

Box 1
Folder 1

Robert Boyle was born Jan. 25, 1627, in Ireland. He died Dec. 30, 1691, in London. He was buried Jan. 7, 1692, in St. Martins-in-the-Fields.

In his will he states that the "residue of his personal estate, after debts and legacies paid, should be disposed of by his executors for such charitable and pious uses, as they should think fit; but recommends unto them the laying out the greatest part thereof for advancement of the Christian religion". Richard, Earl of Burlington, Sir Henry Ashurst, and John Marr were to be executors.

Apparently the amount left after paying debts and other legacies was fifty-four hundred (5400) pounds, since the executors purchased for that amount the manor of Brafferton in York shire of Sir Samuel Gerrard. Out of the rents of the Brafferton manor, the executors granted ninety (90) pounds per annum to the Company for Propagating the Gospel in New England, and the parts adjacent. The company should apply forty-five (45) pounds per annum to the salary of two ministers to instruct the Indians in the Christian religion, the remaining forty-five (45) pounds was to be paid to the president and fellows of Harvard College to be used for the salary of two other ministers to teach the Christian religion to the Indians in or near the College.

The executors decreed that the said manor of Brafferton should be conveyed to the mayor, commonalty, and citizens of London in trust and that after ninety (90) pounds from the rents had been paid as above, the remainder should be laid out for the advancement of the Christian religion in Virginia, as the Earl of Burlington and the Bishop of London should direct.

The courts approved this method of the disposition of the personal property of Boyle.

Following the decree of the court the Earl of Burlington and the Bishop of London agreed on the following rules to carry out this charity in Virginia, Dec. 21, 1697:

1. All yearly rents of Brafferton, after paying ninety (90) pounds a year to the Company for Propagating the Gospel in New England, should be paid to Micajah Perry, London, merchant, agent in London for William and Mary College.
2. All sums, subject to aforesaid deductions to be sent to the president of the College.
3. The president and masters should provide lodgings and rooms for such Indian children as are brought to College, out of such funds.
4. To keep as many Indian children at expense of fourteen (14) pounds per annum as fund will permit.
5. The education of such children to be left to the president and masters subject to inspection of rector and governors.
6. Said president and masters to report particularly as to expenditure of fund.
7. Other rules to be added by Earl of Burlington and Bishop of London.
8. Said Charity to be called "The Charity of the Hon. Robert Boyle, Esq. of London, deceased".

The Lord High Chancellor approved the above rules on June 9, 1698, with the added requirement that a copy of the report sent to Burlington and Bishop of London, should also be filed in the Court of Chancery;

other rules to be applied by Burlington and the Bishop to be first approved by the Court of Chancery. He also decreed that Perry was to appoint a receiver under him of the rents.

After a careful reading of the will, rules, and decrees, I do not believe that we can say that the College gave ninety (90) pounds, or forty-five (45) pounds, to Harvard. The Manor of Brafferton did not belong to the College, but to the city of London in trust for a certain purpose, part of which purpose was the education of some Indian children at William and Mary. The only property right the College had was the rent that was left after ninety (90) pounds had been paid, which was thus a secondary right.

His lordship married Elizabeth, fourth and youngest daughter to Thomas Lord Crew of Stene, and coheir to her uncle, Nathaniel Lord Crew, bishop of Durham, who died without issue Sept. 18, 1721; but hath no children by her ladyship.

TITLES.] Charles Butler (Earl of Arran, Viscount Tullogh) Baron Butler of Weston in England, and Baron of Cloghgrenan in Ireland, chancellor of the university of Oxford, and lord high steward of the city and liberty of Westminster.

CREATIONS.] Baron Butler of Weston, in com. Huntingdon (an English honour) by letters patent, 23 Jan. (1693) 5 Will. and Mary; Baron of Cloghgrenan, Viscount Tullogh, and Earl of Arran (Irish honours) 8 March (1693) 5 Will. and Mary.

ARMS.] Or, a chief indented, azure.

CREST.] In a ducal coronet, or, a double plume of five ostrich feathers, and thence on a wreath a falcon rising, all argent.

SUPPORTERS.] On the dexter side, a griffon without wings and horns, argent, beak'd and member'd, or: on the sinister, a male griffon, as the dexter, his beak, rays, plain collar and chain, or.

MOTTO.] COMME JE TROUVE.

CHIEF SEAT.] At Bagshot, in the county of Surry, seven miles from Windsor, and twenty-three from London.

BOYLE, Lord BOYLE.

XXX. **T**HE ancestors of this family had their residence in the county of Hereford, for several generations. Lodowick Boyle, living in the reign of King Henry III. being father ^a of John Boyle, and he of James, who had issue Lodowick, whose son John was succeeded by James, his son and heir, ^b father of Lodowick Boyle of Bidney, and of the friars in the city of Hereford, living in the reign of King Henry VI.

This Lodowick married Elizabeth, daughter of William Ruffel, Esq; and had ^c issue a daughter, Eleanor, married to Watkin Ruffel; as also two sons, John Boyle, Esq; who had the estate in Herefordshire; and Roger Boyle, second son.

Which Roger married Jane, daughter of Thomas Pattifshall, of the county of Hereford, and had issue ^d John Boyle, of Hereford; Roger, second son, of whose descendants I am principally to treat; Michael Boyle, of London, third son, who left

^a Visitat. Com. Heref. in Bibl. Harleyan. co. A. 19. p. 72, 73.
Baron. MS. in Bibl. Cotton.

^c Visitat. Com. Heref. ut antea.

^b Sayer's
^d Ibid.

a numerous

a numerous issue; whereof Richard, his second son, was bishop of Cork and Ross, being also allowed to keep the see of Cloyne in commendam, was afterwards archbishop of Tuam, and died 19 March, 1644. He left issue Michael Boyle, archbishop of Ardmagh, and lord chancellor of Ireland, who died, aged 93, in the year 1702, and was father to Murrough Boyle, created Lord Viscount Blessington. Michael, another son of the said Roger, was bishop of Waterford and Lismore; and Sir George Boyle, his fourth son, died without issue.

Roger Boyle, second son, had issue John Boyle, bishop of Cork and Ross in Ireland; Richard Boyle, second son, who laid the foundation of the honours this family now enjoy; and Hugh Boyle, third son, who died without issue. Richard Boyle, his second son aforesaid, was Earl of Cork. His lordship wrote a narrative of the events of his life to the year 1632, which he intitles his *True Remembrances*, as follows:*

' I Sir Richard Boyle, Knt. Lord Boyle, Baron of Youg-hall, Viscount Dungarvan, Earl of Cork, lord high treasurer of Ireland, one of his Majesty's honourable privy council, and one of the two lords justices for the government of this kingdom, do commend these *True Remembrances* to posterity, this 23d day of June, anno dom. 1632, who having lived in this kingdom of Ireland full forty-four years, and so long after as it shall please Almighty God.

' My father, Mr. Roger Boyle, was born in Herefordshire. My mother, Joan Naylor, daughter to Robert Naylor, of Canterbury, in the county of Kent, Esq; was born the 15th of October, in the 21st year of King Henry VIII. And my said father and mother were married in Canterbury, the 16th of October, in the 8th year of Queen Elizabeth.

' My father died at Preston, near Feversham, in Kent, the 24th of March, 1576.

' My mother never married again, but lived ten years a widow, and then departed this life at Feversham aforesaid, the 26th of March, 1586; and they both are 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, anno domini 1629, erected a fair alabaster tomb over the place where they were buried, with an iron grate before it, for the better preservation thereof.'

' Sir

* A. Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol. 1. col. 622. * MS. pines G. Com. Cork. f On the tomb lie their effigies at length, in white marble, against the North wall; and on a square of black marble is the following inscription:

Here lyeth entombed the body of Roger Boyle, late of the parish of Preston, Esq; who descended of the ancient and worthy family of the Boyles in Herefordshire. As also the body of Joan, his faithful and loving wife, daughter of Robert Naylor, of the city of Canterbury, gentleman; who,

' Sir Richard Boyle, now Earl of Cork, the second son of Roger Boyle, Esq; was born in the city of Canterbury, as I find written by my father's own hand, the 3d of 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, London, finding my means unable to support me to study the laws in the inns of court, put myself into the service of Sir Richard Manwood, Knt. lord chief baron of his Majesty's court of Exchequer, whom I served as one of his clerks; and perceiving that the employment would not raise a fortune, I resolved to travel into foreign kingdoms, to gain learning, and knowledge, and experience abroad in the world. And it pleased the Almighty, by his divine providence, to take me, I may say justly, as it were, by the hand, and lead me into Ireland, where I happily arrived at Dublin, on the midsummer eve, the 23d day of June, 1588. I was married at Limerick to Mrs. Joan Apsley, one of the two daughters and coheirs of William Apsley, Esq; the 6th of November, 1595, who brought me in 500 l. lands per annum, which I still enjoy; it being the beginning and foundation of my fortune. And she died at Moyallo, the 14th day of December, 1599, in travail of her first child, who was born a dead son; and both of them buried together in Buttavant church.

' When first I arrived at Dublin in Ireland, the 23d of June, 1588, all my wealth then was 27 l. 3 s. in money, and two tokens which my mother had given me, viz. a diamond ring, which I have ever since and still do wear; and a bracelet of gold, worth about ten pounds; a taffety doublet, cut with and upon taffety; a pair of black velvet breeches, lac'd; a new Milan suttian suit, lac'd, and cut upon taffety; two cloaks, competent linen and necessaries, with my rapier and dagger.

as they lived and loved together, so were both here buried together; leaving behind them three sons and two daughters, here under depicted:

Sir Richard Boyle, Knt. Lord Boyle, Baron of Youghall, Viscount of Dungarvan, Earl of Cork, &c. one of the lords of his Majesty's most honourable privy council in Ireland, second son to the said Roger and Joan, married Catherine, the only daughter of Sir Geffrey Fenton, Knight, secretary of state in Ireland, by whom he has a plentiful and hopeful posterity, whereof five sons and eight daughters are now living; who, in memory of his virtuous and worthy parents, caused this monument to be erected.

On the front of the tomb, in squares of white marble:

Elizabeth Boyle, the eldest daughter of the said Roger and Joan, married Piers Power, Esq; and by him has issue,

Mary Boyle, second daughter of the said Roger and Joan, married Sir Richard Smith, Knt. and in her travels him his issue, Hugh Boyle, youngest son to the said Roger and Joan, in his travels in foreign kingdoms, was slain in the wars, before he had issue.

And since the blessing of God, whose heavenly providence guided me hither, hath enriched my weak estate in beginning with such a fortune, as I need not envy any of my neighbours, and added no care or burden of my conscience thereunto.

And the 23d of June, 1632, I have served my God, Queen Elizabeth, King James, and King Charles, full forty-four years, and so long after as it shall please God to enable me.

When God had blessed me with a reasonable fortune and estate, Sir Henry Wallop of Wares, Sir Robert Gardiner, chief justice of the king's-bench, Sir Robert Dillam, chief justice of the common pleas, and Sir Richard Bingham, chief commissioner of Connaught, being displeas'd at some purchases I had made in the province; they all joined together, by their lyes, 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, that it was not possible to do it, without some foreign prince's purse to supply me with money; that I had acquired divers castles and abbeys upon the sea side, fit to receive and entertain Spaniards; that I kept in my abbeys, fraternities and convents of friars, in their habits, who said mass continually; and that I was suspected of my religion; with divers other malicious suggestions: whereof having some secret notice, I resolv'd to go into Munster, and so into England, to justify myself; but before I could take shipping, the general rebellion in Munster broke out. All my lands were wast'd, as I could say, that I had not one penny of certain revenue left me, to the unspeakable danger and hazard of my life. Yet God preserv'd me, as I recovered Dingle, and got shipping there, which transported me to Bristol; from whence I travelled to London, and betook myself to my former chamber in the Middle Temple, intending to renew my studies in the law, till the rebellion were past over. Then Robert Earl of Essex was design'd for the government of this kingdom, unto whose service I was recommended by Mr. Anthony Bacon; whereupon his lordship very nobly received me, and used me with favour and grace, in employing me in the issuing out his patent and commissions for the government of Ireland; whereof Sir Henry Wallop, treasurer, having notice, and being conscious in his own heart that I had sundry papers and collections of Michael Kettlewell's, his late under-treasurer, which might discover a great deal of wrong and abuse done to the Queen in his late accounts; and suspecting, if I were countenanced by the Earl of Essex, that I would bring those things to light, which might much prejudice or ruin his reputation (although, I vow

to God, until I was provok'd, I had no thought of it); yet he, utterly to suppress me, renewed his former complaints against me to the Queen's Majesty; when, by her Majesty's special directions, I was suddenly attack'd, and convey'd close prisoner to the Gatehouse, all my papers seiz'd and search'd; and altho, nothing could appear to my prejudice, yet my close restraint was continued till the Earl of Essex was gone to Ireland, and two months afterward; at which time, with much suit, I obtained the favour of her sacred Majesty to be present at my answers, when I so fully answer'd and cleared all their objections, and deliver'd such full and evident justifications for my own acquittal, as it pleas'd the Queen to use these words, viz. 'By God's death, these are but inventions against this young man, and all his sufferings are for being able to do us service, and those complaints urg'd to forefall him therein: but we find him to be a man fit to be employ'd by ourselves; and we will employ him in our service; and Wallop and his adherents shall know, that it shall not be in the power of any of them to wrong him; neither shall Wallop be our treasurer any longer.' Thereupon the directed her speech to her lords in her council there present, and commanded them presently to give her the names of six men, out of which the might choose one to be treasurer of Ireland; her election falling upon Sir George Carey of Cockington. And then the Queen arose from council, and gave orders not only for my present enlargement, but also discharging all my charges and fees during my restraint, and gave me her royal hand to kiss; which I did heartily, humbly thanking God for that great deliverance.

