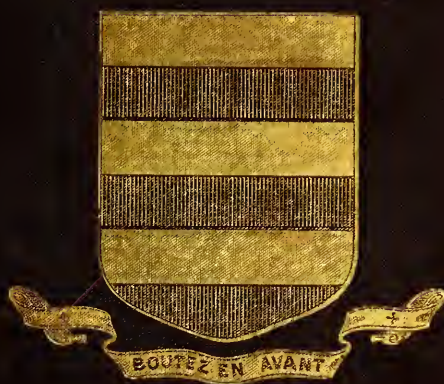


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NOTES
ON THE
BARRY GENEALOGY
IN
ENGLAND & WALES.




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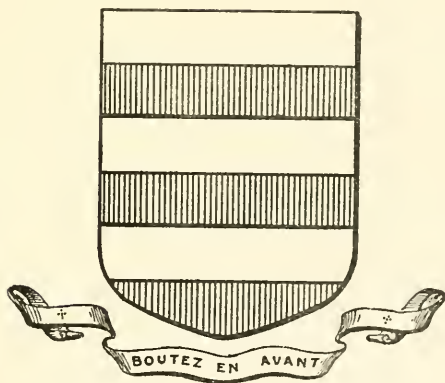
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NOTES
ON THE
BARRY GENEALOGY
IN
ENGLAND AND WALES.



*The Ancient Coat of Arms and Motto
of the Barry Family.*

NOTES
ON
BARRY GENEALOGY^c
IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

BY
SIR JOHN WOLFE BARRY, K.C.B., F.R.S.

WITH
APPENDICES
AND
GENEALOGICAL TREE.

1906.

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CONTENTS.

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CHAPTER I.—Motive in undertaking genealogical investigation—Absence of information on the family history—Family Bible—Parentage and more immediate ancestry in London—Difficulties of research in London—Search in Parish Registers—City Companies—Barry Family established in Hampshire between two and three centuries—Village of Fordingbridge and hamlet of Goreley—Information based on evidence of Parish Registers, wills, Chancery records, &c.—Wills at Winchester and Somerset House—Manorial records from A.D. 1430 to seventeenth century—Value of Court Rolls—Records at Salisbury and West Alvington—Genealogical tables—Feudal Aids—Loose spelling of family name—Important positions held by members of family—Connection of Hampshire family with the Barrys of Hereford and South Wales pages 3 to 14.

CHAPTER II.—Documentary evidence of pedigree—Ancient Court Rolls—Origin of family name—Variants of spelling same—Hoare's "History of Giraldus"—Armorial bearings of English and Irish branches of family—Tomb in Manorbier Church—Tomb of Sir Charles Barry in Westminster Abbey—Battle Abbey Roll—Conquest of South Wales by the Normans—Settlement of Normans in Pembrokeshire—Grant of lands at Manorbier to Odo de Barri—Statements of Hollingshed and Giraldus Cambrensis—Fitz Hamon's Conquest of Glamorganshire—Settlement of Barrys at Barry Island—Fanciful derivation of family name from St. Baruch—William de Barri, member of the "Comitatus," or Parliament of Glamorganshire in 1247 and 1249—Barrys of Cardiff—Manorbier Castle—Barry Castle—Romantic history of Nesta, the Helen of South Wales—Her marriage with Gerald de Windsor in 1097—Their daughter Angharad married to William de Barri—Robert Fitz Stephen—His first invasion of Ireland—The celebrated ecclesiastic and historian, Gerald de Barri, better known as Giraldus Cambrensis—His tomb in St. David's Cathedral—His description of Manorbier Castle—Another description in the nineteenth century—Connection between the De Barris of Pembrokeshire, and the Barrys of South of England—Death of Walter de Barri in battle—Richard Barri sent as Ambassador to Rome after the murder of Thomas à Becket—Philip Barry received large grants of land in South of Ireland from Robert FitzStephen, and became known as Lord Barry or Barrymore—Grants confirmed by the Crown in 1207, establishing the family as great landowners in Ireland—The main branch gradually became thoroughly Irish—Genealogical table dating from about A.D. 1095 to A.D. 1408—The last Earl of Barrymore accidentally killed, but the peerage revived as a Barony granted to Arthur Hugh Smith Barry in 1902—Settlement of Barrys at Hereford *circa* 1190—Walter Barry Custos of the Jews at Hereford in 1300—Gift of land at Penali in Pembrokeshire to Acornebury Convent, Herefordshire, in 1301, by John Barry of Manorbier—Other gifts of land by family in the thirteenth century—David Barry, Lord Justice of Ireland in 1267—Pilgrimage of John Barry, knight, to Spain in 1332; tomb and effigy in Manorbier Church—Manorbier estate acquired by John, Lord of Carew, in 1377—"Safe conduct" given to a John Barry in 1278, to visit the North of Europe to purchase falcons for the King—Protracted lawsuit arising out of an assault upon Manorbier Castle—Estates granted by the Crown to William de Wyndesore, subsequently passing to the Duchess of Exeter, sister of King Edward IV., and eventually to Sir Thomas Philipps of Picton
pages 15 to 30

John Barry
11-2-64
322
H
1764

- CHAPTER III.—Connection of the Barrys of Hereford with Hampshire and Fordingbridge—
 Family owning land in Hampshire in 1366 and 1375, and as copyhold tenants in 1430—
 Purchases or exchanges of land by the Manorbier family south of Bristol Channel in
 1220—Incidents proving the close connection of Manorbier and Hereford—Earlier grants
 of Hampshire manors lost—Robert atte Barre, Bailiff of Southampton in 1332—Roger
 Barry, M.P. for Bridport in 1323—Government appointments in the thirteenth and
 fourteenth centuries held by Barrys in Pembrokeshire, Glamorganshire, Herefordshire,
 Buckinghamshire, Northamptonshire, Dorsetshire, and Southampton—Unbroken record of
 the Barre family at Hereford from 1312 to 1484—Licence, dated 1474, to John Barre,
 knight, for a perpetual chantry in the Parish Church of St. Mary, Clehungre, Co.
 Hereford—Genealogical table of Sir John Barry's ancestors and descendants—The
 Pembrugge family intimately connected with the Barrys—Sir Richard de Pembrugge
 custodian of Southampton Castle, Lyndhurst Park, and the New Forest, &c.—Arms of the
 Pembrugge family similar to those of the original Barrys of Manorbier—Extracts from
 the Patent Rolls relating to connection of Sir Thomas Barre with Fordingbridge—
 Barrys Burgesses of Southampton—Summarized genealogical table 1095 to twentieth
 century pages 31 to 39
- CHAPTER IV.—Possibility of tracing genealogies, even of persons owning property, often due to
 the fortuitous preservation of documents—Conditions of social life affecting the younger
 branches of great houses under the feudal régime—Not possible to trace precise family
 relationship of those not owning land previous to the institution of Parish Registers in
 the sixteenth century—Occupations of younger branches of families—The sister of Samuel
 Pepys serving him as a domestic servant in seventeenth century—Partial gaps which
 exist in the genealogies which may hereafter be filled—Argument as to the increase of
 descendants from a single pair of individuals appearing in Pepys's Diary and in Lord
 Braybrooke's notes to the Diary—However numerous at present, nothing improbable in
 tracing all the families of Barrys to the original companion of William the Conqueror
 at the Battle of Hastings pages 40 to 43
-

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.—Extracts from various Parish Registers in which name of Barry appears in the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries	pages 44 to 51
APPENDIX B.—Copies of various wills in the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries	pages 52 to 61
APPENDIX C.—Copy of an Inquisition taken at Fordingbridge relating to Ralph Barry and Francis Barry, 2nd August, 1609	page 62
APPENDIX D.—Extracts from Court Rolls in the possession of King's College, Cambridge, from A.D. 1430 to A.D. 1724	pages 63 to 65
APPENDIX E.—Some references to the name of Barry (and its variants) in official and other documents from A.D. 1131 to A.D. 1591	pages 66 to 81
APPENDIX F.—Grant of Arms to Charles Barry, Esquire, and to the other descendants of his father, Sir Charles Barry, Knight	page 82

ILLUSTRATIONS.

Castles, &c., of Pembrokeshire	<i>Frontispiece</i>
St. Mary's Church, Fordingbridge	<i>facing page 8</i>
The Bridge, Fordingbridge	" " 8
Manorbier Castle from the Marsh in 1905	" " 14
Gateway of Barry Castle in 1905	" " 17
Manorbier Castle in 1905... ..	" " 21

GENEALOGICAL TABLES.

TABLE A.—Descent of Sir Charles Barry, R.A. from Walter Barry of London ...	page 4
TABLE B.—Direct descent of Sir John Wolfe Barry from Thomas Barry, Tenant of Wolfidlegth in 1430	page 12
TABLE C.—Pedigree of Barry family from 1430 to 1906, with collateral branches	<i>end of book</i>
TABLE D.—Descendants of Gerald of Windsor and Nesta, 1096 to 1408 ...	page 25
TABLE E.—Genealogy of Sir John Barre of Hereford, 1312 to 1483	page 35
TABLE F.—Summarized Table of Pedigree from Odo de Barri and Gerald de Windsor about 1095 to twentieth century	page 39

NOTES ON BARRY GENEALOGY

IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

By SIR JOHN WOLFE BARRY, K.C.B., F.R.S.



CHAPTER I.

Some seven years ago, I first began to take an interest in my genealogy as the consequence of a claim of relationship made by a Mr. David Barry on my nephew, A. J. Barry, whom he met in India. Mr. D. Barry stated that he, having taken great interest in genealogical matters, felt sure from some personal characteristics that a relationship existed between them, explaining at the same time that he traced his descent through the well-known family of the Barrys of the South of Ireland to the Barry who founded Manorbier Castle, in Pembrokeshire, in the latter end of the eleventh or early part of the twelfth century. He could not point out any tie between himself and my family, but his remarks and statements induced me to interest myself in the matter—more especially on account of my long professional connection with Barry Island and Barry Dock in Glamorganshire.

I accordingly began in a tentative way to make enquiries into a subject, of which I was profoundly ignorant, and about which, up to that time, I had been quite unconcerned, as, indeed, I know my father and all my brothers had always been.

The total amount of my knowledge was confined to the facts that Sir Charles Barry, my father, was the fourth son who survived infancy of Walter Edward Barry, by his first wife, Frances Maybank, both of whom died long before I was born, and that Walter Edward Barry was a member of the Stationers' Company of London; also that he was Contractor for stationery to the House of Commons or the Government, and lived for many years prior to his decease in Westminster. I knew also that he was the son of Walter Barry, a well-known clock maker of London, whose clocks are still distinguished for their excellent workmanship.

TABLE A.

DESCENT OF SIR CHARLES BARRY FROM WALTER BARRY OF LONDON.

(So far as was known in 1898.)

WALTER BARRY (of London) = ALICE GOODING.

b. 1734.
m. 1766.
d. 1792.

b. 1729.
d. 1799.

2nd Marriage of
WALTER EDWARD =
SARAH ROUTLEDGE
m. 1799.

WALTER EDWARD = FRANCIS MAYBANK. MARGARET = DR. THOMAS KEY
of Westminster. of Weston Hall, Standon, Staffordshire.
b. 1757. d. 1798. b. 1747. d. 1837.

FRANCIS MAYBANK. MARGARET = DR. THOMAS KEY
of Weston Hall, Standon, Staffordshire.
b. 1747. d. 1837.

FRANCIS MAYBANK. MARGARET = DR. THOMAS KEY
of Weston Hall, Standon, Staffordshire.
b. 1747. d. 1837.

MARY LOWER = DR. THOMAS KEY
of Weston Hall, Standon, Staffordshire.
(2nd Marriage).
b. 1760. d. 1829.

FRANCIS MAYBANK. MARGARET = DR. THOMAS KEY
of Weston Hall, Standon, Staffordshire.
b. 1747. d. 1837.

FRANCIS MAYBANK. MARGARET = DR. THOMAS KEY
of Weston Hall, Standon, Staffordshire.
b. 1747. d. 1837.

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of Weston Hall, Standon, Staffordshire.
b. 1747. d. 1837.

FRANCIS MAYBANK. MARGARET = DR. THOMAS KEY
of Weston Hall, Standon, Staffordshire.
b. 1747. d. 1837.

FRANCIS = JOHN HAYWARD.
b. 1781. d. 1814.
d. 1849.

SARAH.
b. 1783.
d. 1785.

CHARLES.
b. 1782.
d. 1783.

WILLIAM = MARGARET GREEN.
b. 1786. m. 1812. d. 1857.
b. 1793. d. 1857.

CHARLES.
b. 1788.
d. 1792.

GEORGE = CATHERINE PAIN.
b. 1790. d. 1860. b. 1790. d. 1864.

JAMES = CHARLOTTE GIBBON DAME.
b. 1792. m. 1818. d. 1855. b. 1787. d. 1856.

CHARLOTTE.
b. 1793.
d. 1795.

SIR CHARLES BARRY of Westminster = SARAH ROWSELL.
b. 1795. m. 1822. d. 1860. b. 1798. d. 1882.

FREDERICK = ELIZABETH ROWSELL.
b. 1797. m. 1818. d. 1842. b. 1797. d. 1871.

EDWARD.
b. 1798.
d. 1798.

CHARLES ASTON.
b. 1793.
d. 1849.

GEORGE.

MARY LINDUS.

THOMAS HEWITT, Headmaster, University College School.
d. 1875.

ANNE ASTON.

THOMAS.
b. 1799.
d. about 1835.

The sons and daughters of Walter Edward Barry, by his two wives Frances (née Maybank) and Sarah (née Routledge) respectively, and his descent from Walter Barry and his wife Alice (née Gooding), were given in four MSS. pages contained in a pocket of a family Bible which belonged to my cousin Walter Edward Barry, and which he kindly gave me. Some information also existed as to other sons and daughters of Walter Barry, but nothing of an exact nature was known to me. Walter Barry was stated in the family Bible to have died in 1792 aged 58 years, and Alice his wife in 1799, aged 70 years. Walter Edward was born in 1759 and died in 1805, aged 46 years, leaving a large family. His wife Frances predeceased him in 1798, aged 41 years, and the children were thus left to the care of his second wife, Sarah, who died about 1845. My father, Sir Charles Barry, who was born in 1795, was a child of about four years and ten years when his mother and father respectively died, and it was no doubt owing to these circumstances that so little was known by him of the generations preceding that of his father. It is thus not surprising that no information had ever reached me as to the parentage of my great grandfather Walter Barry. Table A, page 4, shows at a glance the extent of our available knowledge on the subject of our genealogy when I began my enquiries.

There had been vague ideas that we were Irish, and that our ancestors came from that country shortly after the battle of the Boyne, but both these surmises are now proved to be entirely erroneous.

Being a busy man myself, and having determined to enter systematically into the matter of genealogy, I saw that I must have sympathetic help, in order to search parish registers, wills, and similar documents, and accordingly I secured the aid of my niece, H. M. May Barry, who, in the investigations up to about the sixteenth century, has been of the greatest assistance. In addition I have received much help from many others, to all of whom I take this opportunity to express my sincere thanks.*

Obviously the first matter was to trace the parentage of Walter Barry, and this gave us the greatest difficulty. We found his marriage certificate in the parish register of St. Anne and St. Agnes, London, and his places of residence in London appeared from time to time in the

*NOTE.—Among those to whom I am specially indebted for assistance I should like to mention the Rev. W. J. Boys, Vicar of Fordingbridge, the Rev. W. D. Bodkin, Vicar of Ringwood, Mr. C. E. Grant, Bursar of King's College, Cambridge, the Rev. W. Haig Brown, D.D., Master of the Charterhouse, and Dr. Henry Owen, from whose works "Gerald the Welshman" and "Old Pembrokeshire Families" I have largely quoted. In addition to the works of Dr. Owen, and apart from the documents at the Record Office and Somerset House, I have derived much help from the publications of the Harleian Society, and of the Archeological Society of Wales (*Archeologia Wallensis*), from "Barrymore," by the Rev. E. Barry, M.R.I.A., and from "The Land of Morgan," and "Old Glamorganshire Families," together with "Cartæ et Munimenta de Glamorgan," by G. T. Clark, Hollingshed's *Chronicles*, Sir Henry Hoare's "Itinerary of Giraldus Cambrensis," and of course from the works of Giraldus himself.

certificates of baptism of his nine children, but it seemed almost hopeless to trace either the names or the places of residence of his father or mother. Our family records were, as I have said, an absolute blank on the subject.

My grandfather, Walter Edward Barry, who was, as I have said, a member of the Stationers' Company of London, appears as such on the roll of that Company: but there was no mention of his father as a member of either the Stationers' or Clockmakers' Company. After many fruitless investigations of wills and registers, we proceeded to search haphazard the rolls of the other City Companies and the list of freemen of the City. Eventually the name of Walter Barry was discovered in the books of the Goldsmiths' Company, wherein his age and parentage are recorded with the dates at which he was apprenticed and made free of the Company, and later records at Goldsmiths' Hall give the name of his wife, Alice.

The following is an extract from the apprentice book of the Goldsmiths' Company:—

<p>6 Feb. 1752, turned over to John Cafe, Citizen and Goldsmith.</p>	<p>“1748. May 4. Memorandum, that I, Walter Barry, son of “Francis Barry, late of Elvington (<i>sic</i>), in the “County of Devon, Clerk deced., do put myself “apprentice to William Gould, citizen and Goldsmith “of London, for the term of seven years from this “day; there being paid to my said Master the “sum of Twenty pounds of the Charity given by “the Stewards of the feast of the sons of the “Clergy, 1747.” “WALTER BARRY.”</p>
--	--

In the freedom book there is the following entry:—

“1755. Oct. 1. Walter Barry, late appr. to William Gould and
“turned over to John Cafe, made free by service
“and was sworn.”

On searching the parish registers of West Alvington, Devonshire, we found the name of Walter as the youngest son of the Reverend Francis Barry, M.A., the Vicar of the Parish, by his wife Catherine (née Johnson); that he was born in 1734, and that his father, at the early age of thirty-seven years, died within a few weeks of his son's birth. Walter would thus have been fourteen years of age when he was apprenticed, and twenty-one years of age when he was made free of the Goldsmiths' Company, and we knew from the family Bible that Walter, the father of Walter Edward Barry, was born in 1734. It thus became evident

that my great grandfather was the son of the Reverend Francis Barry, of West Alvington, Devonshire, and one of the most difficult of all the early items of investigation was at last clear. The Reverend Francis Barry matriculated at Trinity College, Oxford, in 1713, at the age of fifteen, and took the degree of B.A. in 1716-17, and of M.A. in November, 1719. He was Vicar of Nether Wallop, Hants, from 1722 to 1729, where he was married, and was Vicar of West Alvington from 1729 to his death in 1734.

I may perhaps remark that any investigations of pedigree depending on parish or other records of London are extremely difficult, owing to the great number of parishes and the wealth of material which has, in consequence, to be searched. In a country parish with few entries in the registers, the matter is simple, so far as those records exist, but in London the matter is very perplexing. A man changes his home from one parish to another in a great city, and there are no means of tracing him back to his former parish.

Perhaps I ought to have mentioned, and particularly as with respect to further researches wills have been so extremely useful, that no record of any will of Walter Barry, of London, has been found. I believe that he must have died intestate, as he and his widow, Alice Barry, were pensioners of the Goldsmiths' Company in 1791 and 1793 respectively. I imagine that after being well known as a maker of clocks of recognised excellence he must, before his decease, have fallen on bad times, and have had no property to leave by will.

Having, then, removed the locus of enquiry from London, after about three or four years of investigation, we very soon discovered by means of the registers of Trinity College, Oxford, and those of Salisbury, (in the Diocese of which West Alvington was situate), that the Reverend Francis Barry (born in 1697) was the eldest son of a former Walter Barry who was Mayor of Salisbury. By the parish registers of Fordingbridge and of Salisbury we found that Walter Barry the Mayor of Salisbury, who was born in 1670 and died in 1722, was the son of Francis Barry, yeoman, of Goreley, a village near Fordingbridge, who possessed land there and appears to have been a man of some means.

As Fordingbridge and Goreley, as will now appear, were the homes of our ancestors for some two and a half centuries, a few words about them may be interesting.

Fordingbridge at the present time is a large village, eleven miles from Salisbury, on the high road to Ringwood, which is six miles distant. It is a place of great antiquity, formerly known as Forde, and in the Hundred of Forde the names of several places in connection with our

genealogy are recorded as far back as 1366. The village is prettily situated on the River Avon, which separates it from the districts bordering the New Forest, and the river, passing by Ringwood, reaches the sea at Christchurch. Its old name no doubt came from a well-known ford, now no longer a necessity since the building of a bridge. The bridge—a handsome stone structure—was the pride of the place, as is shown from the fact that it appears in the heraldic arms of Fordingbridge. In my ancestors' wills in the sixteenth century there are entries of small legacies left for the sustentation of the bridge.

The fine old parish church of St. Mary at Fordingbridge is very interesting, and in it and in the churchyard are several tombstones of the Barrys; while in the registers, which unfortunately do not commence till 1642 (some older ones having been accidentally burnt), the name of Barry, spelt in different ways, continually appears. The great tithes and advowsons of Fordingbridge and of Ringwood belong to King's College, Cambridge, having been conferred on the College by Henry VI. about 1455.

The village of St. John's, on the east side of the River Avon, opposite to Fordingbridge, was a chapelry of the order of the Hospitallers of St. John, and it appears to have been directly connected with the abbey of St. Cross, near Winchester. Fordingbridge is in the Diocese of Winchester, and Winchester Cathedral is alluded to in some of the Barry quaint old wills as the Mother Church, and small legacies were left for its support.

