

SUPPLEMENT  
TO  
BARLOW  
FAMILY RECORDS

*Published September, 1932*

BY  
RT. HON.  
SIR MONTAGUE BARLOW  
BT., P.C., K.B.E., LL.D., F.S.A.

*Assisted by*  
MARY B. RUNDLE

FEBRUARY, 1935

— PRINTED BY —  
**BEMROSE & SONS LTD.**  
LONDON AND DERBY

# ADDENDA

*Page references with capital " P " refer to the principal volume.*

Since the principal volume was published, the following further authorities have been examined :—

- 1.—MSS. in the Jackson Collection, Sheffield Public Reference Library.
- 2.—MSS. in the University Library, Cambridge, including Barley and Mower pedigrees.
- 3.—MSS. at Norfolk House, London, various.
- 4.—The Shrewsbury Letters, College of Arms.
- 5.—Records at the Duchy of Cornwall Office.
- 6.—Records at Trinity College Library, Dublin.
- 7.—Historical MSS. Commission Reports, various.
- 8.—Parish Registers at :—
 

Hinckley (Leics.).	Stockport.
Chester.	Prestbury.
South Kilworth.	Great Orton.
North Kilworth.	Bury.
Lutterworth.	Derby.
Penrith.	Matterdale.
Chichester.	
- 9.—Wills proved at :—
 

Leicester, 1550-1750.	Chichester, 1600-1700.
Chester, 1545-1650.	Carlisle, 1600-1650.
Bristol, 1379-1792.	Dublin: Registry of Deeds, 1708-1811.
Richmond, 1457-1748.	Winchester, 1600-1700.
- 10.—*Chronicon Abbatie de Parco Lude*, Venables.
- 11.—*Visitations of Cornwall*, Vivian.
- 12.—*Chronicle of Calais*, J. Gough Nichols.
- 13.—*Victoria History of Sussex*.
- 14.—Dallaway's *History of Southampton*.
- 15.—Sussex Record Society's Transactions: all vols.
- 16.—Sussex Archæological Society's Transactions: all vols.
- 17.—Surrey Archæological Society's Transactions: all vols.
- 18.—Hants. Marriage Licences: Index Library.
- 19.—Calendar of Leicester Marriage Licences: Index Library.
- 20.—Derby School Register.
- 21.—Lancs. and Cheshire Record Society's Transactions: all vols.
- 22.—Chetham Society Publications, Old and New Series: all vols.
- 23.—Ordnance Survey of Derbyshire, Scales 6 in. and 25 in.
- 24.—Davies' *History of Southampton*.
- 25.—*Archæologia Cambrensis*.

## D'ABITOT PEDIGREE.

P. 3, second note.—R. Pip. 31 Hen. I., 86, now proves Urso had a son Richard, though Horace Round had emphatically denied this. Richard had sons, Hasculf and Robert de Abbetot: Mid. MSS. 5. Hasculf was a Musard name, and this supports Mr. Statham's conclusions that Richard de Abbetot had married a Musard.

P. 5, first note.—Thomas Habington married Mary, daughter of Edward Parker Lord Morley; her sister, Elizabeth, married Sir Alexander Barlow; Pedigree No. 7, P. 32.

## MUSARD PEDIGREE.

P. 9, Pedigree No. 2.—It is important to note that Ralph Musard (I.) had an aunt, Matilda, who married Matthew de Hathersage and brought him on marriage Musard lands at Woodesthorpe, near Staveley. “Ego Rad’us Musard dedi, etc. Rad’o Musard filio meo . . . quatuor bovates terre in villa de Wudethorp . . . quas Hasculfus Musard, pater meus, dedit in liberum maritagium Matheo de Haversheg cum Matilhda amita mea.” *Collect. Topog. et Gen.*, Vol. IV., pp. 2 and 16. In confirmation we know that Radulphus Musard held a carucate of land in Wodesthorp of Roger de Abetot and a bovate in Whitewell of the heirs of Matthew de Hathersegg : *op. cit.*, pp. 19-20.

Matilda died without issue, as her maritagium reverted to Musard. This Matilda (Musard) de Hathersage was, therefore, cousin of Robert FitzUrse, who was the great-grandfather of Jordan de Habetot and direct ancestor of the Derbyshire Barleys. We know that Matthew de Hathersage was established on Merseyside at Chorlton soon after 1200, and this Musard-Hathersage marriage constitutes an important confirmation of the connection of the Lancashire and Derbyshire branches, as suggested on PP. 30 and 33.

## ROBERT BARLEY OF BARLEY.

P. 15, line 8.—Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester (1391-1447), called “The Good,” youngest son of Henry IV., was Captain of Calais 1435-37 ; *Chronicle of Calais*, J. Gough Nichols, p. xxxvii. : therefore the Duke’s letter on Plate 28, P. 79, must have been directed to Robert Barley, M.I. in Barley Church, died 1464, and not to the Robert who married Margaret Eyre, and who is the captain “with Bagge,” 1513 ; see Plate 28.

