

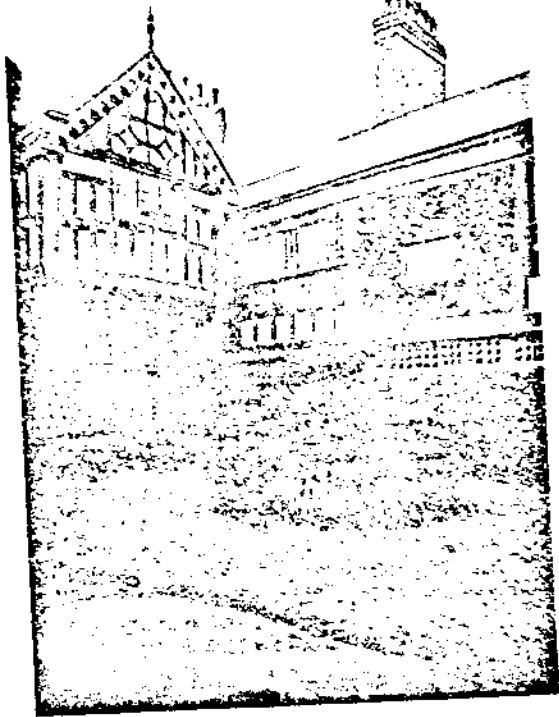
PEDIGREE No. 10.

BARLOW OF DUBLIN, IRELAND.

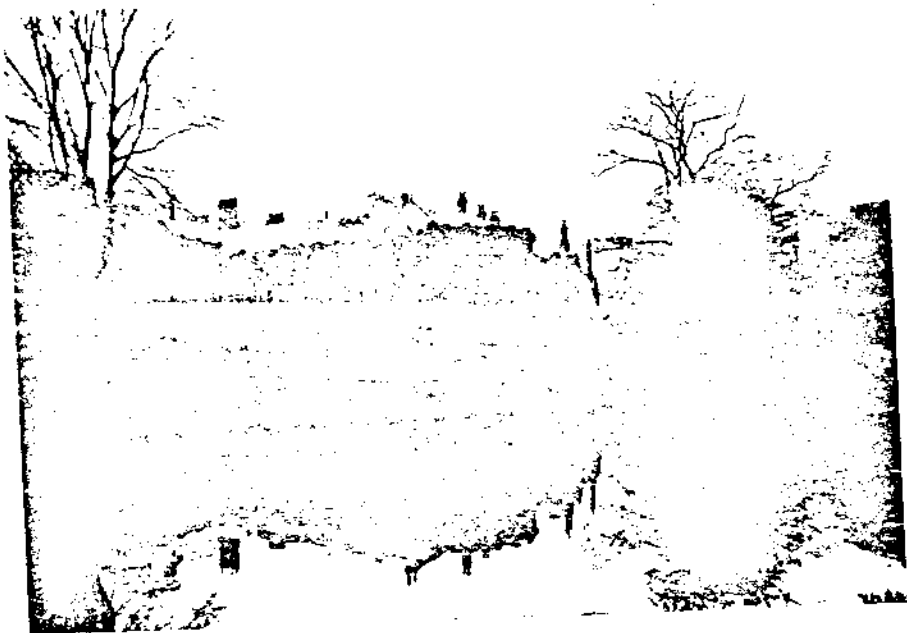
SUPPLIED BY MR. DISNEY BARLOW, OF LOUGHBOROUGH.

See Pedigree No. 9.