Goreley is a pretty hamlet in the Manor of Rockborne; it is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Fordingbridge, consisting of a few small houses and cottages. Hide, which adjoins Goreley, and is also mentioned in the records of the Barry family, is another similar hamlet. Bicton is a still smaller place, but it comprises a somewhat important mill on the River Avon. Ibsley (formerly spelt Ibbesley) is a Chapelry of the Rectory of Fordingbridge, and is situated on the Avon, about three miles south of Fordingbridge.

Returning to genealogical matters, it appears that Walter Barry, the father of the Reverend Francis Barry, was an active member of the Corporation of Salisbury for many years. He evidently migrated from Fordingbridge to Salisbury, where he engaged in trade, and was apparently a busy, successful man. No will of this Walter Barry is, however, discoverable, and there seems to be, from the records of the Corporation of Salisbury, reason to suppose that he died suddenly in 1722, which may account for intestacy. He, probably sold his property in Goreley and Fordingbridge in order to migrate to Salisbury, as with him all



ST. MARY'S CHURCH, FORDINGERIDGE.



THE BRIDGE, FORDINGERIDGE.

record of any connection of the Barry family with the lands formerly held by his ancestors ceased. The will, dated 1737, at Salisbury, of his widow, Margaret is given in the Appendix B.

Francis Barry, the father of Walter Barry, of Salisbury, married, in 1654, Clara Pope, and died in 1682. He was a yeoman farmer of some means, and his descent is clearly traceable by parish registers, wills, and inquisitions from a former Francis Barry, born in 1568, who was the son of Gawin, Gawyn, or Gawaine Barry, also of Goreley. The first Francis Barry inherited his land at Goreley as set out in a post mortem inquisition of 1609.

Gawyn, the father of Francis Barry, whose name is a distinctly Celtic one, perhaps coming from Wales, was plaintiff in certain proceedings by him in Chancery against the lords of the manor in 1585, or thereabouts, and was then dwelling at Goreley and owning land. For some reason, which is not apparent, it appears from the inquisition that the land in question, though belonging to Gawyn, was conveyed by him to his brother Ralph, in trust for Gawyn's son, Francis. Gawyn Barry died in 1591, and seems to have been the son of Robert Barry, of Goreley, who died in 1558, and is described as a farmer. Robert Barry appears to have been the son of William Barry, yeoman, who died in 1545.

Up to this point all the above information rests upon the evidence of parish registers, wills, inquisitions, and Chancery records, copies of most of which are in the Appendices A, B, and C. But we have now got almost beyond the date of the institution of parish registers, and wills older than the sixteenth century are scarce from defective custody and neglect. At Winchester, which is the diocesan city of Fordingbridge, and, therefore, the place, *prima facie*, for the custody of wills proved in that district (though some Fordingbridge wills have been found at Somerset House), the wills of Barrys earlier than the date of Gawyn Barry are short and meagre, while one of them, though indexed, cannot be found. It is, however, pretty clear from the Winchester wills that, as has been said, Gawyn was the grandson of the William Barry who died in 1545.

During this period of our researches I was fortunate enough to be recommended to apply for help to King's College, Cambridge, as that College holds the lordship of the two manors of Woodfidley or Wolfidleigh and of Ringwood, in the former of which Fordingbridge is included. The Bursar of King's College, Mr. C. E. Grant, most kindly gave me every assistance, furnishing me with copies and translations of the old Latin records of the manor (*see* Appendix D), from the earliest roll in 1430

to the eighteenth century. These Court rolls contain numerous references to Barrys as tenants of the manor, and in the earliest extant roll of 1430 the name of Thomas Barry appears as being then a copyholder. It seems that Robert, the father of Gawyn Barry, was descended through four generations from this Thomas Barry, who, having been tenant of the manor in 1430, was presumably born about 1390. The earliest roll is of date prior to the grant of the manor to King's College by Henry VI., and must have passed to the College at that time. Unfortunately the still earlier rolls appear to be now no longer in existence.

This first record gives us an interesting glance at the relations between the lord and tenants of a copyhold manor nearly 500 years ago, and indicates some unruliness on the part of our ancestors.

The entry runs as follows:—

*Extracts from Court Rolls in the possession of King's College, Cambridge,
with conjectural translations by C. E. Grant, Esq.*

“MANOR OF WOLFIDLEYGH, RECTORY OF FOORDE.

“Purification B.M. VIII. Hen : 6 (A.D. 1430).

“Distr'. Thomas Barry venit infra grangiam domini et fregerunt
“muros dict' grang' et intrauerunt et ibidem distrikerunt bladum
“domini per (iiii) dies et ii noctes ad dampna domini xx.s. que
“dampna pr leu' ad opus domini de bonis et catallis dicti Thome.
“(The Homage Present).

“Distress. Thomas Barry came within the barn of the lord and they
“broke the walls of the said barn and entered and there distrained
“the corn of the lord through three days and two nights to the
“damage of the lord to the extent of 20 shillings which damage
“the pr (? octor) levied to the behoof of the lord from the goods
“and chattels of the said Thomas.

“xi Sept : XXVII Hen : 6 (A.D. 1449).

“Pena rem' Ad hanc curiam Williams Barre habet diem osque (*sic*)
“festum Purificationis beate Marie Virginis prox' futur' de bene et
“competenter emendare et reparare tenementum suum sub pena
“vi s. viii d.

“Penalty respited. At this Court William Barre has time up to the feast of
“the Purification of the B. V. M. next following to well and

“sufficiently amend and repair his tenement, under a penalty of
“vi s. viii d.

“xii Oct: XXVIII Hen: 6 (A.D. 1450).

“Habet diem. Adhuc Willelmus Barre exinit (*sic*) habet diem citra festum
“Pasch’ sub pena gravis misericordie.

“Time allowed. Still William Barre has time up to the feast of Easter
“under penalty of grave fine.”

Although these Court rolls lack the precision regarding genealogy which is given by parish registers and wills, there can be little doubt that as the copyholds are recorded as descending from father to son, and as there is a definite presentment made in one of the rolls of 1656, which is about the date of Walter the Mayor of Salisbury, that all the descendants of William Barre (*sic*), who first appears in the Court rolls in 1449, are free tenants of the manor (a holding to all intents and purposes as permanent as a freehold), a direct descent can be traced by the Woodfidley rolls, taken in conjunction in later years with parish registers and wills, from Thomas Barry, in 1430, to Walter, the Mayor of Salisbury, and then onwards to the present members of our family.

Further back in the history of Woodfidley Manor than 1430, by any direct documentary evidence, I have been at present unable to go, because, as I have said, the earlier Court rolls, when the manor was in possession of the Crown and previously in that of one of the Norman Abbeys, are not to be found.

The genealogical Table B, page 12, gives the results of our enquiries, so far as they have been above described, and traces our direct descent from Thomas Barry, of Woodfidley Manor in A.D. 1430, omitting all collateral branches. The genealogical Table C, folded at the end of this book, also gives our genealogy from A.D. 1430 to the present time and contains in addition all the collateral branches, which have appeared in tracing our direct descent. The Table C cannot, of course, be said to be even nearly complete in the collateral branches, which by this time must naturally be very numerous, but it may be useful to others of our name who may also wish to investigate their descent. I may mention that all the dates which are inserted in the table have been carefully checked, and that, where no dates are given, they have either not been discoverable or have not been sufficiently proved.

There is evidence of persons named atte Beres, a possible variant of Barre, de Barri, de la Barre, and Barry, as being in the neighbourhood of

TABLE B.

DIRECT DESCENT FROM THOMAS BARRY, TENANT OF WOLFIDLEYGH MANOR
IN 1430, OMITTING ALL COLLATERAL BRANCHES.

THOMAS BARRY, Tenant of Manor	WOLFIDLEYGH in 1430.
WILLIAM, Tenant	in 1449.
THOMAS of Bycketon, Tenant in 1474.	= AGNES Widow, 1510.
WILLIAM <i>d.</i> 1545.	= ALICE
ROBERT of Fordingbridge, Hants, <i>d.</i> 1558.	= ALYS
GAWYN of Goreley, <i>b.</i> <i>d.</i> 1591.	= KATHERINE
FRANCIS of Goreley and Fordingbridge. <i>b.</i> 1568 <i>d.</i> 1653.	= ELIZABETH <i>b.</i> <i>d.</i> 1655.
FRANCIS <i>b.</i>	= CHRISTABELL <i>b.</i> <i>d.</i> 1664.
FRANCIS of Goreley, and Fordingbridge, <i>b.</i> <i>m.</i> 1654 <i>d.</i> 1680-81.	= CLARA POPE <i>b.</i> <i>d.</i> 1658.
WALTER of Goreley and Fordingbridge, Mayor of Salisbury, <i>b.</i> 1670 <i>d.</i> 1722.	= MARGRETT <i>b.</i> <i>d.</i> 1739.
FRANCIS Vicar of West Alvington, Devon, <i>b.</i> 1697 <i>m.</i> 1726 <i>d.</i> 1734.	= CATHERINE JOHNSON
WALTER of London, <i>b.</i> 1734 <i>m.</i> 1755 <i>d.</i> 1792.	= ALICE GOODING <i>b.</i> 1729 <i>d.</i> 1799.
WALTER EDWARD of Westminster <i>b.</i> 1759 <i>m.</i> 1780 <i>d.</i> 1805.	= FRANCES MAYBANK, <i>b.</i> 1757. <i>d.</i> 1798. = SARAH ROUTLEDGE, <i>b.</i> . <i>m.</i> 1799. <i>d.</i>
SIR CHARLES BARRY of Westminster <i>b.</i> 1795 <i>m.</i> 1822 <i>d.</i> 1860.	= SARAH ROWSELL <i>b.</i> 1798 <i>d.</i> 1882.
SIR JOHN WOLFE BARRY, K.C.R. <i>b.</i> 1836 <i>m.</i> 1874.	= ROSALIND GRACE ROWSELL <i>b.</i> 1845.

Forde, a hamlet near Ibsley, about three miles from Gosport, in 1316 and 1347, for in "Feudal Aids," on page 327, it is recorded that in 1316 Johannes atte Bere held land at Ibslesye. I subjoin this extract from "Feudal Aids," as it is interesting as recording the old names and owners of the various hamlets and villas of the Hundred of Forde.

FEUDAL AIDS, 1316.

Hundredum de forde est Willelmi Tracy et sunt in eodem Hundredo Ville subscripte, viz:—

		Villa de Fourde	... Maurius le Brun.
Hamletti	...	{ Villa de Hale, etc.	Willelmus Tracy.
		{ Villa de Burgate	
Hamletti	...	{ Villa de Elyghan	Oliveriss de Punchardum.
		{ Villa de Biketon	Angerus filius Henric.
			{ Johannes atte Bere.
		Villa de Ibslesye	{ Rogerus de Melbury et
			{ Johannes de Nuthevene.

1346. Johannes de la Bere et Willelmus de Melbury tenent in Iberle di. f. quod fuit Johannis Netheravene et Johannis Bere.

1428. Johannes Stauton et Thomas Tane tenent de f. m. in Ibbesle quod Johannes de la Beer et Willelmus Melbury quondam tenuerant.

I give these records of persons named atte Bere or Bere as holding land at Ibsley in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, but I am very doubtful even with the loose spelling of proper names in those times, as to the above names being really variants of the name of Barry, seeing that I have come across other documents in which the names of Bere and Barry are in juxtaposition and seem to refer to different families.

Apart from any question of Beres of Ibsley, however, there are records of a John de Barry as of Meyndestock in the County of Southampton, between 1272 and 1307, and of Barres or atte Barres, which seem to be undoubtedly variants of the name of Barry, as being officials in the town of Southampton as early as 1302, and we also know of Barrys (*so spelt*) at Bridport, in Dorsetshire, in 1323. There can thus be little question that members of the family held well-known positions in two, at least, of the principal towns of their respective counties not many miles from the valley of the Hampshire Avon in the early part of the fourteenth century.

To these early records of Hampshire and Dorsetshire I shall again refer in Chapter III., but, previously to so doing, I desire to approach in the

next chapter another and distinct branch of investigation, viz., the historical evidence which, with high probability, connects the Barrys, whom by an unbroken chain of documentary evidence extending upwards from the twentieth century we find as possessing land at Fordingbridge in 1430, with the Barrys of South Wales of the eleventh century, either through the branch of the family which was settled at Hereford in the early years of the thirteenth century or through some previous offshoot from the original stock of South Wales.



[Photograph by W. M. Dodson, Ecttus-y-Coed.]

MANORBIER CASTLE FROM THE MARSH IN 1905.

CHAPTER II.

To sum up the contents of the previous chapter: it will have been seen that starting from the twentieth century, we have traced, by unquestionable documentary evidence, our pedigree upwards, to the later years of the fourteenth or the beginning of the fifteenth century. I propose now to endeavour to follow the history of Barrys from the earliest mention of the name, in this country, downwards to the fifteenth century, and I think that the result will show that very reasonable grounds exist to believe in the direct connection of the Fordingbridge family with the original Norman stock. It is, of course, a very different operation to working upwards by means of parish registers, wills, inquisitions, and manorial Court Rolls, and its success depends on ancient historical notices, licences and pardons—on grants by the King, transfers of property, post mortem inquisitions, references in ancient Pipe Rolls, Close Rolls, Patent Rolls, Chancery proceedings and other legal documents, which are indexed in Appendix E. These items of information though numerous are more or less disconnected, and, though I have endeavoured to assign to them their reasonable places in a chain of evidence, I cannot, at least at the present time, hope to present the same unbroken records as in tracing our genealogy upwards from the twentieth to the fifteenth century.

To pursue the subject from this point of view it is necessary to make some preliminary remarks regarding the origin of the name in Great Britain and Ireland. The name of Barry, which is now a fairly common one in all parts of England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland, is, in all probability, French. In documents to which reference has already been made it was spelt in various ways even down to the eighteenth century. The variants are Barri, de Barri, Barre, de la Barre, atte Barre, Barry, Barrey, Barewe, Baroe, and perhaps, though improbably, Bere with its prefixes. In these notes I have usually adopted the modern spelling of Barry, but the reader must understand that the other modes of spelling are constantly found, and that not infrequently we find two or more ways of spelling the name of the same individual in the same document. In Hoare's "History of Giraldus" the name of Barry is spelt in three different ways in one page. The same remark is true as to many of the early parish registers.

The family name of Barri is widely known on the Continent, and, whether the origin of the name was derived from the well-known shield barré, or the shield was adopted from the name, the connection between the name and the coat of arms is undoubted. Many of the English and Irish branches of the family still use the shield barré with the crest

of a tower with a wolf's head above it, and the well-known motto "Boutez en avant." The shield barré is on an ancient tomb, probably dating from the thirteenth century, of a knight, evidently a Barry, in Manorbier Church, Pembrokeshire.

There can be no doubt that the shield, crest, and motto above described, with or without slight heraldic differences, are the true armorial bearings of such members of the family as are entitled by the Heralds' College to bear coat armour. But during the last two centuries the use of arms and crests became often unwarrantable, as the visitations of the Heralds and their powers of punishment were abolished. Many persons have thus adopted the arms and crests of their family name without the justification of any proved descent, though neither my father nor his immediate ancestors used the Barry coat of arms or crest. My father adopted a crest of a griffin segeant holding a book, and I have been told that his father took it from an old seal which he inherited. It is now clear, however, that this crest was assumed in error, for at the College of Arms the crest in question is recognised as belonging to another family with a different surname. No coat of arms or crest was ever registered to my father at the Heralds' College, and evidently he never troubled himself about the matter. Thus with regard to our present genealogical investigation, there is no clue to be gained from armorial bearings.*

The well-known Battle Abbey Roll of those who accompanied William the Conqueror to England contained, according to Hollingshed, the two surnames, without Christian names, of Barry (*so spelt*) and Barre. Whether these entries refer to the same man or, with the casual spelling of those days, to two brothers or to non-related persons, must I suppose now remain unknown, as the roll was long ago destroyed by fire. According to Duchesne's account of the Battle Abbey Roll, the name given by Hollingshed as Barre was Barte. The authority of the Battle Abbey Roll as it was last seen cannot, however, be accepted as of much value. Even the date of its origin is variously stated as being between 1066 and 1087, and, whatever it may have been, there seems to be little doubt that many families who wished to trace their descent from the Norman conquerors, induced the monks who were custodians of the roll to insert their names in it long after its original compilation. It has been said that the Battle Abbey Roll was compiled from a muster roll supposed to have been made in Normandy before the Conqueror's army sailed for England. This roll is known as the "Dives Roll," taking

* NOTE.—In default of any registered armorial bearings in 1860 the old shield barré was engraved on the tomb of Sir Charles Barry in Westminster Abbey, and subsequently a grant of arms (the shield barré with a heraldic difference, and for crest a griffin with a rose and portcullis) has been made to his descendants (see Appendix F).



GATEWAY OF BARRY CASTLE IN 1905.

its name from the village of that name, and for our present purposes it is remarkable that neither the name of Barry, Barre, nor Barte appeared in the Dives Roll. It is also observable that the earliest spelling of our name in other records was Barri and not Barry or Barre as in the Battle Abbey Roll.

But quite irrespective of the Battle Abbey Roll, it is unquestionable that a certain Odo de Barri came into Pembrokeshire during the reign of the Conqueror or of William Rufus, and received a grant of lands at Manorbier, near Tenby, which he transmitted to his son William. We know that in those reigns the Normans built several castles in South Wales, and in particular that Arnulph de Montgomery built Pembroke Castle about 1090, where he was besieged by the Welsh in 1092 and again in 1094. There seems to be no doubt that one and probably both of these two de Barris were connected by service with Arnulph de Montgomery, who was the lieutenant of the King, and that they settled in Pembrokeshire about the dates above mentioned. Soon afterwards the well-known Manorbier Castle was built, and it remained the headquarters of the Barri family for 300 years. It is stated in the preface to the Rolls edition of the works of Giraldus Cambrensis that his father, William de Barri, enjoyed the special favour of William the Conqueror, and it may perhaps be suggested that his Christian name was derived from that of his patron.

To make these matters more intelligible it is necessary to glance at the history of South Wales in the eleventh century. Hollingshed states that William the Conqueror "took a mightie army into Wales and subdued it" in 1070, penetrating as far as Pembroke, St. David's, and Cardigan, the Welsh name for the latter of which was Aberteife. He appears to have defeated the Prince of Divid, or South Wales, Rhys ap Tewdor, and to have left a garrison at Aberteife under Stephen as his Constable. A second invasion of Wales by the Conqueror or at least during his reign took place in 1081, and the country was strongly garrisoned. Rhys ap Tewdor was slain in battle in 1090, and South Wales was apparently looked upon as finally annexed by the English.

But the country was far from being settled, and William Rufus, in person or by one of his lieutenants, after the Welsh had revolted, invaded Wales again in 1095. Between the last two invasions, Arnulph de Montgomery assumed the government of Pembrokeshire and having, as has been said, built Pembroke Castle appointed Gerald de Windsor his Lieutenant-Governor.

Fitz Hamon, a Norman knight, also led an army into South Wales and subdued Glamorganshire in 1088 or 1090, and we know one of his

knights was granted lands in that county at Barry Island and Barry parish, and either gave his name to them or else, as has been suggested, took his name from them. It appears to be more than probable that the Barry of Barry Island was the same man who served with Arnulph de Montgomery in Pembrokeshire, and that the acquisition of the Manorbier estates and the erection of Manorbier Castle followed the first settlement of Barrys in Glamorganshire. In this way the fact that the first owner of Manorbier was known as Odo de Barri (not as de Manorbier) would be accounted for, and the statement of Giraldus Cambrensis in 1187 that the Barry family took their name from Barry Island (though living in Manorbier Castle and owning the intervening maritime county) would be explained. He traced with evident ecclesiastical predilection, but without the slightest evidence, the origin of the name of Barry from St. Baruch, who is reported to have lived in A.D. 700, and to have had a cell on Barry Island, and given his name to it. Some ancient remains of a building, apparently a primitive chapel, were lately disinterred on the island, and are by some supposed to date from St. Baruch. So far as the origin of the name of the Barry family is concerned, the greater probability seems to be that it came from La Barre, in the Côtentin in Normandy, and was bestowed on Barry Island in 1088 or 1090 by Fitz Hamon's companion in arms.

From the *Cartæ et Munimenta de Glamorgan*, edited by G. T. Clark, it is clear that up to and including the thirteenth century the Barrys were intimately connected with Glamorgan as well as with Pembrokeshire, for we find that William de Barri, the great grandson of Odo de Barri, was sometimes described as "de Glamorgan." He was witness to numerous deeds of grants of land in Glamorganshire, and in particular to several grants at Dinaspoys (now Dinas Powis), which is within a mile or two of Barry Island, and he also appears as member in 1247 and 1249 of the "Comitatus" or Parliament of Glamorganshire under the special institutions given by the Normans to that county.

The connection of the family with Glamorganshire is further shown by the appearance as witnesses to Glamorganshire deeds of Richard and Thomas de Barri (1250), Walter de Barri (1281), Lucas de Barry (1300), and of John de Barry, a burgess of Cardiff, at about the last-mentioned date.

It is significant that in a post mortem inquisition of the deceased Johanna Countess of Gloucester in 1306-7 among the scheduled property "*Barri et Aberthau tolnetum portuum ibidem*" is included. Thus it would seem that before that date the Barrys had parted with their large property in Glamorganshire.

Whatever may have been the precise date of the first settlement of the founders of the family in Pembrokeshire, Giraldus in his *Itinerary in Wales* speaks of Manorbier Castle as then existing in perfection, as the home of his family. Thus it had probably been built in the last years of the eleventh century or the early years of the twelfth century by Odo de Barri, his grandfather, or William de Barri, his father. Odo de Barri is known to have died before 1131, and William de Barri, his son, to have died prior to 1166.

