THE TOPOGRAPHER

AND

GENEALOGIST.

GENEALOGY PHYSIOLOGICALLY CONSIDERED, WITH A "TAIL FEMALE" PEDIGREE OF D'OYLY, BY MARSTON, BY KIRBY, BY KYNNERSLEY, BY CLARKE, BY CLERKE, BY HOLMAN.

To the Editor of the Topographer and Genealogist.

SIR,

MUCH has been said and written on the indigenous nobility of character, and general superiority, of persons of blood and birth. Playfair compiled his stupendous Peerage and Baronetage to prove, that the great mass of all that is excellent springs from the class usually denominated the "Aristocracy." And he was undoubtedly right; provided his proposition be viewed in a correct light. It is preposterous to suppose that mere wealth can confer nobility of blood; and, without quoting any of our ancient authorities for definitions of "Nobleman" and "Gentleman," it may suffice to state that none have ever involved riches in its requisites. Though it is true, that opulence may place families in the situation of matching with superior houses, and thus "*improving their breed;*" yet in itself it can no more alter a man's nature, than a bequest of a million would whiten a negro. Nothing save an educated and well-bred ancestry can engender that refinement and genius, which constitute the essence of true aristocracism (by which I mean to signify, intellectual superiority in its extended sense), and without which, indeed, all other pretensions to superiority are vague and empty. It would be quite as rational to style all our farmers and tradesmen "aristocracy," as to consider bankers and country 'squires such, merely because they are wealthy.

Many of both, indeed, but especially of the latter, are intellectually not two removes from the labourers upon their estates. Possibly they are fully worthy of the Norman ancestor from whom they claim descent:—but what is there in that? The day is passed when rapacity and shedding blood were esteemed the most noble properties: and though such doctrines hold in every nation in a semi-barbarous state, now, every one, who truly comprehends the respective claims and merits of the different descriptions of genealogies, would much rather boast a descent from a house of Generosi than from the most renowned of Armigeri; and it is very well known, that, while military knights were probably able neither to read or write, a Knight of the Carpet might be a man of education. For my part, I would rather descend from a Baron's jester, or from his chaplain's bastard, than from the Baron himself.

The reason, however, that the great mass of talent has emanated, of late centuries, from the "Aristocracy," in the usual acceptation of that word, is unquestionably because, by the long superior education and breeding of that class, they have become a superior race of persons. Truly they may retrograde; and, according to physiologists, retrogradation invariably takes place after perfection is once attained, (if indeed an absolute annihilation of the race does not occur,) and this in both the animal and vegetable creation: but it is long before this perfection is attained. That certain marriages, however, produce certain results in the issue, no one can or will doubt, who has paid any attention to the subject;[a] and if an instance were required to prove its truth, let "Lord Brougham" be referred to, as a double illustration: first, in him are concentrated the talents of several gifted individuals, both paternally and maternally; secondly, it would appear, the "perfection," of which physiologists speak, has been attained in him; and that his posterity, if any, will retrograde.

Nor does the descent of properties pertain solely to the mind. We hear of a certain cast of countenance and feature being assigned to the Stuarts, the Bourbons, the Cæsars, &c.; and undoubtedly the same might be said of a family of lesser note.

[a] The works of Mr. Alexander Walker may be advantageously perused upon this subject.

Mrs. Trollope tells us, that the Willoughbys are a house remarkable for the regularity of their features;[b] and I myself could adduce several other families, of whom like remarks may be made. And as to the *preservation* of family likenesses, there are instances almost incredible. I know of individuals, not nearer relations than sixth cousins, between whom an extraordinary resemblancc prevails. Doubtless in many old county families the long preservation of a similar cast of features, and countenance, may be attributed to the matches, generation after generation, into the same families, or into families who inherit much the same blood: e. g. in Staffordshire and the adjacent district, it would be difficult to say how often such families as the Kynnersleys, Adderleys, Sneyds, and Hortons have connected themselves, directly, or through the medium of other houses: and thus a family marrying its own kindred, generation after generation, how is it wonderful that it should remain the same, and retain much the same properties? Indeed, whenever a striking dissimilarity exists between parent and child, the father being certain, it will always be found that the mother derives from a very different race (or perhaps nation) from her husband. That, however, such cross matches greatly improve the race, is well known to agriculturists, and that the long "breeding in and in" produces effects equally detrimental. Of the latter, indeed, I could adduce a frightful instance in a very noble family. And while touching on this point, I may suggest, that it is probably to the very cross "alliance" which usually occurs between the parents of bastards, where one of the two is a person of birth, breeding, and talent, that we are to attribute the eminence that several persons born out of wedlock have attained: for, inheriting the genius consequent on a long course of education and refinement of the progenitors of one parent, strengthened and refreshed by a cross blood from the other, such illegitimate persons, thrown upon their own resources for their worldly fame and success, soon prove, when the high and noble, the intellectual and refined properties, deposited in them from their progenitors, are stimulated to exertion, by necessity or otherwise, how highly they are entitled to, and how completely they do, tower above the vulgar herd, and their plodding labours.

[b] "Widow Barnaby."

Mr. Samuel Warren may insinuate that the absence of a marriage ceremonial can alter the results in the issue;[c] but it is contrary to fact, and preposterous to a reasonable mind. Indeed I would tell him, that the loophole of illegitimacy is, in the majority of cases, the only mode of accounting for superior qualities in persons of lowly station. Truly there is hardly an English family now extant which is not, more or less, mongrel: an evil which is inseparable from a commercial nation. Still, view the question of the "heritability of properties" in what light one will, it resolves itself into assigning the "aristocracy" (in the ordinary meaning of the word) the great mass of talent. *Genius* or *natural* ability must have an *origin*, and that origin must rest in the parents or more remote progenitors of its possessor. And allowing that occasionally persons of lowly birth have attained eminence, (though I should much like to investigate their *real* and not reputed origin, and the conjugal fidelity of their maternal progenitors,) their properties have almost always been merged in and amalgamated with the aristocracy's, by the matches of their children. Not that I have any desire to overturn the principle, that a family may, by a long superior course of breeding, station, and education alone be improved; for it is only in accordance with the general maxim of the mutability of every thing.

Mrs. Gore, contrary to Mrs. Trollope, may fly into opposite extremes, and insinuate that a very short time passed in the society of superior persons, "copying their manners," &c. is sufficient to level all differences, and to qualify the most indigenous blackguard for ranking himself with patricians; and, as far as external observances extend, Mrs. Gore may be right: indeed, a perusal and digestion of one of the numerous editions of "Hints on Etiquette," would answer the same ends. But to assert that such a course can confer the *mind* of a gentleman: and that there is no class indigenously superior; no class in whom that "sensitive refinement," which is the distinctive mark of true gentility; that sensitive refinement, which stands so far above, so far aloof from, and is so entirely beyond the comprehension and appreciation of persons engaged in trade and business, or at least those who devote their whole life to the accumulation of wealth and worldly influence, is equally false and

[c] "Ten Thousand a Year."

preposterous. It is, indeed, this trading, utilitarian, and mercenary, or, in one word, which will combine much, this truly "American" body, who are the class to found *their* "gentility" on the study of "Hints on Etiquette," &c. But the *mind* of a gentleman is never theirs. It is the invariable concomitant, and the accompaniment only, of genius and refinement; and it has as little concern with wealth as with trade and business. e