William Barlow.	Officer of the Army of Charles I. in Ireland.
Sir James Barlow.	Sheriff of Dublin 1699-1700, Lord Mayor 1714-15 : knighted while Lord Mayor : marrd. Mary Wilcocks : bur. St. Werburghs June 16th, 1716 : will proved July 13th, 1716.
William Barlow of Dublin.	Will proved February 14th, 1726 : marrd. Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob Peppard of Drogheda : her will proved November 16th, 1727.
John Barlow of Dublin.	Will proved March 14th, 1783 : marrd. Anne, daughter of Maurice Warren of Kilrainy, Co. Carlow : marriage licence December 12th, 1735, adm. July 17th, 1753.
James Barlow.	Solicitor, Gt. Georges Street, Dublin, and Sibyl Hill, Raheny, Co. Dublin : B. 1748 : D. June 25th, 1825 : marrd. Elizabeth, daughter of Surgeon-General William Ruxton : marriage licence January 10th, 1787.
William Barlow.	Clerk in Holy Orders, sometime Vicar of Carlingford and Rector of Creggan : B. February 29th, 1792 : D. at Sackville Street, Dublin, April 12th, 1871 : marrd. Catherine, daughter of Thomas Disney of Rock Lodge, Co. Meath, Esquire : brother of John Barlow, Director and Governor of Bank of Ireland, and of General Maurice Barlow.
Thomas Disney Barlow	Clerk in Holy Orders, B.A., T.C.D. : B. June 15th, 1828 : D. December 26th, 1925 : marrd. Letitia Amelia McClean, daughter of — McClean of Cloghogue, Co. Armagh : brother of James William Barlow, Professor and Vice Provost, Trinity College, Dublin.
Disney Charles Barlow.	The Chace, Woodhouse Eaves, near Loughborough : B. June 23rd, 1880 : marrd. Ethel Mabel, daughter of Alfred Sexton, D.L., of Dublin.
Walter Nevile Disney Barlow, 4/7th Dragoon Guards : B. July 11th, 1907.	John Robert Brian Barlow, New College, Oxford : B. November 30th, 1910.



(i.)



(ii.)

PLATE 9.

(i.) Barlow Hall, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, Co. Lancs.: the quadrangle, showing dial dated 1574 and oriel window; and see Plate 11.

(ii.) Barlow Hall, from the water.

Acknowledgment is made to the author and proprietors of *Forgotten Shrines* for courteous permission to reproduce the above and other illustrations.

THE LANCASHIRE BRANCH

gives all his lands in the vill of Barlow? Where did he come from? It is important to notice that even at this early period he is described as "de Barlow."

From the early holdings of land in Chorlton and Withington outlined above, it seems that the two great Derbyshire families, both Norman by descent, de Haversage and de Longford, between 1150 and 1250 acquired lands, or possibly sent out younger sons, to settle on Merseyside: towards the end of that period Thomas de Barlow* also appears, holding land in close proximity; presumably he took his name from some well-established local village or community; the name of Barlow for a vill on Merseyside was, so far as we can judge from the contemporary deeds, only just coming into use, and in any case appears there to have been of origin too recent to be used as a patronymic for a family of prominence such as the de Barleys evidently were.

The ancient Norman family of D'Abitot, according to the evidence, had been settled in Barleie in Derbyshire from Norman times. About 1200-1250 they were dropping the clan title of D'Abitot and assuming the territorial one of de Barley; and it seems not improbable that, like the de Hathersages and the de Longfords, about the same date the D'Abitots de Barley sent a younger son to settle on Merseyside.

According to the Pegge Pedigree (No. 15 below), in early post-Norman times both the de Hathersages and the de Longfords intermarried with the Derbyshire de Barleys; and, though Pegge is inaccurate in detail, his pedigree in this matter, as in the case of the D'Abitot connection, very probably had historic foundation.† If the "Albini of Seile" named in the early undated deed above mentioned indicates Seile in South Derbyshire, this in itself suggests a connection with the de Longfords, for Seile and Gresley, from which the de Gresleys take their name, are villages only two or three miles apart, and a branch of the de Gresleys became the de Longfords; see Gresley pedigree, No. 8.

The personal names in the Derbyshire and Lancashire branches support this connection. Alexander and Amicia came to the Lancashire branch probably through the early Albini link, but Robert, Roger, Thomas, Humphrey and William for the men, and Agnes, Alice, Margaret and Elizabeth for the women, are continually in use as favourite personal names in both branches—the Lancashire and the Derbyshire.

*Randle Holmes in his summary of 1653 appears always to spell the name even in the earliest deeds as "de Barlow" and not "de Barley," but he probably adopted the spelling of the name in use when he wrote.

