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-

nuous Maternal Pedigree;" (page 9) "of Clarke by Clerke; (page 11) "of Kynnersley by Clarke;" (page 13) "of Kirby by Kynnersley;" (page 15) "of Marston by Kirby;" (page 17) "of D'Oyly by Marston."

Page 10. The Marchioness of Ormond was descended from Gilbert Clarke, brother of Godfrey, and on her death s. p. Kynnersley and Samwell became coheirs of Sir Gilbert and Dame Barbara Clarke. Chilcote is in Staffordshire, Somershall in Derbyshire.

P. 11. The Sneyd family is here, and Swetenham at page 13, treated in the neuter gender. For *inter alia*, read, of course, *inter alios*.

P. 12. Thomas Kirby might be "descended out of Yorkshire;" but the "county consequence" was not that of Kirby of Sledmere. He was resident 'squire of Barmbro' Grange (since the seat of the Fawkes family) and is styled Gentleman in his monumental inscription; but, according to *tradition*, was of very inferior origin to his wife. After their marriage they lived a short time at Lutterworth, co. Leicester, and while there he obtained his grant of arms: Argent, two bars gemelles engrailed gules, with the honorary augmentation of a greyhound's head in a canton, derived from the Kynnersley crest, viz. a greyhound sejant; and for crest, a like greyhound's head, encircled by a chaplet of roses.

A pedigree of Kirby, with a more complete one of Marston, appears in Burke's Supplement to the Landed Gentry. The following points, however, were ascertained after its communication, viz. Richard Marston of (Willenhall in) Wolverhampton parish, co. Staff. was married 20 July 1756, at Doveridge, co. Derby, to Barbara Kirby, viz. in the presence of Richard Fitzherbert and Dorothy Kirby. She (Mrs. Marston) was buried at Willenhall 18 Oct. 1782. Their daughter Hannah, Mrs. D'Oyly,[b] was born 28 Nov. 1769, and baptized at Kinfare, co. Staff.

P. 19. Mr. D'Oyly's property would have been between 4000*l.* and 5000*l.* per annum, had it been all available; but, from unexplainable causes, a large portion was lost by his grandmother, Mrs. Black, in her lifetime.

Mr. D'Oyly's descent I must leave to be settled by the family it most concerns; having myself experienced more than enough of the subject. I shall here only briefly observe, that I was always and invariably taught to *consider* this branch of the D'Oylys as heir presumptive, or next branch in succession, to that already possessed of the Baronetcy D'Oyly

[b] N.B. Mrs. D'Oyly was herself descended from all the principal houses of D'Oyly through Kynnersley, viz. by Gyfford, by Courtenay, by Despencer, by Basset, from D'Oyly Baron of Hocknorton; by Bagot from D'Oyly of Ronton; and by Petit, by Wolryche, by Pershall, by Knightley, from D'Oyly of Gnoushall; as also, through Bagot by Astley, by Beauchamp, by Mauduit, by Newburgh, by Warren, from King William I.

of Shottisham; and in justice to it, and myself, add, that of all the nine records on the subject I have ever seen, I have never yet seen one in which any word of bastardy or illegitimacy is applied to the late Mr. D'Oyly; but, as I said before, I must leave the better explanation of the business to the family's own self, for very sufficient reasons, which I beg to be excused detailing.

P. 20. My MS. says *mansion* of Sion Hill, or Kirby Lodge, not *manor*. Indeed Mr. D'Oyly owned only one manor there, and that was named the same as the parish.

Mr. D'Oyly's position in North Yorkshire was remarkable, because he was himself his family's settler there. Several of his neighbours, whose families had been centuries in the district, appear to have lived in comparative obscurity. What is stated here was taken down verbatim from the lips of, not his family, but the authority already stated in p. 540. The variations in my history of the D'Oylys are the family's version of the matter.

P. 30. (PEDIGREE OF HODILOW.) John Dale was of the family of Dale of Dale Hall in Essex and Dale Hall near Ipswich, co. Suff. founded by a foreign burgess of Ipswich, temp. Hen. III.: the family's eldest branches merged in Fettiplace, Wollascot, Lynne, and Cage, temp. Hen. VIII.

