar. on a fesse ar. three martlets or, pierced sa.
Boydell. Ar. on a fesse engr. ar. three martlets of the field.
Boydell (Fulcrich, co. Chester; descended from Joan de Berton, temp. Edward III, younger dau. of Boycott, of Dolliston). Vert a chev. or, betw. three crosses palewise of the second.
Boyes. Sa. on a chev. betw. three lions' heads creant or, three towers of the field on a chief Barry of six wavy of the first, and ar. an anchor betw. two frets of the second. *Crest*—A lady's arm from the elbow erect ended with a bracelet sa.
Boyes (Southall). Ar. a saltire and chief ar. *Crest*—A dog erect ppr. Motto—Attende vobis.
Boyes (Claybrooke, co. Leicester). Ar. two bars gu. on a canton of the last a lion pass. of the field.
Boyes. Knt. two bars and a canton gu.
Boyes. Sa. fretty ar. an encastillon gu.
Boyes. Ar. a chev. sa. betw. three crosses ppr. another gu.
Boyland (Norfolk and Suffolk). Ar. a saltire engr. or.
Boyland (Suffolk). Quarterly, 1st and 4th, ar. a lion ramp. ar. a bend gu.) 2nd and 3rd, sa. an eagle displ. ar.
Boyland (Suffolk). Ar. an eagle displ. sa. numbered gu.
Boyland. Gu. three saltires or, two and one.
Boyland. Sa. an eagle displ. ar. armed gu.
Boyle (Earl of Glasgow). Quarterly, 1st and 4th, ar. an eagle displ. with two heads gu. as a coat of augmentation, 2nd and 3rd, per bend embattled ar. and gu., for Boyle; over all an encastillon or, charged with three backs' bones gu. for the paternal coat of House of Kilmarnock. [The present (1816) and bears quarterly, 1st and 4th, grand quarters counter-quartered, the above quartered coat and cantonwise of pretence; 2nd, grand quarters: or, on a saltire sa. an armlet or, creant sa., for Marjorie of Fife; 3rd, grand quarters counter-quartered; 1st and 4th, gu. a lion chequy



B O Y	THE GENERAL ARMORY.	B O Z
<p>ar. and az. by LIMBER; 2nd, or, a lion ramp. gu. bordered by a ribbon sa. for ASSAULT; 3rd, gu. a fess cin. for CHAWWAS; 4th, grand quarter counter-quartered: 1st and 4th, or, a chev. chey. co. and az. betw. three water bougets of the second, for ROSE; 2nd, gu. three crescents ar. a bordure of the second charged with eight roses of the first, for MOUNTAIN; 3rd, ar. a fess gu. betw. three hunting horns en-stringed of the second, for PENNANTA. Crest—An eagle displ. with two heads, per pale ar. embattled ar. and gu. Supporters—On the dexter side a savage ppr., wreathed about the temples and bare feet, holding in the dexter hand a branch of laurel ppr. on the sinister, a lion per pale embattled ar. and gu. Motto—Dominus providet.</p>	<p>Boys (Huntingdonshire and Kent). Ar. a chev. within a bordure sa. bezant.</p> <p>Boys (Huntingdon, co. Kent). Or, a griffin argent per fess ar. and sa. within a bordure gu. Crest—A demi lion ar. ducally crowned or.</p> <p>Boys (Froville, co. Kent). The same.</p> <p>Boys (Hawthorn, co. Kent). The same.</p> <p>Boys (Kent). Or, a griffin argent sa. within a bordure gu. Crest—On a chapeau ar. turned up, een, a demi lion ar. crowned or.</p> <p>Boys (Kent). Or, a griffin argent per fess ar. and sa. within a bordure gu. charged with crosses formic, intermixed with acorns of the field. Crest—A demi dog grolleed sa. and or, holding an oak branch leaved and fructed gold.</p>	
<p>Boyle (Shrewsbury, co. Arr). Quarterly, 1st and 4th, or, an eagle displ. with two heads gu.; 2nd and 3rd, per bend embattled ar. and gu.; over all an escutcheon or, charged with three stag's horns erect gu., two and one. Crest—An eagle displ. with two heads per pale embattled ar. and gu. Motto—Dominus providet.</p>	<p>Boys (Lincoln). Ar. two bars and a canton gu. Crest—A stag's head couped ar. attired gu. betw. them a mount and cross or.</p> <p>Boys (Horton, co. Norfolk). Ar. two bars and a canton (or quarter) gu. over all a bend sa. Crest—An owl sa. ducally crowned or, sitting in a holly bush vert.</p>	
<p>Boyle (Earl of Cork and Down). Per bend crocodile ar. and gu. Crest—Out of a oval coronet or, a lion's head per pale crocodile ar. and gu. Supporters—Two lions per pale crocodile, the dexter gu. and az., the sinister ar. and gu. Motto—God's providence is my inheritance.</p>	<p>Boys (London). Pale of six or and gu. on a chief of the second three escallops of the first.</p> <p>Boys (Suffolk). Barry of six gu. and or, on a chief six, fess sa. three escallops of the second.</p>	
<p>Boyle (Viscount Shannon). See FRANCIS BOYLE, 6th son of the first Earl of Cork, was so created 1669; extinct 1749. Same Arms, &c.</p>	<p>Boys (Somersetshire). Ar. on a chev. gu. betw. three trees argent vert as many bezants.</p>	
<p>Boyle (Viscount Shannon). MARGARET BORN, nephew of the first Earl of Cork, was so created 1673; extinct 1733. Same Arms, &c.</p>	<p>Boys (Suffolk). Erm. a cross sa. (another, gu.)</p> <p>Boys. Ar. a chev. sa. betw. three acorns gu.</p>	
<p>Boyle (Earl of Burlington). RICHARD, second Earl of Cork, was so created in the Peerage of England, 1674; extinct 1733. Same Arms, &c.</p>	<p>Boys. Sa. guille d'ean.</p> <p>Boys. Ar. forty gu.</p> <p>Boys. Gu. a tree eradicated or.</p>	
<p>Boyle (Earl of Shannon). Per bend crocodile ar. and gu. a crescent for diff. Crest—Out of a oval coronet or, a lion's head erased per pale crocodile ar. and gu. Supporters—Two lions per pale crocodile, the dexter gu. and az., the sinister ar. and gu. Motto—Virtus post fata vixit; and Speciosus agros.</p>	<p>Boys. Ar. on a chev. sa. three bezants a bordure of the second bezant.</p> <p>Boys. Ar. on a chev. sa. three gullies of the second.</p> <p>Boys. Ar. on a chev. sa. three bezants a bordure of the second bezant.</p> <p>BOYS quartered by the descendants of HUGHAN FARROW, of Ellengra, co. Dublin, temp. Richard II. and Henry IV., who m. ALICE, dau. and heir of THOMAS BORN, of Doynton. Visit. Dublin, 1601. Ar. on a mount a tree vert supported by two lions ramp. combatant gu.</p>	
<p>Boyle (Middlesex). Per bend crocodile ar. and gu. Crest—Out of a oval coronet or, a lion's head erased per pale crocodile ar. and gu.</p>	<p>Boys (Ireland). Ar. on a mount in base ppr. two lions ramp. combatant gu. supporting an oak tree growing therefrom vert.</p>	
<p>Boyle (New Castle, co. Bedford). Same Arms and Crest, a disquiet for diff.</p>	<p>Boys (Waterford). Gu. from the base a withered tree or.</p> <p>Boys. Or, a griffin argent sa. within a bordure gu. Crest—A buck's head erased attired gu.</p>	
<p>Boyle (Keshish Town, co. Middlesex; granted 26 Jan., 1509). Per bend crocodile gu. and ar.</p>	<p>Boys (Wiltshire). Erm. on a chief gu. three leopards' faces or.</p> <p>Boysall, or Boyshill. Ar. on a base engr. base, three croissants sa. as many dears-de-lis or.</p>	
<p>Boyle. Per fess crocodile gu. and ar.</p>	<p>Boysall (granted 1629 to Rev. CLEMENS DORTON, M.A., F.T.C.D., of a family long seated in co. Tipperary). Quarterly, or and az. three martlets pierced, two in chief and one in base countercharged. Crest—A falcon close ppr. holding in the beak a spear or, feathered sa. Motto—Per danna per orbes.</p>	
<p>Boyle, or O'Boyle (an ancient Milton family). Or, an oak tree eradicated vert. Crest—A human heart gu. betw. a cross and sword in saltire ppr.</p>	<p>Boysall (Walden, co. Essex). Ar. on a fess dancable quarter, wavy) bend, six crosses crocodile fess or, three escallops gu.</p> <p>Boysall (Boyton End, co. Norfolk). Same Arms; the escallops sa.</p>	
<p>Boyley (Buckinghamshire). Ar. a chev. sa. a bordure of the last bezant.</p>	<p>Boysall (Sussex). Ar. six escallops or, three, two, and one.</p> <p>Boysall (Ireland). Gu. a chev. betw. three unicorns' heads erased ar.</p>	
<p>Boyleston. Gu. six crosses crocodile fess or, three, two, and one; on a chief or, three pellets.</p>	<p>Boysall (Ireland). Gu. a chev. betw. three unicorns' heads erased ar.</p> <p>Boysall, or Boyville. Gu. four bendlets ar. Crest—A boy pulling a branch from a tree.</p>	
<p>Boymen, Boymam, Bonham, or Boyman. Or, on a cross sa. five bulls' heads cabossed ar. Crest—The trunk of a tree lying in fess charged with a fleur-de-lis betw. the branches.</p>	<p>Boysall (Ireland). Gu. a chev. betw. three unicorns' heads erased ar.</p> <p>Boysall (Ireland). Gu. a chev. betw. three unicorns' heads erased ar.</p>	
<p>Boymen. Or, on a cross sa. five bulls' heads ar. on a chief gu. a goat of the third.</p>	<p>Boysall (Ireland). Gu. a chev. betw. three unicorns' heads erased ar.</p> <p>Boysall (Ireland). Gu. a chev. betw. three unicorns' heads erased ar.</p>	
<p>Boynes, Viscount. See HAMPTON.</p>	<p>Boysall (Ireland). Gu. a chev. betw. three unicorns' heads erased ar.</p> <p>Boysall (Ireland). Gu. a chev. betw. three unicorns' heads erased ar.</p>	
<p>Boynell (Ireland). Gu. a fess or, betw. three bezants sa.</p>	<p>Boysall (Ireland). Gu. a chev. betw. three unicorns' heads erased ar.</p> <p>Boysall (Ireland). Gu. a chev. betw. three unicorns' heads erased ar.</p>	
<p>Boynell. Or, four bendlets sa.</p>	<p>Boysall (Ireland). Gu. a chev. betw. three unicorns' heads erased ar.</p> <p>Boysall (Ireland). Gu. a chev. betw. three unicorns' heads erased ar.</p>	
<p>Boynell (Ireland). Gu. a chev. betw. three unicorns' heads erased ar.</p>	<p>Boysall (Ireland). Gu. a chev. betw. three unicorns' heads erased ar.</p> <p>Boysall (Ireland). Gu. a chev. betw. three unicorns' heads erased ar.</p>	
<p>Boynell, or Boyville. Gu. four bendlets ar. Crest—A boy pulling a branch from a tree.</p>	<p>Boysall (Ireland). Gu. a chev. betw. three unicorns' heads erased ar.</p> <p>Boysall (Ireland). Gu. a chev. betw. three unicorns' heads erased ar.</p>	
<p>Boynley (Shropshire). Ar. three saltires gu.</p>	<p>Boysall (Ireland). Gu. a chev. betw. three unicorns' heads erased ar.</p> <p>Boysall (Ireland). Gu. a chev. betw. three unicorns' heads erased ar.</p>	
<p>Boynon (Essex, co. York, bart.). Or, a fess betw. three crescents gu.; the fess was formerly charged with a lion pass. or. Crest—A goat pass. sa. guile d'ean, beard, horns, and hoofs, or. Motto—Il tempo pass.</p>	<p>Boysall (Ireland). Gu. a chev. betw. three unicorns' heads erased ar.</p> <p>Boysall (Ireland). Gu. a chev. betw. three unicorns' heads erased ar.</p>	
<p>Boynon, or Boynton (Essex). Ar. six escallops or, three, two, and one.</p>	<p>Boysall (Ireland). Gu. a chev. betw. three unicorns' heads erased ar.</p> <p>Boysall (Ireland). Gu. a chev. betw. three unicorns' heads erased ar.</p>	
<p>Boynon (Yorkshire). Gu. a fess betw. three crescents ar.</p>	<p>Boysall (Ireland). Gu. a chev. betw. three unicorns' heads erased ar.</p> <p>Boysall (Ireland). Gu. a chev. betw. three unicorns' heads erased ar.</p>	
<p>Boynon. Or, on a fess betw. three crescents gu. a lion pass. of the first. Crest—On a disquiet gu. a talbot's head erased sa. guile d'or.</p>	<p>Boysall (Ireland). Gu. a chev. betw. three unicorns' heads erased ar.</p> <p>Boysall (Ireland). Gu. a chev. betw. three unicorns' heads erased ar.</p>	
<p>Boynon. Arms the same. Crest—A goat pass. sa. attired or, ducally paged or.</p>	<p>Boysall (Ireland). Gu. a chev. betw. three unicorns' heads erased ar.</p> <p>Boysall (Ireland). Gu. a chev. betw. three unicorns' heads erased ar.</p>	
<p>Boynon, or Boynton. Or, a lion ramp. az.</p>	<p>Boysall (Ireland). Gu. a chev. betw. three unicorns' heads erased ar.</p> <p>Boysall (Ireland). Gu. a chev. betw. three unicorns' heads erased ar.</p>	
<p>Boyon. Or, a bat pass. gu.</p>	<p>Boysall (Ireland). Gu. a chev. betw. three unicorns' heads erased ar.</p> <p>Boysall (Ireland). Gu. a chev. betw. three unicorns' heads erased ar.</p>	
<p>Boysted (Essex). Quarterly, ar. and gu. on a bend sa. four bezants.</p>	<p>Boysall (Ireland). Gu. a chev. betw. three unicorns' heads erased ar.</p> <p>Boysall (Ireland). Gu. a chev. betw. three unicorns' heads erased ar.</p>	
<p>Boys (Sussexshire). Ar. on a chev. sa. five bezants.</p>	<p>Boysall (Ireland). Gu. a chev. betw. three unicorns' heads erased ar.</p> <p>Boysall (Ireland). Gu. a chev. betw. three unicorns' heads erased ar.</p>	