Being commanded by her Majesty to attend at court, it was not many days before her Highness was pleas'd to bestow upon me the office of clerk of the council of Munster, and to recommend me over to Sir George Carey, after Earl of Totness, then lord president of Munster; whereupon I bought of Sir Walter Rawleigh his ship call'd the Pilgrim, into which I took a freight of ammunition and victuals, and came in her myself by long seas, and arriv'd at Carrig Toyl-Kerry; where the lord-president and the army were at the siege of that castle; which when we had taken, I was there sworn clerk of the council of Munster, and presently after made a justice and quorum throughout all that province. And this was the second rise that God gave to my fortune. Then, as clerk of the council, I attend'd the lord president in all his employments, and wait'd upon him all the whole siege of Kinsale, and was employ'd by his lordship to her Majesty, with the news of that happy victory; in which employment I made speedy expedition to the court; for I left my lord president

at Shannon-castle, near Cork, on the Monday morning, about two of the clock; and the next day, being Tuesday, I delivered my packet, and supped with Sir Robert Cecil, being then principal secretary of state, at his house in the Strand; who after supper held me in discourse till two of the clock in the morning; and by seven that morning called upon me to attend him to the court, where he presented me to her Majesty in her bedchamber, who remembered me, calling me by name, and giving me her hand to kiss, telling me that she was glad that I was the happy man to bring the first news of that glorious victory. And after her Majesty had interrogated with me upon sundry questions very punctually, and that therein I had given her full satisfaction in every particular, she again gave me her hand to kiss, and recommended my dispatch for Ireland, and so dismissed me with grace and favour. At my return into Ireland, I found my lord-president ready to march with the army to the siege of Beervhen-castle, then fortified and possessed by the Spaniards, and some Irish rebels; which, after battering, we had made assaultable; we entered and put all to the sword. His lordship fell then to reducing those Western parts of the province to subjection and obedience of her Majesty's laws; and, having placed garrisons and wards in all places of importance, made his return to Cork; and in his way homewards acquainted me with his resolution, it being presently to employ me into England, to obtain licence from her Majesty for his repair to her royal presence; at which time he propounded unto me the purchase of all Sir Walter Rawleigh's lands in Munster, offering me his best assistance for the compassing thereof; which he really performed: for, upon my departure for England, he wrote by me two effectual letters; one to Sir Robert Cecil, wherein he was pleased to magnify my service and abilities; and concluding with a request that he would make intercession with Sir Walter Rawleigh to sell me all his lands in Ireland, that were then altogether waste and desolate.

To Sir Walter Rawleigh he also wrote, advising him to sell all his lands in Ireland, then untenanted, and of no value to him; mentioning withal, that in his lordship's knowledge, his estate in Ireland never yielded him any benefit, but contrariwise stood him in two hundred pounds yearly for the maintenance and support of his titles: whereupon there was a meeting between Sir Robert Cecil, Sir Walter Rawleigh, and myself; where Sir Robert Cecil mediated and concluded the purchase between us: accordingly my assurances were perfected, and this was a third addition and rise to my estate.

Then I returned into Ireland, with my lord president's licence to repair to court, where in his way to Dublin (where

he proposed to embark) he dealt very nobly and fatherly-like by me, in persuading me it was high time for me to take a wife, in hopes of posterity to inherit my lands; advising me to make choice of Sir Jeffery Fenton's daughter, and that, if I could affect her, he would treat with her parents to have the match between us; wherein he prevailed so far, as the 9th of March, 1602, I was, in his lordship's presence, contracted to her in her father's house at Dublin.

The 25th of July, 1603, I was married to my second wife, Mrs. Catharine Fenton, the only daughter of Sir Jeffery Fenton, principal secretary of state, and privy counsellor in Ireland, with whom I never demanded any marriage portion, neither promise of any, it not being in my consideration; yet her father, after my marriage, gave me 1000*l.* in gold with her. But that gift of his daughter unto me I must ever thankfully acknowledge as the crown of all my blessings; for she was a most religious, virtuous, loving, and obedient wife unto me all the days of her life, and the happy mother of all my hopeful children, whom, with their posterity, I beseech God to bless.

The 10th of July, 1620, my eldest brother, Doctor John Boyle, lord bishop of Cork, and Cloyne, and Ross, departed this life at Bishop's-court near Cork; and on the 12th of that instant was buried in my new tomb, erected in the chapel which I re-edified at Youghall. After whose death I obtained those bishopricks from his Majesty for my uncle Michael Boyle's son (Richard Boyle) for whom I formerly obtained the deanry of Waterford, who now succeeds my brother in those bishopricks.

I, Richard Earl of Corke, was knighted by Sir George Carey, lord deputy of Ireland, at St. Mary's abbey near Dublin, the 25th of July, 1603, being St. James's day, and the very day that I was married to my second wife, Mrs. Catharine Fenton. I was sworn a privy counsellor to King James for the province of Munster, at the council table at Dublin, by the Lord Chichester, then lord deputy of Ireland, the 12th of March, 1606, with commandment from the lord deputy and council to Henry Dunkard, then lord president of Munster, to admit me into that council; who, upon former direction from this state, had refused either to swear or admit me a counsellor of that province.

I was sworn a privy counsellor of state of the kingdom of Ireland by the Lord Chichester, then lord deputy, at Chichester-house, the 15th of Feb. 1613, being the day that I arrived out of England, at Dublin, 1612.

I was created Lord Boyle, Baron of Youghall, on Michaelmas-day, the 29th of Sept. 1616.

' I was created Lord Viscount of Dungarvan, and Earl of Cork, the 26th of October, 1620.

' Adam Lord Loftus of Ely, and lord chancellor of Ireland, and I, Richard Earl of Corke, were sworn lords justices, for the joint government of this kingdom of Ireland, the 26th of October, 1629, with the entertainment of 100 l. sterling per month, to each of us. I was made lord high treasurer of Ireland, and sworn, the 9th of Nov. 1631.

His lordship lived till the middle of September 1643; but gives only this further account of himself: ' The several days of the births of all the children that God hath blest me withal, with the places where they were born, and the names of their godfathers and godmothers:

' 1. My first son, Roger, born at Youghall, the 1st of August, 1606: Sir Allen Apley, Sir Thomas Brown, godfathers; and Lady Alice Fenton, godmother. He died at Deptford in Kent, the 10th of October, 1615; and was buried there.

' 2. My first daughter, Alice Boyle, born at Youghall, the 20th of March, 1607: Sir Robert Tynt, godfather; Lady Fenton, and Mrs. Barnard, godmothers. [She was married to David Earl of Barrimore.]

' 3. My second daughter, Sarah Boyle, born at Dublin, the 29th of March, 1609; Sir William Uher, godfather; Lady Winch, and Lady Ely, godmothers. She was married to Sir Thomas Moore, first, [son and heir of George Lord Viscount Drogheda] and then to Lord Robert Digby, the 15th of December, 1626.

' 4. My third daughter, Lettice, born the 25th of April, 1610: Earl of Thomond, godfather; Lady Chichester, and Lady Moore, godmothers. [She was married to George Lord Goring, eldest son and heir of George Earl of Norwich.]

' 5. My fourth daughter, Joan, born 14 June, 1611: Sir William Fenton, godfather; and ——— Brown, and Lady Fenton, godmothers. She was married to [George] Earl of Kildare, August 15, 1628; and had two children, Richard, and Elizabeth.

' 6. My second son, Richard, born at the college of Youghall, the 20th of October, 1612: Earl of Thomond, Sir Richard Aldworth, and Mr. Thomas Ball, of London, godfathers; and Lady Anne Parsons, godmother. God grant he may serve and fear him religiously; and be a faithful subject and servant to the King's Majesty, and his heirs; and live many years full of good works, and have virtuous children; and be a worthy pillar and patriot in this kingdom. He, being Viscount of Dungarvan, was knighted in my house at Youghall, the 13th of August, 1624, by the Lord Falkland, lord deputy general of Ireland. And my said son departed Dublin,

' to begin his travels into foreign kingdoms, the 4th of June, 1632, I allowing him 1000 l. a year in his travels.

' 7. My daughter Catharine, born the 22d of March, 1614: Sir Robert Bolton, godfather; Lady Fenton, and Lady Harris, godmothers. [She was married to Arthur Jones, Earl of Ranelagh.]

' 8. My son Jeoffry, born at Youghall, the 10th of April, 1616. He died ——— [an infant.]

' 9. My daughter Dorothy, born 31 Dec. 1617. She was married to [Arthur] Lord Loftus, [son and heir of Sir Adam Loftus, Lord Viscount Ely, lord chancellor of Ireland.]

' 10. My son Lewis, born 23 May, 1619. And in the year 1628 he was created Baron of Bandonbridge, and Lord Viscount Boyle, of Kinalmeachy. [He lost his life, valiantly fighting in that engagement with the Irish rebels, at Lisacrel, the 3d of Sept. 1642. He married Lady Elizabeth, daughter of William Earl of Denbigh, but left no issue by her. On the restoration of King Charles II she was created Countess of Guiscard in Surry, by letters patent bearing date 14 July, 12 Car. II.]

' 11. My son Roger, born 25 April, 1621. He was created Lord Boyle, Baron of Broghill, 1628. [Alto, by King Charles II. created Earl of Orrery. And, by the decease of Richard Earl of Burlington, his descendants are now the principal branches remaining of the family; as I shall shew, when I come to treat of his lordship.]

' 12. My son Francis, born 25 June, 1623.

' 13. My daughter Mary, born 11 November, 1624. [She was married to Charles Rich, Earl of Warwick. Which lady's excellent virtues and morals are particularly set forth among the lives of sundry eminent persons, wrote by Samuel Clark. She sought all occasions to do good; and after she came to the possession of that great estate her Lord left her for life, her charities were so extensive and exemplary, that it was said ' the Earl of Warwick had left all his estate to pious uses.']

' 14. My seventh son, Robert Boyle, born 25 January, 1626.

' 15. My eighth and last daughter, Margaret, born in Charnel-row in Westminster, 30 April, 1629. [She died unmarried. The said eight daughters were ladies of great piety and virtue, and an ornament to their sex.]

' The great God of heaven I do humbly and heartily beseech to bless all these my children, whom he hath in his mercy so graciously bestowed upon me, with long and religious lives; and that they may be fruitful in virtuous children and good works; and continue, till their lives end, loyal and dutiful sub-

jects to the King's Majesty, and his heirs; and approve themselves good patriots and members to his commonwealth; which is the prayer and charge of me their father, in the 67th year of my age, 1632.

My dear wife, the crown of all my happiness, and mother of all my children, Catharine Countess of Cork, was translated at Dublin from this life into a better the 16th of February, 1629-30; and was, on the 17th, privately buried in the night, in the upper end of the choir of St. Patrick's church in Dublin, in the grave or vault, wherein Dr. Weston, her grandfather, and good lord chancellor of Ireland, and Sir Jeoffry Fenton, his Majesty's principal secretary of state for this realm, were intombed. Her funerals were honourably solemnized in publick the 11th of March, anno domini 1629-30. In the perpetual memory of which my virtuous and religious deceased wife, and of her predecessors and posterity, I have caused a very fair tomb to be erected, with a cave or cellar of hewed stone underneath it.

I have purchased from the dean and chapter of St. Patrick's church the inheritance of that upper part of the chancel, wherein the cave or cellar under-ground is made, and whereon the tomb is built, to be a burying-place for me and my posterity, and their children.

There was the greatest harmony, love, and affection between all the brothers and sisters. And, as it is to the honour of their noble father, I shall insert his instructions to them, in the conclusion of his last will and testament, as follows: 'Moreover, I do, upon my blessing, charge and command not only my said son and heir [Richard Lord Viscount Dungarvan, after Earl of Burlington] but also all and every of my three younger sons, Roger Lord Baron of Broghill, Francis, and Robert Boyle, and all my daughters, to be most zealous and constant in that undoubted, true, protestant religion, now professed and established in the churches of England and Ireland; in which they have been, by myself, and their worthy, deceased, religious mother, seasoned, train'd up, and bred: and that they, and each of them, train and breed up their children in the same, true, protestant religion. And that my said three younger sons be and continue observant, respective, kind, and loving unto their eldest brother; and that he be helping, comfortable, and assistant unto them, and they lodged and entertained by and with him in his house in Dublin, when their several occasions call them thither. And that all his younger brethren do hearken unto him, incline, and follow all such good counsel and advice, as he, and the overseers of his will, or any of them, from time to time, shall give unto them.'

These instructions they constantly perfervered in, as was apparent through the whole course of their lives, inasmuch that they had these epithets: Richard Earl of Cork, the rich; Roger Earl of Orrery, the wife; Lord Kinalmeakie, the valiant; Francis Lord Shannon, the just; and Mr. Robert Boyle, the divine philosopher of the world.

His last will and testament, dated Nov. 24, 1642, 18 Car. I. is so very curious and remarkable, shewing his piety, charities, sincere and upright dealings, exemplary conduct, and honourable requests; that, to do justice to his memory, hardly enough can be said. I shall therefore insert the preamble thereof in his own words, and an abstract of the most material parts:

