

**THE CHRONICLES
OF
THE FAMILY OF BOILEAU
KNOWN AS
DE CASTELNAU DE LA GARDE
ET
DE SAINTE-CROIX DE BOIRIAC**

**Compiled by DIGBY WHICHER BOILEAU over many years and
up to his death at the age of 82, in 1976.**

**Subsequently the work was continued by his brother,
THOMAS WHICHER BOILEAU, who produced the first
version of the book before his own death
at the age of 85.**

**This later, and where possible, more complete
version is now presented by
PETER MUDIE BOILEAU,
son of Digby
and nephew of Tom**

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INTRODUCTION

THE NATURE OF THE CHRONICLES

These Chronicles of the Boileau Family are the product of the Compiler's endeavours to find out more about the men and women of that name than appeared in earlier

accounts, in which they are often no more than names to clothe, in fact, the bare bones of skeleton pedigrees with life and substance. Research to that end has extended over many years, in a variety of possible sources of information.

The results have been carefully sifted and compared and fitted into place in what has often seemed like a jigsaw puzzle. They have brought to light many interesting facts about the family and its individual members, hitherto unknown or at least unrecorded, or forgotten, and in danger of being lost; these are now placed on record.

It has to be remembered that, as time has passed, since earlier historians of the family produced their accounts, a great deal of information has become available in archives and publications of various sorts; and so it is now possible to present a much fuller picture of the family history than there has been previously, even though there are gaps which it has so far been impossible to fill.

The Character of the Family

The family is of respectable antiquity, and has been of good standing for as long as its history goes back. It was indeed of the Noblesse of France, and in fact the Noble standing of the family was positively established in 1500, and possibly dates from 1371. (There are a bare score of English Baronies which are created earlier than 1500). Moreover, the Noblesse of the Boileau family was of a relatively better standing, compared with that of the large numbers who acquired it in France from the middle of the 17th Century onwards.

The class of Noble, to which the Boileau family belonged, was, in its origins at any rate, one of professional public servants. Nobles in France were debarred, generally speaking, from any employment other than professional, and they had recognised military and administrative responsibilities. Living in a feudal system, they were liable to be called up for military service, and had magisterial functions in connection with the people of their estates. They often held official appointments of a legal, financial or local government nature.

It is therefore interesting to observe how often the British members of the family, though bound by no rule, have followed the same line. The record, extending over some six centuries, perhaps more, is the story of a 'service family', whose members have served their God, their countries, and their fellow-men, at home and abroad - the men most often in the armed forces, but also in public services, the civil services, as doctors and lawyers; and the women have frequently been the wives of men of similar occupations.

If the Boileaus have not, as individuals, become historic figures, they have often helped to make history.

Foremost in this connection must be placed the share of the family in the establishment of the Reformed Faith in France and in the persecutions which the Huguenots suffered. Like many others, they held firmly to their beliefs, in spite of ill-usage, imprisonment, and the severance of family ties, preferring to leave their homeland, and become 'displaced persons', for conscience sake, for freedom of faith and worship.

Next must be put the very marked inclination of the men of the family towards service in the armed forces, in which they have taken part in many wars, great and small, and often in famous battles. In the last 300 years - that is, since standing armies came into being in Europe - no fewer than 80 out of some 190 known Boileaus who have attained maturity (or 42%) have held regular commissions in the French, German, British, Indian and Australian armed forces, besides more than twenty men and women who have served full-time in various forces in all sorts of capacities. The total of all this service amounts to well over 1000 years.

The family connection with India did not fall far short of the period of British rule of that country, continuing from 1764 for almost 200 years. Nearly thirty Boileaus were officers in the Indian Army, and a number of those in the British service also served there; others were in the Indian Civil Service, the Indian Police, and in legal office, while some were in civil occupations, especially as tea and indigo planters.

The women's part must not be forgotten. A considerable number of them married men working in India - and not only there but also others in the armed services and Colonial Civil Services, whose fortunes they have then followed to the ends of the earth.

Boileau men have also gone to distant parts of the British Empire (as we may call it in this context) since they helped to establish that organisation. Australia has been especially favoured, and there are flourishing family colonies there. Indeed, so widely has the family wandered, in response to some nomadic urge, that it has been said it is difficult for a Boileau to go where there had not been one before him.

You will find in this book places in a very wide range of parts of the world, where Boileaus have been born, have lived, served, fought and died; the list is too long to give here, but it covers every Continent and the Seven Seas.

Because of the wide-ranging nature of the family, the original compilers, first Digby and then his brother Thomas Boileau, arranged the story of the family in chronological order of historical periods and events, without trying particularly to distinguish branches of the family, or, generally speaking, different relationships. This gave an excellent view of the family as a whole, but it nevertheless makes tracing one's own line more difficult. Individual biographies do, of course, remain.

The present compiler, Peter Boileau, son of Digby and nephew of Thomas, while preserving some of the chronological treatment during major wars, has, where it adds particular continuity, elected also to deal with the different branches right from the start of their becoming clear-cut; that is, from the founding of the British part of the family by Charles Boileau. This will enable Boileaus from a particular branch to concentrate on their own forebears first (a natural instinct) and then learn more from other sections of the book.

Relationships

For several generations after Charles Boileau settled in the United Kingdom, his descendants in both the male and female lines continued as a fairly close-knit group. The common descent formed a more or less intimate bond. Dublin was still the family centre. There were marriages between cousins of various degrees: patronage was sought and exercised for young kinsmen, in an age when it was usual: young women went out to Aunts and Cousins in India: some family names began to be perpetuated, and Boileau often occurred as a baptismal name among descendants in the female line: they all knew each other.

But, as they began to spread themselves abroad, and as generation succeeded generation, relationships have become more remote and less easy to follow. Descents in the female line - especially those which struck off earlier - have become too involved and numerous to make it possible to record them in full, as was attempted some eighty years ago, and the Boileau connection has probably often been lost from sight.

And so, for one reason or another, touch has been lost, and when we meet we often do so as strangers. But still, when any two of Boileau blood meet, who have not done so previously, the question is sure to be asked - "And where do you come in?". An attempt has been made in this book to provide a fairly ready answer to that enquiry, at least in the case of those with the surname of Boileau, or at no great remove from it, and to furnish a guide to living members of the family and their mutual kinship.

Individual biographical notices of married daughters of the house show their children, where known, and also known descendants with some special claim to notice. There is also a note of surnames traced as offshoots, from which their connection with the main stock may be traced, and in some cases it has been possible to cite a reference book which gives a detailed descent.

Individual Biographies

In the interest of space and of the general reader, these have on the whole been kept to fairly brief notices of the salient features of each life, except where a more detailed account seems to be called for in particular cases. The material from which these notices are compiled varies considerably; in some cases it is ample, and the only difficulty lies in deciding what to omit; in others, little or nothing is known about the person. The Compiler will be very glad to enlarge on any notice for the interested enquirer where there may be further information; on the other hand, he will be equally glad to receive fresh details in the case of people about whom knowledge is scanty or altogether lacking.

Any detail, however seemingly trivial, may provide a clue to set research in train or be the missing piece in the jigsaw; some of the most interesting personal stories have been built up from small items. (eg, the notice of Pierre, or Peter, Charles i's son).

Points of particular interest are : dates and places of births, marriages and deaths; particulars of husbands, wives and children; service in the forces, other public service, other occupations; and places of residence or service, especially in out-of-the-way parts of the world.

Names

The system has been followed in this book of spelling Christian names in their French version for French members of the family and in the English form for British ones. This has the slight complication that the children and grandchildren of Charles ii, the first British Boileau, were given French names at their baptism but appear to have been known as a rule by their English equivalents: thus, Pierre, son of Charles, was commissioned as Peter, and Charles's grandson, Jean-Pierre, was always known as John Peter.

On the other hand, there was a practice in vogue during the Nineteenth Century at any rate, which one comes across sometimes in the family papers, of translating French names, even of French people into English: eg, calling Jacques James; or the English spelling and pronunciation were given to French names, such as Castelnau being written Castlenau, and pronounced as the English castle. The usual pronunciation of the name Boileau in England as 'Boylow' seems to be another example of the same sort of thing; but it is not clear when this usage began and the French pronunciation was lost, as a general rule. The present compiler puts it down to a form of determined national ignorance of foreign names as met in Italy, where the name is pronounced Bo-ee-lay-ah-oo ! But is Boylow any better, or worse ?

Spellings vary a great deal in both the French and English forms; thus, Henry is found as a French form, as well as Henri; Guillaume appears as Guilherme, Magdalene as Madeleine or Madelaine. (T.E. Lawrence was assailed by some critics for allowing this practice with Arab names in "Seven Pillars of Wisdom" and wisely remarked: 'Splendid !'). Where it has seemed necessary, a cross-reference is inserted in the individual biographical section.

In accordance with French practice, two or more baptismal names are linked with a hyphen, eg, Jean-Louis.

The system of numbering serially those of the same Christian names has been adopted as a convenient, if cumbersome, means of distinguishing between eg, seven Jeans or eight John Peters, viz: Jean iv, but King Henry VIII. Other forms of abbreviation of long groups of names are used when necessary to avoid tiresome repetition. Repeated use of the same Christian names has not surprisingly led to confusion almost from the very beginning.

It will be noticed that French married women are sometimes referred to by their maiden surnames: thus the wife of Jacques Boileau ii is commonly described as Françoise de Vignolles, which was normal French practice.

French titles and offices are generally given in their French form and are not anglicised, as there is often no exact equivalent: 'ecuyer' does not imply what we mean by 'esquire', nor 'seigneur' by 'lord'.

* * *

PART I

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

It is unfortunate that almost all of the original documents relating to the family in France before the end of the 18th Century have disappeared, exactly how and when is unknown. There are several possibilities.

It is on record that a full and detailed account of the family, compiled by Charles ii, was burnt in the fire which followed the great earthquake in Lisbon in 1755. It is possible that other documents were also there, in Charles Daniel's possession, and that they suffered the same fate. In fact, there exists a partly burnt manuscript of considerable interest, the foreword of which is signed by Charles Daniel Boileau, which reads as follows:-

"I have in my hand here a very full genealogy containing details of allied families, armorial bearings. &c., the whole of these written in the

handwriting of my Father. This book was burnt in the fire which followed the great earthquake in Lisbon of November 1755".

The other documents may have been lost when the family residence in Dublin was burnt down some time before 1811; it has been said that Simeon-Charles Barnabe (known as Barnabe) brought papers with him for safe deposit when he visited his relations in Ireland in 1790. Again, they may have been the papers which the mob obliged him to give up in 1792, in his estates near Nîmes.

Anyhow, in their absence we have to depend on the next best evidence, such documents and records as have survived and come down to us, which do in fact provide reasonably adequate proofs of most of the principal circumstances.

The most important existing record is an account of the family compiled in 1754 (referred to hereinafter as '1754'). There is very little doubt that it was produced by, or for, Peter, Charles ii's son, who is known to have visited Nîmes that year; it was certainly in his possession in 1756. It can be positively proved also from internal evidence that it dates from 1754. It reads as if the original supporting documents were still existing at that time; eg, the certified extract from the registers in Paris, concerning the ennoblement of the two Jean Boileaus in 1371; the marriage contracts of Guillaume i and Antoine ii; letters patent relating to the office of treasurer; and so on. Much of the information in this account can be verified from other sources, and the record may be accepted as accurate in all important respects.

Although it is not as full as one would like it to be, it provides a firm basis of reliable fact, which is usefully supplemented by the two authorities next mentioned. A copy of '1754' exists dated 1759, and there are others later with additions which provide a record of births, marriages and deaths during the next half-century or more.

The Certificate of Nobility granted to the family in 1668 (referred to herein as 'C of N') proves the descent of Jacques ii and his immediate relations from Jean iv. Several copies of this exist, including one officially authenticated in 1698. It contains a schedule of all the documents produced in proof of descent and of the family's claims to noble quality; these include wills, marriage contracts, commissions, etc. All of these have been lost, but the fact of their having existed is officially recorded, and the matters with which they dealt may therefore be accepted without question. A translation of the 'C of N' is in Part III.

An account of the family almost contemporaneous with '1754' and supplementing it in many details about individual members of the family, is contained in Auburn de la Chanaye's 'Dictionnaire de la Noblesse', in an edition dated 1763. From internal evidence it would appear to be based on information supplied in 1759, presumably by the then head of the family in France, Charles iii, who may be supposed to have made use of the records then still in existence in his possession.

Additional proofs and further information are found in 'L'Histoire de la Ville de Nîmes', by L. Menard, published in 1755, which contains extracts from the town archives.

There are several references to Regnaud, and to successive treasurers and other members of the family and their connections, down to 1685. The information is factual and reliable. Supplementary research on particular points has also been made in the Departmental, Communal, and Reformed Church archives in Nîmes.

In 1786, Henri-Camille i wrote from Nîmes to Solomon Boileau what he termed a 'Genealogical Memorial', which contains many interesting details of the family in France.

In 1790, when Barnabe was in Dublin, he wrote an up-to-date account of the Boileaus in France, supplementing one of the editions of '1754'. Letters which he wrote to John Peter i in 1791, 1810, 1814 and 1815 also contain much of interest. He supplied the information contained in the account of the family in the 'Nobiliaire' of St. Allais, published in 1815; but he says of this that it contains many errors. These seem to be mainly careless mistakes by the printers. It confirms and supplements '1754' and de la Chenaye. The special value of Barnabe's contribution is that he was the last known holder of the historical family documents, he was interested in the family history, and he seems to have been a person who would assess at its proper value the evidence afforded by the papers.

In 1811, John Peter i commissioned Bluemantle Poursuivant, of the English College of Heralds, to produce an officially recognised story of the Boileau family. The result is very ornate with the armorial bearings in colours. The information was based on: '1754'; 'C of N'; the marriage contract and will of Charles ii, and the baptismal certificates of his children; details of their children, etc., supplied by contemporary members of the family, and other papers.

The descent of the family is traced from Etienne, the Prévot, but this the Chapter of the College of Heralds declined to accept, as authorities for the purpose of registration in their records, either '1754' or 'C of N', as their rules did not permit them to admit foreign documents.

The descent of the family registered at the College is therefore only taken back to Nicolas ii, as he is the earliest mentioned in Charles ii's will, which was registered at Somerset House. The book also contains the grant of arms made to John Peter i by Ulster King of Arms.

Debrett's account of the family in the 'Peerage and Baronetage' is confined almost entirely to the second British branch, since it is that which holds the baronetcy. The information must have been supplied in the first place by John Peter iv, after he was created a baronet in 1838, but unfortunately he does not seem to have verified his facts, and the result is that the brief note of the earliest history of the family is very inaccurate; certain errors are perpetuated, and these are from time to time quoted in the Press when the baronetcy is in the news. The same applies to Burke's 'Peerage and Baronetage', though in lesser degree.

John Peter iv's diary, from 1839 to 1868, provides information on his own children and others of the family, of an intimate nature. It is supplemented, as a sort of commentary, by 'Victorian Miniature', a book by Professor Owen Chadwick, primarily

setting out the struggle for dominance between squire and parson at Ketteringham, the seat of the baronetcy.

Haag's 'La France Protestante' referring to claims made for the Boileau family, was published about 1860-65. Its accounts of the family seem to have been based mainly on that in St. Allais, supplemented from sources such as the 'Bulletin'

Forster's 'Baronetage', 1881, has a fairly full record of the members of the family at that time, British branches only, and is useful in that way; there are some brief biographical details, but many misprints. This account reappears in Lodge's 'Peerage and Baronetage', 1909, with some additions, but not amended.

In 1894, the Marquis de Valfons made out a short pedigree of the French branch up to that time, for Henry Willock Boileau, who had a translation printed. It has printing errors. Henry Willock also produced a chart pedigree in skeleton form which was widely distributed in the family, but unfortunately it has errors of fact.

The de Valfons chart is, for the French branch, supplemented by a number of papers at Rampisham as notifications of marriages and deaths in the French style, giving the names of all the relatives concerned; by an account of the family in 'Le Grand Armorial de France', by Jouglas de Morenas, 1938; and by information supplied by various French Boileaus and connections. (Note: Rampisham, in Dorset, is the home of Etienne Raymond Boileau, present head of the family).

In 1895, Ernest Elliot, a Boileau descendant, produced an up-to-date record of the family, including its offshoots in the female line. This was duplicated in book form, and had a considerable circulation in the family; it is unfortunately very inaccurate, names being mis-spelt, dates incorrect, and currency given to a number of fictions. The information in this work can only be accepted with reserve, where there is no better, but it is useful as a basis.

'Le Bulletin de la Société de Histoire du Protestantisme Français' has provided a good deal of information, especially some items about Castelnau; but it has proved particularly valuable in respect of a series (in Vol. LXI et seq.) of accounts of Huguenot families in Languedoc, especially in the period before and after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. These include, beside some new material about the main group of the family, the story of the Boileaus of Uzès, of whom little was otherwise known; a postscript to this was found in a pamphlet recording the activities of a society in Abbeville (see under 'Ursule-M-G' in individual biographies). 'Huguenot Pedigrees', by C E Lart, an authority on Huguenot history, has interesting information on the family, but perpetuates some fictions. It has an informative article on 'Noblesse', which has been drawn on for the relative section of this book.

Mr Donald Boyd, of the firm of Boileau & Boyd Ltd., manufacturing chemists in Dublin, afforded much information on the connection of the Boileaus with that firm, and its predecessors under various names, in the 18th and 19th centuries, which also threw light

on individual biographies.

Other sources which have provided information are as listed below, but this is not exhaustive :-

'Histoire des Refugies français dans les états du Roi' - ie, in Brandenburg, by Erman and Reclam.

Proceedings and Publications of the Huguenot Society of London.

East India Register: a half-yearly publication of the East India Company, giving births, marriages and deaths, and service details of the European population.

'Bengal, Past and Present': a periodical with information about Thomas and the Boileau colony in Bengal.

Hodson's 'Officers of the Bengal Army', a biographical dictionary of pre-Mutiny officers.

Army Lists of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, and Civil Service Lists.

Regimental and other histories, including :-

'Addiscombe' : its heroes and men of note - Royal Engineers: Military Engineers in India: Indian Sappers and Miners: 8th Foot: 13th Foot, Somerset Light Infantry: 24th Foot: 29th Foot: 54th Foot: KRRC Chronicle: Rifle Brigade: Australian History of the two World Wars: French Infantry, old regime, Susane: Bengal Army: Bengal Artillery: 12th Bengal Cavalry: 2nd, 4th and 8th Gurkhas: Roll of Indian Medical Service: Assam Rifles: Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry Chronicle: Royal Navy History, Clowes: Journal of Society for Army Historical Research, Vol. IX.

'Gentlemen's Magazine': for births, marriages and deaths. University and School Registers.

Much information has also been derived from letters, the personal statements of individuals, memoranda, and Press cuttings; from records at the Public Record Office, and at Somerset House, in London; from the Indian Government records at New Delhi and at the old India office library in London; from the records of the French Church in Berlin, and in the Walloon Library in Leyden; from German descendants of the Huguenots; and from manuscripts and books in the British Museum, too numerous to list.

D.W.B.

PART II

THE STORY OF THE FAMILY

Its Name

This particular family of the name of Boileau possessed, from 1500 to 1868, the castle and lands of Castelnau de la Garde, near Nîmes in the province of Languedoc, in the south of France; and it is for that reason, in order to distinguish it from other families of the same name, designated 'Boileau de Castelnau'.

The use of Boileau as a name goes back at least 700 years, and it was evidently a surname of the nickname type originally; for Etienne, in a document dated 1266, is called 'Stephanus bibens aquam' or 'water drinking Etienne', which establishes the meaning of the name.

It is found spelt in a variety of ways in the earlier record: Boilyeaue, Boyleau, Boyleaux, Boilesve and Boileau; which last persisted as the usual form until at least 1572. The modern spelling, as Boileau, then came into use; and it will be used as a rule in this book for convenience as the standard form. Later, the particle 'de' began to be used before the name, because it was the fashion as an indication of nobility; but in this particular case, it does not make sense, since 'de' is properly put before the name of the fief, ie, for the Boileau family, Castelnau: hence, de Castelnau; and Boileau is not the name of a 'terre' or fief.

It was remarked above that the family was called 'Boileau de Castelnau' to distinguish it from other families of the name; for the name is not exclusive to this family, and it is not rare in France, at any rate in the north. (Castelnau, as a placename, is not rare either, there being many in Gascony and elsewhere, as it means New Castle in old French). And the name de Castelnau is met with time to time, as evinced by the excited discovery by an enquirer of a General of that name - no relation.

Boileau has also been met with in Aisne and Brittany; and it occurs in French biographical dictionaries, and in lists of Huguenots, both in France and in England, in respect of individuals who have no known connection with Boileau de Castelnau, and many among the French Canadians, and Americans. There are also some others in England, where no link has been traced.

No evidence has been found to support the suggestion that people of the name of Drinkwater have derived from Boileau, through anglicisation. In fact, the poet, John Drinkwater, comes of Warwickshire Yeoman stock, dating back earlier than the arrival of our British ancestor in that country. A more extraordinary, and of course utterly false,

suggestion appeared in the Proceedings of the Huguenot Society of London, to the effect that the name Bowater is a corruption of Boileau; while a serious writer on the history of the Huguenots in Ireland confused the name of Boileau with that of Beaulieu !

Etienne Le Prévot

The family tradition as claimed in '1754' is that it derives from a certain Etienne Boileau, who lived from about 1200 to 1269.

One account of him says that he belonged to a family of Orleans which performed there the functions of Maire and Sheriff, and that in 1260 he was Prévot (Provost) of that place.

Another account makes him to have been of a distinguished family of Anjou, which is perhaps borne out by the fact that his own name, that of his son Foulques, and the names of his brothers Geoffrey and Robert, have an Angevin connection. He is said to have described himself as 'Chevalier' in Foulques's marriage contract, indicating that he was of noble, or anyway at least of knightly rank; while in 1228 he and his brothers made a 'noble partition', which may have been the division of a fief. But he is not known to have been described as either 'ecuyer' or 'noble'.

He is said to have accompanied Louis IX, called St Louis, King of France, to Egypt on the 7th Crusade in 1248, and to have been taken prisoner, together with the King and the whole army, and to have been ransomed for 2000 livres, a large sum for those days. The most recent account of him, however, denies the truth of this story.

Very little else is known of him until his appointment as Prévot of Paris, but this is unquestionably historic fact. This official represented the King in the capital, and his principal functions were justice and the policing of the city. He commanded the watch, and presided at the tribunal of the Chatelet, the court of criminal jurisdiction in Paris. In the middle of the 13th Century, the office of Prévot was very much abused,, for it was bought and sold, and it was used to find jobs for the relations of the holder, and justice was perverted. A contemporary chronicler, the Sieur de Joinville says: 'The lowest classes were trodden underfoot, and could not enjoy the same rights as the rich, who gave large gifts to the Prévot. There was so much extortion and malpractice to ensure large revenues for the office, that merchants and others went to other cities. Soon only thieves and miscreants remained'.

Joinville continues: 'The King knew the truth. He did not wish the Prévot of Paris to be sold, but he gave large gifts to those who would henceforth take care of it. He had enquiries made throughout the country as to where he could find a man who would administer justice wisely, and who would spare neither the rich nor the poor. Thus Etienne Boileau was brought to his notice; and the King maintained and cared for the Prévot so well that no miscreant, robber or murderer, dared live in Paris, but that sooner or later he was either hanged or otherwise exterminated. Neither family nor lineage, nor gold nor silver, could safeguard them. The King's territory began to improve, and people began to return

there, because of the good laws which were in force. The population thus increased and sales and other transactions doubled'.

It is said of Etienne that he slept at the Chatelet in his clothes, to be ready for any emergency; that he had his own godson hanged for persistent theft, and also a friend of his own who cheated over money entrusted to him; that the King used to sit by him when he was trying cases at the Chatelet; and that he was made a 'Bourgeois de Paris' or Freeman of the City, because, says a history of St Louis, the King held that the Prévot, King's man and knight, ought also to be a man of the people and a burgess.

Etienne is especially celebrated for having established the regulations of the guilds of merchants and artisans of Paris, which were contained in the 'Book of Trades'. These rules continued in force at least until the Revolution, and were adopted throughout France. A modern French historian remarks: 'We could believe that, with the help of Etienne Boileau, the King could have put an end to the intolerable practices of our black market, were it even at the price of a few hangings, justly sentenced and carried out'. The regulations governed disputes between producers, consumers and merchants, and all commercial agreements.

Etienne was appointed to this office in 1260-1. He did not always have things his own way. In 1269, he tried to exercise his jurisdiction in the manors of the Chapter of the Cathedral of Notre-Dame; but the resistance of the Canons went as far as excommunicating him. He must have made his peace with them, however, for he was absolved on Christmas Day, 1269; he was dead before the following April.

A statue which represents him is on the facade of the Hotel de Ville (Mairie) of Paris, but as this building dates only from the 16th Century it is most unlikely that it is an actual portrait.

Robert

According to '1754', Etienne's son Robert took the Cross, and went with St Louis on the Crusade to the Holy Land, dying there in 1270. In fact, this, the eighth and last Crusade, went only as far as Tunis in North Africa. The army was decimated by disease, among the victims being the King himself; and it is said that he was shriven on his deathbed by a priest named Geoffroi Boileau.

Nothing else is known of Robert or of his children. No connection between him and Jean, the next in order, is stated either in '1754' or in the pedigree produced by Nicolas Boileau-Despreaux, the poet, when he was called upon to prove his nobility.

The Ennoblement

There is a good deal of uncertainty about the three or four individuals, all named Jean, who follow next. There is no evidence to substantiate the existence of a Jean, as son of Robert and who, it is suggested, was born in 1270 and died in 1352. The first to appear in '1754' is Jean, Notaire du Roi, who, with his son Jean, was ennobled, as well as their posterity, by King Charles V of France, in September 1371, and is shown by the Letters of Nobility given to them and registered in the Chambre de Comptes of Paris. A copy of this entry was obtained in 1667, perhaps with the idea of using it in support of the family's claim to 'Noblesse', and it is reproduced in full in '1754'. The following is a translation :-

"Extracted from the Register entitled 'The Register of Documents of the Chamber of Accounts of the Lord the King', begun at All Saints, 1362, and finished at 1st January, 1388.

Master Jean Boileau, Notary to the King, by the favour done to him by his (ie, the King's) letters, given in the month of September AD 1371, concerning his (ie, Jean's) nobility and that of Master Jean, his son, together with their posterity.

Issued and delivered on payment of the sum of 119 livres, 4 sous, 1 denier, which must be recovered by the Treasury, according to the schedule of the said Treasury given the 27th of October 1372, and returned to the said Master Jean.

Below is written: Compared with the original, signed, made an extracted as above by me, Conseiller, Secretary to the King, House and Crown of France, and his finances and Writer in the Chambre des Comptes, signed, Richer'. This fact is pronounced by the Notaries of the King at the Chatelet of Paris. Undersigned the 12th April 1667: Le Boucher, Levesque, signed with their official signatures."

It is not clear whether this ennoblement was by letters patent, at that time still something of an innovation, or by 'office', that is, by the purchase of a 'charge', or Government appointment.

The two Jeans, father and son, referred to in this extract, are those designated in this book as Jean i and Jean ii. Nothing else is really known about them. After them, in '1754', is inserted a third Jean, who is called Jean ii A in these Chronicles, because he is sometimes identified with Jean ii, and may be the same person.

Jean ii A is said to have gone, with a number of other French nobles, led by the Comte de Nevers, to aid the Emperor Sigismund against the Turks. The Christian army was defeated with heavy loss at the battle of Nicopolis, in Bulgaria in 1396, and Jean was among the slain. He is said in '1754' to have directed in his will, made shortly before his departure, that his eldest son was to bear as arms three saltires, instead of three stars, as borne by the family until then.

Nicolas Boileau-Despréaux, the poet, claimed descent from a son of Jean ii, Henri i, Conseiller and Advocate-General of the King in the Parliament of Paris, 1408.

The Descent of Regnaud

There is no documentary proof of the descent of Regnaud, who follows in the family tree, from any of these Jeans. Barnabe, who, as has been remarked earlier above, was especially competent to judge, did not consider that the descent of Regnaud from the Jeans, or of the latter from Etienne, could be legally proved. There is however quite a complicated and circumstantial story in '1754' which makes Regnaud son of Jean ii, and gives other details about arms. This may have been true tradition, or the relationship may have been purely a matter of conjecture.

The first of these is a matter of dates and ages. In 1390 Regnaud was Treasurer of a large and important charge, and in 1392 he was also appointed principal executor of a considerable estate. In the will relating to the latter, he was described as 'the venerable man'. These facts seem to indicate that he was then a man of mature age. If the unsupported date of 1355 for his birth be accepted, this would make him 37, the very least that he could well have been to fit the facts. None of them, however, agree very well with his father still being young enough in 1396 to go off to the wars, since to be Regnaud's father he would then have had to be at least 60 years old. It would have been possible for Regnaud to be the son of Jean ii, however, if he is not identified with Jean ii A, and supposing Jean ii to have been 40 or more in 1371, and Jean i then more than 60.

The second difficulty is in regard to the arms. Regnaud's were the castle, which according to '1754' were still to be seen over the door of the family residence at Montereau-faut-Yonne and to this the same authority states that he added the crescent, in memory of his father's death in battle against the Turks. But the arms of Jean ii A were, as stated above, at first three stars, and then three saltires; and there is no explanation as to why Regnaud should not have kept to one or the other of these.

A third difficulty is that Regnaud is not designated as noble in any contemporary document referring to him, and he is not included in the list of the treasurers of the Seneschalship in D'Hozier's Register of the Nobility of France, as Antoine ii and Jean iv are. Yet, as the ennoblement of the two Jeans was for their posterity also, Regnaud if descended from them should have been noble. On the other hand, it might be that the nobility was not yet fully established, because no 'terre,' or noble fief, had been acquired.

Migration to Languedoc

p However, with Regnaud we can leave the region of tradition and surmise for that of historical fact. His name first appears in the records in 1390, as Treasurer of the Domain of the King in the Seneschalship of Beaucaire and Nîmes, in the province of Languedoc. He was the first of the family to go and live in that province, having (as stated above) previously lived at the family residence, about 40 miles southwest of Paris, in the Ile-de-France. There he had a house, which he sold for 4,500 livres, and his coat-of-arms was above the door.

Languedoc, the central section of the extreme south of France extended in a blunt crescent from Toulouse in the west, nearly as far as Lyons in the north. Formerly the domain of the Counts of Toulouse it became a royal domain in 1249, divided for administrative purposes into two Seneschalships, of which the easternmost was that of Beaucaire and Nîmes. This consisted in its turn of the dioceses of Montpellier, Nîmes, Uzès, Viviers, Mende and Le Puy, all sub-divided into 13 vigueries, three bailliages and the Barony of Montpellier.

The Treasurership

Each Seneschalship had a Treasurer and Receiver-Ordinary, who handled the ordinary revenue, dealing with taxes in his capacity as Treasurer, and with receipts from the royal demesne (rents, revenues of the lawcourts, sale of wood, etc.) as receiver-ordinary. These taxes included: the gabelle, or salt-tax; aide, or purchase-tax, and taille, land-tax. The Treasurer's responsibilities also included the customs-dues at 33 ports along the sea coast and up the Rhone, from Frontignan nearly as far as Lyon; the trade at these formed an important element in the country's economy. The outgoings paid by the Treasury included the pay of officers of the administration, and of the costs of works and repairs, of justice, and of the civil and criminal courts. In the archives of Nîmes, orders are found directing Guillaume to pay the expenses of State messengers, and of the celebrations on the birth of the Dauphin in 1492; while Antoine is ordered to pay the fees of royal sergeants, and the salary of the keeper of the Seneschalship's archives themselves. The Treasurer had a salary of 100 francs a year, with 500 francs of ordinary gift. He ranked next in precedence after the Seneschal and the Juge-mage, or Chief Justice.

Regnaud

Though Regnaud (or Rainaud, Regnault, or in Latin Reginaldus) first appears as Treasurer only in 1390, it seems probable that he had already been in Nîmes for some considerable time. In 1390 he is described as 'premier regent' of the Treasury, which appears to imply that he was the principal officer; and in 1392 he was appointed the principal executor to the state of a wealthy citizen of Nîmes, with a proviso that his five co-executors should have no freedom of decision except in agreement with Regnaud, and the

Testator's books were to be disposed of only on Regnaud's advice. He is described in the will not only as 'the venerable man', but also 'the prudent man'. These circumstances argue that he had already a well-established local position with a reputation for reliability and carefulness. He was to receive 40 francs for his trouble over the estate.

According to '1754' the King, in 1391, addressed to Regnaud a commission for the construction of the castle at Nîmes, and he is stated to have kept the account of the expenditure incurred, as might be seen in the city archives. Actually, the commission was issued to the chief of the three commissioners at that time governing Languedoc, but Regnaud may have been given the job of seeing that the work was carried out properly.

In October, he addressed petitions to the Pope, on behalf of his sons, Jean and Antoine, who were 'clerics', or candidates for the priesthood, in the diocese of Soissons. He appears as Treasurer on 31st December, 1396 but died not long after, for on 4th March, 1398 the King gave directions for the administration of the state above mentioned, in view of Regnaud's decease.

Antoine i

It is not known what was the object of the petitions mentioned above; it seems possible that it was to ask for dispositions for the young men, or to obtain relief for them from any vows they had taken. At any rate, this notice of Antoine substantiates his existence, and bears out in part the statement in '1754' that he was the son of Regnaud and father of Guillaume. At that date, this was all that was known of him, there being no deeds or papers to indicate what was his occupation, or the date of his death; but, adds the account, it appears that it was he, who, after the death of his father, went to live at Montpellier. It is quite positive that he was not Treasurer, as some accounts state.

Guillaume i

There is only the statement in '1754' to show that Guillaume i was the son of Antoine i; but the fact that Guillaume's son was also an Antoine may be taken as a corroboration. ***Guillaume himself is the first ancestor of the family from whom its descent is definitely substantiated.*** Said to have been born in 1420, we know nothing of him until, on 20th October 1469 he was commissioned by the then Treasurer, Mathieu Picot, to receive the payments on his behalf; and he continued in this employment for 15 years.

In 1470 he married at Bourges Noble Etiennette Bourdin, and in the marriage contract he is described as keeper of the salt barns at Montpellier, an appointment connected with the gabelle. On 24th June 1484, he took over the appointment of Treasurer for himself from the then holder, Jean Berri. As part payment he was obliged, by Michel Gaillard, Chancellor-General of France and the husband of Marguerite Bourdin (perhaps a relation of

Guillaume's wife) to make over to Picot's children his inheritance of Argenteuil, near Paris. This consisted of a strong house, with battlements, lands, vineyards, fields and gardens, and 120 to 140 livres of income. As far as it is known, this marks the severance of the last tie of the family with the north of France: henceforth they belong in the south.

In 1487 he appears in a curious little incident involving his wife's brother Antoine, who was Receiver of the poll-tax in the Diocese of Nîmes and who had arrested two men for debt on a market-day, contrary to the privileges of the town. The Consuls made representations to the Seneschal, whose Lieutenant sat to adjudge the dispute, with the Judge of the Criminal Court, the King's Advocate, the public prosecutor and Guillaume Boyleau, the Treasurer of the Seneschalship. The Lieutenant took the advice of these officers and, on their unanimous opinion, he upheld the petition. Guillaume is recorded as having agreed with the decision, but also as having spoken on his brother-in-law's behalf.

The following year, the Commissioners of Account in Paris addressed an instruction to him as the Commissioner for the investigation of francs-fiefs, or noble heritages. The original of an order directed to him as Treasurer in 1493 is among the Rampisham papers. In the previous year, he had obtained from the King letters of reversion of the Treasurership to himself and to his son Antoine. He died on 6th September 1494 and his tomb, in the family house at Nîmes, was to be seen as late as 1754, with the following inscription, translated from the Latin original :-

*IHS To the blessed memory of Lord Guillaume Boileau
Treasurer of our most serene King, Lord Antoine Boileau,
his son and Treasurer, caused (this tomb) to be erected
with a chapel for himself and his (family)
in the year of our Lord 1499, in September.*

'Pray for the dead, that they may rest in peace'.

He had 11 children, for whom see his entry in the individual biographies. It may be remarked here that Guillaume ii was a Protonotary at the Vatican, while Jean-Guillaume and Nicolas i held legal office.

Purchase of Castelnau

Antoine ii has the special interest for us that on 5th February 1500 he bought the lands and jurisdiction of Castelnau de la Garde and of Sainte-Croix de Boiriac from Noble Secondin de Sainte-Felix, for the sum of 400 livres, with the Overlord's perquisite of 100 livres. He took possession the next day and received the oath of fealty from the inhabitants of those places. He thus became Seigneur de Castelnau et de Sainte-Croix, the first of the family of Boileau.

This Seigneurie was an ancient one. It figures in 'Gallia Christiana' (a sort of

Domesday Book) for the year 1211 under the name of 'Castrum de Castro Novo', and it is later found in the possession of different families, until passing to Antoine.

The significance of his acquisition lies in the fact that it was a noble fief, and provided the necessary 'terre' to establish his Noblesse, whether that quality derived from Jean i and Jean ii, or whether it was by virtue of his office, but in either case made effective by a 'terre'.

It is to be observed that this was NOT a barony, and Antoine did NOT become a baron, as has been supposed. As noted above, he became the Seigneur de Castelnaud et de Sainte-Croix.

The fief was held direct from the King of France, as is proved by the verdict of a lawsuit in which Charles Boileau ii was involved with the Duc d'Uzès who had some pretensions that the property of Castelnaud owed him feudal service; but the courts decided that he had no such claim, Castelnaud having always been held of the Crown *in capite* and owing service to no feudal superior but the Sovereign.

No explanation has been discovered for the addition of the words 'de la Garde' to 'Castelnaud' to distinguish it from others of that name; but as there are quarters for soldiers in the castle it may be surmised that a guard was at some time maintained there, as some sort of recognised establishment. The neighbouring river, quite close by, is called 'Gard' or 'Gardon', and this may be an additional clue of sorts.

Sainte-Croix lies about one mile northwest of Castelnaud. The addition of Boiriac to this also cannot be explained.

A description of the castle, and its history, will be found elsewhere in this book.

Antoine ii

Antoine succeeded his father as Treasurer by virtue of the letters of reversion mentioned above, but he obtained confirmation of the appointment soon after his father's death. He appears in July 1496 as Treasurer in an order to pay certain fees, and is described as a 'licencie-en-lois', a grade of lawyer between 'bachelier' and 'docteur'. In 1498 he was again confirmed in office on the accession of Louis XII. For some reason unknown, however, he was suspended from office from August 1511 to April 1512; this may account for his obtaining yet another confirmation of office in 1513, while yet another was necessary on the accession of François I.

The suspension evidently did not affect his reputation, for in 1516, on the occasion of the Duchesse d'Alençon's visiting Nîmes, he was taken into her service, she being Marguerite de Valois, the King's sister; while his wife Françoise was appointed her Dame d'honneur, and their son Jean, described here as Seigneur de Sainte-Croix, an officer of

the Household. These honours, it is reasonable to believe, indicate the high esteem in which the family was held. Marguerite was always very favourable to the Reform, and this may ultimately have influenced the family into becoming Protestants.

Antoine and his wife, however, were devout Catholics. In 1516 Pope Leo X granted indulgences for them and their family. These documents have the additional interest in that Antoine's Noble status was recognised in them. Also, their portrait painted in 1519 had originally in the background a representation of the Madonna and Child; but this evidently caused one of their Huguenot descendants to fear that this might be a temptation to worship the Virgin, and he therefore erased her figure from the picture, leaving the Child and her hands only. The painting displays the earliest known emblazonment of the family coat-of-arms, as 'Azure, a castle triple turreted argent, in base a crescent or' which arms are also shown dimidiated with those of Françoise, an unusual method.

In 1525, one Noble Marcelin Doumergue appears as Treasurer so commissioned by the King. The circumstances of this appointment are not known, but it may have been under a new system of financial administration introduced by the King in 1523. It did not last very long, for Antoine reappears in June 1526 as Treasurer and Receiver-Ordinary, and again in 1531 and 1533. Letters of survival were issued on 21st August 1534, to Antoine and his son Jean iv, continuing the office to the latter on his father's death, which took place at some date before Jean's marriage in 1538. Antoine and his wife had three daughters, as well as Jean: they were Catherine, Magdelaine and Etiennette (qv).

Jean iv

The son Jean succeeded both as Treasurer and as Seigneur de Castelnau et de Sainte-Croix. He had been acting in the office for some years before his father's death, and he did homage for it in June 1535.

It has been stated that he was the first of the family to embrace the Reformed Faith, but there is in fact no positive proof of this. It may, however, be inferred from the circumstances that the family of his wife, Anne de Montcalm, was favourable to the Reform, and that the Nîmes branch of it went over to Protestantism in a body in 1551. Also, at least three of their children married Protestants.

It has been further said of Jean that, as a Protestant, he was imprisoned, tortured and beheaded in 1560. This is quite definitely incorrect. Here it need only be stated that he has been confused with Jacques de Castelnau-Chalosse, who suffered that fate, being executed on 30th March, 1560, while Jean was living on 31st May that year, when he obtained confirmation of the office of Treasurer from the King.

In 1552 he represented the inhabitants of Nîmes before the newly established Presidial court there. This was a Court of First Instance, and composed of the Juge-mage, three other judges and twelve Councillor- magistrates. It was thus evidently a legal

preserve, and this may have been the reason for the rejection of Jean's claim to be a member, as the right and honour of his office as Treasurer demanded. He had appealed to the King for support for his claim, but the support was negative, his rejection being perhaps due to the fact that he was not, as far as is known, a lawyer.

He died probably in 1562, having had by Anne de Montcalm a son, Jean v, and six daughters. (qv).

The Reformation in France

For the benefit of readers unfamiliar with the history of the Reformation in France, it may be helpful to give a brief description of the background of this period in the family history.

Generally speaking the Reformation was a revulsion on the part of the people in a number of European countries against the Pope's claim to domination, and against abuses in the Catholic Church. The invention of printing and the increase in the number of people able to read resulted in the Bible becoming available in their own languages, and they were able to study it for themselves and discover whether or not there was scriptural authority for the doctrines and claims of the Church. This led to bodies of those who could no longer accept these doctrines and claims breaking away, and forming their own independent churches.

In France, the character of the Reformation, as in Holland, Scotland, and parts of Switzerland, was that which owed its origin to Jean Calvin, a Frenchman, who established himself in Geneva. The Reformed Church in France was therefore Calvinistic in its tenets, and Presbyterian in its organisation. The French Protestants came to be known as Huguenots from a German word 'Eidgenossen', or confederates.

Unfortunately, the religious differences between them and the Catholics were, as so often happens, obscured and embittered by their becoming identified with opposing political parties. In 1560, the distinction was being made between 'political Huguenots' and 'religious Huguenots', the political element being the Nobles who resented the power of the Catholic Guises over the Crown, and were prepared to use the religious contest as an instrument. This led to the regrettable so-called 'religious wars', which began in 1562, and continued in seven spasms until 1578.

Their first outbreak was provoked by an occurrence known as 'the massacre at Vassy' which has a special interest for us, an ancestress being among those killed. This was Demoiselle Renée d'Avrout, widow of David Collot d'Escury, from whom descended Marie-Madelaine, who later married Charles Boileau i. Renée formed one of the Protestant congregation meeting for a service in a barn on a Sunday in March, 1562, when the Duc de Guise rode up with 200 men, intending to hear the mass in a chapel near by, and somehow fighting broke out. At least 48 of the some thousand people in the barn were killed, and

many others were injured. This example of violence spread through France, and killing, looting and destruction became general.

The Huguenots could not meet without protection, and the public authorities would not protect them. At Nîmes they met in the suburbs and celebrated the Genevan liturgy, under an armed guard with pike and arquebus.

Much later, King Henry IV, in order to try and establish peace in the country, became a Catholic, and in 1598 promulgated the Edict of Nantes, which gave them freedom of worship and civil recognition.

Jean v

Jean v succeeded his father as Seigneur de Castelnau, but not yet as Treasurer, perhaps because he was no more than 17 years old in 1562. By that time the Protestants were becoming strong in Nîmes, and there were disturbances between them and the Catholics. In 1567, at least one hundred Catholics were massacred in Nîmes by the Huguenots on the Feast of St Michael and All Angels, from which the occurrence was known as the Michelade. Among those who were adjudged to be implicated and who were deprived of their goods were Robert le Blanc, father of Jean i's first wife: Nicolas de Calvière, father of his second wife, and Jacques Lageret, husband of Claudine i, Jean's sister. Jean does not appear to have been involved, although there is little doubt that he was a Protestant at the time: he certainly was to become one not much later.

In spite of the Michelade, it is remarkable that shortly after the event of this massacre of Saint Bartholemew reached Nîmes, the townspeople of both parties met in council to consider measures to avert disorder, and the orders from Paris for the Catholics to retaliate and kill the Protestants were not carried out. Peace was maintained by mutual accord, and a guard of both religions was placed on the gate.

A joint delegation was sent to the Seneschal to ask for his support. Jean is on record as having been among those present and consenting.

Later he appears as Syndic of the Diocese of Nîmes, no doubt in its secular administrative character: ie, he was its representative in its affairs. In 1586 he was summoned as a Noble to join the Constable Duc de Montmorency who was the Governor of Languedoc, in his journey through the upper part of the Province; and in 1594 he presented himself for service on the call-up of the arrière-ban, or feudal levy.

In 1600, the people of the city deputed him to represent them at an assembly at Montpellier for putting into effect the provisions of the Edict of Nantes, given by King Henry IV, which granted complete toleration to the Protestants and placed them in entire equality with Catholic subjects. In the same year he was a deacon in the Consistory, or Presbytery of the Reformed Church at Nîmes, the duties of the office being to collect and distribute the

alms for the benefit of the poor, the prisoners and the sick, to visit them and to care for them.

By 1605 he was 1st Consul of Nîmes. The consuls were the municipal magistrates of the towns in the south of France, forming the executive council. They were elected annually. In Nîmes, there were four, of whom the first was a Noble or advocate, alternately; the second, a bourgeois or merchant; the third, a notary or artisan, and the fourth, a labourer.

He married - first, 1571, Honorade, daughter of Robert le Blanc, Juge-royal ordinaire of Nîmes; and second, 1576, Rose, daughter of Noble Nicolas de Calvière de St. Cosme, a distinguished Huguenot, and had thirteen children. Of these Nicolas ii was to succeed his father as Seigneur; Jacques i founded the branch of Boileau d'Uzès, for which see below; while three other sons took arms in the religious and civil wars of the period.

Claude i was a captain in a regiment of Montpezat, and is said to have been killed at the siege of Cerisolles. This is in Piedmont, and it has been impossible to discover anything about such an action, nor can the regiment be identified, the regular one of that name not coming into existence until later. Claude was killed in 1616. It is a possibility that the unit was part of some private army, and that Claude took service under the Duke of Savoy in Piedmont. This seems to have been true of Jean vi, who is said to have been a 'Sergeant-Major en Piedmont'. This connects with the grant of a commission in this rank in the troops of M de Chatillon de Coligny, the Huguenot leader) in 1617 by the Duke of Savoy to the Sieur de Boileau. De Chatillon sent some troops to the Duke from his private army about that time. Jean vi is said to have died at Candel, but this cannot be positively identified.

A third brother, Daniel, evidently took service in some way unknown under Frederick, the Protestant King of Bohemia, as Scots and Dutch are known to have done; and he was killed in the battle outside Prague in 1620, when the Bohemians were totally defeated by the Imperial Army. The father of these three young men, Jean v, died in 1618. (qv).

Nicolas ii

The eldest son, Nicolas ii, succeeded his father as Seigneur de Castelnau et de Sainte-Croix. He was a Doctor of Law, having taken his degree at Geneva, and was received as an advocate at Valence in 1598. He was Advocate to the Seneschal at Nîmes, and otherwise worked only in chambers. He was regarded as one of the cleverest of his time in his profession, his advice and writings having been followed eagerly in all the courts. He settled innumerable cases of litigation, not allowing his clients to go to court, if at all possible. His competence, ability and integrity were so well known, and his reputation was so well established, that he was still often asked for as Advocate as long as ten years after his death. Although he took no money from poor litigants or from Nobles, he earned nevertheless more than 100,000 francs.

It was probably Nicolas who is mentioned as 'de Boileau', as one of the five gentlemen who, in 1619, at a time when civil war was threatening, were given the task of going to assure Louis XIII of the fidelity of his subjects in Languedoc.

He was also active in the affairs of Nîmes, particularly in the troubled conditions of the time. So, in 1620, he represented the Consuls at a meeting of the leaders of the community and of the Reformed Religion, called to deal with the town affairs at a time of civil disturbance. In 1621, he was deputed to represent Nîmes in the matter of a levy for supplies to the Huguenot forces. Later that year, he represented the Town Council in discussion with the magistrates when the demolition of the Catholic Cathedral by the Protestant faction was liable to cause disorder. In 1625 he was present at an assembly of leading citizens called by the Duc de Rohan, a Huguenot leader, to establish a council of direction for the conduct of the affairs of the Town.

Two years later, the Duc de Rohan, then general of the Languedoc Protestant forces, set up in Nîmes a council of sixteen with powers to take such action as they thought fit for the security and welfare of the town.

Its members were to be changed periodically. Nicolas was one of the first to be nominated. Before his marriage in 1619, he travelled widely in western Europe, including a visit to England. He married his cousin, Anne de Calvière-Boucoiran, and they had eleven children, (qv); the eldest, François i, a professional soldier, was drowned on a voyage to Naples in his father's lifetime, and so Nicolas, who died in 1657, was succeeded by his second son, Jacques ii, for whom see below.

Boileau d'Uzès

Jacques i, who originated this branch, settled in Uzès through the family's connection there with Robert le Blanc, mentioned above, whose wife was a member of the old Noblesse of the town. Jacques, who was born in 1584, was a doctor of medicine (not an advocate, as stated in error in '1754', see 'C of N'), and was a leading man of Uzès.

He was in fact 1st Consul in 1619 and again in 1625. In the latter year he and the Royal Viguiier were deputed to lay before the King a statement of the grievances of the townspeople, to which the King made a favourable reply.

Jacques having promised loyalty to the King for himself and his fellow-citizens was opposed to the party of the Duc de Rohan, which favoured rebellion. However, Jacques's views seem to have prevailed eventually with Rohan, for when the latter was leaving Uzès in 1625 the people accompanied him shouting 'Vive Dieu', 'Vive le Saint-Evangile', 'Vive Rohan son defenseur'. Jacques was trying to calm the crowd when the Duc, turning towards him, said "They would do better to shout 'vive le Roi' for what we must do is to try to secure a lasting peace".

In 1627, there was an assembly in the town, in Rohan's presence, of the deputies

of the Huguenot towns of Lower Languedoc and the Cevennes, to consider whether they should join with the Huguenot forces of La Rochelle, then being besieged by the royal forces. The Consistory of Uzès was represented by the Minister and three deacons of whom Jacques was one.

But, by 1629, Protestantism in the south of France was crushed as a political force, and the privileges granted to the Huguenots began to be withdrawn. In consequence of Rohan's military activities, Jacques was saddled with greater burdens than he could withstand, and he was unable to enjoy the fruits of his estates, which were made the object of reprisals.

He married twice and had three sons: Pierre ii, Henri viii, Jean via, and a daughter Roze i. Little is known of the first two, and Jean died in his father's lifetime, leaving by his wife Catherine de Boyer six children, Jacques iii, Antoine iii, Henri v, Louis iii, David and Roze ii. Jacques himself died in 1672.

On the death of his elder brother Jacques ii succeeded his father as Seigneur de Castelnaud et de Sainte-Croix. Born in 1626 he studied the law and took his degrees of Doctor at Orange, at the early age of 16. he also served in the Cadets Gentilhommes. In 1660 he appears as a magistrate at Nîmes. In the same year he married Françoise de Vignolles, daughter of Noble Jacques, Seigneur de Prades in the Cevennes: she brought a dowry of 20,000 livres. They had twenty-two children, who will be found listed in the individual biography of Jacques. Most of those who survived infancy, (twelve), are also mentioned in the following paragraphs.

The King had, in 1652, accorded the members of the Reformed Church in Nîmes the right to elect one of the principal citizens of that religion, provided that he was a Noble and the best qualified, to counter-balance the voice of the Catholic Bishop in the political and ordinary councils of the town. Jacques was chosen in 1662 to fill this place.

Noblesse Maintained

In 1667, Jacques ii, his sons François ii, Henri iii and Jean-Louis i, his brother Charles i, his uncle Jacques i and the five sons of the late Jean vii, were all summoned to substantiate their claims to be Nobles. This was not just a question of social status, nor of more or less economic interest, but a practical one concerned with taxation.

The nature of French 'Noblesse' is explained in the section of this book dealing with the Certificate of Nobility; it is sufficient to remark here that in consideration of the

Noble's feudal liability, he was not required to pay the 'taille' or land tax. Many people therefore claimed to be Nobles, without real right. This evasion reached such proportions that Louis XIV caused enquiries to be initiated, with the object of discovering false claimants. Commissioners went around the country and required all who claimed to be Noble to produce proof that Noble rank had been legitimately enjoyed by the three immediately previous generations of the family, in the shape of formal descriptions in which these forbears were described as Noble.

This Jacques and the other members of the family joined with him were able to do and they were all, therefore, declared to be 'Noble' and 'issued from Noble race'. This declaration was embodied in a 'certificate of Nobility', which included an inventory of the documents produced. Copies of the document have fortunately survived, and it provides much interesting evidence about the family back to Jean iv.

Persecution Increase

At about this time, the King began to take severe measures to exterminate Protestantism in France. The Edict of Nantes, promulgated by Henri of Navarre in 1598, gave the Huguenots freedom of conscience, civil equality and a limited degree of freedom of worship, which was not, of course, to the liking of the Catholic party. So, although the Edict had been intended as a permanent enactment, the rights of the Huguenots under it were gradually whittled away. They were required to call their faith the 'so-called reformed religion' - (Religion Pretendue Reformée' abbreviated to RPR). A sustained effort was then made to convert them by means of missionaries. As those Huguenots who could readily dispose of their property were beginning to leave the country in considerable numbers, an Edict was issued forbidding this, under penalty of confiscation of property. Many of the Protestant places of worship were destroyed. Ministers who held meetings were banished, and Protestants were forbidden to sing the psalms they so much loved.

But the great body of the Huguenots still refused to be converted, and at last extreme measures were adopted. In 1681 while Protestants who conformed were exempted from having troops billeted upon them, the unconverted had to take in an extra number. This was the first step towards the 'dragonnades' which began two years later.

This name was due to the fact that those who were employed in the work of coercion were usually dragoons, the men being of the lowest and most brutal type. They were quartered on the Huguenots and given licence to do as they liked, short of actual killing, though even that was condoned. All sorts of tortures were resorted to, and women were subjected to every kind of outrage and insult. Those who would not yield to other forms of torture were prevented from falling asleep.

In Nîmes, during the winter of 1683-84, which was extremely rigorous, the dragoons committed the most odious excesses. While there is no actual proof that the Boileau family suffered under this persecution, there is no reason to think that they did not

share in the general misery. It is at any rate on record that an old man, M. de la Cassagne, son of Daniel d'Arnaud and Anne i Boileau, had fifty dragoons billeted on him, who kept him awake until he at last bought one hour's sleep for fifty crowns, and in the end, worn out, he abjured.

After this the Huguenots in Nîmes were left alone for a while; but in September 1685 the Duc de Noailles, Lieutenant General in Languedoc, arrived in the town and told the 'Religionnaires' as they were called, that he gave them eight days to become Catholics, after which five or six hundred men would come to smash them. The troops duly arrived and were quartered on the Protestants, and it was presumably for fear of a repetition of what happened before, that on the 3rd October more than 120 of the principal men of the Reformed Faith assembled in the house of Calvière de Sainte-Cosme and agreed to conform to the orders of the Royal Court and to embrace the Catholic religion. Next day there was a general rush to the Catholic churches to receive absolution and sign the Act of Abjuration.

The Intendant of Languedoc, Lamoignon de Basville, who was notoriously severe in his dealings with the Huguenots and was personally supervising the business of coercion in Nîmes, said that it had been believed that the place, having been a centre of heresy, would make more difficulty; but in fact all the Nobles, save two or three, had abjured, as well as two ministers and all the 10,000 and more 'Religionnaires' in the town.

The three Nobles who did not join the rest were Jacques Boileau and his friends de la Cassagne, and Mirmont. They went out of town and stayed in their properties in the neighbourhood, Jacques remaining for several days at his house in Calvisson about 15 km out. he then returned and was for a time left in peace, but he was soon compelled to yield to superior force and abjure. As was the case with most of the Protestants who were obliged give way it was not sincere; even de Basville himself admitted that almost all the 'new converts' as they were called, kept their first religion in their hearts.

The Revocation and After

On 17th October 1685 King Louis XIV signed the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, which withdrew every grant that had been made to the Protestants, and opened the way to even more rigorous measures to enforce conversion. Their remaining churches were to be pulled down; all gatherings of Protestants for worship were forbidden; in particular Nobles were forbidden to hold services in their houses or upon their lands. Protestants of whatever rank were prohibited from exercising their professions or trades. Children over seven years of age were taken from their parents and brought up as Catholics. Men who would not abjure were imprisoned or sent to the galleys, women to convents or to prison. Numbers took refuge in flight from the country, in spite of all the difficulties and dangers, and the necessity for leaving all they held dear.

In describing as refugees those who escaped, says Michelet, it is only fair to mention the differences between them and, for example, the emigre of the time of the Revolution. The emigré wished to save his life, the Huguenot to keep his conscience. His flight was voluntary, he could stay if he chose; let him say one word, and he kept his property and his country, and spared himself terrible dangers.

The first of the Boileau family to leave France were the two eldest surviving sons of Jacques ii, Henri iii and Jean-Louis i. They were in one of the 'Compagnies des Cadets' established in France for the sons of Nobles or of former officers whose fortune was not equal to their birth, and to whom military service offered more opportunities than other vocations. They were trained in all the knowledge and drills necessary, and then placed in the subaltern ranks of the army. Among them were a large number of young Huguenots, and after the Revocation many of these escaped to Brandenburg. Some of the companies, including that at Besançon, where Henri and Jean-Louis were stationed, were near to the frontier, and so it was easy for a crowd of cadets to get over. The two young Boileaus did so on 7th December, 1685, and went to Brandenburg, where the Elector was making the Huguenots welcome, and especially those who were officers and soldiers.

Jacques's wife, Françoise, was among the first to suffer under the new measures. The Protestant women were even more obstinate in their adherence to their faith than the men, and this spirit was shown by Françoise and her daughters and other Boileau women, as will be seen.

She must have refused to abjure, as she was confined in a convent in 1686, and two years later was transferred to another at Nîmes. Having somehow escaped, she fled to Lyon, and then in February 1690 got out of France into Geneva, where she stayed until 1692. Two at least of her daughters then living were sent to convents: Françoise iii, aged 19, was taken in flight and kept in a convent for some years until she too escaped from France; her sister Marguerite iii died in a convent when she was 17. Anne ii and Charlotte i also left the country, while Madeleine iii followed her mother to Switzerland, dying there in February 1691, aged 16.

We have no details of their escapes, but they must have been such as many other well-born girls endured, who disguised themselves as peasants, lackeys, and footmen, and had to walk hundreds of miles through woods and across mountain ranges. All the ways out of France were patrolled and guarded by troops and gendarmes; but the emigration was conducted on a regular system; itineraries were secretly distributed, in which the safest routes and hiding places were described. By an Edict of May 1686, any captured fugitives and their guides were to be condemned to death, but still the flow of refugees went on.

If we do not know the details of the escape of any of the Boileaus, we do at least know those of the Collot d'Escury family, from which Marie-Madelaine became the wife of Charles ii Boileau, and thus the ancestress of the British branch of the Boileaus. The Collots lived in Touraine, Daniel, the father, being a retired officer who had lost an arm in the wars. He and his wife, who was then in an advanced state of pregnancy, set forth with their four children, Marie-Madelaine, then aged six, being carried in the pannier of a pack-horse.

Daniel was captured, but abjured to obtain his release, and lest his family should be caught. After a journey of three hundred miles, they reached Switzerland. The Huguenot children, no doubt, learnt to keep quiet in such circumstances, but one cannot help wondering how that child felt shut up in her pannier.

Charles ii got out of France in 1691, and also went to Brandenburg, no doubt longing to join his elder brothers there, so that finally of all the children of Jacques only two were left in France - Maurice, seven years old at the time of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and probably taken from his parents under the decree of December 1685, by which every Protestant child from five to sixteen years old was to be taken from its parents and brought up as a Catholic. This certainly happened in Maurice's case, and it seems probable that his sister, the youngest child, Louise iv, only two at the time of the Revocation, was sooner or later also taken, as she remained in France, and eventually married a 'new convert'.

Imprisonment of Jacques ii

In January 1686, Jacques himself was arrested. A friend of his, d'Esperandieu, had a plan for getting out of France, but had been prevented by illness from putting it into effect. In that month the latter had gone to a meeting of the 'newly converted' Nobles, meaning to join someone who had decided on flight. Apparently Jacques also was present, and fell in with his friend's plan. But it became known to the authorities, and these two and another friend called Riffard were apprehended, their property was confiscated and they were sent without trial to confinement in the castle of Pierre-Encise, at Lyon, the bastille of the Archbishop. There Jacques was to remain for more than ten years.

We know something of what this imprisonment meant, for there is a letter written to the King in 1694 written by Jacques and some of his fellow-sufferers. They had previously written to ask for release and that they should not have to go on paying the cost of their food and their maintenance, which crushed their families, deprived as they were of the property of the prisoners, and wearied their friends. Now they appealed to the King in the following terms :-

'Sire : Esperandieu, Castelnau (sic), Riffard, the brothers Baudan, of Nîmes and Uzès in Languedoc, detained by your orders in your castle of Pierre-Encise at Lyon, since 19th January, 1687, appeal to your clemency, and pray you very humbly to have the charity to order that the subsistence which it has pleased your Majesty to accord since the month of April 1693, may be regularly paid to them. They have until now, Sire, lived by the help of their friends, who being no longer willing to continue this for fear of losing what they have lent, they thus see themselves reduced to the state of wanting for bread, if your Majesty does not take pity on them and has not the charity to provide it. It is, Sire, that they have reason to expect justice and kindness from your Majesty, who has always taken care to give needed relief to the miserable; the suppliants who find themselves of this number will have the happiness of obtaining the favours that they ask with all possible respect in this submission, and by the vows and prayers which they address unceasingly for the continued good health of

your sacred person, for that of all the Royal Family, and for the prosperity of your State and of your Arms'.

But the King was deaf to these cries of distress, and the unhappy prisoners died in the end with no relief.

An idea of the effect that imprisonment had on Jacques is to be found in the following inscription on the portrait he had painted during it. The Latin in which it is written is abstruse, but this is the sense of it :-

In lasting memory of his hard imprisonment at Pierre-Encise the most Noble Jacques Boileau, Seigneur de Castelnau et de Sainte-Croix, &c had painted by the hand of the worthy woman, Joanne Garnier Charpy, of Lyon, in the year of salvation 1694, the 15th day of April; of his age, 68 years and 3 months; of his captivity, 8 years and 3 months and 3 days; he died 17th July, 1697, in the 71st year of his life, the 6th month and the 2nd day, and of his captivity, 11 years, 6 months and 5 days; this portrait, showing the sadness of his heart, by the dirt and leanness, the ugly wrinkles on his furrowed brow, the bristly beard, his face watered by copious tears drawn forth by the bitter fate of his exiled and best beloved wife and unhappy family scattered through various parts of Europe. O Lord, him who thou hast kept from the womb, forsake him not in his old age'.

There is a discrepancy between the dates given for Jacques's committal to prison, the inscription making it January 1686 and '1754' making it January 1687.

It is not known when the inscription was put on the portrait, but obviously not until after his death in 1697. It is quite possible that there were some confusions over the old and the new styles in the calendar, the old carrying the year over to the end of March, and the new ending the year at the end of December. Jacques's name also appears at the head of a list of a convoy of prisoners arriving at Lyon from Nîmes in January 1687. (He may have been kept in confinement initially at Nîmes).

There appear to be two versions of the portrait, if not two different portraits. One is at Rampisham, which does not bear out the woeful picture presented by the inscription above, as Jacques is shown with brown hair and beard, red cheeks and a bright complexion. The other now exists, as far as is known, only in photographs, and depicts grey hair, and a haggard sad face, much more likely to be true to life for a man of 68 with the weight of many sorrows on him.

Jacques became paralysed in August 1696, and in May 1697 was allowed to go to the baths at Balaruc on the south coast for treatment, but without avail, and he died at St. Jean de Vedas, near Montpellier, presumably on his way back to Lyon, on 17th July 1697, having been in captivity 10 years, 6 months and 5 days. He never saw his family or estates again.

Here we must leave the unknowing ancestor of all the British Boileaus, and this is a good moment to record the brief details of his sons, of whom he had nine :-

François	(ii)	b. 1664	d. 1683	
Henri	(iii)	b. 1665	k.i.a. 1709	
Jean-Louis	(i)	b. 1667	k.i.a. 1704	
Louis	(ii)	b. 1669	d. 1685	
Charles	(ii)	b. 1673	d. 1733	
Alpines	(i)	b. 1676	d. 1677	
Maurice	(i)	b. 1678	d. 1741	
Francois	(iii)	b. 1680	d. d. 1681	
Henri	(iv)	b. 1682	d. 1682	

Of these sons, only four survived to become adults; they were Henri, Jean-Louis, Charles and Maurice. The first two were killed in action, and were unmarried; Charles became an Englishman and married in Ireland, while Maurice, a Frenchman, succeeded his father as Seigneur de Castelnau et de Sainte Croix, and married in France.

Refugees in Brandenburg

The Elector of Brandenburg foresaw that sooner or later he would be involved in war with France, and was building up his army in readiness. The trained Huguenot officers and soldiers coming over to him were therefore a useful reinforcement. Indeed, though they numbered only 130 officers and 1500 other ranks, besides 130 in the Grands Mousquetaires, the military development of Brandenburg/Prussia was due to them.

The Elector was not mistaken in believing that they would give him good service, although some of his German officers did not trust them at first, and expected them to desert to their countrymen when they came up against them in battle. As will be seen, this proved a wholly unjustified suspicion.

The value of the young Frenchmen was especially appreciated by the Elector, for, entering his army young, they would absorb the language and customs of their adoptive country, and would be able later to be placed in any regiment. They were at first, however, formed in companies as cadets, two of which were in the Bataillon de Cornaud, under a French officer of that name. Henri and Jean-Louis became ensigns in this unit in 1686, but next year they were transferred to the newly raised crack corps, the Grands Mousquetaires of Brandenburg, modelled on the Mousquetaires of France. It was composed solely of Nobles and men of distinguished birth who had served in France. It consisted of two companies, each of 60 men, all of whom had the rank of lieutenant in the army. They were mounted but fought on foot when required. The uniform was brilliant; scarlet coats laced lavishly with gold, hats with brown and white plumes, saddlecloths and pistol holsters covered with gold trimmings.

Charles ii arrived to join the Mousquetaires in 1691. His mother came from Geneva in the following year, and three of her daughters, Anne ii, Françoise iii and Charlotte i were also there at the same time, but all three died within a few years. Anne had married a Frenchman from Languedoc, and her daughter was with her in Berlin. Françoise married a Huguenot officer and had a son. After the death of these three, and of their father so near by chance to his home in Languedoc, and when Jean-Louis and Charles had gone elsewhere, the bereft and widowed mother returned to Geneva, where she died in 1700.

Huguenots in arms against France

The Huguenots in the service of Brandenburg first went into action against the French in 1689. The German General, Von Schoening, who commanded the Brandenburg troops in this war, particularly disliked and mistrusted the Huguenots and lost no opportunity of harming or mortifying those who served under him. He was, however, proved wrong, as far from deserting they are described as having attacked the French with a kind of fury. This may seem strange, but it is necessary to think of it in terms of the opinion of the period.

Although they were fighting against the country of their birth, they did not think of it in that way, but as struggling against a régime which they considered evil, to be defeated if possible; nor did their French connections consider them to be traitorous. To quote Sir Charles Petrie, writing of the Duke of Berwick, son of King James II and nephew of Marlborough, who nevertheless fought against England in the French army :-

'He crossed swords (not personally) with his uncle on more than one occasion, though without any serious disturbance of their personal friendly relations. Nationality counted for very little, and nationalism for nothing at all, at that time, and in this respect he was a child of his age. There is no evidence that he, or for that matter, any one else, thought it odd that, as an Englishman, he should have spent many years of his life fighting against the English government and the English armies'.

With the necessary changes, that might have been said of the Huguenots in arms against France, and so of the Boileaus among them. Both in Marlborough's wars, and later in the 18th Century, members of the family were engaged on each side, and may actually have fought against each other; but their individual personal relations do not seem to have suffered in the least.

Witness, in the Boileau case, the visits of Charles ii to Nîmes, in 1727 and 1730, and of Peter and one of his brothers in 1754.

The Grands Mousquetaires went into action first at Nuise (Neuss) in 1689, and distinguished themselves, putting superior numbers to flight. They and the other Huguenot units were then, at their own request, sent to the siege of Bonn, and took part in the assault on the beaches; they attacked with great dash and captured the outworks, though with heavy loss. Henri and Jean-Louis were in both these engagements, Henri being wounded at Bonn with a musket ball in the head. He was then promoted captain in the Brandenburg Horse Grenadiers, a unit composed of 30 French sergeants, men of good birth but who were not Nobles, and continued with them until the peace of 1697, taking part in two principal sieges.

The Mousquetaires did not see much more action, and in 1693 Jean-Louis obtained a commission as lieutenant in de Luc's regiment in the service of the Duke of Brunswick-Zelle, who was later to become King George I of England. In 1693 he took part in the famous battle of Landen, or Neerwinden, in which the Allied Army was defeated by the French after very heavy fighting. Louis-Daniel (Louis iii, son of Jean vii) may also have been present with the French regiment of Anjou, which was engaged there. Jean-Louis continued service with his regiment in the field until the peace of 1697.

Charles ii had left Brandenburg for England in 1694, his uncle, Charles de Vignolles, having bought him an ensigncy in a British regiment. Henri, being unemployed after the peace, joined the suite of the Elector's ambassador to England, from 1698 to 1700, then Major General Count Christophe de Dohna, who had commanded the Grands Mousquetaires for some years.

Troubles of the Uzès Branch

Jacques i died in 1672, aged 88, and so escaped the worst persecutions, but all his sons had died or gone away, and he had left to him only his daughter Roze i, and his daughter-in-law, Catherine de Boyer, Jean vii's widow, and her children.

Roze married David Perrotat, a retired officer and newly-made Noble of a wealthy family in Uzès, formerly wool-merchants and dyers. He was an ardent Protestant, at the head of the party in Uzès. Early in 1687, the Intendant wrote of him: 'The Sieur de Perrotat is a most dangerous man; nobody in the country is more capable of putting himself at the head of a revolt. To ensure that he does not show up again, I have had his wife arrested'. And so Roze was shut up in a convent. Later she was accused, with other ladies, of having been present at an assembly for worship, and de Basville then had them put in the castle-keep at Carcassonne away from their families. In these circumstances they made an act of Catholicity, and were able to return to Uzès.

The two Perrotat sons went to take service under William of Orange, and distinguished themselves at the Battle of the Boyne; but they were both killed in Ireland in 1693. The two elder daughters went to join relatives in Lausanne in 1686; the youngest, Roze, then aged only 11, was at Nîmes with a family which called itself converted.

Roze herself stayed near to her husband, and tried to persuade him to leave the country, but he found it impossible to leave his property, which would have been seized immediately had he left France. Eventually he conformed so as to be able to dispose of his property, but in fact he never did so. At last, his wife went to Lausanne with young Roze in 1694. She begged her husband to leave everything and get away, but when as an old man he wanted to do so, he found it too difficult. In the end, he started out in 1703, but de Basville was informed, David was arrested and imprisoned by a 'letter de cachet' in the castle of Pierre-Encise at Lyon, where he died five years later. Almost all his property was sequestrated. Roze died in Lausanne.

Catherine de Boyer, wife of Jean vii, became paralysed and was obliged to abjure; but she fulfilled none of her Catholic religious duty, and died without being confessed of receiving the Sacrament. Nevertheless, to avoid scandal, she was buried in the Catholic Cemetery. Her daughter-in-law, Henri viii's widow, was not treated with equal consideration. Having persisted in what was regarded as her heresy until her death, she was denied burial in consecrated ground, and was buried in the fields. Antoine iii and his wife Catherine fled from Uzès and apparently tried to get away by way of Paris. At any rate they were arrested there in 1687 on the suspicion that they were seeking to leave the country. An official in Paris wrote to the Intendant de Basville in February 1688 that the young woman was seven months pregnant and that the couple would not be set at liberty until they had been married in the Catholic Cathedral. This apparently took place two years later, when they were in Geneva, where Antoine died in 1696.

Another brother, Louis-Daniel, was not so staunch. He escaped as far as Avignon, but was so miserable there, and found such difficulties in the way of flight, that he abjured, rejoined the army, being an officer in the regiment of Anjou, and stayed in France. In 1704, having retired from the service, he asked for seisin of his aunt Roze's property, as

he was helping to support her. He continued this branch of the family, as will be seen later.

The sister Roze ii had married Jean Felcher, of Uzès. At the Revocation, not wishing to abjure, he left Uses and his property, crops and furniture were seized and disposed of at a price far below their true value. This reduced the family to misery. The four young sons, aged from 5 to 10 years old, were placed in the charge of the preceptor of youth in Uzès, but as the cost of their maintenance could not be paid, they were reduced to a pitiable condition, without clothes to cover them. Then they were put in the charge of their grandmother, Catherine, and an allowance was made for them out of their father's property; but they continued in narrow circumstances. Jean, her husband, went to Leyden, in Holland, and became a student of the University, and his wife soon followed him, forming one of a small party of refugees organised by her aunt, Roze, and led by a guide.

Charles ii Becomes British

Charles ii was commissioned as Ensign in Colonel Thomas Farrington's Regiment of Foot on 25th May, 1694. This was a newly raised unit, about 900 all ranks strong. Of every four men, three carried muskets, and one a 16 foot pike; later the pikes were withdrawn and muskets substituted. An ensign carried a half-pike. The dress of the officers was a square-cut red coat and long-flapped waistcoat; breeches tied below the knee with stockings drawn up to the mid-thigh; sash round waist, sword slung over right shoulder; full flowing wig; broad-brimmed hat, ornamented with feathers, two sides turned up.

The regiment was kept moving from place to place in England, except for an abortive start for Flanders, frustrated by contrary winds; and it was disbanded in 1698, the officers being placed on half-pay.