## CHESHIRE WILLS.

P. 15, last paragraph ; and see Appendix, P. 80, Canterbury and Lichfield Wills.—The wills in the Register at Chester, 1545 to 1650, which have now been carefully examined, show, much as in the case of the Lichfield Wills, settlements of branches of the family in North Cheshire and South Lancashire and descents often of three or four generations, but it has not been possible so far to work out any general scheme of connection. As indicated on P. 15, these Barlow settlements in Cheshire and Lancashire point to a clan connection of junior branches which had in the middle ages split off from the main Lancashire stock at Barlow Hall on the Mersey at Chorlton. Such settlements were :—

- A.—*Near Chester*, at Kinnerton, Saughall, Upton, etc. : 6 wills.
- B.—*North of the Mersey*, at Bury, Rochdale, Heywood, Prestwich, Eccles, Manchester, Middleton, Unsworth, etc. : 17 wills.
- C.—*Merseyside*, at Urmston, Ashton-on-Mersey, High Leigh, Sale, Cheadle, etc. : 14 wills.

D.—*South of the Mersey*, at Poynton, Fallibroom, Mottram St. Andrew, Prestbury, Macclesfield, Wilmslow, etc. : 11 wills.

E.—*South Cheshire*, Congleton, Astbury, Malpas, etc. : 3 wills.

## BARLEY OF STOKE AND OF BARLEY, CO. DERBY.

Pedigree No. 5, P. 16, should include :—

1.—Thomas, as a son of Thomas Barley of Stoke, living 1573, and brother and heir of Humphrey of Stoke ; see PP. 61 and 82. This Thomas was a linen draper of London, who probably made a fortune ; he appears to have possessed Longden Hall, Staffs., and to have married Matilda Arblaston ; Jackson MSS., Sheffield Reference Library, 1261.a.

2.—Isabel, daughter of Robert Barley and Margaret Eyre, married Bryan Sandeford, gent., of Thorpe Salvin, Co. York ; *Early Chan. Proc.*, Vol. VIII., 1929, p. 212, File 1063, 1-4, period 1538-44 ; and B.P.R., p. 20. Sandfords of Thorpe Salvin were probably related to Sandfords of the Isle, Co. Salop, and used the same arms. The Author's aunt, Elizabeth Barlow, married in 1860 Revd. George Sandford of the Isle ; see Pedigree No. 6.

3.—*Chan. Proc.*, Ser. II., C. 3, 11/108. 10 June 1 Eliz., 1558, George Barley refers to his brother Robert's death "about 13 years or more now passed" (i.e., 1544), at which time he, George, was "of the age of 14 years or thereabouts," alleging that Sir Peter Frechvyle, Knt., of great possessions in the County of Derby, had on the death of Robert entered on the Barley lands, i.e., Manor of Barley, and messuages in Barley, Barley Lees, Dunstone and Holmesfield, "as garden in chivalrye," whereas George claimed the lands were held in socage and not by knight's service ; George claimed damages against Sir Peter Frechvyle's heir.

## HENRY AND THOMAS BARLOW OF CHESTER DIOCESE.

P. 16, first note.—Henry Barlowe of Chester diocese was ordained subdeacon March 26th, 1558, and deacon and priest the same year, all on the title of Alexander Barlowe de Barlowe, who was, therefore, probably a relative ; Earliest Ordination Book of the Diocese of Chester, *Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Cheshire*, Vol. XLIII., pp. 99, 104 and 109. This may be the Henry Barlow of Cheshire, who heads Pedigree No. 18, at P. 53.

In 1547, Thomas Barlowe of Chester diocese had been ordained deacon, etc., on the title of John Bothe (Booth) de Barton ; *op. cit.*, pp. 74, 75, 79, 80. In Booth's Park at Barton was a lodge "commonly called the new Lodge otherwise Humfrey Barlowe's Lodge" ; *Chetham Soc.*, N.S., Vol. LI., p. 271. These references point clearly to a definite and continued Booth-Barlow relationship.

## HENRY BARLOW OF ATTERCLIFFE.

To Pedigree No. 6, P. 16, add :—

1.—John Barlow, died at Crich, Co. Derby, December 5th, 1838, married Ruth Greaves of Hope; Reginald, born September, 1830, who emigrated to Australia, was the youngest of their eleven children; Jackson MSS., Sheffield Reference Library, 1110; Hunter, *Fam. Min. Gent.*, p. 1088, Harl. Soc.

2.—Henry Theodore Edward Barlow, eldest son of Very Rev. W. H. Barlow, Dean of Peterborough, and Margaret, daughter of John Brown of Chester, had issue :—

Theodore Kenneth, born June 16th, 1896; Lieut., 8th Batt. South Staffs. Regiment; wounded in action near Fricourt; died July 15th, 1916.

Christopher Matthew, born September 21st, 1898; M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge; Lieut., R.A.; M.C., November 7th, 1918; Colonial Service, Nigeria; died from wounds received in a native rising, February 9th, 1930.

Montague Michael, born September 21st, 1898; M.A., B.N.C., Oxon.; Lieut., 9th/13th King's Own Royal Lancaster Regiment; wounded near Lake Doiran, Macedonia, September 19th, 1918; deacon, September 28th, 1924; priest, September 27th, 1925; Vicar of Millom, Cumberland; married, July 26th, 1934, Catherine, daughter of A. A. Tilley, Esq., of King's College, Cambridge.

3.—Sir Clement Anderson Montague Barlow married, March 16th, 1934, in the Chapel at Bishop's Court, Christchurch, New Zealand, Doris Louise Reed.

4.—Pedigree No. 6a, Barlow, Co. Yorks, continued from Pedigree No. 6, Henry Barlow of Attercliffe, is appended to this Supplement.