'First, I bequeath and humbly commend my soul to Almighty God, my maker; and his only-begotten son, my sole Saviour, Jesus Christ, confidently believing, that thro' his death, passion, merits, and mediation, all my sins are forgiven and washed away by the shedding of his most precious and innocent blood; that his sufferings are satisfaction for them; and that, by his glorious resurrection and ascension, I shall be raised again from death, and glorified in his heavenly kingdom amongst the angels and blessed saints everlastingly; and into the hands of the Holy Ghost; being well assured that nothing can perish or be lost, that is committed and willingly yielded up unto the holy, blessed, and individual Trinity; to whom I willingly and joyfully surrender (as their due) my mortal body, and immortal soul, to be both glorified in heaven; as, by my faith and confidence, I undoubtedly trust they shall be. And as for my body, as it came whole into the world, so I charge my executor, children, and friends, that it may be decently and privately buried whole, without any bowelling or dividing, and without unnecessary pomp or ceremonies; and my funerals to be after solemnized (as my late wife's were) honourably and decently, suitable to my estate and degree. And as it is made of earth, so it may be returned into earth, without too much of glorious shews or funeral offices. And if God shall call me to his mercy in or near Dublin, it is my desire that my body be buried (as before) in the vault of my new tomb, erected over my last dear, deceased wife, in the chancel of St. Patrick's church in Dublin: but if God shall call me out of this world in Munster, then it is my will that my corpse be interred with my eldest brother, Dr. John Boyle, late bishop of Corke, Cloyne, and Ross, and my mother-in-law, the good Lady Fenton, in my vault in my chapel and tomb in Youghall church. But if I shall be in England when God shall call me out of this vale of mi-

fery, it is my will that my body be buried, in manner afore-
 said, in the chancel of the parish-church of Preston, near Fe-
 versham in Kent, under the tomb that I erected there for
 my deceased father and mother, who both lie there. And
 forasmuch as, by my former will, bearing date the last day of
 January, anno domini 1637, (which was then by me duly
 perfected) I bequeathed that, in case my second son, Sir Lewis
 Boyle, Knt. Lord Baron of Bandon-bridge, and Lord Vis-
 count Boyle of Kinalmeakie, should depart this world in my life-
 time, or without heirs of his body lawfully begotten; that then
 so much of my white plate, and silver vessels, whereupon
 my said son Lewis's arms, with a crescent, &c. unto my
 son, Sir Roger Boyle, Baron of Broghill. Now, in pur-
 suance of my said former request, seeing it hath pleased God
 to take away out of this life my said second son, the Lord
 Viscount Kinalmeakie, myself surviving him, I do hereby
 give, legate, and bequeath all that plate and silver vessels,
 so engraven and marked as aforesaid, unto my said son, Sir
 Roger Boyle, Knt. Lord Boyle, Baron of Broghill, &c. He
 bequeaths to his second son, Lord Broghill, the castle, town,
 mills, and lands of Ballicolly, in the county of Limerick; as
 also the manor of Marston, alias Marston-Bigod, in Somers-
 shire; and also divers houses, messuages, &c. in the city of
 Dublin; with St. Francis's abbey at Cork; lands, town, &c.
 of Knocknekenny, and Lewes's gate at Bandon-bridge, &c.
 during his life; and after, to the first issue male of his body
 lawfully begotten; with such remainders and limitations over
 of uses and estates, as by indenture septipartite, dated 14
 May, 1626, he had assigned and limited. To his third
 son, Francis, the manors, castles, and lands of Barries-court
 and Bellvelly, in the county of Cork; also all his lands in
 Ballyvolaghan; the manor and lands of Corbenn, with the
 appurtenances in the county of Cork; likewise the manor,
 &c. of Ballymodan, near Bandon-bridge; with lands, tene-
 ments, mills, water-courses, &c. the towns and lands of
 Rathdrowght, Kill-M-Simon, and Innish Roe; houses, mes-
 suages, &c. in Castle-street, Dublin; his estate at Monck-
 leigh in the county of Devon, in England; with his manor
 of Saltcombe, and rectory of Halberton. After which he re-
 cites, 'Provided always, and my will is, for that I have
 ever cordially desired the restitution and recovery of the Earl
 of Barrimore's noble and antiently honourable house, that
 his posterity may raise the same to its former lustre and great-
 ness again; and in regard that (in my judgment) there is no
 way so likely and probable (God blessing it) to redeem and
 bring home the incumbered and disjointed estate of the said
 Earl, and his house, and posterity, as by giving a noble,
 virtuous, and religious education to the said now young Earl,
 (my

my grandchild, who, by good and honourable breeding, may
 (by God's grace) either by the favour of the prince,
 or by his service to his King and country, or a good mar-
 riage, redeem and bring home that ancient and honourable
 house, which, upon the marriage of my daughter unto the
 late Earl, I did, with my own money, freely clear. I do
 hereby, for his lordship's better maintenance and accommo-
 dation in the premises, bequeath unto my said grandchild,
 Richard, now Earl of Barrimore, from the time of my de-
 cease, for, during, and until he shall attain unto the full age
 of two and twenty years, one yearly annuity of 200 l. cur-
 rent money of England, to be paid unto his lordship, or his
 assigns, half-yearly, by equal portions, at May-day, and All-
 Saints, or within forty days after any the said feasts, by my
 said son Francis, his heirs or assigns, out of the rents, &c.
 of all and every the manors, castles, towns, lands, &c.
 within the county of Cork, by me bequeathed to my said
 son Francis, or to his life; and, upon my said son's failure of
 payment as aforesaid, then I grant to the said Earl, or his
 assigns, full power to distrain for the same, &c. All which,
 with every of their members, rights, &c. he bequeaths to his
 said son, Francis Boyle, with such limitations, as before recited,
 to his said son, Roger Boyle.

He bequeaths to his youngest son, Robert Boyle, all and every
 his manors, castles, dissolved abbeys, &c. with their appurtenan-
 ces, &c. and all mortgages, leases, estates for years, either in
 possession, or reversion, or remainder, or any other, that to his
 use are or ought to be possessed, or may hereafter be entailed
 in, or possessed in the province of Connaught, which before the
 troubles were rented at about 450 l. per annum; and in the
 King's county and Queen's county, before these troubles rented
 at about 240 l. per annum; the manors, lands, &c. in the counties
 of Clare and Wexford; the monastery of Fermoy, alias Jermy,
 alias Ardmoyn, with the appurtenances, &c. in the county of Cork;
 the late dissolved abbey of Castle-Lyon, alias Castle-Oleghan,
 with appurtenances, as well spiritual as temporal; the castle,
 town, and lands of Inchinback, in mortgage to him for 600 l.
 sterling; the lands, tenements, &c. of Twormore; the town
 and lands of Ballygowne; the town and lands of Killmagner;
 the town and lands of Ballycloghie; the lands and tenements
 in Ballynchaw, Nockmaple, and Nockdrumcloghie; the lands
 called Rosnebrun, Ballyjowan, and Glenurch, mortgaged to
 him for 1000 l. the town and lands of Ballimorogh, mortgaged
 to him for 200 l. the chief rent, of 4 l. per annum, out of T wor-
 more and Ballytrafney, in the said county of Cork; also divers
 other lands, tenements, &c. and mortgages on manors, lands, &c.
 Whereby it appears, that he left him better provided for, than
 he did his son Francis: for he also bequeathed to him 8600 l.

sterling, which he lent to his noble brother, George Lord Goring, vice-chamberlain to the King; with all his right, estate, reversion, &c. of, in, and unto the manors of Waltham, with the late dwelling-house of the Earl of Norwich; also the manors of Nasing, and Nasingbury, and rectory, in the county of Essex, conveyed to him by the said Lord Goring, for the better securing of the said 8000 l. All which, with every their members, rights, &c. he bequeaths to his said son, Robert Boyle, during his natural life; and, after his decease, to the first issue male of his body lawfully begotten, with such remainders, as are in his said septipartite deed before recited.

He further bequeaths to every of his said sons, respectively, all rents, and arrearages of rents, due unto him at the time of his decease, out of the several manors, &c. so bequeathed or conveyed to the several uses of every of them, according to his rental book, signed with his own hand. And whereas I did allow unto my son and heir, Richard Lord Viscount Dungarvan [after Earl of Burlington] for his maintenance, the full sum of 1500 l. per annum; and that he undertook to the King, without my privy, to raise, arm, and provide 100 horse to attend his Majesty in the expedition against the Scots in the North of England; for which, and his other occasions, besides his yearly maintenance aforesaid, I supplied him with the full sum of 5553 l. as by his acknowledgment and engagement thereof, under his hand and seal, dated 3 May, 1639, appeareth; which sum he hath obliged himself, his heirs, and executors to pay, according as I shall dispose thereof by my last will and testament: I do hereby bequeath the sums of money following to be paid by him: Imprimis, to each one of my grandchildren, the two daughters of the late Earl of Barrymore, 1000 l. a-piece; and to my two grandchildren, Lettice and Catharine, (daughters of Robert Lord Digby, and my daughter Sarah, both deceased,) the like sum of 1000 l. a-piece; and to my niece, Catharine Boyle, now the wife of Mr. William Tynt, 800 l. above the 200 l. paid, since their marriage, to her father-in-law, Sir Robert Tynt, Knt.

He also bequeathed legacies to his nephews, Edward Boyle, and John Boyle; his cousins, Roger Boyle, and Michael Boyle, after primate of Ireland; his cousin, Thomas Boyle; the children of his cousin, Francis Boyle, and Charity, his wife, &c. He bequeaths to his daughter, Viscountess Dungarvan, his diamond ring, which his mother, at her death, gave him, which he had wore for fifty-six years; praying her to wear it as a happy, fortunate, and lucky stone, during her life, and leave it to her son. To the wife of his son, Francis, his double-gilt salt and cover, which stands on four pillars, &c. and to his true and faithful friend, Sir Thomas Stafford, if he survives him, his diamond hat-band, for which he paid him 200 l. and if his son, Francis,

Francis, survives him, to bestow it on him at his death: also bequeaths legacies to many of his friends, and his chief servants. He makes his son and heir, Sir Richard Boyle, Knt. Lord Dungarvan, Lord Viscount Kinalmeakie, his sole and only executor; and Sir William Parsons, Knt. and Bart. one of the lords justices of Ireland, Sir William Fenton, Knt. Sir Garret Lowther, Knt. lord chief justice of the common pleas, and Joshua Boyle, Esq; overseers of his will; whom he intreats to bestow their care in causing this his last will to be punctually observed and performed in all points, so as no contentions may arise betwixt his said son and heir, and the rest of his younger sons; concluding, 'Moreover I do, upon my blessing, charge and command, not only my said son and heir, but also every of my three younger sons, Roger Lord Baron of Broghill, Francis and Robert Boyle, and all my daughters, to be most zealous and constant in that undoubted, true, protestant religion, now professed and established in the churches of England and Ireland; in which they have been, by myself and their worthy religious deceased mother, seasoned, trained up, and bred: and that they and each of them breed up their children in the same true, protestant religion: and that my said three younger sons be and continue observant, respective, kind and loving unto their eldest brother; and that he be helping, comfortable, and assistant unto them, and they lodged and entertained by him in his house in Dublin, as their several occasions draw them thither; and he, or his heir, be there resident.'

His lordship, in his life-time, and by his said will, also dedicated a portion of his temporal estate to the great Dispenser thereof; having erected in Youghall an hospital or alms-house for the relief of six decayed soldiers and alms-men; also a free-school, with convenient dwellings for a master and usher, which was incorporated March 3, 1613, and the school appointed the free-school of and for the diocese of Cloyne: and by his deed in 1636 he settled 20 l. English on the master, 10 l. on the usher, 5 l. on every alms-man, and 5 l. to maintain and repair the same, yearly; the overplus to remain as a stock for repairing thereof, as occasion required. These stipends, by his will, he charged his son and heir, and his heirs for ever, to continue and uphold, and to pay yearly the said allowances to the school-master, &c. And for that (says he) I much desire the good, increase, and prosperity of Bandon-bridge, and the inhabitants thereof, whom I have ever (till now of late) much tendered and respected; I do therefore declare it to be my will, that there be a very strong and substantial bridge of lime and stone, with my arms cut in stone to be set upon the wall thereof, erected over the river of Bandon, within the town,

where the timber bridge now stands.' For the overseeing of which, he intreated the provost for the time being, and other his friends and tenants, particularly named, to take the charge upon them to see it gracefully, strongly, and substantially done, without any false or deceitful work (as other bridges of late had been). And whereas he had paid to John Lodden, for a bridge built over the river Nare near Castle-Comer, called the Four-Mile Water from Clomel, which he was bound in an obligation of 200 l. to perfect and perform strongly and substantially, but built the said bridge deceitfully; whereby, so soon as it was finished, part thereof was overthrown: he therefore assigns the said John Lodden's bond to his son and heir, whom he entrusts to see that work strongly and speedily finished; and bequeaths 120 l. more towards it, and his arms in stone to be put thereon. And as he esteemed it a work of great charity, tending to the ease and safety of travellers, to have Bennet's-bridge repaired or new built, if the Marquis of Ormond, and gentlemen of the county of Kilkenny, would contribute thereto, he bequeathed 200 l. towards it. And whereas he had been at great charges for the building a timber bridge, wherein 800 tops of choice timber were by him bestowed, over the Black Water near Fermoy, which by an extraordinary flood was carried away; and for that he desired the ease and safety of the neighbours and travellers; he bequeathed 200 l. to have a very strong and substantial stone bridge built in the place thereof, with his arms thereon, as was at Moyallow; to which work he was charitably inclined, though he lost the benefit of his ferry-boat thereby. He also devised towards the new building, covering, and garnishing of the chancel of the collegiate and parochial church of Youghall, the sum of 98 l. and to the poor of that parish, and those of Lismore, Tallough, Tallough-bridge, Bandon, Coolfaddagh, and Cloghnikilty, 10 l. each.

On the rebellion of the Irish, and cruel massacre of the protestants, in 1641, the county of Cork was the last that felt their brutal usage, being the best inhabited with English of any county in that kingdom, by the noble plantations made by the Earl of Cork, and was preserved by his generosity and diligence. His lordship^h was then just returned out of England, and on that eruption immediately fortified his castle of Lismore, and raised two troops of horse, which he put under the command of his sons, the Lords Kinalmecky and Broghill, maintaining them and 400 foot for some months at his own charge. This noble Earl never thought any thing too much, that he ventured for the service of his king and country. In December, the same year, he was ordered by the government to preserve

^h Cox's Hist. of Ireland, p. 95.

Youghall from the enemy, with an assignment of 1000 foot and 60 horse, to whom he gave constant pay. His letter to George Lord Goring displays his great spirit and resolution, pointing out the various barbarities the protestants laboured under: 'As weak,' says he, 'and infirm as I am, I am commanded hither; and, God willing, I will be so good a constable to the King, my master, as I will die in the defence thereof; although I have no great hope to defend it, yet we will bestir ourselves like Englishmen.' He also recites, 'The Lord Dunboyne, and the two Lords Bourke, and, in effect, all the natives of the county of Limerick, are in open action; and, in brief, all that have suck'd Irish milk, are infected with this general treason and rebellion. This poor province of Munster is encompassed with dangers round about, every day bringing us Job's messengers, of killing, preying, burning, and spoiling the English and protestants, and none other touched upon; and of the loss of cities, and walled towns. The Lord Montgarret, and the Lord of Upper Ossory, have (without a blow struck in the defence of the city of Kilkenny) possessed themselves thereof, and ransacked and stripped all the English protestants therein, in such a barbarous and inhuman manner, as is not to be believed, &c. And therefore, even upon the knees of my soul, I beg you to supplicate his Majesty, and the lords and commons of both houses of parliament, that this fruitful province of Munster (wherein are more cities and walled towns, with more brave harbours and havens, than all the rest of the kingdom hath) and the English subjects therein, may not, for want of timely supplies of men, money, and munition, be lost; but that you will instantly solicit the hastening over the lord lieutenant with the army to Dublin, and Sir Charles Vasafor with his regiment to Youghall, with a liberal supply of arms and ammunition, whereof the province is in a manner destitute. And herein, for God's sake, let not the least delay be used; for, if there be, all succours will come too late.' In the said letter he concludes, 'Youghall, this twelfth day, about midnight, after a heavy and sorrowful Christmas, 1641.'

In another letter to Lord Goring, dated Youghall, Jan. 12, 1641^l, his distresses were greatly increased, and grew more dreadful, as he informed him. 'All the natives that are papists,' says his lordship, 'are in open action and rebellion, except the Earl of Barrimore. I am, by commandment of the lord president, drawn to Youghall to secure it, the only town the English have to retreat to; which, God knows, is very weak and ruinous, a great part of the wall being fallen down

^l Ore's State Letters, p. 4.