Annex A19 – 1868 – Howard’s “Miscellanea Genealogica”



MISCELLANEA GENEALOGICA ET HERALDICA. 285

FAMILY OF BATH OR BATHER.—I shall be grateful for any information that can be given by any of the readers of the ‘Miscellanea’ relating to the family of Bath or Bathe, once possessed of considerable estates in the county of Devon. Of this family was Walter de Ban or de Bathe, who was Sheriff of Devon in 1317. His son, Walter de Bathe, filled the same office from 1236 to 1251. His son, Sir Walter, who founded a Chantry in the parish church of Colebrooke, died in 1276, and was succeeded by his son, Augustine de Bathe, who, at his death, left two daughters, his coheirs, Margaret, wife of Sir Andrew de Metstead, and Elinor, wife of Walter de Horton. This Augustine appears to have had a brother, Walter de Bathe, Sheriff of Devon in 1290 and again in 1324, whose son, Thomas de Bathe, in 1350 lost a suit at law respecting an estate with Elinor, wife of John Holland, daughter and heir of Sir Andrew Metstead.

Is anything known of the descendants of this Thomas de Bathe, or of any other member of the same family?

I believe a family of the name of Bath or Bathe has been long settled in Kent; information relating to their origin would oblige. C. B.

Swansea.

STEPHEN BOYLE, OF KENTISH TOWN, MIDDLESEX.—I should be very much obliged for any information about the ancestors or descendants of Stephen Boyle, of Kentish Town, Middlesex, son and heir of Alexander Boyle, of Yorkshire, to whom the arms, per bend crenellée gules and argent, were confirmed by Sir William Dethick, 1589, as having been borne by his ancestors. EDMUND M. BOYLE.

ROTHERHAM OF ESSEX.—Information required respecting the ancestry of John Rotherham, Vicar of Boreham and Rector of Springfield, Essex; also the date of his decease and maiden name of his wife.

He had a son, Sir John, who in July, 1688, was made one of the Barons of the Exchequer, who by . . . , his wife, had issue John Rotherham, Esq., Recorder of Maldon, who died 2 April, 1729, aged 77. A. R.

NORTHWOOD FAMILY.—Should any of your readers be possessed of documents containing information respecting the pedigree of the Northwood family, anciently resident at Minster, in the Isle of Sheppy, and neighbouring parish of Milton, they will confer a favour by communicating the same to me. J. D. NORTHWOOD.

Ashford.

DOD, OR DODD.—Can any of your correspondents enable me to determine to what branch of the Dod, or Dodd family the following coat appertains?

Arms, quarterly of four,—1st, ermine on a fess gules between two cottises wavy sable, three crescents or; 2nd, or a cross formee throughout gules, between four eagles displayed sable, *Diron?*; 3rd, argent an eagle displayed sable; 4th, per fess argent and gules, two boars' heads in pale counterchanged, *Callant?*; impaling quarterly, 1st and 4th, argent a cinquefoil gules, on a chief of the last a demi lion rampant issuant of the field, *Weldon?*; 2nd and 3rd, or a cross formee throughout gules, between four eagles displayed sable. Crest, a snake entwined and piercing through a garb, all proper.

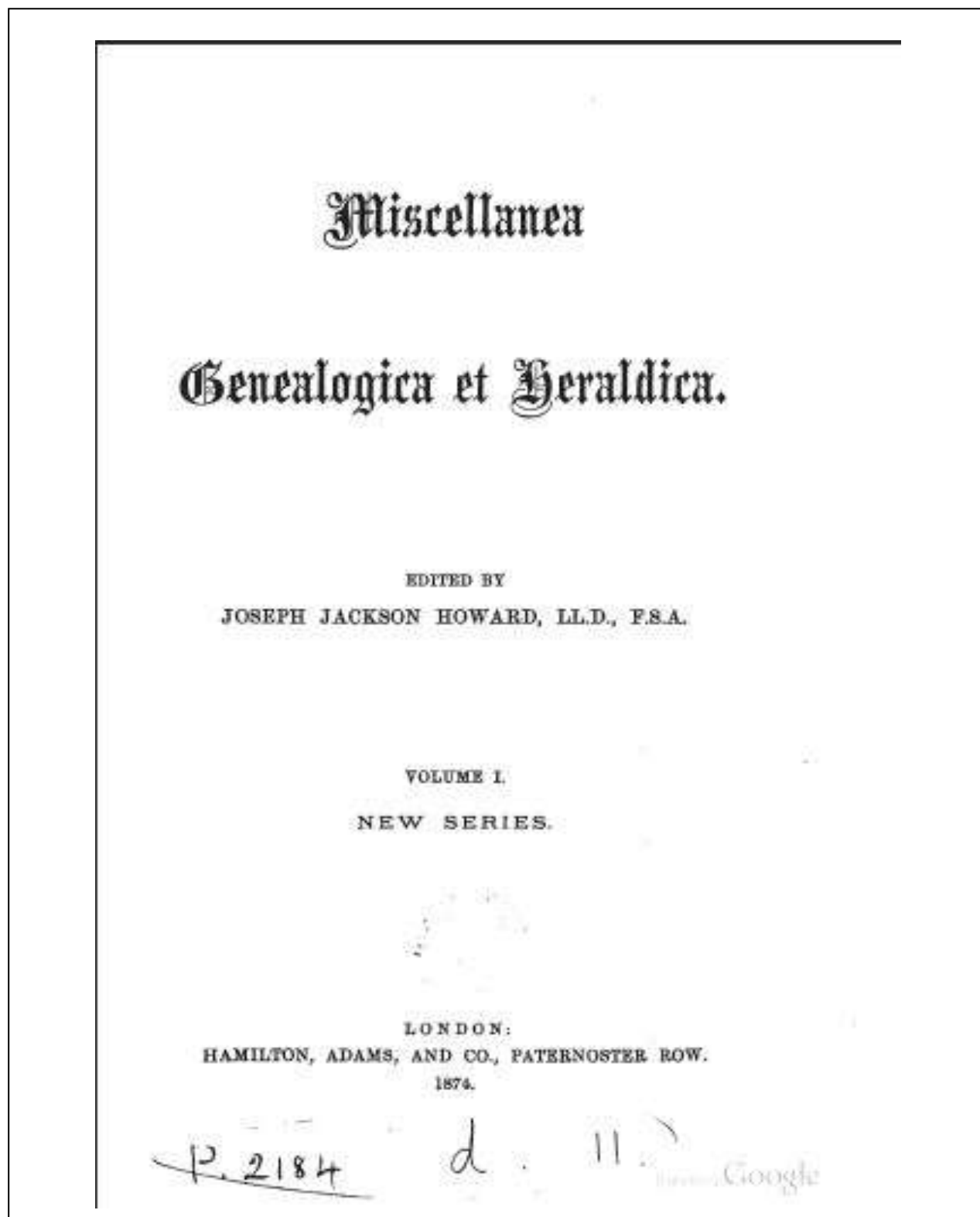
The names of some of the quarterings I have supplied from my own researches, but am totally ignorant of any connection with those families. The only information attached is “Dodd of Shropshire”; the date I imagine to be somewhere about the year 1790.

The first quarter of the above coat is identical with that belonging to John Dodd, of Smithes Pentrey, second son of Kendrick Dod, of Edge, co. Cest.—but whose line of descent is not brought down in the pedigree (*Misc. General.*, page 220) later than the time of Henry VII. H. G.

MARRIAGES OF THE HOLBEAMS OF HOLBRAM, IN EAST OSWELL, CO. DEVON.—1. When did Holbeam marry the heiress of Scobahul, of Collinswell? Lysons gives it as being temp. Hen. IV.—2. When did Holbeam marry a Gambon of Morston, in Halberton, co. Devon? *Note.* The Gambons were extinct temp. Edw. IV.—3. When did Holbeam marry one of a family bearing these arms: a chevron charged with two dogs (or conies) salient, between three tuns?—4. When did Holbeam marry one of a family bearing, on a bend a two-headed eagle displayed, over all a chevron charged with three mullets? (In all these cases Holbeam is dexter.) All these marriages were before 1480. W. G.

DALLAWAY FAMILY.—Any additions to the enclosed pedigree of Dallaway will be most acceptable. The arms engraved on the accompanying copperplate are those of Dallaway impaling Hopton and quarterings. The same arms are represented on a large brass shield, probably from a monument in Minchinhampton Church, but now in private possession. G.

Annex A20 – 1874 – Howard’s “Miscellanea Genealogica”



MISCELLANEA GENEALOGICA ET HERALDICA. 329

Will of Thomas Fuller of Coggeshall (whom I take to be a son of the above William Fuller), dated Aug. 24, 1631, proved Feb. 11, 1632. Russell 18.

"My sonne William Fuller.

"Daughters Elizabeth, Marie, and Dorothie.

"Kinsman William Fuller.

Executors "sonnes in lawe Robert Allott and Xfer Meredith of London."

Overseers "Brother in lawe John Lane, Nicholas Richall."

Will of Nicholas Fuller, Prebendary of Salisbury, Rector of Bishop's Waltham and Allington, proved 19 May, 1623. Swan 48.

"Wife Catherine, sonne Nicholas Fuller, daughter Kathyrine.

"My sister Wallis, my nephew Richard Fuller, my neice Helen Parsons."

Executors wife and son.

Overseers "my brother Barlowe, Archd^o of Sarum, brother Harwoode, Prebendary of Winchester." [The above daughter of Nicholas Fuller married Thomas Bennett and died in 1672.]

BOYLE FAMILY.

Notes relating to the Family of Boyle, extracted from a 'PEARSON ON THE CREED,' in the possession of Edmund M. Boyle, Esq.

1. My Sonn Richard Boyle was borne the first day of March 1679 about three quarters of an hower past two of the clock in the morning, and was baptized the eleaventh day of the same Moneth.

2. My Daughter Mary Boyle was borne the 29th day of May 1681 about a quarter of an hower after seaven of the clock in the morning, and was baptized the third day of June following.

3. My Daughter Hannah Boyle was borne the eight day of June 1682 halfe a quarter of an hower before Six in the morning.

4. My Daughter Sarah Boyle was borne the 19th day of May 1683 at eleven of the clock in the morning, and was baptized the 25th Day of the same moneth.

5. My Daughter Elizabeth Boyle was borne the Eight Day of August 1684, betwixt five and Six of the clock in y^e afternoone.

6. My Sonn William Boyle was borne the 28th Day of December 1685 and dyed at tenn dayes old.

7. My Daughter Hester Boyle was borne the 8th Day of febr^y 1686 a little before three of the clock in the afternoone.

8. My Sonn Edward Boyle was borne the 14th Day of December 1690, at fower of the clock in the morning in S^t Phillips parrish in Bristol.

From the Register of Baptisms of the Parish Church of SS. Philip and James in the county of Bristol.