In common with many other Huguenots serving in the British Army Charles now became a naturalised British citizen. An Act of Parliament dated 4th May 1699 includes his name, one of eighty added by the Lords. The Commons objected on the grounds that there were many English officers and soldiers out of employment as the result of the recent reductions. The Lords replied that the individuals had served long and faithfully in the English troops, and so were in the same circumstances. The Commons then accepted the list. Charles is recorded as having fulfilled the necessary conditions for naturalisation, ie, taking the oath of supremacy and allegiance and receiving the Sacrament according to the usage of the Church, but of the French Reformed Church, which was of a Presbyterian character and not Episcopal.

It is not known where he spent the time between 1698 and 1702. In the latter year, war having broken out again, Farrington reformed his regiment, and most of his former officers, including Charles, rejoined it. In August 1702 they crossed to Ireland and remained there for 18 months. Here Charles met his future wife, Marie-Madelaine Collot d'Escury, whose father had been pensioned after service under William III, including the Battle of the Boyne. They were married on 30th December 1703 in the French Reformed

Church of St. Patrick in Dublin. The marriage is duly recorded in the registers which disposes of the incorrect statement which somehow gained currency that it took place in Holland on 11th January 1704. The answer may be that Charles started for or reached Holland on that date; the regiment, however, did not reach the Low Countries until June.

Marie-Madelaine followed the drum, thus setting the style for all the many Boileau girls who succeeded her, and the girls who married Boileaus, and crossed to the Continent. Their son, Jacques-Daniel, was baptised at Wesel, in Westphalia, in May 1705, but died young. (It will be recalled that it was Marie-Madelaine who, at the age of six, left France after a 300-mile journey in a pannier, with the remainder of her family).

Marlborough's Wars

Henri iii was re-employed in the Brandenburg service on the outbreak of war, being commissioned as Captain-Lieutenant of the Marquis de Vignolles's company in von Schoening's cavalry regiment, with pay of 1620 livres a year. He served in Flanders for the next seven years. The regiment later became known as Kat's, or von Katté's, and in 1706 he was promoted 1st Captain, with pay of 7200 livres a year.

Kat's was engaged at the battle of Oudenarde in 1708 and Henri's squadron is said in '1754' to have been the first to charge the enemy; but from the order of battle this claim seems doubtful; and the story that he led the charge of the Huguenot cavalry seems to have been a development of the other one. By this time it is unlikely that there were whole regiments of Huguenots still existing, but it is true that there were a number of Huguenot officers present at the battle, since they contributed to the confusion among the defeated French, by calling out the latter's regimental rallying cries - 'A moi, Picardie', - and so on, with the result that many of the French soldiers were taken prisoner.

The charge of the Prussian and Hanoverian cavalry was long deemed memorable throughout the armies. It was launched by Prince Eugene an hour before dark on the right flank of the line, in response to the appeal of the commander of the Dutch contingent which was being hard pressed by the French. Twenty squadrons, with the Prussian general Natzmer leading, went off in strict array against very superior numbers, and broke the French cavalry. Behind the latter lay intact battalions of French infantry, who met the Germans with a deadly fire that obliged them to swerve to their right, where they met more infantry battalions lining the hedges. They broke two of these, but the command was now scattered and the French household cavalry, the Maison du Roi, arriving in force, fell upon the remnants. Three quarters of the German cavalry perished; the twenty squadrons existed no more as a fighting force; but precious time had been gained and the initiative had been held.

Henri was killed at the siege of Tournai in 1709 by a musket ball as he was watching the progress of an attack upon the breach. As there was no local cemetery of the Reformed Church he was buried before the standard.

Jean-Louis was also on active service again in 1702. He was now in the Hanoverian service, the Duke of Brunswick having become the Elector of Hanover. In April 1704 Jean-Louis took part with his regiment in the great march of Marlborough's army from Holland to the Danube which culminated in the battle of Donauworth, or the Schellenburg, on 2nd July. This victory was followed on 13th August by the crushing defeat of the French and Imperial armies at Blenheim, or Hochstedt. The Hanoverian brigade, including de Luc's, was at first engaged in the attack on Blenheim. It was then moved to the centre, where three of its battalions met the advance of nine French and defeated them. Jean-Louis was mortally wounded by a musket ball through the chest. He lived long enough to be promoted Captain by the Prince he served.

Charles' part in the campaign of 1704 is not clear. There is a story that he also was at Blenheim in command of a body of French gentlemen, but this cannot be substantiated. It is not mentioned in '1754'; and it is highly unlikely that his having been engaged in this battle would have been omitted when Jean-Louis's part in it is recorded. The story only appeared in 1837 and is believed to have originated in a mistake by John Peter iv. It does seem however, that Charles got down to the Danube in some capacity unknown; for he was taken prisoner at a place and on a date which cannot positively be identified. It seems it may have been at Lauingen, near Ulm, in Suabia, South Germany, and upon the 28th August, that date and not 25th October, as is given in '1754'. By the later date the French had withdrawn to France, and the Allies to the Low Countries, but on the earlier date the Allies were still in the Ulm area. No engagement is recorded for the 28th August, but Charles may have been captured in a skirmish too slight to be noticed. He remained a prisoner, in any event, until he was exchanged at Valenciennes on 1st February 1709. He had been promoted Captain in the meantime; and he served at home until the regiment was placed under orders for Spain at the end of 1710, when he sold out of the service.

British Branch Established

Marguerite iv, eldest daughter of Charles and Marie-Madelaine, was the first Boileau born in England, in London on 9th December 1709. Charles then settled in Southampton, where there was a Huguenot colony. He was a popular man and was known as 'the gallant refugee', which seems to have referred to his social, rather than his military, qualities. In 1717 he entered into an agreement with his younger brother Maurice, under which, probably in consideration of some financial settlement, he renounced all right and title to the property in France, which would have been his inheritance had he remained there. He did not, be it noted, succeed to the title of Seigneur, for Maurice was the Seigneur de Castelnau, being so described on a copy of the Certificate of Nobility in 1698. Charles, however, continued to be known as Boileau de Castelnau.

He lost £ 20,000 speculating in the South Sea Bubble in 1720, and it was perhaps because of this that in 1722 he set up as a wholesale wine-merchant, the occupation of many Huguenots. The venture was successful and was carried on by his sons. Charles died in Dublin in 1733, leaving four sons and two daughters living.

Of the sons, Charles-Daniel and Simeon i continued the wine business. The former represented it in Lisbon, where there was a colony of British merchants largely engaged in shipping port wine for the British market. He was in that city at the time of the disastrous earthquake in 1755, when 50,000 people died. The statement that Charles iii perished in the catastrophe is incorrect, due to confusion of the names; neither did.

Peter, the third son, served in the British Army for twenty years. He was one of the garrison of Minorca in the notable siege of 1756, which Admiral Byng claimed to relieve. It lasted two and a half months, the garrison resisting stubbornly and only surrendering when the defences were untenable, and they were themselves utterly exhausted. They marched out with all the honours of war. Among the French troops was the Regiment de Medoc, in which a Boileau of the Uzès branch was serving as a captain in 1759, and so probably took part in the siege, and may have crossed swords with his cousin. Peter, who had never married, died on service in Martinique.

John, the fourth brother, was apprenticed to the Goldsmiths' Company, but nothing is known of his later life. Both Charles's surviving daughters married in Ireland, for which see individual biographies.

THE FOUR FAMILY LINES AND INDEXES

Simeon i remained in Dublin, *and as the only one of the brothers known to have married*, continued the line of the British part of the family. (And thus a near-run thing, indeed ! PMB.) He married Magdalene, daughter of Theophilus de la Cour des Brisay, a Huguenot captain in the British service. The story which first appears in the large genealogical chart, giving her name alternatively as 'de Brize', and so connecting her with a very distinguished French family, is incorrect; there is no connection whatever between the two.

Simeon and Magdalene had eighteen children, of whom four sons married, viz: Solomon, John Peter i, Thomas, and John Theophilus i, so that the continuance of the family was now well assured. Each of these four was the ancestor of a branch of the family, called respectively in these chronicles, the First, Second, Third and Fourth British branches. A grasp of this fact is the key to the understanding of the relationships of the British Boileaus today, and later there will emerge the Australian sections of the family.

There is also, of course, a French branch, which springs from Maurice, Charles's younger brother, but in which the Boileau name vanishes from the male line during the nineteenth century.

It may help, at this point, to make the position clearer by giving the names of some representative individuals among those now living (1993) who are all in the sixth degree of descent from Simeon i, and so are fifth cousins to each other :-

First Branch Diana Evelyn: John Patrick de Courcy:
 Etienne Hester: William George

Second Branch Prudence Despreaux: Guy Francis d'Arcy:
 Michael Donald: (all in Australia)

Third Branch Peter Mudie

Fourth Branch Annette: Etienne W: George Philip:
 John Theophilus viii.

The four brothers who initiated these branches all set off in different professions, and are dealt with briefly here; subsequently the branches will appear in greater detail.

ONE. Solomon entered the Army, being commissioned as an ensign at the age of 13. He was in the expedition to Belle Ile in France three years later, and then took part in the capture of Martinique, where he was when his uncle Peter died. At the end of the Seven Years' War, he was placed on half pay, and later became cashier of the Dublin Bank. This branch, being the senior one, produces the Head of the family, (currently Raymond Etienne

of Rampisham) and a number of remarkable soldiers.

TWO. John Peter i went to India in the service of the Honourable East India Company, being nominated as a Writer, but living with his Patron, Brigadier-General John Caillaud (there being a family connection) and acting as his Secretary, until the General's departure for Europe three years later. He was responsible for introducing others of his kinsmen and their sisters to India both during his time there and also later, where they generally thrived and married well. His line includes the Baronetcy (cr. 1838) which is now settled into Australian life.

THREE. Thomas i became an attorney in Dublin, and when he was 25 he went to India under his cousin John Peter's auspices, where he was admitted as an attorney to the Supreme Court at Fort William in Bengal, practising there and also as a notary public in Calcutta. It was he who introduced Lt Col Ebenezer Jessop, a King's Loyalist soldier from New England, (who lost his property as a result), to a post in Calcutta, and also married the latter's daughter Leah. Col Jessop's son married into the Bowes-Lyon family, thus giving Leah's descendants a distant link with the Queen Mother. The line then goes on with a string of regular officers in the Indian and British armies.

FOUR. John Theophilus i remained in Dublin and was engaged in his father-in-law's wholesale druggist business, where his worldly prosperity was described as being great. From his line comes George Theophilus Saunders, who although educated at Wellington and Sandhurst in the 1860s, went to Australia and set up in his business, eventually marrying very well, and establishing the name in that country.

The Indian Connection Begins

The year 1764 is a momentous one in the family's history, for in it began the association with India which was to continue for nearly two centuries, and to play a great part in the lives of many of the Boileaus and their kin. The event which occurred in that year was the arrival in the country of John Peter i, at the age of 16, as a Writer in the Honourable East India Company's Service. At that time the Company was still primarily a commercial concern and its administrative and military activities were secondary and incidental. John Peter went out under the patronage of Brigadier General Caillaud, a kinsman, Commander of the Army of the Madras Presidency. He was employed in various offices in the Presidency, and accompanied the army in administrative capacities in some of the local wars, which were not very serious.

At last, after nine years of service, he obtained the appointment he had long wanted, as member of the Company's council at Masulipatam, in the northern part of the Presidency. This proved, as he had hoped, very profitable. The Company's employees were able to engage in private trading ventures, shipping goods home at favourable rates to a ready market. There was also a great deal of graft, in the manner of the time. And so John

Peter prospered, and was able to give a helping hand to his family, by bringing out the men to seek their fortunes, and the girls to look for wealthy husbands. In all he assisted in this way two of his brothers, three sisters, half a dozen nieces, besides helping in obtaining appointments for various other connections. Most of them did well, the young women making good marriages so that the Boileau colony and its offshoots, mostly in the Bengal Presidency, waxed large and flourished.

The first to come out was Philip Daniel as a cadet in 1771; but, after he had visited his brother at Masulipatam, the ship in which he took passage to Calcutta was lost with all on board. Next, in 1780, arrived Thomas i, Bonne and Henrietta i. Bonne wasted no time; she and Lestock Wilson, the Chief Officer of the East Indiaman they came out in, fell in love on the voyage, and the wedding took place in Madras as soon as they arrived. Wilson left the sea in 1794 and became an agent for the Company in England, amassing a large fortune. The diarist, Farrington, often mentions the Wilsons and their wealth. It is thus that the name Lestock originated as one of the Boileau family Christian names.

Thomas had already qualified as a lawyer in Dublin, for when he arrived in Bengal he was admitted an Attorney of the Supreme Court at Fort William, the Company's Headquarters in Calcutta, where he practised. Later he became one of the four Justices of the Peace who administered the municipal affairs of the city, and he was also police magistrate. He had a son, Simeon Henry, by an unknown mother, who is noteworthy as having originated a branch of the family which continued to reside in Calcutta, at least until quite recent times. What is known of them is recorded in the original biography of Simeon.

Henrietta stayed with John Peter for a year, and then went to visit the Droz cousins in Bengal. There she married John Peach, a Senior Merchant, but he died a few years later and she returned to England. Another sister, Margaret, reached India with two Friell girl cousins, but she died soon after arriving.

Back to France - 18th Century

Maurice i, Charles's younger brother, continued the family in France. Taken from his parents to be brought up as a Catholic, it has been said that he was left to the care of servants and ran wild, and that when he grew up he dissipated much of the property, but there is no real authority for this. In 1714 the Intendant de Basville commented on him that he was rich, and without contradiction the worst 'New Catholic' in Languedoc; he was in consequence not allowed to sell a house to pay the debts of his de Vignolles grandfather.

He was succeeded as Seigneur de Castelnau by his son, Charles iii, who had then been serving for some years in Germany in the Regiment de Normandie, but was obliged to retire to attend to family affairs.

Normandie was fifth in order of the six senior French regiments of foot, known collectively as 'les vieux'. They were permanently embodied, and the purchase of

commissions in them was expensive, as it was a lasting investment. One of Maurice's younger sons, Henri-Camille i, called the Chevalier de Castelnau, was also in the Regiment, serving for about 40 years, and so was a son of Jean-Louis iii, an Uzès branch cousin, but he died as quite a young man.

Henri-Camille was with Normandie at the battle of Fontenoy in 1745, when it was part of the picked French reserve, and was one of the Regiments which, when all else had failed to stop the British and Allied column, was extended along the latter's flank and, by volleys at short range, obliged it to withdraw. Two of the de Vignolles cousins serving in British Regiments were taken prisoner; and Henri later recorded with evident delight how he had met them at Lille, and heard news of the two families. During his service, he took part in nine campaigns and a number of actions, in the Low Countries, Germany and Bohemia. He was Captain of the Regimental Grenadiers, the picked body which guarded the Colour and often led the attack. He was wounded at the Battle of Clostercamps in 1760, against British and Hanoverians, who were defeated; the victory cost Normandie 11 officers killed and 50 wounded, and over 600 men lost.

Another of Maurice's sons, Louis iv, styled Chevalier de Montredon, was for nine years in the Regiment de Poitou, taking part in the campaign in Piedmont in 1744. Later he transferred to the Regiment de Foix, with which he was on active service in Westphalia in 1759.

Jean-Louis iii, of Uzès, served in the Regiment d'Anjou. His third son, Marie-Louis-Joseph, went in for the law, became an advocate, and practised at Abbeville as a juris-consult, ie, an adviser on difficult questions of law. He was also town officer, or sheriff. Going to Paris, he went in for writing, and published a number of works, ranging from comedy to a history of the law. Although he has been described as being only of mediocre ability in this field, he nevertheless achieved sufficient notability to find a place in a modern dictionary of French biography, as also did his daughter, Ursule, writer, teacher of history and politician.

Returning to Charles iii, he is confused with Charles-Daniel (a son of Charles ii) in the Innes chart, and is said to have perished in the Lisbon earthquake of 1755, although in fact neither of them did. Another Charles was promptly invented as his son to fit other dates, a confusing and tiresome action. It is not known whether Charles iii was a Protestant, or just how and when it came about that his sons were of the Reformed Faith, as the family in France has continued to be ever since.

All four of Charles's sons duly proved their Nobility before the royal genealogists, as required for admission to royal schools and to military service as officers. To qualify for a commission in the Maison du Roi, or Household Cavalry, it was necessary to prove unbroken noble descent from before 1400, and this the eldest son Simeon-Charles-Barnabe, known by his last name, must have done satisfactorily, for he was commissioned into the Chevaux Legers, third seniority of the five Regiments forming the Maison du Roi. The Corps is described as being elegantly mounted on small horses, the officers' uniform being a coat of gold brocade, a silver helmet with plume, and a curled peruke to the shoulders. Barnabe served in the Corps for five years, until disbandment in 1787. His

brother Frederic-Louis entered the Royal Corps of Artillery, Regiment de Metz, in 1786, while Henri-Camille ii joined the Royal Marine Corps in 1787.

Start of the French Revolution

Barnabe had succeeded as Seigneur de Castelnau on the death of his father in 1783, and was destined to be the last holder of that title, for the French Revolution started in 1789, and in 1790 every remnant of feudalism, all titles of nobility and orders of rank, were abolished. Barnabe took his part in one of the last corporate acts of the old Noblesse. The Etats Generaux, or Parliament of France, was convened for May 1789. It consisted of three estates, Nobles, Clergy and Commons. Barnabe was summoned to appear before the Assembly of the Third Order, ie, the Nobles; this was presumably a provincial assembly called to elect deputies to the national body. Nobles attending were required to state their title to nobility; but Barnabe, not having been able to furnish letters-patent, was vouched for by some Nobles under a ruling of the assembly. He was presented by his uncle Louis iv.

A year later he paid a visit to his British relatives in Dublin, where he stayed from June to December 1790. He then went to England, until April 1791, when he returned to France. In after years he several times referred to his enjoyment of this time spent with his cousins. It has been suggested that the reason for the visit was to deposit with Solomon his title-deeds, etc, in view of the disturbed conditions in France, but there is nothing to support this view.

In April 1792 he wrote to John Peter i saying how much he would like to revisit England, but that the property of anyone leaving the country without good reason would be confiscated. A postscript to this same letter added after some days says that troubles which had cropped up had prevented him from despatching it. People had begun to burn and demolish the chateaux and other possessions of the rich people of the countryside. Some had had their property burned and razed almost to the foundations; others, their furniture only, and others still, the papers of seignorial rights. His furniture had been burnt at one place; at another he had been forced to surrender his papers. In four other possessions, where he had no titles of a feudal nature, no harm was done. He had not been one of the worst-treated, the injury done to him was not considerable so far, but it was quite enough, all the same.

Some rich landowners, including his maternal uncle, had had ill-treatment in all their domains. The devastations had lasted fifteen days, and the public force was incapable of restoring order. In his general area more than half the homes of rich people had been damaged. Tradition says that the Boileaus had the reputation of being kind masters, and had thus escaped comparatively lightly.

None of the family went to the guillotine. Frederic-Louis, son of Charles iii, was an emigré, one of the number of supporters of the Old Regime who fled from France to escape the Revolution. Unlike the Huguenot refugees, they did not take up arms against

France, and returned there as soon as conditions permitted. He went to Germany, and at one time worked as a knife-grinder to support himself.

The Protestants in France actually benefitted from the Revolution, it might be said, for as a result of it, they enjoyed complete civic and religious freedom for the first time in their history, but so did their Huguenot forbears, one might also say, from more than a century before, when they resettled themselves in more tolerant countries. Persecution had continued intermittently during the 18th Century, and now religious peace, and equality with the Catholics, lasted until the Restoration.

Establishment in Dublin

The Boileau connection with Dublin continued strong, in spite of the outward flow to India and elsewhere, and the high rate of child mortality. Of Simeon i's 18 children, six died young, and of Solomon's 18, eight, while John Theophilus ii lost six children out of 12 inside 8 years, besides the two sons who died in the East.

All of these families were born in Dublin, and the children were for some time baptised with French names in the French churches. There were several of the latter. That known as the conformed church of St Patrick and St Mary was located in a chapel in St Patrick's Cathedral, granted for Huguenot worship under the canons and discipline of the Church of Ireland. It had an annex chapel outside, known as St Mary's. Jean-Pierre Droz, husband of Marguerite iv (daughter of Charles ii and first British-born member of the family), was Minister of the church for a number of years. There were also two non-conformist Huguenot churches, in Lucy Lane and Peter Street, presumably attended by those who preferred the traditional French Protestant form of worship. Several Boileaus and their connections appear in the registers of these two churches up to 1789. As the Huguenots were gradually absorbed into the general community, so congregations at all these churches dwindled, and the French services at St Patrick's ceased in 1816.

Solomon i continued to live in Dublin until at least 1794, but later removed to live in Chester, and in 1811 was drowned in the River Dee there, going home at night in a great storm. None of his descendants then remained in Dublin.

The representation of the family there was, however, well maintained by John Theophilus i and his progeny. In 1781 he married Jane Wilson, daughter of one George Wilson and his Huguenot wife, he being the head of an old-established wholesale druggist's business in Bride Street, Dublin. A few years later he became a partner in the firm, the name of which then changed to 'Wilson and Boileau', and on Mr Wilson's death to 'John Theophilus Boileau, Druggist'. In 1799, John's three sons, Simeon iii, George Wilson i and John Theophilus ii, were made partners, while still very young, and in due course they took over the business as 'Boileau Brothers'. As time went on various other partners came and went, with consequent changes in the name of the firm.

In or before 1811, John suffered a severe paralytic stroke, supposed to have been caused by extreme anxiety over the destruction of his property by fire. This appears to have been his residence in Dublin, since in 1858 John Peter iv records the circumstances of the destruction of most of the family papers many years before in a fire at his grandfather's home (ie, Simeon i, but the house may by then have passed on to John Theophilus) which had deprived them of many interesting relics and pictures of the family's earlier days. In spite of his illness and loss, however, John's worldly prosperity was great, according to his brother John Peter i.

During this period there were living in Dublin others of the name of Boileau, who cannot be connected with the descendants of Simeon i. There can be, however, very little doubt that they were of the same stock, and it is a possible surmise that they were descendants of John, son of Charles ii. There is no record in family papers of his marriage (if any) but that might be due to disapproval of it for some reason or another, and it is unlikely that the point could now be cleared up. Irish records were not complete before 1800, and in any case many were destroyed in the Siege of the Four Courts in Dublin in 1922.

A strong connection with Trinity College, Dublin, began in 1788 when Simeon Peter matriculated. Nine or ten Boileaus were at the College, ending with John Theophilus viii, about 160 years later. The names of eight men of the family have also been found in the Register of Freemen of the City of Dublin, registered between the years 1805 and 1880: they are John Theophilus i, ii and iv, Simeon iii and iv, George Wilson i, John George i, and Edward John ii.

Admission was by birth, although this would not include John Theophilus i, whose father, Simeon i, was not a Freeman, as far as is known. His qualification may therefore have come through his father-in-law, Mr George Wilson.

India - The Turn of the Century

The arrival in India in 1798 of Solomon Hugh Richard, (grandson of Solomon i) at the age of 17 or so, marked another notable event in the family history, for he was the first to hold a commission in the Indian Army, as a cornet in the Bengal Native Cavalry. He was engaged in the second Mahratta War of 1803-06. against the Mahratta freebooters who for many years had terrorised Western India. Apart from several hard-fought battles against a strong and warlike enemy, it was of a leisurely character, relieved by hunting and shooting, and dinner parties where plenty of imported wine was always available. But the expectation of life for subalterns in India then and for many years to come was brief, and Solomon died out there before he was thirty.

His brother, John Peter Wilson, joined the Bengal Horse Artillery in 1804 and became a Lieutenant-Fireworker - ie, an expert on rockets, then used as projectiles. In 1812

he went to Java where there was a rebellion, but the force to which his troop was attached does not seem to have been seriously engaged. He may perhaps also have been in the Nepal War, but his records in the India Office at that time are confused with those of John Peter ii, an example of the difficulties liable to arise when so many people have the same names.

Accounts of their sisters will be found among individual biographies, but two items of interest may be singled out for mention here. Henrietta ii was with her husband, Samuel Davis, District Judge at Benares when a rebellion broke out. Its leader, Vizier Ali, who had just killed three Europeans, was heading for the Davis's house with a band of rebels and they shot down a sentry just as Samuel was returning from a morning ride on an elephant. He saw there was no time to lose, and calling to Henrietta to take the two children, aged four and one, up to the flat roof of the house, he started to go into the house and fetch his firearms. But an armed rebel was already in the doorway and Samuel had to think again.

He remembered that he had a pike upstairs, such as was used by running footmen in India, made of iron and plated with silver to give a better grip, more than six feet long and with a big and very sharp triangular blade 20 inches in length. He reckoned that with this he could defend the narrow staircase going up to the roof, ran up the stairs and quickly saw that the height of the parapet around was very low and exposed them all to the expected enemy fire. He made Henrietta and the ayahs and the children crouch down in the middle of the roof, and posted himself with his pike by the hatchway at the top of the stairs. This stairway was of considerable height, and very narrow, permitting no more than one man at a time to come up, as it was spiral. He picked off two who came up, who withdrew wounded, while firing had started inside and outside the house. However, the delay caused by Samuel's one-man defensive effort was vital, and cavalry arrived in the nick of time from some miles away, forcing the rebels to retire, some two hundred in number. (What became of the elephant, one wonders. We shall never know).

Alicia's husband, Charles Elliott, became Agent of the Governor-General at the Court of the Great Mogul at Delhi in 1828. She was an attractive and vivacious woman, and so charmed the Monarch that he adopted her as a daughter, and gave her a grand emerald ring in recognition of Charles's kind treatment of him.

The Napoleonic Wars

Simeon Peter, son of Solomon i, originally set out to be a barrister, and was admitted to Lincolns Inn, but never called to the bar. After three years as an officer in an Irish District Corps in Dublin he became a Captain in the Loyal Surrey Rangers Fencible Infantry. The Fencibles were volunteer home defence units, but this one spent two years in garrison in Nova Scotia. It was disbanded in 1802, and the following year Simeon was appointed Captain and Adjutant of the embodied Nottinghamshire Militia. The Battalion volunteered for service in Spain, but was not taken, and instead spent eight years moving from one place to another in the south of England, no doubt playing its part in the defence of the country against possible invasion. It then volunteered for duty in Ireland, and was

stationed in Dublin, being chosen for the station as the best Militia regiment in the Division. Simeon resigned his commission in 1812.

Lestock Francis, also a son of Solomon i, joined the Royal Navy as a 13-year-old midshipman in 1798, and served afloat in many seas for seventeen years. In 1807, when a British squadron was forcing the passage of the Dardanelles, Lestock commanded the landing party which destroyed a Turkish redoubt and spiked the guns. Six months later he was at the other side of Europe in 'Comus' (22 guns), with the British fleet sent to seize the Danish fleet. A 32-gun Danish frigate got away, and 'Comus' was sent in pursuit. After a long chase, and a very sharp action, the Dane was boarded and captured. This was considered a very creditable operation, as the Danish ship had fifty per cent more men and guns.

Next year, he was in 'Grasshopper' (18 guns) off Cadiz, engaged in action against the Spanish. He was invalided from the China station in 1815, and out of the service.

John Peter iv, grandson of Simeon i, was commissioned in the 9th Foot, in 1813, and went to Spain to join it, but the battalion was soon ordered home, and he transferred to the Rifle Brigade, which his relative, General Manningham, had raised. His battalion went to Holland in December 1813, and he took part in the capture of Bergen-op-Zoom (which Henri-Camille i had helped to capture for the French 66 years before) and the assault on Antwerp. When Napoleon returned from the Elbe, John was on the strength of the regimental depot at Shorncliffe, and when the clash in Belgium was imminent, he was, rather surprisingly, on leave at such a distance that, although he posted day and night to join the regiment in Belgium he arrived 24 hours too late to fight in the Battle of Waterloo.

It is not known at present whether Frederic and Henri-Camille ii served under Napoleon, but it seems possible, as the former is recorded as having had a distinguished military career, and the latter attained the rank of 'capitaine de fregate', equivalent to our commander, before 1807, when he was living in retirement. Both received the order of Chevalier of the Order of St Louis, a military decoration, after the Restoration in 1814.

Others of the family might have been in the Peninsular and Waterloo campaigns, had they not been serving in India. Two of these have already been mentioned, and the account of a third follows.

Nepal: 1814-1818

John Peter ii was only 15 when he was commissioned in a Bengal Native Infantry regiment in 1805. He was serving on the Punjab frontier in 1809 under Lt Col Ochterlony, and in 1814 was sent up to the Nepal frontier. In the Nepal war he greatly distinguished himself in an action which was a complete victory. The enemy held a strong post with about 400 men. An attack was put in by three columns of Indian troops, each 90 strong. John commanded the central column, which was directed against the Nepalese commander's own position. He engaged the commander in personal combat, receiving a deep sabre cut, and might have been killed had a sepoy not killed the Subah first. As a token of recognition of John's exploit, Dublin Corporation presented him with a sword of honour. He was mentioned in despatches, but the medal for the Nepal war was issued only to Indians.

Not long afterwards the Nepalese were obliged to admit defeat, and a treaty was concluded, which was inevitably humiliating to a brave and proud people, and the Government anticipated that there would be attempts at evasion of its terms. Ochterlony, now Major-General, who had been the victorious British commander, became Agent of the Governor-General on the Nepal frontier, and intercepting John who was on his way to rejoin his unit, made him his assistant in the Political Department, expecting to derive the greatest benefit from his local knowledge and experience.

A Resident was appointed to Khatmandu, the capital of Nepal, to watch the interests of the Government of India, and to ensure that the terms of the treaty were observed. The individual appointed was, however, unable to take up his duties for some time, and John was ordered to proceed in advance and act as Resident in the interval. He had already been chosen for appointment as commander of the Resident's escort and as postmaster, with the responsibility for organising communications between Khatmandu and India by means of relays of runners.

He was faced with an invidious and difficult task. Not only were the Nepalese smarting under defeat, but they had broken a previous treaty, which had given them a reputation for treachery. The assignment might well have tried older and more experienced men very highly, and John was only a subaltern of 25 in a hostile country, three days march from the frontier, and with only 35 Indian soldiers behind him. However, he set about it for three months with such success that he was able to induce the Nepalese to carry out almost all the provisions of the treaty. This earned him the approval of the Governor-General who observed that the peculiar case had rendered John's task one of considerable nicety and difficulty, but that he had succeeded in producing a better temper and feeling on the part of the Nepalese. On the long view, it seems that John, as the first British Officer to be in such close touch with them during a crucial period, may well be credited with having laid the foundation for the friendship between the British and Nepalese which has continued unbroken ever since.

For the next two years he was actively engaged in the survey and demarcation of the Indo-Nepalese frontier, and here also was able to gain the confidence of the Nepalese so far that a satisfactory and enduring settlement was reached, where difficulty had been anticipated.

Evidently an officer of exceptional quality, both as a soldier and as administrator, he might well have gone far, but he died when only 28, of pneumonia whilst on leave in Patna. He was one of the numerous subalterns in the Company's service who, in the curious set up of those days, were given important and responsible tasks, civil and military, and did them remarkably well, with little recognition. There were no awards for junior officers in those days, and their achievements generally went unhonoured and unsung if they did not survive to attain senior rank.

France - Empire and Restoration

Barnabe, as far as is known, continued to live at Nîmes. He is officially recorded as a rich landowner, having several domains in the Department of Gard. In 1811 he was elected Maire of Nîmes, and continued in this office for three years. During this time he was made a Baron of the Empire and Chevalier of the Order of the Reunion.

His family had not suffered at all, either during the usurpation or after the restoration of the Bourbons. Like most of the upper-class Protestants in the Gard he appears to have been fairly well disposed towards the Monarchy, but he was opposed to the Catholic Ultra-Royalist Party, which was in the ascendant and planned to destroy the influence of Protestantism in the south, by forcing Protestants out of administrative office. They alleged the latter were impure Royalists, they themselves alone being pure.

At the first restoration, in April 1814, Barnabe as Maire, headed the deputation which presented a loyal address to the King, on behalf of the Municipality of Nîmes. At the same time, in a spirit of conciliation, he resigned his office. He had nevertheless a most unpleasant reception at the fêtes at Nîmes in honour of the Restoration. He appeared at them with the Préfet of the Department, a Catholic, but although he had been a magistrate honoured for his able and equitable administration, cries of 'a bas le Maire' were heard; and while the people voted a civic crown to the Préfet, they saw fit to degrade and insult the Maire, his person being not respected, and potatoes were thrown at him.

However, this being evidently what we would now call a 'rent-a-mob' effort, he was nevertheless appointed by Royal Decree, in recognition of the manner in which he had conducted the affairs of the town, to be Conseiller de Préfecture of the Department. This was an office given to persons of a certain rank who had already served the country, and it was not necessary to be man of the law. He remained in office until 1816, when he resigned, evidently on account of ill-health.

In July of that year he appears as one of the six Protestant members of the Conseil General of the Department, with seven Catholics.

The Préfet, in defending himself against the allegations that he had been responsible for the 'White Terror', the violent persecution of the Protestants in the

Department of the Gard in 1814-16, mentioned among those Protestants whom he had recommended for the award of the Legion d'Honneur, 'the noble, faithful and brave gentlemen, Henri, Frederic and Alphonse de Castelnau'. This was intended to show his impartiality. It does not appear, however, that they ever received the honours.

Barnabe's barony, which had been in the nature of a life-peerage only, was made hereditary and transmissible in 1819; but his only son, Alfred, who inherited in 1828, died without male issue in 1835. The title until recently was borne by Georges, a descendant of Barnabe's brother, Frederic.

Meanwhile, at the other end of France, Marie-Louis-Joseph had moved to Paris about 1804 and there embarked on a literary career to try and restore his fortunes, ruined by a lawsuit which he had brought against the judges of Abbeville. His daughter Ursule (Melanie) followed his example, in part only, by starting her writing with a five-volume romance, but not by pitting herself against the legal profession. In 1811 she obtained an appointment which she had long desired, as a lady-mistress in one of the schools founded by Napoleon for the daughters of members of the Legion d'Honneur. Her special subject was history, and by that time she had published her ten-volume 'Universal History' in the (at that time, at any rate) novel form of letters to her daughter.

However, the school was dissolved at the restoration, and she was unable to obtain other posts, although she now professed whole-hearted allegiance to the Bourbons, and nor was there much sale for her books. After the Revolution of 1830 she mixed with obscure legitimist groups and joined in their conspiracies.

More Moves to India

The next to go out was Thomas Ebenezer John, as a writer in the East India Company's service in the Madras Presidency. Actually he was returning to the country in which he had been born, the first of the family to do so. He specialised in judicial work, becoming an acting judge before he was thirty, and continuing in that branch throughout his service.

Five more youngsters joined the Indian Army in the next few years. Solomon ii, in a Bengal Native Infantry Regiment, died at Cawnpore after only seven years. The other four had all been cadets at Addiscombe, the Company's Military Seminary, the products of which generally went to the Engineers and Artillery.

John Theophilus ii (Theo) and Alexander Henry Edmonstone (Henry) were brothers. They were both Bengal Engineers, both very capable and clever men, and both had an eccentric sense of humour; a number of stories alleged to be examples of their various exploits became legendary among the Anglo-Indians, as those British people who had made their homes out in India were then called. This they were more or less obliged to do, owing to the very high cost of passages home. Thomas's widow paid no less than £ 500, a very

large sum in those days, for a cabin for herself and her children, when the time came for her to go back to England.

Theo was chiefly employed under the Public Works Department and designed and constructed many buildings of every sort. While still in his twenties, he repaired the Taj Mahal at Agra and saved it from becoming a ruin. He also built the church, college, barracks and gaol there.

The only complaint ever brought against his work was by the Military Board, the body which controlled the Public Works Department, which censured him for exceeding his estimates for the cost of the work. On one occasion they observed that it had been a fault of his throughout his career to attend more to the quality of his work than its cheapness. In one case, when he had exceeded the estimate for the church and civil college at Agra by about 30,000 rupees, then equal to about £ 3000, he was compelled to disburse this sum before he was permitted to leave the country on furlough. The payment of this sum seriously crippled him, and he was often advised to petition for it to be refunded, but he was too proud to do so. The product of his work was of lasting excellence, and the Chief Engineer bore testimony to the extraordinary standard of the work and material put into the church, which he considered unrivalled in India.

At the age of 24 he was appointed to the charge of the newly-established Government Observatory at Simla, and was, in consequence, soon afterwards elected a Fellow of the Royal Society and of the Royal Astronomical Society. He held the post for seven years and during that period, also built the church at Simla. It is no doubt in connection with him that, at both Agra and Simla, there is an area known as Boileauganj. He was known amongst Indians as 'Bara Baloo', the big bear, and Henry was known as 'Chota Baloo', the little bear, from which it seems that 'baloo' was the usual pronunciation of 'Boileau': this suggests that it was a corruption of the French rather than the anglicised version of the name, and that it was the former which was the usual pronunciation. Theo produced a variety of books, mostly of a technical nature, and was considered one of the cleverest men in India.

His brother, Henry, took part early in his military career in the siege of Bhurtpore, a notable affair in its time. Then for ten years he was employed on survey work in the Punjab and Rajputana. After that he too was employed mainly in Public Works, achieving a special reputation in the construction of iron bridges. He also successfully managed the irrigation canals in Calcutta and Delhi areas. In 1845, still a captain, he was one of two engineer officers nominated by the government of India to investigate, together with an expert sent out from England, the question of introducing railways into India. They reported that these could easily be constructed and maintained, and recommended that a line should be built from Calcutta to Delhi, a distance of 1000 miles, but, although everyone agreed, it was twenty years before the trains reached Delhi. Who knows what difference it would have made to the suppression of the Indian Mutiny, if the line had by then existed.

Besides his technical abilities, Henry was a man of many accomplishments. He too wrote several books and was a contributor to Anglo-Indian Periodical literature. He

was the only Boileau who, up to the present at any rate, had attained the substantive rank of Major-General: Theo, Samuel, Francis Burton and Neil, having held only the honorary grade granted on retirement.

The other two young men from Addisombe, Henry C and Francis B were another pair of brothers. The former joined a Bengal Native Infantry Regiment but saw no active service in over 30 years. The latter went to the Bengal Horse Artillery and took part in the siege of Bhurtpore. Afterwards he transferred to the Foot Artillery, and was engaged in the First Sikh War, being mentioned in despatches for good work at the battle of Aliwal. More will be heard of him in connection with the Indian Mutiny.

Three more girls, Lucinda, Elizabeth Magdalene and Marie Anne went out at much the same time as their brothers, and all married into the Bengal Service. Lucinda was left a widow with five children at 24 and, remaining in India, married again, this time to Captain Thomas Monteath, 35th Bengal Native Infantry, of whom we shall hear again later. Then, in 1828, Harriette Anne went out to join her elder sisters. She seems to have run away from home, for her father, Simeon Peter, does not appear to have known what happened to her, and only heard of her marriage, to a doctor in the Indian Medical Service, through her aunt.

Others at Home and Abroad

John Peter i's second surviving son, George Pollen Boileau, was made the heir of his maternal grandfather, the Rev George Pollen, and after the latter's death, he succeeded him as both Rector and Lord of the Manor of Little Bookham, Surrey. The only Boileau to take Holy Orders, he entered upon the living before he was 25, and held it for 24 years. By Royal Letters dated 25th June 1821, he was authorised to use the additional name of Pollen, and so he and his children were known as Boileau-Pollen, the only members of the family to depart from the original surname.

Simeon John was called to the Bar in 1826, and practised in Lancashire, until he went to India in 1840.

Samuel Brandram i obtained a commission by purchase in the 22nd Foot in 1821 and, after five years in Ireland, went with the Regiment to Jamaica, where it remained for eleven years, taking part in 1831-32 in the suppression of a formidable insurrection among the slaves. After another spell in Ireland the regiment went to India in 1840. Samuel had by then purchased promotion successively, as was, in those days, the system in the British Army, to captain, major and lieutenant colonel.

Also back in Ireland was Lestock Francis i, Dublin-born, invalided out of the Royal Navy after 17 years service and who after nine years on half-pay, had been appointed Inspecting Commander in the Irish Coastguard, where he continued in that service for 25 years.

Three of the Boileau girls departed from the general pattern of getting married in India and went westward. Harriet, a widow in 1797, married John Pemberton, a barrister resident in the island of Nevis, in the West Indies; he later took Holy Orders and became Rector of the neighbouring island of St Kitts.

Henrietta iii married Richard Usher, an Ensign in a marching regiment and in 1826 they went to the West Indies. A year or so later he was placed on the half-pay list and, returning to Dublin, he became a partner in the Boileau family druggist business. Then Jane ii also married Thomas Speedy, a subaltern in another infantry regiment, and was with him in Nova Scotia for two years.

Afghanistan and Sind

Edward John i was another Addiscombe cadet and joined one of the European Infantry regiments maintained in India by the East India Company. He was very soon taking part in a particularly arduous operation; the advance into Afghanistan for the first Afghan War. The march began on 10th December, 1838, in the Punjab, and they reached the Indus, 500 miles away after six weeks. Then came 150 miles of desert covered in 17 days, and they were at the mouth of the Bolan Pass, 60 miles long, the track stony and the highest point 6000 feet. The cold caused intense suffering, great numbers of animals died and much baggage had to be abandoned.

This stage took 11 days, and brought them to Quetta, where supplies were insufficient and the force was put on half rations for a month, but the advance went on after 17 days rest, towards Kandahar, 150 miles away through the Kojak Pass, a most difficult obstacle, 7500 feet high. There were privations and terrible suffering, with insufficient food and absence of water causing much loss of life. The miseries endured by men and animals passed all description. The European regiment to which Edward belonged was employed in moving the heavy guns and their ammunition, which had to be dragged up and lowered down steep slopes, by manual labour; the officers working with the men at the drag-ropes from sunrise to sunset for four days. It took three weeks to reach Kandahar and, by that time, the brigade had marched 1000 miles.

Two months later the advance continued, the column covering 290 miles in 25 days, and then storming the fortress of Ghuzni. The capture brought ample provisions and there was considerable prize money, in which Edward shared. The army then went on to Kabul. There Edward transferred to the 35th Bengal Native Infantry, commanded by Lucinda's second husband, Thomas Monteath. The regiment remained at Kabul for two years and then in 1841, moved down with the brigade to Jelalabad, more than 60 miles away. The Afghans were becoming increasingly restive, and the column had to fight its way down. Early in January 1842 the British Commander in Kabul was induced to treat with the Afghans, to trust in their promises and to withdraw his force from Kabul.

The retreat began in bitterly cold weather, in deep snow. The fighting troops numbered more than 4000, but there were also 12000 Indian camp followers, and many women and children. The column straggled over many miles of the route and was continuously harassed by the Afghans, and the force was unable to protect the non-combatants. At last, the women and children were handed over to the Afghans as hostages, and most of them were eventually recovered. Alicia ii Boileau's husband, David Shaw, was an officer in one of the Indian regiments, and died of wounds on the march. She was fortunate enough, it may be thought, that she was not with him in Kabul, and thus escaped the horrors of the retreat. In the end only one man of the whole force reached Jelalabad.

There, the British, including the 25th, were holding out gallantly against the Afghans, until relief at last came from India. They were named the 'Illustrious Garrison', and were awarded a special medal, which Edward received. He was also with the regiment when it formed part of the avenging force which went up to Kabul, and commanded a company of it in the storming of the Jagdalek Pass, a steep, narrow and rocky defile.

Meanwhile, Archibald was also serving on the Northwest Frontier. He had passed first out of his term at Addiscombe and become an engineer officer, joining the Madras Sappers and Miners on arrival in India in 1840 and being posted to a company in Quetta, which was employed on the road to Kalat. Then the Sind War broke out and in January 1843 Archibald was with a detachment of men, 30 in company, part of a force under Sir Charles Napier, the British Commander, a distinguished but eccentric general. With only 500 men, mounted two to a camel, he marched 82 miles across the desert in seven days to attack a fortress garrisoned by 2000 men, while thousands of enemy horsemen surrounded the column. The Duke of Wellington described the operation, which was completely successful, as one of the most curious military feats he had ever known. The labours of the sappers were tremendous, clearing roads for the guns.

A month later, Archibald was present with his company at the battle of Miani, and his services were favourably noticed. It was a very hard fight; butchery, Napier called it; the two lines were not a yard apart for 3 hours. The sappers were actively engaged, fighting desperately to protect the guns. In March the battle of Hyderabad was fought. Again it was a bitter hand-to-hand battle, in which the sappers did well, and Archibald was again mentioned. Being still only a second lieutenant he was not eligible for brevet promotion to major, but the Duke of Wellington recommended him for the protection of the Court of Directors of the Company. He received the somewhat rare medal which was issued to those present at both battles.

The 22nd Foot took part in both these battles, but Samuel, who was lieutenant colonel in the regiment, was commanding the garrison at Karachi and was not engaged. After the war which resulted in the annexation of Sind (which was the occasion of the famous message sent by Napier to the Governor General, '*Peccavi*', meaning 'I have sinned, or Sind', for he had exceeded his orders but achieved success), the 22nd went to Poona and Bombay for six years.

Thomas Theophilus, who had been commissioned in 1841 as Cornet in the 7th

Light (Bengal) Cavalry, was stationed in the Punjab when, in May 1843, the regiment started to march some 400 miles to join Napier's force in Sind. The march lasted until July, and Theo, as he was known, suffered from exposure to the great heat.

France - 19th Century

On the death of his father, Henri-Camille ii received as part of his inheritance, the chateau of Castelnau. The value of the whole inheritance must have been quite considerable as, in 1816, he is on official record as one of the 300 highest tax-payers in the district of Alès, his wealth being inherited from his parents. In 1807 he was living in the chateau and was Maire of the commune of Castelnau-Valence (the latter name being that of the adjacent village). He was the candidate for the post of Conseiller de Préfecture, but did not obtain it.

In 1816 he was still Maire and is recorded as a good administrator, and as devoted to the Bourbons. He died before 1839, when John Peter iv writes of him as an old friend, so they must have been associated a good deal at some point.

The estate of Castelnau was inherited by Henri's son, Camille, an officer on the Engineer Staff of the Army, in which he became a Lieutenant Colonel (Chef d'Escadron d'Etat-Major). He died unmarried in 1865 and Castelnau passed to his sister Gabrielle, and so to her descendants.

She had married the Marquis de Valfons, (or de la Calmette, the latter being a village between Nîmes and Castelnau), and they were living there when John called on them in 1840, in what he describes as a miserable habitation, nothing but a farmhouse. It seems that the Marquis's financial affairs had been in a very bad state, and Gabrielle was said to have acted very prudently in restoring them. This had involved economical living, and John supposed they had acquired a taste for it; but he considered that as their fortune was now considerable, and the property one of the best in the Department, they would do well to occupy a better house.

Castelnau, as John Peter found it, is described in Part V of this book. It is opportune here to mention that in his opinion the domain seemed never to have been very large, and the numerous seats of the old Nobles in the neighbourhood, some of more consequence, especially that of Calviere, did not speak of any great power of the family, though it was evidently highly respectable. He thought he should compare their position with that of the oldest squires of Norfolk, perhaps rather than baronets.

He found quite a large group of Boileaus and their connections in and around Nîmes. The elder dowager Baronne was living in Paris with her daughter Juliette, whose marriage he attended. On the death of her son, she had sent the family portraits to England, as she said there was now no one to care for them. It is, of course, possible that no one cared about them, but otherwise it was rather high-handed, considering that, apart from anyone

else, she had a daughter-in-law and granddaughter living. The younger Baronne, still in her twenties, was an attractive widow, and made a great impression on John.

Frederic was still living. In 1816 he had been recorded as Maire of the village of Brouzet (10 miles north of Castelnau), and as supporting a move to release Protestants from the surveillance exercised power over them in his commune. He was an intellectual man, and had an observatory. His son, Charles Frederic was, in 1840, Procureur-substitut du Roi, in Nîmes, and as he had married the daughter of one of the senior judges it was expected that he would be pushed on in the magistracy.

Alphonse (Louis-Alphonse) had the reputation of being the black sheep of the family, but he was nevertheless Maire of the commune of Castlenau-Valence when John found him there, living, he says, in a cabin adjoining the castle wall at Castelnau, not better than an English labourer's and not as good as some.

Alphonse's son, Philippe, after a brief spell in the army, qualified as a doctor of medicine. From 1823 to 1846 he was medical officer of the central prison in Nîmes. He was much in advance of his time, in his view that prisoners were not culpable but sick, and he reacted against the severity which was the rule for their treatment in those days. His duties brought many cases of mental disorder under his observation, and he adopted a theory of mental pathology. His books (qv Individual Biography), and contributions to technical journals, designed to demonstrate the irresponsibility of many individuals who had committed acts regarded as criminal, seemed to tend towards exaggeration. John thought he had rather republican manners and opinions, but he says he was anxious for the improvement of his country's institutions, especially in the educational field. He was made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour. His son, Raimond, was also a doctor of medicine, and published a medical book.

The practice in France during this period was for small families, and so there was not so much margin for the survival of issue as in the large English ones. At any rate, apart from descendants in the female line there were, by 1894, when the Marquis de Valfons produced his chart of the family in France, only two surviving Boileaus de Castelnau there, Emanuel and Adrienne, the latter being unmarried. Emanuel had a son and a daughter, who will be noted later.

India - More Arrivals

In 1833, Charles Lestock i _ was in India, serving as an extra ADC to the Governor of Madras Presidency, whose daughter he married, but she died soon after in Bangalore. Thomas Ebenezer John _ was a judge in the presidency when his son Thomas Alfred came out a few years later and joined a Madras infantry regiment, serving in the south the whole of his time in the Army, until he was invalided out with sunstroke in 1852.

Next to arrive was George Wilson ii _, commissioned to a Bengal native infantry

regiment in 1839. After seven years with it he went as Adjutant to the 2nd Oudh Irregular Infantry, a permanently embodied unit. He soon became second in command and commanded a wing of the regiment during a small war to suppress a minor rebellion near Lucknow in 1850. He had a great reputation as a tiger hunter.

Simeon John _ went out to Madras in 1840 and practised there as a barrister. Later he went on to Ceylon, at first as a private secretary to a judge, and later as Queen's Advocate, but had to return home on account of ill-health, and retired from active life.

John Theophilus iv _, having qualified as a doctor at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1841 and obtained an appointment as an Assistant Surgeon in the Bengal Medical Service, promptly married a cousin and went off with her to India. But when he reached Calcutta he was sent on to China, where war had broken out, and he died in Hong Kong a year later.

Isaac _ was given a direct commission without purchase in his Uncle Samuel's regiment, the 22nd Foot, which had arrived in India in 1841. He does not seem to have joined it in time to take part in the Sind War. He transferred after a few years into the 94th Foot and did a tour of duty in Aden, and was afterwards stationed in South India until he died in 1852.

The 22nd alternated between Bombay and Poona until 1849, apart from dealing with minor rebellions in the south. The regiment then moved to Bengal and, in 1853 was engaged in punitive operations against an Afridi tribe in the Peshawar District. Samuel _ commanded the column and the mission was successfully accomplished in one day. The 22nd returned to England in 1855. Three of Samuel's daughters found husbands during his time in India, and one of John Theo iii's did the same during this period. Among these Jane iii married her cousin Lestock Reid, and their descendants still call themselves the Lestock Reids.

Neil i _ joined a Bengal native infantry regiment in 1843. Two years later the first Sikh War began, and Neil was engaged in several actions. Francis Burton _ also served in this war as Commander of a company of Foot Artillery, and was mentioned in despatches for its good work at the battle of Aliwal, being also awarded with a brevet majority. War against the Sikhs flared up again in 1848, and Thomas Theo _ was in a number of such actions.

John Theo iii _ was appointed Superintendent Engineer, North West Provinces in 1847, and Chief Engineer of the same seven years later. He succeeded to the command of the Corps of Bengal Engineers in 1855, and retired in February 1857 with the Honorary Rank of Major General. He had seen no active service, as he had been too valuable in construction work. Successive Governor Generals had employed him on commissions demanding high professional qualifications, and in no case did he disappoint them. It might well be said of him, in the words of the memorial to Wren, the great Architect, 'If you seek a monument to him, look around'; for every kind of public works - churches, bridges, court-houses, barracks, gaols, roads - was designed and constructed by him. Yet, by some mischance, he received no award in recognition of his services; perhaps it was overlooked in

the disturbed conditions of the Indian Mutiny which broke out three months after he had sailed for home.

His brother Henry _ was, as a senior officer, also employed entirely on public works, successively in the Central and Northwestern Provinces, and in the Nagpur Territory. His speciality was building iron bridges.

After attending the East India Company's seminary for its cadets at Haileybury, Charles Elliot _ entered the Indian Civil Service in 1849, and was posted to Oudh. He made rapid progress, being promoted 1st Class Deputy Commissioner after seven years. The province was in a very disturbed condition. A notorious band of dacoits, under their leader Fazl Ali, entered Charles's district and committed much depredation. When they approached Gonda, his headquarters, a company of native infantry was sent out to capture them and bring them in. This was easier said than done, as the band was constantly on the move, and the country people were disinclined to give any information about its whereabouts.

Progress was thus much too slow to satisfy Charles who considered that only mounted men could catch up with the dacoits. He accordingly set out in pursuit of them with a jemadar and five troopers of the mounted police, although Fazl Ali was known to have 20 or 30 men with him. When Charles and his men reached the village where the dacoits were reported to be, the jemadar recommended that as they were only such a small party they should rush the dacoits in a body, but Charles posted his men round the village and rode into it with only the jemadar. The latter tried to make Fazl Ali, whom they met there, believe that they were in force, and the man made a show of asking for mercy.

Charles then rode up to him and received a bullet in the chest, and fell dead from his horse. The infantry party came up soon after, but by then the band of dacoits had decamped. George Wilson ii _, who was stationed at Secrora (Colonelgan), 16 miles west of Gonda, commanded the force of cavalry and infantry which took up the pursuit of Fazl Ali, defeating and killing him soon after. The official reports lamented the fact that a young and promising civil servant, full of zeal and courage, should have sacrificed his life to a misguided sense of his duties, and lost it unnecessarily, due to the eagerness with which he had encountered a desperate band of dacoits with so small a party. It was considered that he should have worked in co-operation with the military, whose job it really was to apprehend the man.

In 1851, Neil _ was seconded for duty with the Arakan Battalion and remained with it for two years, during which it was engaged in the 2nd Burma War. Lestock Alexander _ was killed in this war, serving as an ensign with the 67th Bengal Native Infantry, on the day following his nineteenth birthday. The regiment formed part of a column operating against a dacoit chief, Nya-Myat-Toon, whose stronghold was stormed. Lestock fell in the attack while gallantly leading the left flank of the assault on a stockade. During these operations, which lasted a fortnight, the column, out of a total strength of about 1200, lost 22 killed, 108 wounded, and 100 dead of cholera.

Francis Burton's () two sons, Frank (Francis William) and Charles Henry, both born in India but who went home for schooling in England, set out to return to India in 1853, to look for employment. The first job they had was to act as companions to the young Maharajah Dhulip Singh, the Sikh Prince, who was under British tutelage. However, Frank was soon commissioned to a Bengal Native Infantry Regiment in 1855, and Charles to HM 61st Foot, then serving in India.

Archibald _ was another Sapper employed in the Department of Public Works in the Madras Presidency, with his Headquarters at Cuddalore. He was kept on this work for ten years and received his brevet of Major. In March 1857 he was sent in command of B Company Madras Sappers & Miners, to Bushire in the Persian Gulf, to take part in the war against Persia. The campaign was brief, but the labours of the Sappers were extremely heavy; they helped to work the carronades of HM Ships, felled date trees to bridge the irrigation canals to facilitate the advance of the force, destroyed batteries, made roads and dammed streams. The British Commander, Sir James Outram, mentioned Archibald and his company in despatches, saying that his and his men's services were conspicuous in the zeal and activity they displayed. He also warmly commended them for the alacrity with which they volunteered for foreign service. They earned the India General Service Medal, with clasp 'Persia'.

The eldest son of John Theophilus iii had joined the Indian Army before his father left it; this was Thomas Boldero _, commissioned to the 3rd Bengal Native Infantry in 1854.

In 1850 there were ten Boileaus serving in the Indian Army, with two in the Royal Navy and two in British Regiments, making a total of 14 serving at one time. This was not exceeded until the War of 1939-45. The figure of 13 had been reached in 1845, and was so again in 1855 and 1890.

Mortlake - Norfolk

John Peter i () returned home in 1786 after 22 years in India, retiring on what he described as a gentlemanly competence. Although this may have put him in the category of the 'nabobs', as the men were called who made fortunes in India and who were inclined to parade their wealth, there is no indication that he did so; the accusation was later levelled at his son, John Peter iv. His father did however lead the life of a well-to-do English gentleman of the period and made the Grand Tour of Europe, in the course of which he attended the last Drawing Room held at Versailles by King Louis XVI and Queen Marie-Antoinette. In Paris he met his kinsman, Henri-Camille i () who was living there in retirement.

In 1790 John Peter i married the daughter, Henrietta, of the Rev. George Pollen, Rector and Lord of the Manor of Little Bookham, in Surrey. She and her sisters were the eventual co-heiresses to their father's considerable fortune, totalling over £12000 a year.

The couple lived for some years in Mayfair, and then in Warwickshire. Finally in 1804, he bought a house on the south bank of the Thames at Mortlake, which he named 'Castelnau Place'. This was his principal residence until his death in 1837, at the age of 91. It then passed to his daughter Henrietta Maria, and was later occupied successively by Sir Henry Willock, who had married the daughter of Henrietta ii and Samuel Davis, and by their son, husband of Mary Elisabeth i. The house was eventually demolished.

John Peter i also acquired the estate of Tacolnstone Hall, about 10 miles from Norwich, and thus initiated the connection of the family with the county of Norfolk, which was to last until 1949. The importance of the property was enhanced when John Peter iv, in 1836, bought Ketteringham Hall adjacent to Tacolnstone. This was an imposing Tudor mansion, standing in a wooded park of 500 acres, with a small lake. Altogether, John Peter iv owned about 9000 acres.

The Baronetcy

In 1838, in Queen Victoria's Coronation Honours, John Peter iv was created a baronet, of Tacolnstone Hall and Ketteringham Hall. He had married, 13 years before, Lady Catherine Elliot, daughter of the first Earl of Minto, a former Viceroy of India, and this circumstance may have had some bearing on his receiving the honour. He had not up to that time performed any notable public service, and it seems likely that his principal qualification was his position as a considerable landowner. To have a stake in the country was regarded as a most important stabilising influence in a period of change and unrest; the principle was adduced in support of the purchasing of commissions.

There is a legend though, that the title was given in recognition of the present of a swan made to the Queen (in fact he did so, but at a much later date, all ready for the oven) and also that it greatly disgusted the rest of the family who regarded the rank of baronet as a come-down from the French seigneurie, even for a cadet of the family, which he actually was. But he rather came to be thought of as the head of the family, and indeed, apart from the right of birth, that was much more his position, due to his wealth and social standing, and the interest in and generosity towards his relations which his father had displayed.

The real head of the family at this time was Francis Burton __, a soldier serving in India, and not particularly well off. So Sir John was often appealed to for patronage, the use of his influence and financial assistance. George Wilson i __ appealed in 1855 for the loan of £600 to stave off bankruptcy. Someone else wanted a cadetship for a nephew, another was dissatisfied about his prospects of promotion. Where he could, and if he thought it was right, he helped. He had a very strong sense of responsibility and duty, not only to the family in general, but as a husband, father and employer; as a man of standing; in his charitable activities and as squire of Ketteringham.

Victorian Miniature

It is in the last named capacity that John Peter has achieved the fame of having a book written about him - 'Victorian Miniature' - by Professor Owen Chadwick. This is the story of the 30-year struggle between Sir John, as squire, and the Reverend William Andrew, as vicar, both spiritual and temporal. The situation was not an unusual one in an English village in those days with sometimes one, sometimes the other, good or bad or indifferent. In this case both men were pious and scrupulous, both were obstinate, and neither had the remotest saving sense of humour. It has been possible to reconstruct the story as an episode in Victorian England, in an unusual degree, from the diaries which both men kept, and which are still extant. Sir John's was a detailed daily record of anything that came under his notice, his comments and his most private thoughts.

The church goes back to Norman times. It is quite small and only 100 yards from the Hall. The parish was the estate and consisted of the inhabitants of the Hall, and the tenants and workers; little over 200 souls and only 28 houses and cottages. In earlier days the church must have seemed like the private chapel to the squire, with the vicar like his private chaplain. That, at any rate, was rather how Sir John saw it. As the squire of Ketteringham he considered that he had a perfect right to make any alterations in the fabric and arrangements of the church, which he regarded as his. Thus, he erected a monument to his father upon the chancel wall, without any reference to the vicar. This passed off without much trouble, but he met his Waterloo over the affair of the vault. Wishing to arrange a Boileau family vault in the church he acted without proper authority in what can only be described as a high-handed fashion, for he calmly appropriated the old vault of former squires, removed the coffins from it and had them re-buried in the churchyard. But a relation of one of the dead so treated raised the strongest of objections, and in the end the squire was obliged to restore the coffins to the vault and build himself a new one in the churchyard.

The squire found the parson's sermons boring and disagreed with his doctrines. The parson deplored what he regarded as the worldly ways of the squire, and his family, and sought to influence them for the better. He won over the three unmarried daughters, who began to refuse to go to dances and other social occasions, which further annoyed the squire.

Man of Many Interests

Sir John achieved another distinction, that of inclusion in the Dictionary of National Biography. He belonged to a generation which believed that a gentleman was not educated unless he was interested in literature, art, and in science, and this he certainly was. He had been at Oxford, though he did not graduate, and had studied philosophy and science in Edinburgh, and the law in London. He became a member of almost all the great scientific societies, and was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1843. And yet, with all this, he was not an original artist, writer or scientist, though he had some reputation as an archaeologist, and he may best be described as a dilettante. But he certainly never lacked an

opinion on other people's positions, ways or views.

In public service it was much the same. Chadwick says that few men can have done so much useful service below the highest. He was JP, Deputy Lieutenant for Norfolk, and Sheriff of Norfolk in 1844. He was chairman of the committee of the Society of Arts when the plan was formed there for the Great Exhibition of 1851, and was vice-president of one of the committees of the Exhibition. He was an active member of several charitable bodies in London, and a Director of the French Hospital. In politics he was a Whig, and could have obtained a seat in Parliament, but did not feel sufficient vocation for it.

These varied interests brought him into contact with the highest in the land. The historian, Hallam, was a great friend, and when the Prime Minister of France, Guizot, was driven out of his country in the Revolution of 1848 he found refuge with Sir John and a lasting friendship grew up.

He took great pride in his ancestry, especially in his descent, which he held without any shadow of doubt or question to be from Crusaders and Barons of Castelnau. In view of his meticulous attention to detail in other matters it is strange that he was not more accurate in those relating to the history of the family, as instanced by the incorrect information which he supplied to the publishers of the baronetages, and the exaggerated epitaphs which he had inscribed on monuments to his father.

He was a social person and liked to entertain. It was indeed with the object of using it for entertainment that he had built at Ketteringham Hall a Great Room, whose ceiling was covered with a representation of the family crest and arms. He had a town house in Upper Brook Street, in Mayfair, to which the family removed each year for the London season, and there was a good deal of coming and going between the two residences at any time. At first this was in his own carriages, with post-horses, and a night spent on the way; but with the coming of the railway, this old-fashioned means of conveyance soon ceased.

Unhappy Family

In spite of his wealth and standing, Sir John's family life was not a happy one. Lady C, as he always calls her in his journal, was a constant invalid with an undiagnosed condition; probably largely nervous, and the result also of having had nine children in fourteen years. In 1839 the whole family set off in three carriages with tutor and governess and four servants to spend two years in Switzerland, the South of France and Italy, in search of health for her, but it did not do much good. At Geneva the youngest child, Theresa, was born. While there, Sir John went to Nîmes to visit his French cousins, and also saw Castelnau.

After this excursion, the family took up residence at Ketteringham, and, as long as the children were quite young they were all reasonable. But as they grew up the trouble

started. Lady C took their part and said their father was harsh with them. He believed he was only dealing with them for their own good, 'kindly but firmly', in the phrase he frequently employed. He never really gained their affection. The daughters he treated as adolescents even when they were grown up, and was hurt when they sulked. The sons were a much more serious problem. A good deal of the difficulty was, no doubt, due to their having grown up as a rich man's sons, imagining that his purse was bottomless; so that they ran into debt again and again and left it to father to settle the bills. Another cause of friction was John Peter's conviction that smoking had a most harmful effect on character and constitution. He writes of the habit with loathing, as a man might today of the taking of hard drugs.

In spite of an allowance of £400 a year, a good income in those days, John ii Elliot _, the eldest, overspent it regularly, failed to pass his examinations, was given a commission, but never took it up, travelled to Italy and Canada and the United States, and could not decide what he wanted to do in life. Eventually he studied the law, was called to the Bar, and for two periods acted as Private Secretary to the Prime Minister, Lord John Russell, Lady C's brother-in-law. Then just as the Crimean War was ending, he went out to take a look at it, caught or developed pulmonary tuberculosis in Roumania and died of it after six wretched years of travelling about in search of a cure, and being treated by doctors who simply did not know the answer.

The second son, Frank _, was wild to start with, but eventually settled down as a married man to live the life of a country gentleman at Tacolnestone Hall, and in due course inherited the title and estates.

To quote from Chadwick: 'the two younger boys, Edmund William Pollen _, and Charles Lestock i _, moved from disaster to disaster. In both there was an evident weakness of character difficult to attribute only to the mode of their upbringing. It is possible that they both suffered from an instability needing the kind of treatment that neither the education nor the medical science of that age were qualified to give'.

Edmund joined the Royal Navy as a cadet at the age of 15, but was in constant trouble, ran into debt, failed to pass the required examinations and was only retained for eight years through his father using whatever influence he had. When that came to an end Edmund was sent out to Australia to make his own way on a small allowance. He never returned home. He is heard of from time to time in his father's diary, generally as in some sort of trouble not stated, for the next fourteen years. Then he married, and his descendants in the second (now Australian) branch of the family have prospered, and the baronetcy has passed to them.

Two public schools declined to retain Charles after a term or two, for reasons not disclosed. Yet it appears that he was a gentle, poetic, affectionate soul, who wrote verses, and struggled against temptation with repeated earnestness and utter failure. Commissioned at the age of 20 he was continually in money troubles, and he was actually facing the possibility of being court-martialled for his debts, when it was made possible for him to go out to the Crimea, in the hope that active service might change his character. Once again, his

father paid his debts, and off Charles went, never to return, for he died of wounds received before Sebastopol, in an action in which he behaved most gallantly, as will be described later.

The eldest child, Anna Maria, always known as Ama, was robbed of the happiness she might have had. She was a plain little girl, of an affectionate, unselfish nature, and very religious. She was close friends with the Stanley girls, daughters of the Bishop of Norwich, and favourite even with their critical family. In their home she met and fell in love with the son, Owen Stanley, an officer in the Royal Navy, who was to gain a measure of fame as the surveyor of the coasts of north-eastern Australia, and of New Guinea, and to give his name to the central ridge of the latter island. After a time he learnt to love her too, but he had not at that time very good prospects. Ama, at 19 was not considered to be sufficiently experienced to know her own mind, and their respective mammas interfered effectually to stop the romance. The lovers were very miserable and embarrassed because neither knew how the other felt about it. There was an indirect line of communication through one of his sisters. At last he seized an opportunity to declare himself, and she accepted him. A formal engagement was not however permitted. Soon after, he was commissioned to the command of HMS 'Rattlesnake', to carry out the survey which made his name.

Ama was not allowed to write to him, or to receive his letters, but the obliging sister kept them in touch. He had been away for four years, and was about to return home, when he died in Sydney. Two years later Ama married a clergyman of a Norfolk county family, who was well-connected and rich enough to be considered as a suitable match for her, despite the fact that he was lame and squinted. No doubt she made him a good wife. They had ten children.

'Castelnau' - Barnes

Charles Lestock retired as a Major in 1839, having seen no active service. He then went in for real estate business, and the development of land in the northern part of the borough of Barnes, in the big bend of the River Thames south of the river between Chiswick and Fulham. The first Hammersmith Bridge had been constructed in 1827, and a road was made linking it with Barnes. The land fronting this road was sold in 1838, and Charles bought nearly half a mile on each side, some thirty acres in extent altogether.

He started by building a residence for himself, which his brother John Peter called a nice small snug house. This he called 'Castelnau House'. One of the first other buildings to be erected was at the northern end of his property, in the shape of the local, called the 'Boileau Arms' in his honour, and later simply 'The Boileau'. It had in fact ornate representations of the family arms on the signboard on an outside wall and also inside.

The development proceeded and, in 1841, John Peter records going to see "Charles's new town making, which I do not understand, and only wonder at his courage in engaging on so large an account and in things so alien to his habits; but he is shrewd enough

to abide by his own opinions, so I should do no good by interfering. Each pair of houses cost £1,600, and two-thirds at least of the money is found by him on the security of the buildings". However, John had later to admit that the speculation was advancing. Castelnau Villas were the first erected, 15 to 18 houses each side of the road, and these were followed by three rows of cottages, Castelnau Row, Castelnau Place and Gothic Cottages.

Charles identified himself with the community which grew up in the district and became quite its 'father figure', being described as 'the founder of the colony'. In fact he cared in many ways for the welfare of its people, not least for their spiritual needs. As early as 1841 he furnished a part of Gothic Cottages as a chapel of ease to Barnes Church; and when the need for a larger place of worship became evident, he gave the site for a church, which was consecrated in 1868, besides contributing to the cost, and presenting the Communion plate.

In secular affairs he was for many years chairman of the Hammersmith Bridge Company. In token of esteem for him, after his death in 1889, Upper Bridge Road (nearest the river) was re-named 'Castelnau', which name it still bears and which is to be seen any day on buses running that way. There is a Boileau Road running parallel to, and west of Castelnau, built somewhat later, as also were Castelnau Mansions, near the Bridge.

In 1853, Charles came into his first wife's fortune, but although his material affairs thus prospered in one way and another, his later matrimonial affairs were not altogether happy. In 1836 he had married a second time (his first wife having died in 1833 in India at the age of 21) and had a daughter, Mary Elisabeth i; but the marriage was not happy, and in 1841 John Peter was called in to try and effect some sort of reconciliation. However, three years later the marriage was dissolved by Act of Parliament, the only method at that time of obtaining a divorce. That was swallowed by the family, but when, a few years later Charles married his daughter's former governess, John Peter strongly disapproved, and scarcely recognised the lady as Mrs Boileau.

The Crimean War

War was declared against Russia in March 1854 and the Allied Armies landed on the Crimean Peninsula in September that year, their immediate objective being the capture of the fortress of Sebastopol, which was very strong. On the 17th October the Allies began a tremendous bombardment of the place, both from land and sea. Among the British ships engaged was HMS Queen (116 guns) in which John George ii _ was serving as a lieutenant. The Russian guns set the ship on fire and caused some casualties.

On the 17th November a very severe storm swept over the Black Sea and, amongst other damage to shipping, three transports were wrecked off the Katchka. John volunteered to go in command of the ship's boats to render assistance to these vessels, and succeeded in bringing off 45 men, the crews of two of them, through a heavy surf. The boats were exposed to enemy fire during the operation, a man in John's boat being hit, and they

also ran the greatest risk of being capsized in the surf and having the boats dashed to pieces against the wrecks. Admiral Dundas considered John's conduct most zealous and praiseworthy but, although it is believed that he was recommended for the Victoria Cross, nothing came of it and his case seems to have been overlooked. He did not even receive the Turkish order of the Medjidie as others, his juniors, did, although he was latterly first lieutenant of the ship. After a year on half-pay he became an Inspecting Commander in the Irish Coastguard, with which he served for over ten years.

On the landward side of the fortress of Sebastopol, Charles Augustus Penrhyn _ was serving with the 1st Battalion of the Rifle Brigade, which he had joined towards the end of October. The battalion was continuously engaged in the trenches through the winter in appalling conditions of cold bad weather, short rations and lack of any amenities. Charles seems to have done well enough for he was promoted lieutenant at the end of November and in June next year the War Office asked his father, John Peter iv, if he would like to purchase a captaincy for him, as he was then at the top of the Subalterns' roll.

This would have cost £1,100. Presumably the offer would not have been made if Charles's conduct had been unsatisfactory, but his father was understandably dubious. However, before any decision was taken, news reached him that Charles had been severely wounded.

On the 18th June, Lord Raglan, the British Commander, ordered the celebrated and calamitous attack on the Redan, part of the fortifications. The two British columns were each headed by a detachment of 100 men of the Rifles, Charles being a subaltern with two other officers in one of these. The task of the riflemen was to get as close to the works as possible and pick off any Russians who showed their heads above the parapet. Zero hour was 4.30 am. As soon as the columns went over the top the Russians opened up on them with grape and canister and with musketry fire, and in the words of the regimental history, the riflemen were mown down like grass. Eight men were killed and eleven wounded that day in Charles's detachment; he himself received a flesh wound during the advance but disregarded it and, sword in hand, and shouting 'Come on Rifles', gallantly led on his party and tried to get them below the line of fire from the guns.

They reached an abattis (a protective rampart of fallen trees) in front of the Redan and lay close under it until the middle of the day, when they were able to withdraw under cover of a sandstorm. Charles was hit again, this time near the heart; the ball, a grape-shot an inch in diameter was deflected by the prayer-book and miniature portrait of his mother which he had in his breast pocket, and lodged near his hip. Left lying on the ground he managed to reach the British trenches and, after some days, was evacuated by sea to Malta, where he died of fever which supervened on his wounds. His gallantry was specially commended by Lord Raglan in his despatch, so that he had certainly made some atonement for his earlier foolishness. Whether the penitence he expressed in a letter to his sister Caroline from hospital would have lasted is anybody's guess.

The Indian Mutiny

There is no need here to go into the causes of this revolt, or to describe the whole of its course. It may be noted, however, to make the picture clearer, that only the Bengal Army was really involved and that the disturbances were confined to the Ganges Valley, the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh and Central India. The Bombay and Madras Presidencies remained calm, the Punjab and North-West Province were kept so by prompt and decisive action in the very early stages.

There had been unrest and disaffection for some time in the Bengal Army, but the outbreak of the Mutiny is reckoned from 10th May, 1857, when the native regiments at Meerut, about 40 miles north-east of Delhi, broke into open mutiny, killing their officers and other Europeans. They then set off for Delhi, the capital of India under the Moguls, where the garrison joined them.

At this time, Francis Burton _ was at Lahore, in the Punjab, about 250 miles north-west of Delhi. He was commanding the Foot Artillery. With him there were his wife, his daughters Sarah and Grace and his two younger sons, Lewis and George, while his eldest son, Francis William (known as Frank) _, was a lieutenant in the 16th Grenadiers, one of the Bengal native infantry regiments in the garrison. The other units were six companies of HM 81st Foot (a British regiment), some horse artillery with twelve guns, a native cavalry regiment and another one and a half native infantry regiments.

