



Title: Fuller pedigree

Author: Fuller, James F.

Journal of the Cork Historical and Archaeological Society, 1910, Vol. 16, No. 86,
page(s) 88-89

Published by the Cork Historical and Archaeological Society

Digital file created: April 11, 2014

Your use of the JCHAS digital archive indicates that you accept the Terms and Conditions of Use,
available at <http://www.corkhist.ie/info/tandc.pdf>

The Cork Historical and Archaeological Society (IE-148166, incorporated 1989) was founded in 1891, for the collection, preservation and diffusion of all available information regarding the past of the City and County of Cork, and South of Ireland generally. This archive of all content of JCHAS (from 1892 up to ten years preceding current publication) continues the original aims of the founders in 1891. For more information visit www.corkhist.ie.

among the mountains of Dunkerron and Bere. But out of the turmoil at length emerges a great family, which, after a temporary eclipse, gave, for a time at least, cohesion to the warring clans, and with cohesion came renewed strength, and the winning back by the Irish of much that they had lost.

The mediæval history of Ireland is not all one of gloom. For a century and more the invaders prevailed. Edward I. was almost as fully master of Ireland as a contemporary Scottish monarch was of the Highlands of Scotland. But two hundred years later, when the Tudors came to the throne, the King's Governor could, it was said, ride in a short morning round the lands which obeyed the King's writ.

And as the Irish power revived the power of certain families grew, until, in the 16th century, they ruled wider lands than any of their ancestors had held before the coming of the Norman. The most striking example of such a family in the North is that of the O'Neills, in the South the MacCarthys.

(To be continued.)

Fuller Pedigree.

An Example of the "Trente Deux Quartiers" in Heraldry.

By J. F. FULLER, F.S.A., F.R.I.A.I.



WE give the accompanying pedigree of thirty-two descents as an example of one of the rarest achievements in heraldic genealogy. Half this number—the "Seize Quartiers," or sixteen descents of any one individual, entitle the possessor in Austria, Germany, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark to right of entry to all Court functions presided over by the Sovereign. The double or "Trente Deux Quartiers" is seldom even attempted, in consequence of the great difficulties which block the way to success—as any reader of this magazine will easily find out if he essays the task. There are, of course, a number of families which can trace descent *in the male line* for many generations, down to the present time; but to start with a great-great-grandfather and account *horizontally* for thirty-two descents from as many different families is a very big undertaking to "put through."

Percival Lucas, in his paper on "Seize Quartiers," speaking of this Continental test as applied in England, says: "To give a concrete example of the very few instances there must be of Englishmen having sixteen 'Quartiers,' the writer has traced the great-grand parents of the twenty-seven Dukes of Great Britain and Ireland (not of Royal blood) as far as possible without extensive research, with the following results:—Only eight living Dukes could possibly stand this Continental test of sixteen 'Quartiers'—Abercorn, Bedford, Buccleugh, Devonshire, Leinster, Marlborough, Richmond, and Westminster." He goes on to say: "Though English heraldry and English law take no cognizance of ancestry other



J. F. FULLER, F.S.A., F.R.I.A.I.

than that of the direct male line, on the Continent rank and armorial bearings are derived from all the ancestors back to the fourth or fifth generation."

The Continental test is the ability to prove descent from sixteen. This thirty-two test is the more exacting, because though a man may be able to pass the ordeal through his own father and mother, yet his wife, on whose pedigree their son must found half his own claim, may not be able to transmit her moiety of the genealogical requirements to the heir. The late Lord Mowbray, Segrave and Stourton was proud of his "Trente Deux Quartiers," and duly recorded them, as derived through father and mother. The present Lord, to prove his own, would have to record his mother's right to "Seize Quartiers"—which, by the bye, we believe he could do.

The Papal Knights of St. John of Jerusalem were obliged to show thirty-two descents in order to be eligible for admission to that famous and exclusive Order.

We regret that we cannot reproduce the beautifully executed and coloured heraldic portion of this pedigree as illuminated on vellum by Major Shepard of the Office of the Ulster King at Arms.

By the courtesy of the Editor of the Jubilee Number of the "Irish Builder" (which contained portraits of leading Architects and Engineers) we are enabled to reproduce the "counterfeit presentment" of the owner of the Pedigree.

Notes and Queries.

Sir Boyle Roche, Bart.—This celebrated gentleman has been generally understood to have been a native of Cork County, but I think there is no doubt that his father was of the well-known Limerick family of that name. Ferrar, in his "History of Limerick," published in 1787, states that Sir Boyle Roche was the son of Dominick Roche, whose father had been created Baron Cahervally by James II., and who died in 1702, his eldest son having predeceased him, leaving a son Captain Dominick. It is clear that the first Dominick could not have been the father of Sir Boyle born in 1743. Dominick Roche (Lord Cahervally) was twice married, first, not later than 1667, to Una, d. of John Bourke of Cahirmoyle, Co. Limerick, by whom he had a son Dominick (mentioned above), and secondly to Catherine (?), by whom he had three sons—John, Redmond, and Dominick. In the list of natives of Limerick who conformed in 1739 appears the name of Dominick Roche. This Dominick was either the grandson of Lord Cahervally, or Dominick, the younger son of his second marriage, and it is suggested that either may have been the father of Sir Boyle; but there is no proof. One of Sir Boyle's best known bulls relates to his residence in County Cork, when in a letter to a nobleman visiting in the vicinity he writes, "Should your lordship come within a mile of my residence, I hope you will stay there." Can any of our members say where this residence was, or throw any light on the subject of Sir Boyle's parentage? How came he by the name of Boyle unless his mother was of that well-known Cork family? In the "Hibernian Magazine" of 1788 he is stated to have been a nephew of Jordan Roche, who assumed the ancient title of Lord Viscount Fermoy, and in "Exshaw's Magazine" of