



PLATE 6.

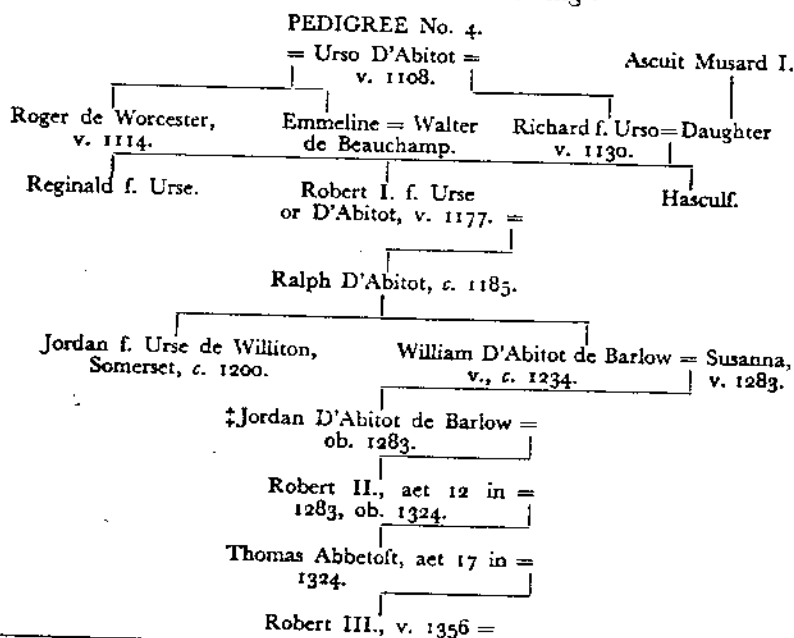
Monumental slab of Robert and Margaret Barlow in the Lady's Quire in the Church of St. Lawrence at Barlow, inscribed as translated:—" Pray for the soul of Robert Barley lately deceased who died on the day of the Assumption of the Blessed Mary Virgin in the year of the Lord 1464; also pray for the good estate of Margaret his wife."—See *Cox Derb. Ch.*, Vol. I., p. 63.

THE DERBYSHIRE BRANCH

The D'Abitots of Barley.

Contemporary deeds are the surest evidence of family history and pedigree, and the author by analysis of certain Derbyshire deeds and charters, especially those contained in Jeayes' volume of *Derbyshire Charters*, worked out the sketch pedigree of the D'Abitots at Barley, Pedigree No. 3.

One of the earliest documents referring to Barley is the Pipe Roll of 26 Hen. II., 1180, No. 26, in which Nicholas de Barley, Turolf father of Nicholas, Peter son of Nicholas, Hardulf* de Barley and others are pledges for 100s. This Turolf may be connected with the great Norman warrior Turolf of the Bayeux Tapestry. But the first deed so far traced connecting a D'Abitot with Barley is dated 1207, and relates to William de Abbetot:† the author's sketch pedigree takes its start from this William. This sketch pedigree at the foot links on to that which has been accepted at the College of Arms, No. 5, and which the author has had inscribed there; and at the head of the sketch confirmation has recently been received from the Revd. S. P. H. Statham, who has been conducting for some time extensive researches into Derbyshire manors, and the manorial holdings of the Domesday families. Mr. Statham has been good enough to furnish the author with the following:—



*Hardulph had a son, Thomas, who held land in Barleic; see Jeayes *Ch.* 225.

†The sketch pedigree from Jordanus D'Abetot to Robertus de Barley, 1447, is confirmed by Add. MSS., 6695, p. 288.

‡Jordan himself marks the transition of name from D'Abitot to de Barley, for he is referred to in different charters by the three titles "Jordan de Habetot," Jeayes *Ch.* 225; "Jordan de Hapetot of Barlege," Jeayes *Ch.* 695; "Jordan de Barlay," Jeayes *Ch.* 1336; Thomas de Leyes is witness to two of these deeds, which appear to be all temp. Ed. I.

BARLOW FAMILY RECORDS

Pedigree No. 4 is of the greatest interest, not only as confirming the author's sketch pedigree given above from William D'Abitot to Robert de Barley, *circa* 1360, but, what is still more satisfactory, it supplies two missing connections of outstanding importance, namely, first the link of the D'Abitots de Barleie with the great Norman warrior Urso; and secondly, the link with the Musards and the probable explanation of the marriage ties as the result of which the manor of Barleie passed from the Musards to the D'Abitots or de Barleys. With regard to this connection Mr. Statham writes:—

"I enclose a pedigree which gives what I believe to be the descent of the Derbyshire D'Abitots. It is probable that Barlow came into their possession by a marriage of Richard f. Urso with a daughter of Hascuiph Musard: both held a hide each in Seisincote, Glos.*

"It is only a tentative pedigree, but I hope accurate. There were two distinct holdings in Barleie in 1086, one manor held by Ascuit Musard and two manors held by the King's thegns.† My work is confined to Domesday holders and their descendants. I only suggest, but cannot prove, that Urso D'Abitot had two wives.