### ARMS IN BARLEY CHURCH.

P. 17, footnote to Plate 7.—John Vincent of Braythwell, West Riding Yorks, Receiver of Richard Duke of York, killed at Battle of Wakefield, 1460, married Agnes, daughter of Barlow de Barlow, Co. Derby, 1427; Harl. MSS. 6070, f. 234, Heralds' Visitn., 1584-5. It has not been possible to identify the coat with two bendlets impaling Barley. In Muggington Church, and also in Croxall Church, in Derbyshire, there are similar coats; in Muggington it is the coat of John Bradshaw of Windley, the tinctures being argent and sable; and in Croxall Church, on the monument of Henry Curzon, the tinctures are ermine and gules. The ground of the two-bendlet coat in Barley Church appears to be gules, but the tincture of the bendlets is not given; Swift's Pedigree Notes of Derbyshire Visitn., 1611, in Sheffield Reference Library.

### JAMES BARLEY.

P. 23, line 2.—In the Talbot MSS., Shrewsbury Letters, at the College of Arms, there are two interesting letters—G.474 and G.476—to the Earl of Shrewsbury from Francis Leek, his bailiff.

In the first, dated July 3rd, 1589, Leek refers to " Mr. James Barlee who dyd com to me thys mornynge (as he said) from hassoppe Rolande Eir's howse—he seameth verie resolute to lyve and die the ownore of barloe . . . I leyed before hym Eyres dealynges as well to hys brother as hym self and Thomas barloe " (i.e., semble Humphrey's brother) " dyd affyrme the same." But Leek reported that in spite of this, James had in mind to marry a daughter of Rowland Eyre's ; and in any case that " your Lordeshyppe shall fynde hym a most waveryng mynded man and therefore must take hym as occation shalbe offered."

These letters clearly refer to the preliminary negotiations for the Earl's purchase of the reversion of the Barlow lands, etc. In Leek's second letter to the Earl, dated nine days later, July 12th, 1589, he refers to " my cosen James barloe," and adds " my opinion ys styll that yowr Lordeshypp shall doe most honorable to satysfice hys earnest desyre and hys frendes notion wch ys to have Bamforthe and 1000l. & yf yowr Lordeshypp yelde to hys owne request yt must nedes steye all slanderous speches whatsoever. . . ."

No wonder James Barley was " waveryng mynded " ; he was faced apparently with a grim alternative ; either to seek in marriage an heiress, the daughter of that Rowland Eyre who had disgracefully defrauded his brother Peter of much of the Barley estate, or to sell the reversion of those now impoverished estates to the Earl for £1,000. As we know from Mower, P. 23, James Barley eventually chose the latter alternative, and completed the sale before the end of the year 1589.

### JAMES BARLEY *v.* ROWLAND EYRE.

P. 24.—*Hist. MSS. Commission*, Rep. No. IV., App., p. 12, gives on 16 May, 1626, the Petition of James Barley, Esq., on appeal to the Lords in these proceedings, " complaining that he was defrauded of the manor of Barley and other lands by Rowland Eyre, now deceased," etc. ; " prays that Eyre's son may be ordered to make restitution to him."

### SALFORD HUNDRED.

P. 29, line 30.—*Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Cheshire*, Vol. XLI., Court Rolls of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, pp. 162-3, in Perquisites of the Wapentake of Salford, 9 Dec. 1325 and 18 Jan. 1326, mentions Roger de Barlawe or Barlowe ; he is fined 3d. because he did not have John de Barlowe (probably his younger brother) before the Court. This corroborates Pedigree No. 7.

### BARLOW OF BARLOW HALL, CO. LANCS.

Pedigree No. 7, P. 32.—*Chetham Soc.*, N.S., Vol. LI., Stretford Chapel, p. 178. 10 June, 1272. Assize of Novel Disseisin by Henry de Trafford against Robert de Barlowe touching a tenement in Trafford and Stretford ; Pat. Rolls, 1 Ed. I., m. 15 dorso.

## BARLOW OF FALLIBROOM AND PRESTBURY, CO. CHESTER.

Pedigree No. 9, P. 32.—*Chetham Soc.*, O.S., Vol. XCVII., History of Prestbury, p. 88. So far back as 1441, Robert Legh of Adlington granted lands in Mottram Andrewe to John Marshall Chaplain and Thomas Barlowe in exchange for lands at Lydgate, and Whitehalgh, Co. Derby.

In a case *Browne v. Tayloure* in the Star Chamber, *re* property at Mottram Andrew, in which Nicolas Browne is complainant, he refers to a lease of lands in the Deyn to Geffray Barlowe in trust for Jamys Barlowe, but this was apparently prior to 1529 when the trespass complained of took place; *Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Cheshire*, Vol. LXXI., p. 52. The James Barlowe referred to, therefore, is not the James of Pedigree No. 9, but may be the uncle or father of Humphrey of the Church Rate; a James Barlow of Mottram was buried at Prestbury in 1561.

Careful examination of Barlow wills in the Chester Registry from 1545-1650, in conjunction with the Prestbury Parish Registers, shows that the Fallibroome descents as given in Pedigree No. 9, from Robert, etc., will require modification. See also addendum to P. 38.