1690. Dec. 27 Edward, son of Edward Boyle.

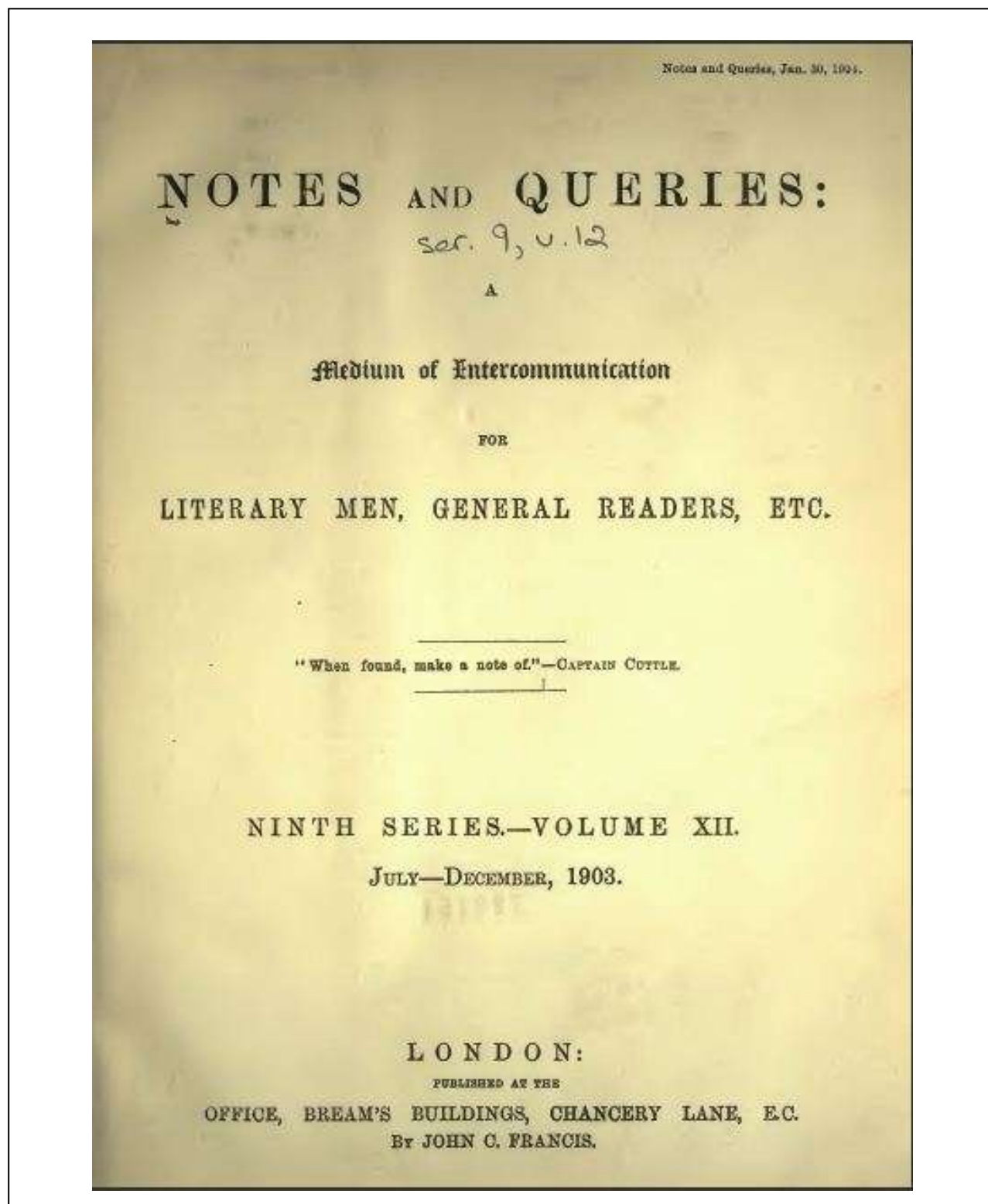
Who was Edward Boyle, the father of the children mentioned above? Was he the eldest son of John, Bishop of Cork, Cloyne and Ross? In Harl. MSS. 1543, this Edward Boyle is given one child Richard, who is stated to have "dyed young:" and in the matriculation books of T. C. D. occurs the entry of Richard, son of Edward Boyle, as a Pensioner, aged 17, 4 Feb. 1697. I should be glad of any further information concerning this Edward Boyle and his family,

Rockwood, Torquay.

EDMUND M. BOYLE.

ASTLEY.—The subscriber is desirous to ascertain the existence of an old prayer book temp. Charles I. or II., having on the covers and fly leaves Memoranda of the Astley family; it was last heard of as being in the possession of a Mrs. Bowers or Biddle. Mr. ASTLEY, Coventry, will be glad of any information.

Annex A21 – 1904 – Francis’ “Notes and Queries”



identified, and I should be glad if any reader could assist me in discovering Marat's place of abode. It is possible that when he lived in Church Street the houses were not numbered, the practice of numbering not having obtained before 1760, and it was a long time before it became general; but there were various ways by which houses were distinguished. Dr. Cabanès, in his interesting brochure 'Marat Inconnu,' draws the inference that Marat's address in Soho, "un des quartiers élégants de la Cité," testifies that the medical practitioner Marat must have enjoyed a certain reputation among our neighbours on the other side of the Channel.

JOHN HEBB.

MACLEAN.—Can any of your readers kindly say if the Alexander Maclean mentioned in Bancroft's 'History of the United States' as the active agent of Governor Martin, of Carolina, in raising a regiment among the Highlanders settled in that colony during the American War of 1775, is identical with an officer of that name who married a Margaret Dubois in New York or Wilmington? Can any reader say where a copy of a book can be seen entitled 'Record of the Family of Louis Dubois, who emigrated from France in 1669' (Philadelphia, privately printed, 1860)?

ALASDAIR MACGILLEAN.

DUMAS ON CATS AND DOGS.—Will some one kindly oblige me with the reference to the passage wherein one of the two Dumas compares the character, habits, &c., of cats with those of dogs, very much to the disadvantage of the latter?

L. L. K.

"THAT POWER THAT KINDLY SPREAD THE CLOUDS."—Who is the author of the following lines?—

That power that kindly spread the clouds,
The signal of impending showers,
To warn the wandering linnet to the shade,
Beheld without concern expiring Greece.

W. H. PEERS,

86, Cottenham Street, C.-on-M., Manchester.

QUARTERINGS.—At 5th S. vi. 312 a reply from the late MR. EDMUND M. BOYLE respecting a query about 'Seize Quartiers' appears, in which he writes, in answer to a correspondent styling himself INQUIRER, thus: "If INQUIRER cared, I could show him many pedigrees exhibiting seize quartiers and a book attempting 4,056 [*sic*]." This wonderful number, I take it, must be a slip of the pen for 4,096, the number of a person's direct ancestors in the twelfth generation. Can any one give me an idea where I could gain particulars now of these "many pedigrees exhibiting

seize quartiers," *i.e.*, set out as such? for pedigrees almost invariably concern themselves with exhibiting a long line of descent in one family, not extending far from those of the family who come in the direct line of descent. Has any one information as to what became of MR. BOYLE'S genealogical collections after his death; or could you assist me in any way to learn the titles of those books or tables of pedigrees in which the seize quartiers of the latest descendant of the family were made such a prominent feature?

I should be specially interested in learning something more about the pedigree "attempting to show 4,056 [or 4 096]" direct ancestors. Any further information about these tables of seize quartiers will greatly oblige. In this remote part of the world one's only hope for securing copies of literary curiosities of this sort is in knowing exactly all possible particulars of what is sought for before instructing any dealer or collector to endeavour to procure it.

JOSEPH COLEMAN.

Hampton Street, Goodwood, South Australia.

GRAHAM—APPELBEY.—Extract from Register of Marriages at St. Peter's Church, Cornhill, London:—

"1703, 1 September, John Graham, of Sanbury, co. Middlesex, and Ruth Appelbey, of St. Stephen's, Coleman Street, London."

Can any reader give me, by letter, information regarding these two persons?

A. W. GRAHAM, Col.

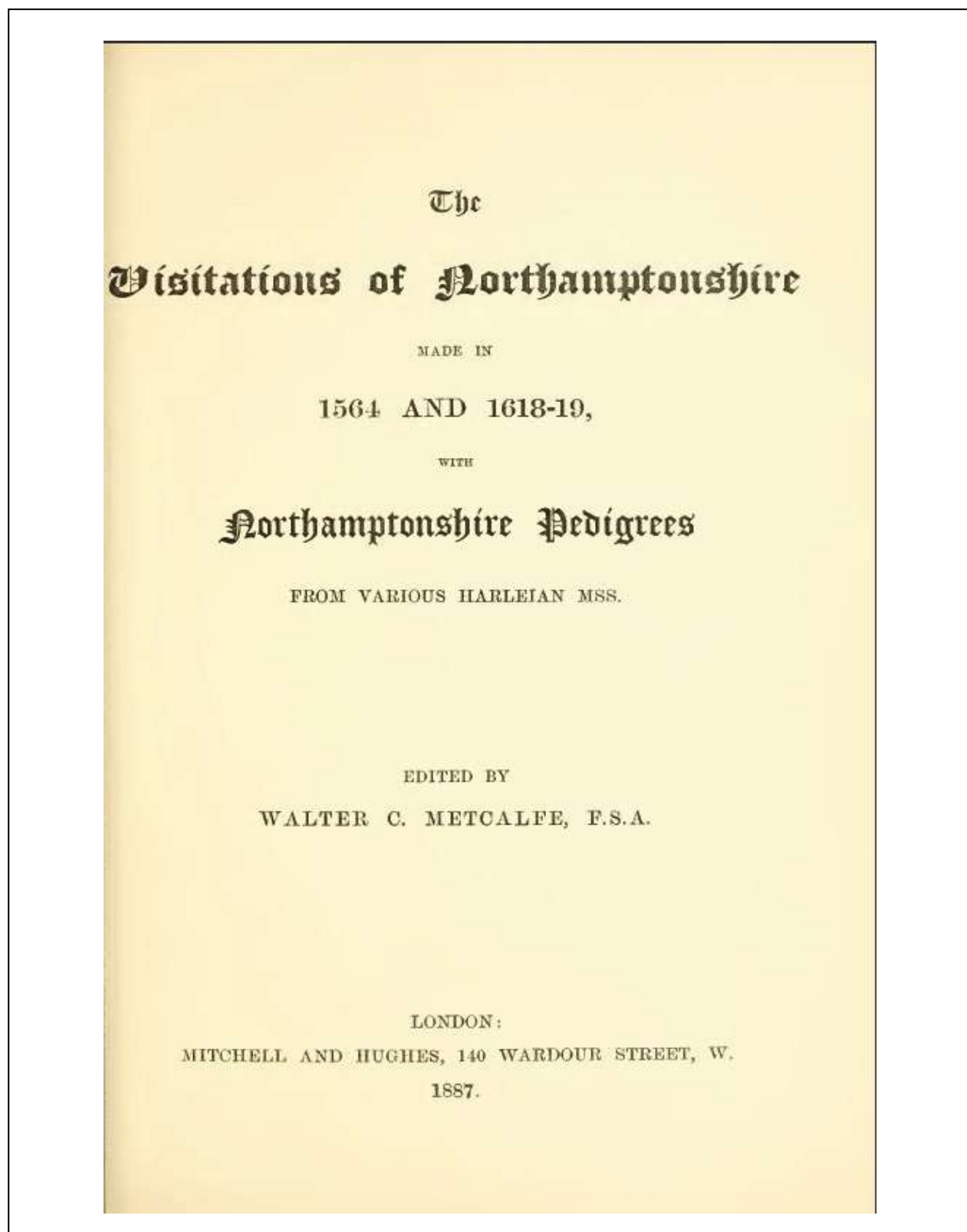
67, Gipsy Hill, S.E.

"LIMERICKS" OR "LEARICKS"?—The May number of *Pearson's Magazine* ends with a short paper by Miss Carolyn Wells, entitled 'Limericks.' She begins by asking how that name has been given to a five-line stanza, which (as some one has said) has been made immortal by a young lady who rode on a tiger. But where has this playful little poem been called a "limerick"? The first and only time that I saw this term before reading the article in question, I thought it was a mere misprint for *learick*—bad writers and rash compositors have between them achieved greater changes than *ea* into *ime*. As for *learick*, or rather *learic*, I think I am the inventor of the term. I used it in print in February, 1898, as a visitor to the British Museum can see at p. 87 of the twenty-sixth volume of the *Irish Monthly*:—

"A *learic* is not a lyric as pronounced by one of that nation who joke with despatch, but it is a name we have invented for a single-stanza poem modelled on the form of the 'Book of Nonsense,' for which Mr. Edward Lear has got perhaps more fame than he deserved."

The *Academy* (29 July, 1899) and *Truth* put

Annex A22 – 1887 – Metcalfe’s “Visitations of Northamptonshire”



THE VISITATION OF NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, 1564.

15

Congleton of Floore.

ARMS: Quarterly—1, *Gules, on a fess between three dragons' heads erased Argent as many trefoils slipped Sable*; 2, *Argent, a cross flory Gules*; 3, *Azure, three bird-bolts Argent*; 4, *Per bend Argent and Sable, three fleurs-de-lis in bend counterchanged*.