That there are, however, many sceptics upon my propositions there can be no doubt: and to those who have only a superficial and general acquaintance with genealogy, it is by no means wonderful that specimens, apparently contradictory, should occasionally present themselves. But the great error, in all these matters, arises from placing a higher credit to *paternal* descents, and deeming such as of greater consequence than they are entitled to. In Germany no one is considered a gentleman, till he can prove his *sixteen great-great-grand-parents* were *all* of noble blood. And this is undoubtedly infinitely more rational than the modern system of rating genealogies in England. I say "modern," because the English system was formerly the same as the continental: for in the edition of Bailey's Dictionary of 1728, we find the word "Gentleman" thus defined. And it is needless to tell you, that, till Johnson's appeared, Bailey's Dictionary had the first reputation, (though the definitions of our old lawyers on the subject were as contradictory and unsatisfactory, as they were indefinite and incomprehensible): but this system is unquestionably the most correct and satisfactory, for it presents, at once, the great mass of the blood of which the claimant is most probably composed; or at least displays the most important, and *all* his nearest, progenitors. A modern English pedigree is nothing more than a cloak for the real blood of its representatives; it details nothing save a mere male line of progenitors, the ancestors in tail male; and, though it ascend to remote antiquity, what is there in that? Antiquity of family is an absurd boast, (paternal descents considered solely are alluded to;) for a man now living does not possess—admitting his pedigree to be proved—in his whole frame one 1,048,576th

e Sir Egerton Brydges' novel of "The Hall of Hellingsley" contains many of the above, and similar sentiments and opinions.

of his blood, that of a lineal ancestor, of his own name, living in the time of Richard I.; unless, indeed, he perchance descends from him through other than his paternal channel of pedigree; and in calling such a man his ancestor, there would be as much reason as in acknowledging 274,877,906,944 collateral kindred: in short, persons who boast the *antiquity* of their family had better place ADAM at the top of their pedigrees, and claim relationship with the whole world. For though this will sound marvellous to those unconversant with the subject, it is a mere point of arithmetic, and follows as naturally as upon a man's acknowledging brothers and sisters because they proceed from a common parent with him. This may illucidate the absurdity of English genealogical rights, as they are now usually supposed to be held. It is nonsense: a man's nearest progenitors are his most important: and seven generations of good blood, immediately preceding him, are worth all the more remote pretensions; especially if the latter are to be only reached through a chain of inferior persons.

But paternal pedigrees, considered solely, are altogether absurd and delusive, and that in every respect. If not of higher importance, the maternal descent of mother and daughter, or what our lawyers would call the "tail-female" line, is *certainly* of equal consequence.

I shall now give some cogent reasons for this; and then proceed to record, with your permission, in the pages of the Topographer and Genealogist, seven generations of a pedigree of this description, both to illustrate my proposition, and to preserve its subject matter henceforth.

First. Under the law of nature, the offspring follow the mother, not the father. *Partus sequitur ventrem.* Their assignation to the father is an ordinance of man, (and perhaps, indeed, merely of the Law,) not of God.

Secondly. In the majority of cases, the husband after marriage cleaves to his wife, and her connexions, rather than his own. The wife, moreover, usually gives the station and social connexion; and it is almost a proverb, that her relations and friends are always found in her husband's house, rather than are his own.

Thirdly. Though the father of the children can never be regarded as a matter of absolute certainty, being never known

save to the mother, the mother is and must always be a matter of notoriety, and most unquestionable in every respect.

Fourthly. According to physiologists, the issue inherit more properties from the mother than the father: which alone shows how absurd it is to estimate the paternal pedigree as the most important.

Fifthly. In addition to the last reason, it is well known that the issue receive their early "education" from their mother in almost every case; while they seldom imbibe any properties whatever from their father, through that medium, at least.

Sixthly. From the second and fifth reasons, it follows, that the issue are usually associated with their maternal connexions rather than their paternal, and consequently imbibe their properties proportionately.

Seventhly, and lastly. The fallacy of founding genealogical pretensions on the mere paternal line, cannot be more completely illustrated than by the consequence which naturally follows thereupon; viz. that it renders it impossible for a plebeian family to *become* patrician: for the *male line* never alters, at least ostensibly; and the only genealogical alteration, which *can* take place, must result from its *marriages*, and the fresh supplies of blood, which it receives from *other* families through its *wives* and *mothers*. Thus the same set of families may remain aristocratic, so long as they last; yet as soon as they expire, their places are not to be supplied, but aristocracy itself disappears! This is ridiculous enough; and at once abstracts from paternal pedigrees the very foundations on which they rest their pretensions to consideration. No: a pedigree is and must be made up of the matches between different families. Take away its matches into other houses, and, if it does not cease to deserve the name of a pedigree, it loses all its value, at any rate. Thus that pedigree, or line of ancestry, which developes the descendants' blood most perfectly is the most important; and none can do this more completely than a tail female, or a mother and daughter descent. For the name and family changes every generation; and, though I admit that it *enters* no greater number of families than a paternal pedigree would, yet it *passes through* what it does enter; and, instead of drawing one female out of the new family touched upon, it discusses it at length, and gives a whole generation; thus exhibiting much more honestly and fully the real

pedigree of the existing descendants, than any other system of genealogy could do. I can only add, that, after long observation on the subject, my certain conviction is the series of propositions contained in this letter. Undoubtedly, we may, and constantly do, find several brothers and sisters very different from, and unlike each other; but this is no argument against what I have written. I do not pretend to lay down the *proportions* in which persons inherit from their several procreating ancestors: but I do maintain that in one or other of our progenitors all our properties will be found to exist, provided we have the means of ascertaining what their properties were. It is well known to Physiologists that no child ever took entirely, and solely, after one parent; though I have already stated the mother is generally supposed to give the greater share. It is also notorious that where one certain line of properties are derived from the father's family, another set assuredly come from the mother's. Walker has given minute information on the rules which guide the transmission of properties from the respective parents; which, however, it is unnecessary to enter upon here. I am fully aware that one child may be more like its mother than its grandfather, while another is an opposite illustration. But there can be no doubt that *in one or other* progenitor the properties of all will be found.

I will now proceed to the tail-female pedigree that I have proposed.

PEDIGREE.

MARY HOLMAN,[f] daughter of Philip Holman, Esq. of WARKWORTH, co. Northampton, nephew of Richard Holman, Esq. of Goodeston, co. Surrey, (sister of Sir John Holman, of Banbury, co. Oxon. Bart., M.P. for Banbury, and created a Baronet 1663; and also sister of George Holman, Esq. of Warkworth, who married the Honourable Anastatia Howard, daughter of Sir William Howard, Viscount Stafford, uncle of Thomas 5th Duke of Norfolk,) became the wife of GEORGE CLERKE, Esq.[g] of WATFORD, co. Northampton, eldest son and heir of

f Vide Holman pedigree in Le Neve's Baronets; pedigrees in Coll. Arm.; in Berry's Surrey Genealogies; and notices of the family in Beesley's Banbury, and Bridges's Northamptonshire.

g Vide Clarke's pedigree in Bridges's Northamptonshire; Burke's Extinct Baronetage; Wotton's Baronetage, 1741.

Sir George Clerke, of Watford, Knt. which George Clerke, Esq. was also elder brother of Sir Clement Clerke, of Launde Abbey, co. Leic. created a Baronet 1661, and brother-in-law of Sir Wadham Wyndham, Justice of the King's Bench, and of Sir Robert Atkyns, K.B., Baron of the Exchequer, &c. By the said George Clerke, who was M.P. for Northamptonshire 13th Car. II. intended for a Knight of the Royal Oak 1660, and died in 1689, Mary Holman had, to survive, only five daughters; coheiresses at law to their parents.

I. Mary Clerke, who was married to the celebrated Sir William Craven, of Winwick, in Northamptonshire, Knt., of the family of Lord Craven. He died 18th March 1707, æt. 73; and an inscription remains to his memory at Winwick; which, as well as a long account of himself and his family, appears in Bridges's Northamptonshire, vol. i. pp. 604—6.[h] He is not recorded to have left issue; but he left the said Mary, his wife, surviving him, and, moreover, a "wealthy widow," as she owned nearly the whole of Winwick.

II. Barbara Clerke, of whom presently.

III. Dorothy Clerke, who became the second wife of Sir John Francklin, of Bolnhurst, co. Bedford, Knt. a Master in Chancery,[i] (whose brother, Sir William Francklin, married the Countess of Donegal;) but had no issue by him; who died in August 1707.

IV. Jane Clerke, married to William Becher, Esq. of Howbury, in Renhold parish, in Bedfordshire, of an ancient and eminent family there; and his heir and representative a century after, another William Becher, Esq. of Howbury, married Martha, sister of Sir Francis Ford, of Ember Court, co. Surrey, Bart. But the Becher family, of Howbury, is now extinct,[k] and their estates were sold about 1780.

