The Pynes of Monroe County, West Virginia; descendants of Robert Pyne of Dublin, Ireland.

A sketch - Pyne - from History of Monroe County, West Virginia, by Oren F. Morton, 1916, pages 394-395

"This surname came into England with the Norman-French Conquerours and for many centuries has held an honored place in the annals of the British gentry. Robert (1755-1847) was the son of a British Army Officer who was killed in battle, and was reared by an uncle, a wealthy shipmaster of Dublin. He accompanied the uncle on a voyage to New York in 1768, and then ran away, hiding himself in a wagon belonging to two brothers of the name of McGuire, and who seem to have lived in Pennsylvania. Thus the boy forfeited an inheritance that would have made him rich. The McGuires were kind-hearted, and he spent the time with them until he was of age, alternating a year at a time, between the brothers. He then received horse, saddle, and bridle. He accompanied them to the Greenbrier about 1780, and made himself a home near Centennial. He was a strict Methodist and impatient of misbehavior in time of worship. His first wife was a Stevenson, the second being Nancy McGuire of the family of his benefactors. Children: Sally (1791-1897) (Archibald Bostic); by second wife; - James McGuire (Elizabeth Mahan) - William - John - Elizabeth (John Keyes) - Robert (3).

William went to Wisconsin before 1860. John was killed by a raft on Coal River, and Robert, a teacher, never recovered from an injury to his head caused while using a flail. The children of James McGuire who went to Ohio, were John W., Mary A., Louis G., James P., Nancy J., William T., and Ruthie F. James McG., and his sons J.P., and W.T., served under General Custer in the Second West Virginia Cavalry, U.S.A., and were present at the surrender of Lee. L.G. was in the Confederate service. The brothers were in the battle of Lewisburg and afterward had a friendly talk under a flag of truce. L.G. was in the Confederate Army and killed during the battle of Lynchburg.

A Pyne not known to be related to the foregoing was James, who died in 1799, leaving personality worth $486.17. Still another was Absalon.

Madison Milhollin Pyne (1817-1902) (Great Grandfather of the L.R. Honaker Family) weighed over 200 pounds and was considered the most muscular man in Monroe. In 1844 he acquired 176 acres at the head of Dropping Lick and added to it from time to time until he was the owner of 1000 acres, the estate being known as "Pyne's Eyrei". He married in 1836 Mahala Smith. He had a brother William, who went to Minnesota, and three sisters, Julia, Martha, and Isabel, who married, respectively, Joseph Ramsey, Richard Ramsey and Robert McCleary. Children of Madison and Mahala: James A. (b. 1837) (Virginia H. Shanklin, 1861); Martha C., (Ramsey 1884); Eleanor F., (Josephus Shepherd); Mary Ann (Ephraim S. Honaker); Lewis S., (Mary Neighbors); Louisa (Christopher Neighbors); John W., (b. 1855) (Sarah M. Humphreys); Jacob W., (Rosetta Smith).
The following is a bit of history relative to Robert Pyne and his family given in letters by James P. Pyne, a grandson of Robert Pyne, who came from Ireland (Dublin), and was the first to settle in Greenbrier County, Virginia (Now Monroe County, West Virginia): -

Anderson, Indiana, March 28th, 1912

James M. Pyne, Webster Groves, Mo.

Dear Cousin:-

Your very interesting letter of inquiry of 21st inst. came duly to hand, and it has been read and re-read.

My grandfather's father, a lieutenant in the British Army; was killed in battle, so the family tradition says, and my grandfather, Robert Pyne, a young boy, was adopted by his rich uncle, a Captain Pyne of Dublin, Ireland. I do not know the first name of either Lieutenant Pyne or Captain Pyne. They were Pines, or Pynes. I do not know how they spelt the name in Ireland.

I will relate to you a story which a Court might call a "Fairy Tale", but is is true: - When Captain Pine's ship came to New York, about the year of 1768, it lay there for three or four weeks and his nephew, as well as his son by adoption, Robert Pine, dreading the thought of a return voyage over the stormy Atlantic, ran away from his uncle and aunt - his parents by adoption - hid himself under the sheets in a covered wagon in a wagon-yard in New York City. There he was found by the owners of the wagon - two brothers by the name of McGuire. The McGuire brothers gave the lad a good, old Irish quiz and got a truthful story from him: He was 13 years old, dreaded the sea and, rather than return to Dublin, Ireland on a sailing ship over the wild Atlantic Ocean, he had run away from his uncle and aunt and expressed a wish, that he might go home with them. So, the McGuires agreed to take him to their homes in Greenbrier Valley of Virginia; provided he would work for one of them a year and then a year for the other until he was 21 years of age, when, as was the custom in Colonial Virginia, Robert was to have a horse, bridle and saddle. The only trouble Robert Pine ever had with his benefactors was at the time every year when he had to go from one home to the other. It was then a good, old-fashioned quarrel always occurred between the McGuire brothers as to the time for the change to be made. Robert Pine then learned how difficult it is to serve two masters.