## BARLOW OF DUBLIN, IRELAND.

Pedigree No. 10, P. 32.—Miss Amy Barlow, of 52, Lower Sloane Street, has kindly supplied additional material confirming this pedigree as printed, and amplifying it; e.g., James Barlow, died 1825, had besides William other children of distinction; John, Director and Governor of the Bank of Ireland; Maurice, a General; Peter, a Q.C.; and Arthur, father of Miss Amy Barlow. Arthur had other children, including John, a Brig.-General; Charles, an Admiral; and Maurice, now living in Sydney.

## BARLOW OF TORKINGTON, CO. CHESTER.

To Pedigree No. 11, P. 32, add:—

1.—Sir John Barlow, Bt., died September 17th, 1932, and was succeeded by his son, John Denman Barlow. Sir John Denman Barlow and Diana, his wife, had issue:—

Jennifer Beatrice, born February 12th, 1932.

John Kemp, born April 22nd, 1934.

2.—Anna Elizabeth and Humphrey Davie had issue, Bettine Eva Frances, born April 20th, 1933.

## DE BARLOW AND DE BARLEY.

P. 33, first footnote.—There is early authority that the Lancashire spelling was not always very precise; *Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Cheshire*, Vol. XLIX., pp. 228 and 297, gives "Thomas de Berlawe" as alternative to "Thomas de Barlowe," 1259-60; see also Richard de Barlawe, 1322; *op. cit.*, Vol. LIV., p. 55.



## ARCHBISHOP OF TUAM.

P. 38.—It seems fairly clear that the father of Randall Barlow, afterwards Archbishop of Tuam, baptised January 31st, 1571-2, at Malpas, was John Barlow, then Rector of Malpas (inducted 1561; *Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Cheshire*, Vol. VIII., p. 398). John Barlow was a witness to the will of John Dye, clerk, Rector of Tilston, near Malpas (proved June 6th, 1573; *Chetham Soc.*, O.S., Vol. LI., p. 6); he moved to Warmingham, five miles north of Crewe, and died there; his will, dated May 1st, 1591, and proved at Chester November 24th, 1595, refers to his son, Randall, and “the costs and charges which I have been and am styll (1591) at in maynteninge him at his studye in Cambridge.” Randall, the Archbishop, we know matriculated at Jesus, 1586, and was B.A. of Pembroke, 1590-1. Pedigree No. 9 requires modification accordingly. John Barlow’s will refers to lands at Tilston, near Malpas (see above), and also at Haughton, where was a Barlow colony, close to Mottram and near Barlow Hall; see Chester Wills.

## WILLIAM BARLOW, BISHOP OF LINCOLN.

P. 39, second footnote, and P. 81.—The marriages of the two Barlow Bishops of Lincoln and their connection with the Vaux family have been confused by the authorities (e.g., Booker, *Didsbury*, p. 264 and note), and the Author was originally led astray accordingly. Enquiry at the Duchy of Cornwall Office and reference to the Court Rolls of the Manor of Kennington, have now established that Jane Vaux (or Fawkes), widow of John Vaux, held copyhold premises at Vauxhall in 1615. Jane Vaux had two daughters, one of whom, Joan, married William (not Thomas), the first Barlow Bishop of Lincoln, and in 1627, as his widow, Joan held a moiety of lands in Lambeth. Bishop William Barlow in his will refers to his wife Joan and to his daughters Alice and Jane; Alice, who was his heir, married Sir Henry Yelverton of Rougham, and died s.p.; Blomefield, *Norfolk*, Vol. X., p. 31.

The Vaux connection is complicated by the fact that Julyan (Duffield), widow of Ranulph Barlow of Chichester (see Pedigree No. 18, Plate 16), married in 1596, as her second husband, Matthew Vaux, of the City of London, gent.; *Sussex Rec. Soc.*, Vol. XII., p. 7. It has not been possible so far to trace Matthew Vaux’s will; as the name was uncommon, he may have been the brother of John Vaux, whose daughter, Joan, married William, the first Barlow Bishop of Lincoln.

The *Historical MSS. Commission*, 12th Rep., App., Pt. I., MSS. at Melbourne Hall, p. 27, mentions Dr. W. Barlow, who died 1613; and, p. 116, speaks of an offer of marriage by “Dr. Barlow” to Susan, daughter of Sir Francis Coke, in January, 1621-2.

## THOMAS BARLOW, BISHOP OF LINCOLN.

P. 39, second footnote.—Mr. Tudor, of 10, Bramerton Street, Chelsea, has kindly furnished particulars of three Carlisle Wills,

viz., of Godfrey Barlow, of Long-gill, parish of Orton, proved May 12th, 1603, of his son, Richard Barlow, proved July 7th, 1637, and of another son, Robert, proved October 9th, 1639; Robert's will refers to his brother, Thomas (i.e., the Bishop), to whom he left all his lands, making him sole executor. Richard mentions a son, George, but there is nothing in these wills to connect this George of Long-gill with George Barlow of Sandwich, U.S.A., P. 56.

Long-gill Farm, where Thomas Barlow, the future Bishop, was born, is still in existence, five miles from Orton.

The British Museum Library contains "Pietas in Patrem, or a Few Teares upon the lamented death of his most deare, and loving father Richard Barlow, late of Langill in Westmooreland who dyed December 29, Ann. 1626," written and published by Thomas Barlow, M.A., a Fellow of Queen's College, Oxon., and eldest son of Richard, in 1637. The volume includes references to other members of the family.

#### BARLOW OF ALBURY, CO. HERTS.

P. 43, line 3.—"The Lady Anne Gray widowe" was in Calais in the Royal train in 1520 at the Field of the Cloth of Gold; *Chronicle of Calais*, J. Gough Nichols, p. 24.