We have a very full and intimate account of the events of this period in Lahore as they affected the Boileau family, in the diary of Arthur Lang, a lieutenant of the Bengal Engineers stationed there, and a close friend of the Boileaus, who was later to marry Sarah.

The news of the Meerut outbreak came to Lahore on the 12th May. This was the chief city of the Punjab, and the British action there was therefore specially important. The Commissioner and the Brigadier commanding the garrison took the decision to disarm the native troops. Lang and other officers thought this would incite the sepoys to mutiny - there is no indication that they intended to do so. But Lahore was too important as a future base for any risks to be taken. A parade for the purpose of disarming the troops was ordered for next morning at daybreak.

A ball and supper had been fixed for that evening and, to avoid creating any alarm, it was arranged that this should take place, and so it did, though only half the ladies were present. These apparently included Mrs Boileau and her daughters (Grace was a deaf mute, but seems to have enjoyed life all the same). At any rate, Lang says, the evening passed pleasantly, a perfect sham of smiles over tears.

At daybreak the troops were all on parade; the native troops drawn up in contiguous columns with the 16th Grenadiers on the right and the British officers at their posts with their men. Facing them, and about 350-400 yards away the horse artillery was drawn up with its guns pointing across the parade ground, and behind them, the 81st Foot. Some distance away, to one side, the Foot Artillery was drawn up without its guns, under

Colonel Boileau, while his wife and daughters were nearby in a carriage, anxious spectators waiting to see what would be Frank's fate. It was touch and go whether the Indian troops would obey the order to lay down their arms, or break out into mutiny. In the latter case the guns would have opened fire which would, of course, have endangered the lives of the British officers, even apart from the possibility of their being killed by their own men.

The Brigadier and his own staff, including Lang, rode up to the 16th and the order was given for the men to pile arms, turn about and march off. After a moment's hesitation, and faced by the guns, they obeyed; the other regiments following suit, and the crisis was over for Lahore. Thanks to this prompt action, unfortunately not always followed elsewhere, there was no mutiny in Lahore, and it became the British capital of Upper India, holding its own and helping the north-west districts, and providing a rallying point for the loyal elements of every Indian regiment in the Punjab.

On the evening after the disarmament appearances were kept up as they were the night before and the European community went as usual to what was known as the Band, a regular social institution. The European women were housed in the fort in partitioned barrack-rooms, but otherwise life went on as usual, with Church-going, musical evenings, and so on. Francis remained at duty in Lahore performing, like many other officers at that time in various military stations where order was maintained, very useful, though unspectacular service, and it was in a large measure due to such men that there was no outbreak in the Punjab.

Young Frank and Arthur Lang took their turn in keeping a lookout from the tower of the church, an extremely hot and wearisome duty. Frank served for two months with an irregular battalion made up of loyal personnel from disbanded units, etc, and then became adjutant to a contingent of Dogra Cavalry in General van Cortlandt's Field Force. At the action of Hissar on the 19th August he was dangerously wounded. The enemy were firing at the town gate and ramparts and Frank tried to get his men to follow him in a charge against them, but without success, and he found himself alone when he was engaged by an enemy trooper who fought vigorously and wounded Frank twice; a sword-cut through both jaws and another in the hand. Frank was two months recovering - indeed he was lucky to survive in the surgical conditions of those days, without antiseptics. The scar across his left cheek was to be seen all his life.

Neil _ was serving with a native infantry regiment at Peshawar, which was disarmed with others on 22nd May. In August he was appointed Second in Command of the 9th Punjab Infantry, which was then in course of formation at Kohat; actually he officiated as Commandant and was credited in the Indian Army lists with raising the Battalion.

By the end of May British columns were moving down from the Punjab to Delhi, to clear out the rebels, but the siege proved long and difficult and the city was not captured until 20th September. It became the scene of action which attracted the younger officers who were eager to take part in the fighting. Lang hung about in Lahore until the middle of July, and then became engaged to Sarah, and left for Delhi where he found her brother Charles serving on the Ridge with his Regiment, the 61st Foot.

At Lucknow was Theo (Thomas T _) serving with the 7th Light Cavalry. With him were his wife and three of their children, the youngest a baby of only two months. With his troop he was sent out to collect a large sum of money from the Treasuries in the disturbed districts round about, and he was able to carry this out successfully. But on the 29th May the infantry in the station mutinied and this affected the morale of the cavalry. Theo was out on patrol with his troop and, when they saw the cantonment ablaze, and heard firing, they became excited. The young men wanted to kill him and join the mutineers, but old soldiers would not allow them to do so as, they said, he had always been kind and considerate to them. He was able to bring most of the troop back with him.

A month later, on the 30th June he was Second in Command of the Volunteer Cavalry, part of a force which went out to meet a body of mutineers advancing on Lucknow from Chhinhut. The encounter took place about five miles from the city. The enemy were in overwhelming strength and the native gunners with the British force proved treacherous so that, after a short engagement, the force was obliged to retreat, closely pursued. An officer who won the VC in this engagement has written to say that, during the whole of the retreat, nothing could exceed the coolness and gallantry displayed by Captain Boileau. He tried several times to induce the men of the infantry to stand and make a front, and when the Commander of the Volunteer Cavalry called on them to charge, in order to save some of the rear-guard, Boileau was one of the three or four officers who obeyed instantly, their action checking the enemy and enabling some stragglers to join the rear-guard.

Thomas Boldero _ was with his regiment at Phillour in the Punjab when it mutinied during June. The men treated their officers well and allowed them to go into safety in the fort at Ludhiana. He seems to have joined one of the Company's regiments of European Infantry, and was, no doubt, in action with it.

George Wilson _ was now in command of the 2nd Oudh Infantry at Secrora, about 60 miles east of Lucknow and, by virtue of his seniority, commanded all the troops at the station. Disaffection began to show itself about the end of May, particularly among George's men, who were evidently fast drifting into mutiny. The chief anxiety was for the women and children, for whom there was no means of affording protection. However, a party of 25 trustworthy Sikh cavalry under a British officer, with four civilian volunteers, was sent out from Lucknow to bring them back there. On the night of the 7th June all the women and children in the district, 7 of the former and 12 of the latter, left with the Sikhs and other troopers reckoned to be loyal. The women were on elephants and the children in palanquins. Travelling all night without a halt they reached the river Gogra, three miles wide, by 10 o'clock next morning. Here there was much delay and mutinous elements among the escort threatened to kill the Europeans, but were deterred by the presence of the Sikhs. After crossing the river the party pushed on again all night and got into Lucknow in the morning. Fanny, George's wife, had with her their four children, the oldest being six, and the youngest two, and she was pregnant with a fifth. She kept a diary throughout, which has survived to tell us her experiences.

George remained at Secrora with seven other Europeans. His regiment became more troublesome, broke open the magazine and took all the ammunition. The Governor of Oudh, Sir Henry Lawrence, had informed all the officers that, when mutiny was inevitable, they were at liberty to leave their men and consider their own safety, and George now considered that point had been reached. The men tried to prevent him getting away, but he and two other officers went to a friendly Rajah, and eventually to Benares. There he took part in operations against the rebels, at first commanding a squadron of the 12th Irregular Cavalry, and then with the Nepalese contingent of Gurkha troops, continuing to serve with the latter until they returned to Nepal in May 1858.

Appointed in September 1857 to the military charge of the district of Azamgarh in command of two battalions of Gurkhas, he restored British authority there and enabled the revenues to be collected. This was largely due to a successful action soon after he took over. With 1200 Gurkhas and two guns he moved out against a large body of rebels, covering 40 miles in eight hours. The rebels were in a village, Manduri, 10 miles distant and, in order to surprise them, George and his force set out again at 1.30 am next morning and reached Manduri a little after sunrise. The rebels were strongly posted, their centre on the village and their flanks protected by fields of sugar cane, then at full height. The Nepalese hurled themselves at the position so fiercely that in ten minutes the rebels, who were in superior strength, were in full flight, leaving three guns and losing 200 killed and wounded. The result of all this, and the capture of the fort a week later, was excellent, and all the dissident villages in the district submitted.

Archibald _ and his company of Madras Sappers & Miners reached Bombay on their return from Persia at the beginning of June 1857 and, on learning of the outbreak of the mutiny, at once volunteered for service against the rebels. This was accepted and they joined the Central India Force. Two places were relieved before the monsoon broke and put a stop to operations for the time being.

At Delhi the preliminary operations leading up to the assault on the city began early in September. Working with Lang was RCB Pemberton, grandson of Harriet Boileau and great-grandson of Anne Charlotte i Friell. He was wounded in the arm as the two were laying a mine to blow open the Kabul Gate if necessary. He was back at work the next day as the slightly wounded had to come on duty at once. At the end of August Charles Henry, _, Francis Burton's son, joined the Foot Artillery as a volunteer to work the heavy guns in battery and continued with them until the end of the siege.

Siege of Lucknow

This outstanding episode in the history of the Indian Mutiny deserves to be accorded its own separate place in these Chronicles, as in it was involved the largest group of the family affected by the outbreak and they also underwent much danger, privation, mental

and physical suffering and discomfort, for nearly five months.

After the defeat at Chhinhut, Sir Henry Lawrence accepted the necessity of a siege, and he fortified the Residency at Lucknow and brought into the defended area all the Europeans, men, women and children. Of the Boileau family these included Thomas Theobald, his wife Jessie and their three children, and Fanny, wife of George Wilson, and her four children.

On arriving at the Residency, Fanny and the rest of the party were put into a large room with a bare floor and no furniture. She was in despair until a friend, Mrs Fayrer, wife of a doctor attached to the Residency, came and invited her to their home, known as Fayrer's house, a large one with a flat roof protected by sandbags all round, and defended by sepoy pensioners. It was much exposed to enemy fire and there was an underground room, called a tykhana, which served as a shelter for those living in the house. However, it is interesting to observe in Fanny's diary the gradual change from alarm to indifference at any firing. By the 17th July she wrote: 'Four rounds shot, the first of a series, into the ladies' room next to mine', without further comment. On the 20th July there were eight rounds shot into the house. On the 16th August, 'an eight-inch shell burst in the verandah of the room where Mrs Fayrer was lying ill. I was bathing her. The shell burst within three yards of me, and had I not thrown myself flat on the bed I must have been killed.' From that date to the 26th she records that no event of any importance occurred, the firing continuing as usual, sometimes more, sometimes less. 'Third rations today, children half.' On 1st September her youngest child, Georgina (Ina) was sick with ulcerated sores and diarrhoea. She lingered on wretchedly until the 13th, when she died, about three months old, and was buried in the Residency Cemetery.

Fanny's other children kept well and in good spirits - indeed four-years old George was rather a mischievous nuisance. Anna was highly pleased with a little writing desk her mother gave her for her seventh birthday present. On the 25th September General Outram entered the Residency with a relief force. but it was not strong enough to raise the siege. The General took up quarters in Fayrer's house, and Fanny says the tea-table was soon beset by officers and ourselves, asking and answering questions, one of the first being whether Queen Victoria 'was still alive or not'. Next day she says that 'in one of the sorties today two fowls and a pigeon were brought in as loot and hailed with great joy'.

On October 9th 'news reached of the fall of Delhi, 6000 men making Lucknow-wards'. November 12th. The relief force, under Sir Colin Campbell, had reached the neighbourhood of Lucknow. Some sort of signalling apparatus had been arranged, which Fanny called the 'electric telegraph' but which seems to have been a semaphore for communication with the relief force. In a real sporting spirit she says that the enemy made two splendid shots at our telegraph on the Residency, one striking the tower within a yard of the post, the other bursting directly over the tower.

The second relief force came in on the 18th November and Sir Colin ordered the immediate evacuation of the non-combatants, to begin next morning. But strangely there were no arrangements made for the transport of the women and children. Fanny was

anticipating an 8 mile walk with her children in a burning sun but was lucky enough to meet a friend of George's who found her a carriage and a horse, and she drove off. At the General's headquarters they all enjoyed their first proper breakfast for months, to the children's intense delight - fresh bread and butter, tea with milk and sugar, cold beef. They went on in dhoolies at 10 pm, reaching the Dilkhoosha at 1 am. Here she wandered about for at least two hours hopelessly looking for accommodation, until at last an officer found her and her children a place in someone's tent.

After five days there they all left at noon and a fearful march ensued - the greatest confusion - ladies' carriages, bazaar hackberries and lame camels, all in one moving mass.

They reached Alumbagh at 7 pm and here, once again, Fanny was in luck, for Captain Roberts (afterwards Field Marshal Lord Roberts of Kandahar) came to her rescue and put them in his own tent, himself turning out of it. In the next few days they moved to Cawnpore. The enemy were in the vicinity and the refugees were near enough to come under artillery fire. Roberts took Fanny along with the artillery and cleared the way for her, so that she accomplished the journey in half an hour, while the other ladies took eight hours.

This was the end of her trials. The expected child, Charles iv, was born seven weeks later, but died in September 1859, before he was two years old.

The story of Jessie (Theo's wife) is not known, but it probably did not differ greatly from Fanny's. Her health was permanently injured by her suffering and exertions and the youngest child, Lestock, although he lived to get back to England, died there in May 1858. Theo's own health was none too good, and he had to return on home leave for two years recuperation. He had commanded one of the outposts, Sago's house, throughout the first defence with a garrison of civilians. In July he was wounded in the knee by a rifle ball, which kept him laid up in bed for a month. As soon as he could get about on crutches, and before the wound was healed, he returned to his duty at Sago's house. He was mentioned in despatches by the Commander of the garrison, Major General English, who said of the officers who commanded outposts, that they, including Theo, had all ably conducted the duties of their onerous position. No further proof of this was necessary, he said, than the fact that, throughout the siege, the enemy were not only unable to take, and could not succeed in gaining, one inch of the posts commanded by these gallant gentlemen. Theo received the thanks of the Governor-General-in-Council, the brevet rank of Major, the medal and clasp and the grant of a year's service.

Central India

In October 1857 the Central India Force moved out of Mhow against Dhar, considered the strongest fort in Malwa. A practicable breach was made in the walls within a week, but the enemy evacuated before the place was stormed. The commander of the Force

mentioned the services of Archibald _ and his Sappers. Next month, Mundisore was invested, the Sappers effected a breach and the place was taken. Archibald was wounded here but remained on duty. Sir Hugh Rose now took over command of the Force, with Archibald as Commanding Engineer. In January 1858 there began a series of operations designed to relieve beleaguered garrisons and clear out enemy strongholds.

On the 3rd February, Saugor (Sagar) was relieved, where a small British garrison had been shut up in a mud fort for nearly eight months. Among them was Charlotte ii, daughter of Alexander _ (Henry), her husband Lieut Thomas Nicholl, Bengal Artillery and their young son, just one year old. She was 22 and Thomas 27. They had been stationed at Agra but moved to Saugor, starting in the early part of February 1857 and completing the journey of about 280 miles in one month, a pretty good effort on her part, in the circumstances. She probably travelled in a litter, carried by porters. They moved in company with a somewhat mutinous Indian cavalry regiment as far as Jhansi and thence to Saugor with a much better-behaved unit, the 3rd Bengal Irregular Cavalry. Besides this regiment the garrison included two battalions of Bengal Native Infantry, a bullock-drawn battery of siege artillery with 68 European Gunners and some technical personnel.

During March and April, the reports of outbreaks in other stations naturally made all the British in Saugor more or less anxious, not knowing when their turn might come. In an account of the episode Nicholl says that he used to leave his house daily to go to the magazine, where he worked, in fear and trembling lest a mutiny should break out in his absence and his wife be polished off, without his being near to help her. They then had in their employment a faithful chaprassie (messenger) by name of Rahmat Khan, who had been in her uncle John Theophilus iii's service for 12 years previously, and Nicholl made over his wife to this man's care each day, he faithfully promising that no one should touch her, except over his dead body. Rahmat Khan died in their service in 1869.

The Brigadier commanding Saugor District had a cool intelligent head and endeavoured to put the best face on matters, without appearing to distrust the native troops. Of these, as it turned out, the 31st remained almost entirely loyal, as did 60 of the cavalry troopers, while the 42nd was almost entirely mutinous.

The station was laid out in such a manner as to make supervision and defence difficult. At one end, on the outskirts of the town, were the fort, treasury, magazine and stores. At the other, 3_ miles away was a commanding position called Artillery Hill, where the battery was stationed, but which had no water or storage for provisions. Between this and the fort were the cantonments (military accommodation) where the British continued to live, alongside the native troops' lines.

A Queen's Birthday Ball was got up for the 24th May in the Officers Mess of the 42nd, and the majority of the European officers and their wives attended it, the Nicholls among them; but it was an anxious time owing to the greater part of the European community being gathered under one roof. As it turned out they were very near their last squeak, as Nicholl had phrased it, for it subsequently transpired that a body of sepoy had actually assembled to proceed to the mess house and finish them all off. Some Providence,

however, he remarks, caused them to give up the idea at the last moment.

On the 21st June the Brigadier held a Council of War (composed of the Deputy Commissioner, Chief Civil Officer of the District, the Commanding Officers of the Regiments and the Battery Commander). It reached the decision that, in the event of an outbreak, all officers and other Europeans were to retire to Artillery Hill. The Brigadier therefore ordered Nicholl to send 100 muskets and ammunition for them to Artillery Hill at once. This was done, but Nicholl had come to the conclusion that the decision of the Council of War was altogether suicidal.

To wait for an outbreak, which seemed to be a certainty at some unknown time when it might be least expected and then for officers and others, with their wives and children, to run the gauntlet through the group of armed mutinous native soldiers would seem to be courting death and disaster.

Further, Artillery Hill had no advantages to recommend it. On the other hand the fort was defensible and contained all the garrison's war material, and a lake came right up to the wall. It commanded the town. Nicholl took it upon himself to urge the Brigadier to occupy the fort and ignore the decision of the Council. The startling consequence of this advice was, not only that the Brigadier accepted it, but that he appointed Nicholl to command the fort forthwith, whereupon that young gentleman, and his wife, moved into the fort and took up their quarters in his office there. Decisive action followed in rapid succession. The contents of the treasury, magazine and stores were brought into the fort and put under European guards. The women, children and baggage of the European artillery followed; a guard of Europeans relieved that of the sepoy at the gate. Finally the other ladies and children marched in.

All this was accomplished in two days. On the 1st July Nicholl reported completion and offered to relinquish command of the fort. There had naturally been some resentment among his seniors at so junior an officer being appointed to the post, but the Brigadier refused to accept Nicholl's resignation and, instead, put that officer's name in orders as Deputy Governor of the fort, taking his orders from the Brigadier only, and he held this appointment for the nearly eight months during which they were shut up in the fort.

During that period no attacks were made on the fort, perhaps because of the firm action taken for its defence. To supplement the garrison sixty Christian civilians were given military training. Occasional sallies were made, more or less successfully. The loyal 31st defeated the mutinous 42nd in a stand-up fight. There were 190 women and children in the fort.

After relief by the Central India Field Force, the Europeans moved out to cantonments again, and there was no further trouble.

The Field Force reached Jhansi on the 21st March, 1858. This was a very strong fortress, with walls of granite 15-20 feet thick and 18-30 feet high. After bombardment the breach was reported practicable on the 30th March, but the assault had to

be deferred to allow a battle to be fought against a rebel army trying to relieve the fortress, which was stormed on the 3rd April.

The Madras Sappers formed part of the right attack, which was to try to escalate the walls. No sooner had the columns emerged from cover than a heavy fire was opened up, through which the stormers had to march for more than 200 yards. They pushed on and got three ladders against a wall, but could not ascend owing to the heavy fire and rain of missiles.

Then Archy Boileau __, who had gone to report the state of affairs to the Commander, brought up a reinforcement of 100 men of the 3rd Europeans. The stormers then rushed to the ladders led by their Engineer officers, but the ladders, made of bamboo, broke under the weight of men, and others brought up were thrown down as soon as placed. However, the stormers at last gained a footing on the rampart, and a fierce struggle continued until the defenders were taken in the flank and rear by another column. Archibald was blamed by Sir Hugh for the ladders being weak, although they were constructed to the recognised specifications, and this seems to have been the reason why he did not receive the award of the CB, which he was considered to have well merited. For his services in the campaign (which continued until Gwalior had been taken on the 20th June, after a desperate fight) Archibald did however receive his brevets of Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel, was twice mentioned in despatches and received the Indian Mutiny Medal, with clasp 'Central India'. After the campaign he returned to duty with the Public Works Department in the Madras Presidency, where he died in 1871.

'Mopping up' Operations

The recapture of Delhi and Lucknow, and the quelling of the rebellion in Central India, spelt the end of the Mutiny, but there were still groups of mutineers who had to be defeated. This took until the end of 1858. George commanded the Gurkha Force until it went back to Nepal in May 1858 and then went into quarters for the first time after 11 months' active service. He received the brevet rank of Major and the thanks of the Governor General. He then joined the Oudh Military Police and took the field in August in command of a regiment of cavalry and three regiments of infantry in Brigadier Barker's column, which was engaged in the difficult assault and capture of the fort of Birwah, which brought him a mention in despatches and more thanks.

After the fall of Delhi in September 1857 Charles __ was attached to the Gurkha force till it left and then, also, joined the Oudh Military Police, but resigned after six months to rejoin his battalion when it went to Mauritius.

Frank __, after recovering from his wounds, joined the 2nd Sikh Irregular Cavalry, later to become a regular unit as the 12th Cavalry. It was busy for several months in Oudh, and then joined General Whitlock's force at Rewah in Central India. On the 4th March 1858, he greatly distinguished himself at Keutee as he described in a letter to his parents which follows: -

'We had a most glorious action, a real tough fight. We had just joined Gen Whitlock's force at Rewah. At the time we had only 61 sabres with the Sqn besides the Brig and two of his staff. The guns with the small column had fallen behind at a stream, and when the enemy approached within 300 yards they began firing with muskets etc, the balls whizzing around our heads and ears, but not killing any of us. The Brig then ordered us to retire, which we did for about 50 yards. When they saw this they actually made as if to attack us, but on our halting and fronting they thought better of it and went off with the utmost calmness, evidently never believing that we might venture to attack them, the odds being very great. We had been waiting for the artillery to come up and break them, and then for us to cut them up, but seeing the favourable moment was passing away I asked the Brig to be allowed to charge; he gave his permission and he and his staff placed themselves with us. I gave the word '*walk, trot, gallop, charge*' and in we went with a glorious cheer.

'Just as we came up we found an embankment some three feet high with a deep drop on the other side. They had lined this bank and gave us a volley, emptying three saddles. Over we went in a second and were right in the middle of them, and then the work began from our side. After cutting several of them down they began to retire in a huge mass, the rear ones who were nearly all sepoys armed with muskets and rifles and swords turning round, firing and drawing their swords or clubbing their muskets, fighting back desperately. However our men behaved most magnificently, going at them with the greatest bravery, no men could have done better. I saw some desperate encounters. Some of those sepoys were splendid men and fought well, but our men were too much for them. After following them for a mile, the Brigadier called us off, and it was with the greatest of difficulty that I could get my men away. On going over the field afterwards, I counted 98 bodies. nearly all sepoys with their muskets and accoutrements by their sides; three more were found afterwards.

'I must tell you now that during the fight, having fired my pistol at a man who was calmly taking aim at me, in the hurry of the moment I recocked it, but on letting go the pistol to take my sword it went off, shooting me through the inside of the knee. This wasn't the worst of it, for my breeches caught fire and burned fiercely, giving me intense pain, and I had great difficulty in putting it out. All the officers and Osborne (the Resident) shook hands with me, and I felt very much pleased and proud of my men having behaved so well. We had three men killed and 16 wounded, two horses killed, 8 wounded and 8 missing. It was a glorious little affair, for if the sepoys had stood for us at first as they appeared determined to do, we must nearly all have been killed, but God in His mercy watched over us. We were wonderfully favoured in the ground, a beautiful plain of regular green sward, without any of the usual holes. I did not do much of the polishing-off myself, being wounded so early in the action; I of course had some narrow escapes. 61 sabres with 4 European Officers against 1200 well-armed men are fearful odds, if they had only regularly turned on us we must have suffered fearfully. Osborne says in a note: 'I have been under fire now 21 times since I have been in India, but I shall never forget the charge of the 2nd at Keutee'. This from so brave and distinguished a man is very pleasing.'

The Brigadier stated publicly that he proposed recommending Frank for the award of the Victoria Cross, an honour which all present acknowledged he fully merited.

However, before the Brigadier could do this he was invalided home, and although the matter was raised some years later, nothing came of it.

Frank was appointed Second in Command of his regiment. His services in the campaign were especially recognised and he received a mention in despatches and the thanks of the Government.

The Victoria Cross was won about this time by the grandson of Anne Charlotte i Friell, James John M'Cleod Innes, an officer in the Bengal Engineers. He had taken part in the defence of the Residency at Lucknow and in subsequent operations at Oudh. In an action at Sultanpur he was the first to secure a gun which the enemy was abandoning. They rallied round a gun further back which would have been fired into our column, when he rode up unsupported, shot the gunner and although he was the mark for a hundred matchlock men, he kept the artillerymen at bay until assistance reached him.

India - After the Mutiny

One consequence of the Mutiny was the end of the Honourable East India Company, and the transfer of the territories which it had administered, to the British Crown, to be governed henceforth by a Viceroy and Governor General in the name of the Queen. The military forces of the Company became HM Forces. This took effect from the 1st September, 1858. It was followed by the re-organisation of the Indian Army; units which had mutinied ceased to exist, and there was a general re-numbering. Thus, the 7th Bengal Cavalry became the 5th Bengal Cavalry, of which we will have mention later. Thomas Theo, who originally served in the 7th, volunteered for general service, and was posted to the 2nd European Bengal Cavalry, soon to be re-named the 20th Hussars. On account of ill-health, however, he retired in 1867.

The 2nd Sikh Irregular Cavalry became the 12th Bengal Cavalry, with which Frank continued his service, at first as Second in Command, and later, to his delight, as Commandant, while still a Subaltern.

In 1864 he had his brother Frederick attached to the unit but unfortunately, although that young man was an enthusiastic sportsman and potentially a good officer, Frank could not get him to work. He went to another regiment and soon after was killed because of his horse bolting into a clump of trees when he was riding a race. Their sister Sarah married Arthur Lang in September 1858 and thereafter for nearly 20 years was with him in India, Baluchistan and Burma.

Archibald, from the Madras Engineers, became a Royal (Madras) Engineer. After his return to that Presidency he became Chief Engineer in road development in South India. For a time in 1863 he held a Royal Engineer staff appointment at Dublin. RE officers could now elect for continuous employment with the Indian Establishment, as did Lestock, who went out to India about 1863 from the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich.

Neil, (Lestock's elder brother) joined the Judge Advocate General's branch of the staff, concerned with courts martial, and was appointed Deputy JAG at Peshawar. He continued in this work in Northern India until he retired in 1874 with the honorary rank of Major General.

George Wilson i went on in the Oudh Military Police until retiring as a Lieutenant Colonel in 1867. His sister Anne evidently went out to join him, for in 1860 she married an officer in that Force.

Despreaux John _, Thomas Ebenezer John's son, enjoyed only a sadly short career with his British regiment, for after but three years in India he died at Mian Mir, the new name for the old Lahore cantonments, with their terrible reputation for unhealthy conditions.

Edward Hudson, son of Archibald John Maddy, entered the Madras Woods & Forests Service and was stationed at Masulipatam. His brother, Thomas Smalley, had been at Sandhurst, but his father could not afford to buy him a commission, so he also joined the Forestry Service; the purchase system being abolished a few months later, Thomas received one of the first free commissions, in the 54th Foot, afterwards the 2nd Battalion the Dorsetshire Regiment, then located at Jullundur in the Punjab, and later at Morar Cantonment, near Gwalior.

Mary Elizabeth i came out with her husband and kinsman, Henry Davis Willock, and they went to Shahjehanpore in Oudh, where he was magistrate. Although in the Civil Service he had served as a Volunteer with the forces in the Mutiny at Lucknow and in Central India. Mary's father was Charles Lestock i (2), who had retired to Barnes, and Henry's mother was Henrietta ii Boileau. That small section of the family was very much of the Diplomatic and Civil Service, but that did not save them from their share of serious civil unrest and rebellion.

Movements to Other Lands

India was comparatively peaceful for 20 years or so after the Mutiny, apart from endemic fighting on the north-west frontier, in which no Boileaus happened to be involved. In 1867, however, the British Government decided to send a force to Abyssinia to recover a number of Europeans held as prisoners, and India was called upon to provide an expeditionary force. This included the 12th Cavalry and Frank _, who was just about to take up an appointment as Brigade Major, had to rejoin his regiment. He and his wife 'Tish' at once set about packing up and selling off, as she was going to take the children home. However, it was quite a leisurely business, as negotiations were being carried on, and more than three months elapsed before they embarked at Calcutta on 7th January 1868. Meanwhile Tish had her fourth child, Ridley, while staying with the Langs at Lucknow.

The transport, to Aden, was a sailing ship and there were only light winds so, in

spite of being towed at intervals, the three-thousand-mile journey took a month. At Aden, Tish and the children transferred to another vessel for passage to England round the Cape, while Frank and his troops went on to Abyssinia. (It was just 99 years later, at about the same time, that Peter M also sailed for his home in Italy, after 6½ years in Aden, but through the Suez Canal).

There was very little fighting in the Abyssinian campaign, and the 12th were employed on the protection of the lines of communication, which ran for four hundred miles across a roadless and mountainous country, through difficult gorges and over heights of 10000 feet and more on to Magdala. However, the expedition was well managed, and carried out as planned. By June 1868 Frank was back in India and took up his appointment. A few months later he got two years leave in England on medical grounds. Now that the overland route between the Red Sea and the Mediterranean was in use (the Suez Canal was not opened until 1869), travel from and to India and England was both quicker and cheaper, facilitating leave home, but some went to other British possessions for their furlough. Archibald _ went to Australia for his health, while John P i _ and Thomas EJ _ both took their families to the Cape of Good Hope.

Charles Henry _ was serving in South Africa from 1863 to 1868, first as ADC, and then as Military Secretary, to the General Officer Commanding British Forces in Cape Colony, who was also Lieutenant Governor of the Cape of Good Hope. Later, having qualified at the Staff College he held staff appointments in Malta and Gibraltar, where he was thrown from his horse on a parade and received head injuries, which ended his military career and eventually his life.

William Simeon _, son of John Theophilus iii, was commissioned in the Royal Engineers in 1855, and served for over five years in Ceylon until he was invalided home suffering from the effects of sunstroke. Nevertheless, in spite of further setbacks at a later date, he lived until 1915.

Having qualified as a doctor at Trinity College, Dublin, John Peter Hamilton, son of Lestock Francis i _, was commissioned in 1864 as an assistant surgeon in the Army Medical Service and in the manner of the period, was attached more or less permanently to the 29th Foot (formerly Farrington's, in which Charles ii, our ancestor, had served in 1694), remaining with it for twelve years, being stationed in Malta, Canada, Jamaica, Barbados, Ireland and Jersey.

It was about this time that young men without prospects at home, and those who were giving trouble to their relations, began to go to the colonies in search of adventure and their fortunes. George Theophilus Saunders _ was a cadet at the Royal Military College, but perhaps because of the cost of a commission, did not enter the Army, and went to Australia to become a stock farmer in Queensland where he founded a limb of the first branch of the family, which now flourishes there.

Before going to Australia he had been in India. At first he worked in Victoria, and then went to Noumea, or New Caledonia, in Melanesia to grow cotton, in partnership

with two Frenchmen, one of who was named, by coincidence, Boisvin. However, in their second season, they had a disastrous plague of grasshoppers and George returned to Victoria and settled at Grenfell, NSW, where most of his children were born.

England and Ireland

George Boileau-Pollen died in 1847 and was succeeded as Lord of the Manor, for what that was worth, but not as Rector of Little Bookham, by his son John Douglas. The latter was of an unbalanced temperament and had been giving trouble at Oxford. His uncle, Sir John, was well aware of this, and yet we find him recommending his nephew to get himself ordained as soon as possible, so that he would have the living as a means of supporting himself, his mother and sisters. However, nothing came of it which was, no doubt, just as well for the Parish, but the fact does give another sidelight on the curious notions regarding the clergy at that time.

John D never married, and his brother and sisters had no children. So, when he died in 1906, the interest in the Pollen estate passed by way of Charles Lestock i __, as next younger son of John Peter i and Henrietta, to Henry Davis Willock (husband of Mary Elizabeth i), who then became Lord of the Manor, and took the additional name of Pollen.

Sir John's last days were sorrowful. Two of his sons had died and a third was lost to him, having been banished to Australia. Lady C died in 1862 after a lingering and painful illness, during which Caroline nursed her devotedly. His diary became largely a record of his unhappiness over his daughters' behaviour towards him; he thought they were not sufficiently loving and considerate and he resented the parson's influence over them. A brighter spot is seen in his friendly relationship with General Theo, as he called him - John Theophilus iii _ - and with Archibald __, both of whom he found congenial.

His health, never very good, became worse but, when he was 70 an incident occurred which showed that he could still act with decision and courage. Whilst at breakfast at Ketteringham they saw a bull goring the man in charge of him. John jumped up, threw up the window, leaped out and ran to the spot. Caroline ran behind him, only to be ordered back into the house. He ran to the man lying on the ground and his arrival distracted the bull from attacking the man again. John and the beast watched each other tensely a few feet apart and then John stooped down and released the man's arm, which was caught in the chain that had been used to lead to the bull. Then he rose up and took his stance between the man's body and the bull; and there they stood, facing each other warily, until other men arrived, bringing a cow to distract the bull's attention, and carried the injured man away to safety, but unfortunately he died of his wounds.

After their father's death in 1869 his three unmarried daughters were left tot their own devices. The two younger lived quietly at Torquay, but Caroline, free at last, spread her wings. At first she had the idea of being a nurse, but a few years later she had become a Methodist preacher, travelling round the country. She preached to the holiday-makers on the

beach at Saltburn, in Yorkshire. She climbed up on the rocks at Tunbridge Wells and preached to a crowd of roughs on the common. She sang hymns at Hoxton, in the East End of London. She preached in the old market at Hastings and, standing on a chair in Liverpool, she ministered to drunken and dying down-and-outs. She even visited Ketteringham with a Methodist minister and held a great evangelistic meeting in the great hall, about 250 people coming from the villages to hear her. 'What a blessing' she wrote, 'to have the hall used for such a purpose'. But this fervent evangelism was short-lived. She was stricken with disease and died before she was fifty.

It does not appear whether the financial difficulties of George Wilson i __, mentioned earlier, were personal or in connection with the business in Dublin, or both, but a few years later the business was up for sale. John George i, only survivor of the eight sons of John Theophilus ii __, had started in it as a young man, but in 1850, owing to a disagreement with his uncles, he left and set up for himself. He became associated with a Mr Boyd, in a similar line of business, and when the Boileau firm came up on the market the two associates bought it and continued as 'Boileau & Boyd', which name it has kept ever since. John became managing director, a position in which he was a decided success, enjoying general esteem and goodwill. When he died in 1883 Mr Boyd continued as sole proprietor, although Edward John ii, John's son, was possibly employed there for a short time. In any event, the latter's early death caused the end of the direct connections of the family with it, after a hundred years, although the Boileau part in its history is still remembered, more than just in the name. There was, however, still an indirect connection in that for many years the firm had business dealings with a chemist in Dublin, Charles Digges, whose wife Kathleen was Edward's daughter.

Another member of the family engaged in trade in Ireland was Brandram Henry Sydenham __, son of Major General Samuel Brandram i, who entered the employment of Guinness the brewers in 1871 and continued with them for 47 years, being latterly manager of the firm's store at Belfast.

On promotion to Surgeon-Major in 1876, John Peter Hamilton was appointed Assistant Professor of Pathology at Netley Military Hospital and remained there until 1883. (Peter M landed up there sixty years later as an unpaid lance corporal with sinusitis, but was fortunate enough to escape the attentions of the pathology department).

Man of Many Activities

It might well have been thought that, after 36 years of busy life in India, General Theo __ would have considered himself entitled to lead a leisurely life. But this did not accord at all with his active mind, boundless energy and philanthropic zeal. He found relaxation in hard work.

Arriving home in July 1857 he eventually settled in Notting Hill, West London. In 1858 he was elected to the Committee of the Soldiers' Daughters' Home at Hampstead, becoming chairman five years later, an office to which he was re-elected for 23 successive years. It was not for him a sinecure; he took a lively personal interest in all the children and did not spare himself working for their welfare.

In 1860 he enrolled as a private in the Middlesex Volunteers, declining to accept the command of the Battalion which was offered to him, as he considered he would be doing better service to the Volunteer Movement, then in its infancy, by serving at his age in the ranks. So, for six years, 'Private Major General Boileau' attended all the parades with the utmost regularity, more so than many younger men. He attended the great Volunteer Review at Brighton in 1862 and was the subject of a cartoon in 'Punch' in which, as Mr Buffles, the gallant, if rather stout General appears toiling up a hill. In a less active role he was posted as sentry over the regimental cask of ale, a responsible duty performed, needless to say, to the entire satisfaction of his Commanding Officer.

An excellent rifle shot, he once knocked two apples off a post with two successive shots at 50 yards. But his interest in shooting went far beyond the mere use of firearms. At that time, the authorities were studying the problem of the best grooving for our rifles and Theo was an authority on the subject, as he had designed his own grooving for a rifle, known as the 'Minie-Boileau'.

Elected to the Kensington Vestry (which then dealt with municipal affairs, now the function of the Borough Council) in 1867 he entered into parish work whole-heartedly. On the formation of the Special Purposes Committee in 1873, he was elected Chairman, thus becoming ex-officio member of all other committees. Of these, the Law and Parliamentary Committee was specially after his own heart; he had a remarkable knowledge of legal matters and could meet lawyers on their own ground. In recognition of his labours in this matter a marble bust of him was placed in the Council Chamber.

Meanwhile, he had added to his many activities yet another responsibility, by joining in 1872 the Committee of the Royal School for the Daughters of Officers in the Army, at first at Roehampton, then at Bath. He became Chairman eight years later and was re-elected annually until his death. The work involved an almost weekly journey to Bath, which he continued to take even when 80 years of age, and with increasing infirmities. His interest in the school was as personal as for the Hampstead Home.

In addition to all these philanthropic works he served on the Council of the Royal Society and was appointed its representative on the governing body of Christ's Hospital. He was also a member of the Royal United Services Institution and took an active part in the Institute discussions on Service topics. For many years he was churchwarden of the church he attended in Notting Hill and besides took a deep and practical interest in several religious and charitable organisations.

Although his business capabilities were great, he had severe personal financial losses in 1866, through a panic in the City and the failure of a Bank. At the time he was just

recovering from a severe and prolonged illness and there were fears that the shock would cause him to have a stroke, but he met the disaster with fortitude. It meant curtailment of his expenses and the denial of his usual hospitality, and to supplement his income he was obliged to undertake the auditing of some City companies.

His natural gifts were many, and his versatility and range of his knowledge were remarkable. Besides his scientific attainments he was an excellent mathematician, a linguist in French, Persian and Hindustani, which last he spoke exceptionally well for a European, and an accomplished musician on the flute and violin. The variety of his writings will be seen from the following short list :-

A Set of Logarithmic Tables.

Tables for Determining the Time by Observations of the Sun taken off the Meridian.

A Code of Regulations for the Department of Public Works. This was the first of its kind in India and was invaluable when a New Code was drawn up officially.

A New and Complete Set of Traverses Tables.

Tables for Determining the Altitudes of Mountains.

Picturesque Views in the North-West Provinces of India.

It is easy to see why he and John Peter got on so well, both having versatile and enquiring minds and both had many and varied interests and also performed many public services, but Theo had the gift of originality and greater practical ability. If he ought to have received some recognition for his services in India, he might well, in these days, have received some honour for public services in Britain.

It will not be quite out of place here to mention the General's son William, for in the sphere of local government he followed his father's example, if on a minor scale. After being invalided home from Ceylon with the effects of sunstroke he continued serving in England for some years, until he was involved in a railway accident, receiving injuries to his back which prevented him from returning to active military duties, and he had to go on to half pay. He went to live in Ealing, West London, and there took a considerable part in municipal affairs, no doubt finding employment for his technical engineering knowledge. In recognition of his services a street in Ealing was named 'Boileau Road' after him.

After five years with the 54th Foot, Thomas Smalley _ transferred to the Indian

Army and was posted in 1878 to the 44th Bengal Native Infantry, at that time a re-numbered Assamese regiment, but later to become a Gurkha unit. It was stationed at Dibrugarh, in the extreme northeast corner of India. In 1878 the battalion moved down to Gauhati on the Brahmaputra River, the port for the hill-station of Shillong, 60 miles up in the Khasi hills.

At this period, the Naga tribes, savage, martial and untrustworthy, were beginning to be brought under British administration, a process which they found unwelcome. A Political Officer, Mr Damant, was appointed to administer the Naga Hills District, then more or less unexplored country, covered with jungle and without any roads. His task was to pacify the tribes, suppress inter-tribal feuds and put a stop to head-taking, a Naga custom. Thomas was sent with a detachment of the 44th under a more senior subaltern, and 100 men of the Military Frontier Police, which were to act as escort to Damant.

The party was ordered to establish a new and permanent post at Kohima, a Naga village in the heart of the area held by the most powerful of all the tribes, the Angami Nagas. After a march of 120 miles accomplished in four days, through dense forest in which hostile Nagas were lurking, they reached Kohima and there built a strong point with stockades. Two months later the senior subaltern was recalled, and Thomas remained to command the escort. This was no sinecure, for Damant decided to tour about his district, to show that he was not afraid of the tribesmen and accordingly made several expeditions, escorted by Thomas and 50 or 60 Gurkhas.

On one occasion Damant agreed to meet some chiefs for a durbar (conference) in a jungle clearing, both parties to go unarmed. He was warned that the treacherous Nagas were most unlikely to keep this agreement, but he insisted that he must trust them, and so Thomas was obliged to go with him, also unarmed. All went well until a breeze blew up the blanket worn by one chief, which disclosed the fact that, while he had not the usual spear, his belt held his dah, or war-axe. There was a tense moment and then, all around the clearing, closely spaced, Gurkhas posted by their own native chiefs on their own initiative among them raised their heads from concealment, to show that they were on the watch and ready to act accordingly. The durbar finished without further untoward incident.

In September 1879, the 44th were placed under orders to go to the North-West Frontier and take part in the Second Afghan War, which had broken out in consequence of the murder of the British Resident at Kabul. Thomas and his detachment were recalled to the regiment and were relieved as escort by another regiment. This party was, unfortunately, not so successful as Thomas's had been in looking after Damant, for that official was murdered in October at Khonoma, an extremely strong fortified village some 12 miles east of Kohima, his escort being cut up and dispersed. To its great disappointment the 44th was recalled to carry out a punitive expedition. It was then well down the river on the way to Calcutta.

The situation in the district was serious. Kohima now housed the families of all the British, Gurkha and Indian personnel serving in the area. The Nagas invested the place, which was in a state of siege for 13 days, until relieved by Manipuri troops brought

down by the Political Officer at Imphal. The transport for the the conveyance of the baggage, ammunition, etc, of the column consisted partly of porters recruited in other areas, but mainly of elephants, 101 of them got together from tea plantations, Government Departments and rich Assamese. Thomas and the Frontier Police Officer were detailed to take charge of this convoy.

The column was 579 all ranks strong with two 7-pounder mountain guns, manned by men of the 44th under British gunners. The Nagas against them numbered over 5000 men, of whom 300 had firearms. The village of Khonoma was on a hill, a naturally extremely strong position and improved by the Nagas. The slopes of the hillside were very steep, the houses being built on terraces, which were held up by stone walls often as high as 10-12 feet. The path of the assaulting column was confined to the crest of the ridge by this very steep terracing and by entanglements, or panjies, sharp-pointed bamboo stakes stuck in the ground and pointing forward. A very heavy fire could be, and was, maintained on this approach from loop-holed defences.

The guns were fired for several minutes at 1200 yards range before the infantry attack went in at about 7 am. On nearing the forts (there were two, one above the other), Thomas was sent in with a company along a narrow path to the right. he opened fire at about 50 yards range, the space between bristling with panjies and several very prickly hedges. The enemy fire was heavy and well-directed, and Thomas was losing men. Major Walker, Second in Command of the 44th, joined him with some reinforcements, and ordered a charge, but it was impossible to cover the ground quickly; it was a matter of picking every step through the panjies, and men were being hit by fire from the upper fort,

Eventually, after the fighting had gone on all day and only the lower fort had been taken, the Commanding Officer of the 44th decided to call off the attack till the next day, and ordered the retirement. As he was going back he met Thomas coming up with a stretcher for a severely wounded officer. The 44th alone lost 20 killed and 22 wounded, out of a strength of 376 all ranks. Thomas was recommended for the award of the Victoria Cross for gallantry in the assault. His Commanding Officer said that he had shown himself to be a thorough soldier. However, he was unlucky, as his cousins Frank and John G ii had been. The authorities would not agree to the award of more than one VC for such a small action, and this was given to Lieutenant Ridgeway, the regimental adjutant, who was wounded.

During the night the Nagas evacuated the village and fell back to another strong position on the spur, which was perhaps just as well for the British force. The main force withdrew, leaving Major Walker, Thomas and 200 men, to destroy the place. They were there for 2½ months during which time the garrison was practically besieged, and was harassed night and day. There was difficulty over the water supply, and the Nagas were constantly trying to ambush the water pickets, and casualties were incurred. The men were so hard-worked with incessant guard duties and the work of destruction that it was impossible to take any offensive action against the enemy.

While this was going on 150 men were sent up from the main body of the regiment to reduce a village 12 miles beyond Khonoma which was sending up provisions to

the Nagas in the Khonoma area. This force was commanded by a captain and Thomas was detailed to accompany it as his subaltern. He was given command of the rearguard which had to act as escort for the porters carrying baggage, etc. They moved very slowly and fell behind, being practically cut off, having a difficult time, and with five men wounded. At last reinforcements came back from the main body to assist, and they got in after 16 hours on the march. Next day the village was assaulted and captured after some stiff fighting, with more men wounded.

After this Thomas went to the Headquarters of the Regiment at Shillong as Adjutant, but was out on active service every year. In June 1883 he led a punitive action of 110 men against a Naga village, and the Commander in Chief considered it well managed; 62 of the enemy were killed, the village was destroyed, and fifty head of cattle were taken.

After 13½ years in India without leave to England Thomas at last set off for home to attend a musketry course and enjoy some leave. He had been promised a free passage by the Quartermaster General India, but when he arrived at Bombay he found this was cancelled, as the troopship was full of British Service Officers who had priority over those in The Indian Army. However, through the good offices of some who had come out on the ship, he went to England as the guest of the Captain and Officers of the ship.

While at home he became engaged to be married, and he was still not due to return to India for some months when, in March 1885, one of the periodic scares of a Russian invasion of India blew up, and all Indian Army officers on leave in the United Kingdom were ordered to return to their units. Thomas's wedding was hurried on and the couple were embarked on a troopship a few days later, the bride being the only lady on board, except for a general's wife far too haughty to associate with a mere captain's wife. When the ship reached Bombay the scare had subsided and the officers who had rushed out were told they could go back to finish their leaves, *but at their own expense!* Two such examples of the shabby treatment so often experienced at the hands of the Government of India makes one wonder why men ever served it.

Thomas and his wife, Selina, decided to stay in India and went to Dibrugarh where there was only one other woman, a serjeant's wife who assisted the regimental doctor at the birth of the Boileau's eldest child, Ethel. Later they were in Shillong, where Eileen was born. It was a place of earthquakes and during one shock the baby would have been smothered under the ceiling, which fell down, had not the ayah (Indian nanny) thrown herself across the cot and taken the force of the wood and plaster.

Travel was apt to be dangerous. The family was on the move at night through the jungle with an escort of half-a-dozen Gurkhas. The mother was in a litter and the children in bullock-carts, with their ayahs. The party ran into a herd of wild elephants, and there was a great deal of confusion, owing to misunderstanding of Indians of differing tongues. Thomas made his escort fire volleys into the herd in the hope of making it break in the other direction. Had it come on the party must have been obliterated. The men's rifles were of heavy calibre and a bull and a cow elephant were killed; pure chance, for it is not easy to kill an elephant at best.

India - North West Frontier - 1

After seven years' employment on the Staff, Francis William _ was appointed in 1878 to command the Mhairwara Battalion, a regiment raised, and normally stationed in, Rajputana. However, trouble that autumn blew up once again with Afghanistan. The British proposed to establish a diplomatic and military mission in Kabul in order to counteract possible Russian influence. The military force was considerable, the Afghans resisted and the mission turned into an invasion. There was not much fighting on this occasion and a treaty was soon signed. There was, nevertheless, some trouble with the Pathan tribes around the Khyber Pass, through which ran the line of communication for the British Force. Frank's regiment joined the Peshawar Valley Field Force in November 1878 and was employed in two expeditions against Afridis in the Bazar Valley, in the course of which towers and fortified villages were blown up. Frank received the award of the brevet rank of Lieutenant Colonel for his services in the campaign. His brother Lewis Maltby _ was also engaged in the Khyber Pass area in the course of this war, known as the 2nd Afghan War. It started up twice more before being brought to an end in 1880.

Lestock Francis ii _ in the Engineers elected for continuous Indian service and was mainly employed in the Department of Public Works. From October 1883 to December 1884 he commanded a group of five companies of the Bengal Sappers & Miners, employed in the building of the Harnai Railway, from Sind to Pishin, in Baluchistan. The work was accomplished in the face of great difficulties. The line, some 150 miles long, traverses a region of arid rock. without a tree or bush, and with scarcely a blade of grass; a country on which nature has poured out all the vituperative climatic curses at her command. In summer, the lowlands have a temperature of 124_F in the shade, and in winter it falls to 18_F below zero. Timber and fuel are unknown. Cholera claimed 5000 victims in six weeks and fever prostrated 90% of the gangs in August and September each year. For fully half the time work carried on in the face of withering sickness, scarcity of food, epidemics, and floods.

At Home and Abroad - 1880s and 1890s

Arthur Cadell _, son of Alexander (Henry), returned to the UK from India and after three years was off abroad again, this time in the opposite direction, to Halifax, Nova Scotia, where he was Adjutant RA, British North America. He married out there, but the marriage was sadly brief, for his wife died soon after giving birth to a son, Gerald. Arthur stayed on in Nova Scotia until 1893 and then went back to India.

Raymond Frederic was commissioned in the Northamptonshire Regiment in 1888 and served with it in Singapore and Hong Kong, but was obliged to resign his commission after only five years on account of ill-health. Later he joined the Norfolk Royal Field Reserve Artillery, in which he was a captain, and later was in the Reserve of Officers.

Another to go to the Far East at this time was Maria de Chal __, daughter of Archibald John Maddy, and sister of Thomas Smalley, who did so as a missionary of the Church Missionary Society in China. There she worked in the provinces of Fu-Kien, being the second unmarried woman missionary to serve there. It was notoriously anti-foreign, and a few years later a number of missionaries and their families were massacred in Fu-Kien. She worked there for a total of 34 years. An energetic and determined personality, she was known as 'the General' in the Society.

Bertha __, daughter of John Peter Hamilton, serving in Meerut, India, married Surgeon Major Mosse there, and was also with him in Jamaica, St Helens and Guernsey. After his retirement they went to live in Trowbridge where he was re-employed as Medical Officer in charge of troops there.

After returning from India in 1890, Charles Lestock ii __ had a year in Ireland and was then Adjutant of a Militia Battalion of his regiment in Lancashire for 18 months, when he retired and went on the stage.

Bertrand __ joined the East Lancashire Regiment in 1894 and was stationed in Gibraltar and Dublin.

Three of the girls married into the Army at this time. In 1891 Evelyn __, daughter of Charles Henry, married Captain Sir Henry Earle, Bart., KOYLI, and in 1896 Mildred Oliphant __ married Captain Astley Terry, Rifle Brigade and later ASC, while Madeleine Harriette __ became the wife of Captain Islay Burns-Lindlow, 8th Hussars.

Guy Hamilton __, Charles Henry's son, had a year in Aden, and then took his company of Bengal Sappers & Miners back to India.

Burma

After four years of service in British regiments, largely in India, Henry W __, son of Francis Burton, transferred to the Indian Army and was appointed to the 11th Bengal Lancers in 1869. He was seconded to the Indian Civil Service as a 'military officer in civil employ' in 1873 and was posted as Assistant Commissioner in British Burma, at that time the southern part only, remaining there for three years.

Frances Henrietta __, daughter of Francis William, married Captain Colin George Donald of the Royal Fusiliers (later to be a Major General), in Rangoon in 1885.

Later that year the British Government decided to annex the rest of Burma, which led to the third Burma War, in which several Boileaus were engaged. Colin Campbell __ joined the 27th Bengal Native Infantry in 1886, and soon after is reported as engaged in command of 40 men in a minor operation to disperse a gang of dacoits. In the following year he transferred to the 5th Bengal Cavalry, successor to Theo's old regiment, the 7th Light Cavalry.

Claude Frank __, brother of Frances Henrietta, had only just joined the Indian Army after Sandhurst and three years in the British Army, when he died of fever at Minrotheo, in Burma.

Disturbed conditions there extended to the extreme north of the country and a force was sent in from Assam with the object of pacifying that area, and incidentally, exploring it. This part of Burma consists of very difficult country, mountain ranges covered with dense jungle and swift rivers flowing between them. There was at that time only one unmetalled road, a track, between India and Burma.

In October 1886 the 44th were ordered to proceed to Tamu, on the border between the two countries, 65 miles south of Imphal, capital of Manipur State. It is an exceptionally hot and unhealthy malarial spot. Thomas __, as officiating Second in Command of the Regiment, was sent on with a detachment, with orders to resume command at Tamu. The GOC of the district said he looked to Thomas to conduct affairs there with tact and judgment, paying great attention to infusing confidence among the Burmese and preventing ill-feeling.

He arrived there on 22nd November, the battalion followed in mid-December, and the greater part, including Thomas, then moved on 50 miles to Kindat, across the River Chindwin. During the subsequent weeks the chief feature of activity was the raids of the wild Chin tribesmen, out for cattle and heads. Thomas went out in command of a detachment, 100 strong with one mounted gun, to clear two dacoit villages 30 miles east of Kindat. In two days, the dacoits were met and dispersed, their positions destroyed and cattle captured. These operations are on record as having achieved the best possible results.

His next independent job was to occupy with 55 men the post recently established at Paungbyin, 70 miles up the Chindwin. On the 2nd February the garrison was attacked early in the morning by 200 dacoits who were repulsed with the loss of eight killed and three wounded, the British having no casualties. Not long after he was put in command of the garrison of 100 men at Tamu, while 300 men were withdrawn to Imphal, and 300 more at Kindat. He continued there at Tamu for six months until the battalion was withdrawn, although part of it remained at Imphal for over two years.

The Commander in Chief (Sir Frederick Roberts) in his report on the campaign considered that the objects of the expedition had proceeded satisfactorily.

India - General. 1870s and 1880s

Francis William _ continued in command of the Mhairwara Battalion until 1883. Then, after a year's furlough in England, he was appointed Commandant of the Deoli Irregular Force (another Rajputana body, composed of a squadron of cavalry and a battalion of infantry) where he continued until 1890. Returning home on medical certificate he retired in 1893 and was awarded the CB.

In 1877 Henry W _ moved back from Burma to Calcutta, where he was Private Secretary and ADC to the Hon Ashley Eden, Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, until in 1878 Henry became Cantonment Magistrate and Judge of Small Causes in Dinapore, continuing there for six or seven years, after which he was District Commissioner in other stations in Bengal.

Arthur _, whom we last saw in Nova Scotia, returned to India in 1893, where he was Adjutant Royal Artillery, Sind District until 1885.

Charles Lestock ii had joined the Manchester Regiment at Multan in 1885 and was present with it at Delhi when the great review was staged for the benefit of the Amir of Afghanistan, which forms the theme of some of Kipling's tales. He was then with the Battalion at Agra for the next four years.

Herbert Edward _, after five years in the 22nd Foot, transferred to the Indian Army, joining the 11th Bengal Cavalry in 1886.

Mabel Jessie _, Herbert's sister, married Gilbert Henderson in 1882. He rose to become a Judge of the High Court in Calcutta.

Harry Willock _, after a couple of years in the Norfolk Militia, joined the Indian Police in 1884, and served in many parts of Bengal for 15 years, becoming a District Superintendent.

Blanche Rose _, sister of Herbert and Mabel, married in 1887 Lieutenant James Turner of the Viceroy's Bodyguard, of which he later became Commandant, retiring as a Major General.

India - General : 1890s

In 1894 Herbert was appointed to the Civil Department as Commandant and District Superintendent of Police, Port Blair, Andaman Islands and the Nicobar Isles in the Bay of Bengal, which was the penal settlement for convicts serving long sentences. He was

there until 1898.

John Peter Hamilton was serving in India in the 1890s. It must have been he who was long remembered as the 'John Peter Boileau who rode from Benares to Calcutta on a camel'. The distance is nearly 400 miles as the crow flies. He retired to Trowbridge in 1896.

Colin transferred from the infantry to the 5th Cavalry in 1887. In 1895 he became Adjutant of a group of European Volunteer units in Assam and in the following year he was appointed Assistant Commandant of the Assam Police. At the same period he married his cousin Sarah Anna, widow of Major James Clarke, 28th Foot.

Lucy Frances, George Wilson ii's daughter, was no doubt visiting her brothers in Bihar when she married Arthur Vincent, another planter, in 1893.

Alice Mary followed her sister Minnie's example and went out as a missionary, in her case to Bengal in the Church of England Zenana Missionary Society, which worked among women. She served there for 34 years.

Arthur was serving again in India, after leaving Nova Scotia, from 1893 to 1899.

India - North-East Frontiers - 2

Percy __, son of Francis William joined the 2nd Battalion of the 2nd Gurkhas in 1887 and was with it in the operations in the Lushai Hills, in the southern part of Assam in 1890. He was one of the officers with the garrison of 200 men holding Fort Tregear, on the River Koladyne. This stream rose in flood in the rainy season and washed away the bridge built by the engineers who had, however, provided an alternative method of crossing the roaring torrent, eighty yards wide. This was a heavy cable stretched from bank to bank, by which a boat could be pulled across.

After the bridge went it was found that the pulley and cable were jammed over on the far bank, together with the boat, and Percy and the Political Officer went down to see what could be done. They decided that the only way of getting across to free the jam was to make a strong sort of basket, attached to the wire cable, in which a man could sit and work his way across, hand-over-hand. This was done and the two officers then tossed up to see who should go over this way, no easy task.

Percy won, and with great difficulty, humped himself across, reached the other side, righted whatever was wrong and, getting into the boat, signalled to be pulled back. All went well until more than half-way when, in some very rough water, the boat got swamped. Percy, an excellent swimmer, struck out for the bank, but the current carried him away and he was not seen again. His body was never recovered, but a large cairn of stones was raised

to mark the spot, with a brass plate beaten out of cartridge cases, bearing his name and particulars.

Two years later there was trouble in the Lushai Hills again and Percy's brother, Ridley, was engaged in it. He had come out to India in 1889 and had been employed on the Zhub Valley Railway survey on the North-West Frontier. Now he was accompanying a column of 150 men of the Military Police in the Koladyne Valley. After beating off an attack, and taking a strongly defended village, they reached their main objective, a village on top of a line of cliffs, the approach being guarded by stockades full of armed Lushais. With a small party, Ridley made a flank attack and, after firing three volleys, charged uphill at a gate seen to be open, while the main body kept up a slow covering fire. He got in with the loss of two men, when the enemy bolted. The village was then destroyed.

The Lushais were most hostile and their attacks had constantly to be beaten off. Ridley took a party of ninety men to attack a new stockade at a village. They made a rapid night march and a charge by a detachment was successful in dislodging the enemy, for the loss of one sepoy.

It was during this campaign that Ridley found in a village the brass plate which had been put up to Percy's memory at Fort Tregear. It was hanging outside the Chief's house and was used as a gong on great occasions.

In March 1891, Thomas _ was Second in Command of a force which was sent up to Manipur, a native state between Assam and Burma, to effect the arrest of the ruler's brother, who had been fomenting rebellion. The force consisted of 200 men of the 44th and 200 of the 43rd, while 100 men of the 42nd were the Resident's escort at Manipur City (now known as Imphal). The force was too small for the task and was hurriedly organised; it took no reserve of ammunition, beyond what each man carried, and no mountain guns, although the State army was known to have four. On arrival at Manipur, it soon became evident that the arrest could not be carried out without fighting, and the force accordingly attacked the palace on the next morning. A foothold was obtained in one of the buildings, which the Manipuris then began to shell.

The force was unable to reply, having no guns; the men were unaccustomed to artillery fire and their morale suffered. They began to withdraw, and the Force Commander then ordered a general withdrawal from the palace to the Residency compound, which was carried out in the afternoon. The enemy then turned his guns on the Residency buildings which were only of light construction except for the cellars, and there was nowhere for the troops to shelter.

The Chief Commissioner, the Resident, and the Force Commander came to the conclusion that it would be necessary to withdraw, and contemplated asking for a truce; they decided to go to the palace to negotiate, and did so at about 7.30 pm, accompanied by two junior officers. The Force Commander did not acquaint Thomas with his views or intentions, and did not hand over command to him. Towards midnight it was learnt that all five officers who had gone to the palace had been treacherously murdered, and the shelling

then began again.

Captain Boileau thus found himself in command of the remnants of the force, for a number of the men had deserted. One officer had died of wounds and there were a number of wounded. Ammunition had run short; the reserve held at the Residency for the use of the escort was the wrong size for some of the rifles. The Resident's widow was also there, and her safety had to be considered. A majority of the remaining officers took the view that there was no alternative to a withdrawal towards Cachar, from which station a contingent of 200 men was coming up to Manipur.

Thomas therefore collected what men he could, about 130 in all, and at about 1 am the retreat began. During the night most of the remaining men deserted. After a very trying march of several days, the survivors reached safety. Soon afterwards, a punitive expedition went up to Manipur and Thomas accompanied it, commanding troops who were the only ones in the column to be engaged in the subsequent fighting. That done, a Court of Enquiry, under the presidency of the Commanding Officer of one of the regiments concerned in the disaster, was convened, and the evidence it took was the only record of what had occurred.

The officers who had been with the force at Manipur had agreed that they would say nothing of the bad behaviour of their men, in order to save the name of their regiments, with the result that it was made to appear that Thomas had failed to organise the withdrawal properly and had left the men without trying to collect them. The evidence given by some of the men made it appear that they had tried to put up a stand, but this was demonstrably false.

After several months, during which Thomas continued at duty, he was suspended and was eventually removed from the service on the score of an error of judgment in failing to carry out the withdrawal properly. When he appealed against this, and asked for a court-martial, this was refused; it was said that he would not be allowed to call any evidence different from that given at the Court of Enquiry, although it was strictly against regulations to produce at a court-martial the evidence given at an enquiry. He was granted a captain's pension, but was refused the rank of major to which he was then entitled.

This decision for his removal from the service was taken by the Viceroy and his Council, all of whom were civilians except the Commander-in-Chief, General Sir Frederick Roberts. He had been prepared to accept Captain Boileau's resignation, which, all things considered, would have not been unreasonable, though Thomas was really not responsible for what happened. The Council, however, though its deliberations are not recorded, may well have been motivated by the desire to have someone's head for the loss of face occasioned to the British Raj, so long as that head was not theirs.

There can be little or no doubt that Thomas was made a scape-goat for the good name of the regiments concerned, and for those responsible for allowing an inadequate force to be sent up on such a mission without proper preparation. Unfortunately, the true story was never published, and so a distorted version gained currency, which is still hashed up from time to time by journalists, based on the proceedings of the Court, contemporary

press reports, which were all hearsay, and gossip. Thomas, having been recommended for the VC in 1879, was at the age of 40, a very hardly used man.

Guy Hamilton , grandson of Francis Burton and son of Charles Henry, was commissioned in the Royal Engineers in 1890, and after the usual young officers' courses at Chatham School of Military Engineering, he was sent out to Sierra Leone in October 1891. Six months later he took part in the Tambi Expedition. This was the chief town of some rebels who had built a war-camp there. It was 150 miles from Freetown, on the North-West frontier of the colony. Two columns had already been repulsed. The third consisted of 700 men, including Guy with four British NCOs and 20 African Sappers. This detachment was armed with fifty war-rockets, besides explosives.

The approach involved a very trying march in single file for over fifty miles through thick forest, Guy being responsible for leading the column by compass and mapping the route, a very difficult task as the path bent every fifty yards and there was no possibility of getting cross-bearings. Tambi was reached after five days. The town was defended by strong stockades with a clearing 300 yards wide all round, covered with an entanglement of bamboos. The fire of small guns and rifles being ineffective, the Sappers were told to try their rockets. These were erratic as they had been in store, but they did set the town on fire.

Guy then got permission from the Commander to try to blow in the main gate and advanced to it with a serjeant and some men, with four 10-lb charges of gun-cotton, which they laid against the gate. The firing of these charges was to be the signal for the general assault. But, before this could be done, the 'friendlies', African irregulars accompanying the column, reached and rushed the stockade and began a fierce fight. Guy climbed over the stockade into the town and, as the troops were waiting for the signal explosion, the serjeant was told to ignite the charge, which he did at once, and the blast blew Guy and himself flat on the ground, fortunately without injury. The troops advanced in a rush and the town was taken with only 46 casualties to the column, while the enemy lost 1500.

Guy had only just returned from this expedition when he was sent out on another, this time to Tonia Baba, in the Gambia colony, 200 miles up-river from Bathurst. The column was about 400 strong, including Guy and ten sappers in charge of the rockets. These set fire to the town enabling the West India Regiment to take it.

Guy returned home with two mentions in despatches, a medal and the thanks of the Commander in Chief, as the first of his long list of honours and awards.

His brother, Charles Howard, followed him out to Sierra Leone for service with the Frontier Police, later to become the Sierra Leone battalion, West African Frontier Force. In 1895 unrest broke out among the Tennes and Charles was sent with a small detachment to deal with it. He defeated the dissident tribesmen at Massimere, capturing their big drum. He arrested the ring-leaders without a shot being fired. Trouble then started on the Liberian border, where a notorious war-boy, 'Pay Duaro', was making continual raids into British territory. Charles was sent up to take charge of the Barri chiefdom, but died the same year at

Bulma, his headquarters, of privations or fever.

India - North-West Frontier - 2

In 1895 the British Agent in those parts had occasion to visit the State of Chitral, in the extreme north-west of India, 125 miles north of Peshawar, and was shut up and besieged in the fort by local Pathan tribes. This resulted in the despatch of the Chitral Relief Force, in which three Boileaus were engaged: Ridley __, Francis William's son, as an Assistant Field Engineer with Divisional troops; Guy, his first cousin, with a company of Bengal soldiers and miners, and Etienne Ronald, Ridley's brother, as a subaltern in the 1st Battalion, East Lancashire Regiment.

The force faced strong opposition and required extensive work on roads and bridges for its advance. Guy was responsible for constructing the southern face of the road from Dargai to Khar and he helped to bridge the fast-flowing Swat River with pontoons on several occasions. He had to bring up additional pontoons over the Malakand Pass (6240 feet) and along a narrow road, either carried by men or hauled by elephants.

In 1897 various circumstances combined to produce an unprecedented crop of frontier risings, with no less than four campaigns in progress at one time. The 2nd Gurkhas to which Etienne had now transferred from the East Lancs, were in the thick of it. They took part in actions at the Samana River, and in the Relief of Ghulistan, in the Tirah and at the battle of Dargai, very notable at the time, and in other operations. One night, snipers firing into the camp were surprised by a picquet of the Gurkhas under his command, when four of the enemy were killed and three wounded, forming a large percentage of hits to 107 rounds fired in the dark. At Dargai he was in charge of the battalion transport and got to a point where the column transport animals were massed in hopeless confusion, due to the delay in taking the heights. In the evening, however, he succeeded in sending up greatcoats to the battalion, which at an altitude of 7000 feet, were much appreciated.

The campaign was protracted, the Afridis generally avoiding being brought into battle, and relying on continuous guerilla warfare and harassing tactics. In the winter the cold was intense, reaching 21_F of frost at one time. Towers and fortified villages eventually were destroyed and at length the Afridis surrendered and paid the required fines of rifles.

East & South Africa

In 1898 Ridley was appointed a member of the Anglo-German Boundary Commission charged with the delineation of the frontier between British and German Territory from Lake Nyasa to Lake Tanganyika, a distance of about 200 miles in a direct line, with the actual frontier rather more. He was Assistant Commissioner and a Second in

Command of the British party. The work started at Karonga on Lake Nyasa in June 1898 and triangulation was carried out to Chindi, the work being completed in six months. Ridley always derived much satisfaction from the fact that the British party did its work more quickly and more accurately than the German one.

Ten months later the South African War broke out and Ridley was at once actively engaged in a Field Company, Royal Engineers. He took part in the advance on Kimberley and in a number of other actions until October 1900, there including the well-known names of Diamond Hill, Maggersfontein and Paardeberg. In the last-named, which lasted from 17th to 26th February 1900, he succeeded in distinguishing himself particularly.

The Boers were holding a strong kopje, from which it was necessary to dislodge them and, on the 26th, it was decided to attack. Our front trenches, held by Gordons and Canadians, were 700 yards from the Boer lines. The advance began in the darkness of the early morning. The companies on the right were followed by 7th Field Company, carrying picks and empty sandbags. The advance continued without raising an alarm, until it reached a point 90 yards from the enemy trenches, when a tin-hung wire gave the alarm and the Boers opened up with heavy rifle fire. To rush the trench in face of this seemed impossible and they could not stay where they were. The companies on the left made their way back but on the right some remained in position.

To discover whether the front of the small party (65 Sappers and Canadians) on the right of the second line was clear for firing, Ridley crawled forward along the bank of a river and found eleven Canadians, the survivors of the firing line, firmly ensconced in a crevice of the river bank, overlooking the Boer laager. This brought the total strength of the party in the area up to 75 rifles. They dug themselves in, in spite of angry enemy volleys and at first light, found themselves secure and in a position to enfilade half a mile of Boer trenches. Brisk fire opened up when they were discovered but, after half an hour, the Boers surrendered, and those in the main position followed suit. The success of the campaign was at least accelerated by this factor and was immediately due to the handful of Sappers and Canadians.

Ridley was given an RE staff appointment in June 1900, which he held until 1901, when he returned to the United Kingdom to attend Staff College. He was awarded a brevet majority and a mention in despatches.

Francis John Edgeworth __, son of John George ii, had two periods of service in South Africa. He had enlisted in the York & Lancaster Regiment in 1889, giving his age as 18, though he was really only 16, and he served for nearly four years, most of which he spent in South Africa. Then following the death of his two elder brothers, who had died while still young men, his mother induced him to purchase his discharge in 1893; at that time he was stationed at Pietermaritzburg. In 1900 Edgeworth was a member of the Volunteer Force in England, and soon after the outbreak of the war in South Africa, he again volunteered for active service, and went out there. But he went down with enteric fever soon after landing and never went into action, being invalided home and discharged within a year.

Knyvett _, son of George Wilson ii, then an indigo planter at Mozaffarpur in India, joined Lumsden's Horse, an irregular unit raised among British residents in that country for service in South Africa, where it arrived in May 1900. Knyvett was left in Cape Town, sick with pneumonia, when the unit went up country, but he rejoined it later. They were actively engaged until the beginning of November 1900, while he was with them. Shortly afterwards the unit returned to India, but Knyvett and others remained behind, and he joined the Johannesburg Police.

Some years later Gordon joined the Cape Mounted Police, but was discharged on account of ill-health and became a tea-planter in Ceylon.

At Home and Abroad : 1900 - 1914

In 1899 Arthur _ left India again for England and was appointed Secretary of the Royal Artillery Institute, which was concerned with the activities of the Regiment not provided for in the strictly military set-up. He was a very portly man, - a 'bon viveur', and had a good deal to do with the running of the RA Headquarters Mess at Woolwich, where he was stationed.

After a year on the staff in South Africa Ridley _ went to the Staff College, Camberley, where he qualified psc. He then spent three years in the RE section of the Adjutant General's branch at the War Office, concerned with matters of personnel. He was then appointed a professor at the Staff College, Quetta, from 1906 to 1910. After this he was GSO 1 (Chief of Staff) in the 3rd Infantry Division on Salisbury Plain, commanded by Sir Henry Rawlinson. During the four years before the outbreak of war in 1914, the division was raised to a high level of efficiency, in which process Ridley must have played a key part.

His brother Etienne _ qualified as a first-class interpreter in Russian, which meant he had to live in that country for at least a year. In 1903 he took part in the Tibet operation in command of an Indian Mule Company. This operation was intended to establish British influence in Tibet in view of reports that the Russians were trying to gain control. There was very little fighting, and probably little Russian speaking either.

A third brother, Bertrand _, transferred to the Army Pay Department, from the East Lancashire Regiment as Captain & Paymaster in 1900 and served in Bermuda, before retiring in 1904.

Guy was not left in a peaceful job for very long. In July 1900, still a lieutenant, he sailed with his company to join the China Expeditionary Force. This was an international affair, sent to rescue the diplomatic staffs, their families and others, who were beleaguered in the British Legation at Peking by anti-foreign rebels, known as Boxers. The unit was too late to take part in the actual relief but, soon after arriving in China, it fought a successful little action against a large gathering of Boxers, and took several prisoners. The unit was

commended and Guy was mentioned in despatches. He stayed in China for over a year, and on return to India took the company to Quetta. He was selected to command the detachment of Sappers & Miners which formed part of the Indian Contingent that went to the United Kingdom for King Edward's coronation.

Another chosen for the contingent was Colin. He was on plague duty in Bombay in 1901, and retired the next year, when he went to British East Africa, now known as Kenya. He took up land near Donyo Sabuk and went in for horse-breeding. However, horse-sickness brought a setback to this enterprise and Colin started upon other fields, but died before World War 1. His brother Edmund Knyvett was also in Kenya, as a game-warden. A third brother, Knyvett, last heard of with the Johannesburg Police, was drowned in Florida in 1906, probably in the stormy weather caused by a hurricane, which hit the area at that time and did much damage. What he was doing there is not known.

Arthur _ was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel when he left Woolwich to command the Royal Garrison Artillery of the Outer Defences at Portsmouth, which included the group of forts, equipped with twelve-inch guns, standing in the Spithead Channel. After two years there he went to command the Royal Artillery in Mauritius and retired in 1908.

Herbert _ transferred to the 5th Cavalry in 1901. On retiring in 1909 he entered the British Consular Service and was appointed Vice-Consul at Bruges and Zeebrugge, in Belgium, with Knocke added later.