The McGuire brothers lived in Monroe County, Virginia, and grandfather Pine lived there until his death which occurred in October or November 1847, or thereabouts. He was 92 years old and he died when the cholera was raging in Kanawha County, Virginia, where my father and family were then living.

Robert Pine would not claim the large fortune left in Ireland by his adopted parents because he had run away from them and did not feel worthy to take that which legally belonged to him. I will renumerate you well if you will successfully prosecute my claim, as the oldest
living heir, in the male line to the fortune left in Ireland by Captain Pine, or Pyne, as the name may be spelt over there.

Besides the line of ships trading between Ireland and India, Captain Pine was a manufacturer in Dublin. I remember hearing about his large button factory where all sorts of buttons were made.

My sister informs me that grandmother Pine's maiden name was Nancy McGuire. She was grandfather's second wife and no doubt a relative of the McGuire brothers.

That his first wife was a Miss Stevenson of Pennsylvania there can be no question since you got the information from her own daughter's lips.

My father (1) James McGuire Pine, eldest son of Robert Pyne, Sr., was born April 8, 1808, in Monroe County, Virginia. His childhood and early manhood were spent there. He married Elizabeth Mahan and to this union were born the following children: John Washington Pine, born February 22, Mary Ann Pine, born --------, Lewis Greene Pine, born October 3rd, 1838, James Pondester Pine, born October 20, 1839, Nancy Jane Pine, born November 14, 1840, William Thomas Pine, born --------, Ruthis Frances Pine, born --------, and "Dock Pine - the last named was from a second marriage.

Grandfather Robert Pine was an overseer of slaves on the McNutt Plantation near Gap Mills, Monroe County, Virginia, and my father was for five years an overseer on the Plunkett Beirne Plantation near Union, Monroe County, Virginia.

I was borned in a house which stood beside the road that led from Union to Salt Sulphur Springs, Monroe County, Virginia, October 20, 1839, married Charles Anna Parker, August 9, 1866. I volunteered to serve in the 2nd Virginia Cavalry, August 15, 1861, and served until the close of the war.

My father and my brother, William T., served with me. We served under General Sheridan and General Custer - the ill-fated Custer. We were in many battles but escaped injury.

When I married, after the war, we moved from Kanawha County, West Virginia, to Lawrence County, Ohio, lived there five years, then moved to Carthage, Missouri, then moved to Phoenix, Arizona. All this time I was a farmer.

In the year 1900 I went to Moundsville, West Virginia and engaged in the publication of religious literature and became an active church worker. From Moundsville, we came to Anderson, Indiana, where our publications are continued, and here I have several pieces of property.

I shall visit you as soon as the weather will permit.

Your saved cousin,
James Pine

P.S. Brother Greene served in the Rebel Army and was killed at Lynchburg, Virginia.
My father and grandfather Mahan owned the Hot Springs in Virginia, and were running stage lines through that part of Virginia. They were doing very well until the President signed a bill changing the currency from State to National. This broke up father and grandfather and after their reverse father worked at his trade as a carpenter.

Brother Greene drove a stage coach from Hot Springs to Old Sweet Springs. He did not go west but remained in Virginia and that is why he got into the Rebel Army.

J.P.

Cousin James Pyne dropped his middle name - Pondexter - because as he said, too many Ps did not sound well in a name. He died February 1, 1926, and was buried at Anderson, Indiana.

Sally Pyne, borned in October 1791, was the only child of Robert (the 13 years old boy who ran away from his uncle and aunt in New York City), by his first wife, a Miss Stephenson or Stevenson of Pennsylvania, and had not her oldest son by Robert Nickell, Madison M., assumed the name of Pyne - that name would now be extinct in the Greenbrier Valley of West Virginia. Her other children were Martha who married Richard Ramsey; Julia who married Joseph Ramsey; Isabel who married Robert McClary; and William Pyne who went to Minnesota and has never been heard from by any of his kinsmen.

Robert Nickell went to Kentucky. He was a member of a highly respected family, but he was not as good as Sally Pyne according to family traditions. Late in life Sally Pyne married Archibald Bostic, a veteran of the War of 1812, borned in 1794; died 1869, and to this union one child was born - Ellen Bostic, who died about the age of sixteen.

After the death of her daughter, Ellen, and her husband, Sally Pyne Bostic lived and worked for her step-children who loved and cherished her as if she had been their own mother. The last years of her long life were spent in the home of her daughter, Mrs. Joseph Ramsey, near Ravens Eye, Fayette County, West Virginia, and the writer of this sketch visited her, his great grandmother, in that home when she was 104 years old. Her "mind was as clear as a bell". She said her father came from Ireland and her mother, who was a Stephenson came from Pennsylvania. She remembered well when Gen. George Washington died; she never taken a dose of medicine from a doctor in her life; she remembered her old friends and neighbors, and especially the old ministers in Monroe County, West Virginia, she died March 4th, 1897, age 105 years and 5 months.