Pedigree No. 12, P. 48.—Henry Barlow, Sheriff of Essex and Herts, 1467, was also M.P. for Herts 1449-50; his wife was a Katharine, as given in the pedigree, but she was probably Cheyne, not de Walden, a daughter of Sir John Cheyne, M.P. (*Camb. Visitn., Harl. Soc.*, p. 119), or of Lawrence Cheyne (Davy Add. MSS. 19, 116): see Wedgwood, *Parliamentary Records*.

#### BARLOW OF SLEBETCH, CO. PEMBROKE.

Pedigree No. 13, P. 48.—Miss Eva D. G. Barlow, of Lawrenny, Walton-by-Clevedon, Somerset, sends particulars of her ancestors, beginning with an Arthur Barlow who settled in Ireland, apparently before 1750, and who, according to family tradition, came from the Slebetch Branch. Much information as to the pedigrees of Irish families has been destroyed during the Revolution, and so far it has not been possible to find confirmation of this connection with Slebetch; it is, however, significant that in February, 1625, William Barlowe, Esq. (Pedigree No. 13), had a warrant for the payment of £10 "for the press of 100 footmen, and their conduct from Pembroke to Milford Haven for service in Ireland," and a son or relative of his may therefore have settled there; *Hist. MSS. Commission, Rep. No. IV., App., p. 4*.

#### WILLIAM BARLOW, BISHOP OF CHICHESTER.

P. 50, line 24.—John de Vere, 15th Earl, who bore the Crown at the coronation of Anne Boleyn, and who married Elizabeth Trussel (P. 48), was patron of Blakemore Priory; Doyle, *Baronetage*, II.

## ROGER BARLOW OF SLEBETCH.

P. 52, second paragraph.—When in Buenos Aires in February, 1934, through the kindness of the learned Librarian of the National Library, Dr. Gustavo Zuviria, the Author was able to consult the following :—Biddle's *Sebastian Cabot*, Philadelphia, 1831 ; Herrera's *History* ; and, most important of all, the copies of the archives relating to South America (referred to as A.G.I., Archivo General de Indias) and of the Royal Decrees (reference, C. de R. C., or Copie de Real Cedula), taken from the original records at Seville.

A Royal Cedula, dated 1526, declared who were the Armadores, or adventurers, taking part in the expedition, and the amount of their contributions : they were 66 in all, amongst them " Rogel Barlo Yngles—206,250 maravedis " (A.G.I. 1-1- Libro I., fo. 87 vuelto). In October, 1527, on their return from La Plata, " Jorge Barlo " (*sic* ; this name evidently puzzled the Spaniards ; it is sometimes Jorge, even Jorge Barloque, Rogel, and Rroger, but is generally given correctly—Roger Barlo) and Hernando Calderon had an interview with Charles V. in Toledo and showed him the gold and silver sent by Cabot, which the King cautiously had assayed. They reported Cabot's need of further money and stores, and, the assay having proved satisfactory, the King promised additional help if the armadores would not raise further funds ; Roger accordingly interviewed the armadores in Seville, but they refused to do anything more (1928-9 A.G.I. Sevilla 1-2-1/8/Ro.1<sup>o</sup>. Testimony given and asked of Roger Barlo).

P. 53, line 12.—Roger Barlow died in 1554, and the effigy in Slebetch Church seems at first sight to suggest a date possibly half a century or more earlier than that. The long hair of the effigy no less than the heavy tilting helmet and the leather cap worn underneath it, were characteristic of the period about 1480 ; *Ancient Armour and Weapons in Europe*, Supplement, p. 505. For an effigy of a Neville who died in 1484, with a collar of sun and roses (rose in the sun) and Richard III.'s device, a pendant of the white boar, which bears some resemblance to the pendant on the Slebetch effigy, see Stothard's *Monumental Effigies of Great Britain*, p. 100. On the other hand, it is clear that the monument is not likely, even apart from the presence of the female effigy, to have been that of a Knight Templar. " When a knight died at Slebetch, proud and powerful though he might have been . . . he was probably laid to rest with no indication of his individuality, and with no other monument over him than the green turf " ; see J. Rogers Rees in *Arch. Cambrensis*, 5th Series, Vol. XVI. (1899), pp. 222-3. Messrs. E. Laws, F.S.A., and E. H. Edwards, writing in *Arch. Cambr.*, 6th Series, Vol. XI., Part IV. (1911), p. 371, give ground for thinking that the two effigies may be of Sir Henry Wogan of Wiston and his wife ; he is referred to in 1463 as " armiger de Slebech " ; Phillips MSS. : and he died before 1503, when he is described as " late of Slebech " ; *Cat. of Ancient Deeds*, Vol. III., p. 518. As to the Yorkist collar, Sir Henry Wogan was a staunch Yorkist, and probably fought at Mortimer's Cross, 1460-1 ; his son

and heir, John, was killed at Banbury, 1469. The authors describe the badge as the "White Lion of March," and, in opposition to Fenton, quote Spanish authority that there were no minor orders of the Golden Fleece prior to 1581, i.e., till after Roger Barlow's death. The identity of the two effigies must for the present remain a matter of doubt.