Reverting to the Glamorganshire possessions of de Barri, the remains of Barry Castle are still in existence on the mainland opposite to Barry Island, but I have not been able to trace any records of the date, or author of its erection. Leland, early in the sixteenth century, describes Barry Castle as then existing in ruins, and little remains of it now, except a gateway which has apparently been widened by a pointed Gothic arch. The masonry on each side of the arch, as will be seen in the illustration, suggests a date earlier than that of pointed Gothic architecture. Though Giraldus in 1189 describes Barry Island somewhat minutely, he does not mention Barry Castle, as he probably would have done if it had then existed. The probability seems to be that the Barry who was one of Fitz Hamon's knights, though he was granted lands at Barry, made no permanent home there, but pushed on into Pembrokeshire and built his great castle at Manorbier, though, possibly, he took his surname from his first grant in Glamorganshire. This seems to be the more likely from the circumstance that, though in the annals of Glamorganshire a Barry is known to have owned Barry Island and Barry parish for a considerable time, the Barrys are not mentioned among the ancient Glamorganshire families after about 1300, as would have been the case if the leading members of the family had settled there. It is to be remarked that in the *Battle Abbey Roll* the name of Barry appears without the prefix "de," while other of the Conqueror's knights have the prefix, as, no doubt, owning lands in Normandy or France. Possibly Barry Castle, which appears to have been not a very large one, was a subsidiary dwelling to the main Castle of Manorbier, and built after the date of Giraldus Cambrensis.

Returning now to the history of Pembrokeshire, we know that on the accession of Henry I., in 1100, Arnulph de Montgomery rebelled against the King, and his estates were forfeited. The King, at first, appointed Jaer, a Norman knight, his Lieutenant, but eventually committed the government of Pembroke and South Wales to Gerald de Windsor, who had married, about 1095, Nesta, a beautiful princess of the royal house of Wales.

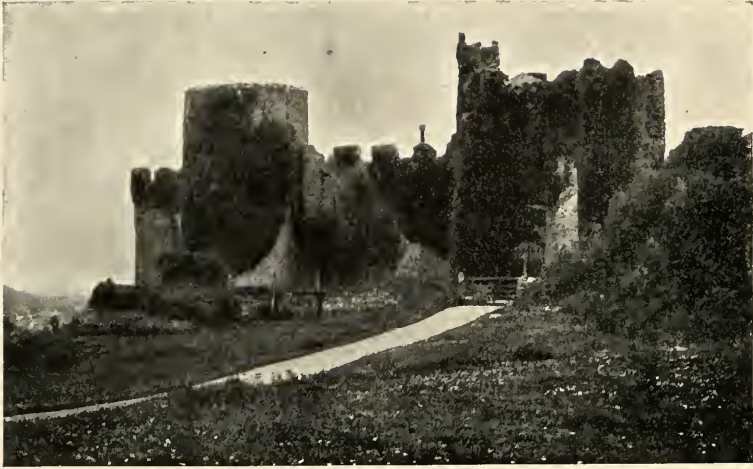
Gerald de Windsor, sometimes called Fitz Waller, was a very conspicuous personage of this epoch, and his name is frequently mentioned in connection with matters of state and of military importance, not only in South Wales but elsewhere. He and a brother William, from whom the Earls of Plymouth were descended, were the sons, by a Welsh wife, of Waller Fitzother, who was Castellan of Windsor Castle at the time of the Conquest.*

Nesta was the daughter of Rhys ap Tewdor, King of South Wales, by his wife Gladys, and was sister of Griffith, a well-known prince of South Wales. She was through six or seven generations descended from Roderick the Great, who was King of North and South Wales. Nesta has been described as the Helen of South Wales from her extreme beauty and her romantic history. She was the mistress of Prince Henry of England, the son of William the Conqueror, afterwards King Henry I., and mistress or more probably wife of a Norman knight Stephen, the Constable of Aberteife. From Prince Henry were descended by Nesta the family of FitzHenrys, and from Stephen the FitzStephens, and notably Robert FitzStephen, Constable of all South Wales, known as the Conqueror of Ireland before the expedition of Strongbow. After these liaisons Nesta married Gerald de Windsor, about 1097 and from this marriage were descended the FitzGerald. One of this family of FitzGerald was a daughter named Angharad, who became the second wife of William de Barri, of Manorbier.

Nesta's history comprised, like that of Helen of Troy, a celebrated abduction; for Owen Cadwgan, her first cousin, became enamoured of her some eleven years after her marriage with Gerald de Windsor, and, setting fire to Little Cennarth or Carew Castle, where she was living with her husband, carried her and her children off by force in 1108 to his castle at Powys where she was kept prisoner for some years. Owen Cadwgan was eventually killed in battle with the English forces, in 1116, under Gerald of Windsor, and it is supposed that Nesta was restored to her husband.

The descendants of Nesta (the FitzGerald, FitzHenrys, and the Barrys) formed part of the army which was recruited in South Wales by Robert FitzStephen in 1169 for the first invasion of Ireland by the Normans, and it is recorded that he enlisted as many as thirty of his kinsmen. Among them were Philip and Robert, two of the sons of William and Angharad de Barri, and the two young men are frequently mentioned in the contemporary history of FitzStephen's campaign in Ireland,

* NOTE.—The Earldom of Plymouth, which was extinct, has been revived in 1906 in the person of Baron Windsor.



[Photograph by W. M. Dodson, Bettus-y-Coed.]

MANORBIER CASTLE IN 1905.



[Photograph by W. M. Dodson, Bettus-y-Coed.]

MANORBIER CASTLE IN 1905.

and also in that of Strongbow who followed him, and in the subsequent records of that island.

Our concern is not directly with these facts, except so far as they were in connection with the de Barris; but apart from their general interest, it was necessary to refer to them not only as throwing light on the early generations of the Barry family, but also as indicating what an important family it was, both in South Wales and Ireland, from the Norman Conquest and onwards for several centuries.

Odo de Barri, or his son, built, as has been said, Manorbier Castle, but the exact date of its erection is not known. Its extensive and interesting ruins still remain, and are shown in the illustrations; they are about three miles from Pembroke, and the same distance from Tenby. It remained the headquarters of the Barry family till the end of the fourteenth century.

William de Barri had for his youngest son (born in 1147) one of the most remarkable men of that date, viz., the famous ecclesiastic, Gerald de Barri, usually known as Giraldus Cambrensis, to whom reference has already been made in these pages. Some of his best known works are his Topography of Ireland, his Itineraries in Wales, and his history of the Conquest of Ireland by Henry II., besides his records of his own career, his contemporary history of the English Court, his dissertations on Church politics, and other subjects. Giraldus in 1171 visited Ireland his relations who fought under FitzStephen, remaining there a short time, and subsequently he accompanied Prince John as his tutor and secretary in his expedition to Ireland in 1185. His Topography of Ireland was dedicated in 1187 to King Henry II., whom he also accompanied in that King's second military expedition to Ireland in 1189. His work on the Conquest of Ireland was dedicated in 1187 to Richard, the son of Henry II., afterwards King of England. Giraldus was a man of wide influence in Church and State, and during the absence abroad of Richard I. he was appointed one of the Regents of the whole kingdom. It is not too much to say that without the writings of Giraldus Cambrensis, much of the history of the eleventh century with regard to South Wales and Ireland would have been a blank. After a stormy public career he retired from active life in 1203 and died about 1223 at the age of about 76.

The personal history of Giraldus himself is most interesting and dramatic, but it is impossible to do more than refer to such incidents as are of importance to our present enquiry. An ancient tomb and effigy of an ecclesiastic in the Cathedral of St. David's are supposed to be those of Gerald de Barri.

Giraldus thus describes Manorbier Castle as it stood in his time:—
 “The Castle called Maenor Pyrr, that is the mansion of Pyrrus, who
 “also possessed the island of Caldey, which the Welsh call Inys Pyrr,
 “or the Island of Pyrrus, is distant about three miles from
 “Penbroch. It is excellently well defended by turrets and bulwarks,
 “and is situated on the summit of a hill extending on the western side
 “towards the sea-port, having on the northern and southern sides a fine
 “fish pond under its walls, as conspicuous for its grand appearance as
 “for the depth of its waters, and a beautiful orchard on the same side
 “enclosed on one part by a vineyard, and on the other by a wood
 “remarkable for the projection of its rocks, and the height of its hazel
 “trees. On the right hand of the promontory, between the Castle and
 “the church, near the site of a very large lake and mill, a rivulet of
 “never failing water flows through a valley, rendered sandy by the
 “violence of the winds. Towards the west, the Severn sea, bending its
 “course to Ireland, enters a hollow bay at some distance from the
 “Castle; and the southern rocks, if extended a little further towards the
 “north, would render it a most excellent harbour for shipping. From
 “this point of site, you will see almost all the ships from Great Britain,
 “which the east wind drives upon the Irish coast, daringly brave the
 “inconstant waves and raging sea. This country is well supplied with
 “corn, sea-fish, and imported wines; and what is preferable to every
 “other advantage, from its vicinity to Ireland, is tempered by a
 “salubrious air. Demetia, therefore, with its seven cantreds, is the most
 “beautiful, as well as the most powerful district of Wales; Penbroch,
 “the finest province of Demetia; and the place I have just described,
 “the most delightful part of Penbroch. It is evident, therefore, that the
 “Maenor Pyrr is the pleasantest spot in Wales.” The author, says
 Hollingshed, may be pardoned for having thus extolled his native soil, his
 genial territory, with a profusion of praise and admiration.

A writer in the beginning of the nineteenth century after quoting
 the above thus speaks of Manorbier:—

“Granting to Giraldus every allowance he claims for his partiality
 “for this spot, which led him to extol it as the finest in Wales, we may
 “receive his description as circumstantially correct. Its lakes, fish-ponds,
 “and vineyards have indeed disappeared, but the valley and the rivulet
 “remain, together with some traces of the artificial decorations of the
 “place, formed for the accommodation or pleasure of the noble proprietors.
 “The existing remains of the Castle are extensive, and in tolerable
 “preservation compared with the other dilapidated erections of the same
 “class in this country. In its original state this must have been a large

“and noble edifice, but seems to have been rather a splendid castellated mansion than a fortress constructed for defence. The buildings are enclosed by a lofty embattled wall, with no other aperture besides a few narrow openings, designed probably for the discharge of missile weapons. The windows of the apartments appropriated for the residence of the family, look into a court in the interior, which was entered by a grand gateway strongly fortified and protected.”

So much for Manorbier Castle and its origin. It now remains to be considered with what justification a connection can be traced between William de Barri and Angharad (née Fitzgerald), married about 1135, and the earliest Barry whom we have found in Fordingbridge as a copyhold tenant of Woodfidley in 1430, and who so conjecturally was born about 1380 or 1390.

From Giraldus, a cleric, no descent can of course be claimed, but he gives the names of some if not all his brothers and cousins on his mother's side. With the latter we need not concern ourselves, and he does not mention any cousins on his father's side. He frequently mentions, however, his uterine brothers, Philip and Robert, both of whom were engaged prominently under their uncle, Robert FitzStephen, in the conquest of Ireland. Some authorities state that there was another uterine brother named Edmund, and it appears from a story in the works of Giraldus (Vol. 1, p. 53, Rolls Edition), that he had a sister married and resident in the Diocese of Winchester. The story is interesting and graphic as a side-light on the times, and I subjoin it in a note.*

There was also an elder half-brother of Giraldus named Walter, by a former marriage of William de Barri. Camden says that in the

* TRANSLATION FROM THE ROLLS EDITION OF GIRALDUS CAMBRENSIS, VOL. 1. P. 53.

[From this place] he [*i.e.*, the Archdeacon Giraldus] went towards London and found there Richard, Archbishop of Canterbury, on an estate of his not far from London. By him, as he had been an old and dear friend of his, he was hospitably kept for that night and treated with much distinction. Now in the morning, having received word that on that same day in London Richard, Bishop of Winchester, wished to separate a sister of his [*i.e.*, Giraldus] (who had been married in the Winchester diocese) from her husband by a judgment of the Church, consulted the Archbishop on the matter and at once got a letter from him: in this letter he affectionately begged him to put off that divorce and to throw no obstacle in the way of the agreement of the husband and wife, if that could possibly be effected. And so, at once hastening his journey to London, he found there in Sutwerche [*Southwark*] his sister and her husband already in the presence of the Bishop in a great chapter awaiting the [*sentence of*] divorce which was presently to be passed upon them. Now the Bishop, observing the entrance of the man, with whom he was well acquainted, and of his companions with the images of the Blessed Thomas hanging at their necks, being also astonished at his speedy arrival, since he had known of his long absence in France and thought he was still there, receiving him with a kiss, placed him by his side and ordered his followers to be received: and when he had examined the letter of the Archbishop which was handed to him, answered that if the Archdeacon had arrived alone and an accident had brought him into his presence without any letter, he would gladly have listened to him on this matter and that he did so all the more gladly because he had received from him a mandate from the Archbishop. The chapter being thus broken up by his unexpected arrival and this unlooked-for event, the husband and wife, after a serious and almost irreconcilable quarrel, in consequence of which they would have had to pay a large sum to the Bishop of the diocese for the divorce, were shortly after pacified by the agency of Giraldus. This was a proof that God is near us in difficulties and that no faithful person who trusts in God on any given point or article, unless his demerits, should have a doubt of the divine mercy, and that generally we should be thankful for an issue which is not expected.

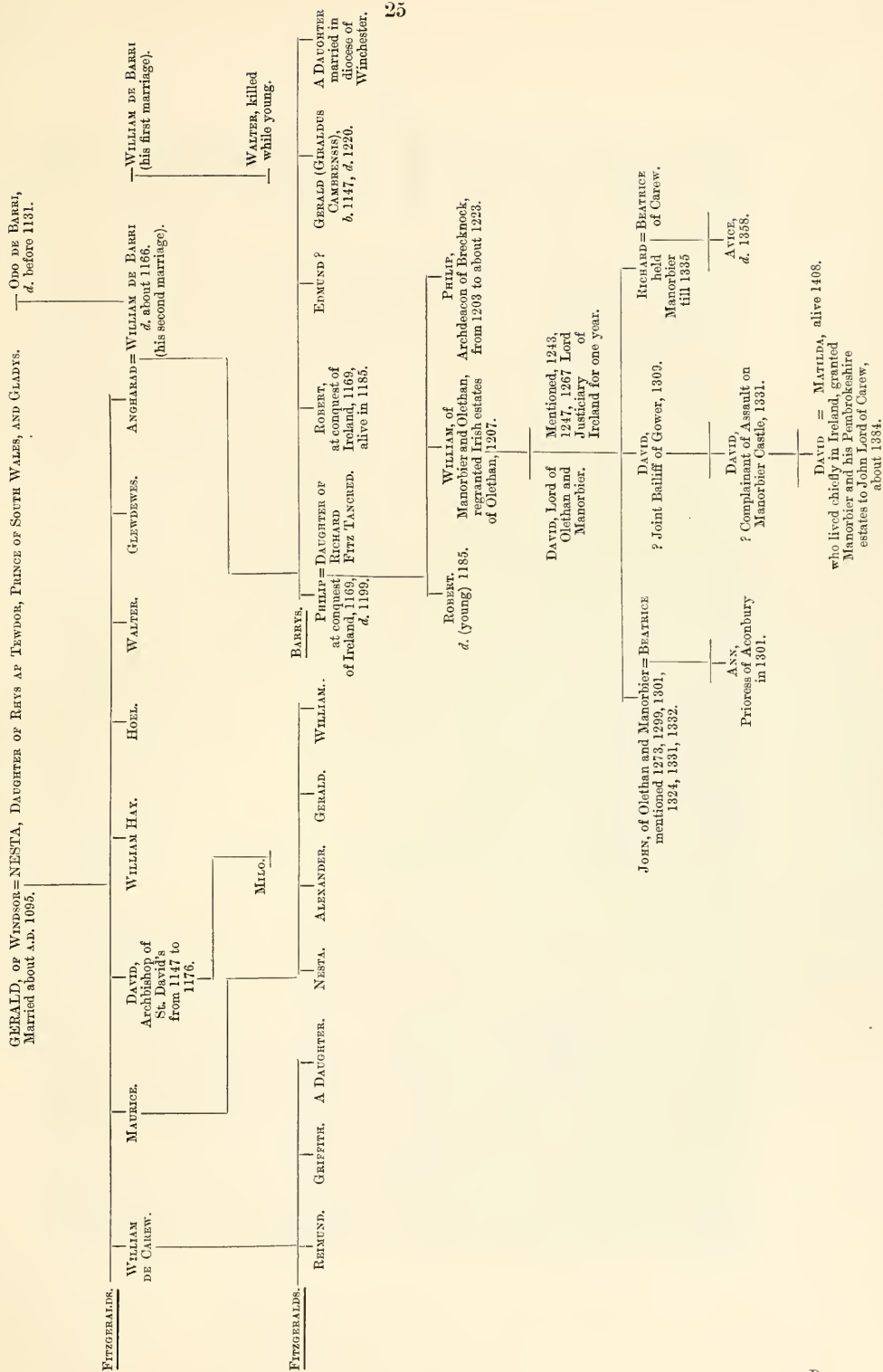
Records of the Chancery of Ireland Robert Barr and Walter Barr (*sic*) appear as having both been in the first invasion of Ireland.

A romantic history of the death of his half-brother Walter is given by Giraldus in connection with a chapter on Dreams and Visions, written about 1189 in his Conquest of Ireland. He says that his own mother, who had been dead a long time, and who had loved Walter as her own son, though she was his stepmother, appeared to him in a dream on the night before an intended excursion against an enemy and urged him to desist from it; and that his father when he heard next morning of the dream added his intreaties to the same effect; but that Walter persisted in his intention, and was slain in combat. As William de Barri died before 1166, and as his second wife, who had evidently brought up her stepson Walter, predeceased her husband, this history of the vision of Walter indicates that he was killed at an early age and probably in Wales.

Giraldus, who was an admixture of accuracy and intelligence, combined with credulity, after doing very full justice to the valour of his brother Robert in the conquest of Ireland, tells us, as translated by Hollingshed, that "a young gentleman, Robert Barrie, being hot and of a lustie courage, tried to scale the walls of Wexford," and that he was prostrated by a huge stone hurled on him. He was apparently mortally wounded, but was rescued by his followers and recovered. Giraldus goes on to say that all his great teeth fell out sixteen years afterwards, in consequence of the accident, and that others grew in their place. From this story it is evident that Robert Barry was alive at least as late as 1185, and it would seem some years later.

On the subject of there having been any other brothers to Giraldus, besides Walter, Philip, and Robert, or cousins of the name of Barry, I may point out that a certain Richard Barri was a man of much importance at the Court of Henry II. in 1171 and 1173, which years are contemporaneous with the career of Giraldus, also that it is known that there was a settlement of Barrys in Kent, at Sevington, and at the Moate, about the same date, some of the descendants from whom were Lieutenants of Dover Castle. Richard Barri was sent as ambassador of the King to Rome, to make peace with the Pope after the murder of Thomas à Becket, and there are other historical notices of him. No connection with the Barrys of Manorbier is indicated in these notices, but it is further evidence that the family was in high favour with the Norman and Plantagenet Kings. It may be that Richard Barri was uncle or possibly brother or half-brother to Giraldus, but there is no evidence with which I am acquainted as to his parentage. The matter is, perhaps, not material to our subject, but it indicates how prominent a position

TABLE D.
THE DESCENDANTS OF GERALD OF WINDSOR AND NESTA AP TEWDOR
AND OF ODO DE BARRI AND ANGHARAD FITZGERALD.



the family occupied under the English Crown, which renders it probable that when we find, as we do, Barrys occupying public positions of trust in the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth centuries, the individuals were descendants of the same family.

We hear nothing of any sons of Robert the brother of Giraldus, but, as he lived till at least 1185, there may well have been a line of descendants from him. The following facts, however, appear clearly, viz. : (1) that Philip Barry, the son of William and Angharad, had three sons, William, Robert, and Philip; (2) that Philip, their father, received from Robert FitzStephen very large grants of land in the south of Ireland, in Corcaia (Co. Cork), viz. : Oletan, Muscherie, Donegan, and Killede, comprising 6 cantreds for the service of 10 knights, and made that country from thenceforth his chief home, being known as the Lord Barry or Barrymore (the great Barry); (3) that Robert, the son of Philip, was killed when quite a young man at Lismore in Ireland, in 1185; (4) that William, the eldest son of Philip, having had the grants of Robert FitzStephen confirmed by the Crown in 1207, remained in Ireland as an important landowner, and (5) that Philip, the third son, succeeded his uncle Giraldus as Archdeacon of Brecknock in 1203.

The Table D, annexed, gives the steps of genealogy from Gerald of Windsor and Nesta, to Giraldus and to the sons of Philip his brother.

In connection with the descent of the Irish property and its attractions, Hollingshed, writing in the sixteenth century, makes these characteristic remarks: "Philip Barrie having got his lands hath ever since continued in that land. His descendants have advanced to honour and, made vicounts, still continue so. But would to God they were not so nuzled and rooted, and altogether seasoned in Irishrie, the name and honour being only English, all the rest for the most part Irish."

Giraldus mentions no other than the above three nephews, but as, when writing, he was, with the exception of the Archdeacoury of Brecknock, concerned chiefly with Irish affairs, his silence as to any other nephews may be not unnatural. He was not writing a family history, and he seems to have probably had another brother and certainly a sister as already explained, but who were unconnected directly with the subjects on which he was writing. In Hoare's preface to Hollingshed's History, Giraldus is described as the fourth son of William and Angharad, but elsewhere he is stated to have been one of three sons.

The great Irish estates and titles of Barrymore and Buttevant (*boutez en avant*) remained with the descendants of Philip Barry till the beginning of the nineteenth century, when the last Earl of Barrymore ran

through the whole of his property and was accidentally killed,* and we know that Manorbier Castle and the Pembrokeshire property were concurrently in the possession of the Barrys till near the end of the fourteenth century.