When night came and bedtime that evening Uncle Joe Ramsey read a chapter from his Bible and those three aged saints joined in a prayer that was more earnest and touching than any this writer had ever knelt in before or since. They were Methodists and the order was - "Let us kneel in prayer".

If they had any sins I, a Presbyterian of my mother's faith believed they were all washed away that evening. There they were, those three aged people in a snug little farm home by the roadside, flowers, shrubs, gardens and field crops all around them. Aunt Julia well up in her seventies, Uncle Joe in his eighties and Old Grandma, one hundred and four. Truly it was the most remarkable prayer-meeting in my life,
and with the most remarkable kinsman a boy ever saw.

If that triumvirate did not go to heaven the rest of us have a poor chance.

Sally Pyne Bostic was buried at Bethel Church, near Uncle Joe Ramsey's home. Saved by the Grace of God as she and all good Christians believe.

She gave me several locks of hair from her head to carry back to the kinsfolk in Monroe County, and I can still see those step-children, the Bostics, weeping as they fondled those locks of hair from "Granny's" head. Strange to say the hair had more black than gray in it.

The old Bostic home was still in existence at the time, a log house with puncheon floors, built by old Grandpa Archibald Bostic on top of Wiseman (now called Pyne) mountain, above Dropping Lick M.E. Church. Archibald Bostic served in the War of 1812, not in the Mexican War as stated in the History of Monroe County.

Madison Milhollin Pyne was borned in Monroe County, Virginia, July 9, 1817, and died September 9, 1902, age 85 years and two months. He was the oldest child of Sally Pyne, and his birthplace is in the vicinity of Old Sweet Springs, the famous summer resort of that time. He grew like a Pine tree, straight and strong. He had large bones and muscles of iron, a lean man with a standing-weight of 202 pounds. When twelve years old he was living in the splendid home of "Uncle William" and "Aunt Nellie" Milhollin on Dropping Lick Creek, near the present village of Rock Camp, Monroe County, West Virginia. From them he took his middle name, Milhollin.

In the Milhollin home he educated himself with the help of "Aunt Nellie" Milhollin, a most excellent woman. He studied before an old-fashioned fireplace in the brick mansion house by the fire light of burning pine-knots, or fat pine, gathered from the little mountain nearby.

He read the Bible and the English Classics and all the history within his reach. As he grew to manhood his strength increased to such an extent that he was the strongest man in Monroe County, and his voice was like that of a giant.

At the age of twelve he carried a 200 pound bag of salt up a flight of stairs; at seventeen he cut the timber, split and laid up 200 fence rails as a day's work for Anderson Brown; in a tournament he won the prize for pulling the head off the greased-neck gander (the gander was suspended over the race course and the contestants rode by at full speed; grandfather grabbed the gander's neck in an underhand way and, with a quick twist, jerked the head off); in a blacksmith's shop, Matt Pyne, as he was called, not only lifted an anvil up onto the block by the horn with one hand, but also held an anvil in each hand by the horn and clapped them together three times; he hauled salt from the wells in Kanawha Valley and in passing Marshall's shaft, better known as the Hawk's Nest, he wagered that he could throw a stone into New River, from the top of the Hawk's Nest and won. (He shot the stone downward over that 1000 foot cliff in such a way that the wind could not carry it back against the face of the cliff before reaching the river); he carried the heaviest stone which went into the old Stone Hotel Building.
at Salt Sulphur Springs; and while working on that building, he played a joke on a darkey who kept begging for a ride in his wheelbarrow. Finally Matt Pyne said: "Get in, I'll give you a ride", and while crossing the nearby Indian Creek on an open bridge, Matt gave the wheelbarrow a quick flip which sent the darkey into the muddy waters of the creek; Matt Pyne never met a man who could handle him in "rough and tumble" bout, or whip him in a fair fight; and when the war between the States came on, General Chapman said at a public meeting: "There is Matt Pyne over there, he can surround and whip a field full of yankees".

He did enlist in Bryan' Battery and served for a short time, until attack of acute rheumatism sent him home. He was then forty-four years of age. He never bushwacked a yankee although he saw them rob his home of everything fit to eat, and burn up his fences while they camped on his property. He never owned a slave, did not believe in slavery; yet he believed in the Confederates had the right under the Constitution to protection in their slaves and would have settled the question through time and patience, by purchase of the slaves and freedom, without bloodshed. Lincoln tried mightily to do the things that Matt Pyne would have done, even suggested colonization of the slaves, but the people, the foolish people, were a flame of hate. Reason was cast to the winds, the Constitution was violated, and "Civilization" makes and unmakes Constitutions", they say; and "Civilization" is unmaking our Supreme Court at this present time, in windy March 1937. Civilization is great stuff, "believe it or not".