Lewis Harold _, a grandson of Francis Burton, began a career in the Colonial Service in 1910, as Secretary to the Governor of the Falkland Islands. It is a far cry from Assam, where he was born, to the Falklands, but as no Boileau had yet been there, no doubt it was high time one went. Three years later he was appointed an Assistant District Officer in the Nigerian Civil Service.

Several Boileau women merit mention here. Margaret Lucy _ became a medical student at the London School of Medicine for Women and qualified as MB, BS, London in 1906. She served for a time as Clinical Assistant in the Outpatients Department of the New Hospital for Women, and for over four years practised at Ravenscourt Park, West London, with a dispensary in Great Windmill Street, London. Much of her life was devoted to philanthropic and social work. Eileen Lucy _ trained as a nurse at the Evelina Children's Hospital in South-East London, and then for general nursing at the University College Hospital in Central London. Blanche Etiennette on her marriage went to live in Jamaica, where she died some years later. Ethel Alice _ married Captain Lorn Humfrey, of the Green Howards and later the Nigerian Civil Service.

Lillian Mabel _ was an unconventional woman, a Fabian Socialist, an agnostic and a militant suffragette, who served a term of imprisonment in Holloway. She was a pillar of the Ethical Society and founded a dining club, called the Emerson Club, attended by visionary impractical people, who wore tweedy clothes, often made from material they had woven themselves. Lillian was a tireless doer of good works, and sat on numberless committees, with a fund of energy and ideas off-set by a total lack of organising ability.

The second baronet, Sir Francis, died in 1900, and was succeeded in the title and estates by his eldest surviving son, Maurice. John Boileau-Pollen died in 1906 and the Pollen inheritance passed to Henry Willock, son of Mary Elizabeth i, through her father Charles Lestock _ as next heir of his mother. Henry Willock then took the additional surname of Pollen.

World War 1 - 1914

When war was declared on 4th August 1914 there were only four of the family on the active list of the Regular Army : Ridley Farrar, Guy Hamilton, Etienne Ronald and Digby. No others had been commissioned between 1894 and 1912 when Digby joined the Army Service Corps. Three of them were in France with the British Expeditionary Force within the next fortnight, and the fourth was there in three months.

First to go was probably Guy, who must have been in England, perhaps on leave, as he arrived in France on 10th August, to assist in making arrangements for the reception of the two Indian Divisions under orders for France. Ridley would have gone over early as the first four Divisions of the BEF crossed during the second week of the war. Digby landed on the 17th with the 2nd Divisional Train, the supply and transport organisation of the division, in which he was a Requisitioning Officer, responsible for the obtaining locally the provision of a variety of supplies.

The first clash with the Germans took place on 23rd August and that night the BEF began its retreat from Mons. Due to its fitness for war the 3rd Division was able to resist successfully the overpowering pressure of the German right, and Ridley no doubt played a good part in this achievement, but only briefly, for he died of wounds on 27th August. He was considered to be one of the best of the General Staff seniors, and certain of being given command of a brigade.

Guy had command of a Field Engineer Company in the Lahore Indian Division and continued with it for a year. It was in the battle of Givenchy in December of that year.

Etienne joined the 2nd Battalion of his regiment as Second in Command about 12th November. He played a distinguished part in the action at La Quinque Rue on 20th December. The Commanding Officer had been called back to Brigade HQ and the enemy suddenly attacked, breaking into the Battalion's trenches in superior numbers. The Gurkhas had only just taken over these trenches and were bombed and over-matched. Followed up with handgrenades and harried, they retired, but always took their toll as they withdrew. Etienne's rapid and excellent new dispositions eventually checked any further hostile advance. He was recommended for an award, and the Commander of the Indian Corps, in commenting on the action, said that he was a soldier with an extraordinary personality, whom a Gurkha officer had called 'a truly war-like gentleman'. A few days later he was evacuated

with frostbite.

Digby continued with supply and transport duties at the Aisne, in the Ypres salient, and in the Neuve Chapelle and La Basse sectors.

Meanwhile, others of the family were joining up. Raymond was recalled from the reserve and became 2nd in Command of the 10th Service Battalion, Royal Fusiliers, a New Army unit. Ernest had joined the Artists Rifles, a London Territorial Army Battalion composed largely of young professional men, students, &c, in May 1914 and was embodied with it. Cecil was with the Australian Imperial Force in Egypt by November 1914. Gerald, although not a soldierly person, enlisted in the Canadian Army in November 1914. Francis John Edgeworth, formerly in South Africa, was back to the Army again without delay, enlisting in the Hampshires. He was on home service in the South of England throughout the war, until being demobilised in 1919.

On the other side of the world, John George iii _ was one of the Australian Expeditionary Force which, by the middle of August, set out to clear the Germans from Kaiser Wilhelm's Land, the north-eastern quarter of New Guinea. The objective was rapidly achieved, the chief town being taken on 25th September 1914. The territory was placed under a military government and John stayed on in the Posts and Telegraphs Department.

Herbert _ was at his post at Bruges until 22nd August when he went to take charge of the Vice-Consulate at Ostend, remaining there until the 14th October, when he left for England on the imminent occupation of the town by German forces, who actually entered Bruges and Ostend on the 13th. He had to abandon his furniture &c, for which he received no compensation, and was fortunate to recover some of it after the war, thanks to the help of kind Belgian friends.

Until the end of 1914 Thomas Smalley _ acted as local Recruiting Officer, and his daughter Ethel Selina was a local VAD.

World War 1 - 1915

Etienne was not long away and after his return to the battalion, he was appointed to command it. It attacked at Bois-du-Biez, between Givenchy and Neuve Chapelle, on 10th March 1915, and for this action he was awarded his brevet of Lieutenant Colonel. On 25th September the battalion took part in the battle of Loos, and was then withdrawn to Egypt in November 1915, after a year in France.

In the second battle of Neuve Chapelle in March 1915, Guy had the task of leading one of the parties of Sappers who were to follow up the Infantry's attack, and consolidate the captured position. His party consisted of a party of Indian Pioneers and a section of Bengal Sappers & Miners. They were advancing in broad daylight and were within twenty yards of the German wire when they came under heavy fire, and had serious

casualties.

Nevertheless, they sealed off the trenches which they occupied, and repelled a strong counter-attack, thus contributing to the recapture of Neuve Chapelle. Guy also took part in the second battle of Ypres, in April 1915, and in the battle of Loos. He received the award of the DSO for gallant and distinguished service. In September 1915 he was appointed CRE 7th Division, in the temporary rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

Walter Lind Theophilus _ was mobilised in India as a 2nd Lieutenant in the Indian Army Reserve of Officers in April 1915, and joined 1st/4th Gurkha Rifles in France during the period May-June of that year. It is not certain whether or not he was present at the battle of Festubert. The Battalion was engaged in trench warfare until August 1915, when it moved to Gallipoli, landing at Anzac early in September, and was engaged in the defence of Anzac Cove - for the first three weeks in the trenches without relief. He was invalided with dysentery in October 1915, returning not much later to India.

Cecil Mackintosh _, from Australia, went up to Gallipoli as a Private, presumably at the landing at Anzac, and was commissioned in the field, returning later that year to Egypt.

In March 1915 Digby _ went out to Egypt in command of a mule transport company intended for the ammunition supply of the Royal Navy Division. They went up to Gallipoli a few days after the landing, and lay off in the transports expecting to land; but transport units were not needed in the situation applying on the peninsula and the company, in common with others, and artillery horses, returned to Egypt, where they remained unprofitably until the end of the year. Digby was invalided home in December 1915, after enteric fever.

Gerald, the unlikely soldier from Canada, had enlisted in the Royal Highlanders of Canada (The Black Watch) and joined the 13th Battalion in France on 7th May 1915, and served with it for five weeks until 11th June when he was evacuated to hospital. During May the Battalion was in the battle of Festubert. He was eventually discharged in Halifax, Canada, as medically unfit in October 1916, and never really recovered.

In Australia, Charles Lestock iii _ enlisted in April 1915 as a horse transport driver in the Australian Army Service Corps, and went to Egypt with his unit in June. George Francis, his brother, also offered his services but was refused as he had three brothers serving overseas already, Cecil, Charles Lestock and Herbert Angus, the latter being a Sapper in the Australian Engineers.

As an expert in radio communications, Ernest, formerly of the Artists Rifles. was lent to the Marconi Company to deliver wireless stations to Russia, also working for brief periods in France and Norway. In December 1915 he was commissioned as a Sub-Lieutenant, RNVR.

In April 1915 Henry Willock (Harry, the MFH) was given a temporary

commission as Major in the Remount Service, employed as Superintendent of a Remount Squadron. He stayed there until 1919.

Ethel Selina _ married Cecil Brackenbury, ICS, in August 1915 and went out with him to India. Their passage out through the Mediterranean was reminiscent of her parents' voyage as newly-marrieds in 1885, but with the threat of German submarines instead of a Russian cruiser (and one hopes, without the remarkably uncordial and stuffy wife of an Indian Army general). In India, her husband Cecil was employed in the Madras Presidency and history repeated itself in regard to stations and appointments, and even in one case, a bungalow, occupied just a century before by Ethel's great-grandfather, Edward Smalley.

Ethel's father, Thomas Smalley _, took up the work laid down by a retired officer who had been called up, that of Secretary to the Army Scripture Readers' Society, for evangelistic work among the troops. This involved much travelling in Britain and Ireland during the remainder of the war.

Eileen Lucy, Ethel's sister, became Sister-in-Charge of the military ward at University College Hospital, London, which treated wounded evacuated from France. Her excellent work in this capacity, until the end of the war, eventually earned her the award of the Royal Red Cross, 2nd Class. Margaret Lucy _ also did valuable service in the medical field, first as Acting House Surgeon at the Jenny Lind Hospital for children, and later as Commandant of the VAD Hospital at Swainsthorpe.

Edmund Knyvett _ was commissioned as a temporary 2nd Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers in November, 1915, and employed on topographical duties.

World War 1 - 1916

Early in the New Year, Ernest went to join Commander Spicer-Simpson's expedition, which had taken two armed motorboats across Central Africa to deal with German craft on Lake Tanganyika, the Germans then controlling it. Ernest was in command of a party of men, and it seems likely that he was going to run the wireless communications for the expedition. He crossed the continent by way of the Belgian Congo and Portuguese West Africa. After the completion of the expedition's work, Ernest was lent to a Belgian expedition for the operation of military wireless stations. On his return to England he was sent to Stromberg, in the Shetland Islands, where he remained until the end of the war.

In February 1916 Herbert _ was appointed British Consul at Lugano in Switzerland, and continued there until 1919.

Cecil Mackintosh, who it will be remembered was commissioned in the field, went from Egypt back to France in March 1916 and in the Battle of the Somme was serving in the 4th Battalion, New South Wales Infantry. He was Bombing Officer in the fighting for Pozières, described by a British Infantry Officer who spent several years in the front line in France, as some of the bitterest fighting of the war. This may have been the occasion when

Cecil won the Military Cross, the citation reading as follows:-

'For conspicuous gallantry in a combined bomb and machine gun- attack, which was entirely successful, the objective being gained with very slight loss. Over 50 of the enemy were killed and 15 taken prisoner'.

At Mouquet Farm, in August 1916 in a fierce night battle, it is recorded that he and another officer made gallant efforts to induce the men to go forward.

Guy took part in the 7th Division, under XV Corps, in the Somme battles.

In July 1916 Edmund Knyvett landed at Mombasa, in East Africa, in command of No 6 Topographical Section, RE as a temporary Captain. The section was split up and used to provide reconnaissance staff for three divisional columns. Movement was rapid and no regular mapping could be done, but the men of the section were able to keep the columns placed on the map and to do other useful work.

After some months on supply duties in Edinburgh, Digby _ took over command of a horse transport company of over 200 horses and mules at Wendover in Buckinghamshire, and was also responsible for the ASC services for a training brigade of about 20,000 men. Latterly the company was employed in the conditioning and training of horses as remounts for the RA in France.

After a course at RMC Sandhurst, Edward Bulmer Whicher, Digby's brother, was given a Regular Commission in the 1st Battalion, the Dorsetshire Regiment, of which the 2nd Battalion was the old 54th Foot, and in which their father, Thomas Smalley, had served for five years.

Angus Herbert was commissioned in France as 2nd Lieutenant in the 3rd Battalion, NSW Infantry, in December 1916, having been a Sapper, Australian Engineers on joining up.

In February 1916, the 2nd Gurkhas left Egypt for India, under Etienne's command. Soon after, he was promoted substantive Lieutenant Colonel, and appointed Commandant of the Battalion.

World War 1 - 1917

Charles Lestock iii _ had moved from Egypt to France in 1916; then in January 1917 he transferred to the Australian Flying Corps. He was trained as a fighter pilot, and later became an instructor. Cecil appears to have continued in France during 1917. He was wounded and mentioned in despatches.

Angus Herbert was at Lagnicourt, in the Ancre sector, on 5th April 1917, and this was probably the occasion of his winning a Military Cross. The citation reads :-

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when in charge of a group of three posts in the front line. By his fine example and initiative an enemy attack was driven off, and twelve prisoners were captured. Later, accompanied by one man, he succeeded in capturing four more prisoners'.

There is a well-authenticated story that some of these prisoners were taken by sheer bluff on his part, his revolver being quite empty.

During 1917 Etienne was appointed Commandant of the Cadet College at Quetta, the Indian equivalent of RMC Sandhurst. He held this post for some two years, and so had a large number of the young entry to the Indian Army through his hands.

Walter, who had been invalided from France with dysentery in 1915, was attached to a Mohinder regiment of the Nepalese contingent (State troops lent to the Indian Government) serving in Waziristan.

Digby left in July as Adjutant, and later in command, of a draft of 650 ASC mechanical transport men going out as reinforcements to the Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force, in what is now known as Iraq. The voyage took two months round the Cape of Good Hope. On arrival he joined the Base Supply Depot near Basra, where all the supplies coming from India and elsewhere were delivered.

Now a Captain, Edmund Knyvett was killed by a sniper in October 1917 whilst making a reconnaissance on Nakade Ridge in East Africa. An example of how legend grows up is found in his sister's story of this episode as his being killed while he handed despatches to his general.

Guy had continued with 7th Division through the year, taking part in the Menin Road battles in September 1917, and other operations. In November that year he was appointed Chief Engineer, X Corps, with the temporary rank of Brigadier General. He regarded his proper place in this capacity as being in the front line. He himself bore a charmed life, but the wastage among his Staff Officers who had to accompany him was high.

As a young regular officer, Edward BW _ had been kept in England until he was 19, and in November joined the 1st Battalion of his regiment in France.

Francis JE _ was a Serjeant Instructor attached to Winchester College Officers Training Corps during this year, when Victor _ was a Scholar there.

World War 1 - 1918

In February 1918 Cecil received a Regular Commission in the Indian Army, and was posted to the 15th Lancers. His brother Angus was attached to the Australian Flying Corps in May, and continued with it till the end of the war.

John M had been with Marconi Co before the war and was employed during it in setting up and running a wireless station in Funchal, Madeira. In May 1918 he was commissioned as Sub-Lieutenant in the RNVR.

In August Digby went up to Kermanshah in North-West Persia, for duty on the Persian Lines of Communication (L of C), the primary object of which was the maintenance of 'Dunsterforce', the small British force under Major General Dunsterville in the Caspian Sea area which was trying to keep the anti-Bolshevik resistance going. Another task was the feeding of some 80000 Jelu refugees from the Lake Van district, Chaldeans and other Christians escaping from persecution at the hands of the Kurds, and going to Iraq for safety.

Edward, his brother, was employed as a Lewis Gun instructor during the year. At the battle of Damery on 11th August he was battalion liaison officer with Brigade HQ. Appointed Adjutant in September and commanding the battalion HQ Company, he was killed in action on 3rd October at Sequehart, near St Quentin, while going forward in an attack in which the battalion did very well. It was understood that he would have received an MC if he had survived.

Guy must have created something of a record by going through the whole war in the forward area of France unscathed. He was awarded the CMG in 1918, and the Montenegrin order of Danilo, 3rd Class, and had been mentioned in despatches six times in this war, making nine such distinctions in all.

India - North-West Frontier - 3

The World War was barely six months over when the North-West Frontier blew up again. In May 1919 an outburst of Afghan hostility involved the Indian Army in operations of major significance. Although the Afghan regular army was quickly defeated in the Khyber Pass area, this was not the real danger. From Chitral to Baluchistan, 1000 miles long, a Jihad or Holy War for the Moslems, was being preached, and Afghan agents were trying to incite the tribes. The Government of India had to take military precautions along the whole frontier, though the main theatre of operations was Waziristan.

Etienne RP was at once appointed Administrative Commandant of the Sibi-Chaman sector of the front, where Lestock had been concerned in the building of the railway 35 years previously. Etienne's five months work here must have been very useful, for he was mentioned in despatches and received the award of the CBE.

As might well have been expected, Guy was also immediately involved as Deputy Chief Engineer, Khyber L of C, where he earned the CB.

Walter, with the Nepalese contingent, was also engaged in these operations.

Iraq

In February 1919, Digby was posted to command No 115 Mule Transport Company, of the Indian Supply and Transport Corps, in 18 Division. Apart from a Warrant Officer and two Serjeants the unit was entirely Indian, comprising about 450 men and 700 animals. Its proper role was brigade transport company to the 53rd Infantry Brigade, then located at Baji, 120 miles north of Baghdad; but, owing to a chronic shortage of transport for the maintenance of troops at and beyond Mosul (120 miles further north), the company's 186 carts (drawn by two mules each and carrying 800 lbs) were employed on convoy duties as far as Mosul and 80 miles beyond.

There were no proper roads, and numerous streams with muddy bottoms to be forded. The company was also used as a general reserve, and when a force was sent up beyond Kirkuk to deal with rebellious Kurds, half the company's carts went with it. Digby was employed as Senior Transport Officer at the forward base, about 30 miles beyond Kirkuk. With an Indian Battalion in this force were Claude Mosse, son of Bertha Boileau, and also Rudolph Eberhardie, who later married Claude's sister Lillian.

Constant unrest among the Kurdish tribes kept troops and transport busy and, including the 60 pack mules with each of the four battalions in the brigade, the company was spread out along more than 200 miles in various directions. As the only other means of conveyance, beyond the limited railways and other than horseback, was shaky Ford trucks driven by Burmese and Mauritian, supervision of the unit was not easy.

The weather was very bad during the winter of 1919-20 with heavy rain, intense cold in the northern area and almost daily dust-storms at Baiji. Then, when the company was at last concentrated at Baiji, the weather turned very cold indeed, with snowstorms.

In April 1920 trouble started among the Arab tribes, which eventually spread over most of the country. In July the brigade, accompanied by 115 Company, went down to man the Baghdad defences. Then Digby was sent up to Baquba railhead on the Persian line as Chief Supply and Transport Officer to the column formed to open the way for the British Army families to be brought down from a hill-station in Persia. This force consisted of six battalions of infantry, two regiments of cavalry, and other troops. A few days after it moved out Digby was recalled to his company at the Brigade Commander's insistence.

Early in October the brigade left for Hillah on the Euphrates, the first time since the end of the war against the Turks that it had acted as a formation. All that time, the Company had been engaged piecemeal in every operation in the north, but never as a whole with its brigade. The latter now moved out on mopping-up operations, its strength augmented to five battalions, two squadrons of cavalry, two of Arab Levies, two batteries of artillery and supporting troops. Fairly stiff resistance was met but one town after another was captured, including several holy cities of the Shi'a Moslems. The terrain for these operations was difficult for the transport with sandy desert, awkward native bridges over numerous canals, or pontoon bridges which mules do not like. The temperature fell to 10 degrees of frost at night.

At this time two squadrons of the 37th Lancers, Indian Army, joined 53 Brigade Column. The regiment had been scattered over the southern area of the country and up in the Persian oilfields. Serving in these squadrons were Cecil Boileau and another relation.

At the beginning of December the column moved out of Hillah to reoccupy Diwaniyeh, a considerable town about 60 miles south down the Euphrates. The composition was much the same as before, but with more transport, to carry supplies for the march down, and blankets against the cold: about 400 carts and a total of 1400 transport animals.

The latter figure included the regimental pack-mules, not normally RASC responsibility, but there had been much very bad animal management among those units, resulting in an excessive number of mules with sore backs, and Digby was placed in supervisory and advisory control. The cart transport met all the demands made of it to serve the various minor columns which were sent out, and gradually all the tribes submitted.

In February 1921 the force returned to Baghdad, and soon afterwards Digby was posted to the Home Establishment. Cecil received a mention in despatches. He returned to India and retired from the service in 1924, dying in 1935 after a long illness contracted during the War.

India : Between the Wars

At the end of the Afghan War, Etienne RP now promoted to Colonel went to Army Headquarters as Deputy Military Secretary, ie, the branch dealing with senior officers' promotions, appointments, &c. Then in June 1921 he was back on the North-West Frontier in command of 11th Indian Infantry Brigade, in 1st Rawalpindi Division, with his Headquarters at Abbottabad. In this appointment he had the rank of Colonel-Commandant, at that time substituted for Brigadier-General, to reduce the number of Generals. He retired in August 1923 and received the CB as a final award.

Guy Hamilton went back to Karachi as Assistant Commander, Royal Engineers. Then, early in 1921, he was given command of the Karachi Brigade, with the rank of Colonel-Commandant. A year later he was made Commandant of the Royal Bombay Sappers & Miners. This was his happiest post, for he loved his Corps. In return he was immensely popular and was highly thought of among British and Indian ranks alike.

In 1925 he was promoted to be Chief Engineer, Western Command. Here he had many operational and military works responsibilities, but he also had under him three companies of the Royal Bombay Sappers & Miners for whom, by way of compliment, he thought out all manner of difficult tasks all over Baluchistan and the Zhob. Sometimes, indeed, these seemed impossible, but the CE's help and encouragement when needed, enabled them to accomplish the tasks, and they were proud sappers who earned his praise.

He retired in 1927 with the honorary rank of Brigadier-General. This marked the end of the actual service in the Indian Army of the family, though the Boileau connection with India was far from ended.

Walter was ADC to the GOC Meerut Division, for most of 1920 and then became tutor to the son of the Maharajah of Bikanir, an official appointment. He retired in 1924 and returned to his tea-planting in the Darjeeling District, where he died in 1941.

Etienne Henry Tudor was with his regiment, the Somerset Light Infantry, at Agra from 1923 to 1925. Dick went out to India in the latter year with the 1st Battalion KRRC, the 60th, and in 1927 was at Razmak in Waziristan, and then at Lucknow until 1929.

The continuity of service was maintained by Thomas Whicher (Digby's brother) who went out in 1929. Most of the five years he spent in the country was on the North-west Frontier, and he was engaged in several campaigns : operations in 1930/31; with another Chitral Relief Force there in 1932; and on the Mohmand-Bajaur expedition, north-west of Peshawar, in 1933. From June 1931 to June 1932 he was ADC to the GOC-in-C, Western Command, a record period in the appointment with that officer, who was notoriously difficult to serve.

Thomas left India early in 1934, and from then until 1942, there was no Boileau

of that name serving in the Army in India, though the family was represented by Claude Boileau Mosse and John Boileau Reid, both in the Indian Army, and Ethel was with her husband in the ICS in Madras until 1938.

At Home and Abroad : 1920s

Herbert resumed charge as Vice-Consul at Ostend in October 1919 and was able to recover some of the property he had had to abandon in 1914. He retired after a few months, and went to live in Jersey in the Channel Islands.

Ernest, after demobilisation in 1920 became Engineer in charge of the Golden Valley Ochre & Oxide Co., near Bristol, where he continued for many years. John M., between the wars, was employed by Blandy Bros. & Co., one of the principal banks in Funchal, Madeira.

On his return from Iraq in 1921, Digby was stationed at Aldershot in command of a supply personnel company. But he was not to enjoy a settled peace-time life for long, and in June 1922 he went to Northern Ireland with the first contingent of troops sent over as reinforcements to the garrison, in case of an invasion in force by the IRA from the newly-established Irish Free State. He was stationed at Omagh, County Tyrone, as Brigade RASC Officer and later when the scare died down at Londonderry. In May 1923 he was transferred to York, to command another supply personnel company.

After an interval of some five years without representation at the RMC, there were three of the family as cadets there at the same time : Dick, Anthony (known as Noel) and Etienne HT. Dick was commissioned in the King's Royal Rifle Corps, and Noel in the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, in 1922, and both went to the British Army of the Rhine. Etienne was commissioned in 1923 in the Somerset Light Infantry and, after service in India, went with the regiment to the Sudan.

Thomas followed these three to the RMC in 1922 and was commissioned in the Royal Corps of Signals in 1924, joining the Signals Depot at Maresfield in Sussex. This ended the association with Sandhurst for some twenty years to come, but there was yet another regular entrant to the Army, Peter C, who came in with a University commission from Oxford, and joined the Oxfordshire & Buckinghamshire Light Infantry in the British Army on the Rhine, in September 1926. Particularly keen on rifle-shooting, riding and athletics, he represented the Army in the Inter-Services Athletic Championships in the 100 yards in 1928, and in the 120 yards hurdles in 1929 and 1930. He was also one of the chief members of the Regimental team which won the Army Athletic Championship in 1930.

During and after the war, Margaret LS worked at the municipal infant welfare clinics in Norwich, and also carried on health promotion among women and girls. She gave active support to the Hellesden Mental Hospital, the Girl Guide Movement, the Church Missionary Society and the YWCA. She was an ardent, but not militant, suffragist, and

latterly sympathised with the aims of the Labour Party. She died from cancer in Norwich in 1923, after a long illness which she bore with wonderful courage. She carried out to the end her determination to describe her symptoms minutely to the doctors, in order to throw, if possible, some new light on the disease. She refused the relief of any drugs lest these should conceal some vital symptom.

Victor took a degree in Natural Science at Cambridge and went in for geology in connection with oil, working at first in Albania and later with the Anglo-Persian Oil Company in Iran. His father, Etienne MP, having retired from journalism, migrated to Libourne, near Bordeaux, in the wine district of south-west France, and for some years carried on a business as an exporter of wine to the United Kingdom.

Early in 1926 Digby was still at York where Peter M had just been born. Thomas W had moved to the Signals Training Centre at Catterick, Yorks, and Noel was on a course at the same depot when he was accidentally killed playing rugby football. There was at first considerable confusion as to which of the three Boileaus had died, but a mis-spelling of the name in a press report prevented the spread of the misunderstanding until an official statement had appeared.

Digby was then moved to Edinburgh at the end of 1926 for general RASC duties and spent most of the next five years in Scotland.

Maria de C, aunt of Digby and Thomas W, had retired from active missionary service in China after 30 years service but in 1926, aged 65, she volunteered and went out for a further four years' tour of duty to facilitate furlough for missionaries in service in China.

In Australia, Gilbert qualified in medicine and surgery in Melbourne during 1923. John G iii continued in Papua New Guinea as Supervisor of Telephones, Mains Engineer, Inspector of Buoys and Beacons, and whatever else seemed to need doing.

At Home and Abroad : 1930s

After a spell at Tidworth on Salisbury Plain, Etienne Henry T was seconded to the Sudan Defence Force in 1929 and remained there for some ten years. He had the local rank of Captain and commanded the Camel Company. In 1935 he became Staff Captain, Supply Branch; in 1936 GSO3 Weapon Training; and, in 1937 GSO2 with the rank of Major. He was with his regiment in Colchester for a time in 1937.

His brother, Hugh, had taken an Honours degree in law, and became a barrister, being called to the Bar, Middle Temple, in 1929. He practised on the South-Eastern circuit.

After two years in Edinburgh, Digby was posted to Inverness and remained there for over two years. He was the first of the family to be stationed there since Solomon's son Peter in 1746 (then an Ensign in Wentworth's Regiment of Foot - the 24th) just after

Culloden; but some of the older residents remembered that John Peter Wilson Boileau (Bengal Horse Artillery) had married a local girl, May Clarke of Bauchor, Inverness in 1824 and this was considered a sufficient introduction to Society for a Sassenach.

Dick returned from India and was appointed Adjutant of the Greenjackets' Depot (KRRC and Rifle Brigade) at Winchester in February 1930. After 18 months he went out to British Guiana as Staff Officer, Local Forces and his daughter, Etienne Hester, was born there. This appointment lasted until 1934 and in 1936 he was in Palestine during the Operations (the Jewish rebellion against the British Mandate) and was employed as Camp Commandant, HQ 1st Division. Next year he was appointed Adjutant of the 12th London Regiment, TA (The Rangers) a Territorial battalion of the KRRC.

At the same time as Dick went to British Guiana, Digby also crossed the Atlantic to Bermuda, where he took over as OC RASC in 1934, and returned to the UK in 1935, being posted to Colchester as Second-in-Command, RASC.

An accident deprived the Army of a very promising officer in Peter C, who was killed when he and two brother officers were flying in their jointly-owned private aeroplane which crashed in fog near Leith Hill, Surrey, in September 1931.

On returning from India Thomas W went back to Catterick, where he was Adjutant of the School of Signals for three years and then commanded the Boys' Training Company from 1937 to 1939. Due to his keenness for athletics and his careful training, the unit reached a very high standard in this field.

The third baronet, Maurice, died in 1937, unmarried, and was succeeded by his brother, Raymond. The latter's wife, Ethel, was a well-known novelist, who wrote as Ethel Boileau. One of her later books, 'Ballade in G Minor' is located at Ketteringham, and the people in it are said to be but thinly disguised and not very kind characterisations of its inhabitants.

The Indian connection was renewed for a brief space in 1937, when Digby was detailed to be Camp Commandant of the camp at Hampton Court for the Indian and Burmese Contingent which came to the United Kingdom for the Coronation of George VI. Here he met Guy, visiting the representatives of the Royal Bombay Sappers & Miners, in his capacity as Colonel of the Corps. Another member of the family with a part in the coronation activities was Eileen Lucy who marched in the procession as the representative of the TA Nursing Service Reserve, to which she had belonged for eighteen years.

Early in 1938 Digby went to Belfast, as Second-in-Command RASC, Northern Ireland District, taking over command at the end of the year, and being promoted Lieutenant Colonel in July 1939.

In 1938 Ethel

Brackenbury's husband Cecil retired from the Indian Civil Service, in which he had latterly been Chief Secretary to the Madras Government. He received the honour of KCIE on

retirement and at the same time Ethel, who had already received the George V Jubilee Medal and the George VI Coronation Medal in recognition for her work for women and girls in the Madras Presidency, was awarded the Gold Medal of the Kaisar-i-Hind, 1st Class. Amongst her other activities she had been Provincial Commissioner of the Girl Guides.

World War II : 1939

The only member of the family to go out with the first contingent of the BEF to France in this war was Digby, who did so in command of one of the RASC companies in Belfast, expanded to ten times its peace-time complement to 700 men and 220 vehicles, as a GHQ Artillery Company, whose role was to maintain heavy and other special artillery units in their requirements of ammunition, petrol and supplies of food, etc from railhead forward. Considering that the total service of the junior officers was fourteen years, and that half the men were civilian drivers straight from London buses and civilian road transport, it was no doubt that the 'phoney war' gave time for such units (not the only one of a number so situated) to be trained. Thomas W followed in December 1939 as Adjutant GHQ Signals in Arras.

In November Digby was appointed ADST in charge of the supply and transport services, at the Marseilles Base Sub-Area. Through this were passed troops and families returning from the Middle East and Far East, and going by train to the Northern French ports, and in the other direction went troops for Egypt and farther east. He was able to fit in a visit to Nimes and Castelnau, escorted by Ernest de Valfons.

Another member of the family was serving with the French Army, Georges, as a Marechal de Logis, or Sergeant-Major of mounted troops, attached to Headquarters, 32nd Infantry Division, with a cavalry reconnaissance group, as an observer.

In the United Kingdom, several of the family were serving or soon joined up. Dick remained with the Rangers, which were at once embodied and he became Second-in-Command. Etienne returned to the Sudan, while Hugh was commissioned as 2nd Lieut Royal Artillery (TA), Devonshire Yeomanry, in October. Eileen was called up for embodied service and joined No. 1 London General Hospital at Shenley as Assistant Matron. Winifred, Digby's wife, who had joined the clerical service of the newly-raised Auxiliary Territorial Service (ATS - the Army Women's Service) in 1938, was called up and employed as a Serjeant Clerk in HQ Northern Ireland District. Barre enlisted in the Royal Artillery. Malcolm again joined the RNVR, this time being commissioned as Lieut Commander, and was employed during the war on Naval Intelligence duties in Madeira and Turkey.

In Australia, William G joined the RAAF with which he served throughout the war, mostly on instructional duties. His three brothers were also enlisted, but were retained in Australia for Home Defence, on account of their reserved occupation as sheep farmers. George E enlisted in the Artillery, Australian Permanent Forces.

World War II : 1940

The Rangers became part of the 2nd Armoured Division, training in Northamptonshire, until November 1940 when they sailed for the Middle East via the Cape of Good Hope. Thomas W went to France as Adjutant, No 1 HQ Signals, serving GHQ. In Marseilles, Digby was once again involved with Indian troops, four mule transport companies which were the contribution of India to the BEF. They were intended for employment as pack transport if required in the Ardennes or similar country. They remained in Marseilles for some months before going up country, and during this time were under Digby's supervision.

After a brief training period at Canterbury, Winifred was commissioned as a Junior Subaltern (2/Lt), ATS, in March, and joined an Anti-Aircraft Artillery Regiment in Hackney, East London, where she remained for about a year, throughout the 'blitz'. Sheelagh also joined the ATS, and became a Serjeant, serving till the end of the war on the messing staff of a 'Rest Camp' for troops passing through.

When the active war began in France, Thomas went forward with GHQ but was soon evacuated through Dunkirk. He received a mention in despatches, the citation reading : - 'Owing to the frequent moves of Headquarters, and with many scattered signal officers and detachments to control, his task was exceptionally arduous. As ever he gave of his best which during active operations necessitated long periods without sleep. His excellent organisation for the successive moves resulted in the provision of the most efficient use of the available communications, and the eventual successful evacuation of the unit'.

Another to go out through Dunkirk was Georges, who had fought in Belgium and then in France, to Dunkirk. On 4th June he went to England and was accommodated at Tidworth Camp, on Salisbury Plain. From there after some days, he returned to France and was taken prisoner at the end of June in Normandy, but was set free after several months as seriously ill.

Digby came out from Marseilles with the base HQ and troops on 18th June with two old tramp steamers, on one of which he was OC Troops with some hundreds of men on board and no accommodation for passengers. It took five days to cover most of the 500 miles to Gibraltar, where most of the Marseilles contingent transferred to a troopship, which they shared with an unruly crowd of British refugees from the South of France. They were something of a headache, one could say, to the unfortunate OC Troops, but they reached Liverpool after a ten-day voyage without incident. Digby was then appointed OC RASC East Midland Area, at Leicester.

Thomas became Senior Instructor School of Signals at Catterick; Etienne came back from the Sudan and went to command 45 Reconnaissance Regiment, an armoured car unit. Barre being an asthmatic did not go overseas, but served in England and Ireland, as a Lance Bombardier. Nancy joined the WRNS, while Diana was a VAD.

On the formation of the Home Guard, Guy, in spite of his age of 70, joined it, and became Zone Commander in Cornwall, where he was living. Harold joined a Kentish Home Guard Battalion. Ethel Selina was a Commandant of Civil Defence in part of Cambridgeshire, while Helen was a Civil Defence Telephonist in Somerset.

When the First Aid Nursing Yeomanry (FANY) was absorbed into the ATS in 1940, a number of its members declined the transfer, continuing as a body free of Army Control. Raymond's wife, Ethel, was a Commandant in this Corps and ran Ketteringham as a training depot for it for two years.

Herbert was in Jersey, Channel Islands when the islands were occupied by the Germans in 1940, and being too old and infirm to try and get away, he remained there throughout the occupation.

In Australia, John G iii enlisted in the Signal Corps, giving a false age, being actually 50. A year later this was discovered and he was discharged. Gilbert was a Major in the Australian Medical Corps, Citizen Forces.

World War II : 1941 - Greece and Crete

After two months training for desert warfare in Egypt, the Rangers sailed for Greece with 1st Armoured Brigade in March, as lorry-borne infantry. Landing at the port of Athens, the force moved up to the Yugoslav border by stages of 80-120 miles a day. The battalion had the distinction of completing the move without the loss of a single man or vehicle, though many other units lost vehicles on the passes. On arrival ten days were spent in digging in, but the positions never had to be held, and withdrawal was ordered. This last from the 5th to the 14th April. The Commanding Officer at that point was evacuated sick, Dick then taking over command. Withdrawal took a further 5 days till the 19th, when the personnel of the battalion got their boots off for the first time for a fortnight.

Their next task was covering the embarkation of the force from Greece holding a position at Malakuss from 21st to 26th April. then it embarked itself on the 27th, when the enemy were only three miles away, delayed probably by demolitions blown personally by Dick with a Sapper officer at the tail of the column

Dick was awarded the DSO for having throughout the campaign displayed the highest qualities of leadership. The citation states that his courage, coolness, resource and personality, contributed very largely to the fine fighting of his battalion throughout this most difficult period.

On the next day the Rangers disembarked in Crete, 22 officers and 400 men strong. Dick got them into camp by acquiring a lorry from an undisclosed source, and running a shuttle service. On 3rd May they moved up to high ground above Canea as Force HQ Reserve. Nothing much happened until 20th May, when the Germans started dive-

bombing, and glider and parachute troops began landing. Aerial activity was intense.

On 24th May, B Company of the Rangers was detailed for a task which proved most unpleasant and more than somewhat disastrous. Its object was to mop up a party of enemy paratroops ensconced in a church. The information was that there were about 50 of them, and that their morale was low. The Company was issued with one two-pounder gun to assist it. Dick suspected the worst, and decided to command the force himself. His fears proved justified. There were 150 of the enemy there, their morale was excellent, and they had dug themselves in most efficiently along the churchyard wall. There was a machine gun post at each corner of the churchyard, and the paratroopers had mortars.

The first shot from the two-pounder gun bounced off the 3-foot thick church wall. Obviously the force was inadequate for the task, and when B Company went into the attack, it was beaten off with 25% casualties.

Next day the Battalion was ordered into another, and more unsatisfactory position. When the Germans attacked, it proved untenable, and the local Commander gave the order to withdraw. The Rangers then became scattered; a few got away, but all the other surviving officers and riflemen were taken prisoner, Dick among them. He remained for some time in Crete, where he was Senior British Officer in a prisoner of war camp. Later he was sent to Germany where he was put into Oflag IX A.H., and where he took an active part in the schemes for the escape of officers.

World War II : 1941 - Elsewhere

In May 1941, Digby went to HQ Northern Command, at York, as ADST for RASC Transport Services in the Command, with the temporary rank of Colonel. He stayed there only six months and then was posted as DDST IV Corps. This headquarters was under orders to proceed to the Persian Gulf, to organise and operate a line of communication through western Persia to Kermanshah for the conveyance of aid to Russia. Two divisions were to be under command for guarding the route. It would have been a considerable undertaking, and a worthwhile task, but the entry of Japan into the war altered the picture. The project was abandoned, the division and the transport were sent elsewhere, and the corps HQ was stranded in Iraq.

This changed situation in the Far East brought Australia more closely into the war, and more of the family there joined up. John A. enlisted in the Australian Imperial Forces (AIF), for service overseas. Edmond was commissioned as Lieutenant (Ordnance Mechanical Engineer) RAOC, in June 1941. Ivan was a test aircraft observer, a duty reckoned as the equivalent of military service.

Thomas, still a Captain, was appointed OC Divisional Signals, 9th Armoured Division, in May 1941, with the temporary rank of Lieutenant Colonel. He remained with that formation, in England for two and a half years.

World War II : 1942

IV Corps HQ moved up to Baghdad and two Indian Infantry Divisions were placed under its command, but only for a few weeks; it was then withdrawn to India and brought on to the Indian Establishment, some of the British Service Officers being replaced by Indian Army Officers to provide the local knowledge considered necessary.

In April the HQ moved by road 1,200 miles across Central India, from Ahmednagar to Ranchi, and was next given the task of commanding the defences in Bihar and Crissa. Again this was of short duration, and the HQ was pushed up to Imphal, formerly known as Manipur, to organise the reception of Burma Army, then beginning to arrive in Indian territory after its long retreat through Burma, and also to see to the defence of the frontier.

Fortunately, the Japanese did not press on beyond the River Chindwin, as the effective force to stop them was very small. The Burma Army men were exhausted and many were sick; few were capable of doing anything useful. But, presumably to make a show of force, they were kept in the Imphal area, and so 30,000 of them and a Chinese army of 6,000 men had to be fed at a distance of 100 miles and more, at the top of a one-way road still being scraped out of the hill-side by gangs of Nagas and other locals. (It had been no more than a track for bullock-carts when Thomas marched along it 50 years before, and Sir Frederick, afterwards Lord, Roberts had recommended that a proper road be built, but nothing had been done about it. Now, the neglect was being paid for). It climbed to 6,000 feet and was full of hairpin bends.

To do the work of carrying up food, tentage, equipment and clothing, etc, there were only 700 3-ton lorries driven by Indians with only a few weeks' training, who ground uphill in bottom gear for 60 miles and got practically no rest. The lorries were decrepit, and repair facilities hopelessly inadequate. However, somehow or other the troops were supplied, and even a slender reserve began to be built up in the forward area, three days to start with, then seven, then ten.

Digby was operating this business at first from Dimapur, the railway station on the narrow-gauge line connecting the force with Gauhati. Then he moved to Kohima, and only had time to pay one brief visit to Imphal, before being evacuated sick to Shillong. This meant the end of the appointment for him. Later in the year he was employed as ADST on the L. of C.; and then in November 1942, he was posted as DDST, XXXIII Corps, in South India, with headquarters at Bangalore.

Again, this was short-lived, and after a month he was moved again, this time to GHQ at New Delhi as Deputy Director of Transport, ie under the Director of Supplies and Transport, at the head of the RASC and RIASC transport organisations in India. The DDT was concerned with the preparation of all kinds of transport units for service with the 14th Army - Mechanical transport ranging from jeeps to tank transporters, animal transport

including mules, ponies and donkeys for pack transport, and the elephant company in Burma; operational lorry and mule companies on the North-West Frontier; and camel and bullock cart companies doing local transport in India. All this involved much travelling, from Arakan in the east to the Afghan frontier in the west. He remained in this appointment for over two years.

In Australia, George E. was wounded, as a Serjeant in the Artillery, when the Japanese bombed Darwin in February 1942. He was subsequently invalided out of the service as medically unfit. The Japanese landed in New Guinea in August 1942 and planned to capture Port Moresby on the south-east coast in a month, but the stubborn resistance of the Australians stopped them 35 miles short. Then they were driven back, and their main base at Buna was captured in November, after severe fighting. Then began the long drive up the north coast which lasted for nearly two years.

John A. had been commissioned in the Australian Electrical and Mechanical Engineers in May 1942, and saw service in every part of New Guinea. At first he was a Section Officer in a L. of C. Workshop, and then in an Advanced Workshop until the end of 1942. This type of unit dealt with repairs to all kinds of weapons, equipment and vehicles.

In November, 1942, Hugh went to North Africa on the HQ Staff of 46 Division, in the Adjutant General's Branch, dealing with personnel matters. This campaign ended in May 1943, with the final surrender of the enemy in North Africa.

The shortage of man-power pressed increasingly on the Anti_Aircraft defence organisation, and the ATS took on more and more active duties. In 1942 they were tried out in the operation of searchlights and this proving successful, the first Mixed Searchlight Regiment went into action in July. This meant that apart from the CO of the Regiment, the battery commanders, the operational and administrative staff, and a few gunners for special duties, the whole of the Unit was women, 1,200 of them. Winifred was the senior ATS Officer, with the rank of Senior Commander (Major). With detachments scattered all over a wide area, and the busy time perforce at night, the job was a very strenuous one.

John P. de C. was promoted Captain in December 1942 in the new corps which replaced the Ordnance Mechanical Engineers - the Royal Electrical & Mechanical Engineers (REME). He was a liaison officer with the Air Defence Research and Development Establishment, and was concerned with the installation of the newly invented RADAR in the South of England during 1942-43.

Brandram F. E. enlisted before his 18th birthday, in November 1942, as a gunner in the Artillery.

Early in 1942, Ethel, Raymond's wife, died almost in harness, and he followed her a few months later. As they had no children the title passed to Francis J. in Australia, who succeeded as 5th Baronet. He was a stock and station agent in Victoria, in a firm with his own name. The Ketteringham estate did not necessarily go with the title, and Raymond left it to Etienne H.T.

World War II : 1943

Winifred was given a change from the searchlight work in January, to be ATS Advisor on the Headquarters Staff of the 28th AA Brigade at Chatham, still with the rank of Senior Commander, and she stayed there for about two years. The Brigade formed part of the AA Defences of London, and was considerably concerned in fighting the flying bomb attacks.

Two more young Boileaus joined up in 1943; Daphne E. in the WRNS, in which she became a Leading Wren, and served in Ceylon; while Peter M. enlisted voluntarily at 17¼, and was called up in August, just after leaving Cranbrook. Having been noted as a potential officer, he was posted to the Royal Armoured Corps at Bovington Camp, for Tank Commander training.

In the Australian Forces, George E., after a period of convalescence, re-enlisted, this time in 'Small Ships', and attained the rank of Chief Petty Officer. These vessels co-operated with the Army in coastal operations; and when a brigade landed at Scarlet Beach, near Finschhafen, on 22nd September, George was so badly knock about that he did not get out of hospital until after the end of the war. He was then classified as totally and permanently incapacitated, and 20 years later is still in and out of hospital. John A. continued as a Section Officer in the Advanced Workshops until, in December 1943, he was given command of a 'J' Scale Light Aid Detachment, with the rank of Captain, in New Guinea.

Etienne H.T. was appointed Second-in-Command of the 1st Battalion Somerset Light Infantry, in November 1943, and joined it in Arakan, in time to take part in the battle against the Japanese attempt to invade India by the coastal route. After severe fighting this threat was defeated.

In December this year, Thomas W. was appointed Chief Military Signal Officer (in a group which included a Captain RN, a Group Captain RAF, and a US Army Colonel) on the staff of Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, the new Supreme Allied Commander, South East Asia Command. Thomas was given the temporary rank of Colonel. He and Digby were both serving in New Delhi for some months. As Cipher Officer to SAC he visited Imphal.

At home, Etienne R.P. at the age of 73 was given a commission as a Second Lieutenant in the Territorial Army Reserve of Officers, for service with the local Army Cadet Force. He continued this until 1946.

Alison E.M. came home from India, where she had worked in a hospital in Bombay while awaiting passage home, and trained as a nurse for two years in a London Hospital.

World War II - 1944

In April the 1st Somerset Light Infantry moved to Peshawar with Etienne H.T., but as things were peaceful on that side at that time, they did not come in for any operations.

The family was represented in the D Day Landings in Normandy by By Lieut Col Terence Otway (son of Mary E.E.) who was dropped in the very early hours of 6th June, with his Command the 9th Battalion, Parachute Regiment, charged with the mission of destroying the coastal battery near Merville. This was successfully accomplished.

Brandram F.E. went out to the BEF later in the year and was posted to 151 Field Regiment, RA (Ayrshire Yeomanry) TA, in the 11th Armoured Division. He was going forward into action for the first time when the vehicle in which he was travelling hit a landmine, at Griendsveen in Holland. he received wounds from which he died on 22nd November 1944, being the only Boileau of the family to lose his life in this war.

Georges joined the French Liberation Army as a Volunteer.

In Australia, Dorothy M. became 3rd Officer, WRANS. John A. continued in New Guinea until August 1944, and then had a spell in Australia. Edmond was appointed Staff Captain, Military Secretary's Branch, LHQ; and after a few months he became Staff Officer (Labour) at HQ 2nd Australian Base Sub-Area; and in September he moved to the same task in 1st Australian Army, AIF.

During the year, Admiral Mountbatten and his staff moved their HQ to Ceylon, which included Thomas.

World War II : The Run-Down

On his return to the United Kingdom in February 1945, Digby was appointed ADST Eastern Command, covering the transport requirements of the Home Counties, East Anglia, Herts, Bucks and Cambs. He held this appointment with considerable periods of standing-in as DDST (Supply & Transport) until the end of 1947, going on to the Retired List in April 1948.

Hugh became an instructor, graded as GSO 2, with the local rank of Lieut Col, in the Sandhurst Wing of the Staff College. After his release from the service, he resumed his practice as Counsel on the south-eastern circuit, and built up a reputation for dealing with criminal cases.

On the rundown of AA Command, many of the ATS personnel were transferred to work in the Army Pay Offices, to help deal with the pressure of work involved in the settling of accounts of men on release. Winifred was placed in charge of the women

employed in one big Pay Office in London, in which she continued until her release in April 1946.

Dick was released from captivity on the surrender of Germany, and continued to serve there in 1945-46.

At the beginning of 1945, Peter M, whose progress in the Army had been impeded by ill health, entered the RMC Sandhurst (No. 100 OCTU), carrying on the traditions of that institution. He was commissioned on 26th August, 1945 as Temporary Second Lieutenant in 1st The King's Dragoon Guards, Royal Armoured Corps. He joined his Regiment in Palestine in November (mounted on Staghound Armoured Cars) and continued there through the Zionist disturbances for the next eighteen months.

When HQ SACSEA in Ceylon closed down after the end of the war with Japan, Thomas was awarded the OBE, and was posted as Chief Signal Office of a Corps District in Italy, as a temporary Brigadier, but this formation faded out and he became CSO 1st Armoured Division, Trieste. He had married in 1944 the Hon. Peggy Belmont, daughter of Lord Kindersley.

After his break in Australia, John A. returned to New Guinea and was employed on the maintenance of tanks and guns. Later he was Adjutant of a Brigade Workshop until released in 1947. Edmond returned to Australia as Staff Captain (Labour) AG Branch, Victoria L of C from May 1945.

Barre and Sheelagh were both released in 1945. Eileen had been employed, after Shenley Hospital was taken over by Regular QAIMNS in 1944, as Sister in Charge of a Camp Reception Station, at first at Canterbury, and later at the large Ordnance Depot at Bicester.

Eileen was then released in July 1946, and returned to the University College Hospital as Warden of the Nurses' Hostel, until her retirement in July 1948. She had spent over 40 years in the nursing profession, was devoted to her work, and was very knowledgeable about it. Senior medical men testified to how much she had taught them when they were walking the wards in their student days.

Etienne retired from the Army in order to attend to his estates in Norfolk. Dick commanded the 11th Battalion KRRC in Greece in 1946-47, and then went back to command the Rangers, on the re-construction of the Territorial Army, from May 1947 to May 1950.

John M., released in October 1945, entered the British Consular Service, and his first appointment was as Vice-Consul at Ponta Delgada in the Azores, and later as Consul, until February 1948. John P. de C. became a Science Master at Downside School in 1947.

India & Elsewhere : 1947 - 1949

The outstanding event in India in 1947 was, of course, the achievement of Independence, and the establishment of the nation of Pakistan. Unfortunately this was attended by outbreaks of inter-communal violence, Moslems on the one side and Hindus and Sikhs on the other, with large-scale massacres. Few Europeans were killed, and possibly indeed, only one, who was a descendant of the Boileaus, Major John Boileau Reid of the Guides Cavalry. As Second in Command of the Regiment he was going on in advance to arrange for its move into Pakistan, and he was travelling by train with two Pathan orderlies to Delhi. The train was packed with Moslem refugees and it was stopped outside Delhi, and all the passengers were killed. Whether Reid was mistaken for a Pakistani, or whether he might have tried to interfere with the killers, was never discovered, and neither was his body. So ended the 150-year old association of the Boileaus with the Indian Army, but not altogether the link with India.

Victor went out in 1947 on a contract in the employment of the Government of India, in connection with the development of indigenous oil supplies, and he worked in Assam and Calcutta for about five years. His daughter Valerie was born in Calcutta, probably the last Boileau to be born in India, unless possibly any of the Anglo-Indian Colony in Calcutta remain. One of them, Mervyn, is known to have gone to Australia in 1947, but is believed to have returned to India leaving an adopted son.

Thomas was appointed Chief Inspector in the Signals Wing of the Royal Armoured Corps Training Centre at Bovington Camp, and then went to Chester, as CO Western Command Signal Regiment, in which appointment he completed three years.

Peter went with his Regiment to Libya for a year where he was Regimental Transport Officer and also Officer i/c Desert Rescue. The former post was an arduous one, since squadrons were either miles up hills in the Jebel of Cyrenaica, or hundreds of miles away across the desert in Tripolitania, and the ancient transport available was not necessarily suitable for both duties. Desert Rescue had its excitements, including the location of a De Havilland Dove some way south of Bengasi which had lost its way en route for delivery to Ethiopia; recovery took three days and the crew was very hungry when the KDG team arrived after negotiating a very live minefield to reach them, a fact unknown to the crew, naturally enough.

Peter's regular commission came through in January 1948. The regiment returned to the United Kingdom in April that year, but after a few months of service there he found service at home beyond his means, and tedious, so volunteered to serve with the Somali Gendarmerie policing former Italian Somaliland, which had some Armoured Cars. However when he reached Egypt that body had been disbanded for failing in its duties, and he was obliged to re-organise. A post was quickly found in the East African Independent Armoured Car Squadron, serving in Mogadiscio in Somalia and Nanyuki in Kenya, this last being the Squadron's home. This small force was a true 'corps d'elite' being fast, efficient and well-supplied with radio communications over long ranges, and jealously viewed by both the British and African infantry battalions around it for its really rather special position. It was in Mogadiscio that he met his future wife, Jean, who worked for the Chief Secretary in

the Government Administration.

John M was British Consul in Lisbon from 1948 to 1949, and for a part of this time he was acting Consul-General. He then went to Rio de Janeiro in Brazil, in charge of the Consular Section, for a year.

In October 1948 Hugh was appointed Deputy Chairman, Quarter Sessions, County of Ely. In 1949 Etienne H.T sold the Norfolk estates and moved to Rampisham Manor near Dorchester in Dorset, where he farmed about 1,800 acres.

After Digby retired he was given the job of writing the official history of Supplies & Transport in the British Army, 1939-45. This was a monumental task, running to about 350,000 words, and took over two years to complete. He also found a home in Dorset, about ten miles from Rampisham.

After taking a two-year course at Bristol University, Alison got her diploma in Social Science, and had appointments as a Social Service worker in Gloucestershire and Hampshire until 1951, and later in Dorset.

At Home and Abroad : 1950s

After completing his three-year period in command of the Rangers Dick filled in his time as OC Troops, in troopships, a duty which he performed very thoroughly. The story goes that he had a Mauritian labour corps standing up on parade in its mess decks for his inspection an hour after sailing, a feat never before accomplished, and declared by its officers to be impossible. Peter sailed twice under Dick's command, and received more favourable treatment. In 1951 Dick was appointed Brigade Colonel of the Green Jackets Brigade (KRRC and Rifle Brigade - Dick had been promoted into the latter regiment from the former) at Winchester, and continued in the post until 1954.

Thomas finished his command of the Regular Signal Regiment in 1950 and then took over command of a Territorial Army Unit - L of C Signals Western Command, with his HQ at Chester.

During his service in East Africa Peter had become very fluent in Swahili, and this ability induced his Commanding Officer (no linguist he !) to recommend him for the Official Arabic Language Course run by the Foreign Office. This went through, as did his marriage to Jean, despite heavy disapproval from the regiment, who wanted him back to learn how to command a squadron, in Germany. The course was at the Middle East Centre of Arab Studies (MECAS) in the Lebanese mountains above Beirut at Shemlan, then a haven of peace. After most of a year he and three other Army officers were withdrawn from the course for urgent intelligence duties in Egypt, where the abrogation of the Treaty by the Egyptians had caused the balloon to go up. Peter's task was fairly mundane as a GSO 3 (Int), but the possible lure of invading Cairo (which he knew quite well) was always there to

whet the appetite, but this never came off.

In July he was selected to go to Kuwait at the end of the year to an appointment right up his street, that of commanding a Royal Armoured Corps Team to train Kuwaitis on the Armoured Cars to be bought by the Ruler of Kuwait. But some time before this was due he was sent to Libya once again, this time as Major, Commander of the Libyan Army, as the Royal Bodyguard was known. The magnificence of this posting was offset by the size of the command: one Arab lieutenant on a course in England, one British staff-serjeant, 75 soldiers varying from grizzled Serjeants of the old Libyan Arab Corps of the war, to young bedouin recruits, all Senussi tribesmen loyal to the King of course, being bodyguards for palace duties. There was also a boy on a bicycle, literate, who was the Army's clerical force. This lasted three months until he was relieved by an elderly Turk, a Colonel of Libyan origin, who upset the army by parading it all day long for endless PT instruction. Peter was then able to escape at speed to get to Kuwait by Christmas Day 1952, the Armoured Cars being by then close at hand on the sea.

Kuwait was a fascinating posting in those days, and there were no other British Army officers anywhere in the Gulf at that time, except for Brigadier Robert Baird, the Political Resident's Advisor in Bahrein and also Peter's mentor and guide in the Arab World. This lasted nearly six years until Peter was allowed to go (it was an eighteen-month posting at most in the beginning). He had had enough by now, post-Suez being a very difficult time, and the War Office was sympathetic. The Regiment had also given up by now, but allowed him to be rebadged to the amalgamated KDG/BAYS or 1st Queen's Dragoon Guards, his regimental respectability having been thus assured. He was posted to HQ Intelligence Centre at Maresfield in Sussex (where his uncle Thomas had been at the Signals Depot in 1924), once again a Captain and GSO 3 but only for nine days when his post was upgraded to GSO 2. Soon after he was awarded the MBE in the Queen's Birthday Honours of 1959 for his services in Kuwait.

Hugh was appointed Chairman of the Quarter Sessions, Suffolk in 1951 and 'took silk' - ie, became Queen's Counsel the next year, but he died a few months later.

John M went back to Madeira as Vice-Consul in 1950, and later became Consul, which appointment he retained until his death in 1962.

After training as a PT Instructor, Margaret A spent two years teaching at a school at Gwelo in Southern Rhodesia. After four years she moved to a new school at Lusaka in Northern Rhodesia, and there she met and married a constructing engineer, named Oosthuizen. In 1962 they were living in Kitwe in what is now Zambia. Years later in Rhodesia, Peter M heard of her as the 'finest hockey player in the country' which suggests she may have been at school there, at Thornhill School, where she later taught.

Etienne W enlisted in the Royal Artillery as a gunner in 1950 and served in Malta, with a period on a relief party in the Greek Islands. In 1955 he transferred to the RASC MT Branch and was promoted Serjeant, serving at Aldershot and the Salisbury Plain, as driving instructor and examiner.

In January 1952 Annette began a career which was to prove her to be the most nomadic of all the Boileaus, that of air hostess. At first she was with 'Airwork', a charter company working out of Blackbushe Airport, and after three years he switched to BOAC, based at London, Heathrow.

Ivan went in for town and country planning, and in 1951 obtained an appointment in this line with the Hampshire County Council. Then, in 1953 he became Lecturer, Town Planning at Manchester University, where he took his Ph. D.

When Victor came back from India in 1952 it was a long time before he found another job in his particular field, and then it was to be with the National Coal Board at Chesterfield, in Derbyshire. But he died suddenly at the end of 1959, leaving a widow and five children.

John Theophilus viii went to Trinity College Dublin, where several young Boileaus had been many many years before, and like some of them did not take a degree. He began his two years' National Service in 1953 and received a temporary commission as a Cornet in the Royal Horse Guards (the Blues). He did well and was sent to conduct a practical examination of the Cadets at Eton College; a duty which he carried out with such zeal and rigour that it greatly embarrassed Raymond, who was then at the College, and was blamed for his kinsman's unkindness. Finishing his service in 1955, he could have stayed on, but his father considered life in the Army to be too idle, and put his son to work in the City of London in a Merchant Banker's office.

Suzanne had married an officer in the Intelligence Corps during the war, and eventually joined him in Cyprus, where he became a Field Intelligence Officer in the Kyrenia area on the north coast.

Thomas retired in 1953, but did not altogether sever his Army contacts, as he became County Commandant of the Army Cadet Force, Cheshire. From 1955 to 1961 he was a City Councillor in Chester, with special responsibilities for Civil Defence.

Retiring in 1954, Dick was given the appointment of Area Recruiting Officer in Bristol, which he held for several more years.

With the disappearance of the older men from the Forces, a new generation began to become in. Guy was commissioned in the Australian Permanent Forces, and served for two years in an Infantry regiment. Then he was in the Directorate of Military Intelligence as a GSO 3 for 18 months, until he was seconded to the Department of External Affairs, and went to Kashmir for two years as a United Nations Observer. This, to date has been positively the last contact with India, but something else is bound to crop up.

Raymond was commissioned in the Royal Scots Greys in 1957 and went to Germany. The following year his father served as Sheriff of Dorset. Valerie M.G had taken a secretarial course, and after gaining experience in London she went farther afield, to

New Zealand, Australia and New Guinea, taking jobs to pay her way from place to place.

A more permanent emigrant to Australia was Ivan, who was appointed Senior Lecturer in Town and Country Planning in Sydney University in 1959. he looks like staying there, as he is building up a local reputation, and indeed a considerably wider one, as an expert in his particular line. Leigh enlisted as a an apprentice in the RAAF, and would not wait to get a commission, when he was 16.

At Home and Abroad

After some 15 months at Maresfield, Peter was taken out to MOD in London by the then DDMI, Brigadier Francis Piggott, with whom he had worked in Ismailia in 1951-52, when on intelligence duties with HQ British Troops in Egypt, and this time again back to Arab duty, in MI.7 under DDMI's control. This was the task of acting as minder to Muhammad, Crown Prince of Jordan, on an official visit to London and BAOR to learn about army organisation; he had in fact been sent by his brother, the King, to get him out of the way at a very difficult time in Jordan.

This was at the suggestion of our then Military Attaché in Amman (whom Peter knows well in Andorra, and has since taxed with landing him a tedious job). The young man was difficult and uninterested, and did not know that Peter was entirely aware of what he was saying to his Arab entourage, and to his mother on the telephone in Jordan, and what he intended to do. He was quite clearly not answerable for his strange behaviour, which is in the blood.

He was returned home, where he became worse, was removed by the King from being Crown Prince and sent to govern a distant chunk of Jordan desert where he could do no harm. The Sharifian family of Jordan has had far more than its reasonable share of bad blood in the past, as can be seen indeed from the troubles among the descendants of his great-grandfather, who was Sharif Hussein of the Hejaz and Keeper of the Holy Cities.

Peter was thus washed up, after the pleasures of London for two months living just off Belgrave Square and seeing many old friends, and asked Brigadier Piggott if he could now go and sit in the sun in Italy at his own home in Positano, while MOD thought about a new job for him. This was readily agreed, and after a false start in the direction of the Sudan as an Assistant Military Attaché (post abolished by the Foreign Office in a cutback), he and Jean returned to Italy for a further three months.

His next posting was to Aden as Military Intelligence Officer with HQ Internal Security, where Peter's place of work was Police Special Branch at Steamer Point, mainly concerned with collecting intelligence of value to the Army, such as who was going on a strike next, and future intentions of the then still nascent terrorist organisations. His afternoons were usually free, and he spent nearly all his spare time running a powerful speedboat around the harbour, and teaching teenagers to water-ski.

Raymond came out to Aden in 1962, with the Royal Scots Greys, and Peter had the pleasure of attending dinner with them on a hot hot Aden night when the Regimental Pipe Major also attended in his Band capacity in a very small room, playing his pipes at a very great volume, and later the Pipe Major and the Colonel sat and swigged pints of whisky, and told each other stories of the glens, while the rest of the guests melted into gloomy half-consciousness. Arab dinners are eaten at speed, fortunately, and were much more Peter's cup of tea. Raymond presumably was immune.

It was in the middle of the same year that Peter was head-hunted by the Brigadier commanding the Aden Protectorate Levies (originally an Air Force responsibility, but soon to become the Federal Regular Army of South Arabia) to become Military Liaison Officer with the Arab Minister of Defence, HH the Sultan of Lahej, a Protectorate State which surrounded the Colony of Aden. The Sultan spoke no English, and the Brigadier, James Lunt, had but little Arabic, so this meant that Peter was now able to get up and about in the various states of South Arabia, mostly by air, with either or both of these two important people, neither of whom enjoyed flying in small noisy boxes. (Peter had learnt to fly in Kuwait and liked it very much). Interpreting was more or less unnecessary under such circumstances, and mono-syllabic at best.

Raymond went on leave in 1963, returning home via Japan and the United States. His sister, Diana, had gone out to the USA, driven across to California in a £50 banger, finding whatever sort of a job offered when necessary. She fetched up in Honolulu, meeting up there with Raymond and they spent Christmas together there. After this, she worked in London as a receptionist, took a party of children to Russia, and for two seasons ran a chalet for skiers in the Alps. Raymond then qualified to fly light aircraft, which had become a regular part of an armoured car regiment, and was given command of the helicopter troop in his own Regiment

Before going up to Oxford, where he read Philosophy, Politics and Economics, Nicholas P. spent a year in Israel in the Voluntary Service Overseas Organisation. Valerie also went to Oxford to live, having married Duncan Stewart, from New Zealand, a Reader in French at the University.

On his return from Kashmir, Guy went back to the Directorate of Military Intelligence, staying there for three years; he then spent a year or more as a member of the Australian Training Team in Vietnam. This was a specialist unit, training, and fighting with, the South Vietnamese Army.

When the Congo disturbances were going on, and it was thought more than possible that they would spread to neighbouring areas, Margaret A. was living just across the border with her husband and children, but fortunately nothing happened. Another of the women of the family, in a situation of some peril was Suzanne, in Cyprus. Her husband had retired and they were living with their eight-year old son in a Turkish Cypriot village, Aghirda, when the Greek Cypriots, using mortars and machine guns, were attacking Turkish Cypriot positions nearby. The family remained at home, quite unruffled.

Annette reached the peak of her career in January 1963, when, as one of BOAC's top stewardesses, she was chosen to head the team to look after the Queen when she was flying out to Australia in a Boeing Jet Airliner. This aircraft was intended to carry out only the flight from Vancouver to Fiji, where the Royal party was to join the Royal Yacht 'Britannia'; but violent storms obliged the aircraft to return from Honolulu to British Columbia and set out again the next day.

This same aircraft and crew brought the Queen back to Vancouver on the return journey. Annette was at this time an official of the General & Municipal Workers' Union, representing the eleven top stewardesses regularly flying in the Boeings. In 1964, after nearly eleven years as a stewardess, she retired from flying, having covered an immense distance, estimated at 4m miles (or 10,000 flying hours), travelling most of the world. She then worked for a time in BOAC Ground Control Centre, later becoming a commentator at London (Heathrow) Airport, keeping up a running commentary about what was going on around them for the benefit of sightseers.

Etienne W. did a tour of duty in Aden, and then served for a time with the Gurkha Army Service Corps in Malaya. In 1964-65, he was attached to a battalion of infantry which was keeping the peace in Swaziland. On his return to the United Kingdom he was posted to the Army Mechanical Transport School at Bordon near Aldershot, and promoted to Staff-Serjeant, now in the Royal Corps of Transport, newly formed out of the RASC to work all forms of transport in the Army. His special recreational interest was in swimming and water-polo as an Army sport.

Another to go to Malaysia was Leigh, a Leading Aircraftman in the RAF, in September 1965. His bride, Noela, an Australian, flew out to Malaya for their wedding in 1966. (This was the first of a sequence of Boileau weddings occurring by coincidence in a few weeks: the next was that of Nancy M. in Bath; in January 1967, Diana M.R. married at Rampisham Jeremy Russell, a Gloucestershire solicitor; and in March the same year Peter L. married a New Zealand girl in Melbourne). Leigh went up to Vietnam in April 1967, for the usual 12 months' tour of duty; he had been promoted Corporal, but was rejected for aircrew duties on account of defective eyesight. In Vietnam, he was stationed at Pran Rang, a 'hot spot' north-east of Saigon. On his return to Australia, he was posted to a station near Brisbane, where his daughter Karen was born in January 1969. Later that year he went for training as a Flight Engineer, carrying the rank of Sergeant.

Peter's appointment lasted until January 1965, when the same post he was in since 1962 was upgraded to GSO 1 (Lt Col), and the Military Secretary's Department said he was too young and was not qualified for a Staff Appointment at that level, but said he could fill it in a temporary capacity as local, acting, and unpaid. This insult to an officer with added injury was unacceptable, both to Peter and to HH, who didn't want any changes. In the end, face was saved, as there was no suitable Arabic speaking officer available anyway, and his qualifications being belatedly re-examined, he was gazetted 's.q.' (staff qualified), and thus entitled to the post. Cart before the horse, no less.

Leigh's sister, Margaret, obtained her diploma as a physiotherapist, and went for her first job to Darwin in Northern Australia, where she worked among aboriginal children. After six months, about 1967, she set out to see the world. Calling en route on Noela, waiting in Penang for Leigh's return, Margaret headed for London, where she took up an appointment in a hospital in 1967. This provided her with a chance to get to know her relations in England; but the pay being very poor, she went on to Canada, and spent a year at a hospital where the pay was much better, making it possible for her to return to England for a break.

In May 1966, Guy was posted to the Australian Army Staff in Washington, USA, for a three-year appointment. Raymond took his Helicopter Troop to Malaysia in September of the same year.

Peter M's tour of duty was due to expire in March 1967; other than for leave he had been there for 6½ years of Arab secondment. It is of interest to note that, following a traditional family pattern in India (where he has never been) he had been seconded in 1964 as a political officer in Radfan, 50 miles north of Aden itself, where a small war was going on. When he became a GSO 1 at the Federal Ministry of Defence, he was also appointed Deputy Permanent Secretary, and for nearly a year, during 1966 he acted as Permanent Secretary. The fascination of holding two such jobs at the same time may well be imagined. In acknowledgment of his work, he was appointed an Officer of the Order of South Arabia (3rd Class, the higher grades being Commander, and Hero respectively) in February 1967, and was bombed out of his house exactly one week later. By virtue of his position, he was a marked man for terrorists (as indeed were all of his guests) and this was one further attempt to get them.

A grenade was thrown into the garden after dinner where he and Jean and their friends were sitting; Peter was unhurt but Jean was peppered with fragments (and still has them today) while others were more or less seriously wounded. After this he was shipped out on an Italian Lloyd Triestino cargo vessel to Naples, with his dog, to go to his home at Positano, while Jean arrived from Bari on the same day, having come on the much grander 'Africa' of the same line, the GOC having arranged this as she could go straight to Italy, without having the discomfort of sitting in an RAF aircraft, after an early discharge from hospital.

With no great prospects in a shrinking army, murmurings of a posting to either Riyadh or Berlin (he has never been to Germany !) and a policy of disengagement in operation, he decided to retire, and worked for the next four years in Rome as an overseas trade consultant, with his headquarters in Beirut. By an odd coincidence Peter's application to retire was considered at a Ministry of Defence Board on the same day as Raymond's application to resign his commission, when both were approved. Peter's territory was supposed to have included the Gulf and Saudi Arabia, where he is more at home, but he was left with Libya and the former French North African countries; however, the Libyan Arab Republic in particular was firmly closed to him, and Algeria and Tunisia were broke. Raymond joined the London Stock Exchange, and married Harriet Barnes in September 1968.

Etienne W. was promoted Warrant Officer Class II (Squadron Serjeant Major) in 1968, and in September that year qualified for the award of the Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, given for eighteen years' exemplary service from the age of 18. He was also at this period Assistant Secretary of the Army Swimming & Water Polo Association. Towards the end of 1969 he was posted to Singapore, for employment with the Joint Services Planning Unit (Far East), until the run-down of British Forces in South-East Asia, expected to finish at the end of 1971.

Two more girls went in for auxiliary medical work. Stephanie trained as a nurse at Sutton Hospital, qualifying as a State Enrolled Nurse; she then went to work in the Royal Berkshire Hospital at Reading. Her younger sister, Valerie Anne, began her training at Great Ormond Street Hospital for Sick Children in London in March 1969. Margaret, having gone back to Toronto for a further six months at the hospital there, returned to England at the end of 1969.

In addition to his appointment as Senior Lecturer, Town and Country Planning, in Sydney University, Ivan had also been appointed Professor and Head of the Faculty of Town and Country Planning in the University of Auckland, New Zealand. William George, Australian-born, married in 1967, and now lives in New Zealand with his wife and son, Ronald.

At home, George P. became a school teacher in Walsall, and Guy S. de C. has joined the Staff of Lloyds Bank, presently at Poole in Dorset. Daphne E. has remarried, a doctor, Theodore Harley, and lives in Teeside. Anne Mary, Hugh's daughter, has gone to Munich for training to qualify as a bilingual, English/German, Secretary.

Guy began a course at the Australian Staff College in January, 1969, after a three-year stint in Washington, USA.

At Home and Abroad : 1970's

After a brief stay in England, during which she became engaged to Ronald Thomas, Margaret Leonie went off to see her parents in Australia, sailing in a P&O ship via South Africa and Bombay. This was the last visit to be made at the latter port by a P&O ship as, owing to the continued closure of the Suez Canal, it was no longer worth while going there. Considering the many Boileaus who have passed through Bombay, it was perhaps fitting that one should take a part in the leave-taking.

She stayed about 2½ months in Brisbane, returning to England by the 17th May, and left for Khartoum on the 26th to be married there, as Ronald had business interests in the Sudan. The wedding took place in the British Consulate on the 21st July, and they reside now in South London.

Back in Australia, Madelon Mary married Geoffrey Foletta of New South Wales, in April, in Melbourne. Jean, daughter of Theo E., and her husband, Leo Hanley from Perth, W Australia, visited England in 1970.

ERASE BEFORE PRINTING:: ENDS PAGE 79

PART III

" CERTIFICATE OF NOBILITY "

**Given to Jacques Boileau ii, Seigneur
de Castelnaud, and other members of the family
in 1668**

Translation

Claude Bezin, Chevalier, Seigneur de Bézons, Councillor to the King in all his Councils, Intendant of Justice, Police and Finance in the Province of Languedoc, Commissioner deputed by His Majesty to proceed with the verification of titles of nobility in the said Province.

Between the King's Proctor in Commission, proceeding by M. Alexandre Belleguize, charged by His Majesty with the examination and verification of titles of nobility, and discoverer of usurpers of the same in the Province of Languedoc, Plaintiff in fulfilment of the Declaration of 8th February 1664 and Order of the Council of 24th May 1667 of the one part; and Noble Jacques de Boileau, Seigneur de Castelnaud et Sainte Croix, living in the town of Nimes, acting as well for himself as for the late Noble Nicolas de Boileau his father, and Francois, Henry and Jean-Louis his children, and Noble Jacques de Boileau, of the town of Uzès, uncle of the said Sieur de Castelnaud, Demoiselle Catherine de Boyer, widow of the late Noble Jean de Boileau, of the said Uzès, acting for the said late de Boileau her husband, and for Jacques, Antoine, Henry, Louis and David her children; and Noble Charles de Boileau, Sieur de Vignargues, living in the said Nimes, brother of the said Sieur Boileau, Seigneur de Castelnaud, summoned and defendants of the other part.

