APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Frequently Mentioned People

The most frequently cited sources in this appendix are The Dictionary of Irish Biography (DIB), the Oxford Dictionary of National Biography (ODNB), and Burke's Peerage, Baronetage and Knightage, 107th edition (2003) (The Peerage). For ease of reference, abbreviations of these three sources are used throughout.

Alice (née Boyle) Barry, countess of Barrymore (1601–*c.*1667) Eldest sister of Lady Ranelagh. In 1621, she married David Fitz-David Barry, Viscount Buttevant, with whom she had four children. After the death of her husband in 1642, Alice chose to stay in Cork, when others (including Lady Ranelagh) fled to the safety of England emphasizing her connection and loyalty to the Barry estates – DIB. (Mentioned: 67, 69)

John Beale (*c.*1608–1683) Clergyman, writer, and early member of the Royal Society. He knew Ranelagh through Samuel Hartlib and the pair discussed liturgy and theology – ODNB (Sender: 64, 73, 74, 75)

Daniel Bellingham (*c.*1620–1672) Government official, 1st Lord Mayor of Dublin, and deputy to the Vice-Treasurer and Receiver-General Arthur Annesley, 1661–1667 – DIB. (Mentioned: 78, 81, 90, 93, 95, 141)

Henry Bennet, 1st earl of Arlington (1620–1685) Statesman and Secretary of State for the Southern Department, 1662–1674. Lady Ranelagh petitioned him on several occasions on behalf of her and the earls of Burlington and Orrery's Irish affairs – ODNB. (Mentioned: 100, 104, 108, 126, 129)

Charles Boyle, 3rd Viscount Dungarvan (1639–1694) Eldest son of the earl and countess of Burlington and the nephew of Lady Ranelagh. He was a politician, and member of the Royal Society, and was styled as Lord Dungarvan from birth. He predeceased his

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father, so never inherited the Cork or Burlington titles – The Peerage. (Mentioned: 46, 53, 57, 71, 78, 100, 105, 106, 107, 116, 177n)

Charles Boyle, 4th earl of Orrery (1674–1731) Second son of Roger Boyle, 2nd earl of Orrery and Mary (née Sackville) Boyle, 2nd countess of Orrery. Often referred to in correspondence between Lady Ranelagh and the 1st countess of Orrery, especially in relation to allowances he was to receive from his father's estate. He became the earl of Orrery when his brother, Lionel, died without issue in 1703 – The Peerage. (Mentioned: 154n, 167, 168, 172)

Elizabeth (née Clifford) Boyle, countess of Burlington (1613–1691) Wife of Richard Boyle, 2nd earl of Cork, eldest son and heir of the 1st earl and countess of Cork, whom she married on 3 July 1634. She was styled Viscountess Dungarvan from 1634 until 1643, countess of Cork from 1643 until 1664, and countess of Burlington from 1664 until her death in 1691 – DIB. (Recipient: 56, 62, 96. Mentioned: 46, 48, 49, 53, 58, 68, 69, 71, 78, 81, 87, 90, 94, 100, 104, 105, 106, 107, 109, 116, 117, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 137, 138)

Francis Boyle, Viscount Shannon (1623–1699) Politician and younger brother of Lady Ranelagh. He gained his title in 1660 for his loyalty and military service to the king. He was appointed governor of Cork in 1672, a post he held until 1678 when it was passed onto his son – The Peerage. (Mentioned: 59, 110, 131)

Henry Boyle (1648–1693) Second son of the earl and countess of Orrery and Lady Ranelagh's nephew. He married Lady Mary O'Brien, daughter of Murrough O'Brien, 1st earl of Inchiquin, with whom he had five children – The Peerage. (Mentioned: 53, 114, 115, 119)

Jane (née Seymour) Boyle, Lady Dungarvan (1637–1679) Daughter of William Seymour, 2nd duke of Somerset and Frances (née Devereux) Seymour, countess of Somerset. In 1661, she married Charles Boyle, the eldest son of the earl and countess of Burlington, with whom she had five children. From 1661 until 1663 she was styled as Lady Clifford and from 1663, until her death in 1679, she was styled as Lady Dungarvan. After her death in 1679, Charles Boyle married Arethusa Berkeley (1664–1743) – The Peerage. (Mentioned: 94, 100, 138)