V. Elizabeth Clerke, married to Thomas Hanbury, Esq. of Kelmarsh, co. Northampton, Serjeant at Law, who was the representative of an excellent family, and by him, who died 1721-2, was great-grandmother of William Hanbury, first Lord Bateman, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Lord

[h] Vide also pedigree of Lord Craven in Collins' Peerage, and the earlier editions.

[i] Vide pedigree of Francklin in Le Neve's Knights' Pedigrees, in Brit. Mus., and in Burke's new edition of Commoners.

[k] Vide notice of the family in Lysons' Bedfordshire.

Spencer Stanley Chichester, and sister of Arthur Lord Templemore, and had issue.[l]

Barbara Clerke, the second daughter and coheir, was married, by licence granted at the Vicar General's office, Doctors' Commons, London, 31 May 1671, to Sir Gilbert Clarke, of Chilcote and Somersall, in Derbyshire, Knt.;[m] son and heir of Godfrey Clarke, Esq. of the same places, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Sir Thomas Milward, of Eton, co. Derby, Chief Justice of Chester. By this gentleman, who inherited the best blood in Derbyshire, Lancashire, and Staffordshire, (being lineally descended from the Fleetwoods, Dethicks, Savages, Knivetons, &c.) Barbara Clerke had issue,

I. Godfrey Clarke, Esq. of Chilcote and Somersall, who espoused Lady Katharine Stanhope, daughter of Philip 2nd Earl, and aunt of Philip Dormer Stanhope, fourth and celebrated Earl of Chesterfield. This family of Clarke is now extinct, Anne Clarke, heiress and descendant of the above Godfrey, and inheritrix of his estates, having married in 1805 Walter first Marquess and eighteenth Earl of Ormond.[n]

II. Gilbert Clarke, unmarried 1708.

I. Barbara Clarke, of whom presently.

II. Mary Clarke, married first to William Ives, of Bradden, co. Northampton, Esq.; and secondly, to Sir Thomas Samwell, Bart.[o] by which last she was ancestrix of the Watson-Samwells, now of Upton Hall, co. Northampton.

Barbara Clarke, elder daughter of Sir Gilbert, became the wife of the heir of one of the best families in Staffordshire, viz. Thomas Kynnersley, Esq.[p] of Loxley Park; who was her half-cousin, being the grandson of Thomas Kynnersley, Esq. of the same place, by his wife Sarah, daughter of Sir George Clerke, of Watford. Thomas Kynnersley, Esq. inherited the blood of the first families in the kingdom, and sprang immediately from the Bagots, Astons, and Gyffords, &c. which descents, it is well known to genealogists, would confer the blood of almost all the feudal Barons of the thirteenth century upon

[l] Vide Courthope's Debrett's Peerage; title Lord Bateman.

[m] Vide pedigree of Clarke of Chilcote, in Le Neve's Knights' Ped. in Brit. Mus.

[n] Vide Clarke of Chilcote, in Burke's Armory.

[o] See Samwell's pedigree in Wotton's Baronetage, and in Burke's Commoners.

[p] Vide Kynnersley's pedigree in Burke's Comm. and in Shaw's Staffordshire.

him. Barbara his wife died in 1717, having had only four children who married, viz.

I. Craven Kynnersley, Esq. of Loxley Park, so christened after his wealthy grand-aunt, Lady Craven, of Winwick. This gentleman espoused Jane, daughter of Sir Edward Bagot, of Blithfield, co. Stafford, Bart. aunt of William first Lord Baron Bagot; but being killed, by the accidental discharge of his fowling-piece in Loxley Park, 1735, s. p. his estates devolved on his brother,

II. Thomas Kynnersley, Esq. of Loxley Park, heir to his brother Craven. He married Penelope, only daughter of John Wheeler, Esq. of Wooton, co. Stafford, and died in 1755, leaving her surviving, who, in 1771, recorded the Kynnersley pedigree in Coll. Arm. They had issue one son, Clement Kynnersley, Esq. of Loxley Park, (who married Rosamond, daughter of Sir Wolstan Dixie, of Bosworth, co. Leicester, Bart., but dying s. p. in 1815, devised Loxley to his nephew, Thomas Sneyd, on condition of his taking the name and arms of Kynnersley:) and three daughters: I. Penelope Kynnersley, the first wife of John Sneyd, Esq.[q] of Belmont, co. Stafford, by whom she had, *inter alia*, William Sneyd, Esq. now of Ashcomb Park, near Leek, Clement Sneyd, Esq. of Huntley Hall, co. Stafford, and Thomas Sneyd-Kynnersley, Esq. of Loxley Park; and two daughters, of whom Rosamond married, as hereafter mentioned, first, William Mills, of Barlaston Hall, Esq.; and secondly, her cousin William Molyneux Marston, Esq. II. Dorothy Kynnersley, married first to Thomas Byrche Savage, Esq. of Elmley Castle, in Worcestershire; and secondly to Ralph Adderley, Esq.[r] of Coton, her distant relative, by the latter of whom she had issue, 1st. Charles Clement Adderley, Esq. who, by Anna Maria his wife, daughter of Sir Edmund Cradock Hartopp, Bart. had issue Charles Bowyer Adderley, Esq. of Hams Hall, co. Stafford, M.P. for North Staffordshire, who married Julia, daughter of Lord Leigh, of Stoneleigh; 2nd. Ralph Adderley, who married his relative Rosamond, daughter and coheir of William Mills, Esq of Barlaston Hall; and a daughter, Mary Adderley, wife of the

[q] Vide Sneyd's pedigree in Burke's Commoners.

[r] See Adderley's pedigree in Burke's Commoners.

Honourable Berkeley Noel, son of Sir Gerard Noel Noel, Bart. by the Baroness Barham. III. Mary Kynnersley, married to Charles Baron de Bodé, and mother by him of Clement Baron de Bodé.[s]

I. Barbara Kynnersley, married to Sir John Frederick, Bart. of Hampton, co. Middlesex;[t] and mother by him of, first, Sir John Frederick, Bart. who died unmarried 1757; and secondly, Sir Thomas Frederick, Bart. who married Elizabeth, daughter of Peter Bathurst, of Clarendon Park, co. Wilts, and, dying 1770, left two daughters only, his coheiresses: Elizabeth Frederick, married to Sir John Moreshead, Bart.[u] from which match the present Baronet Moreshead descends; and Selina Frederick, wife of Robert Thistlethwaite, Esq.[x] of Southwick Park, co. Hants, M.P. for Hants, by whom she was mother of the present Thomas Thistlethwaite, Esq. of that place, M.P. for Hants 1807, J. P., D. L., and in 1806 High Sheriff for the same county.

II. Mary Kynnersley, of whom we treat. This

Mary Kynnersley (daughter of Thomas and Barbara), was married to Thomas Kirby,[y] (or Kirkby,) Esq. of ——,[z] co. Leicester, and Barnbrough Grange, near Doncaster, co. York; but afterwards of Doveridge Hall, co. Derby, a gentleman of good family and county consequence, and descended out of Yorkshire.[a] By him she had issue one son and five daughters, who married; viz.

I. Francklin Kirby, Capt. H.M.S., who received his Christian name from his great-grand-aunt, Lady Francklin, of Boln-

[s] I am not *positive* of the baptismal names of the de Bodé's. But I have no reason to doubt the above.

[t] Vide Frederick's pedigree in Baronetages.

[u] Moreshead's pedigree in Baronetages.

[x] See Thistlethwaite pedigree in Hoare's Hundred of Alderbury.

[y] Kirby pedigree in the writer's possession, drawn up by Clement T. Kynnersley (heir apparent to Loxley Park). Inf. of Col. T. C. Kirby, of Cheltenham, and Kynnersley pedigree recorded in Coll. Arm. 1771.