P. 33, line 6, for Heachman, read Henchman.

P. 34, line 1, for *Edward* Pennant, read *Henry* Pennant, and see that pedigree in Burke's Landed Gentry.

P. 36, note [h]. Insert "*was father of John Jackson who*" between *and* and *recorded*, &c.

P. 41. Edmond Hodilow's usage of the arms here described must have been in his father Thomas Hodilow's lifetime, inasmuch as he died nine years before his father. It is a remarkable fact that soon after this article of Hodilow was published I received a letter contradicting (by insinuation) the existence of such an entry in Glover's Ordinary. I find myself mistaken in calling the Ordinary "Glover's." It is not the "Ordinary" *published* as Glover's, but an original MS. in Coll. Arm. probably composed of Glover's, with his subsequent additions, but edited by Philipot. If the arms did not precede the connexion with Cambridge, it is probable that the cross may allude to the advancement at Cambridge, or the family's general characteristic for true religion.

P. 45. Robert Griffith, Constable of Carnarvon Castle, who à Wood records to be father of Mrs. Henchman,[a]) was son of Edmund Griffith, half-brother of Sir William Griffith the second of Penrhyn, son of William Griffith the first of Penrhyn (by his second wife), which last William's

[a] à Wood's Fasti Oxonienses, II. 377.

moth er was Janet, daughter of Sir William Stanley of Hooton, co. Chester, by his wife Margaret, daughter of Sir John Arderne. The great and knightly house of Griffith of Penrhyn was a branch of the descendants of Ednyfed ap Kendrig, the *triple-headed* Chief Justice and Minister of Llewellyn ap Iorwerth, King of North Wales temp. King John of England; of whose tribe the royal house of Tudor (who changed the "heads" into "helmets"), and other superior families, were likewise branches. Marchudd ap Cynan, the founder of this, the eighth, noble tribe of North Wales and Powis, is traced in Wynne's History of Wales from *Brutus, first King of the Britons!* Robert Griffith, Constable of Carnarvon, was cousin paternally to the celebrated John Williams, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal and Archbishop of York (originally Rector of Grafton Underwood while the Hodilows resided there), who was of the same tribe, both paternally and maternally, entitled to the "triple-headed" coat of arms, and the repurchaser of Penrhyn, after Pierce Griffith, the heir, was bullied and persecuted into disposing of it, for joining Sir Walter Raleigh in those exploits which have gained him immortal fame and glory. He (Robert Griffith) was likewise cousin to the famous Lord Chief Justice Glynne (whose *seize quartiers* show him of the said tribe in almost five different roots); and also of kin to the wife of Lewis Bayly, Bishop of Bangor, whence Bayly-Paget, Marquess of Anglesey, is descended; as well as to George Griffith, Bishop of St. Asaph, Salusbury of Llaseney, Pennant of Bagylt, Mostyn of Mostyn, Williams of Cochwillan, Stanley of Hooton, Philips of Picton Castle, Owen of Orielton, Bulkeley of Beaumaris (whence the Lords Bulkeley), Brereton of Brereton, Cholmondeley of Cholmondeley, Mytton of Ruddlan, Williams of Vaenol, and an immense list of other eminent families, which it is needless to enumerate.

Robert Griffith's mother was Janet, sister of John Wynne of Guydyr, co. Carnarvon, and daughter of Meredith ap Iwan, descended in direct paternal lineage from the ancient royal family of Wales.

P. 47. I find the Heraldic Dictionaries have confused the arms of Fyske and Fyshe of Hertfordshire, appropriating the former to the latter. My deduction of James Fyshe from the Hertfordshire FYSHES is built on a complication of minute facts, which I need not detail here, beyond observing that his widow married a Constable, probably of Yorkshire; and I have other evidence, that a family of Fyshe, in South Yorkshire, did bear the arms of the Fyshes of Herts, which, though not given in either the Heraldic Dictionaries or in Burke's Extinct Irish Baronetage (which ought to contain them), were "Or, a fesse gules, on a bend sable five mullets of the field," as I have seen them impaled with Walker of Stapleton Park, near Pontefract, in an armorial painting of

the last century; and was informed by Mr. Davy, as well as by an authentication from the Heralds' College, that they were the proper coat of the Hertfordshire Fyshes (in spite of the Heraldic Dictionaries). Matches, probably all with *this* race of Fyshe, occur in the pedigrees of Stillingfleet, Coningsby, Pulter, Raymond, Ferrand, &c.; and in the absence of positive information the conjecture may be useful, that the family might derive its use of the name "Humphry," as well as its match with Stillingfleet, from the Hodilows' connexion with Humphry Henchman, Bishop of London. As it is not known that Mrs. Fyshe, previously Hodilow, had issue, this is, however, mere conjecture.