On November 5th, 1836, Madison M. Pyne married Mahala Smith, daughter of Jacob Smith who came with his brother, Abraham Smith, from Rockingham County, Virginia and settled on Indian Creek, below Salt Sulphur Springs, Monroe County. Mahala Smith's mother was a Ballard from Albermarle County, Virginia. Madison and Mahala Pyne worked together, saved, bought land until they possessed more than 1,000 acres, reared a large family and were well off when the great so-called Civil War wrecked them. (Is there anything civil about any war?).

(The revolution of 1861-1865 in the United States of America, would be a better name for that foolish, fratricidal strife).

Then horses and cattle were sold for confederate money and that money became so worthless that Mahala Pyne used a lot of it for wallpaper and, in later years, gave me several bills to use as markers in my school books. After the war Madison M. Pyne sold off several farms to his children, keeping only about 300 acres for himself. He employed an Italian to start a vineyard on the South side of Pyne Mountain where he grew grapes in large quantities, also the damson plum and peaches, for the White Sulphur Springs market. He also ranged cattle on the Big Survey 180,000 - acre tract in Giles County, Virginia, embracing the present Mountain Lake summer resort and Bald Knob, one of the highest peaks in Virginia. Every year in the autumn he took his cattle to the Baltimore market and brought back money and nice things for us all. Little children "shied away" from Matt Pyne's giant-like voice until they learned from his actions that he had a heart of gold. Mahala Pyne's kitchen had a fragrance of good things to eat which, the child's mind can never forget and was excelled only by her kind and generous heart. She was the best grandmother in all the world.
Mahala Pyne, borned November 9th, 1817, died December 25th, 1900, age 83.

The children of Madison M. and Mahala Pyne were in the order as named below:

- James Alexander
- Eleanor Frances
- Malinda Jane
- Mary Ann (Grandmother of the L.R. Honaker children)
- Lewis Stewart
- Rebecca Susan
- Louisa
- Elizabeth Stepp
- John Wesley
- Jacob Wilson Pyne

The descendants of Robert Pyne, the first of the name to settle in the Greenbrier Valley of Virginia, are scattered over the greater part of the United States, the majority of them follow the noble art of agriculture; some of them have mechanical ability and some are engaged in the profession of teaching. They believe in honesty and follow the footsteps of Jesus of Nazareth; they take an active interest in the social, political, and religious life of our country; they serve in all our wars. Today they stand guard on land and sea ready to defend our country against any and all enemies.

They agree with the great aristocrat of democracy, Thomas Jefferson, and subscribe to his motto: "Fiat Justitia Ruat Culum" (Let justice be done though the heavens fall). They spread the gospel of freedom for all mankind; they advocate, aya, they pray peace; but, in righteousness, they wage war. They jealously guard the motto of West Virginia: "Montni Semper Liberii". (Mountaineers are always free men), and the motto of the mother State - Virginia: "Sic Semper Tyrannis", (Ever thus to tyrants).

May our tribe continue to increase and progress and flourish in fullment of the ancient motto of the family of Pyne: "In Tempestate Floresco" (I flourish in the tempest).

The name of Pine may be seen on the wall of St. Paul's Cathedral, London. This Pine went down with his ship on the coast of France. The ship carried Cleopatra's Needle which was later recovered from the wreckage and set up on the Thames Embankment, London.

In days long since past Valentine Pyne was chief gunner in the Tower of London.

Sir Benjamin Shelley Pine, a noted scholar, was a Governor-General in the West Indies and in Natal, South Africa, where he quelled a rebellion in a masterful manner. He served in the reign of Queen

Miss Louise Pyne, a noted singer of England, was called "The Queen's Double" because of her resemblance to Queen Victoria. She sang on the Continent and in America.
James Kendall Pyne, organist in the Manchester Cathedral, is one of the most accomplished musicians in England.

Robert Edge Pine came from London to Philadelphia soon after our American Revolution to paint portraits of famous Americans. He was the guest for two weeks of General Washington at Mt. Vernon, Virginia. Sketches of these notables members of the Pyne and Pine family would be interesting.

The finest portrait of General Robert E. Lee adorns the Lee Memorial Chapel on Washington and Lee University Campus in Lexington, Virginia, and the artist was Theodore Pine. The brief sketch below has just come to my hands:

"Mr. Pine died in Ogdensburg in 1905. He was born in New York City, a son of Mr. & Mrs. James Pine. His father was a talented artist and Theodore began to manifest his artistic ability at an early age. As a boy he did considerable sketching and painting, and by the time he had reached early manhood his work had drawn considerable attention.

He went abroad, studying in Paris, Munich and Rome, and upon his return became associated with his father in his studio on Broadway, New York City. He carried on his work there for many years.

Mr. Pine was married to Miss Cornelia Stilwell in Ogdensburg, New York.

His painting of General Lee was done in 1904, a year before Mr. Pine's death".