[z] Query, *Lutterworth*, co. Leicester; and if so, he was the Thomas Kirby who, on the 23rd Aug. 1729, obtained a grant of "Argent, two bars gemels engrailed gules; on a canton of the second a greyhound's head couped of the first, collared or." Crest: "A like greyhound's head encircled within a chaplet vert, adorned with four roses gules." Since the above was written, the identity of Kirby of Lutterworth and Doveridge has been ascertained from Col. Kirby of Cheltenham.

[a] William Kirkby and Martha Hoyland were married at Doncaster 19 May 1684; as were Thomas Booth and Esther Kirkby 21 Aug. 1743 by licence. (Query, the parents and sister of Thomas K. mentioned above?)

hurst, already mentioned. He resided in Ireland, and espoused Susanna Cox, daughter of —— (? John) Cox, Esq. brother of Sir Richard Cox, Bart. of Dunmanway, co. Cork, and nephew of the Most Reverend Michael Cox, Lord Archbishop of Cashel.[a] By her he had surviving issue, 1. Clement Kirby, Esq. of Bandon, co. Cork, late a captain in the army; 2. John-Kynnersley Kirby, Lieutenant 10th foot, drowned in a hurricane 1794-5. 3. Thomas Cox Kirby, Lieut.-Colonel H.M.S. and of 54th Reg. (He, who was many years abroad, in Egypt and elsewhere, is now of Cheltenham, co. Glouc. and has been twice married; first, in 1817, to Miss Maxwell, of Bolton, co. Lanc. descended out of Scotland; but s. p. s.; secondly, to Mary Anne, dau. of John Knight, Esq. of Doddington, co. Salop, by whom he has Franklin Knight Kirby, Mary-Susanna Kirby, and Caroline-Georgiana Kirby); and one daughter, Mary Kirby, married to —— Baldwin, Esq. of Kinsale, co. Cork. She is now resident at Bandon, and has issue.

I. Barbara Kirby, of whom presently.

II. Anne Kirby, married to William Archer, Esq.[b] of Warwickshire, and of Stafford (lineally descended from John Archer, next brother of Andrew Archer, Esq. and uncle of the celebrated Sir Simon Archer, progenitor of the Barons Archer, of Umberslade, co. Warwick). By this gentleman Anne Kirby had issue, who married, two sons and one daughter, 1. William Archer (who married Miss Anne Goodhew, and had by her William Archer, who died unmarried, and four daughters); 2. Clement Archer (who married ——— daughter of —— Wright, of Wimbledon, in Surrey, (a most respectable family,) and was father by her of Clement Robert Archer, Esq. now of 4th Dragoon Guards; William Henry Archer, both unmarried; and Marianne-Lucy, married in 1843 to the Hon. Walter Wrottesley, fifth son of John first Lord Wrottesley.) The daughter was Anne Archer, who wedded, about 1782, Roger Comberbach, afterwards Swetenham,[c] Esq. of Somerford Booths, in Cheshire, and had issue by him, *inter alia*, Clement Swetenham, Esq. now of Somerford

[a] Ibid.

[b] Pedigree of Archer compiled by the writer ex inform. Clem. Swetenham, Esq. of Somerford Booths, and Capt. C. R. Archer of 4th Dragoon Guards.

[c] Vide pedigree of Swetenham, of Somerford Booths, in Burke's Commoners.

Booths, J. P., D. L. &c., and Helen Swetenham, wife of her relative Clement Sneyd, Esq. of Huntley Hall, co. Stafford, already mentioned.

III. Dorothy Kirby, who became the second wife of John Sneyd,[d] Esq. of Bishton and Belmont, co. Stafford, (who to his first wife had wedded her cousin Penelope Kynnersley, as already mentioned,) but the said Dorothy died s. p.

IV. Frances Kirby, who became the second wife of Metcalfe Procter, Esq.[e] of Thorpe on the Hill, in Rothwell Parish, co. York, and survived him. This lady, who was greatly revered by the lower orders, and was always spoken of by them as "Madam" Procter, bare her husband a daughter, Elizabeth Procter, of Byard's Lodge and Bond End, Knaresborough, co. York, coheir with her elder and half sisters, Catharine, wife of Thomas Howard, third Earl of Effingham, and Martha, wife of Ralph Hanson, Esq. of Ford House, Devon, (mother by him of Catharine, wife of Benjamin Dealtry, Esq. of Lofthouse, co. York, her sole heiress;) which Elizabeth Procter was born 23rd May 1769, and dying unmarried, was buried, Nov. 1821, at Knaresborough, co. York.

V. ——— Kirby, married to John Hunt,[f] Esq. of Hanbury, co. Stafford, of an eminent family in that county, and mother by him of John Hunt, Esq. of the same place, since deceased.

Barbara Kirby, eldest daughter, was married, circa 1759, to Richard Marston,[g] Esq. of Willenhall and of the Stew-

[d] See Sneyd pedigree in Burke's Commoners.

[e] See an imperfect pedigree of the Procters in Burke's Comm. and also a notice of the family in the first volume of the present work, p. 327-8.

[f] Pedigree by C. T. Kynnersley, Esq.

[g] Ibid. and family inform.; also pedigree of Marston by Sir William Betham, in the writer's possession.

Thomas Marston, Esq. who was related to several of the old Salop and Worcestershire families about Kinfare, rebuilt the family mansion at Willenhall, and married as above Hannah, sister and heiress of William and Daniel Molyneux, of Dublin, iron merchants, and flourished during the early half of the eighteenth century. He had issue by her,

I. Richard Marston, who and his posterity are treated of in the text.

II. Daniel Marston, of Leixlip, co. Dublin, merchant, who carried on an extensive iron business there, owned large property at Leixlip, and built the best

pony, Stourton and Dunsley near Kinver, all in Staffordshire, eldest son and heir of Thomas Marston, Esq. of Willenhall, and of the city of Dublin, by Hannah his wife, daughter, and at last heiress, of Daniel Molyneux, of Dublin, merchant, (son of John Molyneux, of the same place,) and which Thomas Marston was descended from the old Leicestershire, Shropshire, and Worcestershire family of Marston, which recorded at the visitations.[h] This Barbara, like her sister Frances, was greatly respected by the poor, and had the title amongst them of "Madam" Marston. She died about 1778, and was buried in Willenhall church. By her husband, who survived her, but was dead in 1790, she had issue four sons, and four daughters.

I. William Molyneux Marston, Esq. of the East India Company's service, who went to India a cadet; but who after his return to England resided at Uttoxeter, co. Stafford, and was twice married. His first wife was Eliza-Douce, daughter of Dr. Hancock, of Salisbury, in Wilts; and his second, his cousin Rosamond Sneyd, sister of the present William Sneyd, Esq. of Ashcomb, and of Thomas Sneyd Kynnersley, Esq. of Loxley Park, and daughter of John Sneyd, Esq. of Belmont, co. Stafford (by his first wife Penelope Kynnersley), and widow of William Mills, Esq. of Barlaston Hall, co. Stafford; but he died without issue by either, before 1819. The said W. M. Marston was also nephew of

house in that parish; but his posterity have ceased to be concerned there. He made his will 18th May 1787; proved 1st May 1790, at Dublin; and had issue by his wife, whose name is unascertained, 1. Colonel Molyneux Marston, of the 48th Foot. 2. Edward Marston. 3. Thomas M. 4. Charles M. 1. Hannah M. 2. Joanna M. 3. Harriet M.—This branch of the family is not extinct; there was a Molyneux Charles Marston, Lieut. R.A. 1837.

III. Molyneux Marston, destiny unknown.

IV. Edward Marston, destiny unknown.

I. Anne Marston.

II. Sarah Marston, wife of Mark Smith, of Dublin. See a monumental inscription dated 27 July 1772, in St. Mark's, Dublin.

III. Phœbe Marston.

IV. Priscilla Marston.

These Marston details were compiled by Sir William Betham and the writer.

[h] The intermediate generations, beyond the above Thomas Marston, are at present unknown in detail; but not only the traditions of continuous respectability, but the *locale* of connections and residence, establish this point. It is most probable the family sprang from the Cleobury Mortimer Marstons; but it is singular that Everard Marston, third son of Gilbert Marston, of Slawston, co. Leicester, *settled in Ireland*. The writer possesses voluminous collections on the Marston family.

the stepmother (Dorothy Kirby) of his said wife, and cousin Rosamond Sneyd.