' within these two nights, which we are not able to repair.
' There is none in it but myself, my son Dungarvan, with his
' troop; and we have but 200 Englishmen to guard it, of my
' tenants, whom I am forced to pay every day, or else they will
' not stay here. God bless us, for we are compassed with
' an innumerable company of enemies, and have neither mone-
' y nor munition. We are now at the last gasp; and, if the
' state of England do not speedily supply us, we are all
' buried alive, &c.'

In February following, Sir Charles Vasafor arriving there with his regiment of foot, the English were inspired with fresh courage; but, bringing with him the proclamation against the rebels, they grew desperate, and executed the same day eight of his lordship's tenants: and, as he writes in a letter to the Earl of Warwick, 25 February, the cruelties exercised on the protestants were so many, and so unchristian-like, they were inexpressible; adding, ' Before this rebellion, my revenue, besides
' my houses, demesnes, parks, and other royalties, did yield me
' 50l. a day rent. I do vow unto your lordship, that I have not
' now 50 pence a week coming in to me, so as I fear I must
' come a begging to you, to allow me to be one of your heads-
' men. But God's will be done, to whom I am thankful for
' granting me patience to undergo these great afflictions and losses.'

In July 1642 he was commissioned by the lords justices, as *custos rotulorum* of the counties of Cork and Waterford, to hold a quarter-sessions for the indictment of high treason of the rebels in those counties; when above eleven hundred, which entered into rebellion there, were accordingly indicted; as in a letter to the speaker of the house of commons in England, dated 25 August, 1642, his lordship sets forth; and that he sent him the said indictments to be presented to the house, to be considered by such members thereof as are learned in the laws; and, if wanting in any point of law, they may be reformed and rectified, and returned to him, with such amendment as they shall think fit; and, if the house pleased to direct, they should all be proceeded against to outlawry, whereby his Majesty may be entitled to their lands and possessions, which he dare affirm were, at the beginning of the insurrection, not of so little yearly value as 200000*l.* ' This course of proceedings,' says his lordship, ' against the Lords and the rest was not by them suspected, and, I do assure you, doth much startle them; for now they begin (though too late) to take notice that they are in a good forwardness to be attained, and all their estates confiscated, to the corruption of their blood, and extirpation of them and their families. And the height of their revenge is princi-

' pally bent against the Earl of Barriamore, myself, and my
' sons, which we all foresaw, before we entered upon this
' work of works. Sir, I pray give me leave to present to your-
' self and the honourable house, that this general rebellion
' broke forth in October last, at the very instant when I landed
' here out of England; and though it appeared first in Ulster,
' yet I (who am 76 years of age, and have eaten the moist part
' of my bread in Ireland these 54 years, and by my several
' employments and commands in the government of this pro-
' vince and kingdom) could not but apprehend that the infection
' and contagion was general, and would, by degrees, quickly
' creep into this province; as forthwith it did. And for that
' I found, to my great grief, that by the courses the late
' Earl of Strafford had taken, all or the greatest part of the
' English and protestants in this province were deprived of their
' arms, and debarred from having any powder in their houses;
' and the King's magazines here being so weakly furnished,
' as in a manner they were empty; I, without delay, furnished
' all my castles in these two counties with such ammunition
' as my poor armoury did afford, and sent 300*l.* sterling into
' England to be bestowed in ammunition for myself and
' tenants; and put in sufficient guards, and nine months vic-
' tuals, in every of my castles; which, I thank God, I have
' hitherto preserved and made good, not without giving great
' annoyance out of these castles to the rebels. And for that
' the late lord president did judiciously observe, that the preserva-
' tion of this important town and harbour of Youghall was of prin-
' cipal consequence to be kept for the service of the crown; and
' presuming that no man exceeded me in power and ability
' to make it good; he prevailed on me, for the advancement
' of his Majesty's service, to secure it; whither I brought two
' companies of 100 foot a-piece, all of English protestants, and
' well disciplined, and them at my charges armed. And
' hitherto (I do thank my God) this town and harbour are
' made good, and is a receptacle not only for all shipping, but
' also for thousands of distressed Englishmen, which have been
' stripped by the rebels, and have found succour and safety
' here. And these 200 men I have kept all the last winter
' until now to defend this town, and weekly paid by poll
' 3*s.* 6*d.* a week, until the first of March last, &c. The troop
' of horse, and 100 foot, which are garrisoned at Lismore, I
' have also paid weekly by poll, as I do the foot company
' to this day. But I humbly thank the parliament, they have
' been pleased, the beginning of last month, to bring my son
' Broghill, with his troop of horse, into his Majesty's pay;
' which favour he will, I hope, by his service merit. I then
' likewise employed my second son, Kinalmeaky, to govern a
' town

town, in the West, of my erection, called Bandon-bridge, the walling and fortifying whereof stood me in 1400l. wherein are, at least, 7000 souls, all English protestants, and not one Irishman or Papist dwelling therein; where there have been ever since, and yet are maintained, 100 horse, and 400 foot. Which town (notwithstanding several violent assaults and attempts) hath not only been maintained and defended; but they have made many sallies on the rebels, and given them several great overthrows; and indeed beyond expectation (even almost to admiration) have gained seven strong castles from the traitors; some of which they have burned, and the rest they maintain with good walls, being great bridges on the enemy; and yet, these nine months, have not had one penny of entertainment from the King or parliament, &c.' He further sets forth in his letter, that the loss of Limerick would have been prevented, had the forces come over, the parliament long since had ordered; the cannon of which place had served them to reduce all the castles in that county, except Loughir, defended for the Earl of Bath; and his own castle of Askeaton (in which he maintained 100 men since the breaking out of the rebellion) which was then besieged by 4000 Irish, and in danger of being lost. That the forces maintained by him, and commanded by his sons, had destroyed above 3000 rebels since the insurrection; but was forced to sell his plate to pay the soldiers. He concludes, 'I have, with a free heart and a liberal hand, spent all that I have, and am able to do no more. I grieve not at my own losses or wants, though they have been very great; but to see these seasoned and well-disciplined companies (100 whereof for the present are more serviceable than 300 fresh men) to be without cloaths, or pay, afflicts me at the soul.' In a postscript to the said letter he adds, 'The towns of Wexford and Dunganvar are both, by sea, lately furnished with store of powder and ammunition, whereof I had certain advertisement this day; and an admonition to the commanders of those ships that are in pay from the house, to range and watch the seas better, is humbly desired, as most requisite.' In this, and other few letters of his, that did not perish in the conflagration of Charleville-house, may be traced his intrepidity, generosity of his heart, superiority of his understanding; and also delineate him to be a brave, benevolent, and wise man, even in his last years. His noble spirit thought nothing too much to venture for the service of his king and country, risking his whole family and fortune on the same bottom with the protestant interest in Ireland; having in the battle of Lisacrol, fought Sept. 3, 1642, (wherein the English obtained a complete victory) four of his sons engaged, who all behaved with great valour;

valour; and lost his second son, the Lord Kinalmeaky, who in several rencounters had defeated the rebels.

At length, this great Earl, in the midst of these confusions, departed this life at Youghall, aged 77; and there was buried, near the date (if not on the day) of the cessation concluded at Sigginstown, 15 Sept. 1643, 'unwilling to survive what he suspected might not be auspicious to the English, or conducive to the end for which it was designed; wherein he prophesied not ill.'

Mr. Borlase gives this character of his lordship: 'He was a person, for his abilities and knowledge in the affairs of the world, eminently observable, inasmuch as (tho' he was no peer of England) he was admitted to sit in the lords house upon the woolfacks, 'ut consiliarius.' And for all the estate he arrived at (which was the greatest in the memory of the last age) none ever taxed him with exorbitances, but such as thought princes had too little, and religious men not enough.'

Sir Richard Cox gives this account of him: 'The noble Earl of Cork, lord high treasurer, was one of the most extraordinary persons, either that or any other age hath produced, with respect to the great and just acquisitions of estate that he made, and the publick works that he began and finished, for the advancement of the English interest, and the protestant religion, in Ireland; as churches, alms-houses, free-schools, bridges, castles, and towns, viz. Lisnore, Tal-low, Cloghmakilly, Iniskeen, Castletown, and Bandon, (which last place cost him 14000l.) inasmuch that, when Cromwell saw these prodigious improvements, which he little expected to find in Ireland, he declared, 'That if there had been an Earl of Cork in every province, it would have been impossible for the Irish to have raised a rebellion.' And whilst he was carrying on these solid works, he lived in his family at a rate of plenty that exceeded those who consumed great estates in the lavish ways of ill-ordered excess. His motto, 'God's providence is my inheritance,' shews from whence he derived all his blessings; the greatest of which was the numerous and noble posterity he had to leave his estate unto.'

He lies interred in his chapel in the parish-church of Youghall; and a beautiful marble monument is erected to his memory, his effigies lying in full length in armour, and on each side of him those of his wives, and the names and marriages of his children, his own titles and employments; concluding with this distich:

Sic posui tumulum, super est intendere votis:
Parce anime, carnem solvito, Christe, veni.

1 Borlase's, Reduction of Ireland, p. 209. m Ibid. n Ibid. o Vide Cox's Introduction to the 2d volume of his Hist. of Ireland.

His lordship, in the account he has given of himself, before recited, has related his lady's decease, and the births, &c. of all his children. I shall therefore only mention, that on an elegant monument in St. Patrick's church in Dublin is this inscription:

God's providence is our inheritance.

This monument was erected for the Right Honourable Sir Richard Boyle, Knt. Lord Boyle, Baron of Youghal, Viscount of Dungarvan, Earl of Cork, lord high treasurer of Ireland, and of the King's privy council of this realm, and one of the two lords justices for the government of this kingdom, in memory of his most dear, virtuous, and religious wife, the Lady Catharine, Countess of Cork, and their posterity; as also of her grandfather, Dr. Robert Weston, some time lord chancellor of Ireland, and one of the lords justices for the government thereof; whose daughter, Alice Weston, was married to Sir Geoffrey Fenton, Knt. principal secretary of state in this realm; and they had issue the said Lady Catharine, Countess of Cork, who lieth here interred with her said father and grandfather, whose virtues she inherited on the earth, and lieth here intomb'd with them. All expecting a joyful resurrection. Obiti 16 die Februarii, anno 1629.

Of his lordship's children; from Roger Boyle, the 5th son, created Baron of Broghill, and Earl of Orrery, is descended the present Earl of Cork; of whom I am principally to treat.

Francis, his 6th son, was created Lord Viscount of Shannon. He served King Charles the First, with his brethren, against the Irish rebels; and the great Earl of Cork, in a letter dated at York, Oct. 7, 1642, to the Marquis of Ormond, gives the following account of his son Francis: 'Your lordship's two commissions were not brought hither, till after my son Kinaleamey was killed at the battle of Lisecarroll, where I had four of my sons; and [Francis] the youngest of them (if report speaks truth) carried himself with an undaunted resolution, and did narrowly endanger his life, in recovering his dead brother's body and horse, both which he brought from the rebels; and hath ever since kept both troop and foot company together, in hope (his brother being thus killed) that he shall be graced with the command of them. My humble suit is, that your lordship will confer on him the foot company, and troop of horse, which you were pleased to confer on his deceased brother.'

This Francis, whilst in Ireland, was very active against the rebels, till the cessation of arms, concluded with the papists 15 Sept. 1643; after which, he, with his brother, the Lord Broghill, went over to England, and waited on King Charles I. at Oxford. That I find next of him, is his going over to Holland with his wife; and in February 1647-8, he was visited by his brother, the Hon. Robert Boyle, partly to see the country, and partly to accompany his said brother, and his wife, on their return to England; where they arrived 15 April, 1648.

On 13 May following, Mr. Robert Boyle being at Stalbridge, Mr. Francis Boyle and his lady accompanied him there; also at Marlton in Somersetshire, the seat of their brother, the Lord Broghill; the greatest harmony being between all the brothers and sisters. He adhered to the royal interest; and in 1659, when his brother, the Lord Broghill, had made a party for the restoration of King Charles II. and had secured all Munster, he dispatched his brother Francis to the King, then at Brussels, to invite him to land at Cork, with assurance of his being received there; and that he had got all the army of the South, as Sir Charles Coote had that of the North, in readiness to declare for his Majesty. He embarked in Cork haven for Flanders; and, on his arrival at Brussels, presented his letters of invitation to the King, who received him with great joy, and gave immediate directions to prepare for his transportation; and four days after, just as his Majesty was taking horse in disguise for Calais, in order to his going for Ireland, Monk's message for his coming to England put a stop to his journey to Calais; and soon after came on the restoration of the King.

He came over with his Majesty from Holland; and, in Sept. 1660, was created Viscount Shannon in the county of Limerick; was sworn of the privy council; made captain of a troop of horse, 7 Feb. 1660; received two grants of lands under the acts of settlement; and August 20, 1672, was constituted governor of the city and county of the city of Cork.

The Hon. Robert Boyle, by his last will and testament, dated the 18th of July, in the 38 year of King William and Queen Mary, 1691: 'Item, I give and bequeath unto my dear brother, the Lord Viscount Shannon, the best watch I shall die possessed of, to put him in mind of my constant kindness and affection, which I endeavoured to express by my voluntary yearly expence, in keeping up the manor-house of Stalbridge, without intending to live in it, for his sake.' His lordship married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Robert Killigrew, and sister of Sir William Killigrew, by whom he had issue two sons, Rich-

ard, and Charles; and a daughter, Elizabeth, married to John Jephson, of Moyallow, Esq;

Richard, the eldest son, in 1673, married Elizabeth, only daughter of Sir John Ponsonby, of Belborough, and had issue three sons, Richard, Francis, and John; also a daughter, Elizabeth; and died in the life-time of his father: so that Richard, his eldest son, succeeded his grandfather in the honour of Viscount Shannon, &c. The said Richard, before he was 20 years of age, was at the battle of the Boyne; and, in 1693, went over with the Duke of Ormond, served in the campaign that year in the Netherlands, and was in the battle of Landen, July 19, where his Grace was taken prisoner; and his lordship behaved so well, that, on the 16th February following^s, he was constituted cornet of horse. He after served in the several campaigns in the Netherlands, till the peace of Ryfwick; and in 1697 was made major in the second troop of horse-guards, under the command of the Duke of Ormond. On the 11th of Feb. 1701-2, in the first year of Queen Anne, he was constituted colonel of Prince George's regiment of marines; and in June following, embarked with his regiment on the expedition to Cales, commanded by the Duke of Ormond. On their return, the Duke receiving intelligence of the French and Spanish fleets being with the galleons in the bay of Vigo, he had the command of the grenadiers that attacked and carried the fort of Rodendallo. His gallant behaviour and conduct in that memorable action induced the Duke of Ormond to send him express to the Queen with the particulars of his success; of which the following account is given in our Gazette^t:

' St. James's, Oct. 31, 1702. This day the Right Hon. the Lord Viscount Shannon arrived, sent express from the Duke of Ormond, in her Majesty's ship the Pembroke, with the good news, that on the 12th her Majesty's fleet and land-forces attempted the port of Vigo, and took and destroyed all the shipping there, consisting of fifteen French men of war of the line of battle, two frigates, a fireship, and three advice-boats, with seventeen Spanish galleons; of which glorious action a particular account is contained in the letters from his Grace, and Sir George Rooke, which are directed to be made publick.'