### RANULPH BARLOW OF CHICHESTER.

Pedigree No. 18, P. 53 and P. 81.—Further researches, including careful inspection of Chichester and P.C.C. wills and Sussex records, confirm and amplify Pedigree No. 18. It has not so far been possible to ascertain what brought Ranulph down from Cheshire to Chichester; he was clearly a man of substance in Chichester. His widow, Julian, married secondly, in 1596, Matthew Vaux of the City of London, gent., but she was still living in Chichester in 1633; see also Addendum to P. 39, second footnote.

### GEORGE BARLOW OF SANDWICH, U.S.A.

P. 56.—Mr. G. Andrews Moriarty, of Reynolds House, Bristol, Rhode Island, U.S.A., the well-known American antiquary, kindly furnishes information that his ancestor William Almie, gent., of South Kilworth, Co. Leicester, in 1626 married Audrey Barlow of Lutterworth, at Lutterworth, *Leics. Marr. Licences*, Index Library; and in 1633-5 they emigrated to Sangers, now Lymm, Mass.; about 1638-9 they moved to Sandwich, Mass., and later to Rhode Island. Mr. Moriarty suggests George Barlow of Sandwich might have been a connection of this Audrey Barlow, and, as so often happened in similar cases, either emigrated with, or went out to join, his relatives overseas; but so far, search in Registers at Lutterworth and South Kilworth, and also in *Leics. Wills*, *Leics. Arch. Soc. Transactions*, etc., has yielded little result, except that in 1661 the will of George Barlow, gent., of Lutterworth, was proved at Leicester, and refers to a son Thomas and wife Judith; the name George is significant; see index of *Leicester Wills*, Index Library.

Mr. Trevanion Dallas, of Philadelphia, U.S.A., has kindly supplied details which have made it possible to trace his pedigree back to William Barlow, of Dockwray, Cumberland, and afterwards of Derby, tailor, will proved Lichfield April 5th, 1715, whose son William was M.A. and Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and Rector of Stoke Damarel, Devon, and married Arabella, daughter of Sir Nicholas Trevanion, Captain R.N.

### BARLEYS OF DRONFIELD WOODHOUSE.

P. 68.—In a further portion of the Mower MS. (Add. MSS. 6694, ff. 218, 219), Arthur Mower gives the pedigree of Barleys of Dronfield Woodhouse, "being the owners of the messuage and lands of the North Syd gate in Dronfield Woodhouse"; and out of these lands Arthur Mower himself received an annual rent of two shillings.

According to records at the College of Arms, Robert Barley, a younger brother of the Barlows de Barlow, had two sons, Henry, a parson, and John, who married a daughter of Parker of Norton Lees. Arthur Mower states that John Barley, gent., had issue, Thomas, who bought the Dronfield Woodhouse lands afsd. of Ralph Lyche, gent., and Thomas paid the two shillings rent to Arthur Mower's father. Thomas had issue, Robert, who succeeded his father and paid the two shillings rent; and also George, John, Anthony, and other sons. Robert died s.p. in 1588; George served Sir John Savage in Cheshire, and was married there, and his daughter, Elizabeth, married the well-known Peter Warburton, gent. (*serviens ad legem*, i.e., Sergeant-at-law), as his first wife, and had a daughter, also Elizabeth.

The lands passed on Robert's death in November, 1588, to his brother Anthony (George and John having predeceased him), and Anthony built the Hall of North Syd gate (probably the house, with the decorated principal room now used as a kitchen, P. 68 and Plate 24), and paid the two shillings rent till his death, s.p., in 1594. Thereon the Dronfield lands afsd. passed to Elizabeth Warburton the younger, Anthony's great niece, and she at Michaelmas, 1594, made a payment in respect of the two shillings rent to Arthur Mower accordingly.

Shortly after, Mister Sergeant Warburton and his daughter Elizabeth let the Hall of North Syd Gate and the lands to James Barley of Barley, Esq., who paid 12d., the half year's rent, at Lady Day, 1595, and there the narrative ends.

Mower's account is of importance as giving a clear connection between the Barleys of Barley and the Barleys of Dronfield Woodhouse, showing, at any rate as far as these lands were concerned, that the latter were a junior branch, as indicated at P. 75. The Visitation of Cheshire, 1580, *Harl. Soc.*, Vol. XVIII., p. 238, confirms the above with some slight variations of name. The Funeral Certificate of Sir Peter Warburton, Knt., Judge of Common Pleas, *Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Cheshire*, Vol. VI., p. 180, gives however the name of his wife as "Margret, daughter and sole heyre to George Barley of Dranfeild Woodhouse," and that Elizabeth, eldest daughter and sole heir of Sir Peter, married Sir Thomas Stanley of Alderley, and had one son, Thomas, and four daughters; and see *op. cit.*, Vol. LVIII., p. 247, Pedigrees from the Visitation of 1613, which gives the date of Sir Peter's first marriage as 1574.

## MANCHESTER CATHEDRAL.

P. 73, line 21.—Dr. Hibbert, in his *History of the Foundation in Manchester of Christ's College, Chetham's Hospital, and the Free Grammar School*, 1834, Vol. II., p. 306, gives interesting details of tombs in the Collegiate Church, now the Cathedral, of Barlows of Barlow Hall, including Sir Alexander Barlow, 1620, his son William, his widow Mary, Sir Alexander the second, 1642, and others down to 1773.