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Lionel Boyle, 3rd earl of Orrery (1671–1703) Eldest son of Roger Boyle, 2nd earl of Orrery and Mary (née Sackville) Boyle, 2nd countess of Orrery. Often referred to in correspondence between Lady Ranelagh and the 1st countess of Orrery, especially concerns around his education and employment after the death of his father in 1682 – The Peerage. (Mentioned: 162, 168, 170, 182, 184, 185)

Margaret (née Howard) Boyle, countess of Orrery (1623–1689) One of ten children of Theophilus Howard (d. 1640), 2nd earl of Suffolk. She married Lady Ranelagh's younger brother Roger Boyle, earl of Orrery on 21 January 1641 (with whom she had seven children). She was styled as Lady Broghill from 1641 until 1660, and Lady Orrery from 1660 until her death in 1689. After her husband's death she acted as executrix of the family's estates, which led to a legal dispute with Mary Boyle (née Sackville), 2nd countess of Orrery (1648–1710), regarding her Irish jointure lands and financial provision – DIB. (Recipient: 49, 129, 136, 143, 153, 154, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 182, 184, 185. Mentioned: 28, 53, 62, 87, 90, 105, 108, 132, 144, 174)

Mary (née Sackville) Boyle, 2nd countess of Orrery (1648–1710) Daughter of Richard Sackville, 5th earl of Dorset and Frances (née Cranfield) Sackville, countess of Dorset. In 1665 she married Roger Boyle, 2nd earl of Orrery and the pair had at least three children including Lionel and Charles, the respective third and fourth earls of Orrery. After the death of the 1st earl of Orrery in 1679, Margaret Boyle, dowager countess of Orrery remained executrix of the family's estates. After the death of the 2nd earl of Orrery in 1683, disagreements between the two countesses escalated, which led to a legal dispute with Mary Boyle regarding her Irish jointure lands and financial provision – The Peerage. (Sender: 174. Mentioned: 153, 165, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171)

Richard Boyle, 1st earl of Cork (1566–1643) Father of Lady Ranelagh. He was one of the most influential men in Ireland during the first half of the seventeenth century. He was a politician, acting as Lord Treasurer of Ireland, 1629–1643, and a landholder who acquired large swathes of land from the Munster Plantation. With his wife Catherine (née Fenton) Boyle, he had fourteen children, of whom Lady Ranelagh was the seventh eldest – DIB. (Recipient: 1, 2)

Richard Boyle, 2nd earl of Cork, later earl of Burlington (1612–1698) Older brother of Lady Ranelagh and heir to their

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father's title. He was a major political player throughout the Protectorate and Restoration periods. His other titles included Viscount Dungarvan, which was inherited with his Cork title, and Baron Clifford of Lanesborough, which he received from Charles I in 1643 for his loyalty to the king – DIB. (Sender: 128. Recipient: 51, 53, 54, 58, 59, 61, 63, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 78, 79, 81, 87, 90, 93, 94, 95, 100, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 137, 138. Mentioned: 31, 46, 48, 49, 56, 57, 108, 129, 144, 153, 165, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 174)

Robert Boyle (1627–1691) Writer, natural philosopher, and founding member of the Royal Society, was the younger brother of Lady Ranelagh and the sibling whom she was closest. The pair lived together in Ranelagh's house in Pall Mall from 1668 until they both died within a week of each other – DIB. (Sender: 19, 21, 22, 24, 27, 29, 30, 148, 150. Recipient: 17, 33, 37, 41, 44, 72, 77, 88, 89, 91, 92, 97, 98, 99, 142, 146, 151. Mentioned: 49, 50, 51n, 80, 81, 87, 96, 104, 107, 117, 121, 127n, 139, 140, 143, 144, 148n, 149, 153, 154, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 168, 170, 171, 173, 178, 179, 182, 185, 188, 190)