The said letters^y, published by authority, bore date from Vigo, Oct. 16, 1702; reciting, 'That on the resolution of a general council of war, the army should land, and attack the fort on the South side of the Rodendallo, and from thence

^t Gazette, no. 2873.

^u Millan's Succession of Colonels, &c.

^w Ibid.

^x Gazette, no. 3858.

^y Ibid.

^c where

where it should be most useful for annoying the enemy. And pursuant therunto, the Duke of Ormond landed, with great diligence and expedition, about 2000 men on the South side of the river; and ordered the grenadiers to march, under the command of the Lord Viscount Shannon, directly to the fort that guards the entrance of the harbour, where the boom lay; which he performed with great gallantry. There appeared about 8000 foot between the fort and the hills; but, on the advance of our men, after a little skirmish with the grenadiers, they retired; who likewise pushed another party of the enemy, and, following them to the fort, possessed themselves of the lower battery. After which the enemy retired into a stone castle, and there fired on our men for some little time: but, opening the gate with intent to make a sally, the grenadiers, headed by the Lord Viscount Shannon, forced into the castle, and possessed themselves of it; in which were 300 French marines, 50 Spaniards, and 40 guns. This success contributed greatly to Admiral Hopson's breaking and cutting the boom, whereby the Queen's ships got into the harbour.'

It is further recited, that the attack was made with great resolution and bravery, and the good conduct of the land forces contributed much to the success. Col. Pierce, who commanded next to Lord Shannon, was wounded with a cannon-shot in the thigh; Mr. Talmach, colonel Seymour, and col. Newton, were also wounded; and a lieutenant of the grenadiers, a lieutenant of Lord Shannon's regiment, with about 30 soldiers, were killed.

On 24 August, 1704^s, his lordship was made brigadier-general of her Majesty's forces; on 1 Jan. 1706-7, a major-general; and on 1 Jan. 1708-9, lieutenant-general of her Majesty's forces; and, with the Earl of Stair, William Stewart, Sir Richard Temple, and W. Tatton, were appointed by her Majesty to inspect and regulate the cloathing of the army, and the accounts thereof. On the conclusion of the peace in the reign of Queen Anne, his regiment was broke^a 25 Dec. 1713; and, on the accession of our late sovereign, he was constituted colonel of the twenty-fifth regiment of foot, 27 Jan. 1714-15^b. On 17 June, 1721, his Majesty conferred on him a regiment of horse; and on the 9th of March, 1726-7, he was constituted colonel and captain of the fourth troop of horse-guards^c. On 27 Oct. 1735, he was made general of the horse; and on a promotion of general officers, July 17, 1739^d, his lordship was constituted field-marshal of all his Majesty's forces. His lordship, in 1720, was constituted general and commander in chief

^z Millan's Succession, præd.

^a Ibid.

^b Ibid.

^c Ibid.

^d Gazette, no. 7823.

of all his Majesty's forces in Ireland; and was one of the lords justices of that kingdom, and commander in chief of all his Majesty's forces there, till his decease. He died at his house in Arlington-street, St. James's, on Saturday, Dec. 20, 1740, and was buried at Walton upon Thames, in Surry. His death was generally lamented; being of a most affable deportment, and possessed of very amiable qualities and virtues.

His lordship's first lady was Mary, widow of Lionel Earl of Orreery, by whom he had no issue. He secondly married Grace, daughter and coheir of John Senhouse, of Nether-hall, in the county of Cumberland, Esq; and by her, who survived him, and died 10 May, 1755, left an only daughter, named Grace, sole heir to his estate, now living, and married to the Right Hon. Charles Earl of Middlesex, son and heir apparent of his Grace the Duke of Dorset.

Robert Boyle, the youngest son, tho' dignified with no title of honour (as 'tis remarkable all his other brothers, who arrived to years of maturity, were) yet became no less famous than the rest, for many rare and eminent qualities; as if providence designed every branch of this noble stem to do good in their generation, and leave an example for our imitation. His life and studies were an ornament to our nation; whereupon a short abstract thereof, taken from a celebrated author, is here exhibited:

The promising blossoms of his great piety and capacity (says bishop Burnet) began to appear very early; and after he had passed the trivial schools in Ireland, he studied at Leyden in Holland; from whence he travelled into France, Switzerland, Italy, &c. without receiving the least tincture of the vices of the places, or times. He often owned, that his piety received a great increase by his converse with the godly and learned archbishop Usher, who daily cultivated the hopeful seeds which he foresaw would produce such a glorious harvest. He did for many years so exactly study the holy scriptures in the original languages, that he could readily quote both the Hebrew and Greek; and understood that sacred book so well, as few, whose profession did oblige them to it, could equal him in it.

His veneration for the name of God was so profound, that he never pronounced it without a discernible pause. He was constant in his secret addresses at his throne; and in all his enquiries into nature his chief design was, to raise higher thoughts in himself and others, of the greatness, glory, wisdom, and goodness of God: and in that article of his will, relating to the Royal Society, he recommends it to them, and other searchers into physical truths, to refer their attainments to the glory of the great Author of nature, and the comfort of mankind.

c Dr. Burnet bishop of Salisbury's sermon at his funeral.

c Having

Having possessed himself with such an amiable view of christianity, separated from the superstition or founes of parties, he rejoiced in every discovery from nature, which might either illustrate it, or remove objections against it, having always considered it as a system of truths which ought to purify the heart and practice.

He loved nothing that might lessen that, nor any nicety which occasioned divisions among christians; so that, for the advancement of pure and disinterested christianity, he left by his will a liberal provision for a certain number of well-digested sermons, on purpose to evince the truth of the christian religion in general, without touching upon sub-divisions among christians in particular. Which are annually preached, and are remembered as Mr. Boyle's Lectures.

He was so zealous for propagating our holy religion, that he was at the charge of a translation and impression of the New Testament in the Malayan tongue, which he sent over all the East-Indies. He gave a noble reward to him who translated Grotius's incomparable Book of the Truth of the Christian religion into Arabick; and was at the charge of an impression, which he took care to have distributed where that language obtains. He resolved also to have an impression in the Turkish language; but the company, thinking it became them to do it, suffered him only to contribute his large share. He gave 700l. towards the charge of the Irish Bible, which he ordered to be distributed in Ireland; and contributed liberally toward the Welch Bible; and to that in Irish, for the Highlands of Scotland.

He gave in his life 300l. per ann. towards propagating the christian religion in America; and gave 100l. to the East-India company towards their designs of the like nature in the East-Indies; intending a much greater sum, when the work should be set on foot to purpose. And as his zeal was lively toward the greatest concerns of religion, he avoided entering too far into those things, which have weakened and distracted christianity; had an utter aversion to whatever was destructive of morality and charity; and was particularly zealous against all severities and persecutions upon the account of religion.

He approved of the church of England's doctrine, and never separated from her communion; was charitable in his opinion towards dissenters, and plentifully supplied their necessities; so that as he shut himself up in no party, neither did he shut out any party from him. He had been solicited to take orders, but declined it, conceiving that what he wrote in defence of religion might have more authority, when he did not share in the church's patrimony.

c His

His charity to those in want, and bounty to learned men, was extraordinary, but without ostentation. He was particularly liberal to persons in distress, without letting them know from whence it came: that for several years his charity exceeded 1000*l.* per annum. And as he had a good estate, he made a good use of it; denying himself in all worldly pomp, and applying himself constantly to his studies, and philosophical experiments.

He was decently cheerful, and had nothing of that moroseness, which philosophers and men of extraordinary devotion are sometimes inclinable to: he made true judgments of men and things; his advices were sound, yet cautious and modest; and his invention fruitful to suggest good expedients.

He withdrew early from courts and publick affairs; yet was always honourably treated by his princes. He was very sagacious in discerning men's talents; and had such a vast scheme of projects, that he could quickly set those at work, who had leisure and capacity; and, when he saw them engaged, would enable them by a handsome present to carry it on. He was very well versed in Rabbinical learning, and the fathers; had nicely considered the whole controversies of religion, and thoroughly understood the body of divinity; he was absolute master of the mathematicks, and knew the utmost in geometry; geography in its several parts, with history, and books of travels, were his diversion. He was expert in all the parts of physick; but for the history of nature, of the productions of all countries, of the virtues and improvements of plants, ores, and minerals, with their varieties in different climates, he was, perhaps, the perfectest and exactest man in the world; which enabled him to make a greater number of different experiments, than any man that ever we read of; and he delivered his discoveries so exactly, according to truth, that they may be safely depended upon. But his peculiar and beloved study was chemistry; in which he engaged with no avaritious design, but only to find out nature, to see of what principles things were compounded, and into what they might be resolved; and to prepare good medicaments, without spending his estate and time upon high pretensions, but kept always within compass.

He made chemistry much the better, and himself never the worse, or the poorer by it, making it an entertainment to himself, and a charity to others; the products being disposed by his sister Ranelagh, &c. to whom he entrusted it. In short, his knowledge and great performances this way are valued thro' the world, and his numerous writings universally esteemed.

He

He died Dec. 30, 1691, aged 64; and was buried on the South side of the chancel of St. Martin's in the Fields, Westminster, near the body of his sister Ranelagh; who, as *they were pleasant in their lives, in their death they were not divided*; as he did not survive her above a week, the grief for her decease putting him into convulsion fits, which carried him off.

The Countess of Ranelagh lived to a great age, deceasing 23 Dec. 1691; and her character in life was so amiable, as deserves particular mention. Her learned, virtuous, good brother, the Hon. Robert Boyle, Esq; made her by his last will and testament one of his executors, with an honourable testimony of her great merits; but she died before him, as already mentioned. She had lived the longest on the most publick scenes, and made the greatest figure in all the revolutions of these kingdoms, for above fifty years, of any woman of her age. She employed her whole time, interest, and estate in doing good; and as her great understanding, with the vast esteem she was in, made all persons, in their several turns of grandeur, desire and value her friendship, it gave her a title to use her interest with them for the service of others, though she never made advantage of it to any end or design of her own. She was contented with her fortune; and, though she was twice stript thereof, it made no impression on her; but was the general intercessor for all persons of merit or want. This had in her the better grace, and was both more christian, and more effectual, as it was not limited within any narrow compass of parties or relations. She divided her charities and friendships, her esteem as well as her bounty, with the truest regard to merit, and her own obligations, without any difference on account of opinion. She had a vast reach both of knowledge and apprehension; an universal affability, and easiness of access; an humility that descended to the meanest persons and concerns; an obliging kindness and readiness to advise those who had no occasion for any further assistance from her. And, with all these and many other excellent qualities, she had the deepest sense of religion, with the most constant turn of thought and discourse that way, known in that age. Her honourable brother, the celebrated Robert Boyle, lived with her for the greatest part of forty-seven years, with such mutual confidence, as improved the relation, under which they were born, to the more exalted and endearing name of friend.

I now come to Richard Boyle, the son and heir aforesaid; who is mentioned in his noble father's *True Remembrances*, as I have cited; and distinguished himself by many brave actions in

f Bp. Burnet's Funerall Sermon on Mr. Boyle.
vol. 2. p. 838. H Esart, ut antea, p. 53, 54.

g Wood's Fasti Oecon.

Ireland. On the 5th of July, 1635, he was married, in the chapel in Skipton-castle in Craven, to the Lady Elizabeth, sole daughter and heir of Henry Clifford, Earl of Cumberland.

In 1642, his lordship and the Lord Inchiquin had the command of those forces that defeated the Irish army near Lisarrol. But, after other successes, a cessation of arms being agreed on with the Irish, 15 Sept. 1643, he carried over his forces into the King's service in England; landed with them near Chester, in February 1643-4; and from thence marching into Dorsetshire, joined his Sovereign; who, in consideration of that real assistance and ready supply by him then seasonably given, and by reason of his marriage with the Lady Elizabeth, sole daughter and heir of Henry Earl of Cumberland, was, by letters patent bearing date on the 4th of November, in the 20th year of his reign, advanced to the dignity of a Baron of this realm, by the title of Lord Clifford of Laneshorough; in the county of York.

His lordship continued in England till all places were delivered up to the power of the parliament, and was then suffered to compound for his estate; but, going beyond the seas before he had perfected his composition, the house of commons, in Jan. 1646, ordered a committee to consider of several debts owing by the Earl of Cork.

This noble Earl was serviceable in the restoration of King Charles II. who, in consideration of his faithful services, both in England and Ireland, as also for the great merits of the said Henry Earl of Cumberland, was pleased to create him, by other letters patent bearing date the 20th of March, in the 16th year of his reign, Earl of Burlington, alias Bridlington; in com. Ebor. On the 13th of March, 1666, he was constituted lord lieutenant of the West Riding of Yorkshire, and of the city of York, and county of the same; also on the 2d of February, 1679, custos rotulorum thereof. In 1689, in King James's parliament in Ireland, he was attained; but King William called his lordship to his privy council; and confirmed him in his post of lord high treasurer of Ireland. This Earl died, in the 86th year of his age, on the 15th of January, 1697-8; and by Elizabeth, his wife, aforesaid (who died on the 6th of January, 1690) had issue three sons and five daughters, viz. Francis, baptized April 8, 1636, who died young; Charles Lord Clifford; Richard, third son, who going to sea a volunteer against the Dutch, in the same ship with his Royal Highness the Duke of York, lost his life

1 MS. Record. de Famil. Clifford, penes Tho. Com. Leicest. v. 3. f. 141.
2 Cox's Hist. of Ireland, p. 112.
3 Whitlock's Memorials, p. 78.
in 1612. p. 257.

with the Earl of Falmouth, and the Lord Muskerry, who fell all three by one cannon-shot, in the great engagement, June 3, 1665, in Solebay: Lady Frances, eldest daughter, married first to colonel Courtney, secondly to Wentworth Dillon, Earl of Roscommon in Ireland; Lady Catharine, who died in her childhood; Lady Elizabeth, married to Nicholas Tufson, Earl of Thanet; Lady Anne, married to Edward Earl of Sandwich; and Lady Henrietta, to Laurence Hyde, Earl of Rochester.