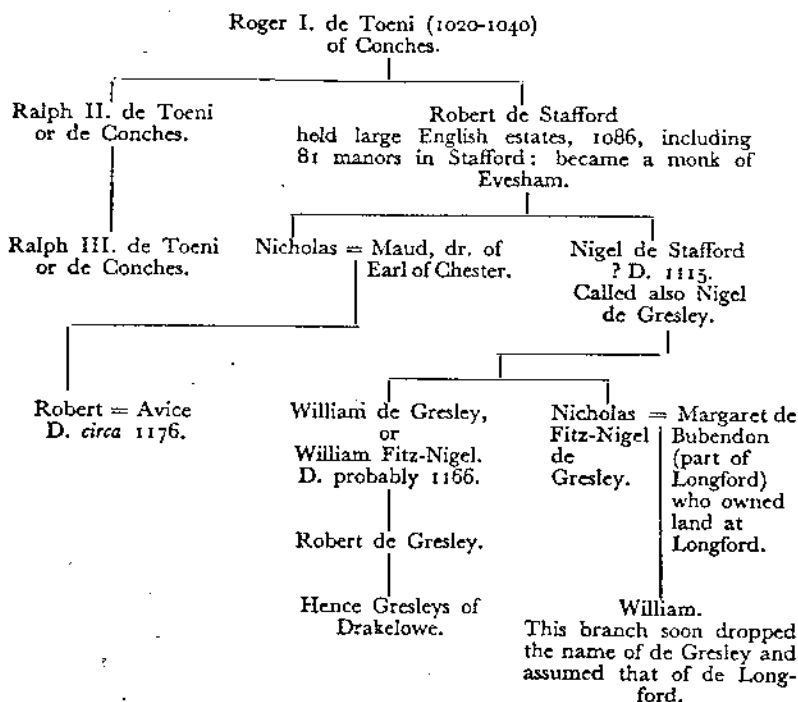
†See Booker, *Didsbury*, pp. 121 and 245.

BARLOW FAMILY RECORDS

PEDIGREE No. 8.

GRESLEY PEDIGREE.

From Sir Falconer Madan's *Gresleys of Drakelowe*, pp. 6-21.



It is true that Anthony Barlow, on the grant of the Middlethorpe Arms in 1691, refers to his Sheffield relatives as a "younger branch";* this phrase looks like a slightly patronising family flourish on Anthony's part, but, in any case, this claim, made 400 years after the settlement on Merseyside, can have little value as evidence of the seniority of the Lancashire branch.

It is true also that the Lancashire arms are quite different from those of the Derbyshire family, but it is possible that the Lancashire Barlows may (on the analogy of what happened in other similar cases†), when they took over lands on Merseyside from Alexander Albini, have taken with the land the Albini emblem of the eagle displayed.

*Stowe MSS., 714, pp. 174 and 175: above, Introduction.

†See Madan, *Gresleys of Drakelowe*, p. 203, for instances of families taking over the arms of their territorial lords, e.g., de Gresleys assumed the arms of their lords the de Ferrers; and see Earwaker, *E. Cheshire*, Vol. I., p. 41; and Chap. IX., *Arms*.

THE LANCASHIRE BRANCH

Holmes' summary contains two documents of especial interest: first, a settlement of 1336 made after a suit brought at York which gives several contemporary steps in the pedigree and refers to half the manor of Chorlton, which tends to confirm the suggestion that the manor was held originally in equal moieties by de Trafford and de Barlow: and, second, a certificate of Lichfield, dated 1397, which recites several important relationships about a century earlier. It mentions Thomas de Barlow "who at that time (tunc) was sole lord of Barlow," and that he was the son of Robert de Barlow and Roger (I) and Thomas were his sons, of whom the former had a son Roger (II.): on the deeds in Holmes' summary, and especially on these two documents (namely the Yorkshire Settlement and the Lichfield Certificate), the author's sketch pedigree No. 7 (which differs materially from that given by Booker, p. 294, and by Baines) is based. The Lichfield document clearly does not refer to contemporary steps in the pedigree, but to the history of the family a century earlier, as is indicated by the use of the word "tunc," "at that period," and as so read confirms generally the pedigree given.

A third deed from Holmes's collection requires mention, namely that of 7 Ed. III. 1333-4,* for in the margin is a rough sketch, the earliest record known, of the double-headed eagle as the arms of Barlow Co. Lancs. The sketch, which was probably taken from the seal of the deed, is reproduced below; Plate 26.