"It is my hope to publish this year a volume containing the descendants of Derbyshire Domesday landholders, and this will contain the pedigree included, with full references."

Derbyshire pedigrees, in addition to Nos. 3 and 4, include Nos. 5 and 15, No. 5 being the pedigree of Barley of Stoke and of Barley, which the author has had registered at the College of Arms; and No. 15 is the Eyre pedigree as recorded by Pegge.

The College of Arms in Pedigree No. 5 decline so far to accept Robert Barley, d. January 20th, 1496, as son of Robert Barley, d. August 15th, 1464, whose monumental slab is in Barlow Church; the researches of Mr. Statham should establish this. One important correction is required in No. 5: it is now clear from the I.P.M., which, with Mr. Bagshawe's help, the author has been able to trace of Arthur Barlow, taken at Bolsover, October 12th, 1543, that Robert, who married Bess of Hardwicke, was not born *circa* 1520, but on December 10th, 1529; at the date of his marriage, therefore, in 1543, he was barely fourteen.

The Eyre Pedigree, No. 15, contains many obvious errors, and the descent from a Sir Simon de Barley at the Conquest is clearly

*See *New Hist. of Glos.*, by Samuel Rudder, 1779, p. 78, where holdings at the Survey are given:—

LXV. Urso de Wircestre has a hide in Cheisnecote . . . etc.

LXVI. Hascuit Musard has a hide in Cheisnecote . . . etc.

In 1199, Walter de Abbytot held as trustee Musard lands at Saintbury, Glos.; *op. cit.*, p. 636.

†The Musard manor was two-thirds of one carucate; the thegns had only two and a half bovates; see Cox, Vol. I., p. 63. Mr. Statham suggests that Peter f. Nicholas f. Turoid may have been descended from Leuric and Uctred of 1086, and held Barlow Leys and Woodseats accordingly.

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mythical : but it is here printed as recorded at the College of Arms by Pegge, for it obviously enshrines early traditions, e.g., as to D'Abitot descent, which cannot safely be ignored. Sir Richard Barley, the ancestor of Robert Barley of the monument, d. 1464, is in all likelihood the Sir Richard whose tomb, according to Bassano, lies in Dronfield Church ; see Plate 23.*

It is also worth noting that the Robert who married Margaret Eyre appears to be the Robert who commanded at Calais (see Plate 28) ; and his wife's mother, wife of Robert Eyre of Padley, claimed descent through the Nevills from John of Gaunt.† Robert's son, Arthur, married Elizabeth Chaworth, who as her second husband married William Fox ; ‡ and it was Peter and not Arthur who married the daughter of Talbot of Sarisbury.

The main Derbyshire stock peters out early in the seventeenth century, but that stock had been in possession at Barley Hall or Stoke or Dronfield for "four hundred years and better" ; the stock was clearly prolific, and during those four centuries or more, many younger sons must have left the family roof tree to make homes for themselves, probably settling, in most cases, as analysis of the Lichfield wills tends to show,§ within a radius of some thirty miles, i.e., in counties Derby, Staffs. and Notts.

So in Lancashire, where the main stock carried on at Barlow Hall for a century and a half longer than was the case in Derbyshire, younger sons colonised villages in a somewhat smaller radius in Cheshire, such as Prestbury, Poynton and Mottram St. Andrew, as well as north of the Mersey ; and the name in consequence is fairly common to this day in these two areas around north Derbyshire and south Lancs. But it is only in these two areas that the name has this definite local habitat||—a strong argument that in both cases those bearing the name are offshoots from the two parent houses, and that with research the connections could generally be established. The author's descent from Henry Barlow of Attercliffe was worked out after careful investigation through junior branches, e.g., at Norton Cuckney, Co. Notts., within the usual thirty-mile radius.

*Pym Yeatman, *Feud. Hist. Derb.*, Vol. III., pp. 101-104, reproduces an interesting record of tithe, temp. 29 Hen. VIII., 1537, showing tithe payable at that date, e.g., by Arthur Barley for Barley, and Thomas Barley for Woodhouse ; this confirms the pedigrees, Nos. 5 and 15 : and see Jewitt *Reliquary*, Vol. VII., p. 209, and Vol. XVIII., p. 151. For pedigree of Barlow of Dronfield Woodhouse, see *Genealogist*, Vol. VII., p. 5.

†Wolley Add. MSS., 6675, p. 340.