Charles, his second but eldest surviving son, in 17. and M. was called up to the house of peers, by the title of Lord Clifford of Laneshorough, and died in the life-time of his father, on the 12th of October, 1694. He married first Jane, the youngest daughter and coheir to William Duke of Somerset, by whom he had issue four sons and six daughters; 1. Richard, who died April 9, 1675; 2. Charles, who afterwards succeeded in the earldom; 3. Henry Boyle, principal secretary of state in the reign of Queen Anne, who was created a peer of this realm, by the title of Lord Carleton, 26 Oct. 1714, 1 Geo. I. and died unmarried; 4. William, who died in his infancy. Frances, eldest daughter, died young; Elizabeth was married to James Earl of Barrimore, of the kingdom of Ireland; Jane died young; Mary was married to James Duke of Queenberry in Scotland, after Duke of Dover in England; and Arabella was wedded to Henry Petty, Earl of Shelburn in Ireland; and another Frances, that died in her childhood.

The Lady, their mother, departed this life on the 23d of November, 1679, aged forty two years, four months, and seventeen days; and on the 8th of December following was buried in St. Nicholas's chapel in Westminster-abbey.

Whereupon this Charles Lord Clifford married to his second wife the Lady Arethusa, sixth daughter of George late Earl of Berkley, by whom he had issue one daughter, named Arethusa, married to James Vernon, Esq; son of James Vernon, Esq; one of the principal secretaries of state to King William.

Charles, the eldest son, succeeded his grandfather, Richard Earl of Burlington, was one of the gentlemen of the bed-chamber to King William, and sworn of his privy council; and 29 Sept. 1699, constituted lord lieutenant of the West Riding of Yorkshire; and appointed one of the commissioners to treat of a union with Scotland in the reign of Queen Anne. His lordship married Juliana, sole daughter and heir to Henry Noel, second son of Edward Viscount Campden; and departed this life, universally lamented, on the 9th of February, 1703-4; his lady surviving, who died in the 73d year of her age, Oct. 17, 1750, and on the 31st of the same month was carried to be interred by her Lord at Laneshorough in Yorkshire; leaving Richard Earl of Burlington, and four daughters;

Lady Elizabeth, married the 28th of August, 1719, to Sir Henry Bedingsfield, of Oxborough in Norfolk, Bart. Lady Juliana, to Charles Lord Bruce, son and heir apparent of Thomas Earl of Ailesbury; Lady Jane, unmarried; Lady Henrietta, wedded to the Hon. Henry Boyle, of Castle-Martyr, in the kingdom of Ireland, grandson of Roger Earl of Orrery before-mentioned: also Mary, a daughter, first-born, and Catharine, third-born, both died young.

Which Richard Earl of Burlington, born April 25, 1695, was married 21 March, 1723, to the Lady Dorothy Savile, eldest of the two daughters and coheirs of William Savile, Marquis of Halifax; by whom he had issue three daughters; Lady Dorothy, born the 14th of May, 1724, and married Oct. 10, 1741, to George Earl of Euston, son and heir apparent to his Grace Charles Duke of Grafton, but died, leaving no issue by him, on the 2d of May, 1742; Lady Juliana, born the 21st of April, 1727, died the 11th of March, 1733; Lady Charlotte, born in the year 1731, married to William Marquis of Hattington, son and heir apparent of his Grace William Duke of Devonshire, by whom she had three sons and a daughter, and died Dec. 8, 1754.

His lordship, on 18 June, 1730, was installed one of the knights companions of the most noble order of the garter; and in the 18th stall in St. George's chapel at Windsor is a plate of his arms, and the following inscription under it:

Du tres noble et puissant Seigneur, Richard Boyle, Comte de Burlington, et aussi de Cork, Visconte de Dungarvan et Kinalmeaky en Ireland, Baron Clifford de Londresburgh, et aussi Baron Boyle de Youghall, et Baron de Bandon en Ireland, grand trésorier d'Ireland, seigneur lieutenant et garde des rolles de l'Occidental Riding de York, seigneur lieutenant de la cité, province ou synesty de York, vice-admiral de Yorkshyre, garde des rolles du Septentrional Riding de Yorkshyre, gouverneur en chef de la province de Cork, et de la cité et province de la cité de Cork, connestable et senéchal du chateau, seigneurie et de l'honneur de Knareburgh, conseiller du roy en son conseil privé, chevalier du tres noble ordre de la jarretiere, installe au chateau de Windsor, le 18 jour de Juin, 1730.

On the 21st of June, 1731, his lordship was constituted captain of the honourable band of gentlemen-pensioners. In 1732, his lordship being at the city of York, the lord-mayor, aldermen, &c. sent a deputation to return their thanks to him for the favour he had done them in building their assembly-room,

and

and other benefactions to the city, and to beg his lordship's leave to present him with the freedom thereof; whereunto giving his consent, they presented him with it in a gold box. In 1733, he resigned his place of captain of the band of pensioners. His lordship afterwards lived retired, busying himself in his fine gardens at Chiswick, and employing himself in architecture, wherein he was consulted by several of the nobility, and was a benefactor towards the building of several publick edifices. He departed this life at his seat at Chiswick, the 3d of December, 1750; and seven days after his remains were carried from his house in Piccadilly to be interred at Laneshorough; and in him his English honours became extinct. His lordship's titles in Ireland devolved on his heir male, the Right Hon. John now Earl of Cork, and of Orrery, Lord Viscount Dungarvan, Baron Boyle of Marlton in the kingdom of England, Baron of Youghal, and Baron of Broghill. I shall therefore now proceed to treat of Roger, the fifth son of Richard Earl of Cork, created by King Charles the First Earl of Orrery, and Lord Broghill.

Which Roger Boyle ^a was knighted before he was seven years of age, viz. on the 7th of April, 1628; and at the intercession of his father, the Earl of Cork, King Charles I. by letters patent, bearing date the 28th of February following, created him a peer ^o of the kingdom of Ireland, by the stile and title of Lord Broghill, Baron of Broghill, in com. Cork; afterwards erected into a lordship and manor. After his education in the college of Dublin, he was sent to travel; and, returning to the English court in 1639, appeared so accomplished, that Algon Earl of Northumberland conferred on him the command of his own troop of horse, in that expedition into the North of England against the Scots.

In 1641 he had the command ^o of a troop of horse raised by his father the Earl of Cork, and distinguished himself in several encounters with the Irish rebels. On the 4th of July, 1642, (as observed in the history of Ireland) the Lord Broghill, on his return from the relief of Knockmore, met a party of rebels strongly posted near Capouquin; and tho' he had but 60 horse, and 140 foot, yet he boldly charged them, killed two of their best captains, and 200 of their soldiers, with very little loss. He was afterwards, the same year, in the battle of Liscarol, He, with three of his brothers, by their gallant behaviour, obtained a compleat victory over the rebels, headed by six lords of their party. In the engagement, his brother, the Lord Kinal-

^a Ex Collect. per Hon. St. George, MS. penes J. H. Com. Egmont. ^o Pat. 3 Car. I. p. or's Hist. of Ireland, p. 93. ^q Ibid. p. 112. Love's MS. Memoirs of the Earl of Orrery, p. 307.

mealy, was killed; and his lordship ventured so far, that he was taken prisoner, but immediately rescued by the courage of some of his own men. His lordship acted with vigour against them, till the cessation of arms, 15 Sept. 1643, which he earnestly opposed, foreseeing it would be destructive to the protestant interest in Ireland. On which account his lordship was at the head of a petition of the protestants at Munster, to the Marquis of Ormond, lieutenant general, and the council of Ireland, setting forth, with great weight, their grievances, and beseeching them to call to mind, that his Majesty gave his royal assent to an act of parliament, obliging himself not to grant any pardon or terms of peace to the rebels, without the consent of his parliament of England. And being afterwards daily alarmed with plots of the papists, who, among other contrivances, had formed a design on the city of Cork; he, with the Earl of Inchiquin, Sir William Feuton, and others, did, on the 18th of July, 1644, write to his Majesty, 'That no peace could be concluded with the Irish rebels, which would not bring unto his Majesty, and the English in general, a far greater prejudice, than the shew of a peace there would bring them advantage, &c. And thereupon besought him, that he would not so much regard so inconsiderable a handful of people as they were, as to purchase but a seeming security, by leaving thereby the protestant religion, in all likelihood, to be extirpated, and his Majesty obnoxious to the loss of that kingdom: Further, beseeching his Majesty, that he would be pleased to proclaim again the Irish to be rebels, and not to pardon those who have committed so many barbarous crimes, that they are as far above description, as they are short of honesty; the Irish professing they had his Majesty's commission for what they did. The true sense of which devilish aspersions cast upon his Majesty, with other reasons, made them resolve to die a thousand deaths, rather than descend to any peace, referring themselves in other things to their declaration.'

But such a dissatisfactory answer had they from the King, that the Lord Broghill (who was made governor of Limerick) with the Earl of Inchiquin, put themselves under the protection of the parliament, and, by their courage and conduct, drove the rebels out of most of the port-towns in Munster, and other considerable places there, and formed a body of 12000 men in arms. His particular successes against the rebels are recited in Whitlock's Memorials, Cox's History of Ireland, &c. and rendered him so considerable, that Cromwell cared little for him by all the arts he was master of, and received him as his intimate friend.

In a manuscript account of his life, wrote by Mr. Love, and communicated to me by the late Earl of Orrery, the circumstances

stances of Cromwell's bringing him over to his interests are thus related: 'My Lord did me the honour to converse more intimately with me, than is easily credible, and to honour me with the whole of that great, that greatest instance of divine providence (tho' at first with the greatest regret) the wisdom of God led him through.

'On the martyrdom of King Charles the First, my Lord retired to a private life, to his house at Marlton-Bigot, near Frome, in the West of England, where he had a letter from the royal orphan, King Charles the Second, then in exile: That his Majesty had provided two small ships to carry him to Ireland; that he was sensible his lordship was beloved, and could influence the Southern protestants of Ireland; and that he wanted only my Lord Broghill to go with him.

'My Lord was pleased with the King's command, and immediately sent, in answer,

'That he hoped to be very soon with his Majesty: That no one in England knew the secret but his wife, and his sister Ranelagh, at whose house, in the Old Mall, he was to come in the dusk, with only four servants (on a certain day) to take his leave of her, and would then set out.

'My Lord came, and was no sooner housed, but heard a voice ask for the Lord Broghill: he thereupon charged his faithful sister with treachery, but her protestation of being innocent tempered him. The messenger, a slightly lieutenant, said the lord general Cromwell sent him to know when and where he might wait on his lordship. My Lord answered, they were utter strangers, and therefore sent the messenger back, as if he mistook the name, Cromwell, who was near for the purpose, troubled the lieutenant with several returns. At length, by mutual consent, a meeting was appointed the next morning early in St. James's garden.

'Cromwell was first there, with many officers for the Irish expedition. They both met in the middle of the garden, where all stood back, while he thus began:

'My Lord, you owe me the greatest obligation.' My Lord answered, if he knew it he would acknowledge it; that he did not owe above 100l. in the city, and believed his creditor required no such bondman.

'Cromwell said, 'It was no such trifle; but body for body to the parliament, who resolved on his life for corresponding with Charles Stuart [so they called the King]. In short, time is precious, &c. Yesterday an express informed the house, that the strong castle of Guernsey is taken: the first papers in secretary Cooper's cabinet were a copy of the King's letter to Lord Broghill, and Lord Broghill's answer; and here they both are. I have a respite for your life; but the di-

“ lemma is short. If you will go with me on this expedition, to reduce the Irish rebels; you may live; otherwise you certainly die.”

‘Twas then concluded, that my Lord should have liberty to stand to the King, and, if the King contented, he would go.

‘The King immediately consented; but with a caution, if ever God gave him an opportunity; to remember his allegiance.

‘Cromwell and his lordship set out together for Ireland. Oliver made a bloody entrance at Drogheda. The Lord Broghill went Southward, and reduced Kinfale, Cork, Bandon, and Youghall, without the effusion of blood.’

Sir Richard Cox, in his History of Ireland, recites *, that the Lord Broghill brought the whole county of Cork to join against the rebels; being inhabited by English, who could not endure the thoughts of joining with the Irish against their own countrymen; and therefore all the towns there revolted at once from the Marquis of Ormond, and proved very advantageous to Cromwell, who otherwise had been forced to a long and dangerous march to Dublin, or embarked his men on board the fleet, that coasted as he marched. Afterwards the Lord Broghill performed another very considerable service, which is thus related: †

‘ Whilst Cromwell was besieging Clomell, which proved the hardest task he undertook in Ireland, the titular bishop of Ross had got 5000 men, which were daily increasing, with design to raise the siege; but the Lord Broghill, being at Castle Lyons, had secret intimation from his brother-in-law, general Barry, *That the Irish had cast off the King’s authority, and had put all into the hands of their clergy; and that Ormond, discovering their design, gave liberty to the protestants of his army to treat with Cromwell; and that 20000 men would suddenly be in arms, under command of the bishop of Ross.* Whereupon the Lord Broghill posted to Cromwell: and obtaining of him 2000 horse and dragoons, and 1600 foot, he marched with incredible celerity to Carrigdroghid, garrison’d by the bishop’s forces; and, leaving his foot there, marched with his horse to Mac-croom. The Irish, on his approach, fired the castle there, and retired to the rest of their army; which, to the number of 5000, were in the park. The Lord Broghill pursued them, and, coming up with their forces, attacked them with such vigour, that he totally routed them, and took the bishop prisoner; who promised, if he would spare his life, he would cause Carrigdroghid to surrender. But, when he was brought to the castle, he advised them to hold it out to the last; wherupon

‘ he was immediately hanged. However, his lordship soon after took the castle by a stratagem.’ Whitlock †, reciting this action, says, that on the 24th of May, 1650, letters came from the leaguer before Clomell, that the Lord Broghill had slain about 700, took many prisoners, and totally routed the whole party.