It is also worth noting that the connections of the several families of Eyre of Co. Derby (e.g., of Hope, Padley, etc.) with both the Derbyshire and the Lancashire Barlows were numerous.†

As shown by the pedigree (No. 7) the later descents can be traced with fair certainty down to Thomas, d. 1773, who was the last male heir seated at Barlow, and whose executors sold Barlow Hall in August, 1785, under Act of Parliament, to the Egerton family of Tatton.‡

The Lancashire antiquary, Mr. George Esdaile§ of Rusholme, while demolishing the pedigree given in Baines,|| advanced the theory that probably there were two parallel pedigrees or descents, one associated with Barlow Hall and the other (as indicated by the Wotton extract) associated eventually with Slebetch. The Lancashire pedigree as tentatively worked out by the author (Pedigree No. 7) indicates a similar dual line of descent, and the references in the Wotton pedigree to marriages with Worsley and Entwistle correspond

*Booker, *Didsbury*, p. 251.

†*Harl. Fam. Min. Gent.*, Eyre, p. 543, for connection of Eyre with Reddish and with Barlow. The Longfords also intermarried with the Reddish family; see Booker, p. 113.

‡Booker, p. 291.

§*The Advertiser* for Nov. 1st, 1889: he quotes the *Herald's Visitation of Lancs.*, by Benalt, in 1553; *Harl. MSS.* 2076; *Chetham Soc. Publicn.*, 1876.

||*Baines Lancashire*, Vol. II., p. 236.

BARLOW FAMILY RECORDS

with the author's sketch pedigree given herewith. Again, in a deed of 1390, given in Holmes's collection, a James Barlow is a witness, which also answers to the James Barlow appearing about the same time in the Slebetch or Wotton pedigree.* On the other hand, the Wotton MSS. is clearly in error in crediting the marriage of Margaret Barlow with the Earl of Derby in 1559 to the Slebetch line, for we know from the windows placed in Barlow Hall in 1574, and from other sources, that this distinguished marriage must be assigned to the Barlow Hall family. Further research in family and other muniment rooms is required to clear up these issues. The name is still fairly common round Manchester; see conclusion to Chap. VI.

THE CHESHIRE AND THE IRISH LINES.

Fallibroome, about a mile south-west of Prestbury, is not noticed in Domesday, but we know from recitals in a deed of 1438 that about 1200 it was granted to Sir Richard Fitton by Hugh Kevelioc Earl of Chester,† and this deed of 1438 traces descent of the manor down to two heiresses—Alice, who married Sir Edmund Trafford, and Douce, the wife of Robert Booth. In 1421, the estates were divided between these two co-heiresses, and Fallibroome passed to the Booths of Dunham Massey; in an inquisition on the death of Sir William Booth, Knt., in 1477, it was found that, *inter alia*, he had:—

“1 messuage called le Falyngbrome with 80 acres of land, 20 acres of meadow in Falyngbrome held of the Prince as Earl of Chester,” etc.

Sir William Booth died in 1477 having settled lands in Wilmslow on his wife Matilda; she married as her second husband Sir William Brereton, and died 1489, leaving William Booth her heir.‡

The connection of the Barlows with Fallibroome appears to begin in 1527; nine years earlier, namely, in 1518, lands in Dunham Massey were conveyed by Sir John Stanley, Knt., to Sir W. Booth, subject to a reserved rent of 17s. 10½d.; § and in 1527 Sir John's son, John Stanley, together with Alexander Barlow and others, were made trustees of this reserved rent, which was devoted to an obit and mass, as prescribed in Sir John's will.

*Booker, *Didsbury*, p. 252. A Hugh de Barlow makes a grant of lands in Withington in 1401; *op. cit.*, p. 252. This may be identical with the Hugh de Barlow to whom Richard de Mascye de Sale made a grant of lands in Sale in 1382; Ormerod, *Cheshire*, Vol. I., p. 563; but Hugh does not so far appear in either line of Lancs. descent.

†Earwaker, *E. Cheshire*, Vol. I., p. 42; B.P.R., p. 12.

‡*Op. cit.*, Vol. I., p. 54.

§*Op. cit.*, Vol. I., p. 246, footnote; B.P.R., pp. 5 and 100. From Mr. Disney Barlow's researches it appears probable that already, in 1518, Alexander Barlow was a tenant of William Booth. Sir William Booth, in 1618, sold Fallibroome in lots, and three Barlow families seem to have bought portions. In the 16th century, the Barlows and the Booths were related by marriage; see *Dict. Nat. Biogr.*, *sub. tit.* Edward Barlow alias Booth; and note at end of Chap. II. above.