P. 54. Richard Hodilowe's apprenticeship styles him "Richard Hodilowe, son of Arthur Hodilowe," &c. not merely "Richard, son of Arthur Hodilowe," &c.

P. 59. Through Biddulph by Floyer, the Burrens were cousins of the Kynnersleys of Loxley Park, and descended from the Cradocks of Stafford (founded temp. Henry VI. by John, brother of Sir Miles Cradock, one of the founders of Nantwich Church, in Cheshire), who merged in the distinguished families of Lord Cholmondeley, the Baronet Slingsby, and Sir Orlando Bridgeman; and matched with the Fleetwoods of Vache, the Fowlers of Harnage, the Jollyes of Leeke, the Needhams, the Mainwarings of Whitmore, the Newtons of Chaddesden, the Cotons and Noels, &c. &c. and of which family likewise Mr. Matthew Cradock, mentioned at page 44, was a member. Through the Cradocks also the family was descended from the ancient family of the Meverells of Staffordshire: Anthony Biddulph's mother being Joyce, dau. of Richard Floyer of Uttoxeter, by Mary, dau. of Thomas Cradock, Gent. of Stafford, by his wife Emma, dau. of Nicholas Meverell, Esq.

P. 60. The leasehold property in St. John's, Wapping, held of the Drapers' Company, purchased, and devised to Burren, by Richard Hodilow, descended to the six Miss Burrens as coheiresses, and is mentioned in Hannah Burren's will 1741. It was afterwards lost by the singular circumstance of their neglecting [c] to renew the lease while the Barrys were young; which was a special reason with the last survivor, Margaretta Burren, for making her nephew William Bar*net* (Barry) her residuary legatee; he having been a personal and positive sufferer by that default, inasmuch as a share of the said property descended to him as heir at law of his mother.

P. 61. Barry de Ryncorran, in the person of another Philip, was

[c] Sworn to 1841 (*inter alia*) by the very person, then living and aged, who, on her death 1784, conveyed the letter, containing news of her death, from Easingwold, to William Bar*net* (Barry), then at Pontefract.

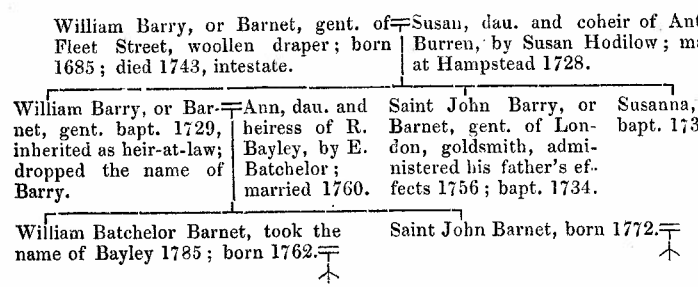
also summoned to Parliament as a Baron in 1374; but through continual rebellions the honour was lost. It is remarkable that this family (called after the Irish fashion the "Barry-oge"), was scarcely ever out of "rebellion" from the reign of Henry III. till it forfeited its estates temp. Charles I. Philip Barry, their last possessor, married Julian, daughter of Sir Dominick Sarsfield, Viscount Kilmallock, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in Ireland, whose family was attainted 1691; and his grandson Philip Barry had another wife, the Hon. Margaret de Courcy, paternal aunt of Almerick Lord Kinsale, who was outlawed 1691. His wife, Elenor MacCarthy, the maternal aunt of that nobleman, was descended, through Roche Viscount Fermoy, from Barry, Viscount Buttevant, ancestor of the Earl of Barrymore; and if Irish pedigrees can be implicitly relied upon, through M'Carthy, from George Duke of Clarence, brother of King Edward IV. and from Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, fifth son of Edward III. as well as Joan, dau. of King Edward I. through Roche.—The finishing stroke to the rank and position of the family seems to have been the troubles of James II.'s reign, and the downfall of the Sarsfields and de Courcys (their only remaining relatives of consequence) in 1691; for although Almerick Lord Kinsale was afterwards reinstated in his honours, he died s. p. and his sister, Mrs. Ireland, was passed over to transmit his title to a branch of his family unrelated to the Barrys. There is now the most plausible evidence for the identity of William Barry, of Fleet Street, with William Barry, the issue of this last Philip Barry; though Ulster considers his mother to have been Ellen St. John, cousin to his father.[d]