Under his lordship’s command, another signal victory was obtained by him over the Irish in 1651; gained by his vigilance, conduct, and courage. Ireton was besieging Limerick, and resolved to take it, being the last place of any consideration that held out; and therefore, as Sir Richard Cox observes †, he formed an army volant, under the Lord Broghill, to encounter the Irish, that distressed them in the siege. ‘The Lord Broghill proceeded with all the briskness and expedition that a brave and diligent captain was capable of, and in a few days came so near the enemy, that they could perceive each other’s fires; they being three miles on the South, and his lordship three miles on the North side of Black Water. The Irish army were double his number of horse, and thrice as many foot, as the English: nevertheless Broghill passed the river early in the morning, and meeting some Irish gentlemen that were under protection, they told him, they came thither out of curiosity, because of a prophecy, *That the last battle in Ireland should be at Knocknaclassy*; which they supposed would happen, as both armies were so near. Lord Broghill inquired who was to have the victory: they shook their heads, and said *The English’s*.’

His lordship marched to Knocknaclassy; and, the enemy retiring, he marched back again, where he intended to quarter; and then the Irish fell on his rear: so that the battle happened in the very place spoke of in the morning. They fought with great spirit, horse-head to horse-head, sword in hand, till at length the Lord Broghill, with the right wing, routed the left wing of the enemy; and then the left wing, under major Wallis, valiantly made good their ground; but a fresh party of the Irish falling on him, had like to put the victory in dispute, till his lordship bid his men cry, *They run, they run*; which induced the first rank of the Irish to look back; and those behind, seeing their faces, concluded they were running, and so fled. However, they had a stand of pikes, which stood so firm, that with great difficulty they were broken, and then their whole army were entirely routed, with great slaughter, by a fierce and vigorous pursuit, which lasted till night.

Sir Richard Cox † observes of this battle, that it was the

* Memorials, p. 439.
† Hist. ibid. p. 68.

† Hist. of Ireland, vol. 2. p. 67.

last fought in that war, according to the Irish prophecy; and that it was fair both before and after the fight, but, during the conflict, there was a great storm of thunder, lightning, and rain; and that amongst the baggage were taken a peck of charms, whereon was written, *This is the p'nt of our lady's foot; and whoever wears it, and says twenty Ave-Maries, shall be free from gun-shot.*

Whitlock^y recites, that the Irish army was commanded by the Lord Muskerry, and that the charge was very desperate on both sides; the Lord Broghill had 120 horsemen shot, and 30 killed. That his lordship charged him that led up the opposite wing, and killed him; but the Irish were so numerous, that his own troop, which consisted of gentlemen reformadoes, was charged in front, flank, and rear, both by horse and foot; amongst which his lordship was so far engaged, that they offered him quarter, and upon refusal thereof, they cried, *Kill the fellow in the gold-laced coat*; which had been effected, if a lieutenant of his troop had not come in to his rescue, whose horse was killed under him, and himself twice shot; whereby the Lord Broghill got off with a dry beating by the pikemen; but his horse received three shots. That the Irish lost 600 men; but few were taken, besides some officers of the field. That the defeated army had designed conjunction with the Leinster forces, and the relief of Limerick.

The Irish afterwards were so dispirited, that Limerick surrendered; and they never made head again, but were in general reduced. His lordship had several other encounters with the enemy, (recited by Sir Richard Cox, and Whitlock) which were so well concerted, and with such vigilance and intrepidity executed, that victory ever attended him, though he always engaged with forces very superior to him in number. And it may justly be said, it was owing principally to his lordship's conduct and valour, that the Irish so soon submitted to the English government.

At the end of the war, his lordship returned to England; being in 1654^z elected one of the representatives of the kingdom of Ireland, to sit that year in the parliament at Westminster; and was carested by Cromwell, and the heads of his party, to engage him in their interest. When the crowns of these kingdoms were, by that parliament, offered to Cromwell, he was desirous of hearing their arguments, to induce his acceptance thereof; and on that occasion, the Lord Broghill, being one of the committee sent to him, made two learned speeches in favour of a regal government; which, with others on that subject, were then printed in a small octavo, page 25 and 67; to which I refer,

^y Memorials, p. 475.

^z Diurnal Occurrences, 1654. p. 134.

Mr. Love, in his account of his lordship, hath these further particulars: 'Cromwell sent his lordship to Scotland; where, by methods of lenity, he brought that people to a decorum, having dealt with Mr. John Douglafs, David Dick, Gallapay, and Campbell, whom he pleasantly called *The four Popes of Scotland*. His prudent government opened a passage for general Monk's easy succession.

'Cromwell, not long before he died, began to grow jealous of his lordship, and so narrowly watched him, that, before his return from the Bear tavern at the bridge, where he supped with Cromwell's children (Lord Falconbridge and Lord Carlisle) the tapster sent him notice *of their drinking the King's health*!

'After Oliver's death, his son Richard, who succeeded, was persuaded by lieutenant general Desborough, a violent man, to summon a council of all the military officers to meet at Wallingford-house. His lordship soon perceived this must end in a flux of blood, and persuaded Richard suddenly to dissolve that dreadful assembly. This put the aspiring general into such a fret, as made England too warm for his lordship; who retired to his country-house, near Cork harbour, in Ireland, having the bare and empty title of master of the ordnance.

'The strange proceedings of the long parliament (called the Rump) gave his lordship hopes that matters began to ripen for the restoring of the royal family. Among other fears, they grew jealous of the Lord Broghill, and sent serjeant Steele, lord chancellor, judge Cooke, Corbet, and another, to Dublin, to secure his lordship, if he did not engage for all the protestants of Munster. But he screwed them to the dilemma, either to give him the command of that province, or his private liberty. Being commanded to an antichamber, he overheard Steele very worthily baffle the others, in favour of himself, who only threatened him, and sent him home.

'His lordship (having formerly hinted matters to general Monk) at his return to his country retirement, seeing the government run into wild measures, took that occasion to treat with the chiefs of Munster, such as Brodrick, (father of the lord chancellor Brodrick of Ireland) Coulthorp, Clayton, Kyril, Dillon, Pyne, Denny, King, Foulke, Jephson, Purdon, &c. In a little time he brought them all into his interests, except Wilson, governor of Limerick, whom he ventured at distantly. Wilson assured him, he would be for him, be the design what it would. Thereupon his lordship put to him, 'Suppose a King was to be set up;' Wilson consented to it, and, at his return from his lordship, stopped at Rathcormick (colonel Barry's seat) and thence sent

his fervant (to prevent my Lord's jealousy) giving him assurance under his hand, to his confusion if he was not sincere.

His lordship thereupon sent his brother, the Lord Shannon, with eight lines in a small scrip of paper, nicely quilted in the collar of his doublet, to assure the King, he had 5000 of his protestant subjects, all tried resolute men, at or near Cork, ready to attend his Majesty. The Lord Shannon found the King at Brussels, who agreed to go to Ireland, and had provided disguises for that purpose: but, in the interim, the King received certain advice, that Monk designed his restoration in England; and, acknowledging Lord Broghill's singular loyalty, gave him all assurances of his favour. And, the first time he spoke in council after his restoration, he mentioned his obligations to the Lord Broghill, and the protestants of Ireland.

His lordship had the chief care in disposing all those who were in the King's interest in Ireland, to declare for a free parliament. And in January 1659-60, as Sir Richard Cox observes, in his history of that kingdom, surprized the castle of Dublin, and seized those who were entrusted with the government, and sent them to England. After which, their first act was to order a salt and humiliation for their sins; among which the murder of the King was enumerated; and all their actions were suitable: so that they seemed to contend with England, which should be most forward in restoring the King. On the 14th of February they published a memorable declaration for a full and free parliament in Ireland, and the re-admission of the secluded members in the parliament of England. And the convention meeting in Ireland, pursuant to it, on the 14th of March, published a declaration to the same purpose; also, on the 14th of May, accepted of his Majesty's declaration from Breda, of the 14th of April, and cheerfully concurred in his restoration.

On Sept. 5, 1660, in consideration of his services, he was created Earl of Orrery, in the kingdom of Ireland; and, at the same time, made lord president of the province of Munster. Also, in Oct. 1660, was declared one of the three lords justices of Ireland, who managed affairs there with great candor and moderation, as observed by the continuator of Sir Richard Baker's chronicle. The next year he had the command of a regiment and an independent company in his Majesty's service; and, with John Lord Viscount Massareen, was made collector of all such monies as were prescribed by his Majesty's declaration of the 30th of November, 1660. Likewise, on the 14th of January, 1661, he and the lord chancellor were sworn lords justices, on the death of the Earl of Mountath.

And,

And, on the 30th of April, 1662, they published an indulgence to dissenters, and continued in the government until the 28th of July, 1662; at which time James Duke of Ormond was sworn lord lieutenant. The King chiefly entrusted the whole settlement of Ireland to his lordship's conduct; and it is observed by the writer of his life, that the protestants there may bless the day the Lord Orrery was born, who confirmed those old soldiers in their possessions, who had given their children liberal education, so that they became professors of law, divinity, and physick.

In the year 1663 he obtained a patent for fairs and markets to be held for ever in his two villages of Rathgogran, called Charleville, and Ballymartra, now Castlemark. And, by his great credit with the King, he some time after procured those two places to be erected into boroughs, which return four members to the present parliament in Ireland; with the nomination of recorders, town-clerks, clerks of the market, and other officers, to him and his heirs for ever.

Being lord president of Munster, where he had full power both civil and military; his lordship was very active in diverting any designs prejudicial to the interest of his country. Sir Richard Cox takes notice, that, in the year 1663, the Earl of Orrery discovered to the lord lieutenant a design of the fanatics to seize the castle of Dublin on 21 May, whereby it was seasonably prevented. And the writer of his life informs us, that, on the French war, in the year 1667, having intelligence that the Duke de Beaufort, admiral of France, was preparing to make a descent on Kinsale, he, with hardly credible application and dispatch, immediately encamped all the militia and standing army of Munster, and brought some of the biggest guns out of his Majesty's ships of war, planted batteries along the shores, laid a boom or chain cross the channel to secure the ships in the harbour, and was in a few days so well provided in every particular (being all the time nobly entertained and assisted by Sir Robert Southwell, and attended by all the gentry of Munster) that Monsieur Beaufort gave over his design. Nevertheless, being sensible that, on any war with France, the kingdom lay very much exposed to an invasion; and that as Kinsale was the best harbour throughout his Majesty's dominions, yet being without any fortifications, whereby it might protect our ships from foreign enemies; he prevailed with his Majesty to permit him to erect a fort there, which was begun about the year 1670, and almost finished in three years time; which in 1678 being reviewed by the Duke of Ormond, his grace, in honour of his then Majesty, named it Charles-Iort, and is now one of the best sea-ports in the kingdom.

His lordship and the Duke of Ormond had continued in an intimate correspondence from the restoration; but in 1669 a misunderstanding happening between them, he was deprived of the presidency of Munster about the year 1672. Yet, as a recompence for the loss of that place, his Majesty presented him with 8000 l. and mediated a reconciliation between him and the Duke of Ormond. His lordship afterwards concerned himself very little in publick affairs, but spent the remainder of his life chiefly in a christian preparation for eternity. He made his last will and testament, Sept. 30, 1676; with a codicil annexed, dated Sept. 18, 1679; and died Oct. 16, 1679, and lies buried at Youghall. By his said will, writing himself Roger Earl of Orrery, governor of his Majesty's castle and city of Limerick, major general of his Majesty's army in Ireland, and one of his Majesty's most honourable privy council of England and Ireland. First, I humbly commit my soul to Almighty God, hoping only in his mercy, through faith in the meritorious death of my Redeemer, the Lord Jesus Christ, to be made a blessed partaker of the eternal happiness which he hath purchased with his blood for all those who trust in him, and obey his word. And my body, if I shall die in the province of Munster, I desire may be decently buried in the collegiate church at Youghall, in that isle or part thereof, where my dear deceased father erected a monument or tomb, and to be laid at his feet. And I desire my executrix, or overseers, hereafter named, that I may be buried there without vain pomp or ostentation; and that not above 100 l. sterling be laid out for a tomb for me.

The rest of his will shews his excellent prudence and judgment in settling his estate, and tender affection to his lady and children. He constitutes Margaret Countess of Orrery (his wife) sole executrix; and overseers, Richard Earl of Cork and Burlington, Francis Lord Viscount Shannon, John Lord Bishop of Limerick and Kerry, Henry Howard, Esq; brother to James Earl of Suffolk, Sir Francis Foulke, Knt. colonel Edward Villiers, his brother-in-law, Standish Hartstong, Esq; William Worth, Esq; and Dr. Jeremy Hall.