HELEN E. WEBSTER, Asst. Treas.  
Washington & Lee University

For lack of records the Pyne or Pine family in America will never be able to make such a complete genealogical chart as it has in England. Family Bibles and traditions are the bases of all that has been set down pertaining to Robert Pyne of Virginia and his descendants.

J. M. P.

A picture of "Pynes" may be seen in a book titled - "Davon; Its Moorlands, Streams, and Coasts" - by Lady Rosalind Northcote, daughter of Sir William Northcote, Earl of Idesleigh, present owner of "Pynes", Lady Northcote gives the following description of "Pynes": -

Pynes stands in the Exa Valley, just within three miles of Exeter Cathedral. It is of red brick with white dressings, and as many high narrow windows.
A view has been put forward that the politics of country gentlemen in the early part of the eighteenth century may always be traced by trees; those who were in favor of William III set lime-avenues, while Jacobites planted Scotch firs.

There is a tradition in the family, that while the Northcotes for the Price of Orange, the Staffords were for King James, but it seems quite as likely that political significance was not always the chief point in planting trees.

In any case, there are many Scotch firs, and a lime-avenue (peculiarly in keeping with the style of the house) is shown by prints to have led far over the hill to Upton Pyne, but is now, alas! represented only by one or two aged survivors.

The manor belonged to the family of Pyne in the reign of Henry I, and after another interval, it passed by marriage to the Coplestones, of whom it was bought by Hugh Stafford; and the daughter and heiress of Mr. Stafford married her neighbor, Sir Henry Northcote".

Castles and Country Mouses

"As Marley's bright green leaves give place
To tints of rich and mellowed glow;
As close the shortening autumn days,
Whilst summer lingers, loth to go;
Quick rises each familiar scene,
And fancy homewards runs her gaze,
Such are the hues in Oakford seen,
And such a light o'er Iddesleigh plays -
Me thinks the oaks of dear old Pynes
With richer brown delight the eye;
Nor would I take these reddening vines
For our wild cherry's crimson dy'd".

Earl of Iddesleigh.

Money cannot buy Pynes.

As the years roll by it is my hope that some other and abler member of the tribe of Pyne or Pine will correct, improve, and enlarge this collection of memorials of the Pyne Family.

J.M.P.

This portion of the History of the Pine or Pyne Family was taken from pages 69, 70, 71, 74, 82, 113, 114, 115 of the typewritten manuscript of the MEMORIALS OF THE PYNE FAMILY by James Madison Pyne.

Keith J. Henaker
3rd Great Grandson of
Robert Pyne
The Manor of Upton Pyne, as the records show, was held by Herbert de Pyne in 1147, and descended from him in lineal succession to Sir Simon Firz Herbert de Pyne, Herbert de Pyne II, Sir Herbert de Pyne III, who was lord of the Manor of Upton Pyne, Branford Pyne and Washford Pyne in 1234. Simon de Pyne II, Sir Herbert de Pyne IV, who was also lord of the Manor of Ham in Morwenstowe, and John de Pyne, who was member of Parliament in 1332. William, the eldest son of John de Pyne, inherited Upton Pyne, which remained with his descendants until 1487, when Constance Pyne carried it to William Larder in marriage; while the younger son Thomas, or Sir Thomas de Pyne, inherited Ham in Morwenstowe and other manors. The latter's grandson, Oliver Pyne, acquired East Down by marriage in 1597, and became the ancestor of what is now the elder branch of the family, which in 1797 assumed the additional surname of Coffin.

While much of the foregoing is known to students of Devonshire family history, additional knowledge has recently come to light connecting the English family with a family of like name on the Continent, vis.: the history of the seigneurs and Barons de Pines of Languedoo and Acquitaine, who are represented today by the Marquis de Pins de Montgrun, the Comte de Pins, and the Baron de Pins of Catalonia, through a branch which settled in France about 1090 AD. The arms of the French family, which they brought with them from Spain, are: Gules, three pine cones erect, or.

The history of the Spanish and French houses, which has been recorded by historians and preserved in both public and private documents and records, is not a matter of presumption, but of certainty. In the eighth century, about 754 AD, nine German Knights, "as distinguished by their high birth as by their proved valour", crossed the Pyrenees and entered Catalonia at the call of a leader who had gathered together in the mountains of Northeastern Spain the fugitive Christians who had been driven from their homes by the Moors. With the aid of those nine nobles, who were put in command, the war against the infidels was begun. Living in their mountains fastnesses and at first making occasional forays, they gradually advanced into the plains, waging continual warfare with the Moors for many years until the capture of Barcelona in 801. An allusion to the family may be found in the Chanson de Roland, line 199, where mention is made of "la terro de Pine".