It would seem that from the early part of the fourteenth century the ownership of the Irish and Welsh estates became more and more separated, and descended through different individuals of the same family until the final alienation of the Welsh property. It is thus unnecessary for us to trace the separate descent of the Irish members of the family, as it seems to be clear that the Barrys of Hampshire branched off at an early date from the parent stock in Pembrokeshire quite independently of the more important settlement of the family in Ireland.

Following then the history of the Welsh and English branches of the family, we should first note that Giraldus held the living of Nangle on Milford Haven among other preferments near Manorbier, and was for many years Archdeacon of Brecknock and Prebendary or Canon of Hereford. He became Archdeacon of Brecknock, in which there were several Herefordshire parishes, in 1175, and resigned the archdeaconry in 1203, in favour of his nephew Philip, who occupied the office for upwards of 20 years.

All these facts, taken in connection with others, indicate a direct connection of the family of Manorbier with Hereford and its neighbourhood. Giraldus, as a distinguished Norman ecclesiastic, would probably be accompanied by some of his relatives to Brecknock and Hereford, and we have seen that his nephew succeeded him there, thus continuing the connection between the two places well into the thirteenth century. These circumstances, and the marriage in 1092 of Bernard Newmarch, the Norman Conqueror of Brecknockshire, who made Hereford his headquarters, with Nest, who was a relation of Angharad de Barri on her mother's side, would further account for the settlement of Barrys at Hereford, of which numerous records exist from the twelfth to the seventeenth century.

In 1282 Walter de la Barre appears in the Calendar of Patent Rolls as Burgess and Custos of the Jews at Hereford, and as being appointed to survey Hereford Castle in 1300, his name recalling that of the half-brother of Giraldus. Again, it is recorded that in 1301 John Barry, of Manorbier, gave land at Penali, near to Manorbier, to the Convent of Acornebury, in Herefordshire, of which his daughter was Prioress, and this is another pertinent instance of the connection of the family with the two places. We find also that John de Barewe (possibly the same man),

* NOTE.—The Peerage of Barrymore was revived as a Barony granted to Arthur Hugh Smith Barry in 1902.

who died in 1336, held the Manor of Bickerton in Herefordshire, and many subsequent notices exist for at least two succeeding centuries of this manor as being held by the family.

In 1343 there is a petition from Richard de la Barre, M.A., scholar in civil law, sub-deacon of the diocese of Hereford, for a prebend of St. David's, notwithstanding that he has the church of Lauvenny (? Lawrenny) in the same diocese, value 12 marks. Again, in 1361, there is another petition from apparently the same Richard Barre, M.A., for a canonry of Hereford, with expectation of a prebend, notwithstanding that he has canonries and prebends of St. David's and Llandewyghery. These records again indicate a close connection between Hereford and Pembrokeshire, and it is interesting to note that the same man is in one petition styled Richard de la Barre, and in the other Richard Barre.

Without pursuing further instances, it is clear that the Barrys of Hereford were for two or three centuries a family of importance there and were connected with the family in South Wales.

Returning, after this digression with reference to the intimate connection between Pembrokeshire and Hereford, which will be further discussed in the next chapter, to what we know of the Barrys of Manorbier subsequently to the description of the place and of his relatives given by Giraldus, we have seen that Robert Barry, son of William and Angharad, who was fighting at the siege of Wexford in 1169, was alive in 1185 and probably till about 1200.

Between the last recorded writings of Giraldus and the year 1208 I have found no mention of Barrys in any public documents, but in that year there is a reference, in the cartularies of Neath Abbey, to a gift, circa 1208, by William de Barri to the Abbey of 30 acres of land in Gower. Again, in 1230, a gift by William de Barri of 30 acres to the diocese of St. David's is referred to, and circa 1250 there is a record, also in the cartularies of Neath Abbey, of a grant by Sir William de Barri of Glamorgan of some property known as Walterston in Gower, to Neath Abbey, in exchange for some lands in Hornblotton, in Somersetshire. It is interesting to note that not long afterwards we find indications of a settlement of the Barry family in the adjoining county of Devon, a certain Simon de la Barre being mayor of Barnstaple in 1302, while a John Barry is heard of at Bridgwater in Somerset in 1389. The first Sir William de Barri above alluded to seems to have been the same man who, as the nephew of Giraldus, and eldest son of Philip de Barri, had the grant of his lands in Ireland confirmed in 1207. We may repeat that he is described not only as of Olethan (the Irish estate) and Manorbier, but also as of Glamorgan.

David Barry, who was son and heir to the second William de Barri, is mentioned as Lord of Olethan and Manorbier in 1243, 1247, and in 1267 as Lord Justice of Ireland for one year. His Christian name recalls that of David FitzGerald, the Archbishop of St. David's, who was evidently a man of great importance in South Wales. It will be remembered that he was the uncle and tutor of Giraldus, and we know that the name of David survived in the Barry family at Manorbier till about 1390, and much longer in Ireland.

The next mention with which I have met of a Barry after that of David, the Lord Justice of Ireland, who is obviously connected with Manorbier, is in 1301, when we find that the John Barry to whom I have already referred, was licensed in that year to alienate in mortmain to the Prioress and Convent of Acornebury, in Herefordshire, certain land in Penali adjoining Manorbier, together with the advowson of the church there. In 1331 a John de Barry alienates to the prior and monks of St. Nicholas, Pembroke, land in Manorbier, and possibly this is the same man as the John Barry who presented the land in Penali to Acornebury convent. In 1332 it is recorded that John Barry, knight, went on a pilgrimage to Santiago; no doubt to Compostella in Spain.

The tomb and effigy of a knight in Manorbier Church already referred to, are supposed to be those of this John Barry, who was son and heir to David Barry, and is described as of Olethan and Manorbier, being mentioned in Irish and other records at various dates from 1273 to 1332. It appears that his only child was Ann, the Prioress of Acornebury, and that, in consequence of his having no heir, his Irish and Welsh estates passed in turn to his brothers David and Richard, which last married Beatrice de Carew and held the property till 1335. At this time the Manorbier estates passed to Richard's daughter Avice, who died in 1358, when another David, nephew of John, inherited them, and they subsequently descended to a third David who lived in Ireland and parted with the Manorbier property to John, Lord of Carew, about 1377.

It may be mentioned incidentally that in the Calendar of Patent Rolls mention is made of a John Barry as King's Yeoman in 1278, and a safe conduct given to him to visit "Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, to purvey gerfalcons, goshawks, and other falcons for the King." It may be a mere coincidence, but Giraldus was learned about hawks and hawking, and among the many subjects on which he wrote has left us an essay upon them. We do not, however, know that this John Barry, the King's Yeoman, was of Olethan, Manorbier, or Hereford.

In the history of the Barrys of Manorbier, we find that a David Barry, who apparently must have been the nephew of John of Olethan

and Manorbier, is recorded as lodging a complaint, in 1331, of an assault on his Castle of Manorbier, and of the murder of Edmund Barry his servant. Richard Barry, Thomas and William de Carru (Carew) were indicted for these felonies, and their goods were taken at the Castle of Manorbier. This matter was in connection with a protracted lawsuit between Richard, the brother of John Barry, and David Barry, his nephew, which lasted for many years, with various vicissitudes, resulting at last in the disposition of the Manorbier estates above described.

But we are drawing to a close of any records of Barrys as owning Manorbier, for at some time, apparently about 1384, a David Barry alienated the castle and estates, and they were granted by the Crown to William de Wyndesore, who had married the Court favourite, Alice Perrers. Subsequently to his death they were assigned to John Holland, Earl of Huntingdon, and also in some unexplained manner to John de Wyndesore. The grant to the latter was revoked in 1402, and finally after lengthy proceedings, in 1411, the estates were restored to the Earl of Huntingdon (who became Duke of Exeter) and Elizabeth his wife. This lady was daughter of John of Gaunt, and on the death of the Earl of Huntingdon she married Sir John Cornwall. At her death, in 1443, the Manorbier property passed to her son, John Holland, Duke of Exeter, who held Manorbier till 1446. The grant to John de Wyndesore of Manorbier and Penally is dated 1400, and the manors were stated to be in the King's hands by the forfeiture of John Holland, late Earl of Huntingdon. How and why this forfeiture took place does not very clearly appear, but it is curious to note this second connection in the year 1392 of the names of Windsor and Barry, which commenced nearly 300 years previously, when the daughter of Gerald de Windsor married William de Barri.

In 1392, "Matilda, late the wife of David Barr (*sic*) chivalier," petitions for her dower "from the castle and lordship of Maynerbir and the manor of Pennallee, in Wales," as her husband had alienated them to William de Wyndesore and Alice de Perrers, and the said Alice after the death of the said David and William had sold them to John, late Duke of Exeter, so that she, the petitioner, had been kept out of her dower for eight years.* In 1467 the castle and manors were granted to Anne, Duchess of Exeter, sister of the King (Edward IV.), and although it might be interesting to trace the steps by which the Manorbier property reached its present owner, Sir Thomas Philipps of Picton Castle, it would carry us too far away from our subject.

* NOTE.—Another curious coincidence of the two names took place with regard to Glamorgan-shire in the last quarter of the nineteenth century, when Lord Windsor acquired Barry Island, which belonged to a Barry in the eleventh century.

CHAPTER III.

Having discussed the Barrys of Manorbier, and traced their connection with that place and elsewhere to the end of the fourteenth century, it now becomes necessary to pursue further what we know of the Barrys of Hereford, because it is through them that a connection with Fordingbridge undoubtedly existed in 1366 and 1375.

We have records of Barrys in Hampshire which are earlier by some 90 years in point of date than 1366, and these may have been due to earlier migrations from South Wales or Hereford which were independent of the connection in 1366 to which detailed reference will be made in this chapter. Apart from absolute records of the name in the south of England we may recollect that the sister of Giraldus was settled in the diocese of Winchester in the twelfth or thirteenth century, and this circumstance may have perhaps introduced to those parts some of her relatives bearing the name of Barry. It seems to me, however, that the fact that members and connections of the Hereford branch of the Barry family can be proved to have owned land at and near Fordingbridge in 1366 and 1375, where we find a family of Barrys as copyhold tenants in 1430, should be looked upon as more than a mere coincidence, and that it indicates that in all probability there had been a direct connection between the Hampshire Barrys and those of Hereford or Manorbier prior to the dates to which we have specially referred.

As another example of migrations of the family we know that members of the Manorbier family bought or exchanged land on the south side of the Bristol Channel as early as 1220, and we hear of Barrys in Devonshire in 1302 and in Somerset in 1389, also of Richard Barre, parson of the Church of St. Bride in the diocese of St. David's, obtaining a presentation in 1377 to the parish of Northall in the diocese of Exeter.

In these ways, towards the south as well as towards the north and east the family spread outwards from the original Welsh seat, and it may be that the earlier settlements in Hampshire may have thus come from South Wales otherwise than through the Hereford branch; but the salient fact remains that a direct connection with Fordingbridge came through Hereford in 1366, and in that view I propose to discuss further the connection of Manorbier with the Hereford branch till the latter is absolutely traced to Fordingbridge. It may of course have been that

a previous settlement of members of the family in Hampshire caused relations or close connections of the Barrys of Hereford (such as the Penebrugges to whom I shall refer at some length) to become in 1366 grantees of the manors of Burgate (Fordingbridge), Ringwood, and others in Hampshire, but of this we know nothing, as the earlier rolls of these manors seem to be hopelessly lost.

However this may have been, the connection between Hereford and Fordingbridge in 1366 is unquestionable, and, although it is to some extent a recapitulation of parts of Chapter II., it seems desirable here to shortly recapitulate the steps which connected Manorbier and Hereford.

We have seen that Giraldus Barry was Canon or Prebendary of Hereford and Archdeacon of Brecknock (which Archdeaconry appears to have extended more or less from St. David's to Hereford), for 28 years, *i.e.* from 1175 to 1203, and that after him his nephew, Philip Barry, succeeded to the Archdeaconry, and held it till about 1223. Subsequently John de Barry and William de Barry were Treasurers at Brecknock in 1282 and 1287 respectively, and a Thomas Barry was Precentor in 1300. Apart from such records, it has been already pointed out that long before the days of Giraldus, Bernard Newmarch, who came into Wales with Robert Fitz Hamon about 1090, settled at Hereford as lieutenant of a large district, and married Nest, who was a princess of the royal house of North Wales, as similarly was Nesta the mother of Angharad Barry a princess of South Wales. They were both descended from Roderick the Great, and were thus distant cousins, so that in this way also there was a very early connection between Manorbier and Hereford.

Treating, then, chronologically, the available documents which refer to the Hereford family of Barry we know that a Walter Barry was, as already mentioned, appointed in 1282 a Custos of the Jews at Hereford, and also was nominated to make a survey of Hereford Castle in 1300.

We have also already referred to John Barry of Olethan and Manorbier, who in 1301 was licensed to alienate lands in Penali near Manorbier to the Priory of Acornebury in Herefordshire, and we have seen that Richard Barre held preferments in Hereford and St. David's. It is noticeable also that John was a family name of the Barrys at Hereford as well as at Manorbier, for a John Barry who died in 1335 acquired Bickerton in Herefordshire by marriage with Matilda, widow of Richard Avenal, and it may perhaps be that he was identical with the above-named John Barry of 1301.

With regard to other counties, but probably as offshoots from Hereford, we hear of a William Barre or Barry at Great Billynge, in

Buckinghamshire, in 1165, and the Calendar of Patent Rolls mentions that a Robert Barre was commissioned to enforce in Buckingham the statutes of Winchester in 1287. In 1294 Robert Barry was appointed collector of taxes in Buckingham, and in 1309 collector for Buckinghamshire, and knight of the shire in 1313, while, in 1309, Robert Barre was licensed to grant in fee to Thomas, his son, a moiety of the Manor of Great Billynge, in the County of Northampton, held in chief.

In Hampshire we find that in *Placita de quo warranto* (1272-1307) there is mention of Johem de Barry of Meydestock, in the County of Southampton (perhaps Meon Stoke, about 10 miles south-east from Winchester), and of Johem de Buregh of Horshall, also in the County of Southampton. In 1302 and 1331 respectively John and Robert de la Barre were burgesses of Southampton, and appear as such in the municipal records of that town. Again in 1331, we find from the Calendar of Patent Rolls that a Robert de la Barre was appointed by the Crown as Deputy in the Ports of Southampton, Lymington, and Kyharene. He is also described in 1328 as Attorney of Southampton, which was, no doubt, an official position. In a catalogue of Ancient Deeds we find that Robert atte Barre was described as bailiff of Southampton in 1332, but there is nothing to show whether this referred to the county or the town, as the word Southampton was applied in those days either to the county of Hampshire, or to the town of Southampton.

I am far from saying that it can be proved that all these references to John and Robert Barry in Hampshire relate to the same persons, though the dates are not inconsistent with such an identity, but the facts above given show that in the beginning and middle of the fourteenth century there were Barrys in well-known positions in that county.

In the adjoining county of Dorset also we know of an early settlement of Barrys, and a certain Roger Barry was M.P. for Bridport in 1323. Thus in Pembrokeshire, Glamorganshire, Herefordshire, Buckinghamshire, Northamptonshire, Dorsetshire, and Southampton all the Barrys whom we have mentioned appear to have held appointments under Government in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, more or less similar in character, and it seems reasonable to hold that they were connected by blood.

But returning to more detailed particulars of the family with Hereford, after the mention of Walter Barry, Custos, in 1282, the next Barry in the same county of whom I have found records was Thomas de la Barre, who, according to the Calendar of Patent Rolls, was pardoned in 1312 for acquiring in fee without a licence from Nicholas

le Archer, a third part of the Manor of Great Tatynton, in Herefordshire. This manor remained for many years in the family, for in 1339 there appears in the same Calendar a licence for Thomas de la Barre to enfeof the lands in question.

We now come to an unbroken record of the Barre family at Hereford, extending from 1312 to 1484. This appears from an interesting licence dated February 15th, 1474 in the Calendar of Patent Rolls, which runs as follows:—"Licence for John Barre knight of his heirs and "executors to found a perpetual chantry of one chaplain to celebrate "divine service daily at the altar of St. Anne in the Parish Church of "St. Mary, Clehungre, Co. Hereford, for the good estate of the King "and his consort, and the said John Barre and Joan his wife, late the "wife of Robert Greyndoure esquire, Thomas Bourehier Kt. and Isabel "his wife, countess of Devon, daughter of the said John Barre and "Edonia his wife, Ankaret the wife of John Hammere esquire and "sister of the said John Barre and their souls after death, and the soul "of Richard Pembrugge knight and Petronilla his wife, Thomas Barre "the elder knight and Elizabeth his wife, Thomas Barre the younger knight "their son and Alice his wife, parents of the said John Barre, Edonia late "the wife of the said John Barre and daughter and heiress of John Hotofte "esquire, Edward Connewaile knight and Elizabeth his wife the elder "sister of the said John Barre, Joan late the wife of Kynard Delabere, "another of the sisters of the said John Barre, Thomas Delamare son "of Richard Delamare and the said Alice his wife, mother of the said "John Barre, and Margaret and Anne daughters of the said Richard "Delamare and Alice." From this licence and other information hereafter alluded to the following genealogical Table E of the ancestors and descendants of Sir John Barre can be constructed. It will be seen that the family of Sir John Barre died out in the male line about the end of the fifteenth century.

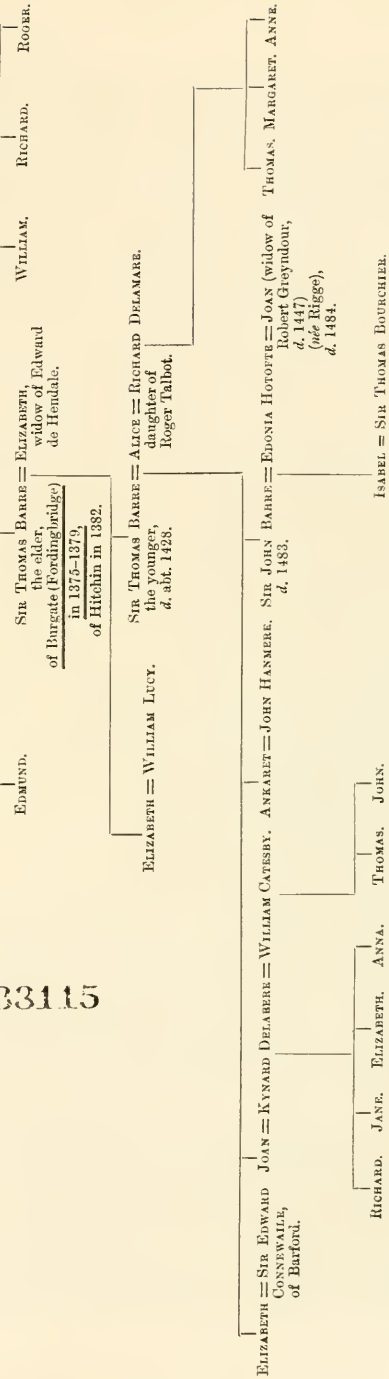
Sir Thomas Barre, the elder of the two knights of that name, and grandfather of Sir John Barre, who founded the chantry, was the son of Thomas de Barre, who had married Hawisia, sister of Sir Richard de Pembrugge, K.G., and on the death of whose son, Sir Henry de Pembrugge, in 1375, Sir Thomas Barre inherited, as Sir Richard's nephew, one moiety of the Manor of Burgate, in the hundred of Fordingbridge. He was pardoned by the King for selling, without a licence, his half share, in 1379, to Sir Richard de Burleys, who also, as nephew of Sir Richard de Pembrugge, had inherited the other moiety of the manor. We thus arrive at the unquestionable connection, to which I have referred, between the Barres of Hereford and Fordingbridge though it is many years after we first hear

TABLE E.

GENEALOGY OF SIR JOHN BARRE OF HEREFORD, WHO DIED 1483.

THOMAS DE LA BARRE = HAWTHA PEMBRUOGE.
of Talynton,
(acquired 1312).

1333415



of Barrys in Hampshire. The table E is also of interest from another fact, viz., that one of the sisters of Sir John Barre bore, as already noticed, the name Ankaret, or Angharad, recalling the name of the daughter of Nesta, who married William de Barri, of Manorbier, about 1130. We can also glean from the licence and Table E that a Sir Edward Connewaile married Elizabeth, a sister of Sir John Barre, and we may remember that Sir John Cornwall became about the same time directly connected with Manorbier through his marriage with the widow of the Earl of Huntingdon who had inherited the property.*

We know that Sir Thomas Barre took possession of his half share of Burgate in 1375, on the decease of Sir Henry de Pembrugge, his cousin, but when precisely the ancestors of the latter first became owners of land in that neighbourhood we are not aware. It is recorded that Burgate and other manors in Hampshire were granted to Sir Richard de Pembrugge in 1366 and 1361 respectively, and in 1361 he had a grant of the custody of Southampton Castle, of the park of Lyndhurst, the New Forest, and the Hundred of Redbridge for his life. In 1366 Sir Richard received together with the Manor of Burgate the grant of a knight's fee in the Hundred of Fordingbridge, and it will be remembered, for what it is worth, that in 1609 Ralph Barry's land in Goreley was stated to be part of a knight's fee. The Pembrugges were possibly relations of, or intimately connected with the Barrys considerably prior to the intermarriage, as a former Sir Henry de Pembrugge was bailiff of Gower jointly with David de la Bare or Bere in 1309.

Pembridge, which gave the name to the family of de Pembrugge or Penebrugge, is in Herefordshire, on the south bank of the river Arron. The family is of great antiquity, and from it that of Chandos is descended. In the *Calendarium Genealogicum* a mention is made of Henry de Penebrugge in 1254, and of his wife Elizabeth, who, with her sisters Lucy and Euphemia, were daughters and heiresses of Godfrey de Gamages. We hear of Fulco de Penebrugge in 1296, and John de Penebrugge and Edward his brother in 1301, and of Sir Henry de Penebrugge in 1309. Sir Richard de Penebrugge, who was a Knight of the Garter, was appointed a collector of Hereford in 1341, and was distinguished on the staff of Edward III. on his landing at La Hogue in 1348. He died in 1375 and lies buried in Hereford Cathedral.