JOHN CONGLETON of Flower, co. North'ton, Gent., mar. *Margaret*, da. of *John Shukborough* of Nasbye in the same co., Gent., and by her hath issue,—Edward, eldest son and heir; Anthony, second son; Robert, third son; Dorothy and Elizabeth, unmar.

Cope of Copes Ashby.

ARMS: *Argent, on a chevron Azure between three roses Gules, stalked and leaved Vert, as many fleurs-de-lis Or*.

CREST: *Out of a fleur-de-lis Argent a dragon's head Gules*.

WILLIAM COPE of Banbury, co. Oxford, Esq., Cofferer to K. Henry 7, mar. . . . and had issue,—Stephen, his eldest son;—after, the same William mar., to his second wife, *Jone*, da. of *John Spencer* of Hodnell, co. Warwick, Gent., and by her had issue,—Sir Anthony Cope, Kt., second son; SIR JOHN COPE, Kt.

SIR JOHN COPE of Copes Ashby, co. North'ton, Kt., second son to William by *Jone* his second wife, mar., to his first wife, *Bridgett*, da. to *Edward Rawleigh* of Farnborough, co. Warwick, Esq., son and heir to Sir Edward Rawleigh, Kt., and by her had issue,—ERASMUS, his eldest son; GEORGE, second son; Anthony, died *sans* issue; Elizabeth, mar. to *John Dryden* of Copes Ashby, Gent.; *Jone*, mar. to *Stephen Boyle* of Kentish Town, co. Middlesex, Gent.;—after, the said Sir John mar., to his second wife, *Mary*, da. of . . . *Mallory*, and by her had no issue;—thirdly, the said Sir John Cope mar. *Margaret*, da. and one of the heirs of *Sir Edmond Tame*, Kt., and by her had no issue.

ERASMUS COPE of Copes Ashby, Esq., son and heir to Sir John, mar. *Mary*, da. of *John Hennage* of Towse, co. Lincoln, Gent., and hath issue,—Edward Cope.

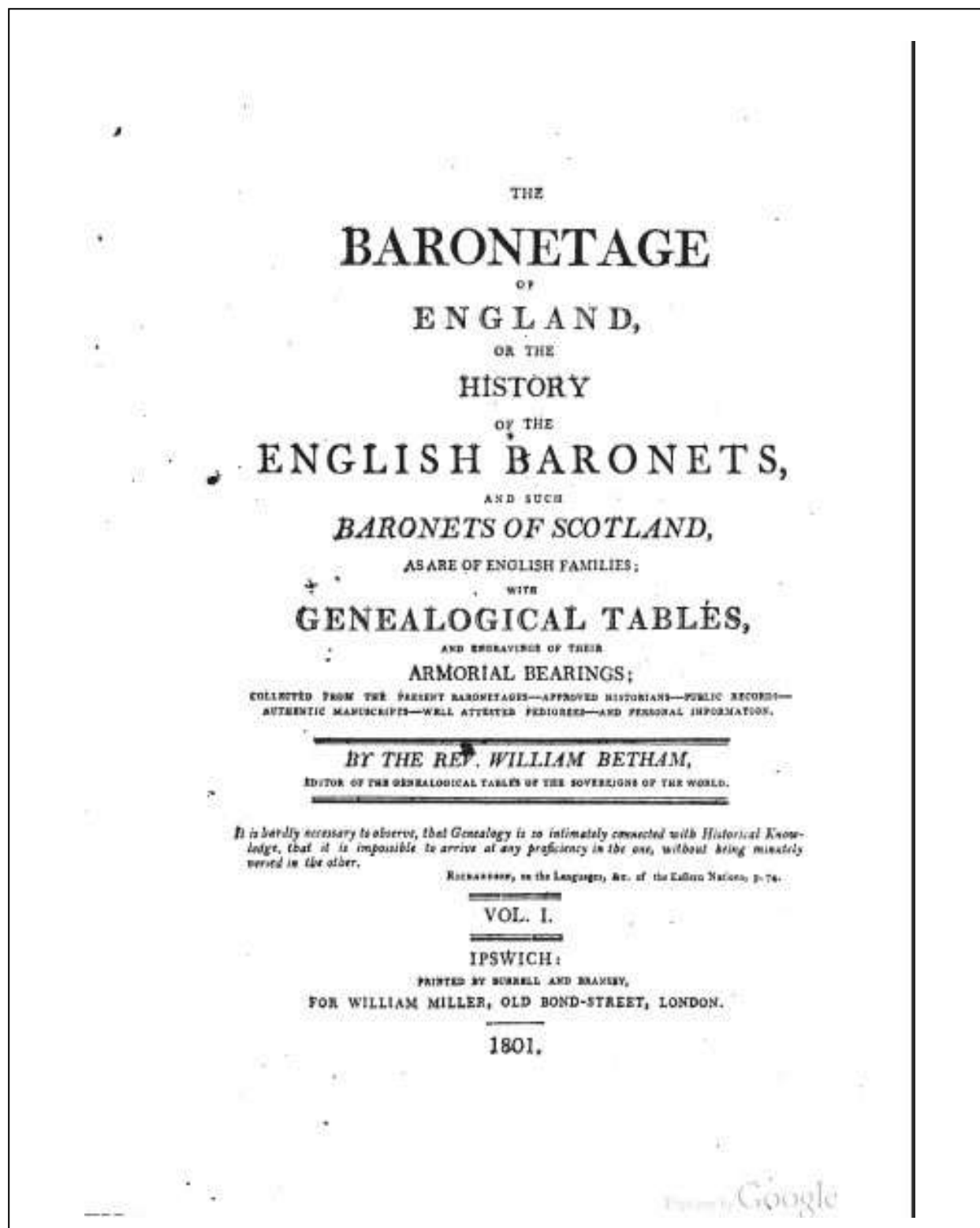
GEORGE COPE of Copes Ashby, Gent., second son to Sir John by *Bridgett* his first wife, mar. *Dorothe*, da. of *Thomas Spencer* of Everdon, co. North'ton, and hath issue,—George Cope, died young; John; and *Dorothe* (mar. *Stephen Kirton* of Thorpe Mandeville, co. North'ton).

Cornwall of Grafton Park.

ARMS: *Ermine, a lion rampant Gules, a bordure engrailed Sable bezantée*.

ROBERT CORNWALL of Haverill, co. Essex, Esq., mar. *Alis*, da. of . . . *Barnes* of Finchingfield in the said co., Gent., and by her had issue,—Thomas, his eldest son and heir; Robert, second son; John, third son; EDWARD, fourth son; *Mary*, mar. to . . . *Squerry* (Squier) of Feekenham Park, co. Worc., Gent.; Katherine, died *sans* issue; Dorothy; Elizabeth.

Annex A23 – 1801 – Betham’s “Baronetage of England”



COPE OF HANWELL, OXFORDSHIRE.

87

9. COPE of HANWELL, OXFORDSHIRE.

Created Baronet June 29, 1611.

THIS ancient family descends from John Cope, Esq. a very eminent person in the reigns of King Richard II. and Henry IV. He was elected one of the knights of the shire for Northampton, in all the parliaments from the first to the ninth year of King Henry IV. and dying, was succeeded by

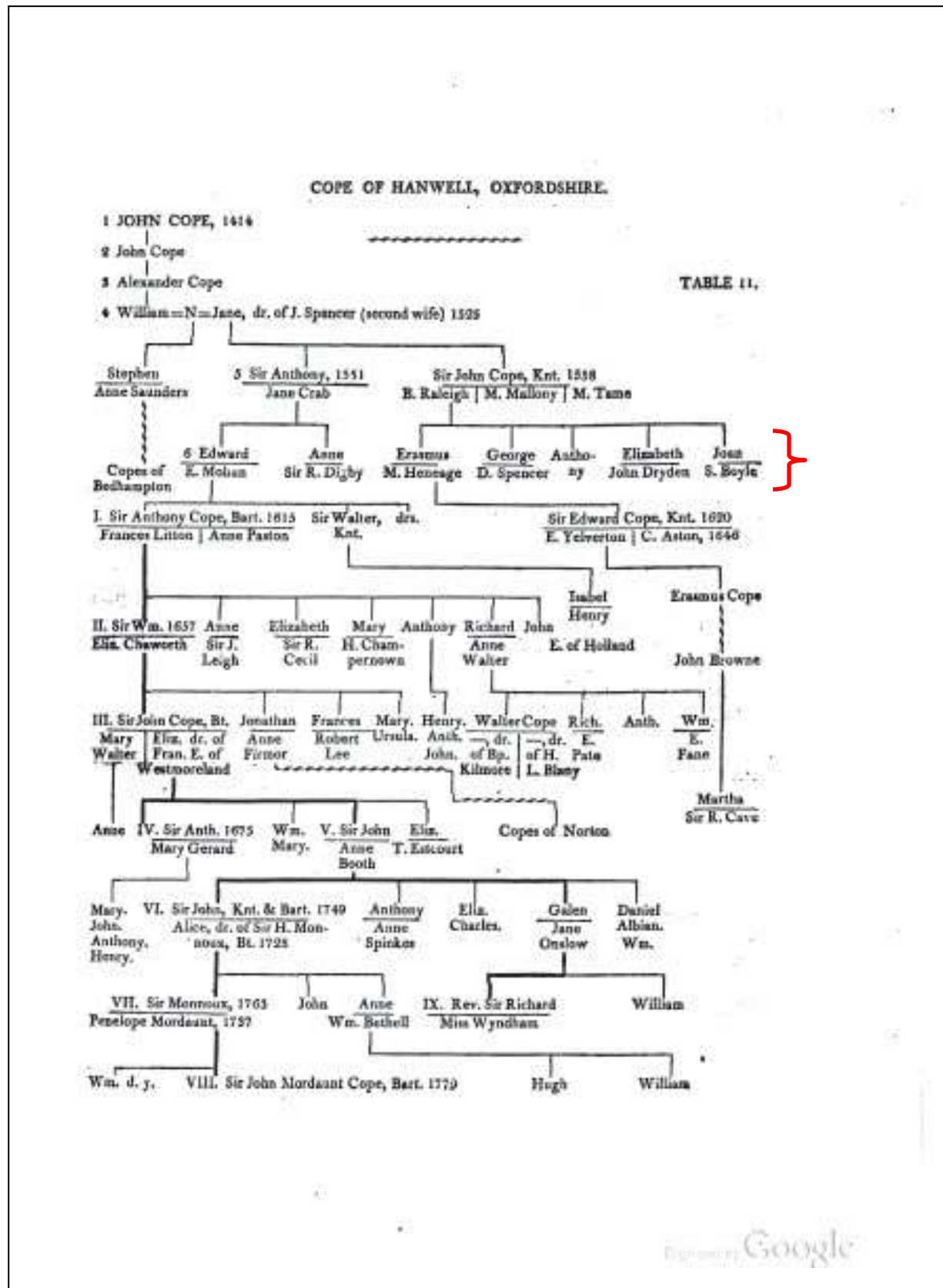
2. John Cope, Esq. his son and heir, who was the father of
3. Alexander Cope of Dishanger, Esq. who was the father of

4. William Cope, Esq. who was in great esteem and favour with Henry VII. He died in April 1513. He married two wives; by the first he had one son, Stephen Cope, Esq. serjeant of the poultry to the household of Henry VIII. who married Anne, daughter and co-heir of William Saunders of Oxfordshire, from whom the family at Bedhampton in Hampshire descended, that extinguished in daughters, and by his wife Jane, daughter of John Spencer of Hodnell, in Warwickshire, Esq. sister and heir of Thomas Spencer of Hodnell, Esq. (and heir to her mother Anne, sister and co-heir to Sir Richard Empson, Knt.) he had three sons; Anthony, hereafter-mentioned; William, who died unmarried, and John, who was knighted and seated at Copes Ashby, in Northamptonshire, before called Canons Ashby. Sir John Cope, Knt. married three wives; 1, Bridget, daughter of Edward Raleigh of Farnborough, in Warwickshire, Esq. 2, Margery, daughter of — Malory; 3, Margaret, daughter and co-heir of Sir Edmund Tame, Knt. by the two last he had no issue, but by the first three sons, and two daughters; 1, Erasmus, who married Mary, daughter of John Heneage of Towse, in Lincolnshire, Esq. by whom he had one son, Edward who died during the life of his father; 2, George, who married Dorothy, daughter and co-heir of Thomas Spencer of Everden, in Northamptonshire, Esq.* she surviving him, married secondly Gabriel Pulteney of Misterton, in Leicestershire, Esq. and 3, Anthony.† The daughters were, Elizabeth, married to John Dryden, Esq. and Joan, married to Stephen Boyle of Kentish Town, in Middlesex, but died without issue. Sir John died seized of all the monks possessions in Canons, or Copes Ashby, in 1558; and Edward, his grand-son, succeeded to part of the estate, and the rest devolved upon Mr. Dryden, in right of Elizabeth, his wife. Edward, grand-son of Sir John, having received the honour of knighthood, died in 1620. He married first Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir Christopher Yelverton of Easton Mauduit, in Northamptonshire, Knt. one of the