From William Barry's marriage with Susanna Burren downwards, and carrying her ancestry up to the old entries of the Burren, Hodilow, and Pycheford families, the pedigree of the Bayleys and Barnets was regularly recorded in the College of Arms in 1841, upon the best proofs and evidence, and through the instrumentality of the most able, respectable,

[d] It is my private opinion, however, that there could not be so many generations in the descent as given at page 62. I rather think that William Barry of Fleet-street, &c., was himself son of Philip Barry by Elinor MacCarthy, and not his grandson; and that, breaking off his Irish ties, he settled in London trade through the interest of his maternal connexions, where marrying in the Protestant church, he gave his sons of that marriage the alias and Jewish surname of Barnet, adopting also "Saint John" as a family baptismal name; his Saint Johns being clearly of the family of Oliver Saint John, Viscount Grandison, Lord President of Munster, and so cousins to the celebrated Lord Bolingbroke of Battersea, near London. By this view of the pedigree, I should treat the children given at page 62 as Philip Barry's issue by Margaret de Courcy; and give him by Elinor MacCarthy, besides this William, David of Lisbon and Elinor Barry, both of whom were living 1728.

and now highest-standing officers in that Institution. It is registered in Norfolk 12 B. Vol. VIII. fol. 81.

P. 63. Though it is alleged that the second William Barry first "assumed" the name of Barnet, yet it is proper to observe, agreeably to what I have hinted in the last note, that not only himself, but his father and brother, Saint John, the goldsmith, are *all* RECORDED *under both "Barnet" and "Barry."* The most correct and proper view will be to treat it previously to his time as an alias; he being the last who disused the name Barry in legal documents. According to records the case stands thus:—



Hence the probability, as suggested at page 62, that it was not a mere variation of the name Barry, but assumed after the loss of the Barry dignities and estates in Ireland, as that of the next marriage in the family. That it was a Jewish name, and that there was Jewish blood in the family, there is no doubt.

Saint John Barry, the goldsmith of London, failed in 1789, and, from the family correspondence at that period, it appears his nephew Doctor Bayley was himself a loser by the bankruptcy, having lent his uncle money only a short time before. A copy of Doctor Bayley's letter addressed to him on the occasion, is contained in one sent by him, then studying medicine in Edinburgh, by post to his wife at Easingwold. By Saint John Barry's bankruptcy of course the speculations on his property fell to the ground, and his nephew, Saint John Barnet (Barry), who was named after him in 1772, instead of inheriting his property and resuming the name of Barry, received two letters from him soon after his father's death, probably for a very contrary purpose.

Miss Barry corresponded with her nephew Dr. Bayley and his wife to the last, (and was, indeed, the very person who sent the first news of Saint John Barry's bankruptcy to them,) and both Dr. Bayley and her other nephew, Saint John Bar*net* (Barry) his brother, named their youngest daughter after her.

The Hodilow arms were used as heir general successively by Burren, Bar*net* (Barry), and Bayley. Anne Burren's will contains them. A large, handsome seal of them with helmet, &c. was impressed by Dr. Bayley on his letters in 1788, and his younger brother Saint John Bar*net* (Barry), as well as his eldest son, the Rev. John Bayley, never used any other coat-armour. In fact, the family then having reason to be *sated* with such honours, never deemed it worth while, and consequently never applied at the College of Arms, on taking the name of Bayley 1785, under John Bayley's will, for arms or anything else.

Another seal on Dr. Bayley's letters is the Barry crest of a griffin's or eagle's head, with the initials W. B., which I think must have been his grandfather's, and given to him by his aunt Susanna Barry.

The pictures bequeathed to Susanna Barry were doubtless portraits of the Barrys, which had passed into the Burrens' possession with the children's guardianship. Margaretta Burren calls them "her (Susanna Barry's) *own family* pictures:"—this alone suggests good extraction *ex parte* Barry.—In the probate of Margaretta Burren's will the transcribing clerk had turned Hodilow into *Lo*odilow.

When news of Margaretta Burren's death reached Easingwold, William Bar*net* (Barry) was on a journey with his first wife at Pontefract, and hence the delay attending her funeral.—The Burrens' vault at Hampstead, wherein she was interred, is near to Lord Delamere's, and contains inscriptions to herself and sisters, Jane, Mary, and Anne.