He enjoyed very great employments with an universal reputation, courted and respected by all parties: for, however he might temporize under Cromwell's government, it is rather an argument of his prudence, than of his disloyalty, considering the suspicions he lay under by the discovery of his design to engage with the King. His personal courage he had manifested in several encounters, and was little inferior to any of the greatest captains of that age in military experience. He wrote four plays in heroic verse, amongst which is that of Mustapha, esteemed one of the best performances in the last century.

century. He was also a man of great wit and solid sense; serious in his whole deportment, tho' easy and affable to the meanest persons; and so pleasant, and withal so instructing, in his conversation, that whatever he said, at once delighted and informed the mind. The writer of his life says, his table was a noble academy of pleasure, divinity, and morality; and that it was really esteemed an honour for a young nobleman, country-squire, divine, gentleman, or merchant, to tell what my Lord of Orrery discoursed on at dinner. He was sincere in the exercise of the protestant religion; and his charity appears in erecting a noble hospital in his own country, to maintain six poor men for ever. He was (as Wood in his Fasti Oxonienses observes) 'a great poet, statesman, soldier, and great every thing, which merits the name of great and good.' His brother, the celebrated Robert Boyle, Esq; dedicated to him *Some considerations touching the style of the Holy Scriptures*; which shews the excellency of that great philosopher, and the just opinion he had of the Earl his brother: therefore an extract of it will, I hope, be entertaining to my readers, being some addition to his character. He begins his address;

My dearest Brother,

That sacred book, which furnishes our preachers both with their texts, and a great part of their discourses on them, being the subject about which I am to entertain you, I presume it will not much surprize you, if what I shall say, in representing to you some considerations on that book, relish more of a sermon, than of a letter of compliment. After setting forth the usefulness of his treatise, he invites his lordship to recuse to excellent a theme as the Scripture from so dull a pen as his, by employing his happy one in its defence and celebration; enforcing it as follows:

And certainly, your pen having no less served your fame, than either your sword or your employments (how high soever) it could not but bring the Scripture more than a few of the most witty and illustrious victorists, if that eloquence were employed to examine them of that divine book, that hath made them so generally in love with your celebrated Parthenissa. I will not represent to you so pious an exercise of your rhetoric and muse, as a duty, for fear of lessening the disinterestedness of the employment I recommend to you, by implying you cannot do it without a fault. I shall rather invite your pen to prefer itself to, and grace religious subjects, by assuring you that as there is none more worthy of your pen, so there are few pens more likely to succeed upon some of them than yours. These handsome essays your muse hath charmed me with upon some parts of the Bible, have given me longings, equally great and just, to see

see her, by a devotedness to such heavenly themes, as happy in the choice of her subjects, as she is wont to be in the embellishing of them, and to have her make that her chief employment, wherein, 'tis best to die, what she doth always, succeed well. And proceeding further in his discourse on that subject, he recites, Towards the latter end of the ensuing papers, you will find something said to persuade our Theophilus, that the choicest poetical and rhetorical ornaments may, without injury to their lustre, be employed about such subjects as may be chosen in the Scripture: but more and better things, to the same purpose, have since been said by our ingenious friend, Mr. Cowley; who not only has employed much eloquence to persuade that truth in his preface to his poems, but has in one of them given a noble example, and consequently a proof of it: I need not tell you, I mean his Davideis; a work and way of writing, which, since your muse has already thought fit to celebrate, I hope she will hereafter think fit to imitate: and this I wish the more earnestly, because it hath been observed that secular persons of quality are generally much successful in writing of religion (to gentlemen especially) than scholastics, or men in orders; not only because their style and way of writing is observed to have in it something pleasing, je-ne-sçay-quoy, something of easy, genuine, and handsome, that is peculiar to it, (differing from regular eloquence, as a good mien doth from beauty) and relishes of the native gratefulness wont to attend on what they do or say; but because their writings attract more readers by the authors conspicuousness, and make deeper impressions on them, by being supposed more disinterested, and looked upon, not as suggested by their profession or self-ends, but as the sincere dictates of their unbridled souls. He concludes, My dearest brother, if my concern for religion and you have made me importunate, in appearing so eagerly solicitous to see your applauded pen sanctified by, and adorn the best of subjects; to engage you to which, if the ensuing discourse may be so fortunate, as in any degree, or upon any score, to contribute any thing, I shall either not esteem it a trifle, or not regret the having written it.

This noble earl married the Lady Margaret Howard, daughter to Theophilus Earl of Suffolk, who is highly commended by the writer before-mentioned, for unaffected piety, love to her lord, and sweetness of temper. He had issue by her two sons, Roger second Earl of Orrery, and Henry; also five daughters; Lady Elizabeth, married to Foliot Wingfield, Lord Viscount Powercourt, who died in 1709 without issue; Lady Anne, who died young; Lady Margaret, married to William O'Brien, Earl of Inchiquin, governor of Jamaica; Lady Catharine, wife of Richard Bret, of the county of Somerset, Esq; and deceasing in the 28th year of her age, on the 3d of September, 1681, was buried at Richmond in Surry; Lady Barbara, married to Arthur Chichester, Earl of Donegal, but died before him, without issue. Henry

Henry Boyle, youngest son, had his house plundered, and himself carried prisoner to Cork, by the Irish rebels, June 26, 1688; but, escaping, was constituted lieutenant-colonel of the Duke of Schomberg's regiment, went over to Ireland with King William, was at the battle of the Boyne, and died in Flanders in 1693; leaving issue by the Lady Mary, his wife, daughter to Murrough Earl of Inchiquin, four sons and two daughters; 1. Roger, who died in 1705 unmarried. 2. Henry, seated at Castle-rietta, daughter to Charles Earl of Burlington, who married the Lady Henrietta Earl, and was speaker of the house of commons in Ireland, one of the three lords justices, and chancellor of the exchequer of that kingdom; but, in April 1754, was removed. He had issue by his lady (who died in 1746) six sons and three daughters; Richard, Henry, Walsingham, William, Charles, Robert, Juliana, Henrietta, and Jane; of whom William, Henrietta, and Jane are dead. 3. Charles, who was captain of the ship Strumbulo. And 4. William, who was captain in Duke Schomberg's regiment of horse, and married the only daughter of the celebrated Sir Samuel Garth. His two daughters were Elizabeth, who died without issue, and Margaret, married to Joseph Dean, Esq; and died in 1717.

Roger, second Earl of Orrery, was vice-president of Munster, as appears by a bill drawn on him by the Earl of Orrery, his father, for 40l. sterling, dated at London, 16 March, 1668, and thus addressed: To the Lord Broghill, Vice-President of Munster. Accepted the 6th of April, 1669, and paid the 3d of June following. He is characterized by the writer of his father's life to have been a person of a most refined temper; and that, perceiving the vanity of too great application in state affairs, he led a retired life to his death, in the month of September, 1698; having had issue by the Lady Mary, his wife, daughter to Richard Sackville, Earl of Dorset, (grandfather to the present Duke of Dorset) three sons and two daughters: whereof Roger and Elizabeth died young; and those who survived to maturity, were, Lionel, and Charles, successively Earls of Orrery; and the Lady Mary, married to Clotworthy Upton, of the kingdom of Ireland, Esq; and died without issue anno 1694.

Lionel Earl of Orrery, who succeeded his father, was not of age when he died. He was first sent to Utrecht for education, and from thence set out on his travels through France and Italy. His seat called Charleville, where Roger first Lord Orrery built one of the finest and the largest houses in Ireland, was burnt in 1690. I have seen the ruins of it, (says the now Earl of Cork) and could perceive, by the few remains that

^b Gazette, no. 2455.

^c Hist. of Eng. vol. 3. p. 598.

^d Papers relating to the family of Boyle, p. 9. penes Joh. com. Cork.

^e Copie

were standing, it had been a very extensive pile of building. The Duke of Berwick, in King James the Second's wars, in October 1690, dined in the house, and then ordered it to be burnt, giving the furniture to be pillaged by the soldiers; tho' at that time, Lionel Earl of Orrery was a minor in England, and could have committed no offence towards either party: but being looked upon as a garrison, and a very strong hold, was the occasion of its demolition. His lordship was likewise a further sufferer by King James's forces ravaging his estate. After he came of age, he took his seat in the parliament of Ireland, June 15, 1697. He married Mary, natural daughter of Charles Sackville, Earl of Dorset; and dying without issue on the 23d of August, 1703, was succeeded in honour and estate by Charles, his only brother and heir, late Earl of Orrery; and his lady was afterwards married to Richard Boyle, late Lord Viscount Shannon.

Which Charles Earl of Orrery was born at Little Chelsea in August 1676, and, in consideration of his great merits and services, was created a peer of Great Britain, by her Majesty Queen Anne, on the 5th of September, 1711, by the style and title of Lord Boyle, Baron of Marlton in Somersetshire; a lordship descended to him from his great-grandfather, the Earl of Cork. The preamble to the patent has been thus translated:

'As it is a glorious and honourable thing to have a place amongst the peers of our kingdom of Great Britain, so are we firmly determined to confer such great honours upon none, but who shall again add some splendour to the illustrious order of our nobility; nor shall we seem to depart from this resolution, when we call our well-beloved and very faithful cousin and counsellor, Charles Earl of Orrery, in our kingdom of Ireland, to sit in the august assembly of our British lords: for he is sprung from that stem, which (having spread itself over England and Ireland) does at this time boast of several branches of noblemen; and which has produced a race, either extraordinary for human literature, or highly renowned for their most profound knowledge in natural philosophy. Excited by the examples of his family, and the glory which he has derived from his ancestors, he has cultivated and adorned his mind in the most useful learning, even from his youth. To these studies he has diligently applied himself; with these he has been delighted; yet, when our affairs required him, he has suffered himself to be withdrawn from his learned retirement; and, the war

'daily increasing, he expressed an equal desire and readiness to discharge the employment of a soldier. But, when we understood that he had also a genius capable of managing political affairs, we sent him our envoy to the States of Brabant and Flanders, with full commission to treat of the most important concerns. In the administration of this province, he has approved himself with very great praise, and has given as single instances of his ability in negotiations, as of his military valour. Since, indeed, on both accounts, he is entitled to some mark of our favour, we have thought fit that he, who was born a peer of our kingdom of Ireland, should enjoy his deserved degree of honour in that of Great-Britain. Know ye, &c.

His lordship had academical education in Christ-church college in Oxford, and applied himself to closely to his studies, that he impaired his constitution. Dr. Aldrich, the head of that society of which he was a member, observing his uncommon application and thirst after learning, conceived a very particular esteem for him, and drew up for his use that Compendium of Logic, which is now read at Christ-church, and in which he calls him 'The great ornament of our college.'

Whilst he was a student, he translated the Life of Lyfander, as it now stands in our English Plutarch's Lives. And, being a good Grecian, he afterwards set forth a new edition of the Epistles of Phalaris, which brought on him a controversy with Dr. Bentley, much talked of by the critics of that time, and occasioned the publication of many books and pamphlets. And, besides what he wrote in that dispute, he was author of a comedy, with this title, *As you find it*; and of some particular copies of verses, which discover his wit, good sense, and poetical genius.

After he left Christ-church, he was, in the 12th of King William, chosen member of parliament for Huntingdon, as also in that called the year after; and in three successive parliaments in the reign of Queen Anne.

On his brother Lionel's death, in 1703, he became Earl of Orrery, had the command of a regiment of foot conferred on him, the 1st of March, 1703-4; and, on the 13th of October, 1705, was elected one of the knights of the order of St. Andrew, or the Thistle. In March 1705-6 he married the Lady Elizabeth Cecil, daughter to John Earl of Exeter, by Anne, his wife, only sister of William Duke of Devonshire; which lady died within a few years after her marriage, leaving issue by him an only son, John, the present Earl of Orrery, born Jan. 2, anno 1706-7.

His lordship was constituted brigadier general of her Majesty's forces Aug. 27, 1709; and, on Jan. 2 following, major general of the foot. His Lordship with his regiment made several campaigns under the Duke of Marlborough, and, among other services, was, in 1709, at the battle of Tanieres, wherein the English suffered more than in any engagement in that war; having attacked the enemy in their intrenchments, and the fight so obstinate, and the slaughter so great, that the slain and wounded on both sides were computed at 30000 men. His lordship led on his regiment, with the utmost gallantry, where the action was hottest, and where most of his men fell on each side of him.

On his return to England, his signal services were distinguished, in promoting him, on December 8, 1710, to be colonel of the royal regiment of North-British fusiliers^f; and, on the 11th of January, 1710-11, he was declared envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the States of Brabant and Flanders; also, on the 9th of February following, was sworn of her Majesty's most honourable privy council in England.

The treaty of Utrecht being near a conclusion whilst his lordship resided at Brussels, the magistrates knowing they were soon to become the Emperor's subjects, and that the Queen of England would have nothing to do with them, they took the liberty to shew less respect to her minister, than they had before done. But the Earl of Orrery, looking on their behaviour as an indignity to the crown of Great-Britain, managed with so much resolution and dexterity, that he got every one of them turned out of their posts.

On his late Majesty's accession to the throne, his lordship was not only continued in his command of the army^g, but made one of the lords of the bedchamber to the King, Oct. 16, 1714; and, on the removal of the Duke of Ormond, was, the 3d of December, 1714, constituted lord lieutenant of the county of Somerset, and custos rotulorum of the same; likewise, on the 12th of the same month, was among the lieutenant generals that were appointed of the new board of general officers. In 1716 he resigned his post of the bedchamber, and his regiment was taken from him. In 1722 he was committed prisoner to the tower, on suspicion of high-treason; and, the Habeas Corpus act being suspended, was under confinement six months, and then admitted to bail; the Earl of Burlington, and Henry Boyle, Lord Carlton, his relations, entering into a recognizance of 20,000 l. each for his appearance; and his lordship himself into a recognizance of 30,000 l. more. His lordship died, after a short indisposition, on the 28th of

^f Pointer's Chron. Hist. of England, vol. 2. p. 668.

^g Pointer, p. 775.
August,

August, 1737, in the 57th year of his age. Among other shining accomplishments, he was well versed in the mathematics, and had a genius for mechanics, whereof the instrument that bears his name is an undeniable proof, and has met with an universal reception. He bought and read whatever was published relating to physick or medicine, and employed several persons to send him an account of drugs and herbs in foreign countries; and prescribed with success to many of his friends, on several occasions. In both publick and private life his lordship behaved with strict honour and exemplary integrity.

His only son, John, now Earl of Orrery, was married in the year 1728 to the Lady Harriot Hamilton, youngest daughter to George Earl of Orkney, by which lady (who died at Cork on the 22d of August, 1732) his lordship has issue, now living, two sons; Charles Lord Viscount Dungarvan, born Jan. 27, 1728; Hamilton Boyle, born Feb. 3, 1729-30; and a daughter, Elizabeth, married to Thomas Wortley, Esq; son of Sir James Wortley, of Pilewel, in the county of Southampton, Bart. His lordship married secondly, on the 30th of June, 1738, Mrs. Margaret Hamilton, daughter of John Hamilton, Esq; of Caledon, in the county of Tyrone, in the kingdom of Ireland; by whom he hath issue, now living, one son, named Edmund, born at Marston-house, December 2, 1742; and a daughter, named Lucy; born at Marston, May 27, 1744. His lordship's eldest son, Charles Lord Viscount Dungarvan, married on the 11th of May, 1753, at Stourhead in Wiltshire, Susannah, daughter of Henry Hoar, Esq; of the said place, by whom he hath issue one son, Henry, born in 1754.

[TITLES.] John Boyle, Earl of Cork, and of Orrery; Lord Boyle, Baron of Marston in England; and Lord Boyle, Baron of Broghill.

[CREATIONS.] Baron of Broghill, in the county of Cork in Ireland, 28 Feb. (1628) 3 Car. I. Earl of Orrery, in the said county of Cork, 5 Sept. (1660) 12 Car. II. and Baron Boyle, of Marston, in com. Somers. (English honour) 10 Sept. (1711) 10 Q. Anne.

[ARMS.] Party per bend crenelle, argent and gules.

[CREST.] On a wreath, a lion's head craz'd, party per pale crenelle, argent and gules.

[SUPPORTERS.] Two lions, party per pale, the dexter: gules and argent, the sinister of the second and first.

[MOTTO.] HONOR VIRTUTIS PRÆMIUM.

[CHIEF SEATS.] In England, at Marston-house, in the county of Somerset, 100 miles from London; and at Caledon-castle, in the county of Tyrone, in Ireland.

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Boyle Lord Boyle of Marston

28.

Honor is the reward of
virtue