Roger Boyle, 1st earl of Orrery (1621–1679) Writer, soldier, politician, and younger brother of Lady Ranelagh. He was a major political player throughout the Protectorate and Restoration periods and was the author of poetic and dramatic works. He was styled as Lord Broghill from 1628 until 1660 and Lord Orrery from 1660 until his death in 1679 – ODNB. (Sender: 60, 108. Recipient: 28, 48, 132, 144. Mentioned: 18, 49, 51, 53, 54, 57, 59, 62, 66, 69, 70, 80, 87, 94, 103, 105, 111, 119, 126, 128, 130, 131, 134, 136, 137, 141, 145, 147, 152, 185n)

Roger Boyle, 2nd earl of Orrery (1646–1682) Eldest son of the earl and countess of Orrery and Lady Ranelagh's nephew. In 1665 he married Mary Sackville, with whom he had three children. From 1660 until 1679 he was styled Lord Broghill, and from 1679, until his death in 1682, he was styled Lord Orrery – ODNB. (Mentioned: 152, 153n, 162n, 163n, 166n, 167n, 168n, 169n, 170n, 172n, 174n)

James Butler, 1st duke of Ormond (1610–1688) Royalist soldier and politician who later became Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, 1661–1669 and again 1677–1684. During the Restoration period he was a political rival of Ranelagh's brother Roger Boyle, earl of

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Orrery, as well as being the employer of her son Richard Jones, earl of Ranelagh, and it is often in these contexts that he is referred to – ODNB. (Mentioned: 2, 80, 85, 86, 122, 141)

Barbara (née Boyle) Chichester, countess of Donegall (d. 1682) Third daughter of the earl and countess of Orrery and Lady Ranelagh's niece. She was married to Arthur Chichester, 3rd earl of Donegal and was styled as the countess of Donegal from 1679 until her death in 1682 – The Peerage. (Mentioned: 143, 144, 163, 164)

Sir John Clotworthy, Viscount Massereene (d. 1665) Irish politician and MP for Antrim, 1634–5. Before 1643, he married Margaret Jones, who was the daughter of Roger Jones, 1st Viscount Ranelagh, which made him Lady Ranelagh's brother-in-law through their respective marriages to members of the Jones family. Like Ranelagh he had an interest in scientific inquiry and was on the fringes of the Hartlib circle in the late 1650s – DIB. (Mentioned: 35, 87, 191n)

Frances (née Boyle) Courtenay Dillon, countess of Roscommon (1636–1673/4) Eldest daughter of the earl and countess of Burlington and Lady Ranelagh's niece. She first married Colonel Francis Courtenay in 1656 and, after his death in 1659, she married Wentworth Dillon (1637–1685) in 1661, providing her with the countess of Roscommon title – A.-M. Walsh, *The Daughters of the First Earl of Cork: Writing family, faith, politics and place* (Dublin, 2020), 35–38. (Mentioned: 48, 49, 58, 78, 110, 115)

Daniel Coxe (1640–1730) Physician, natural philosopher, and member of the Royal Society. He seemed to have a working medical relationship with Lady Ranelagh and was one of the doctors to care for Frances Hyde, countess of Clarendon on the eve of her death, having been brought by Lady Ranelagh to check on the countess – M. DiMeo, *Lady Ranelagh: The incomparable life of Robert Boyle's sister* (Chicago, 2021), 160. (Mentioned: 105, 106, 107, 119, 121, 122, 123)

Wentworth Dillon, 4th earl of Roscommon (1637–1685) Soldier and poet. He was the second husband of Frances (née Boyle) Courtenay Dillon, whom he married in 1661 – DIB. (Mentioned: 78, 100, 110)

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Anthony Dopping (1643–1697) Anglican bishop of Armagh and Meath. He was connected to Robert Boyle's endeavours to print a Bible in Irish, helping raise subscriptions for the project – DIB. (Sender: 158, 161. Recipient: 156, 157, 159, 160)

William Douglas Hamilton, duke of Hamilton (1634–1694) Scottish nobleman and politician. His wife was Anne Hamilton and his daughter was Margaret Hamilton, both of whom corresponded with Lady Ranelagh in the last years of her life – ODNB. (Mentioned: 177, 178, 188, 190)

John Dury (1596–1680) Scottish Calvinist minister and intelligencer, close friend of Samuel Hartlib, and second husband of Dorothy Moore. He wrote three extant letters to Lady Ranelagh relating to his religious missions and his marriage to Dorothy Moore – ODNB. (Sender: 9, 13, 16. Mentioned: 35, 40, 43, 55)