The following is extracted from the Memorials of the Order of the Garter :—"Sir Richard Pembrugge elected to Order of the Garter, 1368.

* It seems to be possible that with the casual spelling of the fifteenth century Connewaile and Cornwall referred to the same family, especially as Cornwall is the name of an existing Herefordshire family.

“Died 26th July, 1375. Henry Pembrugge, his son, died 1st October, 1375, when by an inquisition taken on the 19th October, 1375, Sir Richard Burley and Sir Thomas Barre, nephews of Sir Richard—the former being the son and heir of his sister Amicia, who married Sir John Burley, and the latter being the son and heir of Hawisia, another sister of Sir Richard, and who had been the wife of Thomas de Barre—were found to be his next heirs. The heir-general of Burley is John Charles Wallop, Earl of Portsmouth, and Barre is represented by Dame Anne Baghott (?), relict of Sir Paul Baghott of Lypiote Park, in Gloucestershire, Knight, as heir-general of the body of Juliana, the wife, first of Kinard de la Bere, and secondly of Sir William Catesby, which Juliana was the great grand-daughter of Hawisia Pembrugge above mentioned.”

It is interesting to note that the arms of the Penebrugge family are recorded in the same document as being “Barry of six or, azure, a bend gules,” thus resembling, though in different colours, and with the bend added, the shield of the original Barrys of Manorbier.

As the connection between Hereford and Fordingbridge is in our investigations of much interest in our enquiry, it is convenient here to subjoin extracts from the Patent Rolls relating to this episode of the Manor of Burgate.

1379. “Pardon to Richard de Burleye, Knight, for acquiring in fee simple from Thomas Barre, Knight, and entering upon without licence, a moiety of the Manor of Burgate and Hundred of Fordingbrigg, Co. Southampton, held in chief, the said Richard and Thomas having lately held the manor and hundred as kinsmen and heirs of Richard de Pembrugge, Knight, and grant to the said Richard de Burleye of the moiety in fee as acquired.”

1382. “Grant for life to Hugh de Segrave, Knight, of £20 yearly in compensation for the third part of the Manor of Hyochon, Co. Hereford, the whole of which, with other lands, was granted to him for life by letters patent, dated June 4, 3 Rich. II. Thomas Barre, Knight, and Elizabeth his wife, late the wife of Edward de Hendale, the son, Knight, having subsequently, by process in Chancery, recovered the third part from him as dower of the said Edward’s lands.”

1390. “Grant with the assent of the Great Council and for £300, paid to the King by William Lekhull and Katherine his wife, kinswoman and heir of John son of John Ryvors, viz., daughter of Edmund, son of the said John, son of John, to them, their heirs and assigns, as from Easter last of the Manor of Netherburgate, Co. Southampton, held in chief, late the possession of Simon de Bureley,

“ Knight, deceased, seized into the King's hands by virtue of the “ judgment against him in Parliament in the year 2 of Rich. II.”

1390. “ Commission to.....to enquire touching the “ petition of Thomas Barre, Knight, for a rent of £18. 9s. 10d., which is “ 36/10 less than the rent of £20. 6s. 8d. due to him under a deed “ indented dated Saturday after Martinmas, Nov., 2 Rich. II., whereby “ he granted all his interest in the Manor of Burgate and Hundred “ of Fordingbrigge in that county, whereof he was seized jointly with “ Richard de Burleye, Knight, as kinsmen of Henry de Penbrugg, son of “ Richard de Penbrugg, Knight, to the said Richard and his heirs at the “ said yearly rent, the said Richard afterwards, by deed indented dated “ Sunday after St. Edmund, 3 Rich. II., granting to the said Thomas “ and his heirs certain lands and tenements in Pykesleye, Stoke, and “ Tadyngton,* Co. Hereford, at the yearly rent of 36/10. The said manor “ and hundred were taken into the King's hands by the forfeiture of “ Simon de Bureley, who was, at the time of his forfeiture, seized “ thereof by feoffment of Beatrice, late the wife of the said Richard, “ but the petitioner was seized of the rent now claimed until the said “ forfeiture.”

With further reference to the Barrys of Hampshire, it is recorded that in 1349 a John atte Barre, son of Robert atte Barre sometime Burgess of Southampton, made a grant of a field “ Payland ” on the road to Winchester. This grant does not indicate any connection with Fordingbridge, and it is mentioned only to show that there were apparently at least three Barres of some importance at Southampton, only a short distance from the valley of the Avon, viz., John in 1302, Robert in 1331, and John in 1349.

I here insert a genealogical table F compiled from the various dates and entries which have appeared in our investigations. The object of the table is to summarize, in a tabular form, the contemporaneous records of Barrys in various southern counties, and also in Pembrokeshire, as long as the parent stock retained the Manorbier property. It is not suggested that, except where full vertical lines are shown, the descent of those mentioned in this table has been proved by our researches, but it will be interesting as showing how far the various dates could be reconciled with a line of descent from Manorbier. For instance, it is obvious from the dates in the table that the first Barre in Herefordshire might have been the son or grandson of William de Barri of Olethan and Manorbier, or great grandson of one of the brothers of Giraldus, and the same is true of the first Barre mentioned in Southampton.

* NOTE.—Probably Tatynton, where Thomas de la Barre acquired a third of the manor in 1312 from Nicholas le Archer (see page 34).

PEMBROKESHIRE.

ODO DE BARRI, GERALD OF WINDSOR=NESTA.

Granted lands in Manorbier. *n.*, about 1095.

n., before 1131.

WILLIAM WILLIAM = ANGHARAD DE BARRI FITZGERALD.

First Marriage, *d.* about 1166.

WALTER, PHILIP, = Daughter ROBERT, GERALDUS A DAUGHTER, in of RICHARD in CAMDENNS, married in Fitz Invasion *b.* 1147, the of Ireland TASCREN, of *d.* 1220, Winchester Diocese, Ireland 1169, 1169, alive in 1188, and probably much later.

WILLIAM of Olethan and Manorbier, Regranted Irish Estates in 1297, also of Glamorgan 1250.

ARCHDEACON OF BRECKNOCK, 1203 to 1223, Witnesses to Deed by William de Barri.

ROBERT, killed 1185.

RICHARD DE BARRI, *d.* 1250.

THOMAS DE BARRI, *d.* 1250.

JOHN = BEATRICE, DAVID=JOAN RICHARD=BEATRICE of Olethan and Manorbier, *n.* 1309, *n.* 1335, CAREN.

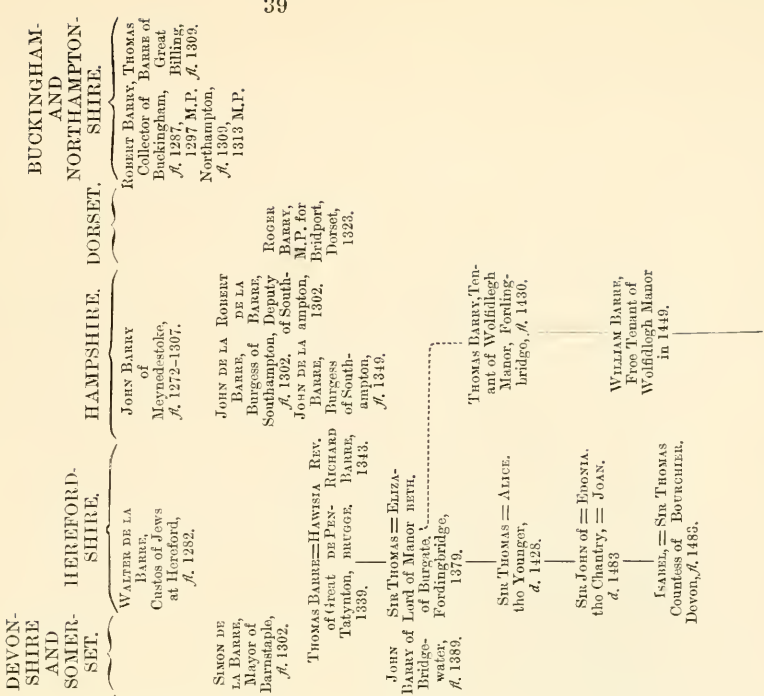
ANN, Prioress of Aconbury, Herefordshire, *n.* 1301.

DAVID, AVICE=OWEN AP BOLTON, of Wales, *d.* 1358, OWEN.

DAVID = MATILDA, Sold Manorbier about 1384.

TABLE F.

Summarized Genealogical Table from 1095 to twentieth century records of Barrys in counties of South Wales and South of England.



(The Irish Collateral Branches are omitted.)

Descend to Gentry, French, See Tribes B and C, page 12 and end of book.

CHAPTER IV.

The preceding chapters exhaust my present knowledge of our pedigree, and I venture to think that I have shown ground for its being considered as traceable to Manorbier and most probably through the Hereford branch.

It is not possible in many cases to trace the genealogy even of those of whom we hear in such remote times as prior to the fifteenth century as owning landed property, except from documents more or less fortuitously preserved, such as grants of manors, post mortem inquisitions, or religious bequests similar to that which has been quoted of Sir John Barre of Hereford. If this be the fact in the case of landowners, how much greater is the difficulty (amounting almost to an impossibility) of discovering the direct ancestry of those who did not possess landed property. We know that in those days of strict primogeniture the younger sons and the sons of younger sons followed the heads of the family, and settled on the manors of their more fortunate relatives or on adjoining properties, but few if any means exist before the days of parish registers, which originated about the sixteenth century, of now discovering the precise family relationship of those in a humble walk of life, except, perhaps, by the few now existing ancient court rolls of manors, which, on such a subject, are frequently but meagre sources of information.

There were then but few employments open to the scions of the various great houses, unless they became ecclesiastics, squires, or men-at-arms; and even in the profession of arms there was no standing army or navy opening a definite career to them. The eldest son inherited the manor, and the younger sons, failing the orders of the Church or civil appointments, probably became yeomen and copyhold tenants; and their younger sons, in turn, who did not, as such, succeed to the copyhold tenantry became husbandmen or else journeymen or tradesmen in some of the guilds in the principal cities.

Tracing the steps downwards, even of those who owned land, from more or less casual mention of names, of grants, licences, and pardons is consequently a much less exact process than tracing genealogy upwards, as has been done in the case of the Barrys, from the twentieth century to the end of the fourteenth century by parish registers, wills, court rolls, and inquisitions. But I hope that if the two preceding chapters and genealogical tables in them are carefully studied, it will be seen that starting from Manorbier I have shown reasonable grounds for connecting the Barrys of Pembrokeshire and Glamorganshire with those of the

same name who are found settled in the Hundred of Forde or Fordingbridge in the fourteenth century.

Families in these early days were no doubt chiefly localized by the ownership of land by the heads for the time being of the family in question, and the junior branches as it were followed the flag. Thus, for example, as in South Wales, so in the various other counties to which we have referred, we find families of Barrys still existing in all classes of life, and we know from the Patent Rolls and other records that Barrys who can be distinctly traced to the original seat at Manorbier were appointed to various offices in these places in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. For one instance among many, Giraldus lived in the twelfth century for seven years at Lincoln, and at that city there still exist families of Barrys, as also in the adjoining county of York. At Lincoln, as at Hereford, Giraldus, a great Norman ecclesiastic and politician, would be accompanied by his retainers and servants, who in those days were frequently relations of their employer, descended from younger sons or grandsons of the original founder of the family. As late as the seventeenth century we know that Samuel Pepys had for his domestic servant his own sister Paulina. The same circumstances, *mutatis mutandis*, are true of the counties of Devon, Somerset, Buckingham, Kent, Glamorgan, and others. We can trace oftentimes the first appointment of a Barry to an official position or as grantee of a manor, and a widely spread settlement of the family remains there to this day.

I am well aware that I have not succeeded in showing the various steps by which the first Barrys known to have been in Hampshire in the fourteenth century were connected either directly with the last David Barry of Manorbier or with Sir Thomas Barre of Hereford; but as the yeomen and copyholders of Fordingbridge were probably descended from only the younger branches of the main stock, this is not surprising. There seems to have been unquestionably a line of connection between the three places, but I am fully aware of the gaps which remain in the actual steps of genealogy which have been investigated. Some of these may perhaps be hereafter filled, and I regret that I have not been able to investigate the Court rolls of the Manor of Burgate, which adjoins to Fordingbridge, and that the ancient rolls of Rockbourne Manor, which is adjacent to that of Woodfidley, and in which Goreley is situated, are not to be found. I believe, however, that the first rolls would not be earlier than the reign of Edward II., or say 1320, and as the Court rolls of Woodfidlegh start with a tenant who presumably must have been born in the fourteenth century, and as we know of the Barres of Southampton in 1302, and Roger Barry of Bridport in 1323, to say nothing of still

earlier records in Hampshire, I do not think that the annals of Burgate or Rockbourne would have shown more than we know without them, viz., that Barrys were settled in Fordingbridge and in the Hundred of Forde prior to the earliest extant records of the manor of Woodfidlegh.

Lest I should be thought to be making too great a demand on the possibilities or probabilities of the case in deriving from one pair of Norman settlers at Manorbier in the eleventh century the very numerous families of Barrys at present existing in so many of the counties of England and Ireland, to say nothing of those of Scotland who have given their name to a well-known tract of land in Forfarshire on the north side of the Firth of Tay, I venture to refer to some interesting statements on the increase of descendants from a single pair of individuals which appear in the text of Samuel Pepys's diary, and in Lord Braybrooke's notes in his edition of the Diary.

Pepys says that in the reign of James I., Lord Montagu, who tried to induce the King to relinquish the Crown reversion to some of the Montagu property, showed the King that it was extremely unlikely to revert to the Crown as "at that time there were 4,000 persons derived from the very body of the Chief Justice Montagu," who lived in the reign of Henry VIII. and settled the property, dying in 1557. The time thus included would amount, taking into account the probable age of the Chief Justice, to 120 years or thereabouts.

Lord Braybrooke, in his note on this passage, says that Fuller in his "Worthies" states that Lady Temple of Stowe "had four sons and nine daughters which lived to be married, and so exceedingly multiplied that she saw seven hundred extracted from her body. Besides, there was a new generation of marriageable females at her death." Lord Braybrooke also states that when Charles, 13th Duke of Norfolk, proposed to entertain all the descendants of his ancestor Jock of Norfolk, who fell at Bosworth Field, he found that he would have to invite upwards of 6,000 persons, and consequently had to relinquish his intention. The period involved in this case might be estimated at about 350 years. The rate of increase in this case is much less rapid than in the other two cases; but perhaps in the Norfolk instance only males were intended to be guests, whereas in the other cases males and females were evidently included. In the case of the Barry genealogy also we have only been considering the males who inherited the name of Barry, but on the other hand we have been dealing with a period of 800 or 900 years, so that there is nothing incongruous or improbable in tracing all the families of Barrys now existing in Great Britain and Ireland, to say nothing

of our colonies, to the original companion of William the Conqueror at the Battle of Hastings.

In conclusion I may perhaps remark that genealogical researches form a very fascinating occupation, and open up extremely interesting sources of general as well as special information, with pleasant glimpses of ancient society and habits, some of which appear in the old wills and documents contained in the Appendices. These rewards well repay one for the very considerable time and trouble which are necessary in such investigations.

Annexed in appendices are :—

- APPENDIX A. Extracts from various Parish Registers in which name of Barry appears in the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries.
- APPENDIX B. Copies of various wills in the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries.
- APPENDIX C. Copy of an Inquisition taken at Fordingbridge relating to Ralph Barry and Francis Barry, 2 Aug., 1609.
- APPENDIX D. Extracts from Court Rolls in the possession of King's College, Cambridge, from A.D. 1430 to A.D. 1724.
- APPENDIX E. Some references to the name of Barry (and its variants) in official and other documents, from A.D. 1131 to A.D. 1591.
- APPENDIX F. Grant of Arms to Charles Barry, Esquire, and to the other descendants of his father, Sir Charles Barry, Knight.

APPENDIX A.

EXTRACTS FROM VARIOUS PARISH REGISTERS IN WHICH
THE NAME OF BARRY APPEARS.

FORDINGBRIDGE PARISH REGISTERS FROM 1642 TO 1801.

BAPTISMS.

- May 12th*, 1653 . . . FRANCIS,
Son of FRANCIS BARRY of Buls, which is son of WALTER BARRY of Hide
- June 28th*, 1655 . . . WALTER,
Son of FRANCIS BARRY of Buls.
- November 23rd*, 1655 . . " An Infant,"
Son of FRANCIS BARRY, of Goreley.
- February 12th*, 1656 . . THOMAS,
Son of FRANCIS BARRY of Bulls, in St. Johns.
- May 7th*, 1657 . . . ELIZABETH,
Daughter of FRANCIS BARRY of Goreley.
- September 17th*, 1657 . . FRANCIS,
Son of HENRY BARRY of the Parsonage.
- March 25th*, 1659 . . . " A Son,"
Of FRANCIS BARRA of ye Townd.
- November 1st*, 1659 . . FRANCIS,
Son of FRANCIS BARROE of Goreley.
- January 6th*, 1661 . . MARY,
Daughter of FRANCIS BARRY the younger and ELIZABETH his Wife of the
Town.
- March 31st*, 1662. . . FRANCIS,
Son of FRANCIS and CLARA BARRY of Goreley.
- May 5th*, 1664 . . . JOAN,
Daughter of FRANCIS BARRY and ELIZABETH his wife of the Town.
- December 27th*, 1664 . . ELIZABETH,
Daughter of FRANCIS and CLARA BARRY of Goreley.
- February 21st*, 1666-7 . . ANNIE,
Daughter of FRANCIS BARRIE the younger and ELIZABETH his wife of the
Town.
- May 17th*, 1668 . . . CLARA,
Daughter of FRANCIS and CLARA BARRY of Goreley.
- December 26th* 1670 . . WALTER,
Son of FRANCIS and CLARA BARRY of Goreley.
- January 15th*, 1673-4 . . DEBORAH,
Daughter of FRANCIS and CLARA BARRY of Goreley.
- March 20th*, 1682-3 . . FRANCIS,
Son of FRANCIS BARRY of Frogham.
- January 28th*, 1683-4. . WALTER,
Son of WALTER BARRY from Stockton.
- May 14th*, 1685 . . . MARGARET,
Daughter of FRANCIS and MARGARET BARRY of Frogham

PARISH OF FORDINGBRIDGE—*continued.*BAPTISMS—*continued.*

<i>August 25th, 1687</i>	. . .	MARY, Ye daughter of FRANCIS BARRY of ye "Black Boy."
<i>May 31st, 1688</i>	. . .	MARTHA, Daughter of THOMAS and MARTHA BARRY of Hide.
<i>December 22nd, 1688</i>	. . .	SARA, Ye daughter of WALTER BARRY of Stockton.
<i>September 19th, 1689</i>	. . .	ELIZABETH, Daughter of THOMAS and MARTHA BARRY of the Town.
<i>May 28th, 1691</i>	. . .	WILLIAM, Son of WALTER BARRY of Hide.
<i>February 28th, 1694-5</i>	. . .	WILLIAM, Son of THOMAS and MARTHA BARRY of Frogham.
<i>January 26th, 1700-1</i>	. . .	FRANCIS, Son of THOMAS and MARTHA BARRY of Frogham.
<i>July 1st, 1723</i>	. . .	ELIZABETH, Daughter of THOMAS BARRY.
<i>October 12th, 1725</i>	. . .	WILLIAM, Son of THOMAS BARRY.
<i>December 27th, 1727-8</i>	. . .	ROBERT, Son of THOMAS BARRY, JUN ^R .
<i>January 1st, 1730</i>	. . .	MARY, Daughter of THOMAS BARROW.
<i>June 24th, 1732</i>	. . .	WILLIAM, Son of WILLIAM BARRY of Goreley.
<i>October 10th, 1733</i>	. . .	SARAH, Daughter of RICHARD BARRY.
<i>January 4th, 1740</i>	. . .	ELIZABETH, Daughter of WILLIAM BARRY.
<i>April 1st, 1745-6</i>	. . .	RUTH, Daughter of WILLIAM BARRY of Hide.
<i>July 30th, 1747</i>	. . .	WILLIAM, Son of THOMAS BARRY.
<i>June 1st, 1748</i>	. . .	WILLIAM, Son of WILLIAM BARRY of Hide.
<i>April 1st, 1755</i>	. . .	EDWARD, Son of WILLIAM BARRY of the Town.
<i>August 19th, 1757</i>	. . .	CHRISTABELLA, Daughter of WILLIAM BARRY of the Town.
<i>January 11th, 1758</i>	. . .	THOMAS, Son of FRANCIS BARRY of the Town.
<i>April 14th, 1762</i>	. . .	WILLIAM, Son of FRANCIS and MARY BARROW.
<i>September 10th, 1762</i>	. . .	SUSANNAH, Daughter of WILLIAM and SUSANNAH BARRY of the Town.
<i>December 29th, 1762</i>	. . .	ELIZABETH, Daughter of WILLIAM and MARY BARRY of the Town.
<i>April 29th, 1764</i>	. . .	JOHN, Son of WILLIAM and SUSANNAH BARRY.