II. Richard Marston, born 1763, who became a Midshipman R. N.; but died young, off St. Lucia.

III. Thomas Marston, born 1768, who resided in Ireland. He passed his life in lawsuits for family estates, and died in Ireland; s. p. it is believed.

IV. Daniel Marston, Major 86th Infantry, who was born 1772; was many years in India, but returned to England 1819. He is now living; is married, and has issue two sons: 1. Edward Marston, officer in the East India Company's service, 25th N. I. stationed at Bombay, 1841. He was born 1821. 2. William Marston, officer in the East India Navy, born 1822. Stationed up the Persian Gulph 1841.

I. Barbara Marston, born 1764, afterwards married to —— Bates. But nothing is known of her or her posterity,[h] if any. She was of poor intellect.

II. Frances Marston, born 1766, and married to the Rev. Henry Caye Adams, of Shrewsbury and Painswick, co. Glouc. A.M.[i] and of Christ Church, Oxon. nephew of the Venerable and Rev. William Adams, D.D. Master of Pembroke Coll. Oxon. and Archdeacon of Llandaff, &c. and descended from the old Salop house of Adams of Longdon. By this gentleman, who died about 1807, Frances Marston had two sons and two daughters, and survived him many years, residing at Gloucester. Their issue were, 1. William Henry Adams, who, under the will of his paternal connection Benjamin Hyett, Esq. of Painswick House, co. Glouc., succeeding to his estates, took the name and arms of Hyett. He is now seated at Painswick House, is a Justice of the Peace and Deputy Lieutenant for Gloucestershire, and was formerly M.P. for Stroud. He is married, and has issue. 2. Rev. John Adams, who died s. p. 1. Sarah Adams, married to J. W. Walters, Esq. and died 16th Sept. 1824. 2. Mary Clementina Adams, who became the first wife of Samuel M. Barrett, Esq. of Carlton Hall, near Richmond, co. York, M.P. for Richmond, and died s. p. 3 June 1831.[k]

[h] This Bates is said to have been a low person; at least, much beneath his wife and her family. She eloped with him.

[i] Pedigree of Kirby and Marston by C. T. Kynnersley, Esq. and Fam. Inform.

[k] Vide pedigrees of Hyett and Adams of Painswick House, co. Glouc. in Burke's Commoners, new edition, principally communicated by the writer of this article.

III. HANNAH MARSTON, of whom presently.

IV. Dorothy Marston, born 1771, who wedded Edward Charles Windsor, Esq. of Harnage Grange, Aldenham, and Preen, co. Salop, High Sheriff of Salop in 1781, and maternally a coheir, in common with Corbet, of Moreton Corbet, of the old Shropshire house of Thornes, of Shelvoeke. Mr. Windsor made his will 2nd July 1810, and divers subsequent codicils; and dying at Shrewsbury, æt. 65, 19 January 1813, it was proved on the 4th May 1813, in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, by Dorothy his widow. They had issue: 1. Edward Charles Windsor, Captain 1st Dragoon Guards, who bravely fell, 18 June 1815, at Waterloo, in his 24th year, s. p. and a monumental inscription remains to his memory in St. Mary's, Shrewsbury. 2. John Windsor, Esq. of Highwood, co. Stafford, who inherited his brother's wealth. He married, 2nd Aug. 1820, Ellen, daughter of William Webster, Esq. of Ashbourne, co. Derby, and has issue. 1. Sarah Frances Windsor, married v. p. to Dr. William Tayleur, of Teignmouth, co. Devon (brother of John Tayleur, of Buntingsale, co. Salop, Esq.) but s. p. 2. Eliza Windsor, married in 1815 to the Rev. G. P. Lowther, of Overington, co. Hants, a member of the noble house of his name, and they have issue.[1]

HANNAH MARSTON, the third daughter of Richard and Barbara, was born 1769-70, and was married at the age of nineteen from Thorpe on the Hill, the seat of her aunt Procter, (with whom she was then staying,) at Rothwell, co. York, 17th May 1789, to Edward D'Oyly,[m] Esq. then of Newton Lodge, near Wakefield, co. York, but afterwards of Sion Hill, near Thirsk, in the same shire, lord of the manor of Kirby Wiske, and a Justice of Peace for the North Riding. This gentleman was a member of the family of D'Oyly, of Shottisham, in Norfolk, and closely related to the late Sir John Hadley D'Oyly, Bart.,

[1] The above particulars may be a useful addition to the notice of the Windsor family, in Blakeway's Sheriffs of Shropshire, p. 210: and with the date of 1730 for John Windsor (father of E. C. Windsor), being a practising attorney and solicitor (he appears in the very useful list published that year), and that he had a daughter, Elizabeth Windsor, dead in 1810, as well as his said son, may complete the essential points in the pedigree of these Windsors. They were probably a branch of the noble house of Windsor; but I have not seen a pedigree carrying them beyond the Commonwealth.

[m] Pedigree by C. T. Kynnersley, Esq. Norf. 12 B. in Coll. Arm., Fam. Inf. &c.

who greatly patronised and promoted his sons in India.[n] Being an only child, he was educated at Westminster School, and till his mother's death resided with her at Westminster; but

[n] Edward D'Oyly, Esq., it must not, however, be concealed, was born under circumstances so singular and extraordinary, that, though little immorality can attach, it is extremely doubtful whether he and his posterity could inherit the Baronetcy. His connection with the Baronets was thus: At least, it is acknowledged on both sides that he was the nearest male D'Oyly, cousin to Sir John: and thus it has always been detailed by the family; while there is no reason to doubt its truth.

THOMAS D'OYLY, of Gray's Inn, attorney at law and solicitor, youngest son of Hadley D'Oyly, of Castle-yard, Holborn, London, solicitor, by Elizabeth Yalloppe his wife, and next brother of the Rev. Sir Hadley D'Oyly, Bart. A.M. (who, from a poor clergyman, became a Baronet on the decease of his cousin, Sir Edmund D'Oyly, in 1763, and died the following year,) married Jane, daughter of Richard Walker, Esq. of Petworth, in Sussex, and died in 1761, before the family honours devolved on his elder brother Hadley; having had issue, by his said wife, four sons, and as many daughters:

I. EDWARD D'OYLY, of whom presently.

II. John D'Oyly. III. Thomas D'Oyly. Both of whom died s. p. or unmarried, before 1770.

IV. Hadley D'Oyly, who died young.

I. Elizabeth D'Oyly, living unmarried 1768. She is believed to have embarked for India, but to have been lost at sea.

II. Jane D'Oyly, who died an infant.

III. Mary D'Oyly, who died s. p. before 1768.

IV. Jane D'Oyly, second so christened, who is believed to have accompanied her sister to India, and to have shared her fate.