Daniel Enderby (*fl.* 1659) Adventurer with Lands in Waterford – Bottigheimer, *English Money and Irish Land*, 202. (Mentioned: 53, 54, 59n, 61)

Katherine Enderby (*fl.* 1659), the wife of Daniel Enderby, an adventurer with lands in Waterford – K. Bottigheimer, *English Money and Irish Land: 'Adventurers' in the Cromwellian Settlement of Ireland* (Oxford, 1971), 202. (Mentioned: 59, 61)

Walter Gorstelogh (*fl.* 1659) Secretary to the earl of Cork and a relation of Walter Gostelow (1604–*c.*1662), who was a Royalist prophet – ODNB. (Mentioned: 54, 59, 66, 69)

Richard Graham (dates unknown) Lawyer who assisted the Boyle family with various legal issues and was based out of Clifford's Inn, London – Walsh, *The Daughters of the First Earl of Cork*, 75. (Mentioned: 53, 54, 106, 108, 109, 123, 137, 138, 144, 152)

Anne Hamilton, 3rd duchess of Hamilton (1632–1716) Scottish peeress. She was the wife of William Douglas-Hamilton, duke of Hamilton, with whom she had thirteen children, including Margaret. Between 1690 and 1691, she corresponded with Lady Ranelagh regarding their health and the news circulating from the Siege of Derry (1689)– DiMeo, *Lady Ranelagh*, 190–191. (Recipient: 177, 178, 188, 190. Mentioned: 193)

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Samuel Hartlib (*c.*1600–1661) Educational reformer, intelligencer, and central figure of the intellectual network known as the Hartlib circle. While we do not know how Lady Ranelagh came to know Hartlib, it was likely through her Aunt-in-law Dorothy Moore who features prominently in the early letters relating to Ranelagh in Hartlib's archive. However, by 1645 Ranelagh was a prominent member of Hartlib's wider network – ODNB and DiMeo, *Lady Ranelagh*, 37–60. (Sender: 6. Recipient: 23, 46, 47, 50, 52. Mentioned: 15n, 26, 43n, 45, 55)

Edward Hyde, 1st earl of Clarendon (1609–1674) Politician and statesman who acted as chief advisor to Charles I during the 1640s and was Lord Chancellor to Charles II, 1660–1667. He was close friends with Lady Ranelagh since the early 1640s and his son Laurence Hyde (1642–1711) married Ranelagh's niece Henrietta (1646–1687) in 1665 – ODNB. (Recipient: 4, 80, 82, 83, 84. Mentioned: 40, 86, 100, 103, 104, 105, 107, 109n, 116, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 183n)

Frances (née Aylesbury) Hyde, countess of Clarendon (1617–1667) Wife of Edward Hyde and mother-in-law of Henrietta Hyde (Ranelagh's niece). She was very sick in the last year of her life and Ranelagh's letters to the earl of Burlington at this time chart her deteriorating health – ODNB. (Mentioned: 107, 113, 114, 115, 119, 120, 121, 123)

Henrietta (née Boyle) Hyde, countess of Rochester (1646–1687) Youngest daughter of the earl and countess of Burlington and Lady Ranelagh's niece. In 1665 she married Laurence Hyde, 1st earl of Rochester, with whom she had four children. Through this marriage she played a role at the English court, as her sister-in-law was the wife of the future James II. Lady Ranelagh often commented on her niece's role at court in her letters to the 2nd earl of Cork – DiMeo, *Lady Ranelagh*, 150. (Mentioned: 49, 58, 71, 93, 105, 107, 119, 121, 123, 124, 125, 164, 178)

Laurence Hyde, 1st earl of Rochester (1641–1711) Politician and writer was related to Ranelagh through marriage. In 1665 he married Henrietta Boyle, once of Richard Boyle's daughters, with whom he had four children – ODNB. (Recipient: 140. Mentioned: 56, 96, 100, 104, 107n, 121, 126, 137, 138, 162, 163, 165, 167, 169, 177n, 178, 183)