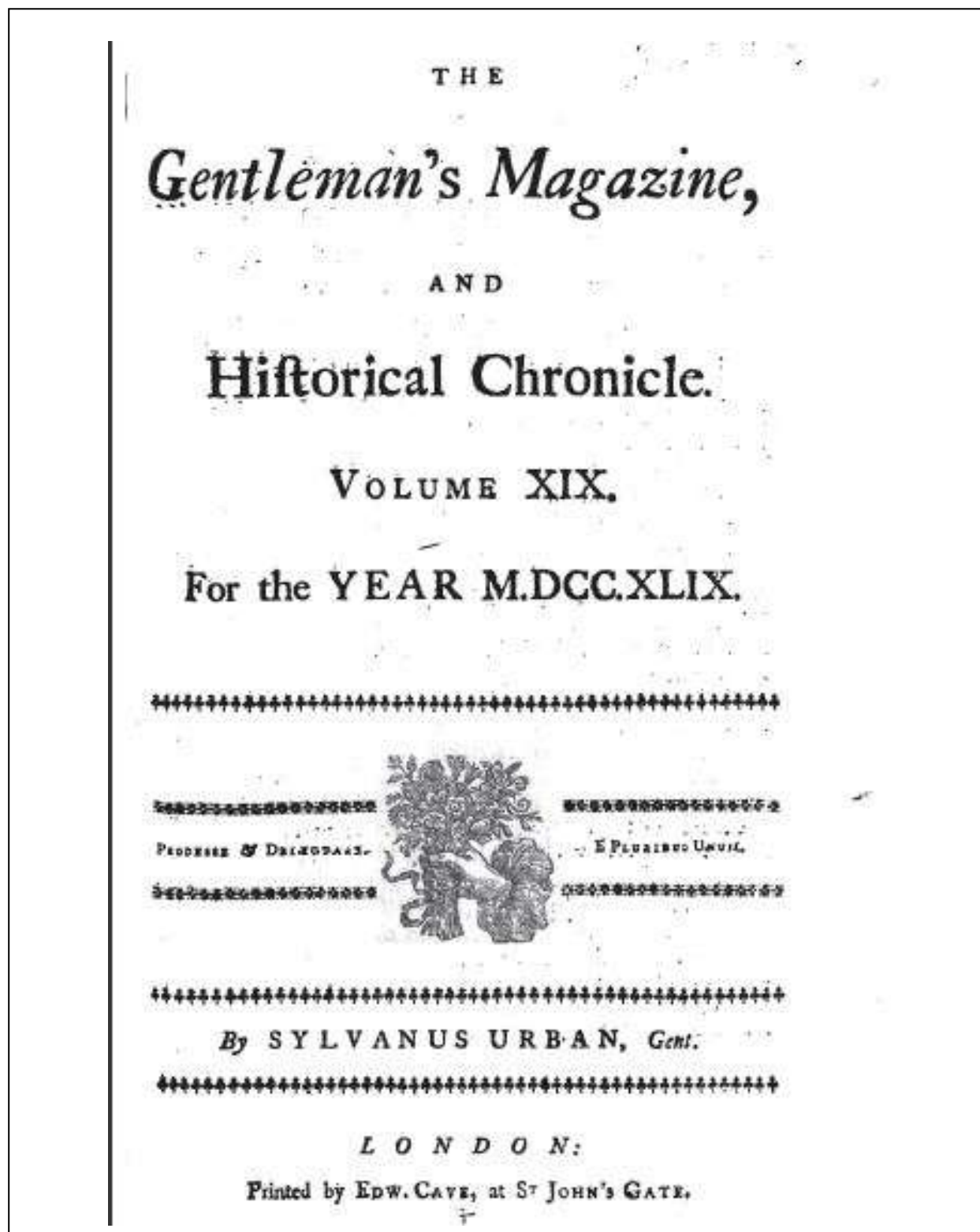
* Bridges's Northamptonshire, p. 56.

† Mr. Bridges, in his History of Northamptonshire, p. 146, says, that George and Anthony, the two youngest, died without children, though other pedigrees make George to die in 1572, and to leave three sons; George, who died S. P. John, and Erasmus; and a daughter, Dorothy, married to — Kenston of Northamptonshire.

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Annex A24 – 1749 – Urban’s “The Gentleman’s Magazine”



**LIST of the PEERAGE of SCOTLAND, with their
TITLES at large, Blazon of their Arms, Dates of their
Creations, and Mottos.**

The Figures, prefixed to each, refer to the N^o. on the Plates of Arms.

Marks for brevity, † Sixteen Peers elected to represent the Scotch Peerage in the House of Lords.— † Knight of the Thistle.— P. C. Privy Counsellor.— F. R. S. Fellow of the Royal Society.— * The Title by which the eldest Son is styled.

DUKES X.

Created by King CHARLES I.

1. Hamilton, D. of Hamilton, Anno 1643.

Titles] James Hamilton, Duke of Hamilton, Marquis of *Clydsdale, Earl of Arran and Lanark, Lord Aven, Palnour, Marchbanfire,

wald, Tibers and Rost; Baron of Drumlanrig, Ld Douglas of Hawick, Tibers, Kinross, Middlebie, and Dornock; a Lord of the Bed-chamber to the Prince of Wales; P. C.

Arms] Quarterly, 1st and 4th argent, a human heart imperially crown'd proper, on a chief azure, three mullets of the first for Douglas; 2d and 3d azure, a bend between six crosses crosslets fitchy, or, for the earldom of Mar; the whole within a border or, charged with a double tressure of Scotland, being an augmentation, as is likewise the heart of the 1st and 4th quarters; the latter being used in memory of the pilgrimage made by Sir James Douglas, (ancestor to his grace) to the Holy Land, with the heart of K. Robert Bruce, which was there interr'd at the special request of that King, anno 1330; and the double tressure, (which is gules) was added by K. Charles II. when he honoured the

37. Boyle E. of Glasgow, 1703.

Titles] David Boyle, E. of Glasgow, Visc, Kelburn, and Ld * Boyle of Stewariton.

Arms] Quarterly, 1st and 4th argent, an imperial eagle (display'd with two heads) gules; (as a coat of augmentation); 2d and 3d party per bend crenelle argent and gules, for the name of Boyle in England, (as a coat of affection); and over all, by way of surtout, an escutcheon or, charged with three harts-horns gules, the paternal coat of Boyle of Kelburn.

Motto] Dominus providebit.

Annex A25 – 1767 – Almon’s “The Peerage of Scotland”

T H E
 P E E R A G E
 O F
 S C O T L A N D :
 A
 Genealogical and Historical Account
 OF ALL THE
 PEERS of that ANCIENT KINGDOM;
 T H E I R
 DESCENTS, COLLATERAL BRANCHES, BIRTHS,
 MARRIAGES, and ISSUE.
 TOGETHER WITH
 A Like ACCOUNT of all the
 A T T A I N T E D P E E R S ;
 A N D A
 COMPLETE ALPHABETICAL LIST
 OF THOSE
 N O B L E S O F S C O T L A N D ,
 Whose TITLES are EXTINCT.
 COLLECTED FROM
 PARLIAMENT ROLLS, RECORDS, FAMILY DOCUMENTS, and the
 PERSONAL INFORMATION of MANY NOBLE PEERS.
 A L S O T H E
 P A T E R N A L C O A T S O F A R M S , C R E S T S , S U P P O R T E R S , a n d
 M O T T O E S , m o s t e l e g a n t l y e n g r a v e d .

L O N D O N :
 Printed for J. ALMON, opposite Burlington-House in Piccadilly;
 T. CADELL, in the Strand; R. BALDWIN, S. CROWDER, RO-
 BINSON and ROBERTS, S. BLADON, and JOHNSON and DA-
 VENPORT, in Pater-noster-Row.

MDCCLXVII.

1767

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176 EARL OF GLASGOW.

CHIEF SEATS.] At Barnbogle and Dalmenie, in the county of Linlithgow; and at Roseberry, in the county of Edinburgh.

BOYLE, Earl of GLASGOW.

THIS family is of very great antiquity in the west of Scotland, and had large possessions in Airshire, as appears from several old writs still preserved in the family.

In the reign of Alexander III. Richard Boyle of Kelburn marrying Margery, daughter of Sir Walter Cumming, had Richard his heir, who in 1296 was one of the barons of Scotland that swore allegiance to king Edward I. of England; and from him descended Hugo de Boyle, who in 1399, gave his lands to the monks of Paisley for the welfare of his soul. From the said Hugo descended John Boyle of Kelburn, who lost his life at the battle of Bannockburn with king James III. 1488, and his son John succeeding, obtained from king James V. a grant of divers lands in the isle of Cumra, near Bute; and marrying Agnes, a daughter of the family of Ros, by her had two sons, John and Robert; John, the eldest, was of Halkhill, in Renfrew; which John had a son, David, father of another John, who succeeded his grandfather, and was a most zealous loyalist in the service of queen Mary; and by his wife Marian, daughter of Hugh Crawford, of Kilberny, ancestor of the viscounts Garnock, and the present earl of Crawford, had a son, John, and several daughters. He was succeeded by his said son,

John, who was banished his country about ten years, for his adherence to king Charles I. He married Agnes, daughter of Sir John Maxwell, of Pollock, in the county of Renfrew, by whom he had an only daughter, Grizel, who being an heiress, was married to her cousin, David Boyle, of Halkhill, Esq; descended from John Boyle of the same place, aforesaid, brother-german of her great grandfather, John Boyle, second son of John Boyle, of Kilburn, father of David, father of James; father of another David, father of John, father of the said David, who was created lord Boyle, Jan. 31, 1699, and having been returned a member in the convention of estates for the county of Bute, which declared the prince of Orange king of Scotland, was made one of his majesty’s privy council. In the third year of queen Ann, he was created viscount and earl, made treasurer depute, one of the privy council, lord register, and one of the commissioners for concluding the union, in which year he had the honour to represent her majesty’s person in the general assembly of the church. He married first, Margaret, sister of John viscount Garnock, ancestor of the present earl of Crawford, by whom he had three sons, John; Patrick, a senator of the college of justice; and Charles; and secondly,

E A R L O F G L A S G O W. 177

Secondly, Jane, daughter and sole heir of William Muir of Rowallan, in Coningham, by whom he had two daughters, lady Jane, married to major general Sir James Campbell, knight of the bath, brother of Hugh earl of Loudoun, by whom he had a son, who took the name of Muir, as representing his mother, who was an heiress; and lady Anne. The earl died in 1733, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

John, second earl, who married Helen, daughter of William Morrison of Preston Grange, Esq; representative in several parliaments for the shires of Cromarty and Peebles, by whom he had issue two sons and six daughters, viz. John, now earl of Glasgow; and Patrick, who married Miss Mure of Caldwell, without issue; ladies Janet, Margaret, Jane; Marian deceased; Catharine and Helen. The earl died in 1740, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

John, third earl, at that time captain of a company at Minorca, who in 1754 was chosen rector of the university of Glasgow, and in June 1755, married Elizabeth, daughter of George lord Ross, by whom he has issue a son, John, lord Boyle, born March 26, 1756; and two daughters, ladies Betty and Jane.

TITLES.] The right honourable David Boyle, earl of Glasgow, viscount Kelburn, and lord Boyle of Stewarton.

CREATIONS.] Lord Boyle of Stewarton, 13 January 1699, by William III. and viscount Kelburn, both in Coningham; and earl of Glasgow, in the county of Lanerk, 10 April 1703, by queen Anne.

ARMS.] Quarterly, 1st and 4th topaz, an imperial eagle, ruby, for the title of Glasgow, being formerly the crest of the family; 2d and 3d party per bend, crenelle, pearl and ruby, for the name of Boyle in England, (as a coat of affection) and over all, by way of surtout, an escutcheon of the first, charged with three stags horns of the second, the paternal coat of Boyle of Kelburn.

CREST.] On a wreath, an eagle with two heads, party per pale crenelle, topaz and ruby.

SUPPORTERS.] On the dexter side, a savage proper, wreathed about his temples and middle with laurel, a branch of which he holds in his right hand. On the sinister, a lion, party per pale crenelle, pearl and ruby.

MOTTO.] Dominus providebit.

CHIEF SEATS.] At Kelburn and Rowallan, in Airshire.