In recompense for the services of those nine knights, Charlemagne gave the representative of each knight a barony carved out of the conquered possessions in Catalonia. Some of these noble families have continued to this day, and the head of each family for many centuries bore the title of "One of the Nine Barons of Catalonia". The motto of the French family, descendants of this Spanish family, is "L'un des Neuf Barons de Catalogne".
The nine knights in the order in which they are always named were:

The Senesschal de Moncada
Galceran de Pines
Guilem de Cervera
Guilem Ramon de Cervello
Hugo de Mataplana
Pedro Allemann
Ramon de Angesola
Gisebert de Ribelles
Berenguer Roger d'Erill

Baron Pedro Galceran de Pines, son of the above Galceran de Pines, was present at the siege and capture of Barcelona. He received a grant from Charlemagne of land lying a few miles to the Southease of the present Republic of Andorra, adjacent to the town of Baga, where his father had built his castle, "La Rocca de San Jaime", and was the ancestor of a line of nobles who became Marquises de Pinos, Counts of Gurrea, Castro, Guimera and Luna, Viscounts of Evol, Canst, Illa and Alverforadat, etc., and grandess of Spain. For a thousand years the members of the Spanish family bore the name of Galceran in addition to their surname, in memory of the first of the race who crossed the Pyrenees, and the eldest son of the Marquis de Pins, the present head of the French family, is called Galceran d'Pins.

The family traditions go back to a still earlier home. It is the common belief of both the French and Spanish houses, that Galceran de Pinos was a German knight named Gerau von Thann of Waldburg in Suabia. The Princes of Waldburg, direct descendants in the male line of the Counts of Thann, have repeatedly reaffirmed this belief by letters and documents interchanged between the three families dwelling in Germany, France and Spain. This common origin is confirmed not only by ancient traditions, but also by the fact that the name "Von Thann", translated into French becomes "de Pins" and into Spanish "de Pinos", and it is interesting circumstance that the ancient arms of the Thann-Waldburg family, except for the colour of the shield, are identical with those of the families Pins, Pinos, and Pyne, being: Azure, three pine cones erect, or. It is certain that the first Galceran de Pinos was a German; and the name of another of the nine barons, that of Pedro Allemann, which means "Peter the Suabian", the Suabians and Allemanni at that period being the same people, seems to be a further corroboration.

This Suabian family, - the Counts of Thann - appears to have been founded about 700 AD. Matthew von Pappenheim, Canon of Augsburg, in his "Chronik der Truchsesson von Waldburg", written in 1527, tells us that Romulus, Duke of Suabia, made one of his officers Count of Thann, giving him the Castle of Waldburg and making him his hereditary Truchses (or Seneschal). That title has been borne ever since by the family, which in 1525, became Truchsessen of the Holy Roman Empire. It has been a noble Suabian family for over twelve hundred years and today is one of the most ancient of the sovereign princely houses in Germany. The present head of the family, His Serene Highness, the Prince of Waldburg.
The arms borne by the Devon family at the present time, Gules, a chevron ermine between three pine cones erect, or., are identical with the ancient arms of the Pinos of Upton Pyne. Being "canting arms", based on the name, we can be sure that they were not adopted from those of some other family to mark descent or inheritance. We also know that they were borne by the grandson of the first Herbert de Pune and that with the exception of the Chevron evidently added for distinction they are identical with the arms of the French family. It therefore seems more than probable that the first Herbert was a cadet of the French family who came to England in the first half of the 12th century with the Empress Maude. He probably landed at Arundel with her army in 1139, and received a grant of the Manor of Upton Pyne, from her brother and supporter, the Earl of Gloucester.

The earliest contemporary description of the arms of the Pyne family in England, which the writer has as yet been able to discover, are contained in two Harleim Manuscripts, No's. 6137 and 6589, in the British Museum, both written between 1277 and 1285 AD., in which the arms of Sir Thomas de Pune of Combe Pyne and Shute are drawn and described as Gules, a Chevron Argent Between Three Pine Cones, or. As these are the arms of the Upton Pune line, they must have been those of a common ancestor, Sir Thomas de Pune's father, Thomas de Pune, was not the head of the Upton Pyne Line so we must go back at least one generation further. This would make the elder Thomas a brother or cousin of Sir Herbert de Pune III, whose father was lord of Upton Pyne in 1206.

The identity of both name and arms makes it practically certain that the Pyne family of Devonshire is descended from the Spanish barons through the French branch. It would be interesting to find some record of the arms borne by the first Herbert or his son, Sir Simon de Pune, although there can be no doubt that they were the same as those of Sir Thomas de Pyne.

M.T.P.  
(M. Taylor Pyne)

The Empress Maud, referred to in the above article, was Matilda, daughter of King Henry I, of England. She married the Emperor Henry V, ruler of the Holy Roman Empire from 1106 to 1125, the second son of Henry IV.

The Holy Roman Empire refers to the empire receted by Charles the Great and comprised the greater part of Western Europe.

Matilda was given the title of Empress Maud.

Did the Punes go to England with this Empress Maude in 1139, or, did the first Pyne go to England in 1066, with William the Conqueror?

Those who went to England with the Empress Maud in 1139 may have been relatives of the first settler. All were of Visiroth origin. They came out of the North and made their way to England through Germany, Spain, and France.