EDWARD D'OYLY, only surviving son, entered the East India Company's Merchants' service; and was some time Purser of an East Indiaman. This gentleman, however, in the spring of 1767, was paying his addresses to one Anna Maria Black, the daughter and at last heiress of Jonathan Black, of Westminster, gent. a rich brewer in the metropolis, (by Elizabeth his wife, daughter, and at last sole heiress, of George Burnell, Esq. of Lofthouse, near Wakefield, in Yorkshire,) and, unknown to her parents, succeeded in inducing her to elope with him, and was married to her at Gretna Green. They returned, hoping for the usual forgiveness; but, instead of this, her rich, purse-proud parents tore her from him, and forced her home, permitting no intercourse; he soon after sailed for India, and determined, it would seem, to take no further trouble about the matter. But her parents had soon cause to repent their rashness: their daughter had proved pregnant; and Mr. D'Oyly was now beyond recall for a legal marriage to be solemnized before the birth of his child. Every attempt, however, was made to apprise him of the state of affairs; and though he, poor young man, made every haste to return, he only arrived in England Sept. 1768. But his child was born in the preceding March or April. Nevertheless, he was, immediately after his return, legally married to Miss Black; viz. on the 5th Oct. 1768, by licence granted the preceding day at the Vicar General's Office, Doctors' Commons: for privacy sake, the marriage was solemnized at St. Mary's Magdalen, Bermondsey, Surrey; and the whole was preserved a profound secret. His child so born, and christened after himself, was

verging on twenty-one when that event occurred, he came down to Yorkshire to his maternal grandmother, Mrs. Black, of Lofthouse, who by the death, s. p. of her brothers, James Burnell, Esq. of Lofthouse, (who had greatly increased the wealth of his family by the profession of solicitor, having practised from anterior to 1729 till his death in 1780,) and William Burnell, Esq. of Newton Lodge, near Wakefield, had succeeded to all the property of her family, while he Edward D'Oyly, her grandson, had already acquired that of the Blacks from his mother, who had become sole heiress of her only brother Jonathan Black, Esq. Barrister at Law, and of her sister Frances Black, who died unmarried. Thus, when at Lofthouse, Mr. D'Oyly became acquainted with Hannah Marston, then resident with her aunt Procter, of Thorpe on the Hill in the same parish (Rothwell); to whom he was married, after a very short acquaintance, as already mentioned, and he then became seated at Newton Lodge, the residence of his grand-uncle, William Burnell; where he remained till the decease, in 1795, of his grandmother, Mrs. Black, who leaving him all her property, he was admitted to the copyholds held of the manor of Wakefield, as her grandson and heir at law, 20 March 1795; and he then began the world with a property of 4,000*l.* to 5,000*l.* per

Edward D'Oyly, Esq. mentioned in the text. Edward D'Oyly, sen. made his will 4th Feb. 1769, leaving all the little property he had, to his wife, sailed for India not long after, and died at Bencoolen, in Sumatra. Anna Maria, his wife, survived him many years, and lived for some time in Marylebone, but latterly, and principally, in Palace-yard, Westminster. She made her will, 11 Oct. 1783, leaving all her property to her only son the said Edward D'Oyly, and appointing him sole executor. She died at her residence in Palace-yard, Westminster, 10th July 1788, of a cancer; and her son being not quite of age, he proved her will in no court, but being principally a devise of lands, it was registered 31 Oct. 1788, at the Wakefield Registry for instruments affecting real property in the West Riding, Book C. Y. page 354, No. 449. By her Edward D'Oyly, sen., whose death occurred about 1770, but was not heard of in England before Feb. 1772, had only the said

L. Edward D'Oyly: the singular circumstances of whose nativity were such as to have always been kept a family secret; and he appears on the court roll of the manor of Wakefield as "heir at law." Still it is presumed that his legitimacy, though unquestionable in Scotland, is doubtful in England. However, on the return to England of his cousin, Sir J. H. D'Oyly, after the long separation of the two branches of the family (both of them, Edward and Sir John, having been brought up by maternal relations), they made out their relationship, and it has ever since then been perpetuated, and a friendly acquaintance kept up, in India and elsewhere.

annum, principally consisting of real estates at Rothwell, Wakefield, Lofthouse, and Stanley, in the West Riding; all "Burnell" property, they being a respectable old family, who had been settled at Lofthouse and Rothwell from the year 1570, claimed descent from those in Notts, bore their arms, and were among the claimants for their estates after the death of D'Arcy Burnell, Esq. in 177–: while the Blacks claimed from Black of Temple, in Scotland. For some time after this, Mr. D'Oyly resided at Adwick Hall (Adwick le Street), in Yorkshire: and in June 1797 made a settlement on his wife and children, his brother-in-law the Rev. Henry Caye Adams being a trustee therein. On the 17th May 1799, Mr. D'Oyly contracted for the purchase, of Metcalfe Graham Steele, Esq. of the manor of Kirby Wiske, near Thirsk, in the North Riding, the manor of "Sion Hill," or "Kirby Lodge," and an estate at Brackenburgh, for 11,500*l.*, which was absolutely conveyed to him in 1801. Here Mr. D'Oyly then settled, and greatly improved and beautified that estate, and mansion: he became a magistrate for the North Riding, and lived for long, highly popular in the district. He built Scipton bridge, near Topcliffe, entirely at his own expense, and was quite celebrated for his munificence, public spirit, and liberality. Both he and his wife were very charitable to the poor, and most estimable persons in every respect; while they held the first rank amongst the North Riding aristocracy; and Sion Hill was celebrated for its hospitality. Few could discharge their duty as a magistrate better than Mr. D'Oyly: while the constant employment which he afforded to labourers and work-people, caused him to be liked by that class. Both Mr. and Mrs. D'Oyly were persons of great scientific capacity. Mr. D'Oyly was a most beautiful draftsman, an ingenious mechanic, and possessed of great taste for music. He was also a great wit; and, though perfectly free from every vice, a most convivial, though extremely gentlemanly man: his mind and manners being equally refined. He was always sincere, yet most kind: and while adhering to the forms and ceremonies of good breeding, no one could ever doubt but that the sentiment was there. Mrs. D'Oyly, though extremely rigid in her religious observances, was less popular than her husband. She was a proud and aristocratic gentlewoman; who, while her husband was fond of society, preferred a strict though most refined seclusion from

the world. She was, moreover, more satirical than witty, more proud than vain: but she passed almost her whole life in the bosom of her family, devoting herself to her children and the pursuits to which her taste led her; and of these, botany was one of the most prominent. She was a woman, however, of no ordinary scientific capacity, having been presented with divers medals by learned societies; and two, which she received from the "Society for promoting and encouraging the Arts and Sciences," are possessed by the writer of this article.

Mr. D'Oyly died at Fontainebleau, in France, 30 Sept. 1823, æt. 55.[o] By his will, dated 19th January 1802, appointing his brother in law, the Rev. H. C. Adams, and his friend Godfrey Higgins, Esq. of Skellow Grange, co. York, trustees; and leaving his property equally among his children. Hannah, his wife, died at St. Andrew's, Scotland, in the autumn of 1818, having borne him in all thirteen children.[p]

I. James Burnell D'Oyly, in the East India Company's service, their heir apparent; who was born 24 June 1790, and received his baptismal name from his paternal grand-maternal great-grandmother, at the Wakefield font, 2nd Sept. 1790, having been born at Newton Lodge. This young man possessed great musical genius, and became no ordinary amateur performer on the flute and violin. He died in India unmarried, v. p.

II. Edward William D'Oyly, born at Newton 26th Aug. 1792, and baptized at Wakefield 28 December 1792; but died young.

III. Edward D'Oyly, born 12th July 1794, also at Newton Lodge, and baptized at Wakefield, 7th Aug. 1794. This youth, a midshipman R.N. sailed on board the ill-fated ship the Jane Duchess of Gordon, about 1806-7, for India. But the ship was wrecked on her passage, off the Marisius; and Edward D'Oyly, then not more than fourteen, with all on board, perished.

IV. Thomas D'Oyly, twin with Edward, and heir to his father. He was born 12th July 1794, and baptized on the

[o] Gentleman's Magazine for 1824, says "53rd" year. This is erroneous. It would place his birth after the second marriage of his parents.

[p] Fam. Inform. Fam. Muniments. The writer has compiled voluminous collections for a history of the D'Oyly family.

