Page 143, *line*, 1, The arms in the 2 and 3 quarters are, Arg. three eels sable, the second moving to the sinister (Zeghers).

9, *for* "aged 7," *read* "71."

— 144, *line*, 14, *for* "K. C. S." *read* "H. C. S."

— 147, *line* 1, *for* "Charles," *read* "Thomas" Abbott; *add to epitaph*, "He shall feed his flock, &c."

— 148, *line* 7, *for* "A bend," *read* "Argent, a bend between six lions rampant gules."

31, The arms and crest of Chantrell have in this communication been already correctly described.

— 149, *add after* "preceding shield"—"but correctly described."

— 150, *line* 3, *add motto*, "Ecce agus copac."

21, *after* "Arms," *add* "argent," *after* "courant,"—"in pale sable."

22, *after* "courant," *add* "sable," *after* "a hare,"—"proper."

— 151, *lines* 22 and 25, *dele* " "

28, *for* "gules," *read* "azure."

29, *after* "garbs," *add* "or."

— 152. Lord Muskerry's tomb should be described as a heavy slab of granite, supported at either end by transverse blocks of the same; the inscription plate is of black marble inserted.

ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA.

To the Editor of the Topographer and Genealogist.

SIR,

Such being due to *you*, you will perhaps permit me to make a few additions and corrections to my contributions towards this Periodical.

Vol. I. p. 297. Mr. D'Oyly did *not* build Scipton bridge. The authority for his doing so was the staid, experienced daughter of a substantial farmer in the neighbourhood, Thirsk; but his family questions, if not denies, the assertion.

P. 298, line 23, place a full point after "issue," instead of a comma.

Pp. 323, et seq. Thornborough Hall is stated to be *in Romanby*, in the *abstract of title; sed qu.*

Pp. 366, et seq. All errors in this incipient pedigree of the early D'Oylys will be corrected in my "History of the D'Oylys," if ever finished.

P. 497. I am glad to find these imperfect HUSTLER generations have provoked a good pedigree of the family in Ord's Cleveland and Burke's Supplement to the Landed Gentry. The latter, however, is in fault where it *alters* the former to agree with this, since this only professes knowledge of the more ancient department. The errors in this Hustler pedigree were entirely occasioned by a misstatement in Graves's Cleveland, that Thomas Peirse, who took the name of Hustler, and succeeded to Acklam, was *nephew* of Evereld Hustler; which he styles himself, I believe, in her monumental inscription. He was not nephew, but *great-nephew* to that lady, as I now find, (and before suspected, but was overruled by Graves and the monumental inscription). I knew her successor was the Thomas Peirse who married Constance . . . . ., she being his wife in 1782; and thus by Graves's error I was led to make Constance one of the wives of Thomas Peirse the father, instead of the only wife of Thomas Peirse the son. The general effect of the said misstatement was corroborated by the testimony of an old land-agent, who informed me that the present Thomas Hustler, Esq. was nephew of the late gentleman of that name, and he a son of him who had three wives. From the Peirses' original pedigree I could learn nothing authentic: it stating the connexion between the families to consist in a *female* Peirse marrying a *male* Hustler (the very reverse of the fact, as I ascertained from the abstracts of title, &c.); and leaving the wife of Thomas Peirse, who did marry Anne Hustler, utterly unrecorded. It may be here further noted, that William Hustler, who married Grace Saville, lived sometime at Lupset, and had a son named John, born there 17 Sept. 1657, and baptized at Wakefield 19 September, but who must have died young, being not named in Sir William's entail 1729. Ryton and Scampton are both in Durham, not Yorkshire.—*Constance*, wife of Thomas Hustler (*who was daughter of Lutton of Knapton*), was married 1766 at St. Martin's, Coney Street, York; and her will proved there 1827.

P. 509.[a] Burke has also published more elaborate pedigrees of Peirse and Hammond since these were contributed. Of PEIRSE it may be noticed, that Elizabeth Marwood was coheir to Sir Henry her father in a peculiar manner. Her only brother, George Marwood, married a

[a] Ord has printed many more memorials of the Turner family, but not connected them with the pedigree. Sir Charles Turner's other sister married Capt. Campbell.

coheir of Spencer of Yarnton, but died v. p. s. p. m., leaving however a daughter, married to Turner of Kirkleatham, whose only surviving child eloped with Straubenzee (see p. 507). Mrs. Turner succeeded to her mother's estates, but the Marwoods being settled on her father's sisters in default of his *male* issue, his sister, Mrs. Peirse, so became a coheir of Sir H. Marwood.