J.M.P.  
(James Madison Pyne)
The West Goths were the Visigoths: the East Goths were the Ostrogoths. See Outline of History by H.G. Wells and the Encyclopedia Britannica, Vol. 10, pp. 549-552.

See Descendants of Galceran de Pinos in Spain, France, England, and America by M. Taylor Pyne (1915) for a complete genealogy of the family. It may be seen in the Princeton University Library, the Public Library, or the Library of New York, New York Genealogy Society, Columbia University Library, or the Library of Congress, Washington, d.c. Robert A. Pyne of St. Louis, Missouri, has a copy.

### HISTORY OF THE PYNE FAMILY

Sources of Information and References to the earlier Branch

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<td>THE SIRE DES PYNS</td>
<td>Brompton</td>
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<td>1066 Norman leader at Hasting Wace,</td>
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<td>FULKE DE PYNE</td>
<td>Orderie Vitalis</td>
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<td>1083 Witness to deed of William I,</td>
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<td>MROI DE PYNE</td>
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<td>1080 Witness to deed of William I,</td>
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<td>1123 Dapifer to Earl of Montain Governor to Count of Mellent</td>
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<td>1124 Rebelled against Henry I,</td>
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<tr>
<td>1124 Defended Castle of Brionne and banished (His daughter married Gilbert, son of Ralf de Bonnesbose, one of the Norman leaders)</td>
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<td>GILBERT DE PYN, son of Morin, &quot;renowned Warrier&quot;</td>
<td>Orderio Vitalis</td>
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<td>1090 Commander of King's Army, Killed at Brionne</td>
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<td>WILLIAM DE PYN</td>
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<td>1118 Witness to a gift of the Abbey of Preaux</td>
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<td>1141 Witness to a charter of Empress Mitilda</td>
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<td>1143 Witness to a charter of the countess of Warwick</td>
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<td>1155 Witness to a charter of the Count of Mellent</td>
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<tr>
<td>ODARD DE PYN, son of Morin</td>
<td>Orderic Vitalis</td>
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<tr>
<td>1123 Rebelled against King Henry I</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1124 Eyes put out</td>
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</table>
ROBERT ODARD, and WALTER DE PYN
1166 Charter of King Henry II to Hugh Cal. of
81 de Laci of Lands formerly held
by above known as le Pin or Pinus

ALEXANDER DE PUNE
1165 Held Knight's fee in Devon of
Reginald Courtenay, Earl of Devon

HERBERT DE PUNE
Before 1135 of Branford Pyne and Upton Pyne, Pole Prince

SIR SIMON FITZ HERBERT DE PUNE
Before 1199 of same and Combe
Married Alice, daughter of
Elias (or Richard) de Coffin.
Before 1189 Holds a Knight's fee of Robert, son
of the King, of old enfeoffment,

MARCUS DE PYNE
1166-7 Paid taxes
1168 Debt due by Richard Colbain of
Braunton, Devon, on account of
suit brought against Marcus de
Pyne and lost
1168 & 1176 Paid Tax to K. Henry II on account
of Castle at Wrennoc in
Herefordshire
1175 Owed 106 Marks for same, but he resided in
Devonshire where it must be collected.
1176 Paid tax 10.-shillings at Wrennoc in
Herefordshire
1175 Paid 36 Marks acct. forests
1189 Paid 23 Pounds to King Richard I8s
forester on account of his castle at
Wrenno in Herefordshire

NICHOLAS DE PYNE
1191 Crusader under King Richard I

STEPHEN DE PINN, Cleric
1209 Falsely accused of deer stealing,

HERBERT DE PYNE, of Branford and Upton Pyne
(Son of Sir Simon)
1211 Order from King John on William Lord
Briwer for payment on monies to Herbert
1211 Order from King John on Archdeacon of
taunton for payment of monies to him
1216 Grant by King John of Gatcombe, Stapledon,
and Essesestor
Taxed 100 solidi on his land in Marwon
church held in fee of the King

Documents (France)
Pipe Rolls of
Henry II
Pole Prince, Risdon
Red Book of the
Exchequer
Pipe Rolls
Pipe Rolls
Pipe Rolls
(Selden Society
(Select Pleas
Praestita Rolls
Polwhele
Close Rolls
HERBERT DE PYNE (Cont’d.)
1218 Defendant in suit regarding land in Meddleland
1219 Defendant in suit regarding lands in Washford Pyne
1219 Leased land in Washford Pyne
1221 Summoned to appear before Barons of Exchequer at Westminster
1223 Justice of Assize

SIMON DE PYNE of same, (Son of Preceeding)
13th Witness to deed of Robert Cent. De Tintagel.