7th August following, at Wakefield. This gentleman, who was an excellent draftsman, also entered the East India Company's service, and became a Captain in the Bengal Artillery. He married, circa 1819, in India, his paternal relative, Charlotte Williams, elder daughter and coheiress[q] of Henry Williams, Esq. of the East India Company's Civil service, by Agnes Anne Berington, his wife, daughter of Captain George Berington, of the East India Company's service, Madras establishment, aunt (through her sister Hawkins) of Louisa Countess of Kintore; and the mother of which Agnes Anne Berington was Helen, sister of George Dempster, Esq. M.P. for Forfar, in Scotland. The said Henry Williams was the only son who left issue, of Stephen Williams, Esq. of Russell Place, St. Pancras, an East India Director (next brother of Robert Williams, Esq. of Moor Park, Herts, &c. M.P. and High Sheriff for Dorsetshire, and uncle of Robert Williams, Esq. of Bridehead, ten times M.P. for Dorchester), by Charlotte his wife, daughter of Sir Hadley D'Oyly, Bart. nurse to the Princess Amelia, and ever after her bosom friend. And which Williamses were immediately descended from the ancient house of Williams, of Herringston, co. Dorset.[r] Captain D'Oyly, who long resided in the usual East Indian splendour at Dumdum, near Calcutta, and held several lucrative appointments, sent his two elder boys to his brother in law, Mr. Bayley, 1828-9, to be brought up in England; and subsequently suffering from the heat of the climate, repaired with his wife and younger sons to Sydney, in New South Wales, for change of air. Hearing, however, that the Delhi Magazine appointment had been conferred upon him, he hastened to return to India: and lucklessly in his haste sailed with his wife and younger children in the ill-fated ship "Charles Eaton." But it never reached its destination; it was wrecked on a coral reef in Torres Straits, and the crew and passengers,

[q] Henry Williams had *illegitimate sons* and daughters. One of the latter married one of Capt. D'Oyly's relatives, a Swetenham, in the East India Company's service.

[r] A pedigree of this ancient family appears in Hutchins' Dorsetshire; and there is a more recent edition in Burke's Commoners, and in Burke's Peerage and Baronetage, tit. D'Oyly. Frances Williams, sister of Mrs. D'Oyly, and the only other legitimate child of Henry Williams, married —— Currie, Esq. of Calcutta, and had issue by him.

including himself, wife, and third son, were ruthlessly massacred by the savages which inhabit the islands there. This frightful occurrence took place in August 1834. For long their fate was unknown; and might to this hour have remained so, had it not been for the exertions of Captain D'Oyly's brother in law, Mr. Bayley, whose incessant importunities at length caused Government to send out a frigate of war in quest of the crew and passengers of the Charles Eaton; which resulted in the above discovery, and also in that of Captain D'Oyly's *youngest* boy *alive* on Murray's Island in the Straits, after two years' captivity among the savages. He was of course ransomed and brought to England, being a mere infant.[s]

Captain and Mrs. D'Oyly had only four children, all sons; 1. Thomas Charles Henry D'Oyly, Lieut. 45 N. I. to whom his kinsman, Sir Charles D'Oyly, Bart. stood sponsor. He was born in India 18 Oct. 1821, was brought up by the Bayleys, and sailed for India, an Ensign in the East India Company's service, 1838; but died at Benares unmarried, æt. 20, 24th April 1842. He was ardently devoted to his profession; and was considered at Addiscombe one of the first draftsmen of his term; one of his pieces now decorating the hall there. 2. Edward Armstrong Currie D'Oyly, born September 1823, brought up by the Bayleys, now an officer in the East India Company's service in India, and unmarried. 3. George D'Oyly, murdered by the savages of Torres Straits, a boy. 4. William Robert D'Oyly, born 1831, wrecked amongst and ransomed from the savages of Torres Straits, and now with his uncle and godfather Mr. Bayley.[t]

V. Frederick Charles D'Oyly, born at Newton Lodge 12th Dec. 1795; baptized at Wakefield, 9th Jan. 1796. This youth died at school at Woolwich, v. p.

VI. ——— D'Oyly, a son, who died young.

VII. Robert D'Oyly, for some time of Morton in the Marsh, Gloucestershire, solicitor. He was baptized at Adwick le Street, in Yorkshire (his father then residing at

[s] Four narratives of this event have been published. One by the Rev. Thomas Wemyss: another by Capt. Lewis: a third by Mr. Brockett of Newcastle: the fourth by John Ireland. It created a great sensation at the time, and various notices of it appeared in the contemporary newspapers.

[t] Fam. Inform.

Adwick Hall), 5th May 1799, and was brought up a lawyer in the office of his brother in law, Mr. Bayley; but he is more celebrated in the sporting than in the legal world: and such is his fame as a sportsman, that his likeness on horseback adorns a number of one of the Sporting Magazines. He has been twice married, and has latterly established himself as a solicitor at Auckland, New Zealand. His first wife (marriage settlement dated 12 January 1826) was Anne, daughter of the Rev. William James, M.A. Rector of Evenlode, co. Worc. and of Pitchcombe and Harescombe, co. Glouc. She died in 1829. By her he has an only son, 1. Robert William Charles D'Oyly, born 1828. He married secondly, in 1833, Emily, daughter of the late Robert Ross, of Edinburgh, Writer to the Signet, by whom he has, 2. Nigel Shottisham Hocknorton D'Oyly, born 1835; and four daughters, Emily-Pauline born 15 Dec. 1833, Matilda-Walingford 1837, Kathline-Petronel-Burnel 1839, and Anna born 1842.

VIII. John Francis D'Oyly, who was educated for the law in the office of Mr. Bayley, but eventually became an Indigo planter in the East Indies. He was born at Sion Hill, near Thirsk, co. York, 13th June 1803, and baptized 14th June at Kirby Wiske, and married, in India, 1833, Charlotte Anne Brownlow Page, daughter of Henry Edwin Page, Esq. Captain of Infantry in the East India Company's service, by Jane his wife, daughter of Colonel Morgan, of the same service, of which Captain Page some memoir may be found in a book published by the Tract Society, entitled "The Church in the Army." John F. D'Oyly died April 1836, near Monghyr, in the East Indies, leaving his wife surviving, with two infant sons and a posthumous daughter: 1. Henry Edwin Page D'Oyly, born June 1834. 2. John Francis D'Oyly, born Aug. 1835. 1. Hannah Jane D'Oyly, born Sept. 1836.[x]

IX. Josephus D'Oyly, born 13th Oct. 1808, at Sion Hill, baptized 15th Oct. 1808, at Kirby Wiske, who died a minor, v. p. s. p.

X. ——— D'Oyly, a still-born son, whom it was intended to christen "Cameron," after an intimate friend of the family.

[x] Inform. of Robert D'Oyly.

[y] Inform. of Rev. Mr. Leslie, a friend of the Page family.

I. Elizabeth Frances D'Oyly, born at Newton Lodge 20th August 1791, who received her baptismal names from her paternal great-grandmother Mrs. Elizabeth Black, and her grand-aunt, *ex parte maternâ*, Mrs. Frances Procter; and being so baptized, was registered with her brother Edward-William at Wakefield, 28th Dec. 1792. She was married, 27th May 1819, at North Allerton, co. York, to William Bayley, Esq. of Stockton upon Tees, in Durham, a (conveyancing) solicitor of provincial eminence and extensive practice, late president of the Mechanics' Institution in that town, and an Anti-Slavery delegate circa 1839, and of Easingwold, co. York; next brother of the Rev. John Bayley, A.M. Fellow and Lecturer of Emanuel College, Camb. and a Wrangler in 1809, an eminent mathematician and preacher; of North Allerton and Wakefield, co. York, and joint lord of Ellerbeck in the same shire; and second son of William Batchelor Bayley, Esq. of North Allerton, Easingwold, and Ellerbeck, co. York, M.D. and banker, in his day the leading physician of the North Riding and South Durham, and of great provincial eminence in his profession; heir general of Burren, Hodilow, and Pycheford, of Middlesex, and paternally descended from the great house of Barry, but who took the name of Bayley in 1785, to acquire the estates of his mother's family at and near Easingwold, in Yorkshire.[y] The said Elizabeth Frances, who was a woman of the greatest superiority, lived honoured and esteemed by her friends, respected by her enemies, and beloved by the poor, and died deeply lamented 1st January 1832, in her 41st year, and was interred 9th January at Norton in Durham, where a beautiful monument, with an appropriate inscription, remains to her memory. She is styled "a perfect Christian and Gentlewoman."[z]

By Mr. Bayley, who is still her widower, and resident at Stockton on Tees, she left issue,[a] 1. William D'Oyly Bayley, born 24th Feb. 1821, a solicitor, so admitted Hilary Term

[y] Fam. Inform. See pedigree of Bayley in vol. i. p. 529.