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Arthur Jones, 2nd Viscount Ranelagh (d. 1669) Lady Ranelagh's husband whom she had married in 1630. She had four children with him: Catherine, Richard, Elizabeth, and Frances. Their marriage was not a happy one and they separated in 1642 and Ranelagh petitioned for a settlement throughout the 1650s and 1660s with one finally being settled in 1666 – DiMeo, *Lady Ranelagh*, 25–31, 151–152. (Mentioned: 1, 48, 52, 53, 54, 55, 58, 61, 68, 85, 86, 105, 112, 129)

Elizabeth Jones (b. 1635) Second daughter and third child of Lady Ranelagh and her husband Arthur Jones. She lived with her mother and younger sister throughout the 1640s and 1650s and sometime in later life she absconded with and married a footman – DiMeo, *Lady Ranelagh*, 27. (Mentioned: 48, 49, 51, 59, 67, 68, 71, 78, 81, 85, 86, 94, 96, 105, 106, 107, 109, 110, 112, 113, 114, 115, 117, 118, 120, 123, 124, 129)

Frances Jones (1639–1672) Youngest daughter of Lady Ranelagh and her husband Arthur Jones, born prematurely. She is called Frank throughout the letters and is often described as having a number of illnesses. She never married and lived the majority of her life in Lady Ranelagh's Pall Mall house and is said to have engaged in her mother's intellectual networks – DiMeo, *Lady Ranelagh*, 27. (Mentioned: 48, 49, 51, 59, 67, 68, 71, 78, 81, 85, 86, 94, 96, 105, 106, 107, 109, 110, 112, 113, 114, 115, 117, 118, 120, 123, 124, 128, 129, 131)

Richard Jones, earl of Ranelagh (1641–1712) Politician, and architect was the only son of Lady Ranelagh and her husband Arthur Jones (d. 1669/70). He was educated by Henry Oldenburg and John Milton and was the dedicatee of many of his uncle's (Robert Boyle) works. His political position meant he often clashed with his Boyle family members, most notably the earl of Orrery in the late 1670s. He inherited the Viscount Ranelagh title in 1669/70 upon the death of his father and was created earl of Ranelagh in 1677 – DIB. (Mentioned: 45, 53, 57, 58, 59, 61, 68, 85, 105, 129, 130, 131, 136, 141, 156, 164, 165)

William Kiffin (1616–1701) English Baptist minister. Just after the Conventicle Act, which prevented religious congregation of more than five people unless they were reading from the Anglican prayer book, came into effect, William Kiffin relayed to Lady Ranelagh the news of twelve general Baptists who were imprisoned on suspicion of

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having met at a Conventicle. As the Conventicle Act was a part of the Clarendon Code, Kiffin requested that Ranelagh pass on his petition against the arrest to Edward Hyde – DiMeo, *Lady Ranelagh*, 127–128. (Mentioned: 82, 84, 100)

Edmund King (b. 1630–1709) Physician, surgeon, and associate of Lady Ranelagh's who was caring for Margaret Hamilton, countess of Panmure – ODNB. (Mentioned: 187, 188, 189, 190, 194)

Percy Kirke (*c.*1646–1691) Soldier and military commander at the Siege of Derry (1689). He is referenced in Lady's Ranelagh's letters in relation to his exploits in Derry – DIB. (Mentioned: 182, 184)

Henry Lawrence (1600–1664) Politician who became Lord President of Cromwell's Council of State in 1654. Upon Oliver Cromwell's death in September 1658, Lawrence declared Cromwell's son Richard as the second Protector – ODNB. (Mentioned: 54, 61, 69)

Margaret (née Hamilton) Maule, countess of Panmure (1668–1731) Daughter of Anne Hamilton, duchess of Hamilton and William Douglas-Hamilton, duke of Hamilton. In 1686 she married James Maule, 4th earl of Panmure. Between 1690 and 1691, she corresponded with Lady Ranelagh regarding their respective health and is the last extant correspondent of Lady Ranelagh's, six months before her death – DiMeo, *Lady Ranelagh*, 190–191. (Recipient: 187, 189, 193, 194. Mentioned: 177, 188, 190)

Anne (née Boyle) Montagu, countess of Sandwich (d. 1671) Third daughter of the earl and countess of Burlington and Lady Ranelagh's niece. In 1667 she married Edward Montagu, 2nd earl of Sandwich, with whom she had three children – The Peerage. (Mentioned: 49, 71, 90, 94, 95, 100, 105, 106, 107, 109, 115, 118, 119, 121, 122, 123)