SIR ROBERT DE PYNE
1243 Held Manor of Washford Pyne

SIR HERBERT DE PYNE
of Branford and Upton Pyne
(Son of Simon)
1223 & 1225 Justice of Assize
1226 Defendant in suit for arrearages due William Lord Briwer
1229 Defendant in suit regarding land at Middleland
1230 Justice of Assize in suit against Hugh de Pyn and Richard, his son, regarding land at Wortheale
1234 Held Manor of Branford Pyne
1235 Paid tax on Marroage of King Henry III's sister to Roman Emperor
1235 Held several Knight's fees in Middleland inherited through his wife
1237 Appointed by King Henry III Collector of Tax for Devon
1235-1242 Held Washfor Pyne, Upton Pyne and Branford Pyne, Colum Pyne and Sidenahm
1237 Justice of Assize
1243 Justice of Assize
1245 Held Knight's fee in Middleland in Cornwall Testa de Neville
1245 Held Manors of Washford Pyne, Colum Pyne, Branford Pyne, Upton Pyne and Sidenham

SIR HERBERT DE PYNE, of same and Washford Pyne
(Son of Sir Herbert)
1264 Parton of Upton Pyne
1266 Presented Jordan de Pyne to Living of Llaudulph
1275 Held Branford and Upton Pyne
1273 Patron of Ham Morwinstow
1280 " " Washford Pyne
1282 " " Ham in Morwinstow
1283 " " Upton Pyne

Patent Rolls
Feet of Fines
Closed Rolls
Patent Rolls
Cat. of Anc. Deeds
Pole Risdon
Patent Rolls
Testa de Neville
Close Rolls
Testa de Neville
Bishop Brunescombe reg.
Hundred Rolls
" " Quivil's "
" " "

- 6 -
SIR HERBERT DE PYNE (Cont'd.)
1286 Held Upton and Branford Pyne of Earl of Devon and Combe
Herbert an Alwington of Earl of Cornwall
1292 Witness to deed
1293 Held Manor of Colum Pyne
1296 Called "of the Hundred of Wonford"
1296 Held Manor of Washford Pyne
1301 Summoned to fight against Scots
1302 & 1303 Held Branford Middleland, Bere, Marwin-Church Alwington & c.
1306 Held Bere
1308 Barton of Washford Pyn
1309 Died

AUBREY DE PYNE
1243 Held Manor of Malston
1255 " " " "

ROBERT DE PYNE
Held Rowleigh 1285
1308 Held Washford Pyne and Sidenham

JOHN DE PYNE of Upton Pyne, Ham & c. (Son of Sir Herbert)
1309 Parton of Washford Pyne
1328 Church of Upton Pyne dedicated
1322 Surety for Member of Parliament
1331 Witness to release from bond of Ralph de Speke,
1332 Member of Parliament from Totnes
1334 Summoned to Great Council at Westminster

SIR THOMAS DE PYNE (Grandson of Sir Herbert)
1328 Knighted by King Edward III

WILLIAM DE PYNE OF UPTON PYNE (Son of John)
1364 Suit against, for killing King's deer

OSBERT PYNE of Ham
Before 1428 Held Middleland

HELD DE PYNE of Ham & c. (Son of Thomas)
1402 Held Manors of Ham, Middleland, Marhamchurch, Alwington, etc., etc.

EDMOND PYNE OF UPTON AND COMBE PYNE (Son of William)
1405 Cited for attempted insurrection and Murder
1381 Married Maude Reynell
Before 1400 Married Alice, widow of Sir William Umphraville
1403 Knighted of the Shire an Member of Parliament

Bp. Quivil's Reg.
Feudal Aids.
Risdon
Holland
Pole
Writs of Parliament
Feudal Aids
" "
Bishop Stapledon's Reg
" "
(Pole
(Testa de Nevelle
Tax Rolls
Feudal Aids
" "
Bishop Stapledon's Reg
Writs of Grandison's
Writ of Parliament
Close Rolls
Writs of Parliament
" "
Risdon
Pleas of Exmoor Forest
Feudal Aids
Record of Military Fiefs
Patent Rolls
Polwhele
Rolls of Parliament
EDMOND PYNE OF UPTON AND COMBE PYNE (Cont'd.)  
(Son of William) 
1407-1410 High Sheriff of Devon  
1422 Witness to agreement between newenham and Alice, widow of N. Bronville 
EDWARD PYNE 
1433 High Sheriff of Devon 
NICHOLAS PYNE OF UPTON PYNE  
(Son of Edmond)  
1487 Died February 11th 
CONSTANCE PYNE OF UPTON PYNE  
(Daughter of Nicholas)  
Married William Larder 
EDMOND PYNE 
1490 Held Marwonchurch 
EDMOND LARDER OF UPTON PYNE  
(Son of Constance)  
1521 Died 
Rolls of Parliament  
Original deed-Rogers  
Rolls of Parliament  
Isaacke, Risdon, Pole  
Pole, Risdon, Visitatio  
Inquisitions Post-Morte  
Pole, Risdon, Visitatio  
Inquisitions Post Mort  
Inquisitions Post Mort