[z] Her high breeding and accomplishments were only equalled by her domestic virtues and benevolence. She held the highest station, character and reputation till the last.

[a] Fam. Inform.

1843, married at Gretna, in Scotland, 14th December 1844, Frances, daughter of the late Mr. John Christopher, cousin of Captain William Christopher, of Stockton on Tees, who in 1761 discovering the passage through Chesterfield Inlet, Hudson's Bay, that family obtained a symbolical grant of arms. Her mother was a coheiress of Anderson, of Newcastle on Tyne, by a coheir of Shadforth, of Houghton le Spring. 2. John Matthew Bayley, an officer in the East India Company's service, born 11th May 1829; now a cadet at the Military College, Addiscombe. 3. Edward D'Oyly Bayley, born 5th Feb. 1831. 1. Louisa Emma D'Oyly Bayley, born 3rd Feb. 1825; married 8th Sept. 1842 (æt. 17) at Stockton, to John Malcolm, Esq. of Kirkleatham, in Cleveland, medical appointee to Lady Turner's Hospital there, nephew of Lady Fettes, of Whamfrey, in Dumfrieshire, and second son of John Malcolm, Esq. of Haughton le Skerne, near Darlington, in Durham, Major in the East India Company's service, by Eleanor his wife, sister of Sir William D'Arcy Todd, K.G.L.[b] The name of Mrs. John Malcolm, formerly Miss Bayley, has become known as an amateur pianiste and musical composer. She has no issue. 2. Elizabeth Frances D'Oyly Bayley, born 18th October 1826; unmarried 1844.

II. Anna Maria Hannah D'Oyly, born at Sion Hill 21st July 1801, and baptized at Kirby Wiske 22nd July 1801. She married in India George Twemlow, Esq. Major in the East India Company's service, Bombay Presidency, son of John Twemlow, who was second son of John Twemlow, Esq. of Arclyd Hall in Cheshire. Mrs. Major Twemlow has recently returned to England, and has a very large family by her said husband. Of them, the seven eldest children are, 1. George; 2. Frederick, and 3. Arthur Twemlow, her sons; her daugh-

[b] Mr. John Malcolm (husband of L. E. D. Bayley) is also first cousin to the ladies of General Sir David Foulis and General Bethune, of Blebo; likewise half cousin to Sir William Colebrooke, Governor of New Brunswick; grandson of Dr. John Malcolm, of Ayr; and brother in law of David Nesham, Esq. of Portrack Lodge, in Durham. (Vide their pedigree in Surtees's Durham.) Mr. Malcolm's grandmother Malcolm was a daughter of Capt. Goold, first regiment of Infantry (Royals). His great-grandfather the Rev. John Malcolm, the theological writer and Incumbent of Duddingstone, near Edinburgh. His grandmother Todd, an heiress of the Bowes family of co. Durham.

ters, 1. Emily; 2. Charlotte; 3. Anna, and 4. Eliza Twemlow. [e]

III. Emma D'Oyly, born 27th Feb. 1805, at Sion Hill, baptized at Kirby Wiske 28th Feb. 1805. She became the wife of William Geddes, Esq. Major in the East India Company's service, member of a good Scotch family, and nephew, maternally, of Colonel Loraine, of Edinburgh. By him, who has lately distinguished himself at Gwalior, and been raised to the rank of Colonel, she has had several children; of whom, in 1840, only two daughters survived; 1. Wilhelmina Geddes; 2. Hannah Margaret Loraine Geddes. [d]

I have now concluded the pedigree I proposed; and, though its form is an unusual one, it may (especially when the additions in the notes are considered) become valuable to those whom it concerns, hereafter. It contains, of *several* families, just as much matter as the entries in a "Visitation" of old would do. It comprises large pedigrees of D'Oyly and Marston; good ones of Kirby, Archer, and Windsor; all complete in themselves, with miscellaneous matter on other families, which it was highly desirable should be brought together. Beyond my own labours in books, manuscripts, and records, wherever it was necessary for proof, confirmation, or otherwise, I have made inquiries of the existing representatives of the several families touched upon, and my thanks are due to all of them.

I remain, Sir, yours obediently,

W. D. B.

Seaton Carew, Jan. 1845.

[e] Inform. Mrs. Twemlow. Vide Twemlow pedigree in Ormerod's Cheshire and Burke's Commoners.

[d] Inform. Mrs. Geddes.

*** Since the above article was written, the writer has received a pedigree certified by Robert D'Oyly, of Auckland, New Zealand.—Edward D'Oyly, Esq. of Sion Hall, is stated to have been born on St. Swithin's Day (15thJuly) 1770; and to have been married very early (to prevent his going to sea, which he contemplated), while a Commoner of Trinity College, Cambridge, to Hannah Marston; who was born 28th Nov. 1769. (If this date of his birth be correct, it would place it after the legal marriage of his parents; but, though the day may be right, it is almost certain the year is wrong.)

he devised it to Humphry Jenkins, of Yalton, in Flintshire, that gentleman did not settle in the town, but sold it to the Raisbecks in 1675. The Raisbecks were undoubtedly the principal Stockton family during the eighteenth century, and to them I shall now proceed.

W. D. B.

Seaton Carew.

(To be continued.)

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES TO THE PAPER ENTITLED "GENEALOGY PHYSICALLY CONSIDERED," &c.

When I composed the article commencing this volume I was two years younger than I am now; these two years have tended much to soften and modify some of the opinions advocated in it, and subsequent researches have created some alterations in the continuous maternal pedigree, which was there introduced for the purpose of showing that the descent of position, &c. runs generally through the female lines, and that families usually derive their best position from some *maternal* ancestor.

Page 12. Thomas Kirby of Lutterworth, and he of Barnbro' Grange were the same person; but he died before his daughters went to live at Doveridge Hall, viz. in 1745, æt. 41, and was buried at Barnbro', in which church an inscription remains to his memory. His daughters lived at Doveridge Hall, co. Derby, and were mostly married thence.

Page 12. Clement T. Kynnersley had a deceased elder brother, whose son seems to have succeeded to Loxley.

P. 14. Mr. and the second Mrs. Metcalfe Procter both died in 1792.

Page 15. Since this article was written the writer has compiled a very good Marston pedigree, which on some future occasion may perhaps be printed.

Page 18. The D'Oyly pedigree is here related as detailed to W. D. B. by the late Mr. Haxby, a solicitor at Wakefield, co. York, who was professionally employed by the late Mr. D'Oyly. But it must be remarked that at that time none of the D'Oyly family (save children) were resident in England. Since then, however, all three of the survivors have visited England; and thus I have had the oppor-

tunity of obtaining more minute and correct intelligence on the subject. There is not the least evidence in favour of Mr. Haxby's story which may not be otherwise explained away: while his authority is the common fountain-head of the rumour or insinuation wherever it has existed. The only authority as to the date of Mr. D'Oyly's birth (viz. his own statement in writing) places it in 1769; and there is no authority for identifying him with the child of which his mother was pregnant before her English marriage in 1768. The supplementary statement already printed, that his birth occurred in "1770," seems to have been but a calculation upon his age. His birthday, however, was the 15th July. What the actual fact was, no one can know; but it is very clear that in a Court of Law his birth could be proved to have occurred after the second marriage of his parents; if, indeed, his admission on Wakefield manor roll, as *heir at law*, does not alone establish this.

Page 21. "Newton Lodge," and "The Lodge," were, it appears, different places. Mr. D'Oyly's elder children were born at "The Lodge," (at Heath,) near Wakefield.

Page 25. Dr. Bayley, father of Mr. W. Bayley of Stockton on Tees, was a deputy lieutenant for the North Riding of Yorkshire, being so appointed by the Duke of Leeds in 1803. The original commission is still with that family. Mrs. W. Bayley is spoken of as a perfect Christian and gentlewoman, not in her epitaph, but in a poetical lament, which was published soon after her death, entitled "Reflections in Norton Churchyard;" in which her monumental inscription is introduced.

See, however, a better account of the whole of this D'Oyly family in my "History of the House of D'Oyly."

W. D. B.