PARISH OF FORDINGBRIDGE—*continued.*BAPTISMS—*continued.*

<i>April 20th, 1767</i>	. . .	ELIZABETH, Daughter of WILLIAM and SUSANNAH BARRY.
<i>December 27th, 1768</i>	. . .	ANNE, Daughter of WILLIAM and MARY BARRY of the Town.
<i>May 14th, 1769</i>	. . .	WILLIAM, Son of WILLIAM and SUSANNA BARRY of the Town.
<i>April 3rd, 1771</i>	. . .	MARY, Daughter of FRANCIS and MARY BARRY of the Town.
<i>March 13th, 1772</i>	. . .	THOMAS, Son of FRANCIS and MARY BARRY of the Town.
<i>June 19th, 1772.</i>	. . .	JAMES, Son of WILLIAM and SUSANNA BARRY of the Town.
<i>August 18th, 1773</i>	. . .	WILLIAM, Son of WILLIAM and MARY BARRY of the Town.
<i>December 9th, 1782</i>	. . .	FRANCIS, Son of WILLIAM and SARAH BARRY of the Town.
<i>July 24th, 1786-7</i>	. . .	JOHN, Son of WILLIAM BARRY.

MARRIAGES.

ELIZABETH BARRY, From Hide.	NICOLAS DYMOTT.
	<i>November 8th, 1649.</i>
FRANCIS BARRY, Son of FRANCIS BARRY, of Fordingbridge.	CLARA POPE, Daughter of WALTER POPE, of Ring- bourne, Co. Southampton. Yeoman.
	<i>March 5th, 1654.</i>
WALTER BARRY, Of Hide, in the parish of Fordingbridge. Yeoman.	ALICE KERBEY, Of Hinton Martin, in the Co. of Dorset. Widdowe.
	<i>March 19th, 1655.</i>
HENRY BARRY, The Sonne of FRANCIS BARRY of Fording- bridge. Yeoman.	FRANCES GRAY, Breamore, in the Co. of Southampton.
	<i>December 30th, 1656.</i>
ELIZABETH BARRY.	WILLIAM ROOKE.
	<i>October 1st, 1658.</i>
ELIZABETH BARRY, Of Fordingbridge.	HENRY SEAJER.
	<i>June 10th, 1674.</i>
MARY BARRY, Of Fordingbridge.	WILLIAM LANEBORO, Of Fordingbridge.
	<i>May 28th, 1683. (Af. June 6th, 1661.)</i>
MARY BARRY, Of Fordingbridge.	RICHARD LAKE, Of Fordingbridge.
	<i>June 22nd, 1708.</i>
	WITH BANNES.
NICHOLAS BARRY, Of the parish of Ringwood.	SARAH GRAY, Of Fordingbridge.

PARISH OF FORDINGBRIDGE—*continued.*

BURIALS.

- January 18th, 1642* " A Child,"
Of HUGH BARRY of the Town, not baptized.
- July 19th, 1644* HUGH BARRY,
The Elder of the Town.
- April 24th, 1646* " The still-born son,"
of HUGH BARRY of the Town.
- May 17th, 1651* FRANCIS BARRY,
The Elder of the Town.
- November 23rd, 1655* " An Infant Son,"
Of FRANCIS BARRY of Goreley.
- January 22nd, 1655* ELIZABETH BARRY,
Of Hide, Widdowe.
- March 23rd, 1657* FRANCIS,
The sonne of HENRY BARRY of the Parsonage.
- January 31st, 1660* FRANCIS,
SON of FRANCIS and CLARA BARRY of Goreley.
- February 27th, 1662-3* MARY BARRIE,
Of the Town, widdowe.
- March 16th, 1664* CHRISTABELL,
Wife of FRANCIS BARRY the Elder of the Town.
- May 4th, 1668* WALTER BARRY,
From Hide.
- March 21st, 1680-81* FRANCIS BARRIE,
Of Goreley.
- January 7th, 1685-6* WALTER,
SON of WALTER and MARY BARRY of Stockton.
- April 14th, 1688* CLARA BARRY,
Widow from St. Johns.
- February 29th, 1691-2* WALTER,
SON of WALTER BARRY of Hide.
- December 27th, 1694* FRANCIS BARRY, Sen.,
Of Hide.
- 28th, 1694 ELIZABETH,
Wife of FRANCIS BARRY of Hide.
- December 18th, 1697* FRANCES,
Wife of HENRY BARRY of Burgate.
- October 26th, 1699* FRANCIS BARRY,
Of St. Johns.
- February 4th, 1705-6* Wife of Mr. HENRY BARRY of Burgate (or the Town),
(Certified buried in woollen only, by WM. HOLLOWAY curate of Breamors).
- December 17th, 1705-6* Mr. HENRY BARRY,
Of the Town.
- May 12th, 1719* MARTHA,
Daughter of THOMAS BARROW.
- June 4th, 1723* FRANCIS BARRY,
Of Hide.

PARISH OF FORDINGBRIDGE—*continued.*BURIALS—*continued.*

<i>June 18th, 1723</i>	.	.	ELIZABETH BARRY.
<i>October 12th, 1724</i>	.	.	THE WIFE Of THOMAS BARRY the Elder of the Town.
<i>July 31st, 1725</i>	.	.	MARGARET BARROW, Widow.
<i>January 14th, 1741</i>	.	.	THOMAS BARRY, Sen., From Goreley.
<i>January 29th, 1763</i>	.	.	ELIZABETH, Daughter of WILLIAM and MARY BARRY.
<i>July 19th, 1764</i>	.	.	SUSANNAH, Daughter of WILLIAM BARRY.
<i>May 30th, 1765</i>	.	.	FRANCIS, Son of FRANCIS and MARY BARRY.
<i>July 12th, 1765</i>	.	.	JOHN, Son of WILLIAM BARRY.
<i>June 7th, 1773</i>	.	.	THOMAS, Son of FRANCIS and MARY BARRY of the Town.
<i>February 20th, 1774</i>	.	.	LYDIA, Daughter of WILLIAM and SARAH BARRY of the Town.
<i>June 7th, 1774</i>	.	.	SARAH, Daughter of WILLIAM and SARAH BARRY of the Town.
<i>August 25th, 1774</i>	.	.	WILLIAM BARRY, Of the Town.
<i>January 6th, 1775-6</i>	.	.	THOMAS BARRY, Of the Town.
<i>February, 1777</i>	.	.	ELIZABETH BARRY, Widow, of the Town.
<i>February 24th, 1780</i>	.	.	MARY BARRY, Widow, of the Town.
<i>January 29th, 1783</i>	.	.	WILLIAM BARRY, Of the Town.
<i>February 28th, 1783</i>	.	.	FRANCIS, Son of WILLIAM BARRY of the Town.
<i>March 2nd, 1789</i>	.	.	MARTHA, Daughter of FRANCIS BARRY.
<i>March 11th, 1789-90</i>	.	.	ELIZABETH, Daughter of THOMAS BARRY.
<i>March 21st, 1789-90</i>	.	.	FRANCIS BARRY.
<i>May 3rd, 1790</i>	.	.	SUSANNA, Wife of WILLIAM BARRY of the Town.
<i>August 2nd, 1801</i>	.	.	DANIEL, Son of WILLIAM and ELIZA BARRY of the Town.

RINGWOOD PARISH REGISTERS.

MARRIAGES.

1562.	<i>November 14th</i>	.	.	HENRY LYNE	and	TOMPSON BARTE.
1571.	<i>October 2nd</i>	.	.	JOHN ANTHONO	and	OLIVE BARROW.
1585.	<i>February 5th</i>	.	.	GAWAINE BARRE	and	JOAN NORRIS.
1588.	<i>October 14th</i>	.	.	HENRY BOUND	and	EMME BARRY.
1594.	<i>September 26th</i>	.	.	GAWAINE BARRE	and	AGNIS PYTT.
1596.	<i>August 12th</i>	.	.	GAWAINE BARRE	and	OLIVE BIDELOM.
1599.	<i>November 26th</i>	.	.	(?) MICK	and	SUSANNE BARRE.
1632.	— —	.	.	WILLIAM BASSETT	and	MARGARET BARRE.
1634.	— —	.	.	PHILIP HINTON	and	ELIZABETH BARRE.

BURIALS.

1571.	<i>July 23rd</i>	.	.	HENRY BARROW.
1593.	<i>June 2nd</i>	.	.	JOAN the wife of GAWAINE BARRE.
1594.	<i>December 10th</i>	.	.	ROGER BARRYE.
1596.	— —	.	.	CHRISTOPHER some HENRY BARRE.
—	<i>February 6th</i>	.	.	AGNIS wife of GAWAIN BARRE
1599.	<i>May 26th</i>	.	.	EDWARD BARRE.
1608.	<i>February 18th</i>	.	.	HENRY BARRE.
—	<i>August 19th</i>	.	.	RICHARD BARREY.
1610.	<i>January 30th</i>	.	.	ELIZABETH BARREY.
1611.	<i>February 20th</i>	.	.	GAINO BARREY.
1630.	<i>February 3rd</i>	.	.	MR. EDWARD BARROW.
1638.	<i>August 20th</i>	.	.	JOHN BARRE.

REGISTERS OF ST. THOMAS, SALISBURY.

BAPTISMS.

<i>July 3rd, 1697</i>	.	.	.	FRANCIS, SON of WALTER and MARGARET BARROW.
<i>February 3rd, 1698-9.</i>	.	.	.	MARGARET, Daughter of WALTER and MARGARET BARROW, Draper.
<i>July 12th, 1702</i>	.	.	.	PEGGY, Daughter of WALTER and MARGARET BARRI.
<i>July 11th, 1703</i>	.	.	.	WALTER, SON of WALTER and MARGARET BARRI.
<i>January 12th, 1706-7</i>	.	.	.	HENRY, SON of WALTER and MARGARET BARREY.
<i>April 26th, 1708.</i>	.	.	.	JOHN, SON of WALTER and MARGARET BARRY.
<i>April 16th, 1710</i>	.	.	.	CHARLES, SON of WALTER and MARGARET BARRY.

REGISTERS OF ST. THOMAS, SALISBURY—*continued.*

BURIALS.

<i>August 11th, 1701</i>	. . .	MARGARETT, Child of WALTER BARROW.
<i>July 7th, 1710</i>	. . .	CHARLES, Child of Mr. WALTER BARRY.
<i>May 16th, 1712.</i>	. . .	CHARLES, Child of Mr. WALTER BARRY.
<i>January 30th, 1739</i>	. . .	Mrs. MARY BARROW.
<i>July 25th, 1757</i>	. . .	ELIZABETH BARRY.

HAMPSHIRE ALLEGATIONS FOR MARRIAGE LICENSES,
ISSUED BY THE BISHOP OF WINCHESTER.

MARRIAGE.

November 17th, 1726.
(At Over Wallop.)

FRANCIS BARRY.

CATHERINE JOHNSON.

REGISTERS OF NETHER WALLOP, HANTS.

BAPTISMS.

<i>October 16th, 1727</i>	. . .	ELIZABETH, Daughter of FRANCIS and CATHERINE BARRY.
<i>June 19th, 1729</i>	. . .	CHARLES, Son of FRANCIS and CATHERINE BARRY.

REGISTERS OF ALL SAINTS, WEST ALVINGTON, DEVON.

BAPTISMS.

<i>March 14th, 1732</i>	. . .	WILLIAM, Son of FRANCIS BARRY, Vicar, and CATHERINE, his Wifc.
<i>November 6th, 1734</i>	. . .	WALTER, Son of FRANCIS BARRY, Vicar, and CATHERINE, his Wife.

BURIALS.

<i>December 11th, 1734</i>	. . .	FRANCIS BARRY, Vicar.
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REGISTERS OF ST. ANN AND ST. AGNES, ALDERSGATE.

MARRIAGE.

1755.

WALTER BARRY.

ALICE GOODING.

REGISTERS OF ST. BRIDE'S, FLEET STREET.

BAPTISMS.

- January 1st, 1766* . . . CHARLES WILLIAM BARRY,
Son of WALTER and ALICE BARRY, born December 8th, at Salisbury
Court.
- August 19th, 1768* . . . SARAH BARRY,
Daughter of WALTER and ALICE BARRY, born August 7th.

BURIALS.

- October 12th, 1768* . . . SARAH BARRY,
Aged 9 months.
- January 7th, 1769* . . . CHARLES WILLIAM BARRY,
Aged 3 years.

REGISTERS OF ST. EDMUND, KING AND MARTYR, LOMBARD
STREET, FROM 1670.

BAPTISMS.

- May 4th, 1769* . . . FRANCIS BARRY,
Son of WALTER and ALICE BARRY, born May 1st.

BURIALS.

- May 7th, 1772* . . . FRANCIS BARRY,
Aged 3 years, son of WALTER and ALICE GOODING.

APPENDIX B.

WILLS.

1535.

WILL OF JOHANNES BARRY,
OF FFORDINGBRIDGE.

IN THE YERE OF OUR LORD GOD, 1535, AND THE XXIST DAY OF FFEBUARIE.—I, JOHN BARRY, being of good memory and perfect understanding, doe make my will in manner and form following—*Ffirst*, I bequeath my soul to Almighty God, of His great mercy, and to all the Holy Company of Heaven, and my body to be buried in the Chapel of Our Lady at Ffordingbridge. Also I bequeath to my Mother Church of St. Swithin, Winchester, 4 pence. *Item*. To the High Altar of Ffordingbridge, 2 pence. *Item*. To the Chapel of Our Lady in the North Aisle, 2 pence. *Item*. To Our Lady of Pity, 2 pence. *Item*. To the Saint Bridgett, 2 pence. *Item*. To the Holy Rood Church at Burgate 2 pence. *Item*. To the maintaining of the Great Bridge 2 pence. *Item*. To Saint Margaret 2 pence. *Item*. To Saint Christopher 2 pence. *Item*. To Richard Dykarre of Goreley, my wedding gowns. *Item*. To Walter More a vialatt gown. *Item*. To Charlotte Goose, an heifer bullock of two years. *Item*. To John Dykarre, my godson, an heiffer bullock of two years. *Item*. To everyone of my god-children, a shepe. *Item*. To John Goose, who is departed from my wife, 20 shillings, his wages. *Item*. To Harold Wulsey, a russet cote, to Richard Thomas a russet gown. To Walter More of Byeton two kyne. To Andrew my servant two sheppe and a cowe. *Item*. To Charlotte Goose a panne, to John Goose a possnab. To John Kemp a bullock of three years. All other of my goods I give and bequeath to Joan, my wife and make her my whole executrix, to do as she will, and to fynde and pay, to say masses for my soul, one quarter of a yere.

Witnessed by, Joseph Raud, and John Pope.

N.B. A *possnab* is a little bowl. (*Welsh.*)

1545.

WILL OF WILLIAM BARRY,
OF BICTON, FORDINGBRIDGE.

Mentions sons William and Robert, wife Alice.

Leaves legacies to bridges in Fordingbridge.

Farmer.

1558.

WILL OF ROBERT BARRY,
OF GORELEY, FFORDINGBRIDGE.

WILL MADE JANUARY 3RD, 1558-9.

I, ROBERT BARRY, of Goreley, in the parish of Ffordingbridge, being sick in body, but of perfect remembrance, thanks be to Almighty God, doe make this my last will, and testament, in manner and forme following—*Ffirst*, my body to be buried in the Churchyard of Ffordingbridge. *Item*. I leave to my Mother church of Winchester, 2 pence; to my parish church of Ffordingbridge,

2 pence, to the Great Bridge, 1 penny; to every of my god-children, 1 penny. To my son, Richard, the best cawderne, and the best tablebord, but my wife shall have the custody of the same till she marry or decease, and if my son Richard shall happen to decease, before he be of full age, then it to remain, and come, to Raphe, my youngest son. *Item.* I give to Raphe, my youngest son, one cowe, one heifer bullock, one coffer, two platters, two potyngers. *Item.* I give to Alis, my daughter, one cowe, one heifer bullock, one coffer, two platters, two potyngers. And all the residue of my goods, moveable, or immoveable, to Alys, my wife, whom I constitute and make my sole executrix.

Witnesses.—James Whynge, Raphe Gye, John Prower, Thomas Prower, Robert Reid.

N.B. Cawderne, a cauldron.

1591.

WILL OF GAWYN BARRY.

FORDINGERBRIDGE.

WILL MADE NOVEMBER 4TH, 1591.

I, GAWYN BARRY, of North Goreley, in the Parish of Fordingbridge, in the County of Southampton, and diocese of Winchester, being sicke in body, but of good and perfect remembrance, thanks be given to God, do ordain and make this my last will and testament, in manner and form following, that is to say, first, I give and bequeath my soul to Almighty God, my Maker and Redeemer, of whom I first had it, and my body to be buried in the Churchyard of Fordingbridge, aforesaid. *Item.* I give to the poor man's box of Fordingbridge three shillings and fourpence. *Item.* I give to the Mother Church of Winchester four pence. *Item.* I give to the reparation of my Parish Church, of Fordingbridge, three shillings four pence, and to the reparation of the great bridge there four pence, and to the Lache bridge, two pence. *Item.* I give to every of my god-children 4 pence apiece. *Item.* I give to Edith, my maide servant, one heifer bullock of two years age, to be payed or delivered to her at her age of 21 years. *Item.* I give to every of the children of my daughter Katherine Pede, and my daughter Anne Marshall, one beestall apiece, and to Jane Pede, my god-daughter, the daughter of the said Katherine, two ewes.

Also I give to the said Katherine Pede one cowe, which is in the hands of John Pede, her husband.

Item. I give to Barnabie Marshall one yooke of oxen, and to Anne, his wife, one mare and a colt now in his hands, and to every of the children of the said Anne one ewe sheep apiece. *Item.* I give to Margery Marshall two beestalls, or standards of bees. *Item.* I give to Rauffe Barry, my eldest brother, one brown mare and all my wearing apparell.

Item. I give to the said Rauffe and the said Edith, three beestalls between them. *Item.* I give to my brother Richard Barrie, one bay mare and all such debts as he oweth to me. Also to his son Gawin Barry, tenne shillings which is in his hands, and to his son Roger Barry tenne shillings. *Item.* I give to the children of John Glover of Edmondsham, my half or part of one beestall, and to either of them two ewes, and to his wife two ewes. *Item.* I give to my cousin John Barrie, junr., the son of Thomas Barry, one heifer with calf, or a calf by her side, and all such debts as is between him and me. *Item.* I give to the said John Barry, all the crop of corne, now sowed, or to be sowed upon his tenement, by me, or my Executors, to his own use, and all the said crop, to be cut and carried into his barne, by my executors at their charges, and in consideration thereof the said John shall serve my said executors, till Michaelmas next not taking any wages of them and shall suffer my said executors to have the new haye, of his backsyde, till Michaelmas next, without paying anything for the same. *Item.* Whereas John Pede of Glucton, my son-in-law as he sayeth, is now like to buy his tenement, of his landlord to his wife and child, and therefore towards the buying thereof, as aforesaid, I give and bequeath tenne pounds of current English money, to be paid by my Executors presently after such agreement, and full bargain, as aforesaid, with his said landlord to the said John to help him to pay his fine for his said tenement, and if he cannot buy the said tenement, then I will my executors to keep the said tenne pounds in their hands until the decease of the said John and then to pay it to his wife and children after his decease, towards their finding and relief. *Item.* I give to Robert Barry, my son, thirty pounds of current English money, of which I will that five pounds thereof shall be presently delivered to his uncle that

he now dwelleth with, and the other five and twenty pounds, to be put to his use, by my executors, within one year after my decease till he come to the age of one and twenty years. *Item.* I give to Mary Barry, my daughter, one feather bed and with all things belonging to it, one brass pott, five platters, four porringers, two saucers and two coffers, to be delivered to her at the day of her marriage and also thirty pounds of current English money to be put to her use within five months after my decease. *Item.* I give to Francis Barry, my son, the cupboard in the hall, the seeling over the benche, and the table-board, now standing in the hall, but the same not to be removed from my wife, during her life, if she do not marry and get from hence. Also my will is that if Katherine, my wife, do or shall refuse or be otherwise evicted from her widdowes estate, of this tenement, anyways whereby she shall not enjoy her quiet possession during her widdowes estate, that then Francis, my son, shall presently give and pay unto the said Katherine my wife, out of his part of my goodes, the sum of twenty pounds of current English money. Also my will is that the said Francis shall presently have all the right tythe, and inheritance of the said tenement from my said brother Rauffe Barry which he hath upon trust, to leave to him the said Francis, and his heirs for ever. The residue of all my goods and chattels moveable and immoveable, not given now bequeathed the one moiety, or half thereof I give and bequeath, to Katherine my wife, and the other moiety or half I give to Francis Barry my son, whom, with the said Katherine, I make jointly, my whole executors of this my last will and testament, praying my brother Richard Barry, Rauffe Winge, and Rauffe Barry, jur. my brother to be my overseers of this my said will and testament, giving every of them five shillings for their pains. These being witnesses, John Trippocke, John Barry, J. Glover, John Barry, jr., Rauffe Barry with the said Richard Barry, and Rauffe Winge.

And further my will is that if the said Robert, my son, shall happen to decease before he shall come to the age of one and twenty years, or be married, that then, the said legacy before to him given, to remain and come to Mary my daughter, and if it shall happen the said Mary my daughter to decease before the time and term before mentioned that then the legacy to her bequeathed to remain and come to the said Robert, and if both of them do happen to decease before they shall accomplish the said ages or be married as aforesaid, then the said legacies shall remain and come to the said Francis Barry, Katherine Pede and Anne Marshall equally to be divided between them.

Probate registered in London *November 22nd*, 1591, by Katherine, wife, and Francis Barry, son, and executors.

1629.

WILL OF KATHERINE BARRY,
OF NORTH GORELEY.

Only leaves legacies to servants. No mention of either children, husband, or any relations at all. Wishes to be buried in the churchyard of Harbridge, and leaves legacies to Harbridge and Fordingbridge churches. Leaves clothes to Avis Holland, Ellinor Holland, Jone Champion, Catharine Springe, Christian Lane, Robert Wiseman, Margery Wiseman, Ellinor Wiseman, William Wiseman, Guion Wiseman, Catharine Wiseman, Nicholas Wiseman, John Collins, and William Collins.

1633.

WILL OF JOHN BARRY,
OF FORDINGBRIDGE.