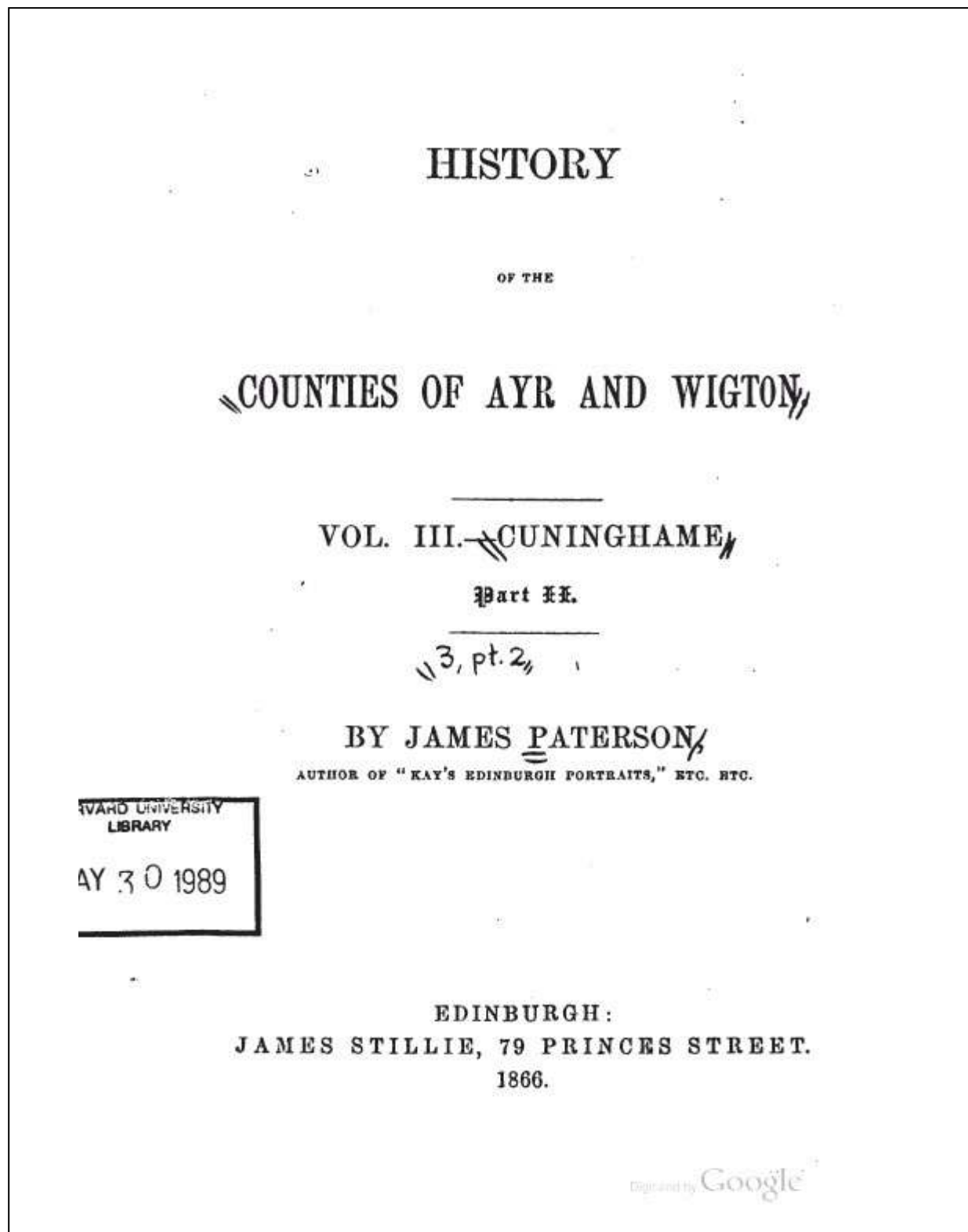
S T U A R T, Earl of B U T E.

THIS noble family is descended from Sir John Stuart, a son of king Robert II. who by his father's grant had a fair possession in the island of Bute, with the heretable jurisdiction

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tion

Annex A26 – 1866 – Paterson’s “Counties of Ayr and Wigton”



532

CUNINGHAME.

in 1754, and of her only sister in 1762. By this lady, who survived him, he had two sons and two daughters—

1. John, who died young.
2. George, the fourth Earl.
3. Lady Elizabeth, who was married to Sir George Douglas of Springwood Park, and had issue, two daughters, who died before herself, and a son, John-James, who survived her.

George, the fourth Earl of Glasgow, succeeded his father in 1775. In 1815, he was advanced to the honour of a British peer, by the title of Lord Ross of Hawkhead; and in 1820, upon the death of the late Hugh Earl of Eglintoun, his lordship was promoted to the office of Lord-Lieutenant of Ayrshire, from that of Renfrewshire, which he had previously held.

He married, first, in 1788, Lady Augusta Hay, third daughter of James, fourteenth Earl of Errol, by whom he had three sons and three daughters. His lordship married, secondly, Nov. 1824, Julia, daughter of the Right Hon. Sir John Sinclair, Bart., and by her had issue—

1. George-Frederick, born in 1825.
2. Diana, married, 4th July, 1849, to John Lay Slaney Pakington, Esq.

The Earl died in July, 1843, and was succeeded by his second son,

James-Carr Boyle, fifth Earl of Glasgow, and second Baron of Hawkhead. He assumed, by sign manual, in 1822, the addition of *Carr* to his Christian name. He married, 4th Aug. 1821, Georgina, daughter of the late Edward Hay Mackenzie, Esq. of Newhall and Cromarty, but has no issue.

Arms—Quarterly, first and fourth, or, an eagle displayed, gules, as a coat of augmentation on the creation of the Earldom, being formerly the family crest; second and third, parted, per bend, crenelle, argent and gules, for the surname of Boyle. in England, as a coat of affection; over all, on escutcheon, three harts' horns, gules, two and one, the paternal coat of Boyle of Kelburne.

PARISH OF LARGS.

533

Crest—An Eagle with two heads displayed, parted, per pale, crenelle, or, and gules.

Supporters—Dexter, a savage, proper; sinister, a lion rampant, parted per bend, crenello, argent and gules.

Motto—“Dominus providebit.”

Seats—Kelburne House, in Ayrshire; Halkhead, Renfrewshire; and Etal, in Northumberland.

FRASER OF KNOK.

This family, now extinct, was of considerable antiquity. The first of them was

John Fraser of Knok, third son of Hugh Fraser of Fairly Hope in Tweeddale, and of Lovat in the north, who settled in Largs parish soon after the year 1400, in the reign of Robert III.

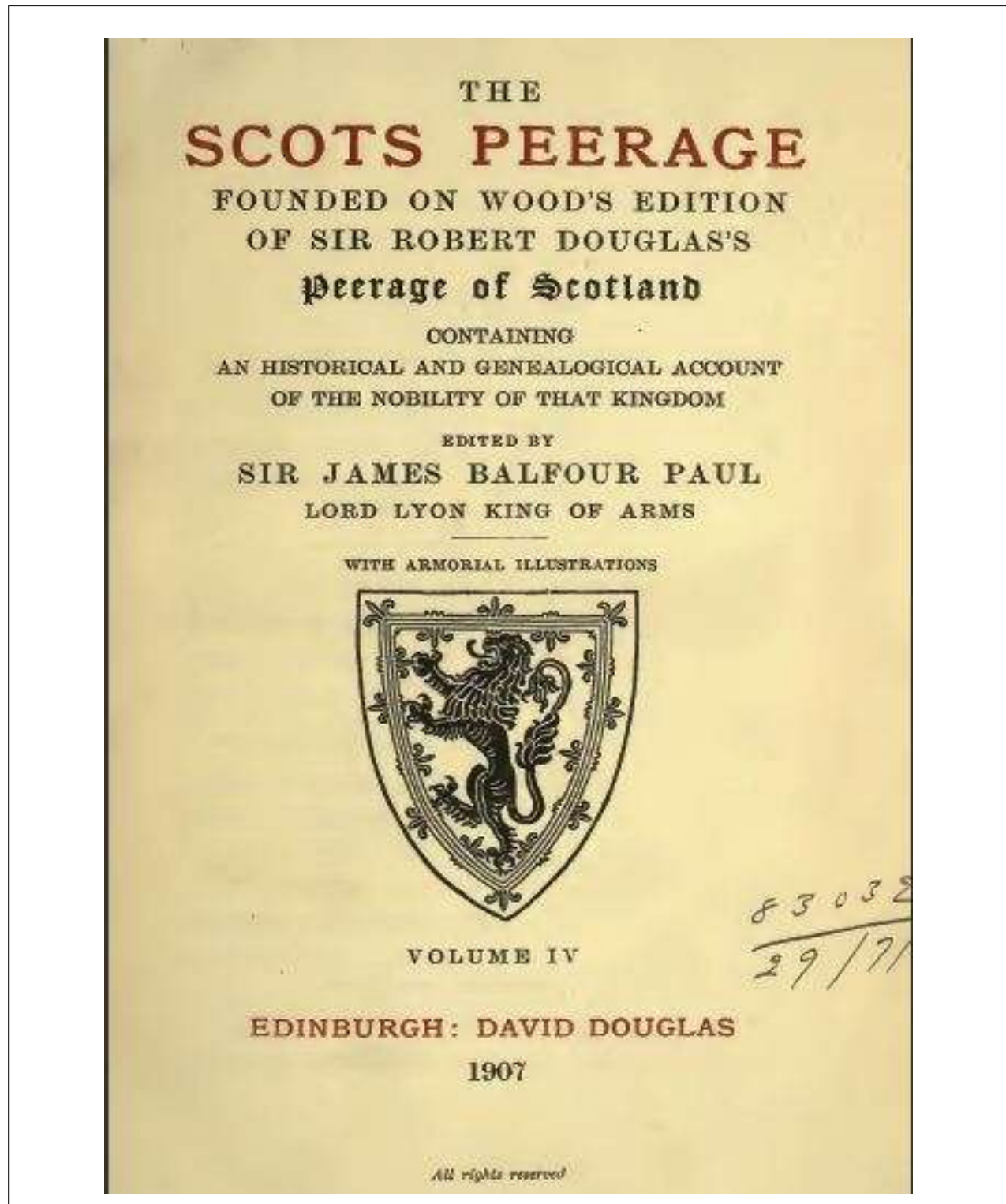
Alexander Fraser of Knok had four daughters, but no male heirs. The daughters were served heirs-portioners to the father in 1674, and the following year the lands of Knok were disposed of to Sir Robert Montgomerie of Skelmorlie. In 1696 they were sold by the grandson of Sir Robert to the Kelburne family. In a few years afterwards they were exchanged by David Earl of Glasgow, with the Laird of Brisbane, for the lands of Killingcraig and others, and they still form part of the Brisbane estate.

MONTGOMERIE OF SKELMORLIE.

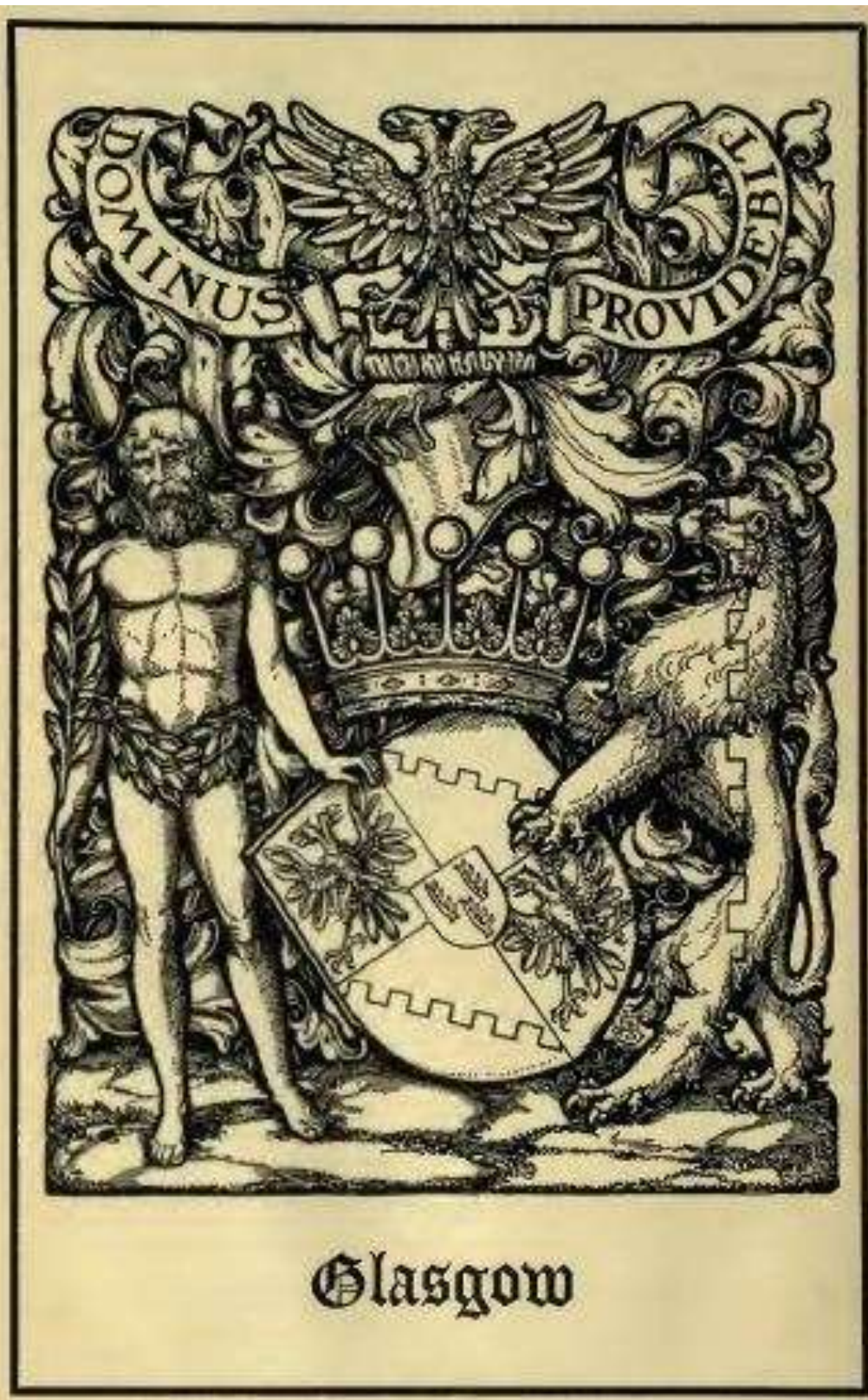
The Montgomeries of Skelmorlie were a branch of the