Dorothy (née King) Moore Dury (*c.*1612–1664) Woman of letters and sister of Edward King, the subject of John Milton's elegy 'Lycidas'. Moore was Lady Ranelagh's aunt through her first marriage to Arthur Moore (d. 1635). She was also one of Ranelagh's closest confidants until the Moore's death, and was, along with Ranelagh, one of the most prominent women in Samuel Hartlib's network – DIB. (Sender: 3, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 32. Mentioned: 9, 13, 16, 35)

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James O'Brien (d. 1693) Youngest son of William O'Brien, 2nd earl of Inchiquin and Margaret (née Boyle) O'Brien, countess of Inchiquin. After the death of his mother in 1683, he is often referenced in the correspondence between Lady Ranelagh and Margaret Boyle, dowager countess of Orrery (his grandmother), especially in relation to his education – DIB. (Mentioned: 143, 165, 166, 167, 169)

Margaret (née Boyle) O'Brien, countess of Inchiquin (d. 1683) Eldest daughter of the earl and countess of Orrery and a niece of Lady Ranelagh's. In 1665 she married William O'Brien, 2nd earl of Inchiquin with whom she had four children. From 1674 she was styled as the countess of Inchiquin. After her death, Lady Ranelagh and the countess of Orrery corresponded on how to look after Margaret's children – The Peerage. (Mentioned: 143, 163, 166, 168, 169)

William O'Brien, 2nd earl of Inchiquin (*c.*1640–1692) Army officer and colonial official. Governor of Tangier, 1674–1682. In 1665 he married Margaret Boyle (d. 1683), the eldest daughter of the earl and countess of Orrery and a niece of Lady Ranelagh's. They had three sons: William (1666–1719), who succeeded his father; Henry, who died in infancy; and James, who died unmarried in 1693. They also had a daughter, Margaret – DIB. (Mentioned: 166, 169, 171)

Henry Oldenburg (1618–1677) Natural philosopher and founding member of the Royal Society. In the late 1650s he was employed as tutor by Lady Ranelagh and he accompanied her son on his tour of France. In 1668 he married Dora Katherina Dury (1654–1677), the daughter of Dorothy Moore and John Dury, whom he likely met through Lady Ranelagh – ODNB. (Sender: 36, 45)

Catherine (née Jones) Parsons Montgomery, countess of Mount Alexander (1633–1675) Oldest daughter of Lady Ranelagh and her husband Arthur Jones. She first married William Parsons 2nd baronet, with whom she had one son. After the death of her husband, she married Hugh Montgomery, 1st earl of Mount-Alexander in 1660, with whom she had two daughters and a son that died in infancy. From 1660 until her death in 1675 she was styled as the countess of Mount Alexander – The Peerage. (Mentioned: 49, 56, 65, 129, 131, 182)

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William Penn (1644–1718) Writer, religious thinker, and Quaker who founded the colony of Pennsylvania. Ranelagh corresponded with Penn regarding the health of his children and to request assistance for people leaving Ireland for Pennsylvania – ODNB. (Recipient: 179, 180, 181)

Elizabeth (née Howard) Percy, countess of Northumberland (*c.*1623–1705), one of ten children of Theophilus Howard (d. 1640), 2nd earl of Suffolk, making her the sister of Margaret (née Howard) Boyle, countess of Orrery, Lady Ranelagh's sister-in-law. In 1642, she married Algernon Percy, 10th earl of Northumberland (1602–1668), with whom she had two children. She is often mentioned in the correspondence between Lady Ranelagh and the countess of Orrery – The Peerage. (Mentioned: 132, 138, 143, 144, 153, 164, 170, 171, 182, 184, 185)

William Petty (1620–1687) English economist, scientist, and philosopher. He is most known for his surveying work in Ireland which led to the Down Survey in 1656. After the Restoration he remained in favour and was a founding member of the Royal Society in 1662 and Royal Dublin Society in 1682. Connected to Lady Ranelagh and Robert Boyle through his intellectual interests and corresponds with both at different stages of their lives – ODNB. (Sender: 133, 134, 135, 176. Recipient: 175. Mentioned: 42)