## THE DERBYSHIRE CREST.

P. 75 and Plate 28.—Swift's Notes in the Sheffield Public Library state that in 1513 Robert Barley of Barley in Co. Derby, gent., long time bearing arms, had a grant of a crest, videlt: "A demy buck, pty per pale, or & arg, his horns interchanged three bars under sable issuing out of a tree arg & gules indented azure doubled arg." Subscribed by Thomas Wrothesley, Garter King of Arms, and John Young, Norroy. This, with minor differences, accords with the crest as on P. 75 and Plate 28. According to Swift, the original grant was in existence in 1708, and was then in the custody of John Hayne of Ashbourne Green, Derby, who married Dorothy, daughter and sole heiress of Henry Bullock of Brampton, gent., who married Rosamund Barley (Pedigree No. 5, P. 16). Hayne was probably Dorothy's second or third husband, as, according to Pegge (Eyre Pedigree, No. 15, P. 64), Dorothy first married Jackson of Brampton.

Major Algar Howard, Norroy, writes on June 23rd, 1933 :—

" I have searched our records and can find no Grant of a Crest to Robert Barley, 1513, nor in 1708. Neither does it appear to be at the British Museum. We do occasionally come across old Grants which have not been recorded here, and when we do we, of course, take notice of them. This may be such a case, but they are rare.

" As regards Dorothy Bullock, in Pegge's Collection he states in one place that she married Jackson and in another pedigree that she married John Hayne, as his third wife. I cannot say whom she married first. Cornelius Jackson appears to have bought Brampton from James Bullock and Dorothy his daughter, and to have died in 1675."

## DERBYSHIRE DEEDS.

P. 82.—P.R.O., Duchy of Lancs. Depositions, 13 James I., No. 11, in suit Att. Gen. ex rel. Adam Eyre agst. Ch. Cavendish and ors. Thomas Barley of The Hurste, Co. Derby, Esq., aged 68, deposes that he sold Great Hucklow to Elizabeth Countess of Shrewsbury about forty years ago; Emmott Barber deposes that George Barley and Thomas his son, and Thomas son of Thomas, were lords of lands in Great Hucklow.

## BARLEIA AND THE MONASTERY AT LOUTH PARK, LINCS.

Add. MSS. 6674 in the British Museum contains valuable early references to D'Abitot, Musard and Barley, being in fact a series of Deeds, unfortunately undated, copied out of the Coucher Book of the Monastery of Louth Park, Lincs., relating to lands at Barley, Byrley and Brampton. Copies of these deeds are also among the Swift papers in the Sheffield Public Reference Library; for a full account of them, see *Chronicon Abbatie de Parco Lude*, by Rev. E. Venables, *Linc. Rec. Soc.*, Vol. I., 1891.

The Abbey at Louth Park was founded in 1139 by the Cistercians as an offspring of Fountains, and the Musard gifts are confirmed by

a charter of Henry II. (1154-1189) ; see *Chronicon*, p. 53. According to *Collect. Topog. et Gen.*, Vol. IV., p. 15, Hasculus Musard was dead in 31 Hen. II., 1184 ; therefore his gift of land in the first deed was probably made between 1140 and 1180. In this deed "Hasculus Musard" (i.e., Hasculus II., Pedigree No. 2) "gives Deo et Sanctae Mariae et Monachis de Parco Lude" (i.e., monks of Louth Park) "birleyam, cum communia de Barleia," together with all rights in the wood at Barleia ; and mentions as boundaries "Oxeracha," "the Shepherds House of Robt. Musard," "Hulmewell," etc. In a second and a third deed, Hasculus Musard refers to his brother Robert Musard, and confirms jointly with his brother Robert and sister Emma and son Ralph (i.e., his heirs, as in Pedigree No. 2), gifts of land to the monks. This Robert and Emma should be inserted in Pedigree No. 2 as brother and sister of Hasculus II.

In a fourth deed, Walter Abbatoft and Robert his son give also to God and Saint Mary and the Monks of Louth Park, in free and perpetual alms, part of a wood at Birleia, bounded "ex South parte aquae de Bucchesclider usq. ad latus occidentale terrae quam dñs noster Hasculus Musard dedit eis." The reference to "our lord" Hasculus Musard is interesting, and shows that Walter de Abbatoft held of him ; this confirms I.P.M. 11 Ed. I., 1283, on the death of Jordanus (Pedigree No. 3) 100 years later, that the Abbatofts held of the Lords of Staveley, i.e., the Musards, and emphasises again the close connection between the two families. As Mr. Venables suggests, the D'Abitots probably succeeded to the lordship of Barleia on the extinction of the male line of the Musards about 1290. This Walter Abbatoft, to judge from the dates, may have been a brother of Robert I. f. Urse, or D'Abitot, Pedigree No. 4. We know from other sources that Walter de Abbatoft also gave twenty-two acres to Staveley ; see P. 10, and Cox, *Derb. Ch.*, quoting Lansdowne MSS. 207 F., p. 150.

The fourth deed also refers to land of Thomas de Barley, probably the Thomas, son of Hardolf, mentioned in J. Ch. 225 and P. 13n.

These deeds bring out the interesting fact that the monks of Louth Park were, like other Cistercians, iron founders. Walter de Abbatoft and Robert his son gave to the monks the right to work ironstone in Birley Wood and also to have two furnaces—"duas fabricas id est duos focos"—one for smelting iron in the wood, and one for hammering and forging it in their courtyard—"in curta sua"—together with ironstone—"minera"—and as much dry charcoal and green wood for making charcoal as was sufficient for the furnaces "per visum forestarii nostri."