In the name of God, Amen. The 15th day of March in the year of our Lord 1633. I, JOHN BARRY, of North Goreley, in the parish of Ffordingbridge, in the county of Southampton, husbandman, being sicke in body, but of good and perfect memory, thanks be given to God, do make, and ordaine, this, my last will and testament, in manner and forme following, first I bequeath my soul into the Hands of Almighty God my Maker, hoping assuredly through the merits of Jesus Christ His only Sonne, my Saviour and Redeemer, to be made partaker of life

Everlasting. And my body, to be buried in my parish churchyard of Ffordingbridge, aforesaid. I give and bequeath to my parish Church of Ffordingbridge aforesaid six pence. *Item.* I give and bequeath to the great Bridge, of Ffordingbridge, aforesaid, six pence. *Item.* I give and bequeath to my daughter, Agnes Harris, one yew shepe. I give and bequeath to William Harris, the standing bedstead that he lyeth in, and the table-board, and the forme, and the benches, and the chairs in the hall, and one cubboard, one silte, and the board upon the silte, and all the shilves in the kitchen. I give and bequeath to Elizabeth Harris the cubboard in the hall, and the great chest in the chamber, and one fether bedd, and to bolsters, one pillow, and the best coverlet, one paire of blankets, one paire of shetes. I give and bequeath to Catharine Harris, one yew shepe, but if either of those to sisters, doe chance to dye, before they doe attaine to twenty yeres of age then the rest of their legacies, it is to remayne to the other of them. I give and bequeath to Richard Harris the sonne, of the aforesaid Agnis Harris, my daughter one yew shepe. I give and bequeath to Elizabeth Etheridge, the daughter of Thomas Etheridge, 40 shillings. I give and bequeath to William Symes, one paire of breeches, and one fursin. I give and bequeath to Margaret Boulton, seven pence. I give and bequeath to Dorothy Ashe, seven pence. I give and bequeath to Agnis Cole seven pence. And further my will is, that the three shepe, which are before mentioned, and bequeathed, are to be delivered presently after my decease, and the others after my wife's decease. And all the residue of my goodes, and chattels, movable or immovable, which is not already given and bequeathed, I give and bequeath unto Margarett Barry, my wife whom I make and ordaine my whole executrix. And further, I doe appointe and ordaine, my well-beloved friends Henry Etheridge, and William Collins, of Twitchengate, to be overseers of this my last will and testament, and for their paines I doe give them six pence apiece.

Probate taken out May 9th, 1633.

1653.

WILL OF FRANCIS BARRY.

SOUTHAMPTON.

FRANCIS BARRY, OF FORDINGBRIDGE, Co. SOUTHAMPTON, YEOMAN.

WILL MADE FEBRUARY 1, 1650.

Imprimis, I give and bequeath to Thomas Collings, of Frodsham, one suit of my wearing apparel, wholly to be delivered unto him. *Item.* I give and bequeath to Francis Barry and Walter Barry, the sons of Walter Barry, to each of them a Stocke of Bees out of my garden at Holmy-Hab, to be delivered unto them. *Item.* I give and bequeath unto Walter Barry, the younger, £5, which is in the hands of his father, Walter Barry, the elder, to be paid unto him at the end of his apprenticeship. *Item.* I give and bequeath unto Francis Barry and Henry Barry, the sons of Francis Barry, my part of Bees in S'loden to their use. I give and bequeath unto my daughter, Joane, £5, which is in the hands of my son, Walter Barry, to be paid unto her within a year after my decease. I give and bequeath unto Elizabeth Barry, the daughter of William Barry, £5, which is in the hands of my son, Walter Barry, to be paid within two years after my decease. I give and bequeath unto Mary Sox, the daughter of John Sox, forty shillings, to be paid unto her at the will of her grandmother.

Unto Elizabeth, my wife, two stocks of bees that are standing at Edwards Dyers to her use, and I do make my wife, Elizabeth, and my daughter, Jane, joint Executors of this my last Will and Testament, and of all my goods, moveable and immoveable, except a feather bed promised to John Sox after the decease of my wife, and except some small things left to the discretion of my two sons, Francis and William Barry, entrusted to see this my will performed. And I hereby revoke all former wills whatsoever. In witness thereof, I, the above-named Francis Barry, of Ffordingbridge, aforesaid, have hereunto set my hand this First day of February, 1650.

FRANCIS BARRY, his sign.

Witnesses: Francis Barry, Jun. and Richard Hall.

Will proved at Westminster, July 1st, 1653.

1668.

WILL OF WALTER BARRY,
OF FFRORDINGBRIDGE.

I, WALTER BARRY, of Hyde, in the Parish of Ffordingbridge, in the County of Southampton, husbandman, being sick in body, but of good and perfect remembrance, thanks be to Almighty God, do ordain and make this my last will and testament in manner and forme following. Ffirst, my bodie to be buried in the churchyard of Ffordingbridge aforesaid. *Item.* I give and bequeath to my wife, Alice, five shillings, to be paid unto her within three months after my decease. I give to the said Alice four shillings a week to be paid unto her weekly, during the tyme of my Executors years, after my decease. *Item.* I give and bequeath to my grandchild, Nicholas Dymott, five pounds. And all the residue of my goods and chattels, movable and immovable, not given and bequeathed (my debts being paid and my funeral expenses discharged), I give and bequeath to Francis Barry, my son, whom I make my whole executor, of this my last will and testament, revoking all former wills whatsoever, I do ordain and make my kinsman, Ffrancis Barry, and my son-in-law, Nicholas Dymott, to be my Overseers to this my will, and for their pains I do give and allow them two shillings and sixpence apiece. By me, WALTER BARRY, signed in the presence of Francis Barry and Nicholas Dymott, May 7th, 1668.

1681.

SOUTHAMPTON.

BUT NOW AT SOMERSET HOUSE.

WILL OF FFRANCIS BARRY,
OF NORTH GORELEY.

In the Name of God, Amen. The 16th day of March, in the three and thirtieth yeare, of the Reigne of our Sovereigne Lord, Charles the Second, by the grace of God, of England, King, Defender of the Ffaith, Anno Dei, 1680. I, Ffrancis Barry of North Goreley, in the Parish of Ffordingbridge, and County of Southampton, yeoman, being sick, and weak of body, but in perfect memory and sense (Thanks be to God), do make and declare this to be my last will and testament, in manner and forme following.

Ffirst.—I give and bequeath my soule into the Hands of Almighty God, my Maker, assuredly believing that He will accept of it, through the meritts and satisfaction of Jesus Christ alone, My onely Saviour and Redeemer. And my body to the earth from whence it was taken, to be buried in the Chancell of the Parish Church of Ffordingbridge, according as my executors, hereinafter, in this my will, nominated shall think fitt. And as to my temporall estate of goods and chattells, which it hath pleased Almighty God to bestow upon me, farr above my deserts, I give and bequeath them, in manner and forme following.

Imprimis.—I give and bequeath to the Parish Church of Ffordingbridge twenty shillings, to be paid within six months next after the day of my decease. *Item.* I give and bequeath to the poore of the Parish of Ffordingbridge, the summe of three pounds, to be paid in six months after my decease, and to be distributed amongst them, as my overseers herein nominated shall think fitt. *Item.* I give and bequeath to my grandson, Daniell Blackford, tenne guineas, to be paid him att midsummer next, and to be putt forth to his best advantage, by my overseers, till he attaine the age of one and twenty years, or is married. And if he dye before he attaine either of it, my will is, that the tenne guineas, shall be, and descend, between my son-in-law, Daniell Blackford and Christabelle, his now wife, or the longest lived of them. *Item.* I give devise, and bequeath, to my son, WALTER BARRY, my copyhold tenement called Bamptons, during his life, after the determination of Clara, my now wifes, widowhood. And whereas my daughter, Elizabeth Barry, her life, is in the said copyhold tenement, called Bamptons, my will is that my daughter Elizabeth, and my sonne Ffrancis Barry and either of them, surrender their title and right in the said copyhold tenement called Bamptons, soe that my sonne Walter Barry, his life, might be first, in the said copyhold tenement. And my sonne Ffrancis Barry, his life after him. And whereas my daughter Elizabeth, her life is last, in my copyhold tenement, lying at Hide, my will is that my daughter Elizabeth should surrender that tenement alsoe, when she attaine the age of one and twenty yeares, to the use of my sonne Walter, and his life to be put in her room. And if she shall refuse soe to doe, whereas my will is, to give her two hundred pounds, I give her then but one hundred pounds. *Item.* I give, devise and bequeath, to my sonne Walter Barry, and to the issue of his body lawfully to be begotten, my lease of two acres and a half of meadow ground, lying

in Broad Mead, formerly Farmer Perrins land, when he attaine to the age of one and twenty yeares. And if he happen to dye, before he attaine the age of one and twenty yeares, and without issue of his body lawfully to be begotten, that then, I give and bequeath the said lease, of the two acres and a half of meadow ground, to my sonne Ffrancis Barry, and to the issue of his body, lawfully to be begotten, for, and during the term of the lease. And if it shall happen that my sonne Ffrancis Barry shall dye without issue of his body, lawfully to be begotten, then I give devise and bequeath the said lease of the said two acres and a half of meadow ground between my children then living. *Item.* I give and bequeath unto my three younger daughters, Elizabeth Barry, Clare Barry, and Deborah Barry, two hundred pounds apiece, to be paid by my executors when they shall severally attaine to the age of one and twenty yeares. And if it shall happen that either of my daughters, Elizabeth, Clare, or Deborah, or any of them, do dye before they or either of them attaine to the age of one and twenty yeares, that then, my will is, that the said somme, or portion of two hundred pounds, given them as aforesaid, shall be given, disposed and distributed, according to the discretion of my executors and overseers, amongst the surviving daughters, and surviving sonnes. *Item.* I give and bequeath to my daughter Christabelle, the now wife of Mr. Daniell Blackford, Ffive pounds, to be paid her, the twenty-fourth day of June next ensuing the day of my death, by my executors hereinafter nominated. All the residue of my goods and chattells movable and immovable, within doors and without, after my legacies and funeral expenses are satisfied and paid, I give and bequeath to Clare Barry my now wife, and my sonne Ffrancis Barry, whom I make my sole and joynt executors of this my last will and testament. Alsoe my will is that Clare, my wife, shall have the first choyce of all my household goods. And alsoe my will is that my executors shall have and enjoy all my estate, for the breeding up, my younger children, till they attaine the age of one and twenty yeares. And lastly, I doe hereby nominate, constitute, and appoynt my trusty and well beloved friends, my brother Henry Barry, my brother Gilbert Pope, my cousin Nicholas Dymott, and Richard Hall the younger, of Ffordingbridge, my overseers, of this my last will and testament. And alsoe to take care that my executors perform and doe according to the true intent and meaning of this my last will and testament. Witness my hand and seale the day and yeare first above written, of Ffrancis Barry, his mark.

Signed, sealed, and published, in the presence of us, John Hall, William Rook, Robert Light, Daniell Blackford.

Probate was taken out in London, Ffeb. 27, 1681, by Clare Barry, Relict, and Ffrancis Barry, son.

1688.

WILL OF CLARE BARRY, OF FFORINGBRIDGE.

In the Name of God, Amen. The 5th day of Aprill, in the fourth yeare of the reigne of our sovereign Lord, James the second (by the Grace of God), of England, King, Defender of the Faith. Anno Domini 1688. I, CLARE BARRY, of Ffordingbridge, in the county of Southampton, widow, being sick and weak in body, but of good and sound mynde and memorie (blessed be God), do make this, my last will and testament, in manner and forme, following (that is to say), first I recommend my soul unto Almighty God my Maker, and to Jesus Christ my Saviour, and to the Holy Ghost my Sanctifier, Assuredly believing that God the Father through the death and satisfaction of Jesus Christ, His Son, will accept of it and pardon all my sins, and place it in His Heavenly Kingdom. And, as for my body, I recommend it to the earth, from which it was taken, to be buried in such decent place and manner as my executors, hereafter nominated, shall think fitt. And as for my worldly substance, with which it has pleased Almighty God to bestow upon me far beyond my deserts, I give, devise, and bequeath, the same, in manner following (that is to say), first I give and bequeath, to my three Grand-children Daniell, Ffrancis, and Robert Blackford, the sons of Daniell Blackford and Christable his wife, my daughter, one broad piece of gold apiece. I give my daughter Christable, my best mohair peticoate, and one red cloathe peticoate, and one shete of linnen. I give twenty shillings a piece to my son Daniell Blackford, and Christable his wife, to my son, Ffrancis Barry, and Martha his wife, and to my son, Walter Barry, to buy them mourning rings. I give to my daughter, Elizabeth Barry, my now bedd, bolster, two pillowes, my white worsted rugg, the curtains and vallions about the bedd I

now lay in, being the green ones, and the two chaires and two paires of blankets, the best paire of andirons, the fire panne and tongues in the best chamber, my trunk, and one Coofer, the best paire of Brass Candlesticks. I give to my daughter Clare Barry, my next best bedd and curtains, the green rugge, one paire of new blankets, the bolster and two pillowes and two sheetes, my hand ring, a brass paire of candlesticks, my great cheste, my blew mohair peticoate, one other cheste in the inner chamber. I give to my daughter, Deborah Barry, my other two old bedds, the bolsters, and pillowes, to them belonging, one paire of new blankets, my wedding ring, the little coofer, one paire of pewter candlesticks, my turkey tawney peticoate, the starrington gownd and peticoate. My ordinary manto, and peticoate I give to my daughter Clare. I give to my sister Elizabeth, the now wife of Edward Ffetham, my black sage manto and peticoate, and forty shillings in money. I give to my kinswoman Frances Rowdon forty shillings in money. I give to my daughter Elizabeth More, one double paire of sheetes, and one dozen diaper napkins. I give to my daughters Clare and Deborah, each of them one paire of canvas sheetes. I give to my daughter Elizabeth six pewter dishes, and six pewter plates, and to my daughters Clare and Deborah, to each of them, six pewter dishes apiece; and the rest of my pewter, to be equally divided between them two. I give to my daughter Clare my best Hollan sheete, and to my daughter Deborah my other two Hollan sheetes, also I give to my daughters Clare and Deborah to each of them, six diaper table napkins apiece, and the remainder of my lynyng to be equally divided between my three daughters, Elizabeth, Clare and Deborah. One paire of canvas sheetes, I give to my daughter Christabel; I give to my daughter Elizabeth, one belle-melle pott, and one belle-melle skillet, my little iron pott, and my brass kettle. I give to my daughter Clare the great iron pott, my brass panne, my biggest brass skillett, one pair of little andirons, my great brass kettle. I give my daughter Deborah my brasse pott and sieve, one little belle-melle skillett, and a little brasse skillett, one paire of iron andirons. I give to Clare, my great cubboard, and jack, and to Deborah I give my little round table-bord in the Halle, and my side cubboard. My table-bord in the Halle, I give to Clare, my little table-bord in my chamber I give to Elizabeth. The bedstead and other of my lumber goods, I give between my three daughters, Elizabeth, Clare, and Deborah, to be equally divided between them. My will is, that my daughter Clare shall have my six leather chaires in the Halle. Also my will is, that my daughter Elizabeth shall have my two little rings, and also my will and desire is, that my son, Ffrancis Barry should have, and hold, and enjoy, all my estate, till my son, Walter Barry, attaine to his age of twenty one yeares, without any of his, my son Walter Barry's lett or disturbance. Also my will is, that my daughter Clare, shall have my best looking glass, and further, my will is that my son Ffrancis Barry shall have my Bedd Panne. And all the rest of my goods and chattells, I give and bequeath to my son Ffrancis Barry, after my debts, legacies, and funerals are satisfied, and payed, whom I make my sole executor of this my last will and testament. Lastly, I desire my brother Henry Barry, and my friend Richard Harris, friends in trust, to see this my will and testament fulfilled according to the intent and ordaining hereof. And to each of them I give ten shillings apiece, to buy them a ring. In witness whereof I have herto sett my hand and seale, this 5th day of April, A. D. 1688.

Witnesses. Mary Wing. Robert Light. Mary Major.

October, 1700.

NOEL. F. 149.

WILL OF FRANCIS BARRY, OF SOUTHAMPTON.

In the name of God Amen. I, FFRANCIS BARRY of St. John's in Parish of Ffordingbridge in the County of South'ton, yeoman, being in good health of body, and sound and perfect mind and memory, praise be therefore given to Almighty God, doe make and ordaine this my present last will and Testament in manner and forme following (that is to say) first and principally I commend my soul into the Hande of Almighty God hoping through the death and passion of my Saviour Jesus Christ to have full and free pardon and forgiveness of all my sins and to inherit everlasting life. And my body when it shall please God to call me home I commit to the earth to be decently buried at the discretion of my Executrix hereinafter named. And as touching the disposition of all such Temporall Estate as it hath pleased Almighty God in his great goodness to bestow upon me, I give and dispose thereof as followeth. *Ffirst* I will that my debts and funerall charges shall be pd. and disch'rged and *Item*. I give unto my loving brother Walter Barry, my sister Christabelle Blachford, my sister Clara Wing and my sister Deborah Barry, each one guinea, to be paid within one year's time after my decease. *Item*. I give to my loving brother

Walter Barry and to his heirs for ever, all my land lyeing at Hide in the parish afor'sd after the decease of my dear wife Martha Barry. *Item.* I give to my dear and loving wife Martha Barry, all my leasehold Estate that I live in called or known by the name of St. John's, to be at her own proper use and disposal. All the rest and residue of my personall estate goods and chattels, whatsoever I doe give and bequeath unto my said dear and loving wife whom I make my full and sole Executrix of this my last will and testament. And I doe hereby revoke, disannul and make void all former wills and testaments by me heretofore made. And I do appoint and devise my trusty and well beloved friend Mr. Henry Barry and Mr. George Maynard to see that this my last will and testament duely executed, and doe give to each a guinea for their paines in witness whereof I the said Francis Barry, to this my last will and testament my hand and seale have sett the twelfth day of Aprill one thousand six hundred and ninety eight. Francis Barry sealed and delivered in the presence of John Poindoy, Rich. Dieb. Peter Drody (or g).

Prob. taken out in London 17th October, 1700, by Martha Barry, relict.

1707.

WILL OF HENRY BARRY, OF FFFORDINGBRIDGE.

In the Name of God. Amen. The 11th daie of August, in the first year of our Sovereign Lady, Queen Anne, by the Grace of God, Queen of England, Scotland, and Ireland. I, Henry Barry, of Ffordingbridge, in the County of Southampton, yeoman, being in good health of body, and of sound and perfect mind and memory, thanks be to God for the same, do make, and ordaine this my present last will, and testament, in manner following—that is to say, first and principally, I commend my soul into the Hands of Almighty God, hoping that through the merits and death, and passion of my Saviour Jesus Christ, to have full and free pardon, and forgiveness of all my sins, and to inhabit everlasting Life. And my body I commend to earth, to be decently buried, at the discretion of my executors, hereinafter named, in the Parish Church of Ffordingbridge. *First.* I give and bequeath such goods, as God has blessed me with I give and dispose thereof as follows, first I give and bequeath unto Thomas Morrin, and Elizabeth Morrin, the two eldest children of Thomas Morrin, of Ringbourne, in the County of Dorset, mercer, and of Elizabeth his wife, deceased, the sum of £20, of lawful money of England, to be paid unto the overseers of this my will hereafter named, within one year next after my decease, and to be by them putt out to interest, for the use of the said children, until they come unto their respective ages of one and twenty years, and then to be equally divided between them. I give and bequeath unto my two kinsmen Daniell Blackford the younger, and to Bartholomew Gibbs, of London, the sum of £5 apiece, to be paid unto each of them within twelve months next after my decease. I give and bequeath unto John Kerbey, son of George Kerbey of Harebridge, the sum of £5, of lawful money of England, to be paid unto him, with the interest thereof, at the age of one and twenty years. Also I give unto Thomas Squib, son of Frances, the daughter of Joseph Gray, now deceased, two guineas. I give unto Clare Wing, and Elizabeth Wing, daughters of William Wing, late of the parish of Ffordingbridge, deceased, the sum of £10 apiece, of lawful money of England, to be paid unto my said overseers, within twelve months next after my decease, and to be by them putt out to interest, for the use of the said children, and to be paid unto them, at their respective ages of one and twenty years. Also I give unto my old servant Katharine Bishop, one guinea. And whereas I have lately purchased, of the provost of King's College, Cambridge, one piece or parcel, of copyhold land, lying within the parish of Ffordingbridge, called and knowne, by the name of Clay Close, contayning about six acres, to have and to hold to me for tenne years of my life, and after my decease to hold to William Wing, and Ffrancis Wing, sons of the said William Wing, deceased, for tenne of their lives successively, according to the custom of the manor; whereby the money I designed to give unto them, being laid out, and discharged, of that way; I do therefore give unto them, only one shilling apiece. I give unto twenty poore people, of the said parish of Ffordingbridge, the sum of three pounds of lawful money of England, to be delivered unto them, within one month next following my decease, at the discretion of my Executors, and overseers, hereafter named. Also I give for the use of the parish church of Ffordingbridge, aforesaid, the sum of twenty shillings, to be paid within twelve months next after my decease. And all the rest of my goods, and chattels, which is not herein given, I do give and bequeath, to Mary, my wife; Christabelle the wife of Daniell

Blackford the elder of Ffordingbridge, aforesaid; Walter Barry, of the city of New Sarum, Linnendraper; and Deborah, wife of Stephen James of Stoure, in the county of Dorset, yeoman, whom I do make, Executor and Executrixes of this my last will and testament. Hereby revoking all former wills, by me made. And in case any difference shall happen to arise about the true meaning of this, my said will, I do hereby make, and ordaine, and appoint, Robert Light, apothecary, of Ffordingbridge, aforesaid, Edward Prince of Breamore, county of Southampton, yeoman, and John Lowry, of Ffordingbridge, aforesaid, maltster, overseers of the same, and such decision, as they, or any two of them, shall make, in the carrying out of the same, shall be binding. And for their pains, I do hereby give unto them, 20/- apiece. And in witness that this is my last will, and testament, I have hereto sett, my hand, and seale, this day and year above written.