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Annex A27 – 1904 – Paul’s “Scots Peerage”



Page 182



Glasgow

BOYLE, EARL OF GLASGOW

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5. *Alan Reginald*, born at Ayr, 8 October 1886. Educated at Halleybury.
6. *Augusta Helen Elizabeth*, born at Shewalton 25 August 1876. Married at Fairlie, 28 April 1898, to Charles Lindsay Orr-Ewing of Dunskey, M.P. (who died at Dunskey 24 December 1903), fifth son of the late Sir Archibald Orr-Ewing of Ballikinrain, Bart., and has issue.
7. *Alice Mary*, born at Shewalton, 18 December 1877. Married in London, 18 July 1901, to Colonel Charles Fergusson, D.S.O., M.V.O., Grenadier Guards, eldest son of the Right Hon. Sir James Fergusson of Kilkerran, Bart., G.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.I.E., and has issue.
8. *Dorothy Montagu*, born at Shewalton, 14 March 1879. Married, 25 April 1899, to the Hon. Gathorne Gathorne-Hardy, eldest son of John Stewart, Lord Medway, and grandson of Gathorne, first Earl Cranbrook, and has issue.

CREATIONS.—31 January 1699, Lord Boyle of Kelburn, Stewartoun, Cumbræ, Finnick, Largs and Dalry; 12 April 1703, Earl of Glasgow, Viscount Kelburn and Lord Boyle of Stewarton, Cumbræ, Fenwick, Largs, and Dalry, in the Peerage of Scotland; 11 August 1815, Baron Ross of Hawkhead; 23 July 1897, Baron Fairlie of Fairlie, both in the Peerage of the United Kingdom.

ARMS (recorded in Lyon Register).—Quarterly: 1st and 4th, or, an eagle with two heads displayed gules, for the earldom of *Glasgow*; 2nd and 3rd, per bend embattled argent and gules, as a coat of affection (for the *Earls of Burlington*): over all on an escutcheon or, three harts' horns erect gules, two and one, the paternal arms of *Boyle of Kelburne*.

CREST.—A double-headed eagle displayed, parted per pale embattled gules and argent.

SUPPORTERS.—Dexter, a savage wreathed about the loins with laurel, and carrying in his exterior hand a branch of laurel all proper: sinister, a lion rampant, parted per pale embattled argent and gules.

MOTTO.—*Dominus providebit.*

[R. B. R.]

Annex A28 – Earl of Glasgow LineageURL: <http://thepeerage.com/p2124.htm#i21232>

This lineage of the Earl of Glasgow (David Boyle) is largely drawn from the above URL. More detail can be found at other websites, but it is undocumented and very inconsistent. Note that it only goes back to the 1400s, although it is strongly believed that his ancestors built the Norman Keep of Kelburn castle circa 1120-1140, and have maintained a presence in that castle intermittently since then.