Seen, the Declaration and Order of the Council, the writs of summons given to the defendants in respect of the titles in virtue of which they have taken the quality of Nobles, dated the 26th July and 28th September last, the powers of attorney given to MM. La Croix and Christol, their proctor, to sustain their titles as good and valid, of 9th August, 29th September and 1st October last.

The Will of Noble Nicolas de Boileau, Seigneur de Castelnau and Sainte Croix, living in the town of Nimes, in which he makes bequeath to Nobles Francois de Boileau, his eldest son, to Jacques and Charles de Boileau, his other sons; and makes his heir Demoiselle Anne de Claviere de Bocoiran his wife, with the charge to make over the inheritance to the said Francois de Boileau, his eldest son, when he should have attained the age of 30 years; dated 3rd January 1648, received by Jean Montell, the younger, Notary of Nimes.

The Contract of Marriage of Noble Jacques de Boileau, Seigneur de Castelnau and Sainte Croix, with Demoiselle Françoise des Vignolles, in which he calls himself the son of Noble Nicolas de Boileau, Seigneur of the said places, and of Dame Anne Calviere de Bocoiran; dated 3rd August 1660, received by Daleirac, notary; with the Deed of Declaration made before the Judge of the Royal Court at Nimes, 12th October of the said year.

The Will of Noble Jean de Boileau, Seigneur de Castelnau, in which he makes bequests to Guillaume de Boileau, Doctor and Advocate, to Jacques de Boileau, his other children, and makes his heir Nicolas de Boileau, also Doctor and Advocate, his eldest son; received by Cormaret, Notary, 22nd December 1614.

The Contract of Marriage of the said Noble Nicolas de Boileau, Seigneur de Castelnau and Sainte Croix, with Demoiselle Anne de Calviere de Bocoiran, in which he calls himself son of the late Noble Jean de Boileau, in his lifetime Seigneur of the said Castelnau, and of the said Demoiselle Rose de Calviere, dated 18th March 1619; received by Dolhadeau, Notary; with the declaration of the same, made before the Seneschal of the said Nimes, 19th of the same month and year.

Marriage of Noble Jean de Boileau, Ecuyer, Seigneur de Castelnau de la Garde, with Demoiselle Honorade de la Blanche, daughter of Robert le Blanc Chevalier Seigneur de la Rouviere, in which he calls himself son of the late other Noble Jean de Boileau, also Ecuyer, Treasurer and Received-Ordinary to the King in the Seneschalship of Beaucaire and Nimes, and of Demoiselle Anne de Montcamp, dated 25th July 1571; received by Menard, Notary. A Power of Attorney following for making the declaration before the Seneschal or Royal Court of the said Nimes, dated 1st November of the said year, received by the said Menard, Notary.

Marriage of the said Noble Jean de Boileau, Ecuyer, Seigneur de Castelnau, living in the town of Nimes, with Demoiselle Rose de Calviere, daughter of Nicolas Calviere, Ecuyer, Seigneur de Saint-Cosme, in which he is attended by Demoiselle Anne de Montcamp his mother, dated 15th October 1576; received by the said Menard, Notary; in connection with which is the Deed of Declaration of the said marriage, before the Seneschal of the said Nimes, 3rd June 1578.

Marriage of Noble Jean de Boileau, Seigneur de Castelnau and Sainte Croix, Treasurer and Receiver-Ordinary of the Domain of the King of the Seneschalship of Beaucaire and Nimes, with Demoiselle Anne de Montcamp, dated 6th February 1538; received by Aurians, Notary of Bagnols, and compared with the original by the Sieur de Fontfroide, Treasurer of the Domain of Nimes.

Homage and enumeration of Noble property, produced by the said Noble Jean de Boileau, Sieur de Castelnau, Treasurer of the said Domain of Nimes, before Monsieur de Chef-de-Bien, Treasurer-General of France in the Generality of Montpellier, Commissioner-General for the King to receive the homage and oaths of fidelity due to His Majesty by the Nobles and others holding fiefs and Noble property in the Seneschalship of Nimes, 25th June 1553. Compared with the original by Delagorse.

Certificate of the said Sieur de Fontfroide Treasurer of the Domain of Nimes, from which it appears that, in the land register, acknowledgments made to the profit of the King were made in the years 1552 and 1553 before the Sieur Jean Boileau, Ecuyer, Seigneur de Castelnau and Sainte Croix, Treasurer and Receiver-Ordinary in the Seneschalship of Beaucaire and Nimes; dated 12th October, 1668.

Extract from the rolls of the showing of the Nobles of the Diocese of Uzès for the years 1551 and 1557, in which the said Jean Boileau, Sieur de Castelnau, de la Garde & Sainte Croix, is included. Compared with the original by Paradez.

Letter from Monsieur le Duc de Montmorenci, written to the said Seigneur de Castelnau, on 12th December 1586, requiring him to accompany the Duke to Upper Languedoc.

Commission by Monseigneur le Duc de Savoye of the post of Serjeant Major of the troops of M. de Chatillon, given to the Sieur de Boileau, Sieur de Castelnau, uncle of the producer (of the document), 13th January, 1617.

Summary taken from several inhabitants of Nimes before the Seneschal of the said town, that the said Sieur de Boileau, Seigneur de Castelnau, is, and has been always, held and publicly reputed a nobleman, issue of noble race, of the most ancient of this country, dated 2nd April 1637.

Copy of a commission from the King, given to the said Sieur de Castelnau, of a company of 100 foot-soldiers, in the regiment of M. le Comte de Roussillon, dated 10th January 1642. Compared with the original by the Sieur Martinon, Lieutenant of the Judge of 'Ordinaires et Conventions' of Nimes.

Three letters written to the said Sieur de Castelnau: two by the Sieur de Tournon on 5th and 6th March 1642, and the other by the Sieur de Rochevive, dated 5th March 1642.

Two certificates by M. le Marechal de Schomberg, dated 10th June and 19th December 1648; from one of which it appears that he has served the King in his armies

during the whole campaign of 1648, in the capacity of Captain-Major in the infantry regiment of Ste. Cecile; and from the other that the said Sieur de Castelnaud, Captain commanding the said regiment of Sainte Cecile, was in the town of Agde, waiting to embark.

Another certificate from the Sieur d'Imbert, Intendant of Roussillon, from which appears that the said Sieur de Castelnaud was awaiting in the town of Agde six companies, in order to conduct them by sea to Catalonia; dated 14th May 1648.

Another from the Sieur de Marin, Brigadier-General of the King's armies, Colonel of the regiments of cavalry and infantry, and Governor of the town, castle and country of Felix; from which appears that the said Sieur de Castelnaud, first Captain commanding the infantry regiment of Monseigneur le Cardinal de Ste. Cecil, was in the service, and that he could not leave the said regiment, which was on the point of embarking; dated at Agde, 14th May 1648.

List of documents produced by Sieur Jacques de Boileau, uncle of the said Sieur Jacques de Boileau, Seigneur de Castelnaud & Ste. Croix, the first producer, who uses all the documents enunciated in the production of his said nephew, to prove descent.

Power of Attorney given by Noble Jean de Boileau, Seigneur de Castelnaud, to Sieur Nicolas de Boileau, his eldest son, Advocate to the Seneschal of Nimes, to draw up the contract of marriage of the said Jacques de Boileau, their son, with the said Demoiselle Arnaude de Rossell, dated 15th of the said month of February 1616; received by Menard, Notary.

Another Power of Attorney given by Demoiselle Roze de Calviere, wife of Noble Jean de Boileau, Seigneur de Castelnaud, to the said Sieur Nicolas de Boileau, their eldest son, to draw up the contract of marriage of the said Jacques de Boileau, their son, with the said Demoiselle Arnaude de Rossell, dated 15th of the said month of February 1616; received by the said Menard, Notary.

Marriage of the said Jacques de Boileau, Doctor of Medecine with the said Demoiselle Arnaude de Rossell, in which he takes the quality of 'Monsieur Maître', and the son of Noble Jean de Boileau, Seigneur de Castelnaud, and of Demoiselle Roze de Calviere, dated 20th February 1616, received by Molery, Notary.

Receipt for 1,000 livres, given by the said Sieur Jacques de Boileau to Noble Nicolas de Boileau, his brother, Seigneur de Castelnaud, dated 28th June 1619; received by the said Molery, Notary.

List of documents produced by Demoiselle Catherine de Boyer, widow of Noble Jean de Boileau.

Marriage of the said Noble Jean de Boileau with the said Demoiselle Catherine de Boileau, in which he calls himself son of Noble Jacques de Boileau and of the later Demoiselle Arnaude de Rossell, dated 22nd October 1648; received by Audinet, Notary.

Extract from the Register of Deaths of the Consistory of the town of Uzès, from which appears that the said Sieur Jean de Boileau had died on Monday 13th June 1667.

Employing for proof of descent and qualification, the production and Deeds here before enunciated, by the said Nobles, Jacques de Boileau, Seigneur de Castelnaud, and the other Jacques de Boileau, uncle and nephew.

List of documents produced by Noble Charles de Boileau, Sieur de Vignargues, brother of the said Sieur Jacques de Boileau, first producer; who employs the deeds and productions of the said de Boileau his uncle, for the proof of descent.

Consent of the said Belleguize ; conclusions of the said King's Proctor.

Heard the report of the Sieur de Hericourt, Commissioner deputed for this purpose, and all considered.

We the Intendant aforesaid, by sovereign judgement and without appeal, on the advice of the officers taken by us on the requirement of the Ordinance, have declared the said Jacques de Boileau, Seigneur de Castelnaud, Francois, Henry and Jean-Louis de Boileau his children, Jacques de Boileau, uncle of the said Sieur de Castelnaud, Jacques, Antoine, Henry, Louis and David de Boileau, children of the late Jean de Boileau, Seigneur de Castelnaud.

Noble and issue of noble race and lineage; and have ordained that both for them and their posterity, born and to be born of legitimate marriage, they shall enjoy the privileges of nobility, in so far and so long as they shall live nobly and do nothing derogatory to nobility.

To which effect they shall be entered and inscribed, by names, surnames, arms, and places of their residence, in the Catalogue of the genuine nobles of the province of Languedoc.

And in consequence of this, we have discharged the said Jacques de Boileau, Seigneur de Castelnaud, from the summons given him for the late Noble Nicolas de Boileau his father; together with Demoiselle Catherine de Boyer, from that given her for the late Noble Jean de Boileau, her husband; with prohibition to the said Belleguize, in intent or in fact, from giving them any trouble or hindrance, on pain of all costs, damages and interest.

Given at Montpellier this twentieth day of the month of December, One Thousand Six Hundred and Sixty-eight.

Bazin, per Monseigneur Tournier.

I have the original in my possession. Castelnaud.

Registered at Nimes 9th April 1698. Received 5 sols.

Fauquet

Compared with the original by us Notary Royal of Nimes produced and taken back by Noble Maurice de Boileau la Croix et Seigneur de Castelnaud, this 7th April 1698. Ducamp, Notary.

We, Louis Fabre, Counsellor of the King, Judge and Magistrate in the Seneschalship and Presidial Court of Nimes, certify to all whom it may concern that Messire Ducamp, who has signed the present extract, is a Notary Royal of the town of Nimes, for Deeds and Signatures to which credit is to be given, as well in court as outside. In token of which we have given the present certificate. Done at Nimes the 24th May 1698.

L. Fabre, Counsellor
P. Laniols.

Sealed at Nimes in the Registry
of the Seneschal 24th May 1698.

N.B. The Certificate of Nobility copied above was found among the papers of my father, Charles Boileau, after his death.

I have in my hands the original in parchment from which the above copy is taken, clothed with all the due formalities conformable to the ordinance of the King Louis XIVth of France and of the judgment of our family pronounced by the Commissioners of the said Lord the King.

At Castelnaud 20th June 1754.

Charles Boileau,

Son of Maurice, son of Jacques, Respondent, Lord of Castelnaud.

PART IV

ARMORIAL BEARINGS

Early Period

The arms of Etienne, the Prévôt of Paris, are stated in '1754' to have been : Azure, a fess argent, in chief two stars, or, in base a garb or, bound gules; otherwise, Azure, a fess argent, three stars or, two in chief, one in base. The same authority states that Jean iiA, in his will made shortly before he went off to fight the Turks, directed his eldest son that in future he should bear for arms, instead of the three stars as above : Azure, a fess argent, three saltires or, two and one.

Note: The family of Boilesve, which also claimed descent from Etienne, bore for arms: Azure, three saltires or, but without the fess. The poet, Nicolas Boileau Des-Préaux, who also claimed descent from Etienne, bore : Gules, a chevron argent, three mullets or, two and one. It may be observed that there is very often confusion between mullets and stars so that there may be some connexion between Etienne's arms and the poet's.

Regnaud's Arms.

It is stated in '1754' that, at that time, there were to be seen on the door of the house at Montereau-faut-Yonne which Regnaud formerly owned, his arms, viz:, a castle, and that he took the crescent in his arms in commemoration of the death of his father at Nicopolis. In de la Chenaye, his arms are stated to have been : Azure a castle argent.

These statements involve certain difficulties. If we assume that regnaud was the eldest son of Jean iiA, then he must have disregarded his father's testamentary dispositions. If he was not the eldest son, the he might have been expected to continue to bear the original three stars, though he may have used different arms for himself. Alternatively, of course, he may not have been a son of Jean iiA.

At any rate, we have here the traditional beginning of the coat of arms of the family as it is now used. Regnaud's grandson Guillaume is stated in '1754' to have borne : Azure, a castle triple-turretted or, masoned sable, in base a crescent or. At the same time, he is said to have borne for crest a stag's head; but, if this is correct, he must have taken the crest of his wife's family, Bourdin. It seems more likely that the statement is due to a clerical error.

Earliest Exemplification.

The earliest known exemplification, ie, pictorial representation, of the coat of arms of the family, is on the portrait of Antoine ii, and his wife, bearing the date 1519; the original of this is at Rampisham. The shield shows the castle and crescent. The colours are difficult to ascertain positively, that of the castle being particularly faded, but it appears to be argent, while the crescent is clearly or. No crest is exemplified. Also in the painting is exemplified a shield bearing the arms of Boileau dimidiated (ie, with half of each coat only shown conjoined on one shield) with those of Antoine's wife Françoise Trosseliere, viz : Azure, a bend or, charged with a dove argent holding in its beak an olive branch or.

Their son, Jean iv, is said in '1754' to have borne his mother's arms; but this seems unlikely, and the statement may mean that he impaled them with the arms of Boileau, a procedure which would be correct, since she was her Father's heiress; and no doubt they could be so borne still, if desired.

Arms of Jacques ii

When the 'Noblesse' of Jacques ii was upheld in 1668, he was entered in the 'Catalogue General des Gentilhommes de Languedoc', an official register of which copies were printed in 1676, one copy coming into the possession of Sir William Betham, Ulster King of Arms, of which more later. In this register, in an entry dated 20th December 1668 Jacques' arms were recorded as follows : Azure, a castle triple-towered or, masoned sable, in base a crescent or. A second entry in the same book, dated 15th November 1669, gives the crescent as argent.

In '1754' both castle and crescent are stated to be or; and this authority adds the crest, viz: a pelican or, giving its blood to its young, and the motto, 'De tout mon coeur'. This is the earliest known description of the crest and motto. It will be seen that the colouring of castle and crescent given here agrees with the first entry in the Catalogue. The second entry in this, giving the colour of argent for the crescent, is difficult to account for; this statement does not occur in any other description in conjunction with a castle or.

The portraits of Jacques ii's sons, Henri iii and Jean-Louis i, at Rampisham both show the arms as the castle argent and the crescent or; and it therefore seems certain that these were the accepted respective colours at some period around 1700.

Other Variations

De la Chenaye, however, whose account of the family is probably to be dated 1759, gives both castle and crescent as argent; while St. Allais, in his 'Nobiliaire' dated 1814-21, gives the castle as argent, and the crescent as or, in one place, (and so also in his 'Armorial') and the castle and crescent both as or in another place. Jouglas de Morenas, in 1938, following an unidentified source, makes both castle and crescent or.

As far as the crest is concerned, it is noteworthy that '1754', de la Chenaye, and St. Allais' 'Armorial', ie, the French authorities all agree to its colour being or. This is unusual, as, in English heraldry at any rate, the pelican is generally blazoned 'proper', ie, in its natural colour, which heraldically is that of an eagle, which bird the pelican in fact resembles rather than its natural counterpart.

Arms of the British Branch

We now come to the question of the arms and crest now commonly attributed to, and used by, the British branch of the family. These are based upon the following document, which is contained in the pedigree of the family compiled for John Peter i by Bluemantle Poursuivant in 1811 :-

'To all and singular to whom these presents shall come, William Betham Esquire Deputy Ulster King of Arms and principal Herald of all Ireland sendeth greeting. Whereas Charles Boileau, Lord of Castelnaud and St. Croix de Boyriac in the Province of Languedoc in France (the lineal descendant of Etienne de Boileau first grand Provost of Paris in 1255) having in his zeal for the Protestant Religion left his country and estate on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes did enter into the British service and afterwards settle in the city of Dublin. And whereas application has been made to me on behalf of the descendants of the said Charles to register, acknowledge and confirm under my hand and seal official the ancient and undoubted bearings of the family of Boileau.

'Know ye that I, the said Deputy of Ulster, taking into consideration such application and request and having seen the will of the said Charles to which is affixed a seal of the arms prayed to be confirmed and also examined into the other circumstances of the case am pleased to comply with the same and by the authority to me given have caused the same to be registered in Ulster's office and do by these presents acknowledge that the arms following do appertain and of right belong to, and do ratify and confirm the same unto, the lineal descendants of the said Charles Boileau, viz.,

'Azure, a castle triple-towered and in base a crescent or. For crest, a pelican in her piety proper nest or, charged on the breast with a saltire gules. For Motto 'De tout mon coeur'.

'The whole as above more fully depicted to be borne and used by the descendants of the said Charles Boileau for ever according to the laws of arms. In witness whereof - hereunto subscribe my name and title and affix my official seal this twenty-sixth day of March one thousand eight hundred and eleven. W. Betham, Deputy Ulster King of Arms of all Ireland'.

It will be seen that the description of the arms agrees with that in the 'Catalogue des Gentilhommes de Languedoc', of which Deputy Ulster had a copy. The coat of arms, therefore, rests on good precedent but the crest is a different matter. Deputy Ulster was apparently not aware that the original colour of this had been or, and it may be supposed that he therefore assumed that the pelican would be proper as usual. But this meant that it would, if left plain, be the same as the Earl of Scarborough's crest. In order to differentiate it, therefore, Deputy Ulster added the saltire gules on the breast; this was said by Bluemantle to have been taken from the arms of Jean ii, though in fact the saltires were or.

Though the document quoted above states that application for confirmation had been made on behalf of the descendants of Charles, and his lineal descendants are therein authorised to use the arms set out, yet there is no proof, one way or the other, that the rest of the family had anything to do with the matter. The application was made by Bluemantle acting on behalf of John Peter i, and that officer might be expected to insist that there must be official ratification of the arms. In these circumstances, there does not seem to be any obligation binding on members of other branches, not descendants of John Peter i, to use the crest set forth, one may think improperly, by Deputy Ulster; and they could presumably, if they chose, use the crest in its ancient blazon of or, and without the saltire gules.

Differences

Strictly speaking, from the heraldic point of view, the junior branches of the family should bear the family coat of arms with certain additions, called differences, to indicate younger sons and their issue in their various degrees. These are for the second son, a crescent; for the third son a mullet (really a five-pointed star); and for the fourth a martlet, or swallow, without feet. These differences are placed at the top of the shield, centrally.

It would appear, therefore, that Deputy Ulster might have given a ratification of the arms to John Peter and his descendants, as described, but with the addition of a crescent or above the castle. In that connection, it is interesting to find that John Theophilus i, on the coat of arms in his bookplate, correctly inserted a martlet. But it does not appear that Thomas or his son Thomas Ebenezer John, bore the mullet.

The Coronet

It will be noticed that the crest, as exemplified by Deputy Ulster does not include

a foreign coronet or, under the pelican's nest, as is commonly the usage in the British branches, and stated in some books of reference.

In 1840, Charles Lestock i, son of John Peter i, being much interested in the family heraldry, and at pains to ascertain what was correct, remarked that, although a noble French family might or might not be entitled to bear a coronet in France, yet an English family, though descended from a noble foreign family, is not entitled to bear and sort of coronet in England without the Royal permission. He could find no precedent in any family in this country for bearing a foreign coronet.

He made enquiries from Ulster King of Arms, who stated that he was aware, when he ratified the arms of Boileau, that French seigneurs generally bore the coronet of a baron of France, but as no evidence had been produced to him on this point, in this case, it was not recorded.

It has to be admitted that Charles was justified in his contention and that, as no royal authority has ever been obtained, the coronet is borne at least illicitly, and perhaps improperly.

The Castle

Ulster King of Arms also made the following pertinent comment:- 'It should be observed that the charge on the arms is a Chateau, (ie, castle) not a tower. The arms on the bookplates (sent to him) are towers, not chateaux. The book plates are frequently taken from descriptions or blazons by ignorant herald painters and engravers, and are more frequently erroneous than correct.

The rather crudely drawn castle on Antoine's portrait, and the similar but more elegant form in the arms blazoned by Ulster King of Arms, are both, therefore, correct, as is that in the bookplate of John Theophilus i, while the single tower with three small turrets seen in the bookplates of his brothers, Solomon, John Peter i and Thomas, were incorrect.

It should be observed, however, that the representation of Regnaud's arms in '1754' shows a single tower with three turrets; but there is no evidence whether this was taken from an original source, or is merely the fancy of the artist who made the drawings in the book.

It is of interest to note that several places with Castelnau as their names have as arms a castle triple-towered. This arouses speculation as to whether Regnaud adopted this device for his arms in connection with the building of the castle at Nimes; but it could not have any connection with Castelnau de la Garde.

Arms of the British Branch, Addendum

Charles Lestock i (see also under 'The Coronet' above) came to the conclusion that the true colours were : the castle and crescent both argent, which he said he believed the family in France ever bore, and still (1840) did so. He would not, however, object to the crescent being or, in accordance with the best books he had been able to consult on French Heraldry and after enquiries from Ulster King of Arms.

Other Boileau Arms

The following Boileau arms are listed in the 'Armorial General' of Rietstap, 2nd Edition, 1884:

Boileau, Ile de France : Or, a cross gules, the crosspiece bearing 3 besants of the field (ie, or).

Boileau, Ile de France : Azure, a chevron or, with 3 trefoils of the same.

Boileau, Cheshire : Gules, 3 garbs argent; crest, a heart inflamed. Burke's General Armoury, 1884, gives : Gules, 3 Garbs or; crest, a heart inflamed proper. Enquiries in Chester and elsewhere have failed to find any further information about this family.

Boileau, de Goudreville, Lorraine : AD 1437; Gules, 5 besants, 2, 1 and 2; in chief, a lable, and in base a star, all argent.

Boileau, Despreaux, the poet : arms as stated above in 'Early Period'.

Translation of a French account (dated 1865)
of which a copy was given to Digby Boileau
by the Comte de Valfons during a visit.

The Chateau of Castelnau, situated on the top of a hill which dominates the left bank of the Gardon, halfway between Alais and Nimes, is still, in spite of the modifications which it underwent in the 17th and 18th centuries, a curious enough specimen of the medieval strong chateau.

The period of its foundation is uncertain. Examination of its walls shows very considerable remains of masonry bosses, which by their position in relation to the whole building, are evidently anterior to all other parts of the chateau, but a definite date cannot be assigned to them. There is just one thing, that a local tradition says that Castelnau was taken and devastated in the year 800 by the inhabitants of Brignon, a neighbouring village, formerly a Gallo-Roman town; the dressing in rustic bossage being found besides in some ancient monuments, it might be inferred from this that this chateau was built in the first ages of the French Monarchy, maybe at the time of the last Merovingian Kings.

However, facing with rustic bossage seems to have been much in use at the end of the 13th century, under the reign of Philip the Bold, who had several strong places, in the Midi of France, repaired or built. It becomes, in consequence, more likely if one places the foundation of Castelnau in this period. The following fact supports this opinion; in the neighbourhood, one notices the keeps of Moussac and Boucoiran, also with rustic bossage, dating unquestionably from the same period as the chateau. Now these two keeps, which have not undergone any essential modification since their origin, are in a state of preservation, which does not allow in any way this origin to be carried back to the Merovingian period.

The tradition mentioned above could then apply to an older chateau, whose traces have disappeared, or are today hidden under the thick whitewash with which the chateau of today was covered towards the end of the 18th century.

The little fort, built in rustic bossage, was lower and much less extensive than the existing chateau. Under the whitewash which covers it, is distinguishable the stone work, today very dilapidated, of its northwest and south-west curtains. Also to be seen is its primitive entry, placed towards the middle of the SW curtain at the level of the first storey.

The defensive postern, which still today gives access to the interior of the chateau, is evidently of later date than the wall in which it has been pierced.

In the 14th Century, to the first building was added the SE part of the existing chateau. The absence of bossage, several gargoyles representing animals on their forefeet, and a stone course which crowns the rampart, distinguish this part from the early building. These two buildings are, otherwise, of the same height.

Subsequently, the chateau grew yet more by the addition to the NW face of a new building, to which was given a greater height than that of the previous constructions. A little later, the latter were brought up to the level of the new building all along the SSW face. The curtain was raised, and to it was added, for two-thirds of its length, a defensive gallery, abutting on the buildings of the NW. In addition, the south-tower was given an elevation proportionate to that of the new curtains.

From the character of a big appointed overhung arcade, and from some other architectural details, the NW building appears to belong to the 15th century. The upper gallery, and the curtain which shelters it, could date from the end of the same century, or the beginning of the 16th.

Today, the chateau forms a quadrilateral, of which the sides measure 131, 121, 65½ and 49 feet long. It is flanked by a tower at each of its angles. The main buildings surround a courtyard, into which one penetrates from the outside by way of a postern, which was defended by a portcullis, and upper trap-door, and a machicoulis.

The most vulnerable points of the walls were also provided with machicoulis, of which only the corbels remain.

In the interior court is seen a well cut in the rock, 65 feet deep. It gave a pure and healthy water to the garrison, which was accommodated in three galleries, built one above the other. They still exist, and are against the longest face of the surrounding walls, that of the SW.

The outer walls of the chateau, about two metres thick, were, and still are, crowned by a path running round, covered from the outside by a parapet which is itself surmounted on the whole perimeter by battlements pierced by loopholes.

The north tower used to enclose in its upper storey a windmill, whose millstone was put into operation by a paddlewheel placed horizontally inside the tower. Eight little windows pierced obliquely in the circular wall which forms the tower, admitted the wind, which, striking the paddlewheel at an angle, conveyed to it a rotary movement which it communicated to the millstone.

Castelnau dominated a vast countryside, even more remarkable for its picturesque views than for its extent. From the top of the towers can be seen 68 villages, and a much greater number of isolated houses.

At the foot of the hill, and in the SE and SW directions, the eye follows the course of the river Gardon, over a stretch of 11 miles. The river flows slowly in the midst

of a long forest of poplars, and runs through a beautiful and fertile valley, whose rich cultivation is everywhere shaded by mulberry and chestnut trees. Its waters, stretching in wide sheets, sometimes reflects the blue of the sky, sometimes shines with the brilliance of the sun, like an immense mirror capriciously broken up.

Towards the NW beyond a long succession of hills and cultivated valleys, the horizon is, in the distance, limited by the ascending and blueish summits of the Cevennes.

To the east are outlined the mountains of Provence and the Dauphine, above which, when the clearness of the air allows, can be seen, at a distance of 50 or 60 leagues the great chain of the Maritime Alps, and the tops of the Pelvoux Mountains, crowned with eternal snows.

During the absence of the family (after the Revocation) Castelnau was often the asylum of the Camisards, and became in 1704 the scene of one of the most remarkable events of the little war which these insurgents sustained against the Royal Troops.

They were then commanded by a Chief aged 29, whose name was Roland, and family name La Porte. His paternal uncles were a master-smith, and two pastors of the Protestant Church who had given him a liberal education. His studies finished, he had taken service in the dragoons, and had returned home after the Peace of Ryswick, 1697. He had then taken part in the insurrection of the Cevennes.

Endowed with a grave, silent, imperious character, he hid under an impassive exterior an ardent mind and heart; his speech was brief and forceful. These qualities had soon brought him much influence in the minds of his co-religionists. Also, when Cavalier, who commanded the insurgents, had laid down his arms after having obtained an honourable capitulation from Marshal de Villiers, Roland was called to succeed him by the unanimous vote of the Camisards, who placed all their hopes in him.

But love and an imprudent confidence caused his loss. Mlle de Cornely, daughter of a Protestant gentleman of the Cevennes, full of zeal for the cause of the insurgents and of sympathy for their chief, was the object of a sentiment which did not find her insensible.

Lamoignon de Basville, Intendant of Languedoc, informed of their mutual attraction, thought to profit by it. Mlle de Cornely having been arrested for giving asylum in her house to some of the rebels, he secretly permitted her to escape, in the hope that the steps which Roland would take to see her again would lead to his capture. The better to attain this end he made a secret agreement with a young man of Uzès, called Malatte, who was one of Roland's friends and had a great part of his confidence. Malatte consented to deliver up his friend for the sum of a hundred louis, which was promised him.

Roland had formed the project of going with eight of his lieutenants to the Chateau of Castelnau, situated 11 miles east of Uzès. He was due to meet Mlle de Cornely

there, who had advised him to accept the conditions of the capitulation of Cavalier, and was doubtless coming to find him to renew her pleadings on this subject.

The traitor Malatte, hearing of this, and of the day of its execution, came the evening before to warn the Brigadier de Parate, who commanded the garrison of Uzès; this was on the 14th August, 1704. On the following night, Parate made Lacoste-Badre, Commandant of the 2nd Brigade of Charolais, go with all the well-mounted officers to be found in Uzès, and two companies of dragoons from St Sernin. All of this troop was so anxious to catch Roland, that it parted with extreme speed to Castelnau, where it arrived before dawn. The Camisard chief and his companions still slept. They trusted to the vigilance of one of their number, Grimaud, who was posted high on the chateau on the path which runs around the top of the surrounding wall.

Unhappily, the troops arrived from the side of the village of St Dezery and in this direction the shelter of some hills hid their march from the view of the chateau, so that Grimaud only saw them when there was no longer time to give the alarm. Already the dragoons were proceeding to invest the chateau, when he came in all haste to warn his commander of the peril which threatened him.

Roland, awakened with a start, put on some clothes and seized his arms. His companions did the same, and all sought to gain the stables to get their horses, but only three of them, Bason, Bourdalie and Marchand, quicker or better served by circumstance, could get there and ride away.

Deprived of this means of evasion, Roland and his remaining five lieutenants, had no other course to take but that of saving themselves on foot, by a side door of which the dragoons had not yet made themselves masters. From the inner court of the chateau, it gave access to the countryside, across escarpments impassable by horses; but its obstacles were turned by the dragoons, who soon reached the fugitives in spite of all their efforts.

Roland, putting his back against a tree, defied the boldest approach, and his proud bearing disconcerted his adversaries for the moment. Their chiefs, who much wanted to take him alive, did not know in what way to arrest him, when one of the dragoons, who was following them, named Soubeiran, terminated their indecision by a shot which stretched Roland dead on the spot.

The five officers who had accompanied him, Souteran, Grimaud, Guerin, Mallie and Raspal, dumbfounded at the sight, let themselves be arrested without resistance. The group returned to Castelnau, which was still surrounded. Mlle de Cornely was no longer there. It is probable that she left it some moments after Roland, and that the officers who commanded those surrounding the chateau did not trouble to hinder her escape.

The body of Roland was taken up, carried in triumph to Uzès and then to Nîmes, where it was tried. It was dragged on a hurdle, burnt, and the ashes were thrown to the wind. The five chief Camisards remaining were broken alive on the wheel, and the traitor Malatte received his promised reward.

Extracts relating to the Chateau from the Bulletin de la Société Historique du Protestantisme Française :-

Vol. LXI : p.446: continued in Vol. LXXVI : on Roland : the latter has a more detailed account of the betrayal and death of Roland, on pp. 219 etc. :-

He threw himself into a ditch and fired a shot, whereupon a dragoon shot and killed him. Mlle de Cornely was there with her sister, and it seems he had come to meet her. The traitor had been watching her. He was a labourer from a neighbouring farm, and got 100 louis as a reward.

Vol. LXI, as above, has the text of the judgment passed on Roland and his five associates, 15th August 1704, by the special tribunal consisting of the Intendant of Languedoc, Nicolas de Lamoignon de Basville, sitting with the Presidial of Nîmes. It ends with the following paragraph :- 'We order besides that the castle of Castelnau shall be demolished and razed to its foundations; which shall be carried out notwithstanding opposition or appeals whatsoever, and without delay'.

However, from Vol. LXXVI it appears that the Counsellor of the Presidial stated in a letter that, although the castle had been condemned to be razed to the ground, this would not be done, as it was the intention to place a post there.

Information supplied by Hermet, Nîmes: -

Antoine Boileau bought the Seigneurie de Castelnau from Segondin de Saint Felix 15th February 1500. This Seigneurie is very ancient; it figures in (Gallia Christiane) for the year 1211, under the name of 'Castrum de Castro Novo'. It belonged to the family of Caprieres de Gajan in 1270, passed in 1321 to Beranger d'Uzès, and at last in 1486 Armand de Saint Felix acquired it. He sold it in 1500 to Antoine Boileau.

The following is an Impression of a visit
in December 1939 by Digby Boileau

On leaving Nimes, we passed through a desolate, rocky, uncultivated country, sparsely covered with holm-oak. This later changed to a flat, dull land of vineyards, with roads bordered by plane trees. The day was moist and dull, and this accentuated the neutral tints of the landscape, varied only by the rusty brown of the vines.

Turning off the main road, we climbed through a cluster of houses, on a hog's back hill which started up abruptly out of the plain, went down the other side, then up on to another hill, round an awkward corner, and there before us was the chateau. Directly before us a big gate was flanked on one side by the castle, and on the other by farm buildings. An old man came and opened the gate, and we passed into a gravelled drive, with the chateau on the right, trees on the downward slope of the hill in front, a lawn and trees, stables and outhouses, to the left.

The chateau itself, perhaps a little smaller than one had expected - it is about 40 yards long by 15 to 20 yards wide - rather grim, no beauty about it, weathered stone, yellowish grey three storeys high, with narrow windows which had grilles of iron bars standing out from the slightly sloping wall, on the top of which were battlements. These last had been built up again after having been thrown down by the mob at the Revolution. At the left-hand corner is a round tower, about 16 feet across, standing out as to two-thirds of its circumference from the main building, its top 8 feet higher than the battlements and 45 feet from the ground. At the right-hand corner there is a small rectangular tower.

The only entrance is a postern, studded with 1½ inch spikes, and little more than 6 feet high and barely 3 feet wide. Inside there is a courtyard, paved with flagstones, buildings at each end; on the far side a colonnade, above that a terrace; against one of the columns a well, nearly 70 feet deep.

The ground floor of the west tower was once a prison with a cell; vaulted stone chambers, now kitchen and pantry. The building on the left is now a dining room in which the seigneur of the day dispensed justice; it is about 25 feet long by 12 feet wide. In one corner, a door gives on to a winding stone stair in the north tower, leading to the battlements.

From the top of the west tower, in spite of the falling light of a dull winter afternoon, there was an amazing view, in every direction, as far as the eye could reach, the same level country, the same rusty brown of the vines. (The grapes are not good enough for wine and are made into vermouth). In fine weather, the view is said to be wonderful. Long ago, in Roman days, the hill was a signal station, transmitting by means of a beacon and shutter, in a sort of morse code, the messages which passed to and fro along a chain of stations. Those on each side of Castelnau were 25 miles away. In 850 AD there was a signal tower, now the east tower, and from this has grown the present castle.

Down in the living accommodation, there is a maze of winding stone stairs and twisting passages, and more rooms than one would have thought the place could contain. Mostly they had comparatively modern light-coloured, beamed wooden ceilings. The guard-room, a

long narrow room with a vaulted stone roof, now makes a playroom for the young people. The living rooms are pleasant, lit by electric light, and with beautiful old furniture, tapestries and portraits. A huge stone fireplace, backed by a decorative iron sheet once at Versailles, is surmounted by the family arms.

My quick circuit could only give me a few hurried impressions and my host, Count Ernest de Valfons, assured me I had only seen a quarter of what was there. He said that all the members of the family who pass that way come to see the chateau; perhaps to a wandering race it represents something.

A visit was made by Thomas W Boileau in 1954. His impressions were similar. He noted also the stained glass windows of the Long Room, which are portraits of the Boileau ancestors.

Additional note by Peter M Boileau.

I too passed by in 1954, but did not go in, having found no one at home. I tried again years later, when living in Andorra, in 1987 and this time met Therese Simon, widow, and daughter of Ernest de Valfons, and found her to be the same age as myself, although apparently much older. She was suffering from severe kidney trouble, from which she died the following year. I have since stayed there and visited on several occasions, being now well-acquainted with Therese's son Dominique and Patricia Simon, and their young son Patrick, the present owners; in the grounds (but not in the chateau) live Dominique's brother and four sisters. The laws of inheritance bear heavy upon them.

There has been little noticeable change since my father was there in 1939, except that a protective fence has been built all around the battlements, to meet the requirements of the authorities who have approved the chateau as a place for public visiting. The view is indeed amazing, and it is almost unbelievable that such a distance all around could be covered from one place.

The following note will help the reader who seeks to penetrate the curious working of the system of brevet rank, as used formerly in the British Army. One may imagine the heartburnings which might well have arisen !

BREVET RANK

Brevet Rank was given to outstanding individuals as a means of accelerating their military progress.

Brevet rank applied in the Army as a whole, but was disregarded regimentally, so that the

holder did duty and took precedence in his substantive rank while serving with a unit.

This could lead to odd situations; for example, Major (brevet lieutenant colonel) X might be the junior of two majors in his battalion and yet senior by brevet to all the lieutenant colonels in the brigade, including his own commanding officer.

If, in such a case, his commanding officer was absent from duty, Major Y, the senior major, automatically assumed command by virtue of his *regimental seniority* ; but if the brigade commander was away, Major X assumed command of the brigade by virtue of his *army* seniority, the brigade being classed as "the army as a whole".

From Appx A to **The March to Magdala: The Abyssinian War of 1868,**

by

Frederick Myatt

ADAM JULIAN (BOILEAU) : natural s of Janet Frances Boileau (qv in Aus/NZ listing), b at Parnell, Auckland, NZ on 10 Jun 1973.

ALEXANDER HENRY EDMONSTONE _ : 7th child and fifth s of Thomas, b posthumously at Calcutta, 1807. Generally known as Henry. Admitted as a cadet at Addiscombe, the EIC's Military Academy, 1823-4. Arrived in India, as 2 Lt from 1824; Lt 1827; Capt 1839; Bvt Major 1847; Lt Col 1849; Col 1856; Major General 1860.

Joined Bengal Sappers & Miners 1825; took part in siege of Bhurtpore 1825-26, and commanded two companies of the S&M during the storming. Carried out surveys of the lower part of the Doab 1827, and of Bhurtpore Territory 1830-32. Shekhawat expedition 1834. In 1835 he was selected to go on a mission to Jaisalmer and Bahawalpur, states in Western India, with another officer, to settle various border disputes, and to collect information on the geography of the country, its inhabitants and the military resources of the states. His particular qualifications made him a most successful observer; his competence in the native languages, his habit of constant mixing with native all ranks and great mental and bodily activity, enabled him to do more than merely add to geographical knowledge. In fact, the two young officers were instrumental in bringing about peaceful settlements of several disputes, and they consorted amicably with various rulers and with Shah Shuja, the dispossessed king of Kabul.

After this, Henry continued to be employed on survey work in the Bengal Presidency and went to China on leave in 1837. He was then transferred to the Calcutta area, as Agent for suspension bridges and Superintendent of canals. He managed these very well, and after five years took charge of those at Delhi. From 1846 to 1850 he was Superintending Engineer, Central Provinces, after which he went on leave to the UK for what seems to have been the first time in 25 years. He was then Superintending Engineer, PWD NW Provinces 1854-56, and CE PWD Nagpur Territory for the next five years. By 1862 he was extra Superintendent in charge of the 200-mile-long road from Saugor to Kalpi, and also Comdt of Engrs as Colonel. One supposes that he might have received some award had he survived to

retire in the ordinary way; as it was, he had only the Bhurtpore medal to show for his 38 years of useful service.

m 1st 1834, at Agra, UP, India, Charlotte, dau of Capt William Hanson, of the Pay Dept, and had a dau, Charlotte Bosanquet. Charlotte d at Barrackpore, Bengal 1840 and Henry m 2nd at Paignton, Devon, Matilda Grace, dau of Alexander Tovey, 20th Foot; they had a son and a dau, Arthur C T and Mary Hamilton.

He d of dysentery in 1862 at Cawnpore.

ALFRED _ : Name is given also as Antoine-Alfred : s of Simeon-Charles-Barnabe : b 1808, m 1832 Madeleine (named in one account as Antoinette-Aline) Rodier de Bruguiere, and they had a d, Albertine. He d 1835.

_ ALPHONSE i : s of Jacques ii, b 1676, d 1677.

ALPHONSE ii _ : s of Maurice i, b ca. 1716, d ante 1754.

ANTHONY NOEL RIDLEY _ : s of Bertrand H C. b 1902 in London, known as Noel. Educ RMC Sandhurst. Commissioned 2 Lt King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, 1922; Lt 1924. Accidentally killed while playing Rugby at the Signals Training Centre, Catterick, Yorks in Jan 1926. He was kicked on the head while on the ground; he apparently had an abnormally thin skull, got up, ran a few yards and fell dead.

ANTOINE i : reputed to be the s of Regnaud, and father of Guillaume. One account says he was b 1381 and d 1459; these dates would be reasonable, but no authority is known. '1754' states that there were then no documents to show his occupation, or the date of his death, and that he appears to have gone to live at Montpellier after Regnaud's death. It is recorded that Regnaud addressed petitions to Pope Benedict XIII in 1396, presumably in favour of his ss Jean (presumably iii) and Antoine, who were 'clercs' in the diocese of Soissons.

ANTOINE ii : s of Guillaume i. b 1471 or later, his parents' marriage being in 1470. The date of his death is uncertain, but lies between 1534 (when letters of survival were issued to him and his s, Jean iv, continuing the treasurership to the latter on his father's death) and 1538, when Jean is described as Treasurer in his marriage contract.

He m in 1497 Noble Françoise Trosseliere, dau and heir of Jean Trosseliere, Doctor of Medicine and Councillor and First Physician in the Faculty of Medicine of Montpellier; this Jean died in Italy on the return from the journey to Naples in 1495. (This probably refers to the unsuccessful French expedition under Charles in that year). They had issue : Jean iv, Catherine ii, Magdelaine ii, and Etiennette i.

ANTOINE iii : 2nd s of Jean vii, b about 1650, probably in Uzès. d 1696 at Geneva. m Demoiselle Catherine Pujolas and had, as far as is known, four children: Catherine iii, Marie i, Anne-Marie iii, and Jean Antoine. He was obliged to delay his escape from France, being unable to leave his sick mother, and having to finish the business of the partition of her

property after her death in about July 1686. His widow's will was proved in London in 1724, when probate was granted to her daughters, Catherine and Marie.

ARCHIBALD _ : s of George Wilson ii. b 1860, prob in India; d 1864 in England.

ARCHIBALD D E : Certificate of Birth 1867 is at Public Record Office London. No other trace.

ARCHIBALD JOHN MADDY _ : s of Thomas Ebenezer John. b 1820 in S India at ? Salem; d 1871 at Madras. Cadet at Addiscombe Military Seminary, 1837-38, passing out first of his term, and was presented by the Court of Directors of the EIC with a telescope as a mark of appreciation of his conduct while at the Seminary.

2 Lt, Madras Engrs 1838; Lt 1845; Capt 1853; Bvt Major 1854; Subs Major, Bvt Lt Col, 1858; Subs Lt Col, Col, 1863.

Arrived in India 1840, and was posted to C Coy Madras S & M, at Belgaum, S India, and moved with it to Sind. He went on up to Quetta with a party of 46 men, the smallest body of troops that had ever passed through the Bolan Pass, 60 miles long, by deliberate marches; but he lost the whole of his baggage in the pass owing to floods. The company was next employed on the Quetta-Kelat road, 100 miles long and at a height of 6000-12000 feet. The Sind war then broke out, and the company received special commendations for its services in the march to Imamgurh, and in the battles of Meanee and Hyderabad.

Archibald then went on two years' sick leave to Europe at the beginning of 1844. While in Dublin, he married George Wilson i's dau, Georgina Elizabeth, but she died after giving birth to a girl, who also died a few months later. He then went back to Madras, and spent the next ten years in the PWD in that Presidency, with its HQ in Cuddalore.

In 1849 he married again, his second wife being Lucy, dau of Edward Smalley, Madras CS, and they had six children: Edward Huds, Thomas Smalley, Adeline Lucy, Catherine Harriet, Maria de Chal and Alice Mary. At one time Edward Smalley was Collector at Nellore, and was followed 100 years later in that office by Cecil Brackenbury, ICS, husband of his granddaughter Ethel Boileau, occupying the same bungalow.

In March 1857, a small war having blown up with Persia, Archibald was sent with B Coy, Madras S&M, to Bushire on the Persian Gulf. The unit reached Bombay on its return, and learning of the outbreak of the Indian Mutiny, at once volunteered for service against the rebels. The part played by B Coy in the Central India campaign is described in the relevant section of the Chronicles.

Archibald, now a Superintending Engineer, was in the following years one of those concerned with road development in S India, and there are some grounds for believing that it was better done than in the north. From 1861 to 1863 he was Deputy CE, Central Circle, Madras Presidency, in charge of one-third of the Presidency's engineering works. Promoted subs Col in 1863, he would then normally have retired in 1871, but the Govt, having regard

to his professional merits, proposed to waive the rule for two years. Being now an officer of the Royal (Madras) Engineers, he went on to an RE staff appt in Dublin for that year. During this period he renewed his acquaintance with John Peter iv, of which more is recorded in the Chronicles.

On his return to India he was appointed Superintending Engineer, PWD, 4 Div, at Madras. His health being unsatisfactory he spent six months in Australia in 1867, and the next year had to take two years furlough to Europe. He then became SE 5 Div, with HQ at Cuddalore, a port south of Madras. He died there very suddenly in 1871, while only 51 years old.

ARTHUR CADELL TAIT _ : s of Alexander H E, by his 2nd wife; b 1856, prob in Nagpur. Educ Rathmines Sch, Dublin, Wellington Coll, and RMA Woolwich. Commissioned Lt R Garr Arty, 1877; Capt 1885; Major 1894; Lt Col 1903; bvt Col 1904.

After a period at York, he was Adjt RA Sind Dist, India 1882-85; Adjt RA Br N America at Halifax, Nova Scotia 1888-93. Served again in India, before being appt Secretary RA Inst at Woolwich, 1899. On promotion to Lt Col he went to Portsmouth as Comd RGA, Outer Defences and in 1906 was appt Comd RA Mauritius, retiring in 1908. He saw no active service.

He m 1st 1889 Isabella Geraldine Haliburton, dau of Lt Col C J Stewart of Halifax, Nova Scotia; she d 10 months later, after giving birth to a s, Gerald Charles Cadell Stewart; m 2nd 1905 at St James Piccadilly, London, Isabel Harriott Gascoigne Child, dau of Capt Harold Child; no issue.

He was a Freemason; DWM, Heroum Filii Lodge, at Wellington College. He d at Cheltenham, circa 1925.

_ ARTHUR JOHN VERNON _ : b 1861, first s of Francis George Manningham, d 1863, presumably in the Norwich area.

AUGUSTE _ : 3rd s of Frederic-Louis (qv).

BERTRAND HENRY CARTER _ : s of Francis William. b 1875 at Naini Tal, India; educ Cheltenham and Brighton Colleges, and RMC Sandhurst. He m 1900 Bertha Cecil Bainbridge, who d at Warfield Berks 1922. They had issue : Anthony Noel Ridley, Joan Mary. At the RMC Bertrand was Honorary Queen's India Cadet. Commissioned East Lancs Regt, 1894; served in Gibraltar, Aldershot and Dublin. Tfd to Army Pay Dept as Capt & Paymr, 1900, served in Bermuda. retd before 1904. d at Adelaide, S Australia, 1952.

BRANDRAM FRANCIS SHERWILL _ : s of Brandram Theophilus. b Calcutta, 1886. Educ at Bedford Sch. Became a tea-planter in Darjeeling Dist, N India. He m 1922 at Calcutta, Ness Mackenzie Harkness (d 1945) and they had issue, Brandram F E and Annette Harkness.

BRANDRAM HENRY SYDENHAM _ : s of Samuel Brandram i. b 1851, prob in India. Was employed in the brewery firm of Guinness for 47 years from 1871, working successively in the cask, brewhouse, shipping, registry, accounts and trade (travellers) depts, and finally for some years as Mgr of the firm's Belfast store. He was remembered in the firm as a man of outstanding personality. He m Grace..., and had three daus : Mary Elizabeth Etheldreda, Edith Grace and Olive. He d at Teignmouth 1935.

BRANDRAM THEOPHILUS _ : s of George Wilson ii. b in India 1852. Was present in the Residency, Lucknow with his mother throughout the siege of 1857. Educ at Haileybury, 1866-70. Became an indigo planter in Bihar, N India. He m 1885 Margaret, dau of Col ... Sherwill, and had issue : Brandram Francis Sherwill, Marguerite Alice Knyvett and Walter Lind Sherwill.

CAMILLE-SIMON-LOUIS _ : s of Henri-Camille, b 1797. Was a regular officer in the Engr Corps, Fr Army; a capt in 1840 when John Peter iv met him; later became Chef d'Escadron d'Etat-major (staff Lt Col); retd before 1860. He d without issue 1865. He had inherited Castelnau from his father, and on his death it passed to his sister, Adele-Gabrielle-Eleonore, Marquise de Valfons.

CECIL MACKINTOSH _ : s of George Theophilus Saunders. b 1888 at Kempsey, NSW, Australia. See also Aus/NZ Bios.

CHARLES i : s of Nicholas ii. b 1630. Sieur de Vignargues. Served in 'Les Galeres', which appears to have been the regt of that name, and not the actual vessels propelled by galley-slaves, to which many Huguenots were condemned for trying to escape from France, or for some other offence as obdurate Protestants; his name does not appear in any list of such individuals. He also served with the cavalry regt of Anjou.

He was living at Nîmes in 1668, and maintained his nobility with other members of the family. After the Revocation, he at first abjured, and is included in a list of 'nouveaux Convertis', the Intendant commenting on him that he was a bad convert. Later Charles and his wife (Margaret de Galtier de Pomperdu) whom he m 1673 (no issue) escaped to Switzerland, where he d at Lausanne in 1707, and his wife in 1709.

CHARLES ii : s of Jacques ii. b 1673. Founder of the British branches of the family. Left France in 1691, and went to Brandenburg, where he joined the Musketeers. Then, his uncle Charles de Vignolles having bought him an ensigncy in the British service, he went to England, and was commissioned on 25 May 1694. His name appears in a list soon afterwards as Cha. de Castelnau. He m in Dublin, 30 Dec 1703, Marie-Madeline, b 1679 dau of Daniel Collot d'Escury, Seigneur de Landauran and Major in Lord Galway's French regiment of Cavalry. They had ten or twelve children, but the names of only ten are known, viz: Jacques-Daniel, Marguerite iv, Charles Daniel, Henry Charles, Marie-Louise, Georgette Madeleine, Simeon i, Pierre, Jean and Marie. The children were all christened in the French form of their names, but the English form came in course of time to be used for practical purposes. All but the two eldest and the youngest of the children were born in Southampton, where there was a considerable Huguenot colony, and these were baptised in the Walloon

Church there.

Charles visited his relations in Nîmes in 1727 and 1730. His wife d in 1731, and he followed her in 1733.

CHARLES iii _ : s of Maurice i. b 1715. Lieut in the regt de Normandie 1734, but he must have been serving in the regt before then, perhaps as a cadet, for he is stated to have served in the campaigns of 1733-35, in Germany; he also took part in the campaign of 1742 in Bavaria, but was then obliged to retire, to attend to his affairs at Castelnaud, his father having died in 1741. He reached the rank of captain.

During 1733 the regt took part in the siege of Kelh; in 1734 it was in the attack on the lines of Ettlingen, and in the siege of Philipsburg. The latter fortress was strongly held, and made a stout resistance, conditions being worsened for the French by the Rhine overflowing and flooding the trenches, while both the garrison and the German force outside kept up a heavy fire on the besiegers. In 1742 the regt marched from La Rochelle to Bavaria, a distance of 650 miles, and took part in the combat at Ebersberg, where it bore the brunt, and covered the retreat. It was later in the combat at Plan.

Charles m in 1765 Catherine de Vergese d'Aubussargues, a seigneurie not far from Castelnaud, and they had nine children, of whom seven were living in 1790, viz: Simon-Charles-Barnabe, Frederic-Louis, Françoise v, Henri-Camille ii, Louis-Alphonse, Marguerite viii and Anne Augustine. Catherine was about 17 when she married.

Some confusion has arisen in consequence of mistaken assumptions by the compiler of the Innes chart. They start with the statement that Charles iii visited Spain and Portugal in 1754, and that he perished at Lisbon in the earthquake that took place there on 1st Nov 1755. It was in fact Charles-Daniel who resided at Lisbon, where he was in the wholesale wine trade, but he survived the earthquake, and Charles iii is not known ever to have visited Lisbon, anyway. He is shown as marrying Catherine as above, but no date is given, and they are credited with only five children.

Faced then with the marriage of a Charles in 1765, father of Simeon-Charles-Barnabe, the compiler of the chart invented a second Charles, s of the one supposed to have died in 1755; to this second Charles are given the dates of birth as 1745, marriage 1765 and death 1785, while he is credited with nine children, including Barnabe.

In the entry of the register of the marriage of Barnabe, Charles iii is said to have died in 1793, and Catherine in the commune of Nîmes 'le 4 Floreal et 2' the revolutionary equivalent for the 25th April 1793.

_ CHARLES iv _ : ; s of George Wilson ii. b in India, less than two months after his mother had left Lucknow at the final relief, and d in Sep 1859.

CHARLES ANTONY MAURICE _ : s of Etienne Raymond Ridley. b 12 Nov 1978, and at Prep Sch, Horris Hill in 1989.

CHARLES AUGUSTUS PENRHYN _ : s of John Peter iv. b 8 Aug 1835, educ at Eton and Rugby. Ensign 50th Foot, Sep 1853; tfd to Rifle Bde Nov 1853; Lt Nov 1854. d at Malta 1st Aug 1855 of Malta Fever supervening on wounds received at Sebastopol 17 Jun 1855. Mentioned in despatches and posthumously awarded the Crimean War Medal with bar 'Sebastopol'.

CHARLES BRANDON _ : s of Thomas Theophilus. b in India 1852. Served for a short time in the Royal Navy, in which he was a cadet in 1866, and then educ at Brighton College. Went back to India, and engaged successfully in various affairs, including manganese mines. Founded Brandon's Railway Refreshment Rooms, a flourishing concern operating at a number of railway stations until about 1947. He was Secretary of the Bombay Yacht Club for a time. Unmarried, he d in London 1916.

CHARLES CHAMBERS _ : s of John George ii. b 1867, prob in Ireland, and d probably in England 1893, unmarried.

CHARLES DANIEL _ : s of Charles ii. b at Southampton, 1711. Became a wine merchant in Portugal, no doubt engaged in the port wine trade, in conjunction with the family wine importing business in Dublin. He was in the Lisbon earthquake of 1755, and survived, contrary to mistaken reports that a Charles had perished. He was a signatory to a memorandum to King George II, and a petition to the Secretary of State in London, from British merchants in Portugal, asking for assistance to put their affairs on a sound footing again. The answer is not known.

On the front of '1754', the account of the family compiled that year, there is an entry signed 'Chas. Boileau' stating that a very full account of the family, written in his father's hand, was partly burnt in the fire which followed the earthquake.

He was appointed a Director of the French Hospital, London in 1768, and d unmarried in London 1772.

CHARLES EDWARD _ : s of George Pollen Boileau-Pollen. b 1828. Went to India to serve under the EIC, but did not make good and returned home; later went to Australia but again returned home unsuccessful. Unmarried.

CHARLES ELLIOTT _ : s of John Peter Wilson. b in Bengal 1829. Educ at Edinburgh Academy 1840-41 and at the EIC's College at Haileybury, 1847-48. Entered the ICS 1849 and was posted to Oudh. Starting as Asst Magistrate and Collector at Humeerpore, he obtained rapid promotion, until he became a 1st Cl Deputy Commissioner in 1856. He was killed by a dacoit (bandit) chief whom he was trying to arrest on 8 Mar 1857.

He is sometimes stated to have been killed in the Indian Mutiny, but this did not break out until two months later; the occurrence was however symptomatic of the general unrest in the area which eventually burst into the rebellion. An account of the siege of Lucknow, by Runtz Rees, states that Charles's widow and four children were there, but this is a mistake, as

he was not married. John Peter iv records the confusion which arose in London over the name of Charles Elliott which led people to believe that he was John's son. Presumably the writer mixed him up with George Wilson ii, whose family was indeed at Lucknow.

CHARLES-FREDERIC _ : s of Frederic-Louis. b 1809. He was a lawyer, and in 1840 was Procureur-substitut at Nîmes, and expected to get on well, but no more is known on this point. He m 1834 Pauline-Suzanne de Daunant and had issue a s Emanuel and two daus, Suzanne and Amelie; she d at Nîmes 1872, aged 58. He d 1891.

CHARLES HENRY _ : s of Francis Burton. b at Muttra, UP, India 1836. He went out to India in 1853 with his elder brother Francis to look for employment. They were invited to be companions to the young Sikh Maharajah, Dhuleep Singh. Then Charles got a commission in HM's 61st Foot in 1855, promoted Lt 1857.

In the Mutiny, he took part in the operations of the siege, assault and capture of Delhi, including the repulse of sorties in July and August 1857. He also served as a Volunteer with the artillery on the ridge from August until the fall of the city. Received a medal with clasp 'Delhi'. Attd to Gurkha Force until Jul 1858, and to Oudh Mil Police from Oct 1858 to Apr 1859. Rejoined his regt which moved to Mauritius until 1860, returning thereafter to the UK. He was Adjnt 1860-63.

The 61st went to Jersey early in 1863, and he presumably met his wife there. She was Susanna Maria, dau of Josué le Bailly of Jersey, and Attorney General at Malta. They were married in Oct 1863 and went to S Africa where he was ADC to the GOC Forces & Lt Governor of the Cape of Good Hope until 1867, when he was promoted to Captain, and became Asst Mil Sec until 1868. He went on to Staff College Camberley and qualified psc. He was DAAG Musketry in Malta from 1872 to 1875 and then Garrison Instructor Gibraltar 1877 to 1880. He retd that year on account of ill-health arising from a severe kick on the head when he fell from his horse. Of this he eventually d in Exeter in 1883. Their children were : Helen Louisa, Charles Howard, Evelyn Grace, Guy Hamilton and Frank Bruce Durie.

CHARLES HOWARD _ : s of Charles Henry. b 1867 at Grahamstown Cape Colony, S Africa. Educ at Wellington Sch, Somerset. Lt S Staffs Regt, probably Militia; in 1894 he was serving with the Sierra Leone Frontier Police, a military body, later absorbed into the Royal West African Frontier Force. (See also Section 'West Africa'). He d in 1896 at his isolated HQ in Bulma, a captain and unmarried.

_ CHARLES JOHN _ : s of Solomon i. b at Dublin 1775, and d there 1776.

CHARLES LESTOCK i _ : s of John Peter i. b at Alcester, Warwicks, 1800. Commissioned 2 Lt 95th Foot (Rifle Bde) 1814 but is shown on returns as 'on leave at the Military College' (Sandhurst) until his 16th birthday. Lt 1821; Capt 1824; Major 1835. No active service. Served in India and in 1833 was extra ADC to the Governor of Madras Presidency, Lt Gen Sir Frederick Adam, whose only dau Amelia he m in Madras in 1833. She d at Bangalore the same year, aged 21.

He m 2nd, in 1836 Margaret, dau of William Stirling and widow of Claudius Kerr, EIC and they had a dau Mary Elizabeth iii. In 1845 this marriage was dissolved, and in 1848 he m 3rd, Maria, dau of Edward Denham. There was no issue of this marriage.

He d at Castelnau, Barnes in 1889, and was buried at Little Bookham, Surrey. (See also Section 'Castelnau - Barnes').

CHARLES LESTOCK ii _ : s of William Phipps i. b 1863, d at Norwood, 1900. Educ Merchant Taylors School, London 1873-79. Lt 3rd (Militia) Bn Royal Fusiliers, 1881; reg commission, as Lt Manchester Regt, 1884; Capt, 1890. Stationed at Shorncliffe, 1884-85; Multan, Punjab, 1885-86; present with the bn at Delhi for the great review in honour of the Amir of Afghanistan (described by Kipling); Agra, 1886-90; Tipperary, 1890-91; Adjt 3rd (Mil) Bn, Manchester Regt, at Ashton, 1891-93. No active service. Retired and went on the stage. He had m Blanche Adele in 1887, dau of C E Band, and they had issue, Dorothy ii and Phipps Lestock.

CHARLES LESTOCK iii _ : s of George T S; b Australia 1891. qv Aus.

_ CHARLES THEOPHILUS _ : s of Thomas Ebenezer John. b 1824 in S. India and d 1825.

CLAUDE i : s of Jean v. Stated by de Chenaye to have been a capt in the regt of Montpezat, and to have been killed at the siege of Cerisolles, dated given by St Allais as 1616. The regt of Montpezat was not a regular one at that time, but it may have been part of the private army of Chatillon, raised for the wars of religion. Chatillon had sent a contingent to help the Duc de Savoie in 1616, and Claude, and possibly Jean vi, may have gone with it.

In 1598 he m Etiennette Monteils, when he could only have been 17 at the most; no known issue. He was living in 1614, when he was mentioned in his father's will.

_ CLAUDE ii : child of Jean v. May have been either s or dau. d young.

CLAUDE Frank _ : s of Francis William. b 1864 at Meerut, N India. Educ at RMC Sandhurst, where there is a memorial to him in the chapel. Lt King's Own Yorkshire LI, 1883; Probationer Indian Staff Corps 1886, and posted to an Indian Army regt, not identified, but perhaps the 27th Native Infantry. 3rd Burma War; d of fever at Minrotheo, Burma, 1886; IGSM, clasp "Burma 1885-87".

COLIN CAMPBELL _ : s of George Wilson ii. b 1863. Lt 3rd (Militia) Bn Norfolk Regt, 1881. Lt Yorks Regt 1884; Norfolk Regt 1884. Probationer Indian Staff Corps 1886, 27th NI, 3rd Burma War. Probably the Boileau engaged in an action in the Meiktila area 1886. IGSM, clasp "Burma 1885-87". Tfd to 5th Cavalry IA, 1887. Adjt Assam Valley Admin Bn, incl Assam Valley Mounted Rifles and Shillong Volunteer Rifle Corps, at Dibrugarh 1895. Asst Comdt Assam Police (Surma Valley) at Silchar 1896. Qualified for staff employment. Plague duty at Bombay 1901. Retd 1902, as Major. m in 1896 his 3rd cousin, Sarah A M A Clarke (née Boileau), widow of Capt J B Clarke, who d 1890. No

known issue. They went to East Africa, where he took up land in Dongo Sabuk, and went in for horse-breeding, but horse-sickness set them back, and he took up other lines of business. He was described as a capable and exacting officer, and a keen all-round sportsman. He d probably before WW 1, in East Africa.

DANIEL : s of Jean v. k.i.a. at the battle of the White Mountain outside Prague, Bohemia, 1620, between the Protestant King, Frederick and the Imperial Forces, where the Bohemians were entirely defeated.

DAVID : s of Jean vii. b between 1653 and 1667. Fl. 1668 when he was associated in the maintenance of Noblesse.

DESPREAUX JOHN _ : s of Thomas Ebenezer John. b 1842, probably in South Africa, when his father was on furlough there. Ensign 90th Foot, 1861; Lt ca. 1863. d 1864 at Mian Mir (Lahore) in the Punjab, a notoriously unhealthy station. No active service. He was godson of John Peter iv, who approved of him. He was a good artist, and used to send home clever sketches of his surroundings.

DICK REGNAUD CURZON _ : s of Herbert Edward. b in India, 1902. Educ at Wellington Coll 1916-19, and RMC Sandhurst, 1920-22. Commissioned 2 Lt KRRC (60th) 1922; Lt 1924; Capt 1935. Rhine Army 1923-24; India incl Waziristan 1925; Lucknow 1929; Adjut Rifle Depot Winchester 1930; Staff Officer Local Forces British Guiana 1931-34.

He m in 1931 (before leaving for Guiana) Hester Trotman, dau of I M Houghton, and their dau Etienne Hester was born in the colony in 1933.

Operations in Palestine 1936; Camp Comdt HQ 1 Div; GSM, clasp "Palestine". Adjut 12th London Regt TA (Rangers) the TA Bn of KRRC, 1937-39. Major 1939. War of 1939-45 : 2ic Rangers Bn, part of 2 Armd Div, and went to Middle East in 1 Armd Bde Gp. See also Chronicles WW 2, 1941, 'Greece and Crete'. Awarded DSO as CO Rangers Bn in Greece, he was captured in Crete, and spent the rest of the war in Oflag IX AH in Germany.

Subs Lt Col Rifle Brigade 1948; for over a year OC Troops in troopships; in 1951 Bde Col Greenjackets Bde (Depot and Trg Units of the KRRC and Rifle Brigade) at Winchester, as T/Col, for three years, retiring in 1954 as Hon Col. A year later he was Army Recruiting Offr, Bristol and District, a post he held for some years, going to live after this at Bradford-on-Avon, Wilts. He d in 1977. His widow, Hester, his daughter Etienne (Lady Brown) and her husband Admiral Sir David Brown, KCB RN retd, visited Castelnau in France in May 1989 in company with their cousin Peter, Digby's s, who came up from his home in Andorra to join them.

DIGBY WHICHER _ : s of Thomas Smalley; b 1893 at Blackheath, Kent. Educ at Cranbrook in Kent; RMA Woolwich, one term in 1911 with a Sandhurst Company temporarily located there; and at RMC Sandhurst, one term in 1912. Commissioned 2nd Lt Army Service Corps (ASC) 1912, and stationed at Woolwich 1912-13, and Aldershot 1913-

14, under training.

War of 1914-18 : crossed to France 16 Aug 1914, to 2 Div as Requisitioning Offr 5 Bde, and later as Supply Offr, until Jan 1915. OC Mule Tpt Coy for ammunition supply to the RN Div, taking it to Egypt in April 1915. To Gallipoli a few days after the landing, but tpt units and artillery horses wre not reqd then or later, and all returned to Egypt. Invalided home after enteric fever in Nov 1915. Edinburgh Feb-Aug 1916 as OC ASC Forth Defences and Oic Supplies at Leith. To Wendover, Bucks Aug 1916 as OC ASC Halton Sub-Distr (20000 men in Army Trg units, and 4000 in RFC Trg unit), and OC 308 Horse Tpt Coy, with about 220 horses. This unit was used for trg and conditioning remounts from America in batches of 50 for sending to France for the Artillery.

July 1917, to Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force as Adjt, and later OC draft of 650 ASC MT men as reinforcements, via the Cape. ASC Adjt Supply Office, Amara for some weeks, then i/c Main Office of Base Supply Depot at Basra. Aug 1918 to NW Persia, as Supply Offr Kermanshah, until Jan 1919, when he went to command a Mule Tpt Coy of IASC until Feb 1921. Qual in Urdu Lower Std (Spoken and Written), and Persian Colloquial. Ops in S Kurdistan and Arab Rising : GSM, clasps "Kurdistan" and "Iraq". Also recd 1914 Star and Bar, BWM, VM. 1921 to 1931, served in Aldershot, Northern Ireland, York, Edinburgh and Inverness. Subs Lt and T/Capt Nov 1914; subs Capt July 1917; subs Major 1933.

Sept 1931, to Bermuda employed in general RASC duties, incl supervision of the Inf Bn horses and those used for local tpt, about 35 in all. Back to UK, May 1935. At Colchester 2½ years, during which he was also Comdt Indian and Burmese Contingents Camp, Hampton Court, for the Coronation of King George VI, 1937, and recd the Coronation Medal. Belfast 1938, as 2 i/c and later OC RASC NID. Lt Col, July 1939.

War of 1939-45 : crossed to France 23 Sept 1939, in command of a MT Coy of 250 vehs, in the role of maintaining GHQ Arty units under 2 Corps with ammunition, petrol and rations. From Dec 1939 at Marseilles, as ADST Base Sub-Area, located there to deal with troops moving through in both directions. HQ and Tps of the sub-area left Marseilles on 19th June 1940 in two old cargo boats, went to Gibraltar and thence in a troopship to UK, of which he was OC Tps.

OC RASC East Midland Area, at Leicester July 1940 to May 1941. ADST (Tpt) HQ Northern Comd, at York May to Nov 1941. Dec 1941 sailed for ME as DDST IV Corps as T/Col, once again round the Cape. For the account of his doings in Iraq 1919 to 1921, and in India and Burma 1942-45 see also Chronicles, relevant sections. Retd in April 1948, after 36 years service. 1939-45 Star, Burma Star, Defence Medal and War Medal. Subs Col 1942. He had been awarded the 'Buller' (RASC) Prize Essay Gold Medal in 1927, and the RUSI Prize Essay Gold Medal in 1930.

He m in 1924 Winifred, dau of Henry Mudie, of Darlington, and they had a s, Peter Mudie. During the war of 1939-45 Wyn served in the ATS, having joined as a Private in the clerks' branch in 1939. Commissioned March 1940 as 'Company Assistant' (2 Lt) and from then until 1944 she served with 1st AA Group in and around London and at Chatham. (See also

Chronicles, WW 2). Released in April 1946 as Hon Senior Commander (Major). Defence Medal, War Medal and the Efficiency Decoration.

After going to live in Stoke Abbott, Dorset, Digby was engaged in various local activities, incl Home Guard, Major, commanding local coy; Parish Council, latterly as Vice Chmn; Licensed Lay reader, from 1951; Parochial Church Council from 1950; Ruridecanal and Diocesan Conferences, for 12 years. He died in 1976 at the age of 82; he and Wyn are buried at Stoke Abbott Church.

DUNCAN _ : s of Philip. b Australia. qv Aus.

EDGEWORTH BARRE : s of Francis J E. b 1917. War of 1939-45 : enlisted in RA 1939, and served until 1945. Lance-Bombardier. Asthmatic, unfit for overseas service. Served in Ireland. Since then he was employed in a transport firm in Bognor Regis. Unmarried, he d in 1978.

EDMOND CHARLES _ : s of Francis James. b Australia, 1903. (See also Aus/NZ Bios).

EDMUND CHARLES _ : s of William Pollen. b Australia, 1877. See also Aus/NZ Bios).

EDMUND KNYVETT _ : s of George Wilson ii. b 1875 or 1878, prob at Hethel Hall, nr Norwich. Game Warden in E Africa before he joined the Army in UK, 1915; T/2nd Lt RE, Nov 1915. In July 1916 went back to E Africa in command of No 6 Topographical Section, RE as T/Capt. He was killed by a sniper in Oct 1917, while making a reconnaissance of Nakado Ridge, which has not been identified. Unmarried.

EDMUND WILLIAM POLLEN _ : (see also Australian biographies): s of John Peter iv. b 1831, probably at Thursford Hall, Norfolk. He joined the RN as a cadet in 1846, and served in the frigate 'Raleigh', in the western approaches, and from 1846 to 1850 was on the S American station. He gave his father a great deal of trouble through his wild ways, running into debt, drinking and smoking. (It was John Peter's conviction that smoking had a most harmful effect on character and constitution, regarding it with loathing, as a man might today regard drug-taking). He was only kept on in the Navy through his father's influence and string-pulling, and after failing in his professional examinations he was finally discharged in 1854.

John, who was the 1st Baronet, tried various means to reform him, and finally sent him to Australia, to sink or swim, with an allowance of £5 a month as long as he stayed there. He never returned home. His occasional letters generally indicated more trouble but in the end he seems to have made good. He was drowned in Corlo Bay, Victoria, in 1883.

He m in 1870 Bridget, dau of James Walsh, and had issue : Francis James, Gilbert Noel Elliott, John Peter viii, Edmund and Catherine Theresa. The ultimate irony, perhaps, is that the eldest s of the apparently almost incorrigibly wicked Edmund, Francis, became 5th Baronet almost sixty years later, long after Edmund's death, followed by his Australian kinsfolk from 1945 on down to the present 8th Baronet. Some Australians may appreciate

this curious tale.

EDWARD BULMER WHICHER _ : s of Thomas Smalley. b at Folkestone, Kent 1898. Educ at Cranbrook, Imperial Service College, Windsor and RMC Sandhurst 1916. Regular Commission 2nd Lt Dorsetshire Regt July 1916; Lt Jan 1918. War of 1914-18 : joined 1 Bn of the regt in France Nov 1917. Comd of a representative party of the regt at an inspection by King George V Aug 1918.

He was killed in action 3rd Oct 1918. His CO wrote of him that he was very willing and thoroughly reliable, and always carried out his duties bravely. Another officer added that he was loved and esteemed, not only by his brother officers, but especially by the men of the HQ Coy he commanded. BWM, VM.

He was very musical, his special love being the church organ.

EDWARD HUDSON _ : s of Archibald J M b in S India, 1850. Madras Forest Dept, probably from about 1870. He m locally, wife's name unknown, and had a s, who did not survive infancy. d at Masulipatam, Madras, 1885.

EDWARD JOHN i _ : s of John Theophilus ii. b 1820, probably in Dublin, and nominated to a cadetship in the HEICS by Neil Edmonstone, s-in-law of Anne Charlotte i. Cadet in the Company's Military Seminary, Addiscombe, 1836-37. Commissioned as Ensign, Dec 1837 and arrived at Calcutta 1838. Joined one of the Company's European regts at Agra. For his services in the 1st Afghan War, see the Chronicles, Section 'Afghanistan and Sind'. Tfd to 35th Bengal NI Nov 1839. Lt 1841. Adjnt 1843 and official interpreter to the regt the same year. Agra 1843-45; Allahabad 1845; d at Jehanabad, Bihar, 1847. The 35th was one of the best regts of that daym composed of high-caste Brahmans; it formed a great friendship with the 13th Foot, the British regt with which it served during the siege of Jelalabad, which lasted for two months, March-May 1842. Edward was entitled to the medal for the Capture of Ghuznee, and that for the Siege of Jelalabad.