These gifts were made in return for the trouble the monks had taken in procuring the admission of two of Walter Abbatoft's daughters as nuns in the houses of Master Gilbert of Sempringham. The property could not have been large ; at the taxation of Pope Nicolas, 1291, it was valued at 20s. a year, and at the Dissolution at £2.13.4.

At first sight many of the boundaries or places named seem to present difficulty, such as Oxeracha, Bucchesclider River, Rigeveia, Wadisckell, and Birleia (as possibly a mistake for Barleia); but a careful inspection of the actual locality with the 6-inch Ordnance Map in hand amply confirms the geography of the twelfth century. "Oxeracha" figures on the modern map as Oxton Rakes hamlet; the course of the Bucchesclider River can be clearly traced, though the stream itself has been largely drained to feed the Crowhole Reservoir; the name, however, survives in Buckleather Lane, which crosses the head of the old watercourse. "Rigeveia" is the steep Ridgeway which separates the valley of the Bucchesclider itself from that of the Hollin to the north, in which Barlow Woodseats Hall lies: beside this way or road, now called Far Lane, stands the Ridgeway House Farm. "Wadisckell" is obviously Wadshelf, to the south towards Brampton; but most interesting of all is the apparent confusion between the names "Barleia" and "Birleia"; the similarity of the words has for five or six hundred years caused difficulty, especially in tracing the pedigrees of the two families Barley and Birley, but as stated at P. 26, pedigree researches show these two families to be distinct, and the map confirms this. Birley Farm, the Birleia of the deeds, has to this day, and clearly always has had, an existence quite distinct from Barleia, two miles away to the north. "Byrley in Co. Derby" was still held by the Abbey of Louth Park at the Dissolution in 1555-6; *Chronicon*, p. 69.



## CORRIGENDA

Title page.—After Author's name, etc., add "F.S.A."

Page 8, line 14.—For "Crick" read "Crich."

Plate 4.—For tinctures to crest, see Plate 28.

Page 9, third footnote.—For "Falconer Madan" read "Sir Frederic Madden"; and, last line, delete "and Ped. No. 2."

Page 10, line 26.—For "Withington" read "Wittington."

Page 11, line 25.—For "reasons" read "reason."

Last footnote.—For "brother Ralph II." read "son Robert II., d.s.p. 1247."

Page 12, line 15.—I.P.M. dated 1324 gives Thomas, son of Robert de Barley, as then aged 17.

Page 15, line 8.—It was Robert of the monument in Barley Church who commanded at Calais. See *Addenda*, page 4.

Page 15, line 21.—Add "not to mention branches settled at Barlow Lees, Barlow Woodseats, and Barlow Grange."

Page 16, Pedigree No. 5.—Elizabeth, married Humphrey Barley *circ.* 1560, was daughter of Aden, not Adam, Beresford.

Page 27, first footnote.—Pegge reference is to Coll. at College of Arms Library, III., p. 343.

Page 30, last footnote, fourth line from bottom.—Delete "as indicated above."

Page 32, line 6.—Refer to page 3 and second note on page 41.

Pedigree No. 7.—*Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Cheshire*, Vol. XLVI., Lancashire Fines, gives in full the important settlement of 1336 "at York on the Quindene of St. Michael 10 Ed. III. (13 Oct., 1336) and afterwards recorded on the morrow of All Souls (3 Nov.)"; the settlement was made between Roger de Barlowe the elder, plf., and Robert de Cattelowe, Chaplain, deforciant (as trustee) of the manor of Barlowe and of land in Chollerton and half the manor of Chorlton. The fine confirms generally the steps of descent as given in Pedigree No. 7, save that Henry and Thurstan should be shown as the brothers of Roger (III.), not of Roger (II.). Holmes' note as given in Booker, *Didsbury*, p. 251, is incomplete.

CORRIGENDA—*continued.*

Page 41, line 13.—For Isolda, see pages 3 (note) and 32.

Page 43, third footnote.—For “Barley” read “Pateshull.”

Page 48, line 15.—For “Duke” read “Earl.”

Page 58, line 24.—After “his descent from” add “or connection with.”

Page 61, line 7.—See *Addenda*, page 5. Humphrey left a brother and heir, Thomas; and see page 82.

Page 68, line 2.—Attercliffe is by road about ten miles north of Eckington.

Page 68, line 10.—Reference is to Bassano, in College of Arms Library, page 95.

Page 81, second paragraph.—See *Addenda*, page 12.

Page 82, Pedigree No. 17, line 3.—For “Barlow of Madras” read “Barlow of Fort William (Calcutta), Bengal.”

Descendants of Richard Wellesley Barlow, B. 10th Sept., 1804, D. 14th April, 1839. Transfer “Ulric Richard Wellesley Barlow, B. Aug., 1862, D. an infant” from the position shown to that of a son of Sir Richard Wellesley Barlow, B. 30th January, 1836, and younger brother of Sir Hilario Barlow.

Sons of Sir Hilario William Wellesley Barlow, Richard Hugh Wellesley and Christopher Mark Wellesley; delete “Wellesley” in the Christian names of both sons.

Page 82, last paragraph.—The Swift papers, which form part of the Jackson Collection in the Sheffield Public Reference Library, have now been examined by the Author and by Mr. Bagshawe on his behalf, and the authorities have kindly afforded every facility.