P. 67. Though the Heraldic Dictionaries show that some of the Middlesex Lumleys used the same coat as the great Northern houses of the name, probably by assumption, after changing their name from Lomelin to Lumley; yet it is evident that the Baronets Lumley were originally entitled to "Argent, a cheif vert," afterwards changed to "Or, a cheif gules." No doubt this James Lumley belonged to the stock in question, and was descended from James (father of the Lord Mayor Sir Martyn Lumley, whose son was the first Baronet), which James Lumley was a London merchant, and died in 1592. There was, indeed, another connection with Hodilow, the first Baronet Lumley's first wife being a first cousin of Mrs. Hodilow, previously Meredith. But the pedigree is sadly imperfect; and Hodilow's Mr. James Lumley may have been as near the Baronetcy as was Mrs. Hodilow, previously Meredith.

Tregoze Pedigree.—P. 127. Qu. whether Matilda, wife of John Tregoze, Lord of Denne, was not heiress of William de Say, whom Cartwright's Bramber, p. 366, makes Lord of Denne (in *or before*) 1272? Cartwright is wrong in making Say Lord of Denne *in* 1272; for, besides the grant of free warren there to John Tregoze in 1270, it is

evident from Bartlot's D'Oyly pedigree, that before the close of Hen. III.'s reign Sir Henry Tregoze sold Denne to Rosa de Oyly. The Harl. MS. 1068, fol. 88, records that John Tregoys bore, temp. Edward I., "D'or 2 gemels gules, a leopard passant in cheif." Whether this were John of Sussex or the last lord of the first branch, I cannot positively determine; but it overturns my *conjecture* as to the reasons for reversing the red and gold (at page 132), should it be intended for the last lord.

P. 133, line 9, for *ford*, read *lord*.

Pp. 134, 5, 6. I fear some obscurity exists relative to the various marriages between Tregoze and Saint John, and I would rather suggest a *redundancy* in these alleged alliances.

P. 189 (HONEYWOOD), last line, insert the word *branch*.

P. 190, line 18 from bottom, for *it*, read *Wotton's fiction*.

P. 248 (MARCHE PEDIGREE), Agnes Castell survived her *husband*, not "nephew."

P. 250, Qu. whether the name Towlyn should not be Tomlyn?

P. 340, et seq. It may be serviceable to notice how very interchangeable is the use, and how doubtful the meaning, in old deeds, of *dedi, concessi, vendidi*, &c. It will be observed that Nicholas de Bolehuth's *sale* is in one deed called a *gift*, and in another a *grant*.

Yours, &c. W. D. B.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS TO THE STOCKTON PEDIGREES.

2nd. The LAMBERTS [p. 74]. The coat mentioned, and the crest of "a demi-lamb arg. holding in its paws a shield ermine," were confirmed by Richard St. George, in 1615, to Thomas Lambert of Stockton, in the Bishopricke of Duresme.

3rd. The WETHERELLS [p. 75]. Giles Wetherell, Mayor 1637, married Anne, daughter of Henry, and sister of Sir George Marwood of Busby; and was also father of Elizabeth, wife of Henry, and mother of Rowland Burdon (which family appears to have derived the name of Rowland, afterwards likewise used by the Raisbecks, from Rowland Wetherell), and another Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. William Smith, Rector of Lowther, one of the Smiths of Burnhall, co. Durham.

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Windsor, Edward Charles, Dorothy, John, Ellen, Sarah, Francis, Eliza, Elizabeth 17
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Wiseman, John 522
Witherington, Mary 527
Wogan, John, arms 238
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Wollaston, Sir Isaac, Laurence, Sarah, Ann 251
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Wolryche 543
Wolstenholme, sir Nicholas 66
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Wyseman, John 448
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Yaxley, Anthony 162. John 162, 168. Alice, Richard, William, arms 168
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Young, mr. 170
Yorke, Agnes, Watkin 213
Zouch, William de la, Elizabeth 316. William lord, Elizabeth 325, 336

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ERRATA.

P. 42, and p. 44 note, *for* Ashlington *read* Assington.

Pp. 67 and 68, *for* Little Cornall *read* Little Cornard.

P. 189, last line, *read* branch.

P. 190, last line but two, *omit* the said.

P. 229, line 24, *for* dybo *read* body.