He m 1846 Caroline Elizabeth Davies, and they had a dau Fanny Elizabeth.

EDWARD JOHN ii _ : s of John George i. b 1854, prob in Dublin. Was possibly employed in the firm of Boileau and Boyd, but does not appear to have held any special position. he was appt a Freeman of the City of Dublin in 1880, and it is likely that he d a few years later. M in 1876 Sarah Dora Haines and had issue : Edith Sara, Kathleen, Sydney Hunter and Ethel.

EMANUEL _ : s of Charles-Frederic. b ca 1859. Resident at Montpellier. d 1923. Styled 'Baron Emanuel Boileau de Castelnau'. Was a doctor of medicine, but did not practise; a noted mountaineer, and member of the Alpine Club; a wine grower; a cyclist, riding tandem with his wife; and an early motorist, who had one of the first cars. Name of wife unknown. Issue : s Georges, dau Yvonne and two other daus, who died young.

ERIC _ : s of Edmund Charles. b in Australia 1906. qv Aus.

ERNEST FRANCIS _ : s of Lewis Maltby. b at Barrackpore, Bengal, 31 Oct 1890. Educ at Monkton Combe School, Bath. Joined the Artists Rifles, a crack bn of the London TA, composed of young professional men, &c, as a Private in May 1914. He did not go to France with them, being released by the Army to work with the Marconi Co., to deliver wireless stations to Russia, and he was also in France and Norway for short periods on similar work. Commissioned as Sub-Lt RNVR 1915, and promoted T/Lt RNVR 1918. After his demobilisation in 1920 he became engineer-in-charge, Golden Valley Ochre and Oxide Co. at Wick, nr Bristol.

He m at Bath on 24 Sep 1919 Janet Dean, of Kinloss, Scotland; they had issue : Ivan Ernest and Nancy Madelaine. d at Bath 7 July 1976.

ETIENNE i : claimed as the earliest known member of the family. The account of him in Balteau's 'Dictionnaire de Biographie Francaise' (1954) is probably to be accepted as more correct than the traditional account as given in '1754'. It is later, and has had the benefit of modern research. He is said to have m Marguerite de Guesle in 1225, from which it may be assumed he was born about 1200-1205. Balteau denies the story of his going to Egypt in 1248, which does not appear in '1754'; but it does appear in de la Chenaye (1763) under 'Boylesve', but not under Boileau, but no authority for this is known. It may be true, it may not.

According to Balteau, Etienne's nomination to the Provostship of Paris ought to be dated at the end of 1260, or the beginning of 1261; the previously accepted date of 1258 rests on a false deed; and that of 1254 (apparently given elsewhere on a note added in the XVth Century) to a copy of the 'Livre des Metiers'. He was still Prévot of Orleans in 1260.

ETIENNE ii _ : s of Jules-Henri. b perhaps in Nîmes before 1846. d without issue between 1872 and 1894.

ETIENNE HENRY TUDOR _ : eldest s of Frank Ridley Farrar. b in London 1902. Educ Cheltenham Coll and RMC Sandhurst. Commissioned 2 Lt Somerset LI, 1923; Lt 1925; Capt 1936; Major 1940. Retd 1946. Served in Northern Ireland 1923-24; India (Agra) 1924-25; Sudan (Khartoum) 1925-26; Tidworth 1926-29. Seconded to Sudan Defence Force as L/Capt 1929 and for five years commanded the Camel Company of the Force. He returned there in 1939 for a short period. He was awarded the Order of the Nile, 4th Class. On return to UK he was posted to command 45th Reconnaissance Regt. To his own Regt, 1 Bn SLI as 2 ic in Dec 1943, in Arakan. The Bn formed part of 114 Bde, 7th Indian Div, and was heavily engaged in operations against the 8000-strong Japanese force sent in to invade India by the coast route. For the first time, our troops stood their ground, and were supplied by air. The fighting was severe and confused, in dense jungle, with intensive patrolling, and eventually the Japanese were totally defeated. In April 1944 the Bn was withdrawn to Peshawar.

Etienne inherited the Norfolk estates in 1942, but sold them in 1949, and removed to an estate which he bought, Rampisham, near Dorchester, in Dorset. He served the office of

High Sheriff of Dorset in 1958 and was actively engaged in local govt affairs, in the parish, which coincides with the estate; as a member of Beaminster Rural District Council; and in church business, as churchwarden, and member of the Ruridecanal and Diocesan conferences. He took an active personal interest in his estate, of about 2000 acres, and was a keen sportsman in the hunting, shooting and fishing tradition, besides flying light aircraft and gliders. He became a Director of the French Hospital, a Huguenot Foundation in London, in 1952.

He m 1st, in 1935 Rachel Louisa, dau of the Rev. Bernard Hallows, Vicar of Langtree, North Devon, and had issue : Etienne Raymond Ridley, Valerie Mary Grace and Diana Margaret Rosalind. Rachel d 17 Aug 1980 after an operation. He then moved into Manor Farm House (next door at Rampisham) and m 2nd, his brother Hugh's widow, Angela Violet Boileau (dau of the late Arthur Jelf, ICS), but the marriage broke up shortly before he d 13th June, 1985.

ETIENNE MUSGRAVE PHIPPS _ : s of William Phipps i. b 1879. Educ Repton Sch and at Christ Church Coll Oxford. Motoring journalist and editor of the 'Autocycle'. From 1926 to 1933 he lived nr Bordeaux in France and engaged in a wine-exporting business; later at Kilminster, Devon, and Compton Bishop, Somerset. M Margaret Helen, dau of G E Chapman, and had issue : Victor Henry, Margaret Evelyn Muriel, Helen Cecilia. He d at Compton Bishop 1945.

ETIENNE RAYMOND RIDLEY _ : s of Etienne H T. b at Bideford, Devon, 1937. Educ Eton 1951-55, RMA Sandhurst 1956-57. Comm 2 Lt Royal Scots Greys 20 Dec 1957; Lt 1959; Capt 1963. Resigned his commission 1967. Served in Germany 1959; Aden 1962-63; Germany 1964 as comd regimental Helicopter Tp, having qual as Pilot, light aircraft. Malaya 1966-67, same post. GSM, with clasp.

He m Harriet Lucy, b 11 Apr 1946, dau of Cmdr Henry P de H Barnes and Mrs P. Barnes of Medstead House, Alton Hants, and they have a dau and two sons; Helen Rachel, Robert Nicholas Henry and Charles Anthony Maurice. Harriet, his wife (Hatty) worked at Spinks before she m, and following her marriage she worked for an American interior decorator. She started out on her own at Yarcombe, very successfully, but is slowing the business down (1989) to pay more attention to their three growing children during the holidays. (See also Chronicles, 1980s).

ETIENNE RONALD PARTRIDGE _ : s of Francis William. b at Elveden, Suffolk, 1870. Educ Cheltenham College. After two years with a militia bn, he was commissioned 2 Lt East Lancs regt 1890; Lt 1891; Capt 1901; Major 1908: Lt Col 1916; Col 1919; Col Comdt (then equivalent to Brig) 1919; retd 1923. Served in : Ireland 1891-92; India (Lucknow) 1893-96; NW Frontier 1897; Chitral Relief Force, IGSM and clasp. Tfd to IA. 2 Lt Gurkha Rifles (KEO), Oct 1895; Adjut 1897; NWF 1897-98, Samana River, Relief of Gulistan, 2 clasps to IGSM; 1897 NWF Tirah, action of Dargai and others, clasp to IGSM.

Took part in the Tibet Expedition 1903-04, in comd of a mule coy; medal. Army HQ India 1909-13, GSO 3 Mil OPs Branch. Qual as Interpreter in Russian 1st Cl 1902. This reqd his

residence for two years in Russia.

War of 1914-18 : joined the 2nd Bn of his regt in France 12 Nov 1914; was in the action of La Quinque Rue, 20 Dec 1914; at Bois-du-Biez 10 Mar 1915, in comd when the Bn attacked between Neuve Chapelle and Givenchy, for which he was awarded a Bvt Lt Colonelcy, and at the Battle of Loos, 25 Sep 1915.

The Bn was then withdrawn to Egypt under his comd and in 1916 went to India. Commandant Cadet College Quetta 1917-19. 3rd Afghan War 1919. For his services in WW 1 he was awarded the CIE in 1919 besides the 1914 War Star and clasp, BWM and VM. For his part in the 3rd Afghan War, he received the CBE, campaign medal and a mention in despatches. At the end of his active svc in 1923 he was awarded the CB.

On retirement he went to live in Speldhurst, Kent and d there in 1947, without issue, having m in 1906 Dorothy Lucy, dau of Maurice Richardson of Marlow. She d in 1969 aged 90.

ETIENNE WALTER _ : s of Walter L S. b at Berkhamstead 1932. Was taken out to his father's tea plantation near Darjeeling, India when he was 3 months old and was there when the big earthquake of 1934 destroyed the plantation factory. Brought back to England in 1935 and educ at Clifton College Prep and Canford Schools. Left the latter when he was 14 and went to work on a farm.

Enlisted RA as a Gunner 1950; promoted Bombardier; tfd to RASC MT in 1955 as Cpl; promoted Sjt soon after. Stationed at Bulford on Salisbury Plain, employed as Chief Instructor on driver upgrading courses.

Aden 1958-61, GSM with clasp 'Arabian Peninsula'. In 1962 served with the Gurkha ASC, Gurkha Div, Malaya.

Awarded the Long Service and Good Conduct Medal at a ceremony at HQ RCT Crookham, Hants presented by the Tpt Offr in Chief, Maj Gen Lonsdale, Jan 1969.

After two years in Singapore with the Joint Planning Staff Unit, he returned to England and was posted to HQ Western Comd, Chester.

FRANCIS BURTON _ : s of Simeon Peter. b 1806 at Carnarvon. Cadet at Addiscombe Military Seminary, 1821-23. Sailed for India June 1823 and arrived Oct same year. Commissioned Bengal Horse Artillery 1823. Took part in siege of Bhurtpore Dec 1825-Jan 1826. Medal and clasp and share in prize money. Lieut 1827. Served in various stations in Bengal. Furlough home 1838-40. 1st Sikh War: Battle of Aliwal as Capt comd a coy of Foot Artillery to which he had tfd in 1842;; he was mentioned by name for good work by the Commander. Also present at the action of Badhowal, and throughout the Sutlej campaign. Punjab Medal, brevet of major for Aliwal (inscribed on reverse). Believed to be the Lieut Boileau who was employed from 1832 to 1835 under the Svy Dept on the triangulation of the line from Calcutta to Madras. The whole party went down with ill-health in 1835.

For the account of the events at Lahore, where he was then stationed, as they affected him and his family on the outbreak of the Mutiny, see the Section 'Indian Mutiny'.

He was promoted Col in 1857, and on his retirement in 1863 he was granted the Hon rank of Major General. d at his home 'Castelnau' at Bognor, Sussex, in 1888.

He m in Agra in 1834 Sarah, dau of Major Robert Durie, 11th Dragoons; they had issue : Francis William, Charles Henry, Sarah ii, Anne vi, Grace Curtis, George Claude Robert, Frederick Durie, Henry W., Isabella Clementine, Lewis Maltby and George Dennys.

FRANCIS GEORGE MANNINGHAM _ : s of John Peter iv. b 1830 at Thursford Hall, Norfolk. Educ at Eton, where he won the Prince Consort's prizes for French and Italian, and at Christ Church, Oxford; BA. Barrister-at-law; admitted Lincoln's Inn 1852. Succeeded his father as 2nd Baronet 1869. He was Deputy Lieutenant and County Alderman for the county of Norfolk, JP, Hon Lieut Col 3rd Norfolk Volunteer Rifles and received the Volunteer Officers' Decoration, awarded for twenty years service. Knight of the Order of St John of Jerusalem. Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries : Fellow of the Society of Literature.

He owned about 4000 acres in Norfolk, including the estates of Ketteringham, Tacolnstone and Hethel Hall. m 1869 at St George's, Hanover Square, London, Lucy Henrietta, dau of Sir Henry Nugent, Bart., and had issue : Arthur John Vernon, John Francis Elliott, Maurice Colborne, Margaret Lucy Augusta and Raymond Frederic. He d 1900, and was succeeded as 3rd Baronet by his eldest surviving , Maurice Colborne.

FRANCIS HUMPHRIES _ : s of John George III. b at Perth, Western Australia 1914. qv Aus.

FRANCIS JAMES _ : s of Edmund William Pollen. b 1871 at Beechworth, Victoria, Australia. qv Aus.

FRANCIS JOHN EDGEWORTH _ : s of John George ii. b 1873, probably at Kenmare, Co. Kerry, Ireland. Enlisted in 1st Bn, York and Lancaster Regiment, 1890. Served in South Africa until his mother bought him out of the service 1893, as his two elder brothers had died. On the outbreak of the South African war he enlisted in the Hampshire Regt, 1900 and went to South Africa, but went down almost at once with enteric fever, was invalided home, and discharged 1901. War of 1914-18 : enlisted in the Hampshire Regt again in 1914; promoted Sgt. Service in UK till 1919. d at Eastergate, Sussex, 1925.

m Elizabeth Thorp and had issue : Edgeworth Barre, Margaret Ada. She d August 1973, aged 89.

FRANCIS WILLIAM _ : s of Francis Burton. b 11th April 1835 at Dum-Dum, Bengal. Educ at Dr Greig's School, Walthamstow. Went to India with his brother Charles Henry in 1853 to look for employment, and they were invited by Sir John Login, who was in charge of the young Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, then about 13, to be companions to the boy. Frank, as he was known, was directly commissioned as Ensign in the 72nd Native Infantry, 20th

March 1855, becoming a Lieut in 16th Grenadiers, Native Infantry, 23rd March, 1856. He was serving with his regiment at Lahore when it was disarmed upon the outbreak of the Indian Mutiny; for an account of what occurred see the article on 'Francis Burton'. He then served for two months with an Irregular Bn made up of loyal elements of disbanded regts, etc., after which he became Adjt to Rajah Jawahir Singh's contingent of Dogra cavalry, with Gen Cortland's Field Force. At the action of Hissar, 19th August 1857, he was dangerously wounded. The enemy were firing at the gate and ramparts and Frank tried to get his men to follow him in a charge against them, but he found himself alone in this venture and was engaged by an enemy trooper who fought him hard, inflicting two wounds on Frank, a swordcut through both jaws and another in the hand, before help came to him. The former injury left a scar across his left cheek which lasted the rest of his life, and he was some months recovering.

In Oct 1857 he joined the 2nd Sikh Irregular Cavalry at Lahore, becoming Adjt in Feb 1858. He served with the regt with Brig Troup's column in Oudh Oct-Dec 1857, and was at Delhi in Dec 1857. On 4th March 1858, when in comd of a sqn of the regt, he took part in an action at Keutee and greatly distinguished himself. His own account of it, from a letter to his parents, runs as follows :-

'We had a most glorious action, a real tough fight. We had just joined Gen Whitlock's force at Rewah. At the time we had only 61 sabres with the Sqn besides the Brig and two of his staff. The guns with the small column had fallen behind at a stream, and when the enemy approached within 300 yards they began firing with muskets etc, the balls whizzing around our heads and ears, but not killing any of us. The Brig then ordered us to retire, which we did for about 50 yards. When they saw this they actually made as if to attack us, but on our halting and fronting they thought better of it and went off with the utmost calmness, evidently never believing that we might venture to attack them, the odds being very great. We had been waiting for the artillery to come up and break them, and then for us to cut them up, but seeing the favourable moment was passing away I asked the Brig to be allowed to charge; he gave his permission and he and his staff placed themselves with us. I gave the word '*walk, trot, gallop, charge*' and in we went with a glorious cheer. Just as we came up we found an embankment some three feet high with a deep drop on the other side. They had lined this bank and gave us a volley, emptying three saddles. Over we went in a second and were right in the middle of them, and then the work began from our side. After cutting several of them down they began to retire in a huge mass, the rear ones who were nearly all sepoys armed with muskets and rifles and swords turning round, firing and drawing their swords or clubbing their muskets, fighting back desperately. However our men behaved most magnificently, going at them with the greatest bravery, no men could have done better. I saw some desperate encounters. Some of those sepoys were splendid men and fought well, but our men were too much for them. After following them for a mile, the Brigadier called us off, and it was with the greatest of difficulty that I could get my men away. On going over the field afterwards, I counted 98 bodies. nearly all sepoys with their muskets and accoutrements by their sides; three more were found afterwards.

'I must tell you now that during the fight, having fired my pistol at a man who was calmly taking aim at me, in the hurry of the moment I recocked it, but on letting go the

pistol to take my sword it went off, shooting me through the inside of the knee. This wasn't the worst of it, for my breeches caught fire and burned fiercely, giving me intense pain, and I had great difficulty in putting it out. All the officers and Osborne (the Resident) shook hands with me, and I felt very much pleased and proud of my men having behaved so well. We had three men killed and 16 wounded, two horses killed, 8 wounded and 8 missing. It was a glorious little affair, for if the sepoys had stood for us at first as they appeared determined to do, we must nearly all have been killed, but God in His mercy watched over us. We were wonderfully favoured in the ground, a beautiful plain of regular green sward, without any of the usual holes. I did not do much of the polishing-off myself, being wounded so early in the action; I of course had some narrow escapes. 61 sabres with 4 European Officers against 1200 well-armed men are fearful odds, if they had only regularly turned on us we must have suffered fearfully. Osborne says in a note: 'I have been under fire now 21 times since I have been in India, but I shall never forget the charge of the 2nd at Keutee'. This from so brave and distinguished a man is very pleasing.'

The Brigadier stated publicly that he proposed recommending Frank for the award of the Victoria Cross, an honour which all present acknowledged he fully merited. However, before the Brigadier could do this he was invalided home, and although the matter was raised some years later, nothing came of it.

Frank was then appointed 2nd i/c of the regiment. His services in the campaign were specially recognised by the C-in-C, he was mentioned in despatches, thanked by the Government, and received the Mutiny Medal, with clasps. He went to the UK on sick leave in 1860, and on 21st November, 1861, at West Meon, Hants, Mary Letitia, dau. of Rev W Bradford. They had issue: Frances Henrietta, Claude Frank, Percy Adolphus, Frank Ridley Farrar, Etienne Ronald Partridge, Mildred Oliphant, Lucy Winifred and Bertrand Henry Carter.

On his return to India in 1862, he continued as 2nd i/c of the regt, which had been renamed the 12th Bengal Cavalry; and although still a subaltern, he was appointed officiating Commandant for a year, which gave him great pleasure. In Sept 1867 the regiment was placed under orders for Abyssinia (which was to be Napier's expedition to Magdala of 1868), and Frank thus lost a Bde Major's appointment, which he had been expecting. He and his wife at once set about packing up and selling off; but before they left India, their fourth child was born at Lucknow, at Sarah Lang's home, on 29th November. By the end of the year they were all at Calcutta, where they embarked on 7th Jan, 1868 in a sailing ship towed by a steamship when winds failed. They were a month getting to Aden, and there wife and children transferred to another ship for the passage home. On arrival in Abyssinia the regt was employed mainly on essential protective duties in hostile Galla country on the extended line of communication; the fighting that there was at Ashogi and Magdala fell to British and Indian Infantry and the regt returned to India in June 1868. Frank received his Bde Major's appt, but soon after went to Europe on medical certificate, until 1870, when he returned to India and was employed on the staff, until 1877. Next year he became Comdt of the Mhairwara Bn, continuing in this appt until 1883. The regt took part in the 2nd Afghan War, 1878-79 and was engaged in operations against the Afridis. For his services in this campaign, Frank received his brevet of Lieut Col, and the medal. He was promoted subs

Lieut Col 20th March, 1881.

From 1885 to 1890 he was Comdt of the Deoli Irregular Force, and Cantonment Magistrate, Deoli, Rajputana. He received his brevet of Colonel in 1885; served on special duty with the Maharajah Scindia of Gwalior at the Camp of Exercise in Delhi 1885-86; and retired in 1890, with the award of the CB, and lived at Camberley until his death there on 14th November, 1915.

FRANCOIS i : s of Nicolas ii, b 1620-25, and still under 30 when his father made his will on 3rd January, 1648. Capt in the Regt de Rousillon, his father having been given a King's commission of a company of 100 foot-soldiers in the regt of M le Comte de Rousillon, dated 10th January, 1642.

The regt was disbanded in 1645. During the period 1642-45, it was engaged in Catalunya 1642-43, with the Army of the Rhine 1644, including the battle of Fribourg and the siege of Philipsburg, and in Catalunya again in 1645, but there is no information to show if François was present with the regt throughout. This may be assumed since he had followed a military career. In 1648 he was Capt-Major in command of the Regt de Ste Cecile, and was certified as having served throughout the campaign of that year in Catalunya. He is known to have become later a Lieut Col in the Cavalry Regt of Destrighi, but nothing can be learnt about this unit. He was drowned on a voyage to Naples, which must have been before his father's death in 1657, as it is stated that Jacques ii, the second, then succeeded as Seigneur de Castelnau.

FRANCOIS ii : s of Jacques ii. b 21 Jan 1664, d 15 June 1683.

_ FRANCOIS iii : s of Jacques ii. b 27 Feb 1680, d 1681.

FRANK RIDLEY FARRAR _ : 3rd but eldest surviving son of Francis William, generally known as Ridley. b at Lucknow 1867. Educ : Cheltenham College, 1882-85, and RMA Woolwich, 1885-86. Royal Engineers : 2nd Lieut 1887; Lieut 1890; Capt 1897; Bvt Major 1900; subst 1905; Lieut Col 1906; Bvt Col 1909; subst 1910.

To India 1889. Lushai Hills 1892; see Chronicles, 'India NE Frontiers - 2'. India GSM, clasp Lushai. In 1895 Asst Field Engr, Div Tps with the Chitral Relief Column on the NW frontier; main feature of work was bridge building, and it was ingenious and extensive. New India GSM, clasp Relief of Chitral.

The South African war broke out in Oct 1899 and Frank was at once on active service, taking part in the advance on Kimberley in that month and various other actions. From Feb-May 1900 he was engaged in operations in the Orange Free State, including the battle of Paardeberg, described in the Chronicles, 'South Africa'.

Continued active employment 1900 and from June was on the staff as DAAG RE. For his services in this war he was awarded a bvt majority, mentioned in despatches, and received the Queen's South African medal with six clasps: Diamond Hill, Johannesburg, Driefontein,

Paardeberg, Modder River and Belmont.

In 1901 he was a student at the Staff College Camberley, where he was qual psc. He was then DAAG RE (Personnel) at the War Office, until 1905. In 1906 Professor at the Staff College Quetta, remaining there until 1910, when he was posted to 3 Div on Salisbury Plain. Qual as French Interpreter 2nd CI, and went to France on the outbreak of the 1914-18 War, and died of wounds on 27th August 1914. He was regarded as one of the best of the General Staff seniors, and certain to be given command of a brigade. Awarded posthumously the 1914 Star and bar, BWM and VM.

M, 1st January 1902, Mary Aurora, dau of the Rev Henry Tudor, Sub-dean of Exeter and Vicar of Lustleigh in Devon. They had three sons, Etienne H T, Peter C and Hugh E. (qv). She m, 2nd, Sir Drummond Spencer Smith and died at Beaminster, Dorset, 1958; buried at Lustleigh, where her Peter is also buried, and where there is a memorial to her first husband.

FRANK (as an alternative name): see also Brandram F S, Francis William, Francis Humphries.

FREDERIC-LOUIS : s of Charles iii. b 1770. Made his proof of noble status before the royal genealogists, for admission to the royal schools and the military service, 1782. Entered the French Royal Corps of Artillery, Regt de Metz, 1786. One account says he attained the rank of captain, but he cannot have served very long at this juncture, as he went to Germany as an emigré. ie, a refugee from the revolutionary regime. It is not known how long he stayed there but he had to work as a knife-grinder to maintain himself.

It has not yet been possible to ascertain any particulars of his later military career, beyond the fact that in the archives of the Dept of Gard, he is on record as having had a distinguished one. This would seem to argue that he returned from Germany and served under Napoleon; but this does not altogether accord with his being made, on the Restoration of the Bourbons, a Chevalier of the Royal and Military Order of St Louis, in October 1814.

He was living at Nîmes in 1810. He was put up for the award of the Legion d'Honneur, along with his brothers and a number of Protestant officers and civilians, by the Préfet du Gard, who had been in office at the time of the 'White Terror', 1814-16, thus showing his impartiality towards the two religions. As far as Frederic was concerned, nothing came of it.

The archives how that in 1816 he was Mayor of the village of Brouzet-les-Alès (15 km north of Castelnau), when he supported a move to release Protestants from the surveillance exercised over them in his commune. He was considered officially at this time to 'be well-educated and highly thought of'.

The name of his wife is uncertain: one account in a work of reference, gives it as Marguerite-Charlotte du Nyon; his great-granddaughter Yvonne and the de Valfons chart say it was Anne du Thon, and the date 1804. There were three sons, Charles-Frederic, Henri-Jules and Auguste.

He died in Switzerland in 1844.

FREDERICK DURIE _ : s of Francis Burton. b at Almorah, UP India, 1844. Educ EIC Seminary, Addiscombe, 1861. Commissioned Ensign, Infantry, same year. 7th Foot 1864. He was also during that year with his brother Francis in the 12th Bengal Irregular Cavalry, and worried him very much by declining to work. He was an enthusiastic sportsman, and might have become a good irregular cavalry officer, but he was accidentally killed at Somepore in 1865 by his horse bolting with him into a clump of trees when he was riding a race.

FREDERICK GRIFFITH _ : s of William Phipps i. b 1859. Educ Merchant Taylors School, London. Went to New Zealand. d 1889 at St Clair, Dunedin, NZ. m Elizabeth Smart Loxley, who d at Surbiton, London 1890. They had an only dau, generally known as Netta, believed to be short for Etiennette, and so listed as Etiennette iii, but it seems more likely that she should have been listed as Janet Maud.

_ GASPARD FRANCIS _ : s of Simeon i. b and d in Dublin, 1859.

GEORGE BARRE PHIPPS _ : s of John George ii. b 1870, d 1892.

_ GEORGE CLAUDE ROBERT _ : s of Francis Burton. b at Calcutta 1841, d probably in India 1842.

GEORGE DENNYS _ : s of Francis Burton. b at Mussoorie, N India 1852. Educ Blundells School, Tiverton. Went to New Zealand and lived on remittances. d there, believed unmarried.

GEORGE DESBRISAY _ : s of John Theophilus ii. b in Dublin 1821. d there of typhus fever after only 12 days illness, 1840.

GEORGE EDMONSTONE KUTZLEIBER _ : s of Thomas Ebenezer John. b 1828, probably at Canara, S India. d 1835 at Chittoor, S India.

GEORGE EDWARD : s of John George III. b at Perth, Western Australia 1917. qv Aus.

GEORGE FRANCIS _ : s of George Theophilus Saunders. b in Australia 1893. qv Aus.

GEORGE PHILIP _ : s of Victor H. b at Tunstall, Staffs 1945. Educ Chesterfield Grammar School. Trained as schoolteacher and was teaching at a school in Walsall, Staffs. u/m in 1993.

GEORGE POLLEN _ : 3rd s of John Peter i. b at Alcester, Warwickshire 1798. Educ Harrow, 1814-17, Christ Church College, Oxford, BA 1822, MA 1835. Took Holy Orders and became Rector of Little Bookham Surrey in 1823, continuing as such until his death. He succeeded to the estate of Little Bookham on the death of his maternal grandfather, and by Royal Letters of 1821 was authorised to use the additional surname of Pollen, thus

becoming Boileau Pollen. M 1824, Elizabeth Primrose, dau of Sir James Gall, Bart., of Dunglass, Scotland. She d 1873, having had issue : 2 sons and 2 daus : John Douglas, Charles Edward, Georgina and Elizabeth.

George had several apoplectic seizures in 1847 and died that year. John Peter iv found that his affairs were better than he had expected, and says he thought Elizabeth good but strange. There are inscribed monuments for them both at Little Bookham Church where there are also a number of other inscriptions of Boileau connections.

GEORGE SAUNDERS _ : s of George Francis. b in Australia ? 1936. qv Aus.

GEORGE THEOPHILUS SAUNDERS _ : s of Thomas Theo. b India 1849. qv Aus.

GEORGE WILLIAM KNYVETT _ : s of George W ii. b 1854, probably in India. Educ Haileybury, the EIC Seminary, 1866-70. Was present in Lucknow throughout the siege; from his mother's diary it appears that his mischievous propensities were never quelled by the conditions prevailing there. nft.

GEORGE WILSON i _ : s of John Theophilus i. b in Dublin 1793. Became a partner with his father and two brothers in the family firm at the age of 6. Freeman of the City of Dublin 1816. m 1819 Anna Rebecca, dau of William Phipps, Commissioner, Irish Customs. She died in 1866. They had issue : Georgina Elizabeth, Jane ii, George Wilson ii, Harriette (Martha Harriet), Isaac Barre Spencer Phipps, John George ii, Simeon iv, William Phipps i, John Theophilus v, John Peter vii and Anna Phipps. (11).

Continued in the firm until 1857. Resided at Woodview, Stillorgan, Co. Dublin. d 1876. His large family must have embarrassed him financially, as John Peter iv speaks of his trying to borrow £600 to stave off bankruptcy.

GEORGE WILSON ii _ : s of George Wilson i. b probably in Dublin 1821. Cadet Addiscombe Military Seminary 1838-39. 2nd Lt 34th Bengal Native Infantry 1839. 2nd Oudh Irregular Infantry Adjnt 1846; 2ic 1849, Comdt 1856. Capt 1854. Bvt Major 1858. Retd, with rank of Lt Col 1862.

Actively engaged on several occasions in the province of Oudh 1850-57. In 1850 commanded a wing of the regiment when, with other troops, it was employed in putting down a rebellion about 20 miles from Lucknow, when an attempt was made to take the fort of Bihta by storm. The attempt was signally repulsed, and 2nd Oudh Infantry lost 7 men killed and 20 wounded, while the other regt engaged had 40 casualties. But the fort was evacuated the same night.

In March 1857 he commanded a mixed force of cavalry and infantry in pursuit of the outlaw Fazl Ali, who had killed Charles Boileau earlier that month. Fazl Ali was defeated and killed. George received the thanks and commendation of Sir Henry Lawrence, Chief Commissioner of Oudh. For his services in the campaign he received the thanks of the Governor-General-in-Council on several occasions, the brevet rank of major and the Indian

Mutiny medal.

He then joined the Oudh Military Police and took the field in August 1858 in command of a regiment of cavalry and three regiments of infantry. They were engaged in the assault and capture of the fort of Boirwah, which was described as a difficult undertaking, and George was mentioned in despatches and again thanked by the Governor General. At the conclusion of the campaign, he received the approbation of the Queen in a letter addressed to him by the Secretary of State.

Meanwhile his wife Fanny, and their children, had sustained the whole of the siege of the Residency in Lucknow. a résumé of her experiences as she recorded them in a diary is to be found in the Chronicles.

George ret'd in 1862 and after a period in Ireland he settled in Norfolk at Hethel Hall, which was one of John Peter's possessions. He was Lt Col commanding the 1st Norfolk Rifle Volunteers 1869-83, then Hon Col, and was awarded the Volunteer Decoration. He was a JP and DL, Norfolk.

m 1850 Fanny Elizabeth, dau of General W. Knyvett. She d in 1895 having had 14 children, as follows : Anna, Brandram Theophilus, George William Knyvett, Georgina Emma, Charles iv, Archibald, Henry Willock, Colin Campbell, Blanche Etiennette, Madelaine Harriette, Mary Theresa, Knyvett, Lucy Frances, Muriel Knyvett and Edmund Knyvett.

He had had a great reputation in India as a tiger hunter. He d in 1902.

GEORGE WILSON iii _ : s of William Phipps i. b 1857. A secretary. Believed living about 1905.

GEORGES _ : s of Emanuel. b 1903. Styled Baron Boileau de Castelnau. Serving in the French Army as a Marechal des Logis (serjeant of cavalry) 1939-40. Evacuated to England through Dunkirk. Returned to France June 1940. Taken prisoner by the Germans, but later released on account of ill-health. Joined the Liberation Forces in 1945.

After the war he resided at Dieu-le-fit, Drome, in the SE of France, and later in Marseilles, where he was in the insurance business.

He m Madelaine Noyer d'Adhemar, and had a s, Jacques iv. d 198-.

GERALD CHARLES CADELL STEWART _ : s of Arthur Cadell Tait. b at Halifax, Nova Scotia, 1890. Educ at Cranbrook School, about 1904 to 1909. Went back to Canada. Enlisted in the Royal Highlanders of Canada (Black Watch) 20th Nov 1914, at Quebec. To France in May 1915 for service with the 14th Bn, transferred to 13th Bn the same month, when the Bn took part in the battle of Festubert, and was hospitalised on the 11th June 1915, returning to England for treatment. Back again to Canada and was discharged at Halifax Oct 1916, medically unfit (nerves). For his service in Britain and France he was entitled to the 1914-15 Star and the BWM and VM. His rank throughout was Private. He d in hospital in

Quebec in November 1962.

His cousin, Mr Justice Roland Ritchie, of the Supreme Court of Canada, said of him: 'I don't suppose there has ever been anyone who was less suited to the service, but he had lots of courage and certainly did his bit! As a result of this service he became disabled in the early 1930s and spent the rest of his life at a military hospital in Quebec. I saw him from time to time, both at the hospital and on occasions when he was well enough to come away on leave. He was a very fine character, greatly loved by all those who associated with him in the hospital, and his last years were spent in great pain from arthritis'.

GILBERT GEORGE BENSON _ : s of Francis James. b Australia 1898. qv Aus.

GUILLAUME i : s of Antoine i. b 1420, m 1470 Noble Etiennette, dau of Jean Bourdin, Receiver-General for the King in Poitou, who gave a dowry of 400 gold crowns (or ecus, each equal to 3 livres). The marriage took place at Bourges, and in the Articles, Guillaume was described as a storekeeper of the salt at Montpellier. His name first appears in the archives of the town of Nîmes in 1498. Subsequent appearances are: Order addressed to the honourable man, Guilherme Boyleaue, as Treasurer, to pay the costs of a messenger sent out to call up the feudal levies (two cases); later the same year, order to pay travelling expenses, addressed to him as 'the honourable and discreet man'; and another, the same, addressing him as 'the honourable man'. This seems to have been a form of address to a holder of an official position. 1489 : order to pay costs of a messenger, and another to pay the salary to a clerk of the court. 1493 : a document which still exists is addressed to him as Guilherme Boyleaue, noble man, secretary of our Lord the King, and for the same treasurer in the whole seneschalship of Beaucaire and Nîmes. It refers to payments for discharged soldiers. It is written in Latin in crabbed handwriting difficult for any but an expert in such things to decipher. It has the particular interest that Guillaume is addressed as Noble, which is the only case of this known for him, and for which he does not appear to have been qualified. In 1492, the birth of the Dauphin took place, and early in 1493 the Seneschal addressed an order to Guilherme as 'honourable man', directing him to pay the costs of the celebration amounting to 8 livres.

He d in September, 1494, he and his wife Etiennette having had eleven children, of whom the following are recorded : Antoine ii. Guillaume ii, Jean-Guillaume, Nicolas i, Agnes, Jeanne, Catherine i (or Jeanne-Catherine ?) and Madelaine i. After his death his widow remarried in 1495, Jacques de Sarat, Seigneur de Bernis at Fontaresches and brought him 1200 livres, and gave the surplus of her property to Guillaume's children, by her will of 1505.

GUILLAUME ii : s of Guillaume i. Protonotary of the Pope, ie, one of the Principal Secretaries of the Chancellery at Rome. Prior of St Nicolas-les-Uzès.

GUILLAUME iii : s of Jean v. Was living in 1614. Doctor of Law and Advocate. m Rose de Falcon.

GUILLAUME iv : s of Nicolas ii.

GUY FRANCIS D'ARCY _ : s of Edmond C. b. Australia 1935. 8th Baronet.
qv Aus.

GUY HAMILTON _ : s of Charles Henry. b. probably at Camberley, 1870. Educ Christ's Hospital, and RMA Woolwich. Commissioned Royal Engineers, 2nd Lieut 1890; Lieut, probably 1893; Capt 1901; Major 1910; Bvt Lieut Col 1916; Lieut Col 1918; Temp Brig Gen 1917-19; Col 1920; Temp Col Comdt (then = Brig Gen 1922-24; Col Comdt 1924-27. Retired 1927.

West Africa 1892, and in two campaigns, described in the Chronicles, Section : West Africa. On return to UK : duty at Strensall (York) and Chatham. 1893: to India, and transferred to the Indian establishment RE. After periods with the Indian Submarine Mining Company, and with Bombay Defences, Directorate of Military Works, went at the end of the year to the Depot of the Bombay Sappers and Miners at Kirkee, near Bombay. These were the troops he loved best throughout his service. Corps Quartermaster 1894.

His next campaign was with the Chitral Relief Force in 1895, as subaltern with the pontoon detachment of the Bengal S & M Bridging was the main feature of their work. The detachment had 26 pontoons and elephants for hauling these into place in the river; but the latter caused much anxiety by playing about in the water above the bridge, with the attendant risk of being swept down on to the frail structure and breaking it.

After another spell at Kirkee, Guy spent 1897 in command of a company of Bombay S & M at Aden, and during the next few years was an instructor at the RMA, Woolwich. He returned to Kirkee in 1901 and after the Coronation trip to the United Kingdom, did duty as ADC to the Governor of Bombay. he received the Coronation and Delhi Durbar medals.

The next twelve years gave him plenty of peacetime soldiering, with all the varying engineering tasks S & M were called upon to do in the Deccan and in Baluchistan. He put his experience to good use in the years just before the first world war, when he became the inspecting officer of all the Sappers of Imperial Service Troops (Indian State Troops) in India. After a period in the Adjutant General's branch at Army HQ, he was garrison Engineer at Karachi at the outbreak of war in 1914.

As recorded in the Chronicles, he was very early in France. As a Field Engineer in the Indian Corps, he took part in the second battle of Ypres in April 1915, and later that year in the battle of Loos and the second battle of Neuve Chapelle; in 1916 in the Somme battles, under XV Corps, and in other operations including the battle of Menin Road in 1917. In Nov 1917 he became Chief Engineer X Corps, as a Brig Gen, and was still there at the war's end. See also Chronicles, World War I, 1917-18.

On his return to India, he was immediately involved in the 3rd Afghan War of 1919. Then he was for a year Comd Karachi Bde, before becoming Comdt Royal Bombay S & M, thought to be his happiest post. He was immediately popular with those under him; he had a naturally distinguished bearing and presence even when young, and these had increased with the years. His breast of medals (4 Orders, 7 War and Coronation, &c) was most

impressive, and gave him much 'izzat' (honour) with his Indian Sappers, many of them grizzled veterans themselves.

Although he may have at times seemed rather aloof, he was always friendly and helpful. Certainly his British officers as well as his Indian officers and men thought him a wonderful Commandant.

He was fond of all forms of sport and encouraged his Corps of S & M to great heights of achievement, but his chief interest was in shooting, rowing and yachting. His shooting parties were memorable occasions and his contribution to Kirkee rowing was very considerable.

From Dec 1922 to Dec 1924 he was at GHQ India as technical Adviser for RE and Pioneers, and Inspector of S & M and Pioneers. After 2 years as Chief Engineer, Western Command, he retired in 1927. He held the Honorary post of Colonel, Corps of Royal Bombay Sappers and Miners from 1936 to 1944. After retiring he led a happy life in Cornwall, with his wife and two daughters. He played golf, sailed boats and interested himself in local affairs.

However, his service to the Army was not yet over. With the formation of the Home Guard in 1940 he became Zone Commander for Cornwall.

He m in 1909, at Ambala, North India, Violet Mary Irene, dau of Col W J Smyth-Ferguson, KDG and had issue : two daus, Diana Evelyn and Jean Suzanne. He d in 1962, aged 92, and his wife d in British Columbia.

GUY STANDISH DE COURCY _ : s of John Patrick de Courcy. b 5 July 1950 at Paulton, near Bristol. Educ Downside School, Somerset. On leaving school in 1968 he entered Lloyds Bank Ltd, at Bournemouth first and later Poole, as a Bank Clerk. In June 1972 he went to the Modern Coin Dept at Spinks of London as Asst Mgr; in Mar 1976 he was doing Hotel Mgmt Trg in Dorset; Oct 1977, Bowmaker Ltd of Edinburgh as a Finance Representative and in Feb 1985 he went to Network Vehs at Newcastle for Dealer Development in Scotland. In Feb 1987 he moved to Welbeck Leasing (of the Burton Gp) in Edinburgh as Finance Representative; and in Apr 1988 he became an Account Executive with Barclays Mercantile Business Finance Ltd in Glasgow.

He m at Bridge of Allan, Scotland, Katherine Jane Melville, dau of Mr and Mrs J T Robertson of Athole House, Bridge of Allan. They have issue: Joanna Katherine, born 11 Aug 1980 and Frances Elizabeth, born 1st Mar 1983, both in Edinburgh.

_ HAROLD ST CROIX _ : s of Henry W. b at Calcutta 1877, d at Dinapore ? 1879.

HARRY SOMERVILLE _ : s of George T S. b Australia 1884. qv Aus.

HENRI i : s of Jean ii. Councillor and Advocate-General of the King, in the Parliament of Paris 1408. From him the poet Nicolas Boileau-Despreaux claimed descent.

HENRI ii : s of Nicolas ii. Probably d young, and before 1648, as he is not mentioned in his father's will, made in that year.

HENRI iii : s of Jacques iii. b 1665. Entered the School for Cadets Gentilhommes at Besançon in 1684, but escaped from France after the Revocation in 1685, and went to Brandenburg, where he entered the Elector's service, as an ensign in Cournaud's regiment. In 1687 he joined the Brandenburg Musketeers, a crack corps composed entirely of Huguenot officers and cadets. (See also Chronicles : Refugees in Brandenburg). In 1689 he became captain of the Brandenburg Horse Grenadiers, a special corps of French non-commissioned officers and others of good standing; it was designed as a Pioneer Unit. Henri was present at the battle of Nuise in March 1689 and at the siege of Bonn, Oct 1689 where he was wounded in the head, and also at the siege of Huy 1694 and the capture of Namur by William III in 1695.

The regiment being disbanded at the peace in 1697, Henri attached himself to the General-Major and Minister of State of Brandenburg. whom he accompanied on his embassy to England. On war again breaking out, he served in Flanders as Captain-Lieutenant in de Vignolles' company of Von Schoening's regiment of cavalry, with pay at 1620 livres a year; he was present at the taking of four cities in 1702, and at the bombardment of Namur in 1704. Took part in the notable charge of Prussian cavalry in the battle of Oudenarde, 1708, and was killed at Tournai in 1709. There is no record of any marriage and he does not mention either wife or child in his will, made in 1702, which was duly proved, but a certain Daniel Boileau (nt) made a claim to be descended from him in about 1811.

_ HENRI iv : s of Jacques ii. b and d 1682.

HENRI v : s of Jean vii. b between 1651 and 1655. Living in 1668.

_ HENRI vi _ : s of Maurice i. b 1709, d in infancy.

HENRI vii : s of Raimond. b 1864, d 1891. No issue.

HENRI viii : s of Jacques i. b 1619, d 1635.

HENRI-CAMILLE i _ : s of Maurice i. b 1720, d 1791 in Paris, without issue. Lt in the Regt de Normandie 1735. Present at the siege of Ingolstadt and in the campaigns in Bavaria 1742-43; siege of Tournai 1745; battle of Fontenoy 1745; battle of Mesle 1745; siege of Brussels 1746; siege of Bergen-op-Zoom 1747; battle of Maestricht 1748. Promoted captain 1745, he was Captain of Grenadiers in the Regt about 1758, present at the battle of Clostercamp 1760 and wounded. Retd as bvt Lt Col 1774. m 1773 in Paris, Marie-Anne Babeaud, widow of Regnaud de la Chenay.

HENRI-CAMILLE ii _ : s of Charles iii. b 1774. Made his proof of Noble status before the royal genealogists for admission to the royal schools and to the military service 1784. Entered the Royal Marine Corps of France 1787, and was promoted successively to Lt de Vaisseau and Capitaine de Frégate, the latter rank being equivalent to our Commander, RN.

In 1807 he was living in retirement in the neighbourhood of Nîmes.

On the division of his father's estate, Henri-Camille received half the domain, with the chateau of Castelnaud. ms 1796 Françoise-Gabrielle Astier, of Marseilles; they had issue: Camille-Simon-Louis and Adèle-Gabrielle-Eleonore.

_ HENRY _ : s of Solomon i. b and d same day, 1779.

_ HENRY ALEXANDER _ : s of Alexander H E. b at Paignton and d there the same year, 1852.

HENRY ARBUTHNOT _ : s of Harry Somerville. b Australia ? 1910. qv Aus.

HENRY CHARLES : s of Charles ii. b at Southampton 1712. Godson of Henry, Marquis de Ruvigny, Earl of Galway. Presumed d before the date of his father's will 1722/3, as he is not mentioned in it.

HENRY CONYNGHAM _ : s of Simeon Peter. b at Ramsgate, Kent, 1804. Cadet, Addiscombe Military Seminary 1819-20. Embarked for India 1821. Ensign, 2nd/24th Bengal Native Infantry, same day. Transferred to 14th N.I. 1823. Lt 1823. Transferred to 28th N.I. formerly 1st/14th 1824. Captain 1832. Local rank of major in the Queen's forces in East Indies 1846. Paymr and Supt of Native Pensioners, Benares, Dinapore and Monghyr 1840 until d at Dinapore 1852. No active service. Unmarried.

HENRY W. _ : (It has not been discovered what the 'W' stands for). s of Francis Burton. b at Almorah, UP, India 1845. Cadet at RMC Sandhurst 1863-64. Ensign 98th Foot 1864. To 41st Foot in India 1865. Lt Bengal Staff Corps, 11th Bengal Cavalry 1869. Captain 1876; Major 1884; Lt Col, 1890.

Became a military officer in civil employ, ie, in the ICS as an Asst Commissioner, 3rd Grade, in British Burma, 1873. Filled various civil posts in Burma in Mandalay, Tagoon and Myonoung. On special duty in connection with the Imperial Assembly at Delhi, 1877. Private Secretary and ADC to the Lt Governor of Bengal, Hon. Ashley Eden, for 18 months. Cantonment Magistrate and Judge of Small Cause Court, Dinapore, 1878-81. Two years furlough. 1883-86, Asst Commissioner 2nd, then 1st Grade, same appointments as before. 1886-87, District Commissioner Singhboom; 1887-90, DC Jalpigoree. Furlough 1894-95. d at sea, off the Sandheads (mouth of the Hooghly River) on board SS 'Nubia', on his way home, 1896.

m at Agra 1874 Edith Mariana, dau of John Lynn Foster, of Ware, Herts. In an age of nicknames, she was known as the 'Destroying Angel'. They had issue : Zara Maud, Harold St Croix and Ruth Evelyn.

_ HENRY WILLIAM _ : s of Thomas E J. b in S India 1821, d 1822.

HENRY WILLOCK (Harry) _ : s of George Wilson ii. b 1862. Lt 3rd Militia Ban, Norfolk

Regt 1881. Joined the Indian Police, Bengal Presidency 1884. Asst Supt at various places in Bengal; Dist Supt 1891; retd 1900.

War of 1914-18 : Remount Service, T/Major. Master of the Old Berks Foxhounds, for a number of years. A Press paragraph of about 1939 said of him : 'He only gave up hunting a year or two ago; now he spends his time writing foxhunting rhymes and painting little hunting pictures. Everybody calls him 'Dog Fox', a nickname he has had for years'.

He m 1891, Ida, dau of Lewis Langworthy of Manchester, and had issue a dau, Mildred Ida Mary. d at Bray, 1940.

HERBERT ANGUS _ : s of George T S. b Grenfell, Australia, 1895. See Aus/NZ Bios.

HERBERT EDWARD _ : s of Thomas Theophilus. b at Muttra, India 1859. 2 Lt East Middlesex Militia 1880; Ensign Cheshire Regt and Lt 1881; on probation for Indian Staff Corps 1886 with 11th Bengal Cavalry; with 5th Cavalry, Capt 1892; Major, Lt Col 1907. Qual for Army Staff (p.s.). Retd 1909, no active service.

Seconded to the Civil Dept as Comdt & Distr Supt Supt of Police, Port Blair, Andaman Isles and Nicobar Isles 1894-98. On retirement entered the Foreign Office Service; appt Vice-Consul Bruges and Zeebrugge, Belgium 1909. The district was enlarged to include Knocke in 1911. Was at his post at Bruges until 22 Aug 1914, when he moved to Ostend, and took charge of the Vice-Consulate there until 14 Oct 1914, when he left Ostend for England on the imminent occupation of the town by German Forces, who in fact entered Bruges and Ostend on the very next day. When he left Bruges, he had to leave behind his furniture and other belongings, but he got no compensation from the British Govt as it was said that he should have sent it all to England sooner. He only recovered a few items after the war, which had been saved by Belgian friends. He was appt Consul at Lugano, Switzerland in 1916; resumed charge at Ostend in 1919; retd 1920.

He was living in Jersey, CI when it was occupied by the Germans in 1940, and on account of age and blindness he remained there throughout the occupation. His wife d there during the war, and he d in 1946. He is said to have been the original 'Dick Boileau' of one of Kipling's stories.

He m May Greenwood in 1894, and had a s, Dick Regnaud Curzon.

_ HUGH _ : s of Neil Edmonstone i. b and d 1876.

HUGH EVAN RIDLEY _ : s of Frank Ridley Farrar. b at Colchester 1906. Educ at Cheltenham College and Trinity College, Oxford Took 2nd Class Honours in Law (Jurisprudence). Became a Barrister; called to the Bar, Middle Temple, 1929. Practised on the South-eastern Circuit.

War of 1939-45 : 2nd Lt RA (TA), 9th Oct 1939 (Devon Yeomanry); T/Capt July 1940; T/Major. In North Africa with HQ Adj Gen's staff, 43 Div 1942-43 and later in Italy with

1st Armd Div. Instr as GSO 2 (local Lt Col) at Sandhurst Wing of the Staff College, Jan 1945, and released the same year with Hon rank of Major.

He then returned to the SE Circuit, and there built up a reputation for criminal cases. Appointed Deputy Chairman, Court of Quarter Sessions, of the County of the Isle of Ely, 1948; Chairman, Court of Quarter Sessions, for the Eastern and Western Divisions of the County of Suffolk, 1951. JP. Queen's Counsel, 1952. He d at Boxford, Suffolk, July 1952.

m 1941 Angela Violet, dau of Arthur Jelf, ICS. They had issue, Nicholas Peter and Anne Mary.

HUGH RUFUS _ : s of Nicholas Peter. b 1966. The name of Rufus came from antecedents on his mother's (American) side.

HUGH ST. JOHN _ : s of John Theophilus viii. b in London 1958.

ISAAC SPENCER BARRE PHIPPS _ : s of George Wilson i. Known as Barre. b in Dublin 1825, and baptised there at St Bride's Church. 22nd Foot, Ensign, by direct commission without purchase 1842, Lt 1843. The Regt was in Karachi and Sind 1842-43, but his name was not in the regimental medal rolls for the Sind War, and he was probably in the detachment which remained to garrison Karachi. The Regt went to Poona May 1843, and to Kolapore and Concan, S India 1844.

Transferred to 94th Foot as Lt 1845. This regt was split up, and it is not clear which part he was with. HQ and five companies were in Aden Feb 1845 to Dec 1846, then to Madras 1847. The regt was in Cannanore 1849-52. He d there 1852, having m in 1846 Ann, dau of Lt Horton, 94th Foot, and they had a dau, Anna Wilson, b in 1850 at Cannanore.

IVAN ERNEST _ : s of Ernest Francis. b 10 Jan 1924, at Clifton, Bristol. Educ. Kingswood Sch, Bath and Trinity Hall, Cambridge; BA and MA 1945. War of 1939-45: employed from 1944-47 as Flight Test Engr, Bristol Aircraft Manufacturing Co., work reckoned as military service. Planning became his speciality; he had a Diploma in Town Planning from London University, and a Doctorate of Philosophy from Manchester University.

From 1949-1951 he was Planning Asst to Glamorgan CC; 1951-53 Dep Area Planning Offr Hampshire CC; 1953-59 Lecturer in Town & Country Planning, Univ of Manchester.

In 1959 he went to Sydney University, Australia, as Senior Lecturer in the T & C Planning Department. From 1969 he became Professor of the Faculty of Town Planning, Auckland University, New Zealand, until 1984.. In Australia, he came to be regarded as an expert in his particular line, and had been called in for consultation in Sydney and Tasmania.

He m on 28 Aug 1950, at Stafford, Barbara, dau of Mr and Mrs G. E. Stringer, of Stone, Staffs. They had issue three children : Julian Mark, Joanna Frances and Janet Patricia.

Ivan d, at Bath, on 25 December, 1986 and his widow, Barbara, lives in New Zealand. See also under Aus/NZ Biographies.

JACQUES i : s of Jean v. b 1584. Doctor of Medicine, and not an advocate as stated in some accounts.. Resided at Uzès; the connection there came about through his mother, Honorade le Blanc, dau of Robert le Blanc and Demoiselle Honorade le Blanchon, the latter family being of the old Noblesse of Uzès, and the alliance drew the Boileau family into that town. He founded the branch of the Boileau family, and his descendants were located at Abbeville (see Marie-Louis-Joseph), Dunkirk and the island of St Domingo. He was of the Reformed Religion. He m 1st, 20th Feb 1616, Arnaude de Rossel, dau of Pierre Rossel, and grand-dau of Jean Seigneur de Ste Anastaise, a leading Huguenot. They had issue : Pierre ii, and Henri viii in 1619. She d when giving birth to Henri. He then m 2nd, Alix Dunal, and they had a s Jean vii, and a daughter, Rose i.

He took an active part in local affairs, both civil and religious. In 1667 he joined with Jacques ii and others in proving their claim to Nobility; for the proofs which he produced, see section 'C of N'.

He made his will in 1670 and d in 1672. He was buried in the hospital cemetery, perhaps a compromise, rather than his being buried in the fields as an active Protestant.

JACQUES ii : s of Nicolas ii. b on 15 Jan 1626. Served in the Cadets Gentilhommes. Stud the law at Orange and took Doctor's degrees, 28 Oct 1642; admitted Advocate at Nîmes 31 Oct 1642. Succeeded his father as Seigneur de Castelnaud et de Ste Croix, 15 Jan 1657, his elder brother François having d in his father's lifetime.

He m 14 Nov 1660 Françoise, dau of Noble Jacques de Vignolles, Seigneur de Prades, Major of Cavalry, by his wife Louise de Bachy d'Aubais. She had a portion of 20,000 livres. They had in all 22 children, among whom were : Anne ii, François ii, Henri iii, Françoise iii, Jean-Louis i, Louis ii, Charlotte i, Marguerite ii, Charles ii, Madelaine iii, Alphonse i, Maurice i, François iii, Louise iii, Henri iv and Louise iv.

The family no doubt suffered from the increasing restrictions imposed on the Huguenots, which culminated in the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes on 22 Oct 1685. Jacques was unable to escape from the persecutions which followed, and was arrested in Nîmes with several other Huguenot gentlemen, and was imprisoned in the castle of Pierre-Encise, near Lyons on 12 Jan 1686. His captivity lasted for 10½ years; he was stricken with paralysis in 1696 and was permitted to go to the baths at Balaruc for a cure, but derived no benefit, and d at St Jean de Veda, near Montpellier, on 17 July 1697. he had made his will the year before at the prison of the Archbishopric in Lyons.

His wife, Françoise, had been sent to the convent of Payen in 1686, from where she was transferred to that of the Ursulines at Nîmes in 1688, and she escaped two years later from there and out of France to Geneva, and d there in 1700. They were survived by four of their ss; two were later killed in action while serving the Elector of Hanover, while Charles ii went on to found the not inconsiderable British branch of the family, and Maurice remained at Castelnaud to keep the French branch alive, but there it withered on the vine. For much

more detail on Jacques and his immediate family see also Sections 'Jacques ii' *et seq* of the Chronicles.

JACQUES iii : s of Jean vii.

JACQUES iv _ : s of Georges. He m 1st Monique Joly (Croix de Guerre) 10 Apr 1959. Resident at Marseilles. Deals in real estate. Marriage dissolved He then m 2nd Isabeau.

_ JASPER DESBRISAY i _ : s of Solomon i. b in Dublin 24 Aug 1780, d 4 May 1781.

JASPER DESBRISAY ii _ : s of John Theophilus i.. born in Dublin 7 Sep 1796. Entered Trinity College, Dublin as a Pensioner (ie, a paying undergraduate) 1st July 1811, when he was described as a promising scholar. He took his BA in 1816 and d unmarried 19 March 1818.

JASPER DESBRISAY iii _ : s of John Theophilus ii. b probably in Dublin 27 Mar 1831, d 21st Oct 1834.

JEAN i : Notary to the King, ie, official notary. Ennobled, together with Jean ii, his s, in Sept 1371, when letters of nobility for them and their posterity were issued For the terms of the patent, see Section : 'The Ennoblement'.

JEAN ii : s of Jean i. Ennobled 1371. Was one of 2000 French gentlemen who went, under the leadership of Charles, Comte de Nevers (afterwards Duke of Burgundy) to help the Emperor Sigismund against the Turks. Jean was killed 28 Sep 1396 in the battle of Nicopolis in Bulgaria, when the Emperor was defeated

He is said to have desired his s, in the will he made before going on the expedition, to bear the arms of three saltires, or; and one account states that he did this on the orders of the Comte de Nevers. If Regnaud was the s referred to, he did not however carry out his father's wishes in the matter.

Besides Regnaud, he had another s, Henri i.

JEAN iii : s of Regnaud A 'clerc' in the Diocese of Soiss.

JEAN iv : s of Antoine ii. b 1500. Seigneur de Castelnau et de Ste Croix. Styled Ecuyer, Noble, in his marriage contract. Treasurer of the Seneschalship of Beaucaire and Nîmes, succeeding his father in office by the letters patent granted to his father by King Francis I at Fontainebleau, 21 Aug 1534; and confirmed in the office by letters patent granted 31 May 1560. This latter date disposes effectively of a story current in later accounts of the family, that Jean was imprisoned, tortured and beheaded as a Protestant earlier in 1560. In fact he appears to have been confused with a Huguenot leader, Jacques de Castelnau-Chalosse, who was indeed executed on 30 Mar 1560. It is not even certain that Jean was the first of the family, to embrace the Reformed Faith, but it may perhaps be inferred from the fact that his dau m a Protestant.

His name appears in the rolls of the nobility of the Diocese of Uzès, 1551 and 1557. He m 6 Feb 1538, Anne, dau of Gaillard de Montcalm, Juge-mage of Nîmes, from an ancient family of Languedoc; they had issue : Jean v, Claudine i, Francoise i, Guillaumette, Gabrielle, Anne-Marie i, Etiennette ii. Jean d in 1562.

JEAN v : s of Jean iv. b 22 Aug 1545. Ecuyer, Seigneur de Castelnaud et de Ste Croix. He did not hold the office of Treasurer. In 1586 he was summoned, as being of gentle birth and standing, by the Constable de Montmorenci, to accompany him with his following on the Constable's journey through Upper Languedoc. In 1594 he presented himself at the assembly of the reserve. He professed the Reformed Religion, and in 1600 was the representative of Nîmes at an assembly at Montpellier, relative to the Edict of Nantes. In 1605 he was First Consul at Nîmes and Syndic of the Diocese (ie, Man of Business).

He m 1st, 25 July 1571, Honorade Blanche, dau of Robert le Blanc, Chevalier, Seigneur de la Rouviere; they had a dau., Blanche. Honorade d and Jean m 2nd, 15 Oct 1576, Rose, dau of Nicolas de Calviere de St Cosme, Ecuyer, Seigneur de St Cosme et de la Boissiere, Governor of Nîmes 1580, Gentleman of the King's Chamber, and a distinguished Huguenot soldier. Jean and Rose had issue : Nicolas ii, Guillaume iii, Jacques i, Jean vi, Claude i, Pierre i, Daniel, Anne i, Claude ii, Louise i, Claudine ii, Susanne, and Marguerite i. Jean d 10 May 1618, and Rose d 1644, aged 86.

JEAN vi : s of Jean v. Described as 'Sergeant-major en Piemont'. This was perhaps the appt, referred to in the 'C of N', where it is stated that the Duc de Savoie, on 13 Jan 1617, gave a commission to the Sieur de Boileau for the position of Sgt-maj of the troops of M de Chatillon. d at Kandel, which cannot yet be identified. Jean was certainly living on 22 Dec 1614, the date of his father's will, in which he is mentioned.

JEAN vii : s of Jacques i. m 22 Oct 1648, Catherine de Boyer; they had issue, at least the following sons, who are mentioned in the 'C of N' : Jacques iii, Antoine iii, Henri v, Louis iii and David. Jean d at Uzès 13 June 1667.

_ JEAN-ANTOINE : a child who d in Switzerland (ca 1700 ?).

JEAN-GUILLAUME : s of Guillaume i. Counsellor in the Cours des Generaux at Montpellier.

JEAN-LOUIS i : s of Jacques ii. b 16 Oct 1667. Entered the Inst for Cadets-Gentilhommes at Besançon 10 May 1684, Left France after the Revocation 7 Dec 1685, and went to Brandenburg, where he was Ensign in Cornuaud's Regt in 1687. He was selected for service in the Brandenburg Musketeers, a crack corps composed of Huguenot offrs, and remained there until Mar 1693 when he bought an Ensigncy in deLuc's Inf Regt, in the service of the Duke of Brunswick-Luneburg-Zelle. Soon after he became a Lt in Schwan's coy in the regt. See also Section II, 'Huguenots in Arms against France' et seq.

He took part in Marlborough's great march to the Danube in 1704, and was mortally

wounded at the battle of Blenheim 13 Aug 1704, shot through the body, and d at Norlingen where Marlborough had established hospitals. For his svcs he was promoted Capt before he d, by the Duke of Brunswick, afterwards George I of England

_ JEAN-LOUIS ii _ : s of Maurice i. b about 1710 and d in infancy.

JEAN-LOUIS iii _ : s of Louis-Daniel. Served in Regt d'Anjou. Father of Marie-Louis-Joseph.

JOHN : s of Charles ii. b at Southampton 22 Aug 1721, and christened Jean. He became a goldsmith, and d unmarried at Dublin 1772.

JOHN ARTHUR _ : s of John George iii. b Australia. See Aus/NZ Bios.

JOHN DOUGLAS _ : s of George Pollen Boileau-Pollen. b at Little Bookham 26 Nov 1824. Educ at Harrow, 1838-42 and was Captain of the School. Scholar at Christ Church, Oxford Unmarried, he d at Little Bookham 11 Mar 1906.

JOHN ELLIOT _ : s of John Peter iv. Educ Eton 1841-45, where he won the Prince Consort's French Prize and was second for his French and German Prize, 1844; and at University College, Oxford, BA, 1850. Of Lincoln's Inn 1848; Barrister at Law Inner Temple 1852. Private Secretary to Lord John Russell for two periods. Appointed to a commission in the Rifle Bde, but did not take it up. d at Dieppe as the consequence of a fever contracted on a visit to the Crimea, and for which in spite of much travel he failed to find a cure. Unmarried

JOHN FRANCIS : s of Thomas L. b Australia 10 Jun 1920. See Aus/NZ Bios.

JOHN FRANCIS ELLIOT _ : s of Francis George Manningham. b at Tacolnestone Hall 30 Oct 1863. Unmarried, he d 9 Apr 1894.

JOHN GEORGE i _ : s of John Theophilus ii. b In Dublin 15 Nov 1825. Sometime head of the firm of wholesale druggists in Dublin then called 'Boileau' and later 'Boileau and Boyd'. JP. M 26 Apr 1853 at St George's Hanover Sq, Ruthana, dau of John Hunter MD They had issue : Edward John ii, Caroline Frances, Mary, Thomasina, Jessy Elizabeth and John Hunter Brandram d 1883.

JOHN GEORGE ii _ : s of George Wilson i. b prob at Still-Organ, Co. Dublin, 10 Dec 1826. Entered RN 1841 and was Mate 1849. Lt 1851. In 1854 was serving in HMS 'Queen' in the Mediterranean, present when the ship took part in the bombardment of Sebastopol in the Crimean War, and was set on fire by enemy shelling on 17 Oct of that year.

From 1856 he was employed in the Coastguard Service at Kingstown, Dublin, and at Kenmare, Co. Kerry, continuing there until 1870, and retd as Commander. M at Eccleshall 21 June 1866 Ada, dau of Charles Chambers of Broomhall Park, Yorks. d 26 May 1881.

JOHN GEORGE iii : s of John Hunter Brandram b Adelaide, S Australia, 14 Feb 1890. See Aus/NZ Bios.

JOHN HUNTER BRANDRAM : s of John George i. b 1864, emigrated to South Australia to the gold fields about 1895. See Aus/NZ Bios.

JOHN MALCOLM _ : s of Lewis Maltby. b at Kenilworth 8 Sep 1895. War of 1914-18 : Sub-Lt RNVR, May 1918-19.. War of 1939-45 : Lt Cdr RNVR 22 Aug 1939 to 17 Oct 1945, (Naval Int, Madeira and Turkey). Consular Svc: Vice-Consul at Ponta Delgada, Azores, 10 Jun 1946. Consul there 16 Nov 1946. To Lisbon as Consul 25 Feb 1948, and Ag Consul General there 1948. I/c Consular Section at Rio de Janeiro 3 May 1949. Vice Consul Madeira 1 May 1950, Ag Consul 1950. Resided at Quinta Fé, Funchal, Madeira. He m Vera Holder on 29 Nov 1919 at Funchal and they had a dau, Daphne Pamela. Malcolm d at Quinta Fé, Funchal on 22 Jun 1962, and Vera d on 9 Nov 1979.

JOHN PATRICK DE COURCY _ : s of Lewis Harold b in London 11 Feb 1918. Educ Tonbridge Sch and Imperial College, London University. Assoc. of City & Guilds Inst. BSc(Eng). In Jun 1939 joined Standard Telephones & Cables, working on electronic research.

War of 1939-45 : He was refused a commission in RE since his firm was on Min of Supply work, but escaped by joining up as a Sgmn, R Signals; in Jan 1941 was sent to Army Radio Sch and then to Mil Coll of Science to learn about Radar. Commd Lt (Ord Mech Engr) 25 Jun 1941, RAOC; Nov 1941 4th AA Div Radio Maint Coy; T/Capt REME Jun 1942; to Air Def Res & Dev Est as Liais Offr; Aug 1943 Staff Capt at War Office (ME 10); Nov 1943 Radar Inst and Svcg at Central Workshops Nos 5,6, and 7. Mar 1944 OC 2 RMD Dover attd 520 Coast Regt RA servicing Coast Radar. Jan 1945 Staff Capt REME HQ Scottish Comd Released in Jun 1946. Defence & War medals.

From Sept 1946 until July 1983 he was Science Master at Downside School teaching Physics. He m at Exeter Cathedral, 31 Dec 1946, Katherine de Montmorency, dau of Capt. Cecil Kellock. They had issue : Nicola Primrose de Montmorency, and Guy Standish de Courcy.

JOHN PETER i _ : s of Simeon i. b in Dublin 30 Nov 1747. In Dec 1763 went to London to his uncle Charles Daniel, and under the auspices and patronage of of Brig-Gen John Caillaud, with whom there was a family connection and who was appt C-in-C Forces on the Coromandel Coast of India, sailed for Madras in March 1764. On arrival there, he was nominated a writer to the EIC Civil Service. He lived with his patron, Gen Caillaud, acting as his secretary, until the latter's departure for Europe in 1767. He then took his appointed course in the service, employed in various offices in the Madras Presidency. In 1768 he was Secretary to the Field Deputy with the army under comd of Gen Joseph Smith, and in 1770 was appt as asst at Masulipatam, the then seat of Govt. Visited by his brother Philip in 1771 on his way to take up a cadetship in the Madras Presidency. Appt in 1775 a member of Council to Ganjam in Orissa, 350 miles N of Masulipatam, and later Paymr to the Army there and in the field. Returning from there he obtained a post he had long desired, that of a

member of council at Masulipatam.

In May 1780, John Peter went to Madras to receive his sisters, Bonne and Harriot (sic) and his brother Thomas, whom he had invited to India at his own expense. Bonne immediately met Lestock Wilson, Commandant of the ship she had come out in, at John Peter's house; Thomas went on to his destination, in Calcutta; and Harriot went back to Masulipatam with her brother until July 1781 when he took her to Bengal to leave her with their cousins the Droz's. On his return he applied himself to his affairs to such good effect that after eight years on the Council he was able to retire, having received a gentlemanly competence to England, and left in 1786 after an absence of more than 22 years. He then travelled through Ireland, Scotland, France and Switzerland. At Versailles in 1786 he attended the last Drawing Room held by Louis XVI and Antoinette; and in Paris met his cousin Henri-Camille Boileau, later visiting Italy and Germany.

25 Nov 1790 he m Henrietta, dau and co-heiress of Rev George Pollen, at St George's Hanover Sq. They had issue: Henrietta Maria, John Peter iii, John Peter iv, Georgiana Augusta, George Pollen and Charles Lestock i. By unknown mothers in India he had two natural daus, Frances Maria and Harriet. They lived in London from 1791 to 1797, when they moved to Alcester, Warwickshire for the sake of John Peter iv's health, and in 1804 after a year at Ealing he bought from a Mr Fitzgerald a house and property at Mortlake, Surrey, which he renamed Castelnau Place, and resided there a number of years. He later bought Tacolnstone Hall, near Norwich, but d at Castelnau Place, 10th March, 1837. His wife had received a large accession of property when her father d, and their s George Pollen succeeded his grandfather as Rector and Lord of the Manor of Little Bookham, Surrey.

John had not only helped Bonne, Harriott and Thomas out to India, but after his return he also sent out his sister Margaret and two of his sister Charlotte's daus, besides six other nieces, who all m well. He also was able to obtain appts for, and otherwise assist, several nephews, other nieces and cousins, to the EIC's svc, and many of these highly prospered. He was a Director of the French Hospital, and a trustee of the French Church in London.

JOHN PETER ii _ : s of John Theophilus i. b in Dublin, 10 Mar 1790. Cadet EICS, 1804; arrived in India, Sep 1805. Ensign, Bengal Native Inf. Served with Col Ochterlony's det in the Punjab, 1809. Appt to comd escort of Major Paris Bradshaw, Nepal Border, 1814. Svd in Nepal War, 1814-15. In an action on 24/25 Nov 1814 in which he greatly distinguished himself, receiving a deep sabre cut in the face, and slaying his opponent with the help of a sepoy, he was mentioned in despatches for gallantry, and presented with a sword by Dublin Corporation in recognition of his exploit.

In 1816 he was appointed to assist Maj Gen Ochterlony, the victorious British Comd in the now completed Nepal War and Agent to the Governor-General on the Frontier, in the Political Dept, on account of his local knowledge and experience. For an account of how he became acting Resident in Nepal as a young officer and completely established the confidence of the Nepalese, see Section II, 'Nepal, 1814-18' et seq. Evidently an officer of exceptional quality, both as soldier and administrator, he might have gone far, if he had not unfortunately died of penumonia at Patna, whilst on leave on 1st Dec 1818. He was

unmarried.

__ JOHN PETER iii __ : s of John Peter ii. b in Hertford St, Mayfair, London 11 Apr 1793, and d the next day.

JOHN PETER iv __ : s of John Peter i. b in Hertford St, 2nd Sep 1794. Educ Merton College, Oxford Ensign 9th Foot, March 1813; 2 Lt 95th Foot, Rifle Bde, Sep 1813, the regt having been raised by Gen Manningham, who had m one of the Misses Pollen. He served for four years under the Duke of Wellington and Lord Lynedoch in Spain, Holland and France and was in action at Bergen-op-Zoom in 1814. Lt 1816, and placed on half-pay with 90th Foot, Aug 1817.

Thereafter he lived the life of a country gentleman and a dilettante in artistic, scientific and archaeological matters, achieving the distinction of inclusion in the Dictionary of National Biography, being the only member of the family to do so. He was a JP and Dep Lt of Norfolk, where he resided; Sheriff of Norfolk 1844; FRS 1843; Fellow of the Soc of Antiquaries; Vice-Pres of the Br Assoc, and once Pres of its Statistical Assoc; Chmn Committee of the Soc of Arts when the plan was formed for the Great Exhibition of 1851, and a Trustee with the Prince Consort and others for the Guarantee Fund, and afterwards Vice-President of one of the Committees. He was Vice-Pres of other societies, and a Fellow of the Geological Society; he became a Director of the French Hospital, 1829.

He was created a Baronet of the United Kingdom 24 July 1838, on the occasion of the Coronation of Queen Victoria.

He m at Minto, Roxburghshire, 14 Nov 1825, Lady Catherine Elliot, dau of Gilbert, 1st Earl of Minto; they had issue : Anna Maria, John Elliot, Caroline Mary, Francis George Manningham, Edmund William Pollen, Agnes Lucy, Charles Augustus Penrhyn, Mary Georgina and Theresa Ann Catherine.

In 1836 he bought the estate of Ketteringham in Norfolk. He d 9 Mar 1869, at Torquay. (For a fuller account see 'Victorian Miniature' by Owen Chadwick, also Dictionary of National Biography).

JOHN PETER v __ : s of Thomas. b at Calcutta 26 Jan 1803. d 8 Feb 1816, prob at Bury St Edmunds.

__ JOHN PETER vi __ : s of John Peter Wilson. b 31 May 1827, d 30 Jun 1828, prob in India.

JOHN PETER vii __ : s of George Wilson i. b in Co. Dublin 11 Jul 1834. Entered Trinity College, Dublin as a pensioner (paying student) 11 Oct 1852, but does not seem to have graduated Went to Australia and resident there. No other information. See Aus/NZ Bios.

JOHN PETER viii : s of Edmund William Pollen. b Australia 29 Mar 1876. See Aus/NZ Bios.

JOHN PETER HAMILTON _ : s of Lestock Francis i. b prob at Gorey, Co Wexford, 9 Apr 1841. Apprentice to Meath Hospital 1858. Entered Trinity College, Dublin 2 Feb 1859. BA 1863, MB 1864. Army Medical Service, Asst Surgeon, 30 Sep 1864 attd to 29th Foot with which he served for 12 years in Malta, Canada, Jamaica, Barbados, Ireland and Jersey. Promoted Surgeon Mar 1873, and Surgeon Major Sep 1876. Then to Netley Military Hospital as Asst Prof of Pathology, remaining there until 1883. Thereafter in India. Lt Col 1884 (changed to Bde Surgeon); Bde Surgeon Lt Col 1889. Retd 9 April 1896, and resided at Trowbridge, where he was employed as Medical Officer i/c Troops.