Descendants of Robert Boyle of Kelburn (To 1750) Page 1

```

Robert Boyle of Kelburn[A] b. Bef 1456, d. Bef 1477
├── +Unknown
├── Boyle of Kelburn[A2]
│   ├── +Unknown
│   └── Robert Boyle of Kelburn[A3] d. Bef 1493
│       ├── +Unknown
│       └── John Boyle of Kelburn[A4] d. 1555
│           ├── +Unknown
│           ├── Sabine of Kelburn[A4A] b. 28 Oct 1495
│           ├── Patrick Boyle of Polruskane[A4B] d. Bef 1549
│           │   ├── +Agnes Fraser[A4B(S)] d. Bef 1549
│           │   └── John Boyle of Kelburn, and of Polruskane[A4BA] d. 1 Aug 1611
│           │       ├── +Marion Craufurd[A4BA(S)]
│           │       └── Jean Boyle[A4BAA] d. Jul 1631
│           │           ├── +William Barclay of Pierston[A4BAA(S)]
│           │           └── Sir Robert Barclay of Pierston, 1st Bt [A4BAAA] d. Sep 1694
│           │               ├── +Catharine Lockhart[A4BAAA(S1)]
│           │               ├── +Barbara Deans[A4BAAA(S2)]
│           │               └── Robert Barclay of Pierston[A4BAAB] d. 1644
│           │                   ├── +Unknown
│           │                   ├── +Agnes Wallace[A4BAAB(s2)]
│           │                   └── +Janet Campbell[A4BAAB(S3)]
│           └── John Boyle of Kelburn[A4BAB] d. 1650
│               ├── +Agnes Maxwell[A4BAB(S)]
│               └── Grael Boyle[A4BABA] d. 1672
│                   ├── +David Boyle of Kelburn[A4BABA(S)] b. Abt 1610
│                   └── John Boyle of Kelburn[A4BABAA] d. 7 Oct 1685
│                       ├── +Unknown
│                       └── Margaret Boyle[A4BABAAA]
│                           ├── +Sir Alexander Cuninghame of Coreschill, 1st Bt. [A4BABAAA(S)]
│                           └── Jean Cuninghame[A4BABAAAA]
│                               ├── +William Newall[A4BABAAAA(S)]
│                               └── Sir David Cuninghame of Coreschill, 3rd Bt. [A4BABAAAAB] d. 4 Jul 1770
│                                   ├── +Penelope Montgomery [A4BABAAAAB(S)]
│                                   ├── +Jean[A4BABAAA(S2)]
│                                   └── +Marion Stuart[A4BABAAA(S3)]
│                                       └── David Boyle 1st Earl of Glasgow[A4BABAAB] b. 1666, d. 31 pet 1733
│                                           ├── +Margaret Lindsay-Crawford[A4BABAAB(S1)]
│                                           └── +Jean Mure[A4BABAAB(S2)]
├── Robert Boyle[A4BAC]
├── James Boyle[A4BAD] d. 1839
├── William Boyle[A4BAE]
├── Boyle[A4BAF]
├── Boyle[A4BAG]
├── Boyle[A4BAH]
├── Boyle[A4BAI]
├── Boyle[A4BAJ]
└── Thomas Boyle of Kelburn[A4BB] d. Aug 1614

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Printed by: 27 Aug 2012

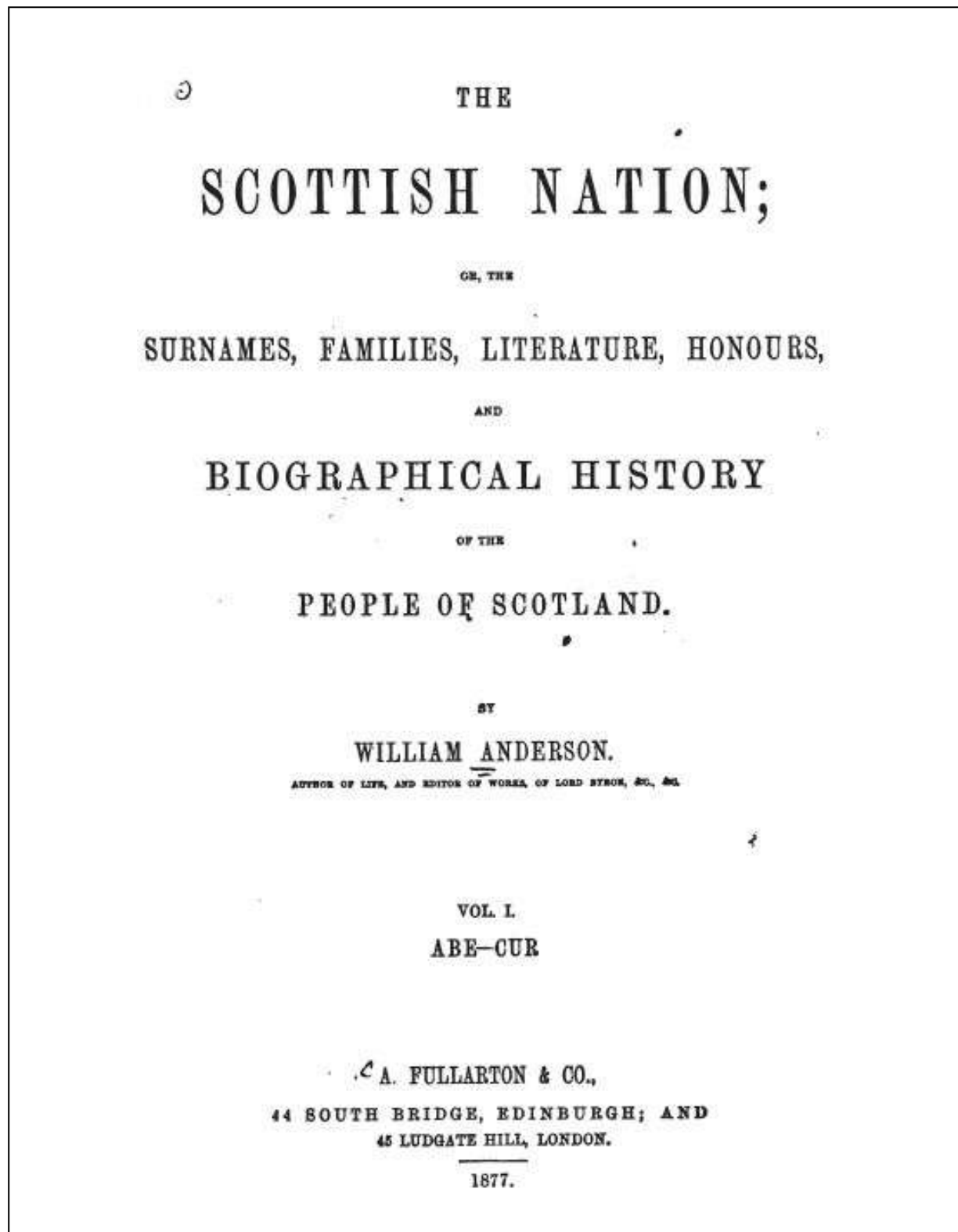
Descendants of Robert Boyle of Kelburn (To 1750)

Page 2

Margaret Boyle{A4BC}
 John Boyle{A4C}
 +Katherine of Cairnhill{A4C(S)}
 John Boyle{A4CA} d. 1599
 David Boyle{A4CB}
 +Katherine Boyde{A4CB(S)}
 James Boyle{A4CBA}
 +Margaret Crawford{A4CBA(S)}
 James Boyle{A4CBAA}
 David Boyle of Kelburn{A4BABA(S)} b. Abt 1610
 +Grizel Boyle{A4BABA} (Duplicate line. See page 1)
 Robert Boyle{A4CBB} d. Sep 1626
 Robert Boyle{A4D} d. 1572
 Boyle{A4E}
 Boyle{A4F}
 Boyle{A4G}
 Boyle{A4H}
 Boyle{A4I}
 Boyle{A4J}
 Boyle{A4L}
 Boyle{A4M}

Produced by: 27 Aug 2013

Annex A29 – 1867 – Anderson’s “The Scottish Nation”



BOYLE

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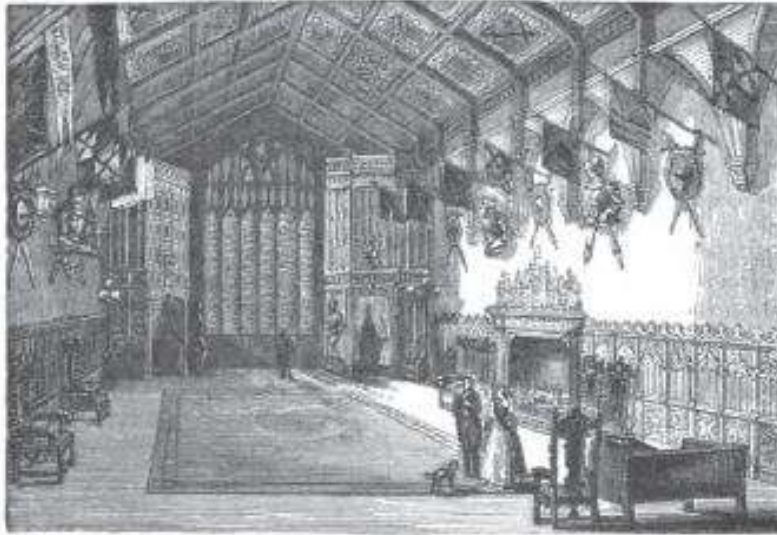
BREADALBANE.

BOYLE, originally Borvill, a surname belonging to a family settled at an early period in Ayrshire. Among the barons of that county who swore fealty to Edward I. in 1296, were Robert de Boyvill and Richard de Boyvill. The latter, proprietor of the lands of Raysholm, in Dalry, is thought to be the ancestor of the Boyles both of Raysholm and Wamphray in Annandale. The heiress of Wamphray, in the reign of King James IV., married a brother of the house of Johnstone. That the Boyles of Kelburn, which is in the district of Cunningham, are of great antiquity, appears from a charter in Anderson's *Diplomata Scotica*. In 1639, David Boyle of Kelburn was created Lord Boyle, and in 1703 earl of Glasgow. See GLASGOW, earl of. From the Boyles of Kelburn, the Great English Boyles, who became earls of Cork and Ossory in Ireland, are said to derive their origin.

David Boyle, lord-justice-general of Scotland, born at Irvine 26th July 1772, died at Shewalton, Ayrshire, 4th February 1853, was the second son of the Hon. Patrick Boyle of Shewal-

ton, and grandson of 3d earl of Glasgow. Passed advocate in 1793, he was appointed solicitor-general of Scotland and elected M.P. for Ayrshire in 1807; promoted to the bench in February 1811; became lord-justice-clerk in October of the same year; sworn a privy councillor in 1830, and appointed lord-justice-general of Scotland in 1841. These offices he resigned in May 1852. His eldest son, Patrick Boyle, Esq. of Shewalton, passed advocate in 1829, but never practised.

BREADALBANE, (properly BRADALBAIN,) earl and marquis of, the former a title in the peerage of Scotland, and the latter in that of Great Britain, possessed by a branch of the noble family of Campbell. Sir Colin Campbell, the ancestor of the Breadalbane family, and the first of the house of Glenurchy, was the third son of Duncan, first Lord Campbell of Lochow, progenitor of the dukes of Argyll, by Marjory Stewart, daughter of Robert, duke of Albany, regent of Scotland. In an old manuscript,



INTERIOR VIEW—TAYMOUTH CASTLE.

preserved in Taymouth castle, named 'the Black Book of Taymouth,' (printed by the Bannatyne Club, 1863,) containing a genealogical account of the Glenurchy family, it is stated that "Duncan Campbell, commonly callit Duncan in Aa, knight of Lochow (lineally descendit of a valliant man, surnamit Campbell, quha cam to Scotland in King Malcolm Kandmoir his time, about the year of God 1067, of quhom came the house of Lochow,) Sourisched in King David Bruce his dayes. The foresaid Duncan in Aa had to wyffe Margareit Stewart, dochter to Duke Marloch [a mistake evidently for Robert], on whom he begat twa sones, the elder callit Archibald, the other namit Colin, wha was first laird of Glenurchay." That estate was settled on him by his fether. It had come into the Campbell family, in the reign of King David the Second, by the marriage of Margaret Glenurchy with John Campbell; and was at one time the property of the warlike clan MacGregor, who were gradually expelled from the territory by the rival clan, Campbell. Sir Colin was born about 1400. He was one of the knights of Rhodes, afterwards designed of Malta. The family manuscript, already quoted, says that "through his valliant actis and manheid he was maid knight in the Isle of Rhodes, quhilk standeth in the Carpathian sea near to Caris, and

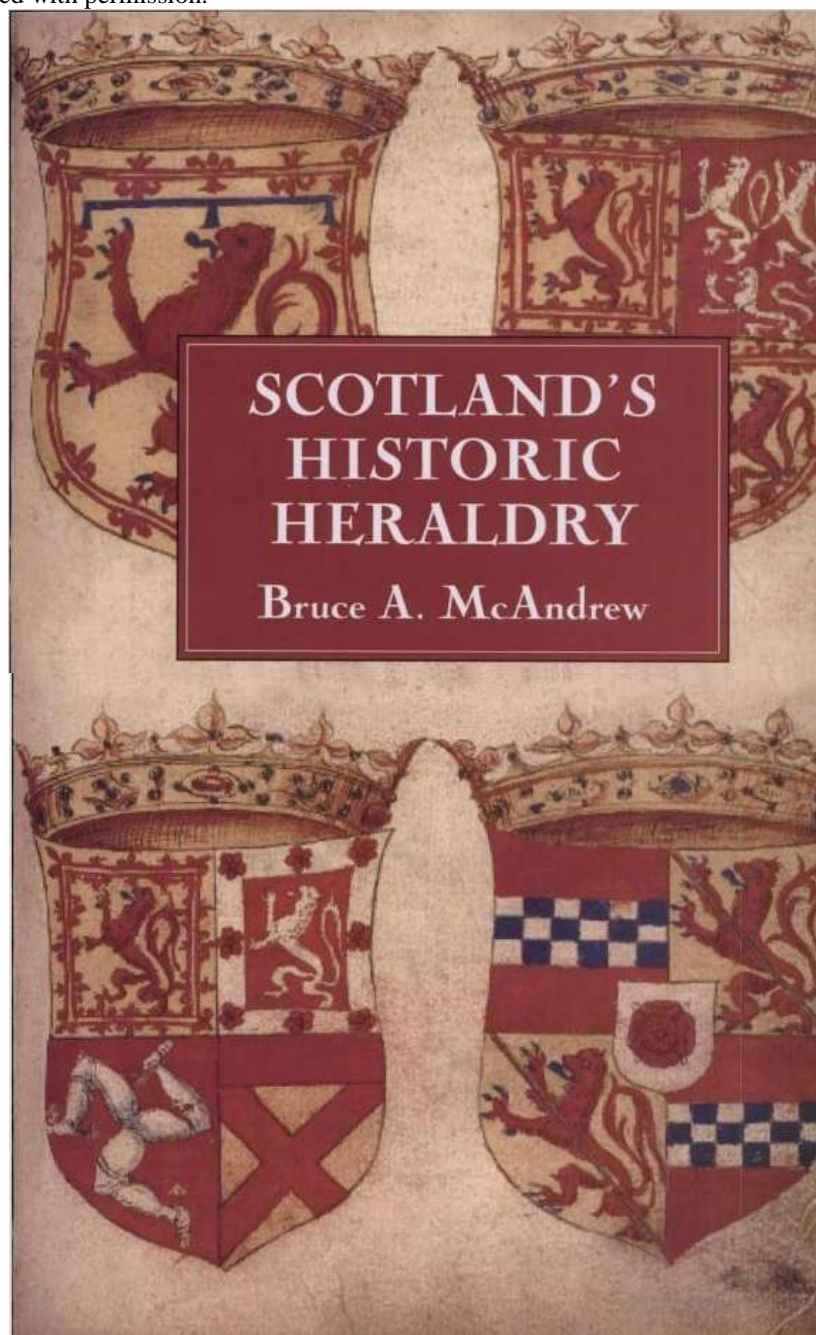
countreis of Asia the less, and he was three suberie tymes in Roma. After the murder of James the First in 1487 he actively pursued the regicides, and brought to justice two of the inferior assassins, named Chalmers and Colquhoun, for which service King James the Third afterwards bestowed upon him the barony of Lawers. He was appointed guardian of his nephew, Colin, first Earl of Argyll, during his minority, and concluded a marriage between him and the sister of his own second wife, one of the three daughters and co-heiresses of the Lord of Lorn. In 1440 he built the castle of Killeburn on a projecting rocky elevation at the east end of Lochawe, under the shadow of the majestic Ben Cruachan, where—now a picturesque ruin,—

"grey and stern
Stand, like a spirit of the past, lone old Killeburn.

According to tradition Killeburn (properly Coaleburn) castle was first erected by his lady, and not by himself, he being absent on a crusade at the time, and for seven years the principal portion of the rents of his lands are said to have been expended on its erection. An old legend connected with this castle states that once while at Rome, having been a long

Annex A30 – 2006 – McAndrew’s “Scotland’s Historic Heraldry”

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This annex includes the bottom of age 400 and portions of page 401 from the book described below. This material was obtained, however, via online access through a Google search. In perusing the material available online, the book looks like an excellent source book.

“Scotland’s Historic Heraldry”, Bruce A. McAndrew, 2006, The Boydell Press.

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Another surname and another earldom brings us to the Boyle, earls of Glasgow. Barrow, in an interesting article bringing a genealogical approach to some 12th and 13th-century problems of Scottish history, suggested that the origins of the Boyles of Kelburne might lie in the Boiville family associated with the barony of Levington, now Kirkclinton, in Cumberland in the 12th century. A younger son of this family, Gilbert, took service with Malcolm IV and acquired the lands of Kilbucho (PEE) and Tarbolton (AYR), held of the Steward.¹⁴

By the time of the Ragman Roll, the characteristic canting charge associated with the name was an ox’s head.¹⁵ An ox’s head on a chief (RRS3177) can be linked with Eustace de Boiville of Dumfriesshire (RR842); the same charge is found on the seals (RRS3335, RRS3410) of Robert de Boyville of Ayrshire (RR1128) and William de Bosville (more correctly Boyville) (RR454). However, the correlation of a further seal (RRS3462) bearing an ox with Richard de Boyvile of Ayrshire (RR1545) is more problematic.

Painted arms of Gules, an ox statant guardant argent (LM565) are found for **Thome de Boyvill** at the end of the 13th century, but he is associated with Leicestershire rather than Cumberland. Subsequent Scottish armorials are totally bereft of Boyle armory till Pont’s Collection of the mid-17th century, when **Boyle of Kelburn** is found bearing Argent, three harts’ horns with five tynes or (PNT343), incorrect as they incorporate metal upon metal.

Sir David Boyle (d 1733), a supporter of the Duke of Queensberry who promoted the Treaty of Union, was created Lord Boyle of Kelburne, Stewarton, Cumbrae, Fenwick, Largs and Dalry in 1699 and further elevated as Earl of Glasgow and Viscount of Kelburne in 1703. His arms are given as Quarterly, 1st & 4th, Or, a two-headed eagle displayed gules; 2nd & 3rd, Per bend embattled gules and argent; on an inescutcheon surtout, Or, three stag’s horns erect gules.¹⁶

¹³ Nisbet, *System*, Vol I, p 206.

¹⁴ G W S Barrow, ‘Some Problems in 12th & 13th Century Scottish History: A Genealogical Approach’, *The Scottish Genealogist*, 1978, **25**, 97.

¹⁵ G J Brault, *Aspilogia III* (London, 1997), Vol II, p 69.

¹⁶ Stodart, *Scottish Arms*, Vol II, p 392.

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The Heartlands

Based on the evidence of the 15th-century seal of John Boyle, laird of Kelburne, bearing Three stag’s horns erect (2,1) (SHS25810), the inescutcheon surtout can be given the designation of Boyle of Kelburne. The first and fourth quarters are a coat of augmentation based on Boivill of England: Azure, a double-headed eagle displayed or, given in Papworth without an attribution,¹⁷ or an augmentation for the earldom of Glasgow,¹⁸ while the embattled bend of the second and third quarters is coat of affection¹⁹ for Boyle, earl of Cork, the same name but no known affiliation.¹⁹ It also appears in Pont’s Collection in the form of Or, a fess embattled gules (PNT430).

¹⁷ J W Papworth, *An Alphabetical Dictionary of Coats of Arms (Papworth’s Ordinary)* (London, 1961, reprint) gives Azure, a double-headed eagle displayed or for Boivill but provides no attribution. I have not been to establish the source of this statement.

¹⁸ Debrett’s *Peerage and Baronetage* (London, 1980), *vide* Glasgow.

¹⁹ Stodart, *Scottish Arms*, Vol II, p 392.

²⁰ Strictly speaking there is no evidence as to which charge came first. But the use of a plain chevron by the neighbouring Flockharts and the adoption of a double tressure flory counterflory around the three cushions of Randolph on acquiring regalian status in Moray makes it all but certain that the Fleming coat followed the same pattern, a plain chevron followed by the addition of a royal tressure on acquiring comital status in 1341.