Charles Rich, 4th earl of Warwick (1623–1673) English peer, politician, and husband of Ranelagh's sister Mary, whom he married in 1641. While no correspondence between Lady Ranelagh and Charles Rich is extant, Warwick was a supporter of his sister-in-law assisting her in her petitions against her husband and granting her residence on Pall Mall in 1664 – ODNB and DiMeo, *Lady Ranelagh*, 163. (Mentioned: 54, 68, 81, 85, 86, 93, 103, 121, 129, 136)

Mary (née Boyle) Rich, countess of Warwick (1624/5–1678) Diarist and the younger sister of Lady Ranelagh. Mary was the wife of Charles Rich (1616–73), 2nd earl of Warwick, whom she married in 1641. While no correspondence between Lady Ranelagh and Rich is extant, the sisters were close, with Ranelagh staying with her sister in Lees while the plague ravaged London, as well as being in charge of her sister's estate after her death in 1678 – DIB. (Mentioned: 67, 78, 87, 93, 94, 104, 105, 119, 121, 124, 140)

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Frances (née Cranfield) Sackville, countess of Dorset (1622–1687) Daughter of Lionel Cranfield, 1st earl of Middlesex and Anne Brett. In 1637 she married Richard Sackville, Lord Buckhurst, later 5th earl of Dorset, with whom she had thirteen children including their daughter Mary, who would marry Roger Boyle, 2nd earl of Orrery in 1665 – ODNB. (Mentioned: 152, 165, 167, 172, 174)

John Sadler (1615–1674) Lawyer, writer, and millenarian thinker connected to the Hartlib circle. Ranelagh and Sadler exchanged one extant letter each where they considered ways to get Parliament to support Hartlib's endeavours – J.T. Young, *Faith, Medical Alchemy and Natural Philosophy: Johann Moriaen, reformed Intelligencer and the Hartlib circle* (Aldershot, 1998), 59. (Sender: 25. Recipient: 26)

Andrew Sall (*c.*1620–1682) Jesuit and Church of Ireland clergyman who worked with Robert Boyle and Lady Ranelagh towards to production of the Bible in the Irish language – DIB. (Mentioned: 157, 158, 159, 161)

James Shaen (d. 1695) Related to the Boyle's though marriage. He married Frances, fifth daughter of George Fitzgerald, 16th earl of Kildare, and his wife, Joan, who was Ranelagh's older sister – ODNB. (Mentioned: 65, 163, 164, 169, 170, 192n)

Elizabeth (née Boyle) Tufton, countess of Thanet (*c.*1627–1725) Second daughter of the earl and countess of Burlington and Lady Ranelagh's niece. In 1664, she married Nicolas Tufton, 3rd earl of Thanet and they had no children. Her husband died in 1679 and Elizabeth never remarried – The Peerage. (Mentioned: 49, 71, 109, 116, 118, 119, 122, 123)

Edmund Waller (1606–1687) Poet and politician who published laudatory verses of Cromwell. He was a close friend of Lady Ranelagh and neighbour of one of Ranelagh's grandchildren. He was known to share his poetry with Lady Ranelagh and Robert Boyle – ODNB. (Mentioned: 129, 173)

Obadiah Weekes (*fl.* 1659) Adventurer with lands in Waterford – Bottigheimer, *English Money and Irish Land*, 212. (Mentioned: 53, 54, 61, 67)

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Elizabeth Wingfield (née Boyle), countess of Powerscourt (d. 1709) Daughter of the earl and countess of Orrery's and a niece of Lady Ranelagh's. In 1660, she married Folliott Wingfield, 1st Viscount Powerscourt (b. 1642) and the pair had no issue – The Peerage. (Mentioned: 108n, 143, 162, 163)

Benjamin Worsley (1618–1673) Physician and member of the Hartlib circle. He became acquainted with Lady Ranelagh when they were both in Ireland between 1654 and 1658, with the pair continuing to correspond about natural philosophy and religion after they returned to London – ODNB. (Sender: 35, 55. Mentioned: 68, 74, 129, 142)

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Appendix 2: Family Tree of Katherine (Née Boyle) Jones, Lady Ranelagh