MD Dublin 1873; FRCSI 1874; Dipl of State Medicine, Dublin Univ; DPH Dublin; MA 1897.

Writer on medical subjects, and compiled "The Statistics of the Army Medical Dept, Officers"; Fellow of the Statistical Society.

m 16 Dec 1868, Elizabeth Marion, dau of John Bond, of Rathgar, Co Dublin. They had issue : Bertha Lillian, Eileen, Ethel Annie Alice and Charlotte.

He d at Trowbridge 4 Mar 1910.

JOHN PETER WILSON _ : s of Solomon i. b in Dublin 1787. Bengal Horse Artillery, Cadet and Lt 19 Aug 1804. Joined at Muttra April 1805; Lt-Fireworker; took part in the pursuit of Colkar to the Punjab, Oct-Dec 1805. (A fireworker was trained in the use of rockets). To Java 1812, where the Horse Arty were attd to the Java Light Cavalry, but the force does not seem to have been actively engaged. It seems he remained in Java for about two years, and may have been back in time to take part in the Nepal EWar; the records are confused with those of John Peter ii. Comd 1st Tp, Bengal Horse Arty, at the siege of Hathras, in the Doab Feb-Mar 1817, during the 3rd Mahratta War. The Horse Arty were commended in despatches. With the same unit in the Central Div of the Army, in the Pindari War 1817-18. To comd Nagpore Div of Arty 18823. Principal Dep Commissioner of Ordnance 1824. Went on leave to the Cape 1826. Therefater was comd brigades of Horse Arty in India. Capt 1815; Major 1821; Lt Col 1827; Brevet Col 1831.

He m at Meerut 31 Jul 1824, May dau of John Clarke, of Bauchor, Inverness; they had issue : Thomas Theophilus, John Peter vi; Charles Elliot, Simeon Richard, Lestock Alexander, Isabella Annie. He d 6 Mar 1838 at the Cape of Good Hope, having just arrived there on furlough.

JOHN THEOPHILUS i _ : s of Simeon i. b in Dublin 28 Dec 1755. A merchant, continuing his father-in-law's business in Dublin, and his worldly prosperity is described as great. He was however unfortunate in other respects. In or before 1811, his house wasa destroyed by fire, amd it may have been then that family papers and pictures and other relics of the family were burnt. The shock brought on a stroke and his speech was much affected

He m at the French Church, Dublin, Jane dau of George Wilson, of Dublin, a merchant (druggist). Her portrait, by Dame-Darquier is now with John Theophilus viii Boileau. They

had 15 children : Mary Anne, Simeon iii, Magdalene, Ann-Charlotte ii, Jane i, John Peter iii, Elizabeth ii, George Wilson i, John Theophilus ii, Harriett, Jasper Desbrisay ii, Henrietta iii, Samuel Brandram i, and Lestock Wilson. John d 22 Aug 1817.

JOHN THEOPHILUS ii _ : s of John Theophilus i, b in Dublin, 7 Apr 1794. Resident in Dublin. m 4 Jun 1818, Elizabeth Dorothea, dau of Major Edward Molesworth. They had issue : 12 children : John Theophilus iv, Edward John i, George Desbrisay, Mary Elizabeth Margaret, John George i, Anne Jane, Nassau Molesworth, Jasper Desbrisay iii, Samuel Brandram ii, Jane Maria, Richard Lestock and Henriette Maria Isabelle. He d 5 Nov 1845.

JOHN THEOPHILUS iii _ : s of Thomas, and generally known as Theo. b in Calcutta 26 May 1805. Educ at Bury St Edmunds Grammar Sch. Cadet Addiscombe Military Seminary, 1819-20, passing with distinction into the Engrs. Ensign, Bengal Engrs, 19 Dec 1820. After a year's trg at the Engr Depot Chatham, went to India in 1822. There he was employed principally under the PWD, which would not release him when required for active service, and he consequently saw none in the whole of his military career. In 1826 he became Garrison Engr at Agra where he built the cantonment church, the gaol, the college and the European Barracks; repaired the Taj Mahal and other historic buildings in Agra and district. 1834-37, he was engaged in constructing an iron bridge over the East Kala Nuddee River at Khodagunj, nr Fategarh, and on completion of this work he went on furlough with his family to England

In 1839 the Court of Directors established observatories at Simla, Madras and Singapore, Theo being put in charge of that at Simla. After some instruction in the use of the instruments to be provided, he was charged with the preparation of all the books and forms reqd to record the observations. On 10 Jan 1840 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society, and on 5 Mar a Fellow of the Royal Society. In 1847 he was appointed Superintending Engr PWD NW Prov, with HQ at Ambala for next 7 years. Promoted Lt Col in 1846, and appt Ch Engr NW Prov in 1854 with HQ at Agra. In 1855 succeeded to comd of the Corps of Bengal Engrs, as Col. Retd in Feb 1857 as Hon Maj-Gen.

He was m at Agra in the church he had built, 23 Apr 1829, Ann dau of Capt William Hanson; they had issue : 12 children : Anne Leah, a dau, Susan Charlotte, Thomas Boldero, William Simeon, Finetta Maddy, Sarah Jessup, Catherine Charlotte, Elizabeth Susanna, Jane iv, John Theophilus vii and Elizabeth Magdalen Thorp.

Returning to England before the outbreak of the Indian Mutiny he did not relapse into idleness, but did much public and philanthropic work. He settled in Notting Hill, London, and in 1867 was elected to the Kensington Vestry (the then equivalent of the Borough Council), and became Chmn of the Special Purposes Cttee. In 1858 he was selected to the Cttee of the Soldiers' Daus Home at Hampstead becoming Chmn of it in 1863, an appt which he held for 23 years, taking the greatest possible interest in the children. In 1872 he joined the cttee of the Royal Sch for Offrs Daus, Bath, becoming Chmn in 1880 and continuing there until his death.

In 1860 he enrolled in the 1st Middlesex Rifle Volunteers and served there for five years,

attending every possible parade. He was Chmn of the Building Cttee responsible for Kensington Town Hall, completed in 1880, and the Vestry had a marble bust of him placed in the Council Chamber as a mark of honour for his labours in that respect. He also served on the Council of the Royal Society, and audited its accounts, and the same Society nominated him as a Member of the governing body of Christ's Hospital.

He continued all these active occupations until the year of his death, being accustomed to work from 5 or 6 am until 11 pm, but ill-health obliged him to give them up. He died at Notting Hill on 7 Nov 1886. The respect in which he was held was shown at his funeral, which was attended not only by some 20 Generals, besides other officers, and members of the Kensington Vestry, but also by many of humble rank, shop asistants, road sweepers, and the Staff and older pupils of the Soldiers' Daughters Home.

His versatility may well be judged from the above brief account of his various activities, and in addition he invented a rifle, a pattern of which was in the museum of the Royal United Services Institution; he also wrote a number of books, all of a technical nature, including astronomy, land area computation, rents and wages, logarithmics and a code of regulations for the PWD.

JOHN THEOPHILUS iv _ : s of John Theophilus ii. b in Dublin, 21 Mar 1819. Trinity College, Pensioner, 4 Jul 1836. BA 1841. m in Dublin, 28 July 1841, his 2nd cousin, Charlotte Frances, dau of Col Thomas Hawkins, Bengal NI, by his 2nd wife, Elizabeth Friell, dau of Peter Friell and Anne Charlotte (i) Boileau. They had issue : John Theophilus vi.

John was appointed Asst Surgeon Bengal Medical Service, 20 Aug 1841, and he and Charlotte went straight out to India. John went on to China, where the first China War had broken out, amd he d at Hong Kong 27 Nov 1842.

_ JOHN THEOPHILUS v _ : s of George Wilson i. b 15 June, d 27 Aug 1833.

JOHN THEOPHILUS vi : s of John T iv. b at Calcutta 5 Feb 1842. Was living in Australia 1880. See Aus/NZ Bios.

JOHN THEOPHILUS vii _ : s of John Theophilus iii. b 19 Feb 1848, and d 6 Apr 1851, prob at Ambala.

JOHN THEOPHILUS viii _ : s of Sydney Hunter. b 1935. Educ Dulwich College and Trinity College, Dublin. Began his National Service Feb 1953; commd as Cornet, Royal Horse Guards (The Blues) 17 Sep 1953. Completed period of service Feb 1955. m 12 Feb 1955 Meriel C, dau of Mr J B Howse, of Esher and had issue : Caroline and Hugh St John. In City of London with Rothschilds, Merchant Bankers. They live at Kilmersdon, near Bath in Somerset.

JOSEPH ROBERT _ : s of Lestock Frances i. b 26 Oct 1830, prob at Gorey, Co Wexford; d 20 Aug 1848.

JOSEPH HENRI _ : s of Frederic-Louis. b 1814. m Ernestine Negre: they had issue: Etienne ii. d at Lamalon-le Haut 14 Aug 1872. (Also appears as Henri-Jules)

JULIAN MARK _ : s of Ivan Ernest. b 4 May 1952 at Lyndhurst, Hants, educ in Australia and NZ, and now resident in Indonesia. See Aus/NZ Bios.

KNYVETT _ : s of George Wilson ii. b 22 Oct 1869. Educ Marlborough College, 1882-84. Became an indigo planter at Mozufferpore, Bihar, India. South African War : Joined Lumsden's Horse, an irregular coprs raised in India among British residents, and landed in South Africa Mar 1900. Being ill with pneumonia, he was left in Capetown when the regt went up-country; it is not clear when he rejoined, but it was actively engaged until Nov 1900 and he was then present. The regt shortly afterwards returned to India, but Knyvett and others stayed behind and he joined the Johannesburg Police. He was later drowned in Florida 18 Oct 1906.

LEIGH JOHN : s of John A. b 1943, Australia. See Aus/NZ Bios.

LESTOCK ALEXANDER _ : s of John Peter Wilson. b at Meerut, 17 Mar 1834. Ensign, 10 Dec 1850. 1st European Fusiliers, EICS, Mar 1851; 67th Bengal NI, 25 May 1852. 2nd Burma War 1852-53; k.i.a. while gallantly leading the attack on a stockade, 18 Mar 1853, at Nayoung-goun-lya.

LESTOCK FRANCIS I _ : s of Solomon i. b in Dublin 6 Nov 1785. RN. 1st-CI Vol, Aug 1798, "Van Tromp". Midshipman "Temeraire", Jun 1799 to end of 1802, in Channel and West Indies. Master's Mate, "Constance" (24) 1803. Ag Lt, "Powerful", Aug 1805; Sub-Lt "Imogene" sloop Sep 1805. Lt Jan 1806. In Feb 1807 when a sqn forced the passage of the Dardanelles he was sent ashore with a party of seamen and marines to destroy the redoubt and spike the guns. In Aug 1807 present in "Comus" (22) when she captured a Danish frigate at Copenhagen. In Apr 1808 present in "Grasshopper" (18) when in company with other ships she took part in cutting-out action at Rota, near Cadiz, and captured Spanish gunboats and merchantmen off Faro, in S Portugal.

From 1808 successively in "Conqueror" in the Mediterranean; in "Tenedos" on the N American station; in "Grampus" on the China station; and in "Doris" on the E India station. Invalided from the end of June 1815. Inspecting Commander in the Coastguard 1824 to 1849.

He m 7 Mar 1826 Charlotte, dau of Joseph Packer, Lt RN. They had issue: Neil Edmonstone i, Joseph Robert, John Peter Hamilton, Lestock Francis ii, Samuel Davis. Residing at Gorey, Wexford in 1845. d 25 Mar 1849.

LESTOCK FRANCIS ii _ : s of Lestock Francis i. b 26 Jun 1842. Cadet at Addiscombe Military Seminary, Jun 1861. On the closing of that establishment, became a cadet at the RMA Woolwich, Jan 1862. RE: Lt 18 Dec 1861. Elected for continuous Indian svc. PWD, Bombay Sep 1867, and in other parts of India. Capt 1874; Major 1881. Comd Bengal S&M employed in 1883-84 in the construction of the Harnai Rlys; Sind-Pishin, Baluchistan; this

work was accomplished in the face of extreme difficulties of terrain, climate and disease. Lt Col ??, Bvt Col 1893. No active svc. Retd 1st Oct 1895. Unmarried d 14 Jun 1902 at Limpley Stoke, near Bath.

_ LESTOCK HULME DRUMMOND _ : s of Thomas Theophilus. b 19 Mar 1857, prob at Lucknow, where his parents and their three children were present throughout the siege that year. d in London May 1858, from the ill-effects of the siege.

LESTOCK RICHARD _ : s of Neil Edmonstone i. b in India 27 Sep 1870, d 1874.

_ LESTOCK WILSON _ : s of John Theophilus i. b and d in Dublin 1802.

LEWIS HAROLD _ : s of Lewis Maltby. b at Shillong, Assam, India, 2 Jan 1888. Educ at Monkton Combe Sch, Bath. Sec to the Governor of the Falkland Islands, 1910-14. Nigerian Civ Svc; Asst Dist Offr 29 Apr 1914. Adm Offr 1st Cl 1930. Principal Asst Sec Nigerian Govt Secretariat, 1930-39, when he ret'd. He m at St Paul's Knightsbridge 27 Mar 1917, Angela Charlotte de Courcy, dau of Capt Standish de Courcy O'Grady, 64th Foot; they had issue : John Patrick de Courcy and Sheelagh Mary de Courcy. War of 1914-18 : Pte, Nigeria Land Contingent, 1914-18 Africa GSM. War of 1939-45 : Home Guard, 54th Kent Bn, Jun 1940-43; 71st HAA Bty Feb-Apr 1943, 2nd County of London Bty to July 1945. Defence Medal. d at Egham 7 Jan 1956.

LEWIS MALTBY _ : s of Francis Burton. b at Nusseerabad, India, 14 Aug 1849. Educ at Blundell's, Tiverton, and RMC Sandhurst. Ensign 109th Foot, 22 Jul 1868, served with it in India. Tfd to 6th Bengal NI. Lt 1871; Capt 1881; Major 1888; ret'd 1st Aug 1892. Afghan War 1878-79; Ops in Khyber Pass. Medal.

He m 1st, 17 Apr 1876, Eliza Jane, dau of Joseph Virr, Riding Master RA; she d of fever 1876 and he m 2nd 8 Dec 1880, at Moradabad, Kate Burella, dau of J W Cockle. By her he had issue : Daisy Kathleen, Hazel Durie, Philip Gordon, Oswald St Croix, Lewis Harold, Ernest Francis and John Malcolm. He d at Torquay 30 Oct 1934.

LOUIS i : s of Nicolas ii. b ? 1625, d before 1648.

LOUIS ii : s of Jacques ii. b 18 May 1669, d 25 Dec 1685.

LOUIS iii : s of Jean iv. b between 16652 and 1666. Living 1668, when he is mentioned in the C of N. He is the 'Louis-Daniel', formerly a capt in the regt of Anjou, who asked for seisin of the property of his aunt Rose in 1704. He m and is known to have had a s, Jean-Louis iii.

LOUIS iv _ : s of Maurice i. b 22 Dec 1724. Styled Chevalier de Montredon. Lt in the French regt of Poitou in the svc of the King of Sardinia in 1744; ret'd in 1753, and next year bought a lieutenancy in the regt of Foix. Said to have been serving in the campaign at Westphalia in 1759; but the Foix was not there in that year. d at Nîmes 1805. Unmarried

LOUIS-ALPHONSE _ : s of Charles iii. b 20 Dec 1776. Made his proof of Noble status before the Royal Genealogists, 16 Mar 1784, for admission to the Royal Schools and military service, but presumably did not enter on account of the Revolution. At the division of the property of his father, he received the principal farm with half the domain. He m 1st ? de Rocheblave; 2nd 1798, Rosalie Baltet and had issue : Philippe Joseph. Lived at Nîmes. d 1858.

MARIE-LOUIS-JOSEPH _ : s of Jean-Louis iii, and grandson of Louis iii. b in Dunkirk 1741. Received Avocat 1761. Practised as a 'juris-consulate' in Abbeville. Became involved in a long law-suit with the judges of Abbeville, which he won at the cost of ruining himself financially. He then went to Paris and wrote a number of books of various sorts. Is described as 'a mediocre man of letters'. Had a dau, Ursule-Melanie-Genevieve.

MAURICE i _ : s of Jacques ii. b 23 Apr 1678. As he was aged only 7 at the time of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, he would presumably have been removed from the care of his parents and brought up as a Catholic. It is said that he was neglected and ran wild, dissipating the property. He concluded certain financial arrangements with his brother Charles in 1717, by which the latter renounced in Maurice's favour all claims on the property in France, and who thus became Seigneur de Castelnaud. He m 11 Dec 1708, Eve de Guiran, dau of the President of the Parliament of Orange, an historic town some fifty miles to the north of the Seigneury. They had issue : 12 children, of whom the following are known:- Henri vi, Jean-Louis ii, Anne iii, Marguerite v, Henri-Camille i, Marguerite-Francoise and Louis iv. Maurice d 1741.

MAURICE COLBORNE _ : s of Francis George Manningham b at Tacolnstone Hall, 4 Dec, 1865. Educ Worcester College, Oxford, MA. Succeeded his father as 3rd Baronet 1900. JP, DL Norfolk; DL, Norwich; u/m; d at Ketteringham 14 Sep 1937.

NASSAU MOLESWORTH _ : s of John Theophilus ii. b 2 Jul 1829, probably in Ireland, and d 21 Oct 1834.

NEIL EDMONSTONE _ : s of Lestock Francis i. b at Gorey, Co. Wexford, 8 Apr 1827. 2/Lt Bengal NI, 5 Jul 1843. Arrived in India Dec 1843. Joined 27th NI, Mar 1844 at Moradabad 1st Sikh War, 1845-46; Sutlej Campaign, inc defence of Ferozepore; after the battle of Sobraon moved to Lahore; medal. Contd with the regt at various stations till Apr 1851, being appt Interpreter and QM Appt to duty with the Arakan Bn Apr 1851, and took part in the 2nd Burma War, receiving the medal and clasp "Pegu". Contd with the regt until Apr 1853, when he went home on furlough; returning to India in Mar 1856 he rejoined the 27th NI at Peshawar. Official Interpreter to his own and other regts.

In May 1857 he was appt Adj & QM at Sialkot Musketry Depot, but the crisis arising at Peshawar in connection with the Indian Mutiny, and the disarmament of the native troops, incl the 27th, prevented him from taking up the appt. In Aug 1857 was appt 2ic 9th Punjab Infantry, then being formed at Kohat; actually he officiated as Comdt, and is credited in the Indian Army list with having raised the Bn. In Jun 1858 he joined the Judge Advocate

General's branch of the Staff, being appt DJAG Peshawar; he continued thus in Peshawar, Jhilum and Rawalpindi Divisions until Dec 1874; he then, as Lt Col and Brevet Col in the Bengal Staff Corps retired with the Honorary Rank of Maj-Gen, and d at Murree in the Punjab 21 years later, on 22 Dec 1895.

He m 16 Oct 1866, at Mussoorie, Katherine, dau of Richard Bettesworth Flemyng, MA, of Dublin. They had issue : 8 children : Katherine Edmonstone, Lillian Mabel, Lestock Richard, Neil Edmonstone ii, Marguerite le Flemyng, Hugh, Violet Alice Mary and Madeline Bettesworth.

_ NEIL EDMONSTONE ii : s of Neil E i. b in India 1873, d there 1875.

NICOLAS i : s of Guillaume i. b between 1470 and 1492. Councillor to the Great Council.

NICOLAS ii : s of Jean v. b 21 Dec 1578. Studied law at Geneva 1594 and took his degree as Avocat at Valence 1598. He followed the profession of the law as an Avocat in the Seneschalship at Nîmes, but as Counsel in Chambers only. He was one of the most learned of his time; his opinions and reports were read with avidity in all the sovereign courts where they appeared, by all persons interested in such matters. He settled an infinite number of disputes, and would if possible prevent the parties to them from starting actions in the courts. His skill, capacity and integrity were so well known, in fact, and his reputation was so well established, that his services were often sought professionally even ten years after his death. Although he would not accept fees from gentlemen or distressed clients, he acquired a fortune of 100,000 livres, from his practice in Paris and elsewhere.

In 1617, he travelled in England and the Low Countries, and in 1618 in Spain, Italy and Germany. In 1618 he succeeded his father as Seigneur de Castelnaud et de Ste Croix. He m 18 Mar 1619, Anne de Calviere-Boucoiran, dau of Guillaume de Calviere, Chevalier, Seigneur de Boucoiran (just a few miles from Castelnaud); they had issue: 11 children : Jacques ii, Guillaume iv, Isabeau, Francis i, Louis i, Francoise ii, Louise ii, Anne-Marie ii, Charles i, Marguerite ii and Henri ii; the order of their birth is uncertain.

Presenting himself at the assembly of the feudal forces in 1639 he was excused on account of his profession. He d 15 Jan 1657.

NICOLAS PETER _ : s of Hugh Evan Ridley, and Angela Violet (Jelf). b at Southwell, Notts, 12 Oct 1942. Educ at Eton, 1955 -Trinity, Oxford 1960 BA (PPE). After travelling in Europe and the Middle East, he spent some years in the advertising business, and later developed a business (now based in Milton Keynes) and left London in 1986 to live in Ashbourne, Derbyshire. He m in 1965 Elizabeth Hardy (Watts) from New York City. They have issue : 3 ss : Hugh Rufus, Edward Alpheus and Samuel Etienne.

OSWALD ST. CROIX _ : s of Lewis Maltby. b at Ullenhall, Warwicks, 23 Mar 1886, and d at Warwick at the age of 12 on 1st May 1898.

PERCY ADOLPHUS _ : s of Francis William b at Delhi 18 Mar 1866. Educ at Cheltenham

Coll, 1881-84, and RMC Sandhurst, Lt Border Regt 9 Sep 1885. Bengal Staff Corps, 2/2 Gurkha Rifles, 1887. Ops in the Lushai Hills, on the E frontier of India, 1889-90; drowned on active service at Fort Tregear, in the River Koladyne. This happened when he was one of the officers with two companies which formed the garrison of the fort. He and the Political Officer there went to inspect the pulley and cable which replaced the bridge built in the previous winter by the Sappers, subsequently swept away by floods. Percy won the toss for the privilege of going over to the other bank to inspect the pulley, reached the other side and righted it, but was swamped in the little boat attached to the cable as he returned and although a strong swimmer, was swept away.

Percy was drowned on 26 Jun 1890, and was given the IGSM posthumously, with clasp "Chin-Lushai", 1889-91. He was unmarried (See also Chronicles).

PETER : s of Charles ii, b at Southampton 18 Aug 1720 and baptised Pierre. Commd as Ensign en second, at Whitehall, 21 Jul, 1741; Ensign in Wentworth's Regt of Foot (the 24th) at Kingston, Jamaica, 25 Nov the same year. He may have served with the regt in Cuba that year, and must have taken part in the expedition to Portobello, Panama in Mar and Apr 1742, although there was no actual fighting. At the end of the year the regt returned to England, and later was sent to Scotland in 1746, arriving a few days after the battle of Culloden (17 Apr 1746), and was stationed in Inverness. Lt : 29 Nov 1745.

He visited Castelnau in 1754. (Henri-Camille).

In 1756 he was serving with his regt in Minorca and in the siege of 17 Apr to 30 Jun of that year, until evacuated to Gibraltar with the full honours of war. Capt : 31 Aug, 1756, and posted to 2 Bn soon afterwards. The Bn was renumbered the 69th Foot (Colvill's) in Aug 1758; Peter was with it as a Coy Comd in 1760-61, in the successful expedition to Belle Isle in France, when the island was captured in 1761. Later that year they were in Barbados, and landed in Martinique as part of an invading force in Jan 1762, capturing it on 14 Feb of that year. Peter d there, unmarried, on 28 Oct 1762, his heir, Solomon i, being with him at the time. (See Henri-Camille i, "memorial"; and also Chronicles)

PETER CLAUDE _ : s of Frank Ridley Farrar. b at Weybridge, 15 Apr 1905. Educ at Cheltenham Coll, and Trinity Coll, Oxford, taking an Honours Degree in Modern History, 1926. 2/Lt Oxfordshire & Buckinghamshire LI (from Gen List TA) dated 15 Jan 1926; joined the regt 21 Sep 1926, and posted to 1 Bn with BAOR. Regtl Int and Cadet Offr, 1930. Took Regtl Rifle Team to Bisley, 1931, represented the Army in the Inter-Svcs Athletics 100 yds 1928, and 120 yds hurdles, 1929 and 1930, &c &c. Peter d in a flying accident with two other officers of the regt in their jointly-owned aero-plane, near Leith Hill, Surrey, 12 Sep 1931. He was unmarried (See also Chronicles).

PETER MUDIE _ : s of Digby Whicher and Winifred (Mudie). b at York, 2 Jan 1926. Educ Saltus Grammar School, Bermuda and Cranbrook Sch, Kent. Enlisted voluntarily Apr 1943, called up for svc 4 Aug same year as Trooper, Royal Armoured Corps. No. 100 RAC Officer Cadet Training Unit, RMC, Sandhurst, Jan 1945, in HAC Sqn (Armoured Cars). Commd 2/Lt RAC (1st Kings Dragoon Guards) 26 Aug 1945. War of 1939-45, Defence

Medal and War Medal. Joined his regt in Palestine Nov 1945, serving there until Apr 1947; GSM with clasp "Palestine". To Cyrenaica with the regt Apr 1947 for a year in Benghazi, till Apr 1948 and return to the UK. Volunteered immediately for svc in East Africa, going out in Aug the same year; seconded to the East African Independent Armoured Car Sqn in former Italian Somaliland, and more briefly, Kenya, until Aug 1950. WS 2/Lt KDG, 10 Jan 1948, with seniority 2 Jan 1947. Lt 10 Jan 1948, with seniority 9 Nov 1947.

To Beirut, Lebanon, at Middle East Centre for Arab Studies (MECAS), Dec 1950 to Nov 1951, qual 2nd Cl Interpreter and appt GSO 3(Int) HQ British Tps in Egypt; T/Capt in post. To interim duty as Comd Libyan Army (last Br Offr in post, as T/Major) Sep-Dec 1952; then to Kuwait as Armoured Car Adviser to the Ruler of Kuwait, Arabian Gulf from Christmas Day 1952 to Nov 1958. Qual as Private Pilot (Lt a/c) in post. Clasp to GSM: Arabian Peninsula. T/Major in appt. Promoted S/Capt 2 Jan 1953. S/Major 2 Jan 1960. MBE Queen's Birthday Honours, 1959. To HQ Intelligence Centre Staff as GSO 2, 1959-60. Equerry to Crown Prince of Jordan (on visit to Br Armed Forces) Apr-May 1960. Mil Int Offr, Police Special Branch, Aden, Sep 1960-Jul 1962; seconded to Aden Protectorate Levies as Liaison Offr (GSO2) to Minister of Defence, Federation of South Arabia, Jul 1962; GSO1 MOD Federation of SA, Jan 1965-Mar 1967 (and Deputy Permanent Sec); retd 14 Aug 1967 with Hon rank of Lt Col. New GSM, clasps Radfan and S Arabia; appt Offr, Order of South Arabia, Jan 1967.

Managing Director, Br Commercial Co in Rome (Mil and Aviation Eqpt) 1967-71; to Rhodesia Aug 1971, joined Min of Educ 1973, on Personnel Staff, achieving grade of Principal Exec Offr (Asst Sec) before returning to Kuwait in Feb 1978, as Gp Pers Manager, Badr al Mulla & Brothers, one of Kuwait's largest companies. Moved to Cyprus, Mar 1982; to Andorra Jan 1985; and to Mirande, SW France in 1993, where he is now resident. m 23 Sep 1950 at Stoke Abbott, Dorset to Jean, dau of Walter Fitzgerald Hill, no issue.

_ PIERRE i : s of Jean v, and his 2nd wife, Rose, c. 1585. d young.

PIERRE ii : one of Jacques ii's 22 children. Prob d young.

PHILIP DANIEL : s of Simeon i. b 5th Mar, 1750-1 in Dublin. Appt to a cadetship in the EIC's svc, and went out to take it up. Stayed with his bro John Peter i at Masulipatam, and the took ship for Calcutta; the vessel was lost with all souls aboard, 1771.

PHILIP GORDAN : s of Lewis Maltby. b at Dinapore 4 Feb 1885. Svd in the Cape Mounted Police, dischd on account of ill-health. Became a planter in Ceylon. He m Gladys Watkins (Serene) at Bogawantalawa, Ceylon : no issue. He retd about 1950, and d at Saltford, Bristol, 14 Jun 1957. She survived him until 14 Sep 1977.

_ PHILIP RIDLEY _ : s of Francis William b and d in India, Sep 1863.

PHILIPPE-JOSEPH : s of Louis-Alphonse. b 1799. Dr of Medicine. Writer on med subjects, publ 4 books, dealing with med-social topics, treatment of prisoners, &c. Resided in Nîmes. Chevalier, Légion d'Honneur. Issue: Raimond

PHIPPS LESTOCK _ : s of Charles Lestock ii. b 1 Jan 1891. Educ at Lancing Coll, where he d 21 Feb 1908.

RAIMOND : s of Philippe-Joseph. b about 1826. Dr of Medicine, and writer on med subjects, publ a book in 1848. m Feb 1861, Suzanne de Puy-Montbrun de Noziere and had issue : Henri vii and Adrienne.

RAYMOND FREDERIC _ : s of Francis George Manningham b 6 Oct 1868, prob at Tacolnestone Hall. Educ at Eton and RMC Sandhurst. Northamptonshire Regt 2 Lt Aug 1888, Lt 19 Jan 1891. Svd in Singapore and Hong Kong. Resigned on account of ill-health 29 Nov 1893. Capt and Hon Major, Res of Offrs, Norfolk Royal Field Reserve Artillery. During the War of 1914-18, Raymond was Major, 10th Svc Bn Royal Fusiliers, and 2 ic serving with the unit in France. He later commanded a bn of the Labour Corps, as Lt Col; m.i.d. In Freemasonry, he was Provincial Grand Master, Norfolk 1926-42 and Senr Grand Deacon of England 1924. He succeeded his brother Maurice as 4th Baronet 14 Sep 1937. Commodore of the Yarmouth Yacht Club. d 23 Jun 1942. The title then passed to his cousin Francis James Boileau res in Australia, and the property in Norfolk was left to his cousin Etienne Henry Tudor Boileau, the representative of the senior branch of the family.

He m 1st Nov 1905, Ethel Mary, dau of Rev. James Foster Young. of Argyllshire. She became the well-known novelist writing as Ethel Boileau. One of her books, "Ballade in G Minor", is said to be a thinly disguised description of Ketteringham and its inhabitants. During the war of 1939-45, Ketteringham was for two years a Trg Centre for the Womens Transport Svc (FANY) of which she was a Comdt. She d 16 Jan 1942, without issue.

REGNAUD : s of Jean ii(a). b 1355 (?). In 1390 he was appt treasurer of the Seneschalship of the Royal demesnes of Beaucaire and Nîmes, in the province of Languedoc. In 1391 Charles VI, King of France, gave him a commission and ordinance to build a castle at Nîmes, and this he carried out, keeping the accounts and making the payments, as was to be seen in the city archives as late as 1754. By this date, only two towers of the castle remained, and they were destroyed in the French Revolution.

Regnaud went to live at Nîmes and sold the house he had owned at Montereau-faut-Yonne, about 40 miles south-east of Paris, for 4500 livres. His arms (the castle) were to be seen over the door of this house in 1754. Regnaud is said to have added the crescent in memory of his father; but the latter had directed in his will that his s should bear '3 saltires, or', so Regnaud either disregarded this. or perhaps he was not the eldest s.

He d 1397-8. His s was Antoine i. See more fully in the "Story of the Family".

_ RICHARD LESTOCK _ : s of John Theophilus ii. b 10 Feb 1837, d 1 Jan 1840.

ROBERT : s of Etienne i. Accompanied Louis IX, King of France, on the Eighth Crusade, 1270-71. d at Tunis, probably of the disease which decimated the army, the King himself being a victim. Robert's s is said to be Jean i, but there is no proof.

SAMUEL BRANDRAM i : s of John Theophilus i. b in Dublin 15 Jun 1801. Educ at Trinity Coll, Dublin; fellow-commoner 1819. Apparently did not graduate. Ensign (by purchase) 22nd Foot, 4 Oct 1821; Lt: 1 Aug 1826. The regt went back to Jamaica at the end of 1826 from Ireland, and remained there until early 1837; during 1831-32, it was employed in the suppression of a formidable insurrection among the slaves. It returned to Ireland in 1837, staying there until 1840. Capt: 1828, and Major: 1836, both by purchase. Lt Col, by purchase: 1840. In 1841 the regt went to India, and was in the Scinde campaign; but Samuel was not present at the battles of Meeanee and Hyderabad, as he appears to have been comd the garrison at Karachi. The 22nd then returned to Poona; in 1844-45 took part in ops in S India; and back to Poona and Bombay for the next 4½ years.

By 1849 Samuel was comd the Poona Bde, and later that year the regt went to the Bengal Presidency, being engaged in 1853 in punitive ops against an Afridi tribe in Peshawar Dist under Samuel's comd (he then having been promoted Col in 1851) successfully completing its mission in one day. The regt returned to England in 1855; Samuel went on to half-pay in 1857, and was granted the rank of Hon Maj-Gen.

He m (1st) in Ireland, 4 Jun 1823, Frances True Bigham; they had issue: Jane iii, Frances Maria, Anne v and Elizabeth Ruth. Frances d in 1843, and Samuel m (2nd) 4 May 1844, Mary Harriet Coombe; they had issue: Brandram Henry Sydenham, and Ethelreda Caroline Annie. Samuel d at Monkstown, Co. Dublin, 23 Dec 1860.

_ SAMUEL BRANDRAM ii : s of John Theophilus ii. b 1832, d 1834.

_ SAMUEL DAVIS : s of Lestock Francis i. b and d 1846.

SAMUEL ETIENNE _ : 3rd s of Nicholas Peter. b in London, 22 June 1972. Presently at Bryanston School in Dorset, where he is a music scholar (piano and 'cello). Plays tennis and runs cross-country for the school. Recent adventures have included hill-walking in Nepal, and a singing tour of Spanish cathedrals.

SIMEON i : s of Charles ii. b at Southampton, 1 Oct 1717. Wine merchant in Dublin and is said to have made a fortune. Is possibly the "Simeon Boileau" who was an ensign in a Militia Regt in Dublin, 1761. He m in Dublin, 6 Aug 1741, Magdalene, dau of Capt Theophilus de la Cour de Brisay, of a Huguenot family; they had issue : Magdalene i, Theophilus, Solomon i, Simeon ii, Randal, John Peter i, Anne Charlotte i, Bonne, Philip Daniel, Mary Madalene, Henrietta i, Thomas, John Theophilus i, Marguerite vi, Sarah i, Gaspard Francis, Elizabeth i and Margaret. (The frequently recurring name of Theophilus would appear to stem from Simeon's father-in-law). It is from Simeon's sons, **Solomon**, **John Peter**, **Thomas**, and **John Theophilus**, that the four British branches of the family descend_

Simeon d at Dublin 1 Jul 1767.

_ SIMEON ii : s of Simeon i. b at Dublin 1745, d 1746.

SIMEON iii _ : s of John Theophilus i. b in Dublin 8 Sep 1785. Of lakelands, Co. Dublin. m 1 Jul 1816, Ann, dau of Sir Abraham Bradley King, Bt; they had no issue. He d in Dublin 2 Sep 1848. In firm of Boileau Bros (Boileau & Boyd).

SIMEON iv _ : s of George Wilson i. b 19 Mar 1828. d 26 Sep 1866. In firm of Boileau Bros, and Freeman of City of Dublin.

SIMEON HENRY _ : s of Thomas i. b in Calcutta, 25 Sep 1782. Baptised as 'Simeon Henry Boileau'; his mother's name is unknown. He took service with the East India Company, and became Registrar of the Persian Dept of the Govt of India, where the correspondence with the native states was carried on, Persian being the official language. He retired in 1840, when the regret of the Governor-General-in-Council was expressed at the loss of one who had for so long, so faithfully and so creditably served the Govt. He d in Calcutta 22 Feb 1864.

There is no exact information about his marriages or children, but he appears to have m twice : (1st) Josepha, who d 1829, having had issue : Alicia ii, Thomas ii, Solomon iii, another s and another daughter; and (2nd) Harriet Wright, having had a s and three daughters. It is presumably from him that the Anglo-Indian Boileaus, now living in Calcutta, descend.

SIMEON JOHN _ : s of Thomas i. b at Calcutta, 23 Nov 1799. Educ at Bury St Edmunds Grammar School; St Paul's School Hammersmith, 1811-19, where he was 'Capitaneo' (Captain of the School), for his last year; then Trinity College Cambridge, (Campden Exhibitioner and Perry Exhibitioner), BA 1823, MA 1826. Barrister at Law; admitted Lincoln's Inn 1823, called to the Bar 1826; practised at Warrington sand Compton, Lancs. Liberal candidate for Bury, 1832, but withdrew before the poll. M 1835, Charlotte Tolming, dau of Thomas Brittain, of Ulverstoke; they had issue : Mary Rebecca, Leah, Charlotte Madeleine de Castelnau, Sarah Anne Maria Alicia. He went to India in 1840, and practised in Madras. He d at Egton, 15 Jun 1863.

SIMEON PETER _ : s of Solomon i. b in Dublin, 29 Feb 1772. Matriculated Trinity College, Dublin 1788 as a pensioner. Admitted Lincoln's Inn 21 May 1791, but does not seem to have been called to the Bar. Dublin City Corps, (a dist Corps) 31 Oct 1796: 1st Lt. Loyal Surrey Fencibles: Capt, 18 Sep 1799; served with the regt in Nova Scotia 1800-02, until disbanding in England on return. Notts Militia (Royal Sherwood Foresters), Capt (by brevet) & Adj 28 Jul 1803. Stationed in various places in S England 1803-11, Dublin 1811-12, being considered the best Militia regt in the Division. Simeon resigned his commission as Adjutant, Oct 1812, and the regt was disbanded in 1814.

He m 9 Jun 1796 Hannah, dau of Annesley de Renzi and widow of Allen Ribton; they had issue : Lucinda Florence, Dorothea Ellen, Maria Anne, Henry Conyngham, Francis Burton and Harriet Anne. He was of Baltinglass, Co. Wicklow, and they later lived at Carnarvon, N Wales. He d 18 May 1842.

SIMEON RICHARD _ : s of John Peter Wilson. b 1 Jun 1831, prob in India. Entered

Edinburgh Academy 1840, and d there 24 Dec of the same year.

SIMEON-CHARLES-BARNABE _ : s of Charles iii. b "in the Diocese of Nîmes", 12 Jun 1766. Proved his "Noblesse", for admission to the Royal Schools and to Military Service, before the Royal Genealogists, 16 Apr 1782. Entered in the Company of Chevaux-legers of the Maison du Roi (or Household Troops) 19 Apr 1782, serving with them until disbandment in Sep 1787.

In 1790 he visited his relations in Ireland and England, in view of the troubled conditions in France, perhaps to leave his papers with them. He returned to France in Apr 1791, and a year later he wrote to say he would much like to revisit England, but feared confiscation of his property if he were to do so. Thereafter there was no further communication between them for nearly 20 years, owing to difficulties of correspondence and travel between the two countries.

Appointed Maire of Nîmes in 1811, a post he held until 1814, when he resigned. During his Mairie, he obtained the title of Baron and was made Chevalier of the Order of the Reunion. He then became Conseiller de Préfecture at Nîmes, a peaceful legal post.

As regards his title of Baron, he had obtained under the Emperor authority to create an entail in the title; by letters patent of 27 Feb 1819, he was created a Baron 'de propre mouvement' the meaning of which is obscure, but as it is stated to be in opposition to the entail, it may indicate that succession was not limited to the eldest son.

He m 1805, Julie-Clarisse Rodier de la Bruguiere-d'Anduze, and they had issue : Alfred, Mathilde, and Juliette. He d at Nîmes 19 Nov 1828. Alfred dying without male issue in 1835, the title, 'Baron Boileau de Castelnau', lapsed; but male members of the family have continued, after the French fashion, to be styled 'Baron X.... (the Christian name) Boileau de Castelnau'. After her s Alfred's death, the Baronne sent the family portraits to John Peter, as she felt this would ensure their proper preservation.

SOLOMON i : s of Simeon i. b in Dublin 31 Jan 1744/5. Ensign 76th Foot (Rufane's) 21 Oct 1758; 2 Lt 27 Aug 1760. He was with the regt on, 9 Mar 1761, and therefore probably with it during operations at Belle Isle (W coast of France) Mar-Nov 1761, and later in those at Martinique in 1762 when Peter d there on 28 Oct of that year. Solomon was Peter's heir. He went to half-pay on the disbandment of the regt at the end of the Seven Years' War, 1763, and later became cashier of the Dublin Bank.

He m 1st, in Dublin, 3 May 1766, Dorothea, dau of Francis Gladwell, of Dublin; they had issue 17 children : Magdalene ii, Dorothea i, Anne iv, Frances, Simeon Peter, Henrietta ii, Charles John, Dorothea ii, Lucy, Charlotte, Alicia i, Jasper Desbrisay i, Solomon Hugh, Richard, Maria Jane, Lestock Frances i, John Peter Wilson and Henry. Dorothea d 4 days after the birth of the last child in 1789, and Solomon m 2nd, at Liverpool, 4 Apr 1792, Lucy (Lucinda), dau of John Slater, of Liverpool; they had issue : Dorothy i. Solomon was drowned in the River Dee at Chester, where he resided latterly, when going home in a great storm at night, 21 Dec 1810.

SOLOMON ii _ : s of John Theophilus i. b in Dublin, 15 Mar 1800. Probably a pensioner at Trinity College, Dublin, 3 Nov 1817; Cadet, HEICS, 1817. Lt, Bengal Native Infantry, 1 Jan 1819. Posted to 1/16 Bn, NI; Interpreter and QM, 27 Nov 1823. The Bn became 32nd NI, May 1825. It was taking part in the siege of Bhurtapore when Solomon d at Cawnpore 14 Dec, 1825, but the cause of his death is not known. Unmarried.

_ SOLOMON iii _ : probably s of Simeon Henry. b and d at Calcutta 1824.

SOLOMON HUGH RICHARD _ : s of Solomon i. b in Dublin, 9 Nov 1781. Cadet HEICS 1797. Arrived in India Sept 1798. Cornet 3rd Native Cavalry, Nov 1798. Lt 29 May 1800. Took part in ops in the Jumna Doab, Punjab, Dec 1802 - Mar 1803, dealing with a minor rebellion. 2nd Mahratta War, 1803-06 : took part in the battles of Delhi, Laswari and Deig, all of which were hard-fought against a strong enemy, and in the pursuit of Holkar, the Mahratta chief, to the Punjab. Should have received the Inida Medal with three bars, but it was not issued until 1851. Apart from the actual battles, the ops were of a leisurely character, with opportunities for hunting and shooting, and dinner parties with plenty of wine. He was appointed Adjut & Paymr of the regt in 1805, holding the post until his death. Promoted Capt-Lt, Dec 1807. d at Partabgarh, UP, 11 Apr, 1810. Unmarried.

SYDNEY HUNTER _ : s of Edward John ii. b in Dublin 27 Dec 1879. In business in the City of London, being Director or Managing Director of various African Mining Companies, eg, Wankie Collieries, African Manganese Co., &c. Retd 1955, residing at Surbiton. He m May, dau of Charles Tweedie, of Edinburgh: they had issue : John Theophilus viii. Sydney d at Surbiton July 1959.

_ THEOPHILUS : s of Simeon i. b at Dublin 25 Jan 1743/4 and d 8 Dec 1746.

THOMAS i _ : s of Simeon i. b in Dublin 14 Dec 1754. Went to India under the auspices of his brother John Peter in 1780, being admitted as an attorney of the Supreme Court at Fort William in Bengal, 23 Oct 1780, where he practised in that court, and also as a notary public in Calcutta. He became Under-Sheriff of Calcutta in 1791; this was a very lucrative and much sought-after appointment. In 1794 he was appointed one of the four JPs, whose function it was to administer the municipal affairs of Calcutta; and in 1800 he was appointed Police Magistrate of the City.

He m 24 Mar 1796, Leah, dau of Lt Col Ebenezer Jessop, of a New England family, who had been a loyalist officer in the American War of Independence and had lost all his property as a result; going to India, he obtained the appointment of Coroner of Calcutta. Thomas and Leah had issue : Thomas Ebenezer John, Elizabeth Magdalene, Simeon John, Leah Ann, John Peter v, John Theophilus iii and Alexander Henry Edmonstone. By an unknown mother in Calcutta, in 1782, Thomas had previously had a s, Simeon Henry (qv). Thomas d at Calcutta on 11 Jun 1806, and his widow returned to England and went to live at Bury St Edmunds with their children.

_ THOMAS ii : probably s of Simeon Henry. b and d in Calcutta 1820.

THOMAS ALFRED _ : s of Thomas Ebenezer John. b in S India 11 May 1819. Ensign, 29th Madras NI, Feb 1837, and later that year tfd to 43rd Madras NI. In Oct 1838 he was tried by court-martial on a charge of being engaged in an affray with another officer, and sentenced to be discharged; but the C-in-C, having regard to the circumstances of the case, remitted the sentence, and admonished him to re-establish his character. This he achieved, for an inspecting officer reported on him in 1842 as a very smart and intelligent young officer with an excellent character. he was promoted Lt: 1839, and appt QM & Interpreter: 1844. Promoted Capt. In Jan 1852 he was invalided out of the service, following the effects of sunstroke. No active service. He d, unmarried, 14 Jan 1894.

THOMAS BOLDERO _ : s of John Theophilus iii. b at Bareilly, UP, India 19 July 1834. Ensign, 4 Jan 1854; 3rd Bengal NI, 1854; Lt: 1856. At the outbreak of the Indian Mutiny, the regt was stationed at Phillour, Punjab, and mutinied in June 1857. The men treated their officers well, however, and allowed them to go into the fort at Ludhiana. It is not certain what part Thomas played in the Mutiny campaign, but before 1859 he had transferred to the 4th European Infantry, and may well have taken part in operations with them. He was dismissed the service 17 Dec 1862, for negligence in keeping his company's accounts, and for borrowing money from an NCO. It has to be remembered that discipline was much harsher in those days, and that courts-martial were often convened when courts of enquiry would nowadays be considered adequate. He d 2 Dec, 1867.

THOMAS EBENEZER JOHN _ : s of Thomas i. b in Calcutta, 26 Dec 1796. Appointed a Writer in the Madras Civil Service, HEICS, 1815; Assistant Registrar, Provincial Court, S Division, Madras Presidency, 1818; Acting Judge 1824; Asst Judge, Canara 1827. Thereafter continued in judicial appts in the Presidency, until his retirement in 1851, as Civil & Sessions Judge, Northern Circuits. Furlough to South Africa, Sep 1841 to end 1843.

He m 1st, 26 Dec 1817, Mary-Anne, dau of Archibald Millar, Army Surgeon; they had issue : Thomas Alfred, Archibald John Maddy, Henry William, Mary Ann Elizabeth, Charles Theophilus, George Edmonstone Kutzleiber and Margaret Alethea. Mary-Anne d 16 Jun 1831. Thomas m 2nd, at Bangalore, 4 July 1832, Ellen Eliza Neale, widow of Lt Col Conry; she d at Bellary 11 Jan 1833, after giving birth to a still-born s. Thomas m 3rd, at Cuddalore, 3 Mar 1834, Elizabeth Hannah, dau of Robert W Norgar, Captain Master Attendant at Madras; they had issue : Mary Elizabeth ii, Ellen Leah, Sarah Ann, Despreaux John, Hannah Amelia and Alice Upton. Thomas d at Brighton 8 Feb 1853.

THOMAS SMALLEY _ : s of Archibald John Maddy. b at Bellary, S India, 8 Jun 1851. Educ at Christs College, Finchley and RMC Sandhurst. The system of purchase of commissions had not been abolished when he passed out of the RMC, and his father could not afford to buy him one; he therefore became an Asst Conservator of Forests in the Madras Woods & Forests Dept, Feb 1871, continuing there for a year. In July the purchase system was abolished and he was commissioned as Ensign, 54th Foot (afterwards 2 Bn Dorset Regt) on 28 Oct 1871 and joined at Jullundur, Punjab, serving afterwards at Morar (Gwalior).

He transferred to the Bengal Staff Corps in Nov 1876 and was posted to the 44th NI, later to

be 44th Gurkha Light Infantry, which was employed in Assam largely against the Naga tribes, which were in those days very troublesome. Thomas was on active service every year for the next ten years, principally on escort duty with Political Officers. In Oct 1879 the Bn was on its way to take part in the Afghan War, when it was recalled to undertake punitive operations against a tribe which had murdered a Political Agent, and was in revolt.

This involved the assault and capture of a strong hill fort, Khonoma, near Kohima and for his part in this action Thomas, who led the assault with a Lt Ridgeway, was recommended for a Victoria Cross, as also was Ridgeway. It was, however, awarded to Lt Ridgeway only, who was wounded, on the grounds that two awards could not be made among so few officers. Thomas was then left with the 2ic of the Regt and 200 men to destroy the fort; they were practically besieged by the Nagas, and were not relieved until after nearly three months of very difficult conditions. Thomas was mentioned in despatches, and received the IGSM, with clasp "Naga 1879-80".

Returning home on leave at the end of 1884, he was recalled to India because of one of the periodic Russian war scares. Before sailing, he met at Blackheath, 30 Mar 1885, Selina Mary, dau of James Whicher, Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, Royal Navy; she accompanied him to India and they began their married life there at Dibrugarh in the extreme north-east corner of the country.

In the 3rd Burma War the Regt entered Burma with the force from the north. Thomas was engaged in the Kubo Field Force, and at Fort Kendat, from Nov 1886; in an expedition against dacoits at the end of the year; and in command of the garrison at Tammu until Aug 1887. Clasp "Burma 1885-87", and for subsequent operations he received the clasps for "Burma 1887-9" and "Burma 1889-92". In March 1891, he was 2ic of a force which was sent up to Manipur, a native state between Assam and Burma, to effect the arrest of the ruler's brother, who had been fomenting rebellion. For the subsequent events which developed around him, refer to the Chronicles of that period which described how he eventually came to be removed from the service on the score of 'an error of judgment in failing to carry out the withdrawal properly'. He was in fact made a scapegoat, and was undoubtedly a very hardly used man.

As recorded above, he and his wife started their family in Dibrugarh in NE India; they had issue : Ethel Selina Hastings, Eileen Lucy, Kathleen Minnie, Digby Whicher, Edward Bulmer Whicher and Thomas Whicher. After his enforced retirement, with a captain's pension but without the rank of major to which he was then entitled, he became an Army crammer, an occupation which ceased with the outbreak of war in 1914, and he then acted as secretary for the Army Scripture Readers Society. He engaged in much voluntary church, public and philanthropic work; among other things he was for a number of years a Diocesan Lay Reader in the diocese of Southwark. He died in London on 25 Dec 1933, from a chill caught while he was watching a football match played by a boys' club in which he was actively interested.

THOMAS THEOPHILUS _ : s of John Peter Wilson. b, at Muttra., UP, N India, 23 Apr 1825. Cornet EICS, 27 Jul 1841. 7th Light Cavalry, Bengal Army, 1842. The Regt formed

part of the "Army of Reserve" at Ferozepore, intended to support the withdrawal from Afghanistan, and then marched in the months of Apr, May and Jun 1843 to join Napier in Scinde; he became ill in consequence of exposure in that very hot country. 2nd Sikh War, 1848-9; served with Gen Wheeler's force in the Punjab campaign, and took part in a number of actions, receiving the medal. Promoted Lt: 1849, and appt Adjutant of his Regt, holding office for the next five years. Promoted Capt: 1855.

He m 7 Feb 1849, Jessie, dau of John MacKintosh, of Holme, Inverness-shire. They had issue : George Theophilus Saunders, Charles Brandon, Amy Somers, Lestock Holme Drummond, Mabel Jessie, Herbert Edward and Blanche Rose. At the outbreak of the Mutiny in May 1857, the Regt was at Lucknow, and Thomas was one of the garrison, his wife and three children being there with him throughout. For his coolness and gallantry, he was mentioned in despatches, received the thanks of the Governor-General-in-Council, the brevet rank of major, and the medal and clasp, and the grant of a year's service. His health, and that of his wife, was seriously impaired, and one of their children, Lestock, died as a result of conditions during the siege. For a detailed account of what happened at Lucknow at that time, see the relevant section of the Chronicles.

Returning from leave in England in 1860, he served for two years with the 2nd European Light Cavalry, which became HM 20th Hussars in 1862. Promoted Major in 1864, he continued to serve with the Regt in India until he had an attack of heat apoplexy, and consequently retired in Dec 1867, being then 42, with the hon rank of Lt Col. He d at Ealing 3 Nov, 1898.

THOMAS WHICHER _ : s of Thomas Smalley. b at Cranbrook, Kent, 30 Aug 1904. Educ at Dulwich College and RMC Sandhurst. Commissioned to Royal Corps of Signals : 2 Lt, 27 Aug 1924. After service at Maresfield and Catterick, went to India and served mostly on the NW Frontier, where he took part in operations in 1930-31. ADC to the GOC-in-C, Western Command, India, Jun 1931-June 1932. Chitral relief Force, 1932; Mohmand - Bajaur Expedition 1933. IGSM with two clasps. On return to UK, appt Adj, School of Signals at Catterick, Oct 1934 to Sep 1937. Promoted Captain Aug 1935. Comd Apprentice Boys Training Company, 1937-39.

War of 1939-45 : BEF France, from Dec 1939 Adjt HQ Signals, GHQ and took part in the campaign of 1940, 10-31 May, being evacuated through Dunkirk. Mentioned in despcthes: "Owing to the frequent moves of HQ and with many scattered signal offices and detachments to control, the Adj't's task was arduous, and during operations necessitated long periods without sleep; but his excellent organisation made the most efficient use of the available communications, and ensured the evacuation of the unit"

He became Senior Instructor, School of Signals, July 1940, with the rank of Major (subs Aug 1941), and Comd Div Signals, 9th Armoured Div, with rank of Lt Col, May 1941. Chief Military Signal Officer, with rank of Col on the Staff of Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Supreme Allied Commander, SE Asia Command, Dec 1943, serving in Delhi and Ceylon, until the end of the war against Japan in 1945. OBE, 1946; 1939-45 Star, Defence and War Medals.

Then to 13 Corps as Chief Signal Officer, and later CO Signals, 1st Armoured Div Signals, Trieste. OC Western Comd Signal regt, Chester, 1947-50. Subs Lt Col; Aug 1945. OC L of C Signals, TA, in Western Comd, with HQ at Chester, 1950. Retd with Hon rank of Col: 29 Nov 1953. County Comdt, Army Cadet Force, Cheshire, 1953-56 in rank of Col.

City Councillor, Chester, 1953-62.

m 30 Aug 1945, Hon Margaret Marion, dau of Lord Kindersley, and widow of Capt A Belmont, RA. No issue. (Four step-children).

Resided for some years at Ewhurst, Sussex, then Headley, Hants and finally Hove. He d. in 1990.

VICTOR HENRY : s of Etienne Musgrave Phipps. b at Coltishall, Norfolk, 24 May 1901. Educ at Winchester College, where he was a Scholar and in the 7th Form, and at Magdalen College, Cambridge; BA 3rd Class Honours, Natural Science, 1923. Became a geologist in the employment of the Anglo-Persian Oil Co., and was resident in Persia. M 1st, Bronwenn Llewellyn, who d without issue; 2nd, Nov 1944, Phyllis Johnson, and they had issue : George Philip, Stephanie Elizabeth Helen, Diana Mary, Valerie Anne and Alison Margaret. From 1947 to 1952, he was a geologist with the Govt of India, in connection with oil exploration in Assam, and later in Calcutta. Afterwards, he had an appointment with the National Coal Board at Chesterfield, Derbyshire, but d suddenly in Dec 1959.

WALTER LIND SHERWILL _ : s of Brandram Theophilus. b in Calcutta 7 Nov 1878. Educ at Blundell's School, Tiverton. Became a tea-planter near Darjeeling. War of 1914-18; 2 Lt Indian Army Reserve of Officers, mobilised Apr 1915, and joined 1st/4th Gurkha Rifles in France, during the period May-Jun 1915, and may have been present at the battle of Festubert. The Bn was engaged in trench warfare until Aug 1915, when it moved to Gallipoli, landing at Anzac early in Sep, and was engaged in the defence of Anzac Cove, being for the first three weeks in the trenches without relief. Walter was invalided with dysentery in Oct 1915. Regular commission, Indian Army, 30 Jan 1917; Captain: 19 Apr 1919. Appt to 1st/7th Gurkhas; served with the Nepalese Contingent, as he had an exceptional command of Nepalese dialects, Apr 1917-Oct 1919. 3rd Afghan War 1919, medal. ADC to the GOC, Meerut Division, Jan 1920. Tutor to the s of the Maharaja of Bikaner, 1921.

He m at Naini Tal about 1920, Enid, dau of T A H Way, ICS, and they had issue : Alison Edith Margareta, Daphne Enid, Etienne Walter and Cynthia Esme. He d at Darjeeling 21 Jul 1941, and Enid died in India in 1942.

WILLIAM PHIPPS i _ : s of George Wilson i. b 18 Sep 1830, probably in Ireland. In 1873 was described as secretary to engineer. Lived in London, and at Huntingford, Herts. M 1st, in Jersey, 31 Jul 1854, Louise Mary Palmer, dau of George Howell, of Stillorgan, Co. Dublin. They had issue : William Phipps ii, George Wilson iii, Frederick Griffith, Charles Lestock ii and Maude Anna Louisa. Louise d in 1869. William m 2nd, 2 Dec 1876, Susanna Margaret, widow of Walford Greatorex, and dau of Joseph Levick; they had issue

: Etienne Musgrave Phipps. William d at Wheathampstead, Herts., 25 Sep 1897.

WILLIAM PHIPPS ii _ : s of William Phipps i. b in London 7 Mar 1856. d 21 Jan 1891 in British Guiana.

WILLIAM SIMEON _ : s of John Theophilus iii. b at Fategarh, UP, India, 7 Sep 1836. RMA Woolwich, 1854. Royal Engineers : 2 Lt, 28 Feb 1855; Lt 14 Mar 1855. Served nearly 6 years in Ceylon, until his health being impaired by sunstroke, he returned to the UK, and served there until he was injured so badly in a railway accident in Sep 1864, that he was placed on half-pay, and never fully recovered. Promoted Captain, 18 Mar 1862. Retired 1 Jul 1881, with honorary rank of Major, and resided at Ealing, where he was concerned in local affairs; in recognition of such services a road was named after him in Ealing - 'Boileau Road'. He m 1855, Augusta Mills; they had issue : Augusta Fanny. He d at Ealing 26 Jul 1915.

AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND BOILEAUS INDEX - MEN

ADAM JULIAN (BOILEAU) : natural s of Janet Frances Boileau (qv in this listing), b at Parnell, Auckland, NZ on 10 Jun 1979; takes his mother's name. She subsequently m William Russell Wallace of Padstow, NSW in 1981. No children of the marriage as at 1989.

ANGUS HERBERT: youngest s of George Theophilus Saunders. b at Grenfell, NSW, Australia, 1895. World War I : enlisted as sapper, Australian Engineers; to Egypt and France; commissioned 2nd Lt 3rd Bn NSW Infantry, in France, Dec 1916. Military Cross, 1917. Seconded to Australian Flying Corps, May 1918. World War II : from Reserve of Officers : Capt Australian ASC. Retired March 1944. M

CECIL MACKINTOSH : s of George Theophilus Saunders. b 1888 at Kempsey, New South Wales. Shipping clerk in Sydney. War of 1914-18 : enlisted 1914 and went to Egypt with the Australian Imperial Force in November 1914; then to Gallipoli in 1915, and got his commission in the field. Returned to Egypt, and then went to France in March 1916. He took part in the Battle of the Somme being wounded, awarded the Military Cross, and mentioned in despatches.

In January 1918, he transferred to the British Regular Army, and then to the Indian Army, being posted to the 15th Lancers. Promoted substantive capt in Sept 1920. He served in Iraq attached to the 37th Lancers, during the Arab Rising in 1920-21, and was with two squadrons of the Regiment forming part of the 53rd Brigade column on the Euphrates; mentioned in despatches, General Service Medal, with clasp 'Iraq', and the 1914-15 Star, BWM and VM. He retired from the Army in 1924.

m. about 1930 Phyllis, widow of W.U. Timmis, and dau of Sir Frederick Bowater, sometime Lord Mayor of London. No issue. He d in 1935, after a long illness due to service in the war.

CHARLES ANGUS : s of Thomas Lyndon, b in Australia, 1923. Sheep farmer in Queensland. War of 1939-45 : enlisted, but retained for local defence, on account of his reserved occupation.

CHARLES LESTOCK III : s of George Theophilus Saunders, b in Australia 1891. Educ. King's College, Goulburn, NSW. Sheep farmer in Queensland. War 1914-18 : enlisted 1915 as a horse driver, Australian ASC., went to Egypt, June 1915, and to France 1916. Transferred to Australian Flying Corps, 1917; trained at Queen's College Oxford and afterwards in an Australian Unit as a fighter pilot; gazetted 2nd Lt, then Lt; appointed instructor, continuing until 1919; then returned to Australia. 1914-15 Star, BWM, VM. Unmarried.

DUNCAN : s of Philip.

EDMOND CHARLES : s of Francis James. b in Australia, 1903. 7th Baronet. d 1980. War of 1939-45: Lt Australian ASC, Jan 1941; Capt Sept 1943; Staff Capt, Military Secretary's branch 1944; Staff Officer (Labour), HQ 2nd Base Sub-Area, 1944; Staff Capt (Labour), HQ 1st Army, AIF (O'seas), 1944, and at AG Branch, Victoria L of C Area, 1945.

m 1934, Marjorie Lyel, dau of Claude Monteath D'Arcy, of Launceston, Tasmania and they had a dau and two sons : Guy Francis D'Arcy, and Peter Linden. Resident at Glen Iris, Melbourne, until his death in 1980, when his son Guy succeeded him as 8th Bt.

EDMUND CHARLES : s of Edmund William Pollen. b in Australia 1877. m 1902, Jean Ballantyne, and had issue : Maurice ii, Eric, Catherine iv. Resident: Warragal, Victoria. Nothing further known.

EDMUND WILLIAM POLLEN : s of John Peter iv. b 1831, probably at Thursford Hall, Norfolk. Joined the Royal Navy as a cadet in 1846, and served in the frigate 'Raleigh' in the Western Approaches, and from 1846 to 1850 was on the South American station. He gave his father a great deal of trouble with his wild ways, running into debt and drinking heavily. He was only kept on in the Navy through his father's influence and string-pulling, but after failing his professional examinations he was finally discharged in 1854.

His father tried in various ways to reform him, finally sending him to Australia to sink or swim with an allowance of £5 a month as long as he stayed there. He never returned home. His occasional letters generally indicated more trouble, but in the end he seems to have made good. He was drowned in Corlo Bay, Victoria, in 1883.

He m 1870, Bridget, dau of James Walsh, and had issue : Francis James, Noel Gilbert Elliott, John Peter viii, Edmund Charles and Catherine Theresa.

ERIC: s of Edmund Charles. b in Australia 1906. m His wife/widow (?) was present at Cecil M's wedding in about 1930.

FRANCIS HUMPHRIES : s of John George iii. b at Perth, Western Australia 1914. Educ. at Port Moresby Primary School, Papua, Sydney Technical High School, and Sydney University. Graduated B.Sc., and later become LIB and B.Econ. No military war service. World War II: employed in War Procurement. In 1965 was Chief Engineer, Defence Planning. (In Australian usage 'engineer' is equivalent to 'manager'). M 1941, Merle : no issue.

FRANCIS JAMES : s of Edmund William Pollen. b 1871 at Beechworth, Victoria, Australia. Educ. at Geelong College. A stock and station agent of the firm of Frank J Boileau & Co., Melbourne, and was well known in stock and station, and racing circles. JP.

M 1895 Wilhelmina, dau of George Lyon, of Victoria, and had issue: Gilbert George Benson, Mina Lucy, Edmond Charles and Patrick Etienne.

Succeeded Sir Raymond as fifth Baronet, 1942, when the former d in England, and d in 1945 at Malvern, Victoria, where he had resided; he was succeeded by his s Gilbert as sixth Baronet.

GEORGE EDWARD : s of John George iii. b at Perth, Western Australia 1917. Educ. Port Moresby, Primary School, Papua; Newtown High School, Sydney and Stotts College. Enlisted in the Artillery, Australian Permanent Forces 1939. Wounded in the Japanese attack on Darwin 1942, which has been called the 'Pearl Harbour' of Australia. Many were killed and injured, and there was great damage to shipping and property. He was discharged medically unfit, in the rank of Sergeant. Re-enlisted in Royal Australian Navy 'Small Ships' and became Chief Petty Officer. Engaged in landing at Scarlet Beach, on north coast of New Guinea, near Finschhafen. This was 600 yards long and 30-40 feet wide. The landing took place on 22nd Sept 1943. The 'Small Ships' engaged included six landing ships tank, eight landing craft mechanised, and fifteen landing craft vehicles. There was stiff opposition; George was badly knocked about and was discharged in 1945, totally and permanently incapacitated. He still goes in and out of hospital in Brisbane, and in between works as a clerk. Unmarried.

GEORGE FRANCIS (FRANK): s of George Theophilus Saunders. b at Toowoomba in Australia 21-07-1883. Enlisted in 1st World War, but was not taken for service as he had three brothers serving overseas; he was a sheep-farmer in Queensland. M 1935 Mona Eleanor, dau (09-08-04) of James Kennedy Lucas, a sugar-cane farmer at Hughenden, Queensland. George and Mona had issue: George Saunders (12-05-37) and Helen Mary (14-02-40).

GEORGE SAUNDERS : s of George Francis. b at Hughenden, QLD (12-05-37); married Lindsey Jennifer Watson (b. Brisbane 29-09-37) Brisbane (02-06-61) they have issue : Fiona Jane (b.Sydney 10-12-65) and John Saunders (b. Melbourne 14-03-69).

GEORGE THEOPHILUS SAUNDERS : s of Thomas Theophilus. b in India, 1849. Educ. Wellington College 1864-66 and at the Royal Military College Sandhurst 1869. Did not take a commission but went to India and then to Australia, and worked in Victoria. He then

went to Noumea or New Caledonia, in Melanesia, where he was growing cotton in partnership with two Frenchmen, Dubois and Boisvin. Their first season was a bumper one and they all made money. In the second they had a disastrous plague of grasshoppers, so George quit and returned to Victoria. Settled at Grenfell, NSW, and later at Cannum Downs, Queensland, as a stock farmer. JP 1911.

m in 1881 Charlotte Ewing, dau of Lyndon Bolton Carpenter, Deputy Master of the Royal Mint, Sydney. Her people were closely connected with early Australian history, her mother being dau of Maj-Gen Keck, one of the first governors of Darlinghurst Gaol, and a descendant of the Earl of Tyrconnel. They had issue : Thomas Lyndon, Florence Jessie, Harry Somerville, Cecil Mackintosh, Angus Herbert, Charles Lestock and George Francis. George Theophilus Saunders d. at Brisbane 1933.

GILBERT GEORGE BENSON : s of Francis James. b in Australia 1898. Educ. Xavier College, Melbourne, and Newman College, Melbourne. MB, BS, 1923. Capt Australian Army Medical Corps, Citizen Forces 1936. T/Maj 1940-43; Maj, Reserve of Officers 1943. Area Medical Officer for Military Forces, 1948. No service overseas. Medical Officer of Health, shire of Dandenong.

Succeeded his father as sixth Baronet, 1945.

m. 1st 1924, Chica Patricia, dau of James Louis Edgeworth-Somers, LRCSI, of Victoria; they had issue : 2 daus : Prudence Despreaux and Angela Mary. He divorced her 1933. M, 2nd 1941, Mary Catherine, dau of Lawrence Riordan of South Australia; they had issue: 3 daus: Madelon Mary, Elizabeth Ann and Mary Anne.

As he had no s, he was succeeded as 7th Baronet by his brother Edmond Charles.

GUY FRANCIS D'ARCY : s of Edmond Charles. b in Australia 1935. Educ. Royal Military College, Duntroon. Commissioned as Lt in the Infantry, Regular Forces 1956; served two years with 3rd Australian Regiment 1957-58. GSO 3, Directorate of Military Intelligence, Army HQ, Dec 1958 to June 1959. Seconded to Dept of External Affairs as UN Military Observer in Kashmir, June 1959 to July 1960. T/Capt March 1959 to Dec 1960; S/Capt, Dec 1960. GSO 3, DMI, Army HQ, July 1960.

In Vietnam, member of Training Team, training and fighting with South Vietnamese troops, July 1963 to July 1964. Intelligence Officer, Task Force HQ, 1st Div, July 1964 to Aug 1965. GSO 2, Intelligence, HQ 1st Div, Aug 1965 to May 1966. T/Maj Aug 1965, S/Maj, Dec 1966.

Attached Australian Army Staff, Washington, USA, May 1966 to end of 1968. Attended Australian Army Staff College, Jan 1969 to end of 1970, and qualified; then to HQ Papua New Guinea, 1971. M Judith, dau of Senator Hannan, and has a dau, b 1963, and two sons. Succeeded his father as 8th Bt in 1980.

HARRY SOMERVILLE : s of George Theophilus Saunders. b in Australia 1884. M Elsie

Dunn, of Goulburn, NSW, and had issue : Henry Arbuthnot and Barbara Adair.

HENRY ARBUTHNOT : s of Harry Somerville. b in Australia.

ANGUS HERBERT: youngest s of George Theophilus Saunders. b at Grenfell, NSW, Australia, 1895. World War I : enlisted as sapper, Australian Engineers; to Egypt and France; commissioned 2nd Lt 3rd Bn NSW Infantry, in France, Dec 1916. Military Cross, 1917. Seconded to Australian Flying Corps, May 1918. World War II : from Reserve of Officers : Capt Australian ASC. Retired March 1944. M

JOHN ARTHUR : s of John George III. Australian. Served in New Guinea for about 2½ years, 1942-45, in Australian Electrical & Mechanical Engineers, as a Capt. Lives near Brisbane. Has a s, Leigh John, and a dau, Margaret Leonie.

JOHN FRANCIS : s of Thomas Lyndon. b in Australia 10th June, 1920. War of 1939-45 : enlisted, but retained for local defence and on account of his reserved occupation as sheep-farmer.

JOHN GEORGE III : s of John Hunter Brandram. b in Adelaide, S Australia, 14th February 1890. War of 1914-18 : with the AEF which captured German New Guinea. Stayed on there in Posts and Telegraphs. Supervisor of Telephones, Mains Engineer, Inspector of Buoys and Beacons, and sundry other jobs in Port Moresby, New Guinea about 1930.

On the outbreak of World War II he enlisted in the Australian Signal Corps, giving a false age to get in - he was actually 50. His little deceit was discovered a year later, and he was discharged. m, he had three sons and one daughter : John A, Francis H, George Edward, and Irene Mary. d 1st Sept 1957. His widow d 10 Sept 1966.

JOHN HUNTER BRANDRAM : s of John George I. b 1864, he emigrated to S. Australia to the gold fields about 1895 and was widely known in the Kalgoorlie District as "Long John" and "The Doctor", having a chemist's shop. M, he had three sons, John George III (1890), Theo E, and another (Eric, maybe ?). b 1864, d 1922.

JOHN SAUNDERS : s of George Saunders and Lindsey Jennifer (Watson); b. at Melbourne

JOHN PETER VII : s of George Wilson I. b in Co. Dublin, 11 July, 1834. Entered Trinity College, Dublin as a pensioner (paying student), 11 October 1852, but does not seem to have graduated. Went to Australia, where he resided. No other information.

JOHN PETER viii : s of Edmund William Pollen. b in Australia 29 March 1876. Resident at Kinglake, Victoria. Believed living, unmarried, 1945.

JOHN THEOPHILUS VI : s of John Theophilus IV. b at Calcutta 5 Feb 1842. Pensioner at Trinity College Dublin, but does not appear to have graduated, and was in Australia 1880.

JOHN SAUNDERS : s of George Saunders and Lindsey Jennifer (Watson); b. at Melbourne

14 March 1969; u/m, he lives with his parents in Melbourne.

JULIAN MARK : s of Ivan Ernest (who was English-born). b 4 May 1952 at Lyndhurst, Hants, and educ at Narrabeen Boys High Sch, NSW; Mosman Boys High Sch, Sydney; Selwyn College, Kohimarama, Auckland NZ; Univ of Auckland, BA 1978, MA 1981 in Political Studies.

1983 Asst Director PTRMI at Pekanbaru, Indonesia; 1988 Development Projects Mgr at NZ Embassy Djakarta, Indonesia. m. 1980 at Menteng, Djakarta to Julistiawati Syahbudin, dau of Keluarga Syahbudin of Djakarta. One son: Eugene Reuben Boileau, b. 17 Aug 1992 at Djakarta.

LEIGH JOHN : s of John Arthur, b 1943, presumably in Brisbane. Enlisted RAAF 1959, as an apprentice at the age of 16, preferring not to wait for a commission. Went to Malaya 1965 as LAC, Corporal 1965, and to Vietnam April 1967. Rejected for aircrew, on account of defective eyesight. M Noela Dec 1966, and has issue, Karen.

MAURICE ii : s of Edmund Charles, born in Australia 1904. Nothing further known.

MICHAEL DONALD : s of Patrick Etienne, born in Australia 1949.

MICHAEL JOHN : s of John (? Francis ?); b Melbourne, Australia 1956.

NOEL GILBERT ELLIOTT : s of Edmund Pollen, b in Australia 26 Dec 1874. Resident at Kinglake, Victoria. NFK, other than that he married and his wife or widow was at Cecil M's wedding about 1930).

PATRICK ETIENNE : s of Francis James. b in Australia 12 March, 1912. Residing at Toorak, Victoria. M 1940 Jean Frances, dau of John Jordan Moore; they had issue Patricia Ann and Michael Donald.

PETER LINDEN : second s of Sir Edmond Charles, born in Australia 1937, and brother of Guy, present Bt.

PHILIP : s of Theophilus E and grandson of John Hunter Brandram. Lived in Perth, West Australia. Son is Duncan.

RONALD : s of William George. b in New Zealand, 1970.

THEOPHILUS E : s of John H.B and resident in Perth, W Australia. b 189?, d 1966. His children are Marie, Ruth, Philip, Jean i, and Judy.

THOMAS LYNDON : s of George Theophilus Saunders. b 24th Feb 1882 at Moree, New South Wales. Stock farmer in Queensland. m 26th Mar 1913, Maud Evelyn Worthington of Sydney; they had issue : William George, James Herbert, Dorothy Mary, Veda Blanche, John Francis and Charles Angus.