‡See the Mower MS., Chap. III. below.

§See *Appendix* below.

||As explained below, Chap. VI., Barley in Herts. does not seem to have been the original home of the Herts. Barleys, but rather Albury.

BARLOW FAMILY RECORDS

Occupational names, e.g., Smith, Baker, Archer ; or names due to personal characteristics, e.g., White, Grey, Brown, may spring up self-sown anywhere : but names with a clearly geographical origin, such as Barley and Barlow from Barleie and Barlow Hall, can hardly avoid tracing back to their common ancestral home.*

The Berleys of Co. Yorks.

There is another village of Berley, or Barley, in the West Riding of Yorks., three miles from Selby and sixteen miles S.W. from York, which appeared in Domesday as Berlai close to Drac (Drax) : curiously the D'Abitots and Albinis soon after the Conquest were connected with the adjacent village of Snaith.†

The Cal. of Close Rolls, Ed. I., contains frequent references to de Berlays of this place.‡

The record§ in a case at Westminster, 1446, of Will. Bosvyle and Robert Drax against Will. Mauleverer, Knt., and ors., recites that the manor of Wodonson was given by Robert Berley, Knt., to his son, Richard, temp. Ed. III. ; Richard had a son and heir, Thomas, who in 1392 married Isabel Fitz William, the heiress of Woodhall,|| who settled all her lands at Woodhall, Darfield, Wombwell,¶ etc., in trust on her marriage. Thomas and Isabel Berley had two daughters co-heiresses, Mary, who married John Bosvyle, and Margaret the wife of John de Drax : ** in the proceedings the two sons of these marriages, namely, William Bosvyle and Robert Drax, claimed recovery of the properties against Mauleverer and ors., the Trustees, the Mauleverer pedigree showing marriages in the fourteenth century with both Bosvyle and Berlay.††

*The Raines MSS. in the Chetham Library, Manchester, require further examination : Vol. XIX., at pp. 212-214, supplies records of Barlows of Rochdale, of Ashton, and of Oldham (including the famous Edward Barlow, the clock-maker) from circa 1591 to 1863 ; and indicates connections with Lancs. Barlows at Leigh, with Mounseys and Byroms at Oldham, and with Barlows at Water near Bury. Vol. XXIII., p. 449, shows early relationships (1364-1416) between Barlows, Booths and Byroms at Clayton ; and see Vol. XI., p. 83, and Vol. XXV., p. 15. Vol. XLII., p. 147, contains refs. to Robert and Edmund, and to Henry Barlow of Chester, 1558, as related to Alexander Barlow of Barlow Hall and possibly to Bop. William Barlow.

†W. Farrer, *Early York. Charters*, Vol. III., p. 373, Charts. 470-480.

‡See also *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, Ed. I. and Hen. V.

§*De Banco Rolls*, No 741, m. 328.

||*Harl. Soc. Pubns.*, Vol. XVI., *Visitn. of Yorks.* 1564, pp. 27, 103, 123 : one of Isabel's ancestors, Sir Thomas FitzWilliam, had married Anne, daughter of Lord Grey of Codnor.

¶These three villages lie close together, 30 miles S.W. from York, and 8 miles north of Sheffield.

***Cal. Pat. Rolls*, Hen. VI., 1425, Feb. 12 : these Draxes were of Darfield ; hence also the Draxes of Dorset.

††See Mauleverer pedigree in Thoresby's *Ducatus Leodiensis*, p. 118 ; Hunter's *South Yorks., Doncaster*, Vol. II., pp. 106-8.

THE DERBYSHIRE BRANCH

These two marriages mark the disappearance of this branch of de Berlay which appears never to have had any close connection with either the Derbyshire or the Lancashire Barleys; and if it survives at all, it is probably represented by Birleys, the spelling in the records mentioned being usually Berlay, or even Birlay, and seldom Barley or Barlow.*

*See Chap. IV.; and Chap. IX. *Arms.* The arms in Barlow Hall, Co. Derby, included Alfreton quartering Chaworth (see Plate 7): for interesting marriage connections of Chaworth of Alfreton with Fitzwilliam, *circa* 1450, and with Barley, Co. Derby, *circa* 1530 (see Eyre Pedigree No. 15); of Fitzwilliam with Mauleverer and with Eyre of Padley, *circa* 1500; and of Mauleverer with Trussel, *circa* 1200, and with Barley of Wothersome, Co. Yorks., *circa* 1400, see Foster's *Yorkshire Pedigrees, West Riding*; *Hart. Soc.* Vol. IV., p. 123; Graves' *Cleveland*, p. 122; *Glover's Visitt. of Yorks.*, 1584, by Foster, pp. 66, 200.