Of HAMMOND. Peter Hammond, jun. *was* brother of Mrs. Ewbanke, and died s. p.; their parents were Anthony Hammond, gent. of Boroughbridge, and his wife Elizabeth, sister of Thomas Smales of Parkhall; Mrs. Ewbanke's daughter Jane was married to the Rev. Thomas Leighton, A.M. Rector of Richmond. The Rev. A. Hammond's wife is *Harriet Charlotte* Beresford.

P. 525. The Peirses of Thimbleby and the Hustlers both possess the highly valued royal descent from the sister of kings Edward IV. and Richard III., ascending through Osbaldeston, Wentworth, Maltby, Creyke, Crathorne, Constable, Manners, and St. Leger.

Pp. 531, et seq. Since the Bayley, Barry, Burren, and Hodilow pedigree was recorded in the College of Arms, the writer has had access to their family muniments, then in the custody of others. (See also notes to Vol. II. pages 60—5.)

If Doctor Bayley's position and property would not entitle him to the insertion of his pedigree in his County History, it is supposed his being a deputy-lieutenant would do so. He was born 16 July 1762; educated under the Rev. James Scroggs, of Alne, near Easingwold: studied medicine under Mr. Richard Dighton of North Allerton, surgeon, and was (after further medical studies in Edinburgh) admitted into that profession, in which he practised a few years at Easingwold. In 1785 he married, having taken the name of Bayley that year, under the will of his maternal uncle, to inherit the Bayleys' property at Easingwold; in 1788 returned to Edinburgh to study for his diploma; and 11th April 1789 was admitted a Member of the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh. His degree of M.D. he took at Leyden University 22d May 1789, with the idea of practising in the south; but he soon after settled at North Allerton, in consequence of his landed property in the North Riding. He now became physician to the Duke and Duchess of Leeds, the Earl of Darlington (afterwards late Duke of Cleveland), the Countess of Antrim, and Sir Harry Vane-Tempest, of Wynyard and Long Newton, the Monsons, Sir Charles Turner, Bart. of Kirkleatham, and Henry Peirse, Esq. M.P. for North Allerton, &c. He was also partner with Warcop Consett, Esq. of Brawith, in the North Allerton bank, and 7 June 1803 was appointed a Deputy Lieutenant for the North Riding by the late Duke of Leeds. He died ætat. just upon

51, 11th June 1813, when his professional talents, remarkable for an acute perception and nice discrimination, were loudly extolled in the local newspapers: he was undoubtedly the most eminent physician of his day between York and Durham. His mortal remains were deposited beside his first wife's in North Allerton chancel.

Dr. Bayley and his co-purchasers owned Ellerbeck manor in 1788; they could not, however, be joint-*lords*, but only joint-*lessees*, the manor being held by lease of the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Oxford. John Bayley, who died 1722 *v.* p. (not *s.* p., though s. p. m.), should scarcely be called Gent. though George Batchelor (his brother Richard's father-in-law) is styled Gentleman in a deed of 1732, and barber-chyrurgeon (his family profession) in 1720. Richard Bayley is described as linen-draper 1748, and mercer 1754. John Batchelor his brother-in-law is always styled Gentleman, 1745 to 1754, when he conveyed the reversion of his property at Easingwold to the Bayleys. The Batchelors were a Nonconforming family, but in 1737, three years before his death, George Batchelor "bought a pew in Easingwold church;" so that his opinions probably changed. His daughter Elizabeth, baptized at Easingwold 4 February 1711-12, married Richard Bayley, without her father's sanction, when only 17. The Batchelors are supposed to have been of much better extraction than Richard Bayley, and were resident at Ripon and Boroughbridge previously. John Batchelor, of Boroughbridge, is named in the Morley pedigree in the Yorkshire Visitation 1584.

P. 558. CLOSE PEDIGREE.—I am informed by Mr. Wm. Paver of York that the links of connexion between John Close, Mayor of Richmond, 1716 (who had two daughters and also a brother James Close of Furnival's Inn), and Anthony Close of Richmond, living 1716, who had a sister Ann, were not very near, but they appear to have had at least each a different parentage. It will, however, be observed that, speaking of these several families, I only say "in the time of Charles II. we find four members of the Close family," without assigning any particular affinity to them; but previously showing the name to be so ancient as 1553. Indeed I know that it is still a common name in the agricultural districts of North Yorkshire: agriculture being the probable source of its rise from its coat armour, "Vert, a chevron argent between three garbs or."

P. 559. Five lines from bottom. Mrs. Hilton *was* daughter of James Close, but her husband's name was *Abraham*, not *Benjamin* Hilton.

Vol. II. (Article on Physical Genealogy), p. 5, line 23, read, "and it is," &c. and conclude the parenthesis at the word *reputation*.

Pp. 8, 10, 12, 14, et seq. entitle not "*Pedigree*," &c. but "Conti-