WILLIAM GEORGE : s of Thomas Lyndon. b in Australia, 29th Jan 1914. War of 1939-45 : served with the RAAF throughout the war, mostly on instructional duties. m 1967 and resident in New Zealand. Has a s, Ronald, born 1970.

AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND BOILEAUS - WOMEN

ANGELA MARY : 2nd dau of Gilbert G.B. b. in Australia, 1927. m. 1949 John Stewart Milne, of Croydon, Victoria and has issue a son, six daus.

ANNA : eldest dau of Diane Pagel. Worked in Dept of Prime Minister & Cabinet in Canberra (1996), now resting in London (July 1997)

BARBARA ADAIR : dau of Henry Somerville. b. in Goulburn NSW 2.4.1917 (Aus) m. Alastair Leveson George and has issue: Anthony Leveson, Richard Adair. Now lives in Double Bay, NSW.

BLANCHE MARY : dau of George T.S. b. 1886 in Australia, and lived there unmarried; d. 1948.

CATHERINE iv : dau of Edmund Charles. b. in Australia 1908.

CATHERINE THERESA: dau of Edmund William Pollen Boileau. b. in Australia between 1871 and 1883. Married Hubert Francis Russell, who died 1906.

DIANE : dau of Angus (Herbert). b. in Australia, 1950; m. Keith J Pagel: now divorced; both are teachers. In 1967 they visited England and also Castelnaud, and were working at the Oxford Institute in Milan, Italy, for a year. Diane lives at Toowoomba QLD, near Brisbane. They have issue : Anna, Michael and Liz.

DANIELLE (Dani): dau of Ronald Thomas and Theresa (née Steffman, now Egan):lives in Melbourne, age 22.

DOROTHY III : Australian, fl. 1958.

DOROTHY MARY : dau of Thomas L. b. Australia 1916., War of 1939-45 : WRANS, 3rd Officer, 1944. m. Capt George Macrae, a pilot in QANTAS, the Australian Air Line.

ELIZABETH IV : dau of . (Her name occurs in the list of those present at Cecil M's wedding in about 1930, following the names of Mrs Noel Boileau and Mrs Eric Boileau; it seems she may be the dau of one of them).

ELIZABETH ANN : 4th dau of Gilbert G.B. b. in Australia 1948, and unmarried as at 1970.

EVE VICTORIA : 2nd dau of Ronald Thomas, b 29 Aug 1979; sister of Dani.FIONA JANE : dau of George Saunders and Lindsey (Watson). m. Robert George Hurst in Melbourne 27th October, 1991. Issue: a son, Simon George Hurst, b. in Melbourne 20th Jan 1994.

FLORENCE : dau of George Theophilus Saunders.....***

HEATHER : dau of William George, m Ross Gumly; sons are Thomas and James.

HELEN MARY : dau of George Francis. b. at Hughenden Qld in Aus, 14 Mar 1940, profession a primary schoolteacher, married to Mike Moffat; son Angus, a journalist on the Toowoomba Chronicle; dau Penny is also a primary schoolteacher at Mackay, Qld.

HELEN LEONIE : dau of Leigh John. b. in Australia 1970.

IRENE MARY : dau of John George iii. b. at Port Moresby, Papua, New Guinea, 1922. Educ Port Moresby primary school and St Catherine's High School. m. 1941 Lieut AC Metcalf, RAASC. He was discharged in 1946 as Captain; and was later Director of Supply in Dept of Supplies & Transport. Resident at Brisbane. No issue. They adopted a son, Paul.

JANET PATRICIA : dau of Ivan Ernest. b. at Manchester, 29 Nov 1955. Educ Dee Why Sch NSW, Australia; Cremorne Girls High Sch, Sydney; Selwyn College, Kohimara NZ; (not at Univ). She has a son, who bears her name - Adam Julian Boileau, b. at Parnell, Auckland, NZ, on 10 Jun 1979. She m. William Russell Wallace, son of Mr and Mrs W Wallace of Padstow, NSW, on 27 Jul 1981. No children of this marriage (1989). They live in New Zealand.

JEAN I : dau of Theo E. m. Leo Hanley : resident Belmont, W. Australia.

JOANNA FRANCES : dau of Ivan Ernest. b. at Lyndhurst, Hants, 19th Nov 1953. Educ Dee Why Sch NSW, Australia; Cremorne Girls High Sch, Sydney; Selwyn College, Kohimara NZ; Univ of Auckland, MA Archaeology.

She m. Kevin John McCready at Centennial Park, Australia, son of Mrs Y McCready, Blackheath, NSW on 22 Nov 1986. No children (1989). They live in Australia. She works for Dept of Prime Minister & Cabinet in Canberra (1996). Retains her maiden name.

JUDY : dau of Theophilus E. b. Perth, W Australia. m. Schibler. Resident in Melbourne.

KAREN : dau of Leigh John. b. Brisbane, Jan 1969.

MADOLON MARY : dau of Gilbert George Benson. b. in Aug 1945. Married 17th April 1970.

MARGARET LEONIE : dau of John Arthur, qualified as physiotherapist at Sydney University. Worked at Darwin Jan to July 1967, at National Temperance Hospital, London, Aug 1967 to Jan 1968; at a Toronto Hospital Jan 1968 to Mar 1969, and May 1969 to Nov 1970. m. Ronald Thomas (no relation to RT of NZ) in the British Consulate at Khartoum 21st July, 1970.

MARIE : dau of Theophilus E. m. Resides in Australia.

MARY ANN : dau of Gilbert G.B. Boileau.

MINA LUCY : dau of Francis James. b. in Australia 1901. m. in 1937, Captain James Waring, late Indian Army.

PATRICIA ANN : dau of Patrick Etienne. b. in Australia 12th Nov, 1943.

PATRICIA : dau of John (? Francis ?). b. in Melbourne, 1964.

PRUDENCE DESPREAUX : dau of Gilbert George Benson. b. in Australia, 1925. m. 1954, Antony Harvey of Victoria, and has two daus.

RUTH : dau of Theo E. b. Kalgoorlie, W Australia. m. David Brown. Resident S. Perth. Has a son, Paul.

VEDA BLANCHE : dau of Thomas Lyndon. b. in Australia, 18th Jan, 1919.

WENDY MERLIN : dau of Henry Somerville, born in Goulbourn NSW 12.9.1962, m. Yuris Vanags and has issue : dau Lucy, son Robert. Lives in Melbourne, VIC.

French Women?

ADELE-GABRIELLE-ELEONORE : dau of Henri-Camille ii. b at Castelnau, 1803. d at Nîmes, 1868. m 1836, August-Marie Mathei, Marquis de Valfons, Lt Gen des Armées du Roi, and had a son and a dau. Inherited Castelnau on the death of her brother, 1865; on her own death it passed to her son, Camille, Marquis de Valfons, and eventually to his son, Ernest Comte de Valfons, who had a son, Etienne, in his father's lifetime, and a dau, Therese, m (... Simon) and has issue, 1st a dau, 2nd a son (Dominique) and three sons and a dau thereafter.

ADRIENNE : dau of Raimond b 1866. Living, u/m, 1894.

AGNES : dau of Guillaume i. m 1496, Pierre de Rochemore, or Rochemaure, Seigneur de Bordes, Tartuguières, &c near Beaucaire. d before 1504, leaving a dau.

ALBERTINE : only child of Alfred, 2nd Baron Boileau de Castelnau. b 1832, m 1851, William Grand d'Esnon. Living 1860. No issue.

AMELIE : 2nd dau of Charles-Frederic.

ANNE i : dau of Jean v, m 1593 Daniel d'Arnaud, Sieur de la Cassagne. Daniel was First Consul of Nîmes, 1593. They had a son, Paul, who may have been the old man who in the winter of 1683-84 was tortured by the dragoons until he abjured. M de la Cassagne, who, with Jacques and another, did not abjure with the other leading Protestants of Nîmes in October 1685, was perhaps Paul's son.

ANNE ii : dau of Jacques ii, b 1662. d at Berlin, 1694. There is no mention in the entry of her death in the registers of the French Church in Berlin of her being m, but it appears from an earlier entry in the registers of the French church in Brandenburg that she was the wife of Timothée Roy de Castelnaud de Brussac, in Haut Languedoc, and that they were the parents of a dau, Isabeau de Castelnaud.

ANNE iii : dau of Maurice i. b 1711. m 1728 Jean Laliaud, or Lailaud, Conseiller au Presidial de Nîmes. No issue recorded in 1754. d at Nîmes, 1784.

ANNE-AUGUSTINE : dau of Charles iii. b 1782, m 1802, Jean-Maurice-Isidore Fornier de Mairard; fl. 1810, when she had six children.

ANNE-MARIE i : dau of Jean iv, m Gui de Bon. From this marriage derived the Intendant of Roussillon.

ANNE-MARIE ii : dau of Nicolas ii, m Gui d'Aireboudouz, Sieur de Caselette. Portrait dated 1642 at Rampisham.

_ ANNE-MARIE iii : dau of Antoine iii. b and d at Geneva 1690.

CATHERINE i : dau of Guillaume i. In some accounts she is called Jeanne-Catherine, and is also said to have m in 1525 Jean de Ganay, Chancellor of France; but this is incorrect. He is shown elsewhere as having m Jeanne, dau of Mesmin Boilesve in 1481 and he died in 1512.

CATHERINE ii : dau of Antoine ii, m Claude de Marçay.

CATHERINE iii : (possibly Catherine-Louise) dau of Antoine iii, b 1687. One of the executors of her mother's will, which was proved in London in 1724.

CHARLOTTE i : dau of Jacques ii. b 1670, probably in Nîmes. Left France, perhaps with her mother Feb 1690, and went to Berlin, where she d 1696. U/m

_ CLAUDE ii : Child of Jean v. May be a son or a dau - the name is both masc and fem. In any case the child died young.

CLAUDINE i : dau of Jean iv. m 1554 Jacques de Lageret, Seigneur de Caissargues (or Caillargues) who was an active Huguenot, and one of those held responsible for the

'Michelade', the massacre of Catholics in Nîmes in 1567. She is evidently wrongly stated in 'Bluemantle' to have m in 1659, Noble Jean-Antoine de St Denis-le-Gast, Sieur de Breuil: it is obviously impossible given the dates.

CLAUDINE ii : dau of Jean v.

JULIETTE : dau of Simeon-Charles-Barnabe. m Baron Henri Grand d'Esnon, and had issue.

LOUISE i : dau of Jean v.

LOUISE i : dau of Jean v.

LOUISE ii : dau of Nicolas ii.

_ LOUISE iii : dau of Jacques ii. b 20 Jan, d 27 Jan, 1681.

LOUISE iv : b 7 Nov 1683. m 1718 Noble Abel de Ligonier, Seigneur de Montuquet et Castres, Languedoc. d at Castres, 9 Oct 1748. Dau Anne-Louise 1710-91.

_ LOUISE v : dau of Maurice i. b about 1718, d in infancy.

MADELEINE i : dau of Guillaume i, m 1491 Pierre de Rollot, Treasurer of Provence.

MADELEINE ii : dau of Antoine ii. m 1529 Jean de Sanzat, Conseiller du Presidial de Nîmes (? Judge of Assize).

MADELEINE iii : dau of Jacques ii. b 16 May 1674, d at Lausanne 7 Feb 1691.

_ MADELEINE iv : dau of Maurice i. b about 1719, d in infancy.

MARGUERITE I : dau of Jean v. b 1589.

MARGUERITE ii : dau of Nicolas ii. m Gautier de Pontperdu.

MARGUERITE iii : dau of Jacques ii. b 4 Oct 1671, d at Lyons 1688, in a convent where she was imprisoned

MARGUERITE FRANCOISE : dau of Maurice i. b 8 July, 1721. U/m, d at Nîmes 13 Jan 1784.

MARIE i : dau of Antoine iii, living in England 1724.

MATHILDE : dau of Simon-Charles-Barnabe. b 1813. m 1833 Victor-Marguerite-Gaston Vincen, a banker of Nîmes. d 1890.

ROZE : dau of Jacques i. b 1632. m David Perrotat, of Uzes, and had five children. She and her children fled the country after the Revocation and she d at Lausanne, as a widow in 1710.

ROZE ii : dau of Jean vii, and Catherine de Boyer, some time time after 1648. Roze i was her aunt.

SUSANNE : dau of Jean v.

URSULE-MELANIE-GENEVIEVE : dau of Marie-Louis-Joseph, b 1774. Wrote novels and historical works. Librarian and teacher at the school of the Legion of Honour at Ecoeu, until the Restoration. d in a convent at Versailles 1862.

YVONNE : dau of Emanuel. m 1933, William Walcker, of Montpellier in 1954, and styled 'Madame Walcker-Boileau de Castelnaud'.

THE FOUR ENGLISH LINES

THE FIRST OF THE FOUR ENGLISH LINES:

CHARLES ii, (The Founder) s of Jacques ii, 1673/1733. Left France in 1691, went to England from the Brandenburg Musqueteers, obtained an ensigncy in the Br Army, May 1694. m Marie-Madelaine Collot d'Escury 1703, dau of Daniel Collot-Escury, Major in Lord Galway's French Regt of Cavalry, and Seigneur de Landauran: issue 10 or 12 children, of whom only ten are known: viz - Jacques-Daniel, Marguerite iv, Charles Daniel, Henry Charles, Marie-Louise, Georgette Madeleine, Simeon i, Pierre, Jean and Marie. His wife d 1731, and he followed in 1733.

SON: SIMEON i, eldest s of Charles ii (founder); b 1.10.1717 in Southampton. m in Dublin Magdalene de Brisay of a Huguenot family; issue Magdalene i, Theophilus, Solomon i, Simeon ii, Randal, John Peter i, Anne Charlotte i, Bonne, Philip Daniel, Mary Madalena, Henrietta i, Thomas, John Theophilus i, Marguerite vi, Sarah i, Gaspard Francis, Elizabeth i and Margaret. (18). (The frequently recurring name of Theophilus would appear to stem from Simeon's father-in-law, Capt Theophilus de la Cour de Brisay). It is from Simeon's sons **Solomon i , John Peter i , Thomas and John Theophilus i** that the four British branches of the family descend; and a grasp of this fact is essential to follow the constant repetition of the same names. Simeon d. in 1767.

GRANDSON: SOLOMON i _, s of Simeon i., b. 31.1.1744-5(Fr calendar). m. (1st) in Dublin, Dorothea Gladwell, and had issue: Magdalene ii, Dorothea i, Anne iv, Frances, Simeon Peter, Henrietta ii, Charles John, Dorothea ii, Lucy, Charlotte, Alicia i, Jasper Desbrisay i, Solomon Hugh, Richard, Maria Jane, Lestock Francis i, John Peter Wilson, and Henry. (18). She, Dorothea d. 1789 in childbirth; Solomon m (2nd) Lucy (Lucinda) Slater

of Liverpool; they had issue: Dorothy i. He d. 1810, in a storm.

GREAT GRANDSON: SIMEON PETER __, s of Solomon i. 1772/1842. Br Army 1796, svd with various Militia in Canada, England and Ireland, res his comm as Adjt 1812. m 1796 Hannah, dau of Annesley de Renzi (and widow of Allen Ribton); they had issue: Lucinda Florence, Dorothea Ellen, Maria Anne, Henry Coningham, Francis Burton, and Harriet Anne. They lived in Carnarvon, N Wales.

G G GRANDSON: FRANCIS BURTON __: s of Simeon Peter i. 1806/88 b at Carnarvon. Cdt at Addiscombe Mil Sem; later Bengal Horse Arty. m 1834, Sarah Durie, had issue Francis William, Charles Henry, Sarah ii, Anne vi, Grace Curtis, George Claude Robert, Frederick Durie, Henry W, Isabella Clementine, Lewis Maltby and George Dennys (11). d, a Maj Gen 1888.

G G G GRANDSON: FRANCIS WILLIAM __: s of Francis Burton. b Bengal, 1835/1915. Long and distinguished career in Indian Army. m Mary Letitia Bradford, issue - Frances Henrietta, Claude Frank, Percy Adolphus, Frank Ridley Farrar, Etienne Ronald Partridge, Mildred Oliphant, Lucy Winifred, and Bertrand Henry Carter (9). d, a Brevet Colonel, CB, 1915.

G G G G GRANDSON: FRANK RIDLEY FARRAR __: 3rd but eldest surviving s of Francis Wm, and gen known as Ridley. b Lucknow 1867/1914. Educ Cheltenham Coll, RMA Woolwich. RE. kia, 1914. m 1902, Mary Aurora Tudor, issue three sons, Etienne H T, Peter C, and Hugh E. She m, 2nd, Sir Drummond Spencer Smith, and d 1958.

G G G G G GRANDSON: ETIENNE HENRY TUDOR __: eldest s of Frank Ridley Farrar; b in London 1902/85; educ Cheltenham Coll and RMC Sandhurst. Commd 2 Lt SLI 1923. m 1st Rachel Louisa Hallows, issue Etienne Raymond Ridley, Valerie Mary Grace and Diana Margaret Rosalind. Rachel d 1980, and Etienne m 2nd his brother Hugh's widow, Angela Violet Boileau (née Jelf), marriage broke up shortly before his death in 1985.

G G G G G G GRANDSON: ETIENNE RAYMOND RIDLEY _: s of Etienne H T. b at Bideford 1937; educ Eton and Sandhurst, commd Royal Scots Greys 1957; res comm 1967. m Harriet Lucy, dau of Cmdr Henry Barnes and has issue: Helen Rachel, Robert Nicholas Henry and Charles Anthony Maurice.

G G G G G G G GRANDSON: ROBERT NICHOLAS HENRY _: eldest s of Etienne R R. b 1976.

THE SECOND OF THE FOUR ENGLISH LINES:

CHARLES ii, (The Founder) s of Jacques ii, 1673/1733.. Left France in 1691, went to England from the Brandenburg Musqueteers, obtained an ensigncy in the Br svc, May 1694. m Marie-Madelaine Collot d'Escury 1703, dau of Daniel Collot-Escury, Major in Lord Galway's French Regt of Cavalry, and Seigneur de Landauran: issue 10 or 12 children, of whom only ten are known: viz - Jacques-Daniel, Marguerite iv, Charles Daniel, Henry Charles, Marie-Louise, Georgette Madeleine, Simeon i, Pierre, Jean and Marie. His wife d 1731, and he followed in 1733.

SON: SIMEON i, eldest s of Charles ii (founder); b 1.10.1717 in Southampton. m in Dublin Magdalene de Brisay of a Huguenot family; issue Magdalene i, Theophilus, Solomon i, Simeon ii, Randal, John Peter i, Anne Charlotte i, Bonne, Philip Daniel, Mary Madalena, Henrietta i, Thomas, John Theophilus i, Marguerite vi, Sarah i, Gaspard Francis, Elizabeth i and Margaret. (18). (The frequently recurring name of Theophilus would appear to stem from Simeon's father-in-law, Capt Theophilus de la Cour de Brisay). It is from Simeon's sons, **Solomon i , John Peter i , Thomas and John Theophilus i** that the four British branches of the family descend; a grasp of this fact is essential to follow the constant repetition of the same names. Simeon d. in 1767.

GRANDSON: JOHN PETER i _ : 2nd s of Simeon. 1747/1837. East India Company svc until 1786. m 1790 Henrietta, dau and co-heiress of Rev George Pollen: issue Henrietta Maria, John Peter iii, John Peter iv, Georgiana Augusta, George Pollen and Charles Lestock iii. (He also had two natural daus by unknown mothers in India, Frances Maria and Harriet). He d at Mortlake, Surrey, but not before he had bought Tacolnstone Hall, near Norwich.

Note: It will be observed that the Baronetcy succession tends to jump forward and backward as time goes on, and is by no means always from father to son. At present it is firmly established on a father-to-son basis, in Australia and looks set to stay that way. (PMB).

G GRANDSON: JOHN PETER iv _ s of John Peter i. b at Hertford St, Mayfair, 1794/1869; educ Merton Coll Oxford; 2/Lt 95th Foot, Rifle Bde, Sep 1813, the Regt having been raised by Gen Manningham (who had married one of the Misses Pollen); he served for four years under the Duke of Wellington and Lord Lynedoch in Spain, Holland and France; in action at Bergen Op Zoom in 1814. Lt 1816, placed on half pay with 90th Foot, 1817. Thereafter a country gentleman and dilettante in various affairs and civic duties in numerous fields. He m at Minto, Roxburghshire, Lady Caroline Elliot, dau of Gilbert, 1st Earl of Minto, 14/11/1825; they had issue: Anna Maria, John Elliot, Caroline Mary, Francis George Manningham, Edmund William Pollen, Agnes Lucy, Charles Augustus Penrhyn, Mary Georgina and Theresa Ann Catherine (9). In 1836 he bought the estate of Ketteringham in Norfolk. He was created a Baronet of the United Kingdom 24/7/1838.

G G GRANDSON: FRANCIS GEORGE MANNINGHAM _ : s of John Peter iv. b 1830/1900, Norfolk. Educ at Eton, and Christ Ch, Oxford: BA. Barrister-at-Law, 1852. Various duties in the County, and elsewhere. m 1869, Lucy Henrietta, dau of Sir Henry Nugent, Bart, and succeeded his father as 2nd Bt, 1869. They had issue: Arthur John Vernon,

John Francis Elliott, Maurice Colborne, Margaret Lucy Augusta and Raymond Frederic. d 1900, succeeded by his eldest surviving son, Maurice Colborne, as 3rd Bt.

G G G GRANDSON: MAURICE COLBORNE _ s of Francis George Manningham, 1865/1937; Educ Worcester Coll, Oxford, MA. Succeeded his father as third Baronet, 1900. d, u/m 1937.

G G G GRANDSON: RAYMOND FREDERIC _ s of Francis George Manningham, b. 6.10.1868, 4th Bart 1937; m Ethel Mary Young, of Argyllshire; On his death the title passed to his cousin, Francis James Boileau, res in Australia, and the property was left to his cousin Etienne Henry Tudor Boileau, the representative of the senior branch of the family. Ethel, his wife, became a well-known novelist, and also ran Ketteringham as a Comdt of the Womens Transport Svc (FANY); Ethel d 16/1/1942, and Raymond d five months later, 23/6/1942, without issue.

G G G GRANDSON: FRANCIS JAMES _ s of Edmund William Pollen. b 1871 at Beechworth, Victoria, Australia. Educ. at Geelong College. A stock and station agent of the firm of Frank J Boileau & Co., Melbourne, and was well known in stock and station, and racing circles. JP. m. 1895 Wilhelmina, dau of George Lyon, of Victoria, and had issue: Gilbert George Benson, Mina Lucy, Edmond Charles and Patrick Etienne. Succeeded his cousin Raymond as fifth Baronet, 1942, when the former d in England, and Francis d in 1945 at Malvern, Victoria.

G G G G GRANDSON: GILBERT GEORGE BENSON _ s of Francis James. b in Australia 1898. Educ. Xavier College, Melbourne, and Newman College, Melbourne. MB, BS, 1923. Capt Australian Army Medical Corps, Citizen Forces 1936. T/Maj 1940-43; Maj, Reserve of Officers 1943. Area Medical Officer for Military Forces, 1948. No service overseas. Medical Officer of Health, shire of Dandenong. m, 1st 1924, Chica Patricia, dau of James Louis Edgeworth-Somers, LRCSI, of Victoria; they had issue : 2 daus : Prudence Despreaux and Angela Mary. He divorced her 1933. M, 2nd 1941, Mary Catherine, dau of Lawrence Riordan of South Australia; they had issue: 3 daus: Madelon Mary, Elizabeth Ann and Mary Anne. He succeeded his father as sixth Baronet, 1945. d ?

G G G G GRANDSON: EDMOND CHARLES _ s of Francis James. b in Australia, 1903. War of 1939-45: Lt Australian ASC, Jan 1941; Capt Sept 1943; Staff Capt, Military Secretary's branch 1944; Staff Officer (Labour), HQ 2nd Base Sub-Area, 1944; Staff Capt (Labour), HQ 1st Army, AIF (O'seas), 1944, and at AG Branch, Victoria L of C Area, 1945. m 1934, Marjorie Lyel, dau of Claude Monteath D'Arcy, of Launceston, Tasmania and has two sons : Guy Francis D'Arcy, Peter Linden. Succeeded his brother Gilbert as seventh Baronet in 19--? Resident at Glen Iris, Melbourne. Sir Edmond d in 1980.

G G G G G GRANDSON: GUY FRANCIS D'ARCY _ s of Edmond Charles. b in Australia 1935. Educ. Royal Military College, Duntroon. Commissioned as Lt in the Infantry, Regular Forces 1956; served two years with 3rd Australian Regiment 1957-58. GSO 3, Directorate of Military Intelligence, Army HQ, Dec 1958 to June 1959. Seconded to

Dept of External Affairs as UN Military Observer in Kashmir, June 1959 to July 1960. T/Capt March 1959 to Dec 1960; S/Capt, Dec 1960. GSO 3, DMI, Army HQ, July 1960. In Vietnam, member of Training Team, training and fighting with South Vietnamese troops, July 1963 to July 1964. Intelligence Officer, Task Force HQ, 1st Div, July 1964 to Aug 1965. GSO 2, Intelligence, HQ 1st Div, Aug 1965 to May 1966. T/Maj Aug 1965, S/Maj, Dec 1966. Attached Australian Army Staff, Washington, USA, May 1966 to end of 1968. Attended Australian Army Staff College, Jan 1969 to end of 1970, and qualified; then to HQ Papua New Guinea, 1971. Security Adviser, Dept of Administrator Papua NG 1972-74; DS (Instr) Aus Staff Coll, 1975-76, SO1 Pers (Lt Col) HQ 3rd Mil Dist, 1979. m, 1962 Judith Frances, dau of Senator George Conrad Hannan, and they have issue: two s and three daus, the eldest son being Nicholas Edmond George, b 1964. Guy succeeded his father, Sir Edmond, as eighth Baronet in 1980.

G G G G G G GRANDSON: NICHOLAS EDMOND GEORGE: e/s of Sir Guy Francis D'Arcy. b. 17/11/1964. Heir Presumptive to the Baronetcy. (1993).

THE THIRD OF THE FOUR ENGLISH LINES:

CHARLES ii, (The Founder) s of Jacques ii, 1673/1733.. Left France in 1691, went to England from the Brandenburg Musqueteers, obtained an ensigncy in the Br svc, May 1694. m Marie-Madelaine Collot d'Escury 1703, dau of Daniel Collot-Escury, Major in Lord Galway's French Regt of Cavalry, and Seigneur de Landauran: issue 10 or 12 children, of whom only ten are known: viz - Jacques-Daniel, Marguerite iv, Charles Daniel, Henry Charles, Marie-Louise, Georgette Madeleine, Simeon i, Pierre, Jean and Marie. His wife d 1731, and he followed in 1733.

SON: SIMEON i, s of Charles ii (founder); b 1.10.1717 in Southampton. m in Dublin Magdalene de Brisay of a Huguenot family; issue Magdalene i, Theophilus, Solomon i, Simeon ii, Randal, John Peter i, Anne Charlotte i, Bonne, Philip Daniel, Mary Madalena, Henrietta i, Thomas, John Theophilus i, Marguerite vi, Sarah i, Gaspard Francis, Elizabeth i and Margaret. (18). (The frequently recurring name of Theophilus would appear to stem from Simeon's father-in-law, Capt Theophilus de la Cour de Brisay). It is from Simeon's sons, **Solomon i , John Peter i , Thomas and John Theophilus i** that the four British branches of the family descend; a grasp of this fact is essential to follow the constant repetition of the same names. Simeon d. in 1767.

GRANDSON: THOMAS i _ : 3rd s of Simeon i, 14.12.1754/1806; m. Leah, dau of Lt Col Ebenezer Jessop of a New England family. They had issue: Thomas Ebenezer John, Elizabeth Magdalene, Simeon John, Leah Ann, John Peter v, John Theo iii, and Alexander Henry Edmonstone. (In 1782, Thomas had previously had a s, by an unknown mother: Simeon Henry - q.v.)

G GRANDSON: THOMAS EBENEZER JOHN _ : s of Thomas i. b. in Calcutta, 26.12.1796. Madras Civil Svc Judiciary; m (1st) on his 21st b'day, Mary-Anne Millar, dau of

Army Surgeon, issue; Thomas Alfred, Archibald John Maddy, Henry William, Mary Ann Elizabeth, Charles Theophilus, George Edmonstone Kutzleiber and Margaret Alethea. Mary-Anne d 1831; Thomas m (2nd) in July 1832 Ellen Eliza Neale, widow of Lt Col Conry; she d. in childbirth (s/b s) six months later. He m. (3rd) Elizabeth Hannah Norgar of Madras: issue: Mary Elizabeth ii, Ellen Leah, Sarah Ann, Despreaux John, Hannah Amelia, and Alice Upton. Thomas d at Brighton 1853, having ret'd as a Judge in 1851.

G G GRANDSON: ARCHIBALD JOHN MADDY _: s of Thomas Ebenezer John; 1820/71; Indian Army/RE. Col. m (1st) his cousin Georgina Elizabeth Boileau (dau of Geo W i) but she d in c/b, and the ch d a few months later. He m (2nd) Lucy Smalley, issue: Edward Hudson, Thomas Smalley, Adeline Lucy, Catherine Harriet, Maria de Chal and Alice Mary.

G G G GRANDSON: THOMAS SMALLEY _ s of Archibald John Maddy, b at Bellary, India 8.6.1851. British and Indian Army (Gurkhas) svc. m. Selina Mary Whicher, dau of Dy IG of Hospitals, RN; had issue, Ethel Selina Hastings, Eileen Lucy, Kathleen Minnie, Digby Whicher, Edward Bulmer Whicher, and Thomas Whicher. Resigned the svc in 1891, on a Captain's pension. He d. in London on 25.12.1933.

G G G G GRANDSON: DIGBY WHICHER _ s of Thomas Smalley, b. at Blackheath, Kent. 1893/1976. Educ Cranbrook and Sandhurst, commd 2/Lt 1912. World War 1 and World War 2, one of the first into France in both wars. Col, he rtd 1948. m 1924 Winifred Mudie, dau of Henry Mudie of Darlington: issue a s, Peter Mudie, b 1926. Digby d 1976, and Wyn 1978.

G G G G G GRANDSON: PETER MUDIE _ s of Digby Whicher, b 2.1.1926; Royal Armd Corps 1943, commd 1945; m Jean Hill, in UK, 1950. n/i. ret'd a Lieut Col, Queens Dragoon Guards, 1967, after svc mainly in Arab States. Continued in business in Rome, Italy; Rhodesian Govt Educ Dept; Kuwait, until 1982, and Cyprus for two years. Then to Andorra for 8½ years and now lives in Mirande, France (1997).

THE FOURTH OF THE FOUR ENGLISH LINES:

CHARLES ii, (The Founder) s of Jacques ii, 1673/1733.. Left France in 1691, went to England from the Brandenburg Musqueteers, obtained an ensigncy in the Br svc, May 1694. m Marie-Madelaine Collot d'Escury 1703, dau of Daniel Collot-Escury, Major in Lord Galway's French Regt of Cavalry, and Seigneur de Landauran: issue 10 or 12 children, of whom only ten are known: viz - Jacques-Daniel, Marguerite iv, Charles Daniel, Henry Charles, Marie-Louise, Georgette Madeleine, Simeon i, Pierre, Jean and Marie. His wife d 1731, and he followed in 1733.

SON: SIMEON i, s of Charles ii (founder); b 1.10.1717 in Southampton. m in Dublin Magdalene de Brisay of a Huguenot family; issue Magdalene i, Theophilus, Solomon i, Simeon ii, Randal, John Peter i, Anne Charlotte i, Bonne, Philip Daniel, Mary Madalena, Henrietta i, Thomas, John Theophilus i, Marguerite vi, Sarah i, Gaspard Francis, Elizabeth i and Margaret. (18). (The frequently recurring name of Theophilus would appear to stem from Simeon's father-in-law, Capt Theophilus de la Cour de Brisay). It is from Simeon's sons, **Solomon i , John Peter i , Thomas and John Theophilus i** that the four British branches of the family descend; a grasp of this fact is essential to follow the constant repetition of the same names. Simeon d. in 1767.

GRANDSON: JOHN THEOPHILUS i, s of Simeon i; b in Dublin 28 Dec 1755. A merchant, continuing his father's business, in great prosperity. But he suffered much from ill-health, his house and much family property being destroyed by fire in or before 1811, which brought on a stroke and affected his speech seriously. He m at the French Church, Dublin, Jane, dau of George Wilson, also of Dublin a merchant-druggist. Her portrait, by Dame-Darquier, is with their direct descendant John Theophilus viii Boileau. They had fifteen children : Mary Anne, Simeon iii, Magdalene, Ann Charlotte ii, Jane i, John Peter iii, Elizabeth ii, George Wilson i, John Theophilus ii, Harriett, Jasper Desbrisay ii, Henrietta iii, Samuel Brandram i, and Lestock Wilson. John Theo d 22 Aug 1817.

G GRANDSON: GEORGE WILSON i _: 4th s of John Theo i; b Dublin 1793/1876; a partner with his father and two brothers from the age of 6. m Anna Rebecca Phipps dau of Wm Phipps. Had issue: Georgina Elizabeth, Jane ii, George Wilson ii, Harriette (Martha Harriet), Isaac Barre Spencer Phipps, John George ii, Simeon iv, William Phipps i, John Theo v, John Peter vii, and Anna Phipps (11). His wife Anna d 1866 and George d 1876.

G G GRANDSON: GEORGE WILSON ii _: e/s of George Wilson i. b probably in Dublin 1821/1902; cdt Addiscombe 1838-39, commd 1839, N Inf, and Oudh Mil Pol. m Fanny Elizabeth Knyvett, dau of General W Knyvett; issue - Anna, Brandram Theophilus, George Wm Knyvett, Georgina Emma, Charles iv, Archibald, Henry Willock, Colin Campbell, Blanche Etienne, Madelaine Harriette, Mary Theresa, Knyvett, Lucy Frances, Muriel Knyvett and Edmund Knyvett. Fanny died 1895, and he in 1902, a Bt Maj and Hon Col.

G G G GRANDSON: BRANDRAM THEOPHILUS _: e/s of George Wilson ii: b. in India 1852, and with his mother throughout the siege of Lucknow. Indigo Planter in India after educ at Haileybury. m 1885 Margaret Sherwill, dau of Colonel Sherwill, and had issue

Brandram Francis Sherwill, Marguerite Alice Knyvett and Walter Lind Sherwill.

G G G G GRANDSON: BRANDRAM FRANCIS SHERWILL _: s of Brandram Theophilus. b. in Calcutta 1886. Educ at Bedford School, and became a tea-planter in Darjeeling District, N India. m. 1922, Ness Mackenzie Harkness (who d 1945), and they had issue : Brandram F. E. and Annette Harkness. He d. at Cranleigh, Surrey in 1964, where he had retired.

G G G G G GRANDSON: BRANDRAM F. E. _: s of Brandram Francis Sherwill enlisted as a Gunner in the Artillery before his eighteenth birthday in November 1942, and went to join the BEF later in the year, being posted to 151 _ield Regt, RA (Ayrshire Yeomanry) TA, in 11th Armd Div. He was going forward into his first action when the vehicle he was in hit a landmine, at Griensveen, in Holland. He d on 22nd November 1944 from his wounds, being the only Boileau to lose his life in that War, just 20, and unmarried.

Brief Index: English Men, Lines, Dates, Wife/Wives, Children, Service

ALEXANDER HENRY EDMONSTONE _, s of Thomas, 1807/62. Indian Army/RE. Maj Gen. m (1st) Charlotte Hanson, issue: a dau, Charlotte Bosanquet.. Charlotte (his wife) d 1840 and he m (2nd) Matilda Grace Tovey, issue, Arthur Cadell Tait and Mary Hamilton.

ANTHONY NOEL RIDLEY ç s of Bertrand Henry Carter. 1902/26, aka Noel, Sandhurst, KO Yorks LI. Lieut. u/m, d in rugby accident at Catterick.

ARCHIBALD _ s of George Wilson ii; 1860/64.

ARCHIBALD D E b 1867 (Pub Recs Off). nfk.

ARCHIBALD JOHN MADDY _: s of Thomas Ebenezer John; 1820/71; Indian Army/RE. Col. m (1st) his cousin Georgina Elizabeth Boileau (dau of Geo W i) but she d in c/b, and the ch d a few months later. He m (2nd) Lucy Smalley, issue: Edward Hudson, Thomas Smalley, Adeline Lucy, Catherine Harriet, Maria de Chal and Alice Mary.

ARTHUR CADELL TAIT, _, s of Alexander H E, by his 2nd wife. 1856/1925, RA, RGA, Freemason; bvt Col. m (1st) Isabella Geraldine Haliburton Stewart, dau of Lt Col C J Stewart of Nova Scotia; she d in c/b, issue a s, Gerald Charles Cadell Stewart; m (2nd) Isabel Harriott Gascoigne Child, dau of Capt Harold Child; n/i.

BERTRAND HENRY CARTER ç ; s of Francis William; 1875/1952. RMA Sandhurst, E Lancs Rgt; Pay Corps; Capt. m 1900 Bertha Cecil Bainbridge, issue: Anthony Noel Ridley, Joan Mary. d in Australia.

BRANDRAM FRANCIS SHERWILL _, s of Brandram Theophilus, 1896/1964. Teaplanter, Darjeeling; m Ness Mackenzie Harkness, issue: Brandram F E (k.i.a. in France 22 Nov 1944), and Annette Harkness.

BRANDRAM F. E. __, s of Brandram Francis Sherwill, b 1925, joined the RA as a gnr Nov 1942, to BEF in 1944 and was k.i.a in Holland just 2 yrs later on a landmine, being the only Boileau to be killed in that War.

BRANDRAM HENRY SYDENHAM: __ s of Samuel Brandram i. 1851/1935. Guinness Brewers. m Grace Hayes, issue: three daus, Mary Elizabeth Etheldreda, Edith Grace, Olive, and a son, Lawrence.

BRANDRAM THEOPHILUS __: s of Geo Wilson ii. b 1852/d ?. m 1885 Margaret Sherwill, issue: Brandram Francis Sherwill, Marguerite Alice Knyvett and Walter Lind Sherwill.

CECIL MACKINTOSH ¢, s of Geo Theo Saunders, 1888/1935 Aus., m ca 1930 Phyllis Timmis (nEe Bowater), widow of W V Timmis, and dau of Sir F Bowater, sometime Mayor of London. n/i.

CHARLES ii, (The Founder) s of Jacques ii, 1673/1733.. Left Fr in 1691, went to England from the Brandenburg Musqueteers, obtained an ensigncy in the Br svc, May 1694. m Marie-Madelaine Collot d'Escury 1703, dau of Daniel Collot-Escury, Major in Lord Galway's French Regt of Cavalry, and Seigneur de Landauran: issue 10 or 12 children, of whom only ten are known: viz - Jacques-Daniel, Marguerite iv, Charles Daniel, Henry Charles, Marie-Louise, Georgette Madeleine, Simeon i, Pierre, Jean and Marie. His wife d 1731, and he followed in 1733.

CHARLES iv ¢ s of Geo Wilson

ii. b and d 1859, soon after Relief of Lucknow.

CHARLES ANTHONY MAURICE ¢ y/s of Etienne Raymond Ridley. b 12.11.1978. still at sch 1993.

CHARLES AUGUSTUS PENRHYN __ s of John Peter iv. 1835/1855. Rifle Bde. d of wounds at Malta, after Sebastopol.

CHARLES BRANDON __, s of Thomas Theo; b India 1852. RN Cdt, 1866/1916. Manager of flourishing concerns in India; one time Sec of Bombay Yacht Club. u/m, d London.

CHARLES CHAMBERS __: s of John George ii. 1867/93, u/m.

CHARLES DANIEL ¢: s of Charles ii, 1711/1772. Wine Merchant in Portugal. d u/m in London.

CHARLES EDWARD __ s of George Pollen Boileau-Pollen. b 1828. d u/m in UK.

CHARLES ELLIOTT ¢ s of John Peter Wilson; India 1829/57; Pol Offr - kia in ICS action.

CHARLES HENRY ϕ s of Francis Burton; 1836/83; India and various Br Army appts later. m Susanna Maria le Bailly of Jersey (& Malta): Issue: Helen Louisa, Charles Howard, Evelyn Grace, Guy Hamilton and Frank Bruce Durie.

CHARLES HOWARD, ϕ s of Charles Henry, b 1867 S Afr; d W Africa u/m.

CHARLES JOHN ϕ s of Solomon i. Dublin 1775/76.

CHARLES LESTOCK i _ s of John Peter i. b 1800/89 m. Amelia Adam 1833 in Madras; she d same year, age 21; m (2nd) Margaret Stirling (widow of Claudius Kerr EIC): they had a dau Mary Elizabeth i. Marriage dissolved 1845; he m (3rd) Maria, dau of Edward Denham. n/i.

CHARLES LESTOCK ii _ : s of William Phipps i. b 1863/1900. Commd, but no active svc. m Blanche Adele Band 1887, dau of C E Band, issue Dorothy ii, and Phipps Lestock.

CHARLES LESTOCK iii ϕ , s of George Theo Saunders; b Aus 1891, qv Aus.

CHARLES THEOPHILUS _ : s of Thomas Ebenezer John. 1824/25 S India.

CLAUDE FRANK ϕ : s of Francis William. b at Meerut, 1864/86. Educ at RMC Sandhurst; Lt KOYLI and later Indian Army; d of fever Burma.

COLIN CAMPBELL _ : s of George Wilson ii; b 1863. Lt Norfolk Regt, 1884; posted to IA. m his 3rd cousin, Sarah A M A Clarke (nEe Boileau), widow of Capt J B Clarke who d 1890. No issue. Settled in East Africa, took up horse-breeding, and other things. d before WW 1, in East Africa.

DESPREAUX JOHN _ , s of Thomas Ebenezer John. b 1842, prob in S Africa, where father was on furlough. Ensign 90th Foot, 1861. d 1864 at Mian Mir. No active svc. Godson of John Peter iv.

DICK REGNAUD CURZON ϕ ; s of Herbert Edward. b in India 1902/197_ . Educ at Wellington and Sandhurst, 2/Lt KRRC (60th) 1922; m Hester Trotman Houghton, issue a dau, Etienne, b in Guiana 1933. Dick d 197_ .

DIGBY WHICHER _ : s of Thomas Smalley, b. at Blackheath, Kent. 1893/1976. Educ Cranbrook and Sandhurst, commd 2/Lt 1912. World War 1 and World War 2, one of the first into France in both wars. Col, he rtd 1948. m 1924 Winifred Mudie, dau of Henry Mudie of Darlington: issue a s, Peter Mudie, b 1926. Digby d 1976, and Wyn 1978.

DUNCAN _ : s of Philip, b Aus (qv Aus).

EDGEWORTH BARRE : _ s of Francis J E; 1917/1978.. Asthmatic, he served WW 2 in Ireland as L/Bdr RA. u/m.

EDMOND CHARLES _ : s of Francis James. b Aus 1903 (qv Aus).

EDMUND CHARLES _ : s of William Pollen. b Aus 1877 (qv Aus).

EDMUND KNYVETT _ : s of George Wilson ii. b c. 1875/1917. Game Warden E Africa, joined Army UK 1915, 2/Lt RE, Capt Topographical Section RE, killed by sniper, u/m.

EDMUND WILLIAM POLLEN ϕ : s of John Peter iv. 1831/83, a troublesome young man for years, m 1870, Bridget Walsh in Australia, issue Francis James (5th Bt), Gilbert Noel Elliott, John Peter viii, Edmund, and Catherine Theresa. d, by drowning in Australia. (qv Aus).

EDWARD BULMER WHICHER : _ s of Thomas Smalley, b 1898, educ Cranbrook, ISC Windsor and RMC Sandhurst, commd Dorset Regt 1916, joined 1st Bn in France 1917, kia October 1918. u/m.

EDWARD HUDSON _ : s of Archibald John Maddy; S India 1850/85, m locally, issue a s, who did not survive. d at Masulipatam.

EDWARD JOHN i: _ s of John Theo ii; b 1820/, in Dublin, nominated for HEICS, cadet at Addiscombe 1836-37 in England, tfr to 35th Bengal Native Infantry 1839; m 1846 Caroline Elizabeth Davies, dau Fanny Elizabeth.

EDWARD JOHN ii, _ : s of John George i; b in Dublin, 1854/80s; m in 1876, Sarah Dora Haines and had issue: Edith Sara, Kathleen, Sydney Hunter and Ethel. d in the 1880s.

ERIC _ : s of Edmund Charles, b in Australia 1906. (qv Aus).

ERNEST FRANCIS: ϕ s of Lewis Maltby, Bengal 1890/1976 at Bath; a wireless expert, was with RNVR in WW 1 as Lieut. m at Bath Janet Dean; issue Ivan Ernest and Nancy Madelaine.

ETIENNE HENRY TUDOR: ϕ eldest s of Frank Ridley Farrar; b in London 1902/85; educ Cheltenham Coll and RMC Sandhurst. Commnd 2 Lt SLI 1923. m 1st Rachel Louisa Hallows, issue Etienne Raymond Ridley, Valerie Mary Grace and Diana Margaret Rosalind. Rachel d 1980, and Etienne m 2nd his brother Hugh's widow, Angela Violet Boileau (nEe Jelf), marriage broke up shortly before his death in 1985.

ETIENNE MUSGRAVE PHIPPS _ : s of William Phipps i, 1879/1945. Educ Repton Sch and Christ Church Coll Oxford. m Margaret Helen Chapman, and had issue Victor Henry, Margaret Evelyn Muriel, and Helen Cecilia.

ETIENNE RAYMOND RIDLEY ϕ : s of Etienne H T. b at Bideford 1937; educ Eton and Sandhurst, commd Royal Scots Greys 1957; res comm 1967. m Harriet Lucy, dau of Cmdr Henry Barnes and has issue: Helen Rachel, Robert Nicholas Henry and Charles Anthony

Maurice.

ETIENNE RONALD PARTRIDGE: ϕ s of Francis William; b Elveden, Suffolk, 1870/1947; educ Cheltenham Coll; commd E Lancs Regt 1890, later IA and retd as Brig 1923. m 1906 Dorothy Lucy Richardson; she d 1969 aged 90.

ETIENNE WALTER _: s of Walter L S. b Berkhamstead 1932. Educ Canford Sch, and left at age 14 to work on a farm. Enlisted RA as Gnr, tfr to RASC MT 1955, and served on to become WO 1. u/m.

FRANCIS BURTON ϕ : s of Simeon Peter i. 1806/88 b at Carnarvon. Cdt at Addiscombe Mil Sem; later Bengal Horse Arty. m 1834, Sarah Durie, had issue Francis William, Charles Henry, Sarah ii, Anne vi, Grace Curtis, George Claude Robert, Frederick Durie, Henry W, Isabella Clementine, Lewis Maltby and George Dennys (11). d, a Maj Gen 1888.

FRANCIS GEORGE MANNINGHAM $_$: s of John Peter iv. b 1830/1900, Norfolk. Educ at Eton, and Christ Ch, Oxford: BA. Barrister-at-Law, 1852. Various duties in the County, and elsewhere. m 1869, Lucy Henrietta, dau of Sir Henry Nugent, Bart, and succeeded his father as 2nd Bt, 1869. They had issue: Arthur John Vernon, John Francis Elliott, Maurice Colborne, Margaret Lucy Augusta and Raymond Frederic. d 1900, succeeded by his eldest surviving son, Maurice Colborne, as 3rd Bt.

FRANCIS HUMPHRIES $_$: s of John George iii. b at Perth, Aus, 1914. qv Aus.

FRANCIS JAMES $_$: s of Edmund William Pollen. b 1871, Beechworth, Victoria, S Aus. qv Aus.

FRANCIS JOHN EDGEWORTH $_$: s of John George ii. b.Ireland 1873/1925. WW 1. d Sussex, 1925. m Elizabeth Thorp, issue - Edgeworth Barre, Margaret Ada.

FRANCIS WILLIAM ϕ : s of Francis Burton. b Bengal, 1835/1915. Long and distinguished career in Indian Army. m Mary Letitia Bradford, issue - Frances Henrietta, Claude Frank, Percy Adolphus, Frank Ridley Farrar, Etienne Ronald Partridge, Mildred Oliphant, Lucy Winifred, and Bertrand Henry Carter (9). d, a Brevet Colonel, CB, 1915.

FRANK RIDLEY FARRAR ϕ : 3rd but eldest surviving s of Francis Wm, and gen known as Ridley. b Lucknow 1867/1914. Educ Cheltenham Coll, RMA Woolwich. RE. kia, 1914. m 1902, Mary Aurora Tudor, issue three sons, Etienne H T, Peter C, and Hugh E. She m, 2nd, Sir Drummond Spencer Smith, and d 1958.

FRANK : see also Brandram F S, Francis William, Francis Humphries.

FREDERICK DURIE ϕ : s of Francis Burton. b at Almorah, India 1844/1865. Educ Addiscombe. 12th Cavalry, accidentally killed in horse race, 1865. u/m.

FREDERICK GRIFFITH $_$: s of Wm Phipps i. b 1859/89. Educ Merchant Taylors London. Went to NZ. m Elizabeth Smart Loxley, issue a dau, Netta, (listed as Etiennette iii, but should probably be Janet Maud). He d NZ 1889, and his wife d at Surbiton, London 1890.

GASPARD FRANCIS ϕ : s of Simeon i; b and d 1859.

GEORGE BARRE PHIPPS $_$: s of John George ii. b 1870/92.

GEORGE CLAUDE ROBERT ϕ : s of Francis Burton, b at Calcutta 1841/42.

GEORGE DENNYS ϕ : s of Francis Burton; b at Mussoorie, India 1852; educ Blundells;

went to NZ, lived on remittances, d there, believed u/m.

GEORGE DESBRISAY _: s of John Theo ii. b Dublin 1821, d of typhus 1840.

GEORGE EDMONSTONE KUTZLEIBER _: s of Thomas Ebenezer John; b 1828, S Canara, India. d 1835, S Chittoor.

GEORGE EDWARD _: s of John George iii. b Perth, Aus, 1917. qv Aus.

GEORGE FRANCIS ϕ: s of George Theo Saunders; b in Aus 1893 (qv Aus).

GEORGE PHILIP ϕ: s of Victor Henry; b at Tunstall, Staffs, 1945. Educ Chesterfield Grammar Sch. Trained as School Teacher, was teaching at Walsall, but is still job-hunting (recession) and u/m, 1993.

GEORGE POLLEN _: 3rd s of John Peter i. b Alcester, Warwicks, 1798/1847. Educ Harrow, Christ Ch Oxford; took Holy Orders, Rector of Little Bookham, Surrey, took additional surname of Pollen, thus becoming Boileau-Pollen. m 1824 Elizabeth Primrose Gall, dau of Sir James Gall, Bt. She d 1873, issue 2 s and 2 daus: John Douglas, Charles Edward, Georgina and Elizabeth. He d of recurrent apoplexy.

GEORGE SAUNDERS ϕ: s of George Francis; b in Aus ? 1936. qv Aus.

GEORGE THEO SAUNDERS ϕ: s of Thomas Theo, b India 1849. qv Aus.

GEORGE WILLIAM KNYVETT _: s of George W ii. b. 1854 in India. Educ Haileybury. nfk.GEORGE WILSON i _: s of John Theo i; b Dublin 1793, m Anna Rebecca Phipps dau of Wm Phipps. d 1866. Had issue: Georgina Elizabeth, Jane ii, George Wilson ii, Harriette (Martha Harriet), Isaac Barre Spencer Phipps, John George ii, Simeon iv, William Phipps i, John Theo v, John Peter vii, and Anna Phipps (11). He d 1876.

GEORGE WILSON ii _: s of George Wilson i. b probably in Dublin 1821/1902; cdt Addiscombe 1838-39, commd 1839, N Inf, and Oudh Mil Pol. m Fanny Elizabeth Knyvett, dau of General W Knyvett; issue - Anna, Brandram Theophilus, George Wm Knyvett, Georgina Emma, Charles iv, Archibald, Henry Willock, Colin Campbell, Blanche Etienne, Madelaine Harriette, Mary Theresa, Knyvett, Lucy Frances, Muriel Knyvett and Edmund Knyvett... Fanny died 1895, and he in 1902.

GEORGE WILSON iii _: s of William Phipps i; b 1857. A secretary, still living about 1905; ? u/m.

GERALD CHARLES CADELL STEWART _: s of Arthur Cadell Tait, 1890-1962. Educ Cranbrook, enlisted as Pte Royal Highlanders of Canada (Black Watch), disch, 1916, medically unfit; condition worsened and he was in hospital until the early 30s, when he d.

GILBERT GEORGE BENSON _: s of Francis James. 1898/19.. qv Aus.

GUY FRANCIS D'ARCY _: s of Edmond C. b 1935. 8th Bt. qv Aus.

GUY HAMILTON ϕ : s of Charles Henry. 1870/1962. Educ Christs Hospital and RMA Woolwich. Commd RE 1890. m Violet Mary Irene Smyth-Ferguson, dau of Col W J S-F, KDG; issue - Diana Evelyn and Jean Suzanne.

GUY STANDISH DE COURCY ϕ : s of John Patrick de Courcy. b 1950. Career in Banking, &c. m Katherine Jane Melville Robertson; issue - Joanna Katherine and Frances Elizabeth.

HAROLD ST CROIX _: s of Henry W. India 1877/79.

HARRY SOMERVILLE ϕ : s of George Theo Saunders; b 1884; m Elsie Dunn; issue - Henry Arbuthnot and Barbara Adair. qv Aus.

HENRY ϕ : s of Solomon i b & d 1779 (same day).

HENRY ALEXANDER _: s of Alexander H E. b & d at Paignton, 1872.

HENRY ARBUTHNOT ϕ : s of Harry Somerville. b Aus ? 1910. qv Aus.

HENRY W ϕ : s of Francis Burton (n/k what W stands for). 1845/96 (d at sea). mil and civil svc in India. m Edith Mariana Foster, issue - Zara Maud, Harold St Croix and Ruth Evelyn.

HENRY WILLIAM _: s of Thomas E J. S India 1821/22.

HENRY WILLOCK (Harry) _: s of George Wilson ii; 1862/1940. Indian Police; WW 1 Remounts, T/Maj. m 1891, Ida Langworthy, issue a dau, Mildred Ida Mary. d at Bray.

HERBERT ANGUS ϕ s of George T S. b Grenfell Aus, 1895. (qv Aus)

HERBERT EDWARD ϕ ; s of Thomas Theo. b.India 1859/1946. Indian Cavalry. Retd as Lt Col, 1909, no active svc; entered Foreign Svc, vice consul in Belgium till 1914, Lugano (Sw) 1916, retd 1920. In Jersey thro WW 2 under German Occupation. m May Greenwood 1894, issue Dick Regnaud Curzon.

HUGH ϕ : s of Neil Edmonstone i.

HUGH EVAN RIDLEY ϕ s of Frank Ridley Farrar; 1906/1952. A soldier/barrister before, during, and after WW2. m 1941 Angela Violet Jelf, dau of Arthur Jelf, ICS: issue, Nicholas Peter and Anne Mary.

HUGH RUFUS ϕ :s of Nicholas Peter. b 1966.

HUGH ST. JOHN _ : s of John Theophilus viii, b in London 1958.

ISAAC SPENCER BARRE PHIPPS _ : s of George Wilson i, known as Barre. b Dublin 1825/1852, in India, 22nd and 94th Foot. m. Ann Horton, dau of Lieut Horton, 94th Foot, and had issue - a dau, Anna Wilson, b 1850, at Cannanore.

IVAN ERNEST ø; s of Ernest Francis. b 10.1.1924 at Clifton, Bristol; BA and MA 1945. WW2 Flt Test Engr, Bristol Aircraft Mfg Co (mil svc). Later specialist in Town Planning (UK), and 1959 in Aus and NZ, until 1984. d 1986 at Bath. m 1950 Barbara Stringer of Stone, Staffs: issue - Julian Mark, Joanna Frances and Janet Patricia. Barbara lives now in NZ.

JASPER DESBRISAY i ø : s of Solomon i. 1780/81.

JASPER DESBRISAY ii _ : s of John Theo i. 1796/1818. BA Dublin (Trinity); d u/m, in Dublin.

JASPER DESBRISAY iii _ : s of John Theo ii. 1831/34, in Dublin.

JOHN: s of Charles ii, baptised Jean. 1721/1772. u/m, he became a goldsmith.

JOHN ARTHUR _ : s of John George iii. b Aus. qv.

JOHN DOUGLAS _ : s of George Pollen Boileau-Pollen.

JOHN ELLIOT _ : s of John Peter iv. Educ Eton, 1841-45, and UC Oxford, BA 1850. d u/m.

JOHN FRANCIS ø: s of Thomas L. b. Aus 1920. qv.

JOHN FRANCIS ELLIOT _ s of Francis George Manningham. b. at Tacolnestone Hall. 1863/1894 u/m.

JOHN GEORGE i _ s of George Wilson i : b in Dublin 1825/1883. Head of firm of wholesale druggists there. m 1853 Ruthana dau of John Hunter, MD. they had issue : Edward John ii, Caroline Frances, Mary, Thomasina, Jessy Elizabeth and John Hunter Brandram (6).

JOHN GEORGE ii _ s of George Wilson i; b at Dublin, 1826/1881. RN and Irish Coastguards. Active svc in Crimea; retd as Commander. m 1866 Ada Chambers, dau of Charles Chambers of Yorks. n.i.

JOHN GEORGE iii _ s of John Hunter Brandram; b Aus 1890. qv Aus.

JOHN HUNTER BRANDRAM _ : s of John George i. b 1864, emigrated to S Aus c 1895. qv Aus

JOHN MALCOLM ϕ s of Lewis Maltby, b 1895/1962. WW1 RNVR, WW2 RNVR (Naval Int), then HM Consular svc Portugal; res Madeira, m 1919 Vera Holder; they had a dau, Daphne Palmer. Vera d 1979.

JOHN PATRICK DE COURCY ϕ s of Lewis Harold, b in London 11.2.1918, educ Tonbridge Sch and Imperial Coll, London Univ. Sigs and REME during WW2, (radar spec); Sc Master Downside Sch teaching Physics, 1946/83: m Katherine de Montmorency Kellock, dau of Capt Cecil Kellock; issue Nicola Primrose de Montmorency and Guy Standish de Courcy.

JOHN PETER i ϕ : s of Simeon. 1747/1837. East India Company svc until 1786. m 1790 Henrietta, dau and co-heiress of Rev George Pollen: issue Henrietta Maria, John Peter iii, John Peter iv, Georgiana Augusta, George Pollen and Charles Lestock iii. (He also had two natural daus by unknown mothers in India, Frances Maria and Harriet). He d at Mortlake, Surrey, but not before he had bought Tacolnestone Hall, near Norwich.

JOHN PETER ii _ s of John Theophilus i. 1790/1818; u/m.

JOHN PETER iii _ s of John Peter ii.

JOHN PETER iv _ s of John Peter i. b at Hertford St, Mayfair, 1794/1869; educ Merton Coll Oxford; 2/Lt 95th Foot, Rifle Bde, Sep 1813, the Regt having been raised by Gen Manningham (who had married one of the Misses Pollen); he served for four years under the Duke of Wellington and Lord Lynedoch in Spain, Holland and France; in action at Bergen Op Zoom in 1814. Lt 1816, plaecd on half pay with 90th Foot, 1817. Thereafter a country gentleman and dilettante in various affairs and duties in numerous fields. He m at Minto, Roxburghshire, 14/11/1825, Lady Catherine Sarah Elliot, dau of Gilbert, 1st Earl of Minto: issue: Anna Maria, John Elliot, Caroline Mary, Francis John Manningham, Edmund William Pollen, Agnes Lucy, Charles Augustus Penrhyn, Mary Georgina and Theresa Ann Catherine (9). He was created a Baronet of the United Kingdom 24/7/1838.

JOHN PETER v _ , s of Thomas i : d/y.

JOHN PETER vi ϕ : s of John Peter Wilson i.

JOHN PETER vii, _ s of George Wilson i; nmk.

JOHN PETER viii; ϕ s of Edmund William Pollen; was res Aus, u/m. nfk.

JOHN PETER HAMILTON ϕ s of Lestock Francis i; b in Wexford, 1841/1910; Army Medical Svc, Asst Surg, 29th Ft: Malta, Canada, Jamaica, Barbados, Ireland, and Jersey. Surg-Maj 1876, Netley Mil Hosp as Asst Prof Pathology till 1883. Lt Col 1884, then Bde Surg (Lt Col) 1889. Retd 1896, res at Trowbridge as MO-i/c of Troops. MD Dublin 1873, FRCSI 1874, Dipl State Med Dublin Univ; DPH Dublin; MA 1897. Writer on med subsj. m Elizabeth Marion, dau of John Bond 1868 and had issue :

Bertha Lillian, Eileen, Ethel Annie Alice and Charlotte.

JOHN PETER WILSON i; ϕ s of Solomon i. m May Clarke: issue Thomas Theophilus, John Peter vi, Charles Elliot, Simeon Richard, Lestock Alexander, Isabel Annie (6).

JOHN THEOPHILUS i _ s of Simeon. m Jane Wilson of Dublin.. issue: Mary Anne, Simeon iii, Magdalene, Ann-Charlotte ii, Jane i, John Peter iii, Elisabeth ii, George Wilson i, John Theophilus ii, Harriett, Jasper Desbrisay ii, Henrietta iii, Samuel Brandram i, and Lestock Wilson (14).(1 record says 15).

JOHN THEOPHILUS ii, _ s of John T i, m Elizabeth Molesworth; issue John T iv, Edward John i, George Desbrisay, Mary Elizabeth Margaret, John George i, Anne Jane, Nassau Molesworth, Jasper Desbrisay iii, Samuel Brandram ii, Jane Maria, Richard Lestock and Henriette Maria Isabelle (12).

JOHN THEOPHILUS iii; _ s of Thomas i (aka Theo). m Ann Hanson in Agra. issue: Anne Leah, a dau, Susan Charlotte, Thomas Boldero, William Simeon, Finetta Maddy, Sarah Jessup, Catherine Charlotte, Elizabeth Susanna, Jane iv, John T vii and Elizabeth Magdalen Thorp. (12).

JOHN THEOPHILUS iv _ s of John T ii. m Charlotte Hawkins - (2nd cousin) in Dublin, issue: John T vi.

JOHN THEOPHILUS v _ : s of George Wilson i.

JOHN THEOPHILUS vi, _ s of John T iv. Res Australia, 1880.(AUS)

JOHN THEOPHILUS vii _ s of John T iii.

JOHN THEOPHILUS viii _ s of Sidney Hunter; m Meriel Howse of Esher; issue Caroline and Hugh St John.

JOSEPH ROBERT ϕ s of Lestock Francis i. d/y.

JULIAN MARK ϕ s of Ivan Ernest, m Julies Sjahbudin, Djakarta.(AUS)

KNYVETT: _ s of George Wilson ii. d u/m 1906.

LEIGH JOHN _ s of John Arthur (AUS). m Noela ... 1966, issue Karen.

LESTOCK ALEXANDER i ϕ s of John Peter Wilson. kia 1853, age 19.

LESTOCK FRANCIS i ϕ s of Solomon i. m Charlotte Packer of Ireland, issue: Neil Edmonstone i, Joseph Robert, John Peter Hamilton, Lestock Francis ii, Samuel Davis.

LESTOCK FRANCIS ii. ϕ s of Lestock F i, b 1842, d u/m Bvt Col 1902.

LESTOCK HOLME DRUMMOND ϕ s of Thomas T.

LESTOCK RICHARD ϕ s of Neil Edmonstone.

LESTOCK WILSON ϕ s of John T i.

LEWIS HAROLD ϕ s of Lewis Maltby; m Angela Charlotte de Courcy O'Grady, issue John Patrick de Courcy and Sheelagh Mary de Courcy.

LEWIS MALTBY ϕ s of Francis Burton. m 1 Eliza Jane Virr d/young, n/i, m 2 Kate Burella Cockle in India - issue Daisy Kathleen, Hazel Durie, Philip Gordon, Oswald St Croix, Lewis Harold, Ernest Francis and John Malcolm.

MAURICE COLBORNE _ s of Francis George Manningham, 1865/1937; Educ Worcester Coll, Oxford, MA. Succ his father as third Baronet, 1900. d, u/m 1937.

NASSAU MOLESWORTH _ s of John T ii. d/y.

NEIL EDMONSTONE ϕ s of Lestock Francis i. m at Mussoorie, Katherine Flemyng of Dublin; issue Katherine Edmonstone, Lillian Mabel, Lestock Richard, Neil Edmonstone ii, Marguerite le Flemyng, Hugh, Violet Alice Mary and Madeline Bettesworth.(8).

NEIL EDMONSTONE ii ϕ s of Neil E i.

NICOLAS PETER ϕ s of Hugh Evan Ridley. m 1965 Elizabeth Watts NY USA. issue Hugh Rufus, Edward Alpheus and Samuel Etienne.

OSWALD ST CROIX ϕ s of Lewis Maltby.. d/y age 12.

PERCY ADOLPHUS ϕ s of Francis William, 18.3.1866; u/m, d 1890

PETER, s of Charles ii (founder), b 18.8.1720 bap Pierre, d 1762, u/m.

PETER CLAUDE ϕ s of Frank Ridley Farrar, b 15.4.1905, d u/m 1921.

PETER LINDEN ϕ 2nd s of Edmond Charles, br of Guy d'Arcy, b 1937. qv Aus.

PETER MUDIE _ s of Digby Whicher, b 2.1.1926; Royal Armd Corps 1943, commd 1945; m Jean Hill, in UK, 1950. n/i. retd, Lieut Col, Queens Dragoon Guards, 1967, after svc almost wholly in Arab States. Lives in Mirande, France.

PHILIP DANIEL s of Simeon i; b 5.3.1750-1. u/m, d at sea, 1771.

PHILIP GORDAN ϕ s of Lewis Maltby, b. 4.2.1885, m Gladys Watkins in Ceylon, n/i, d 1957.

PHIPPS LESTOCK __, s of Charles Lestock ii, b. 1.1.1891, d/y 1908.

RAYMOND FREDERIC ç s of Francis George Manningham, b. 6.10.1868, 4th Bart 1937; m Ethel Mary Young, of Argyllshire; On his death the title passed to his cousin, Francis James Boileau, res in Australia, and the property was left to his cousin Etienne Henry Tudor Boileau, the representative of the senior branch of the family. Ethel, his wife, became a well-known novelist, and also ran Ketteringham as a Comdt of the Womens Transport Svc (FANY); she d 16/1/1942, and he d five months later, 23/6/1942, without issue.

RICHARD LESTOCK, __, s of John T ii, b 10.2.1837, d 1840.

ROBERT NICHOLAS HENRY ç,e/s of Etienne Raymond Ridley; b 2.10.1976; still at sch 1993.

RONALD THOMAS : b 27 Nov 1954, s of William George; m 1st Theresa, (2 daus Danielle and Eve Victoria); m. 2nd Anne, they have issue, s Aaron Craig, dau Grace.

SAMUEL BRANDRAM i ç, s of John T i, b. 15.6.1801; m (1st) 1823, in Ireland, Frances True Bigham; issue Jane iii, Frances Maria, Anne v and Elizabeth Ruth; she, Frances d, 1843, and Samuel m (2nd) Mary Harriet Coombe, 1844, issue Brandram Henry Sydenham, and Ethelreda Caroline Annie.
He d. near Dublin, 1860.

SAMUEL BRANDRAM ii __, s of John T ii, b 1832, d 1834.

SAMUEL DAVIS, ç s of Lestock Francis i, b. and d. 1846.

SAMUEL ETIENNE, ç s of Nicholas Peter. b. 22.6.1972.

SIMEON i, s of Charles ii (founder); b 1.10.1717 in Southampton. m. in Dublin, Magdelene de Brisay of a Huguenot family; issue Magdalene i, Theophilus, Solomon i, Simeon ii, Randal, John Peter i, Anne Charlotte i, Bonne, Philip Daniel, Mary Madalena, Henrietta i, Thomas, John T i, Marguerite vi, Sarah i, Gaspard Francis, Elizabeth i and Margaret. (18). (The frequently recurring name of Theophilus would appear to stem from Simeon's father-in-law, Capt Theophilus de la Cour de Brisay). It is from Simeon's sons, Solomon ç, John Peter __, Thomas __ and John Theophilus __ that the four British branches of the family descend, and a thorough grasp of this fact is essential to follow the constant repetition of the same names.
Simeon d. in 1767.

SIMEON ii, ç s of Simeon i, b. 1745, d. 1746.

SIMEON iii, __ s of George Wilson i, b 8.9.1785. m. Ann, d of Sir Abraham Bradley, Bt of Dublin; n/i. He d. 1848.

SIMEON iv __, s of George Wilson i; b. 19.3.1828. d. u/m 1866.

SIMEON HENRY __ s of Thomas i. b in Calcutta, mother's name u/k. He appears to have married twice: (1st) Josepha (d. 1829) issue, Alicia ii, Thomas ii, Solomon iii, another s and another dau; and (2nd) Harriet Wright, issue a s and three daus. It is presumably from him that the Anglo-Indian Boileaus, now living in Calcutta, descend.

SIMEON JOHN __, s of Thomas i. b Calcutta 1799/1863. Educ at St Paul's Sch, Hammersmith, Trinity Coll Cambridge BA, MA; Barrister at Law. m Charlotte Tolming, dau of Thomas Brittain of Ulverstoke: issue Mary Rebecca, Leah, Charlotte Madeleine de Castelnau, Sarah Ann Maria Alicia. he went to India 1840, practised in Madras, d Egton.

SIMEON PETER ç, s of Solomon i. 1772/1842. Br Army 1796, svd with various Militia in Canada, England and Ireland, res his comm as Adjt 1812. m 1796 Hannah, dau of Annesley de Renzi (and widow of Allen Ribton); they had issue: Lucinda Florence, Dorothea Ellen, Maria Anne, Henry Coningham, Francis Burton, and Harriet Anne. They lived in Carnarvon, N Wales.

SOLOMON i ç, s of Simeon i., b. 31.1.1744-5. m. (1st) in Dublin, Dorothea Gladwell, and had issue: Magdalene ii, Dorothea i, Anne iv, Frances, Simeon Peter, Henrietta ii, Charles John, Dorothea ii, Lucy, Charlotte, Alicia i, Jasper Desbrisay i, Solomon Hugh, Richard, Maria Jane, Lestock Francis i, John Peter Wilson, and Henry. (18). She, Dorothea, d. 1789 in childbirth; Solomon m (2nd) Lucy (Lucinda) Slater of Liverpool; they had issue: Dorothy i. He d. 1810, in a storm.

SOLOMON ii __; s of John T i. b. 15.3.1800. u/m, d at Cawnpore, 1825.

SOLOMON iii, __; probably s of Simeon Henry. b and d Calcutta, 1824.

SOLOMON HUGH RICHARD s of Solomon i. b. 9.11.1781. u/m, d. 1810.

SYDNEY HUNTER __: s of Edward John ii. b. in Dublin 27.12.1879. m. May Tweedie, of Edinburgh: issue John T viii. d. 1959.

THEOPHILUS s of Simeon i, b at Dublin 25.1.1743-4 and d. 1746.

THOMAS i __: s of Simeon i, 14.12.1754/1806; m. Leah, dau of Lt Col Ebenezer Jessop of a New England family. They had issue: Thomas Ebenezer John, Elizabeth Magdalene, Simeon John, Leah Ann, John Peter v, John Theo iii, and Alexander Henry Edmonstone. (In 1782, Thomas had also had a s, by an unknown mother: Simeon Henry - q.v.)

THOMAS ii : probably s of Simeon Henry. b. and d. in Calcutta 1820.

THOMAS ALFRED __, s of Thomas Ebenezer John, b. 11.5.1819. d. u/m 1894.

THOMAS BOLDERO __ s of John T. iii. b 19.7.1834, in India. u/m, d. 1867.

THOMAS EBENEZER JOHN _ s of Thomas i. b. in Calcutta, 26.12.1796. Madras Civil Svc Judiciary; m (1st) on his 21st b'day, Mary-Anne Millar, dau of Army Surgeon, issue; Thomas Alfred, Archibald John Maddy, Henry William, Mary Ann Elizabeth, Charles Theophilus, George Edmonstome Kutzleiber and Margaret Alethea. Mary-Anne d 1831; Thomas m (2nd) in July 1832 Ellen Eliza Neale, widow of Lt Col Conry; she d. in childbirth (s/b s) six months later. He m. (3rd) Elizabeth Hannah Norgar of Madras: issue: Mary Elizabeth ii, Ellen Leah, Sarah Ann, Despreaux John, Hannah Amelia, and Alice Upton. Thomas d at Brighton 1853, having retd as a Judge in 1851.

THOMAS SMALLEY _; s of Archibald John Maddy, b at Bellary, India 8.6.1851. British and Indian Army (Gurkhas) svcm. Selina Mary Whicher, dau of Dy IG of Hospitals, RN; had issue, Ethel Selina Hastings, Eileen Lucy, Kathleen Minnie, Digby Whicher, Edward Bulmer Whicher, and Thomas Whicher. Resigned the svc in 1891, on a Captain's pension. He d. in London on 25.12.1933.

THOMAS THEOPHILUS ; s of John Peter Wilson; b at Muttra, India 23.4.1825. m. Jessie Mackintosh, of Inverness-shire: they had issue, George Theophilus Saunders, Charles Brandon, Amy Somers, Lestock Holme Drummond, Mabel Jessie, Herbert Edward and Blanche Rose. Invalided home in 1867, he d. 31 years later in 1898.

THOMAS WHICHER : s of Thomas Smalley, b 30.8.1904. m. 1945, Hon Marion Margaret, dau of Lord Kindersley, and widow of Capt A Belmont, RA. She had 4 step children, but Tom had no issue. He d. 1991 at Hove.

VICTOR HENRY : s of Etienne Musgrave Phipps, b 24.5.1901. m (1st) Bronwenn Llewellyn, who d without issue; and (2nd) Phyllis Johnson, having issue George Philip, Stephanie Elizabeth Helen, Diana Mary, Valerie Anne and Alison Margaret. He d. 1959.

WALTER LIND SHERWILL s of Brandram Theophilus, b India 7.11.1878. m at Naini Tal, Enid Way, and had issue: Alison Edith Margareta, Daphne Enid, Etienne Walter and Cynthia Esme. He d. 1941 in India.

WILLIAM PHIPPS i, s of George Wilson i. b. 18.9.1830, prob in Ireland. m (1st) in Jersey, Louise Mary Palmer Howell of Dublin, and had issue : William Phipps ii, George Wilson iii, Frederick Griffith, Charles Lestock ii and Maude Anna Louisa. Louise d. in 1869, and William m (2nd) Susanna Margaret, widow of Walford Greatorex and dau of Joseph Levick; they had issue, Etienne Musgrave Phipps. William d in 1897.