Witnesses, John Boorne, Mary Choice, Frederick Frinde.

1723.

WILL OF FFRANCIS BARRY,
OF FFFORDINGBRIDGE.

In the Name of God, Amen. The 7th day of June, seventeen hundred and twenty-three. I, Ffrancis Barrow, of Hide, in the parish of Ffordingbridge, in the county of Southampton, being very sick and weak, but of perfect minde and memory, thanks be to Almighty God, imprimis, I commend my soul into the hands of Almighty God, and my body to be buried after a Christian-like manner.

Item. I give and bequeath to my wife, Margrett, a feather bed, and all that belongs to it, and fewer shillings a week till Micallmus next, and other goods which is necessary for her use. I give and bequeath, to my daughter, Margrett, a house and lease adjoining to John Harris, in Ffordingbridge, and after her decease, to her sonne Edward. *Item.* I give and bequeath to her other five children, Thirty Pounds, to be equally divided amongst them. *Item.* I give and bequeath to my granddaughter, Mary Leak, five pounds. *Item.* I give and bequeath to my daughter, Mary Leak, £40, in case she will surrender her right to my house and lands at Hide, to my son Ffrancis; if not, but one shilling. I desire that the remainder of my goods, more than what is necessary, for my wife's use, may be equally divided, by her, amongst my children. I doe make my son, Ffrancis, sole excutor, of all that I have, except my indoor goods. Sealed and witnessed in the presence of Thomas White, John Rogers. Mark of Ffrancis Barry.

1730.

WILL OF FFRANCIS BARRY,
OF FFFORDINGBRIDGE.

This is the last will and testament of Ffrancis Barrow, of Ffordingbridge, in the county of Southampton, yeoman.

Touching the settling and disposing of such worldly effects, wherewith it has pleased God to bless me. *First,* I will that my debts are payed, and after paying thereof, do give and devise to my dear loving wife, all my ready money, household goods, and all other my personall estate, whatsoever and wheresoever, to be at her sole and absolute disposal, and to do therewith, as she shall think fitt, and I do hereby make and appoint my said wife my full and sole excutor. In witness whereof, I have hereto set my hand this 16th day of March, 1729.

FFRANCIS BARRY.

Signed, sealed, and delivered, to be the last will and testament, of Ffrancis Barrow, in presence of William Stark and Martha Willard.

Proved August 14th, 1730.

1739.

WILL OF MARGARET BARRY,
OF NEW SARUM.

I, Margret Barry, widow, of the City of New Sarum, in the County of Wilts, being in perfect health, sence and memory, doo make and ordaine this my last Will and Testament in manner and forme following, that is to say, after my debts and funerall expences are paid and discharged, I give all my goods and chattles equally to be divided between my two sons, Walter Barry and John Barry, my two grandsons, Charles Barry and Francis Barry, and my granddaughter, Mary Westley, and two (?) my son, Henry Barry, the sum of forty shillings, to be paid him, in one month after my decease, and I give to my daughter, Peggy Westley, all my wearing apparel, and have hear made my son, Walter Barry, and my daughter, Peggy Westley, Executors, to reimburse themselves all cost and charges as they shall expend, in the due execution of the same 'tis my desier to be interr'd in the churchyard of St. Thomas, in my childreans grave, at ten of the clock, in the evening, or at six of the clock, in the morning, to be carried by six poor men, I give to them half-a-crown each, hearby revoking all former Wills by me made, in witness whereof I have hearunto set my hand and seal, the twenty-second day of January, in the year of our Lord 1737.

MARGARETT BARRY.

Signed, sealed, published and declared to be the last Will and Testament of Margret Barry, in the presence of Eliz. Newsham, Robt. Dowell.

At Sarum, on the second day of February, 1739, the Executors above said were duly sworn before us, Rowland Dennis, Surr.

APPENDIX C.

INQUISITION.

HAMPSHIRE.

7 Jac. 1 (1609).

RADUR BARRY.

Indented Inquisition taken at Fordingbridge in the County aforesaid, on the 2nd of August, in the 7th year of the reign of our Lord James, by the grace of God, King of England, Scotland and France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith; viz.: of England, France and Ireland, the 7th year, and of Scotland the 43rd year, before Robert Odberr, Esq., Escheator of our said lord the King, for the county aforesaid, after the death of Ralph Barry, deceased, by virtue of his office.

The oaths of Thomas Knowles, gentleman, Ambrose Ringwood, gentleman, John Reade, gentleman, Anthony Casebrook, William Pope, Richard Gilbert, Henry Reade, Francis Elinge, Francis Ashton, Edward Fulford, Richard Morris, Richard Tannynage, and Richard Bowyn, true and loyal men of the county aforesaid. Who say upon the aforesaid oath, that the aforesaid Ralph Barry, long before his death, was seized in demesne, as in fee of and in a message with yard adjoining, an orchard and a garden, with their appurtenances, in North Goreley, in the county aforesaid, and of and in 24 acres of land, arable, meadow, pasture, and wooded, in North Goreley, South Goreley, and Fordingbridge, in the county aforesaid.

And that the aforesaid Ralph Barry, being thus completely seized of the said message, and other the premises, did grant, convey, and assign, the aforesaid messages and other the premises with appurtenances, to a certain Francis Barry, his heirs, and assigns, for ever, for the sole use and behoof of the same Francis Barry, his heirs and assigns, for ever, as, by deed of the same Ralph, sealed with his seal bearing date the last day of December, in the 34th year of the reign of the Lady Elizabeth, late Queen of England (1592), shown in evidence to the jurors, on the taking of this Inquisition, plainly appears.

By virtue of which the aforesaid Francis Barry, entered into the said message, and other the premises thereto appertaining, and was, and yet is, seized thereof. And the aforesaid jurors say upon oath, that on the 6th of June, in the 35th year of the reign of the Lady Elizabeth, late Queen of England (1593) the said Ralph died at Goreley, and that the aforesaid Francis Barry is kinsman, and next heir, of the said Ralph, viz.: the son of Gawyn the elder brother of the aforesaid Ralph, and was aged, at the time of the death of the said Ralph, his uncle, 25 years, and more, and the jurors further say upon oath, that the said message and other the premises with their appurtenances, at the time of the death of the said Ralph, were held of the said Lady Elizabeth, late Queen of England, in chief, by military service, but for what part of a knight's fee, the aforesaid jurors are wholly ignorant; and are now held of our lord the King, that now is, in chief, for the same service, and are of the clear yearly value, with all issues, besides reprises, of six shillings and eight pence.

And the aforesaid jurors further say upon oath, that the said Francis Barry, has had, and received, the issues and profits, of all and singular the premises, from the time of the death of the said Ralph up to the day of the taking of this Inquisition.

And that the said Ralph had, or held, no other, or more messages, lands, tenements, or hereditaments, from our lord the King or from any other persons, in demesne, or in service, on the day when he died, in the aforesaid county, to the knowledge of the aforesaid jurors.

In testimony of which, the aforesaid jurors have set their seal, to one part of this indented Inquisition, to be held by the aforesaid Escheator; and the aforesaid Escheator has set his seal to the other part of the same Inquisition, to be held by the aforesaid jurors.

Given, the day, year, and place, above mentioned.

THOMAS KNOWLES.

RO. ODBER, *Escheator*

APPENDIX D.

EXTRACTS FROM COURT ROLLS IN THE POSSESSION OF
KING'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

WITH CONJECTURAL TRANSLATIONS BY C. E. GRANT, Esq.

MANOR OF WOLFIDLEYGH. RECTORY OF FOORDE.

Purification B.M., 8 Hen. 6. (A.D. 1430.)

Distr' THOMAS BARRY venit infra grangiam domini et frugerunt muros dict' grang' et intrauerunt et ibidem distrixerunt bladum domini per (? iii) dies et ii noctes ad dampna domini xx s que dampna pr' leu' ad opus domini de bonis et catallis dicti Thome.

(The Homage Present.)

Distress. THOMAS BARRY came within the barn of the lord, and they broke the walls of the said barn and entered and there distrained the corn of the lord through three days and two nights to the damage of the lord to the extent of 20 shillings, which damage the pr(? octor) levied to the behoof of the lord from the goods and chattels of the said THOMAS.

11th September, 27 Hen. 6. (A.D. 1449.)

Pena rem' Ad hanc curiam WILLELMUS BARRE habet diem osque festum Purificationis beate Marie Virginis prox' futur' de bene et competenter emendare et reparare tenementum suum sub pena vis viii d.

Penalty At this Court WILLIAM BARRE has time up to the feast of the Purification of the respited. B.V.M. next following to well and sufficiently amend and repair his tenement under a penalty of 6s. 8d.

12th October, 28 Hen. 6. (A.D. 1450.)

Habet Adhuc WILLELMUS BARRE exinit habet diem citra festum Pasch' sub pena gravis diem. misericordie.

Time Still WILLIAM BARRE has time up to the feast of Easter under penalty of grave allowed. fine.

11th September, 27 Hen. VI., 1448 WILLIAM BARRE. C. 47.

22nd October, 14 Edw. IV., 1474 THOMAS BARRYE of Bycketon. C. 88.
(Admission.)

30th July, 2 Hen. VIII., 1510 . AGNES BARRYE, widow, relict of THOMAS BARRYE of Bycketon. C. 88.

7th August, 3 and 4 P. and M., 1556 THOMAS BARRIE. KATHERINE and ELIZABETH, daughters. D. 127.
(Admission.)

12th April, 1 Eliz., 1559 . . .	THOMAS BARRYE in Homage list And appears in the Homage list of the various Courts up to 27 Eliz. with few exceptions.	C. 159.
19th August, 27 Eliz., 1585 (Admission.)	THOMAS BARRYE cancels admission of 7th August, 3 and 4 P. and M., and is re-admitted with JOHN (son) and ELIZABETH.	D. 23.
27th September, 29 Eliz., 1587 . . .	THOMAS BARREY appears in Homage list for last time.	D. 26.
7th October, 30 Eliz., 1588 . . .	JOHN BARREY appears in Homage list and also at Courts with few exceptions up to 40 Eliz., 1593.	D. 28
17th September, 31 Eliz., 1589 . . .	THOMAS BARRIE and ELIZABETH WING are referred to in this Roll as tenants.	D. 29.
18th April, 33 Eliz., 1591 . . . (Admission.)	JOHN, son of THOMAS BARRYE, admitted to copy referred to in admission of 19th August, 27 Eliz., on. (No reference to Elizabeth.)	D. 25.
24th April, 43 Eliz., 1601 } 31st March, 44 Eliz., 1602 }	THOMAS BARRYE is in Homage list.	D. 57.
17th September, 44 Eliz., 1602 . . .	JOHN BARRY is in Homage list and also appears with exceptions until 4th October, 8 Chas. I., 1632.	D. 57.
9th May, 9 James I., 1611 . . .	JAMES BARRYE is in Homage list.	D. 69.
16th October, 18 James I., 1620 . . .	JOHN BARREY held same copy as 18th April, 33 Eliz., 1591, with ANNE, daughter, and JOHN HARRIS, jun. roll missing.	D. 69.
11th October, 6 Chas. I., 1630 . . .	JOHN BARRY surrendered to ANNE, his daughter, and WILLIAM HARRIS, son of JOHN HARRIS, sen., and ANNE, his wife.	D. 91.
8 Chas. I., 1632-3. (Admission.)	FRANCIS BARREY admitted in surrender of EDWARD PEARCY to 4 acres in Broadmead on lives of himself and his sons FRANCIS and HENRY.	D. 91
4th October, 8 Chas. I., 1632 . . .	FRANCIS BARREY in Homage list, and continued to appear up to 5th October, 1666, and probably after.	D. 91.
22nd September, 9 Chas. I., 1633 . . .	Death of JOHN BARREY presented and admission of BARREY, his wife and relict. WILLIAM HARRIS entitled to reversion.	D. 91.
27th March, 13 Chas. I., 1637 . . .	FRANCIS BARREY described as free tenant of the Manor in right of CHRISTABELL, his wife.	D. 104.
1641 . . .	In a Terrier of this date is: FRANCIS BARREYS tene- ment, 4 acres of meadow lying in Fordingbridge Mead 12/-.	21.
1641 . . .	JOHN HARRIS appears to hold late JOHN BARRY's copy.	
17th April, 1656	FRANCIS BARREY is described as a "farmer."	D. 112.
15th August, 1656	The Homage presented that the heirs of WILLIAM BARRY are freeholders of the Manor.	D. 112.
1657-8	The Homage presented that all the freeholders had made default of appearance except FRANCIS BARREY.	D. 113.
14th September, 1659	The death of WILLIAM HARRIS was presented and the heriot of 40/- was paid to FRANCIS BARRY, and the wife of JOHN HUNTLEY to be the next tenant.	D. 114.

27th May, 1663	Admission of FRANCIS BARRY, sen., and FRANCIS BARRY, jun., son of F. B., sen., and FRANCIS BARRY, son of F. B., jun., to the 4 acres in Broadmead.	D. 114.
(Admission.)		
Do.	Admission of FRANCIS BARRY, sen., and HENRY BARRY, son, and FRANCIS BARRY, son of FRANCIS BARRY, jun., to a cottage and garden (g. r. 4d.), formerly in tenure of JOHANNA FULFORD, widow, on surrender of GABRIEL HAYMER and SUSAN, his wife, formerly SUSAN WEVIS.	D. 114.
Do.	Admission of ELIZABETH HUNTLY, wife of JOHN HUNTLY (? formerly ELIZABETH HARRIS) to the Goreley Estate.	D. 114.
18th September, 1682	WILLIAM SIVIER held the Goreley lands.	fol. book (paper) parchment cover.
(Admission.)		
18th September, 1682	Admission of FRANCIS BARREY, sen., and FRANCIS BARRY, jun., and WALTER BARRY to the 4 acres in Broadmead on surrender of F. B., sen.	Do.
(Admission.)		
18th May, 1691	Admission of FRANCIS BARRY and MARTHA, his wife, and WALTER BARRY on surrender of F. B.	D. 132. (fol. book.)
25th May, 1724	FRANCIS BARRY's death presented and MARGARET BARRY admitted for widowhood to a tenement and close of pasture called Wells Close.	

APPENDIX E.

SOME REFERENCES TO THE NAME OF BARRY (AND ITS
VARIANTS) IN OFFICIAL AND OTHER DOCUMENTS.

PIPE ROLL.

[Co. Pembroke].—

A.D. 1131. WILLIAM son of ODO DE BARRI renders account of £10 for the land of his father. In the Treasury £4 and he owes £6.

CHARTER ROLLS.

WILLIAM DE BARRI is one of the witnesses to a charter granted by King John to Robert son A.D. 1207. of Martin, dated at Woodstock 8 Nov. 1207.

On the same day the King grants a confirmation charter to WILLIAM DE BARRI, viz., of the gift which Robert son of Stephen made to Philip de Barry, father of the said William, whose heir he is, of three cantrefs in his land of Corcaia, to wit, Oletan with its appurtenances, and two others, to wit, Muscherie [and] Dunegan, and the cantref of Killede, for the service of ten Knights, as the charters of the said Robert testify.

WITNESSES. J. Bishop of Norwich, D. Bishop of Waterford, S. Bishop of Meath, M. son of Henry, Justiciar of Ireland, J. Marshall, Philip de Prendigast, David de Roche, R. Earl of Chester, S. Earl of Winchester, R. de Vipont, H. de Neville, Geoffrey de Neville.

CALENDAR OF PATENT ROLLS.

1217. RICHARD DE LA BARRE.
1225. Action between ROGER DE LA BARRE and Julia his wife and JOHN DE LA BARRE about land in Chipeham, Wiltshire.
1274. Mandate to dean and chapter of Cloyne to assign a stall in the choir, etc., which RICHARD DE BARRY, deceased, held.
1278. Safe conduct to John Barry, King's Yeoman and envoy, sent to realms of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway to purvey gerfalcons, goshawks, and other falcons for the King.
1280. Confirmation to WILLIAM BARRY of a demise made to him by Ralph de Sandwyco, King's Steward, of the bailiwick of the King's seven hundreds in the Weald (in Waldis) for 10 years from the morrow of Michaelmas, 8 Edward 1, at a rent of £12 a year.
1282. Appointment of WALTER DE LA BARRE, etc., etc., burgesses of Hereford as keepers (custodes) of the Jews of Hereford.
1287. Commission to ROBERT BARRE to enforce in Buckingham the statutes of Winchester.
1289. Commission to, etc., on complaint by WILLIAM BARRY of Rouyndonne that William de Poton has neglected to repair his lands in the Marsh of Noubrok in Rolvinden, near the sea coast between Smalhede & Mayhamme co. Kent, whereby inundations have been caused over the lands of other tenants.

1293. Royal assent to election of JAMES BARRY, sacristan of St. Augustine's, Bristol, to be abbot.
1294. ROBERT BARRY appointed collector of taxes in Buckingham.
1297. THEOBALD DE BARO, prebendary of Bannebury and parson of church of Pageham.
1297. ROBERT DE LA BARRE, vicar of church of Glyngg.
1297. HUGH BARRY of Bradewell, co. Buckingham.
1299. Appointment of JOHN DE BARR to custody of manor of Whytewyk, co. Leicester, lately forfeited by John Comyn earl of Bingham, until his lands and tenements in realm of France seized into that King's hands by reason of the recent war with France be restored to him.
1300. Appointment of Walter de la Barre to survey the state of Hereford Castle.
1301. THEOBALD DE BARO, treasurer of St. Peter's, York.
1301. Licence for Alienation in mortmain by JOHN BARRY to prioress and convent of Acornbury of a perch of land in Penali and the advowson of the church there.
1303. Pardon to William son of JOHN BARRY OF ASFORDBY.
1308. Writ de intendendo to the barons of port of Dover for VALENTINE DE BERE, to whom the custody of the port has been entrusted as deputy for Robert de Kendale.
1308. Complaint by WILLIAM BARRY, of Rolvyndenne, that various people have neglected to repair banks, whereby lands in the marshes of Meyhamme and Gatesdenne between Smallyde and Meyhamme have suffered damage.
1309. ROBERT BARRY appointed collector for Bucks.
1309. Licence for ROBERT BARRE to grant in fee to Thomas, son of ROBERT BARRE, a moiety of the manor of Great Billynge, co. Northampton, held in chief as of the honour of Albemarle.
1310. Pardon to priors and brethren of Hospital of St. Thomas, Barmingeham, for acquiring without licence land in Saluteleye from ROGER DE PARRA BARRE.
1311. Licence for alienation by RICHARD DE BERE to abbot and convent of St. Augustine's, Canterbury, of land in Litleburne.
1312. Licence for alienation by RICHARD DE BERE, as before, of land in Gorneweie.
1312. Pardon to THOMAS DE LA BARRE for acquiring in fee without licence from Nicolas le Archer a 3rd part of the manor of Great Tatynton, co. Hereford.
1313. John le Bar of Cotesford.
1313. FOREST OF LA BERE by Winchester, co. Hants.
1314. Licence, upon fine made by SIMON BARRI to Robert de Tothale, to enfeof Master John de Rorkestowe of a messuage in Herdewyk, held in chief as of the honour of Huntingdon, and for the latter to regrant the same to the said Robert & Sarra his wife for their lives, with remainder to the said SIMON BARRI & JOAN HIS WIFE and the heirs of the body of the said Joan, and to the heirs of the said Robert de Tothale.
1315. Protection for Henry Barry, parson of church of Fulleham.
1315. Pardon to abbot and convent of Cirencester for acquiring without licence lands in Cirencester from HUMPHREY DE LA BARRE.
1316. Protection for JOHN BARRE OF APETHORPE, Northamptonshire.
1316. Grant to JOHN DE BARRY of murage for the town of Boteraunt upon all wares brought into the town.
1316. MASTER RALPH BARRY, chancellor of church of St. Mary, Lincoln.

1317. WILLIAM DE BARRE of Cossale.
1327. ROBERT DE LA BARRE, of Suthampton, charged with assault.
1328. ROBERT DE LA BARRE, attorney of Suthampton.
1331. Robert de la Barre appointed a deputy in parts of Southampton, Lynmynton and Kyharene.
1331. Complaint by DAVID DE BARRY of Maynerbir, co. Pembroke, of assault on his castle. Complaint touching the murder of EDMUND BARRY, servant of David de Barry.
1331. Alienation by JOHN DE BARRY to prior and monks of land in Manerbir.
1332. JOHN BARRY, knight, goes to Santiago on pilgrimage.
1337. Licence for alienation by Margery, late the wife of WILLIAM ATTE BARRE OF DERBY and Robert her brother.
1339. Licence for THOMAS DE LA BARRE to enfeoff JOHN DE LA BARRE and Thomas Vigorous of land etc. in Great Tatynton, co. Hereford, said to be held in chief and for them to regrant the same to him for life with successive remainders in tail male to EDMUND his son, and Thomas, William Richard and Roger, brothers of Edmund, and reversion to his right heirs.
1340. Arrest of JOHN, SON OF GILBERT BARRE, of Great Billyng.
1341. Richard de Pembrugge appointed a collector of Hereford.
1377. Presentation of RICHARD BARRE, parson of the church of St. Bride in the diocese of St. David's to the church of Northall in the diocese of Exeter, in the King's gift by reason of his custody of the land and heir of Hugh de Courtenay, EARL OF DEVON, tenant in chief; on an exchange of benefices with John Harald.
1378. Inspecimus and confirmation in favour of RALPH BARRY, the late King's Esquire, whom the King has retained, of letters patent dated 10 Nov., 50 Edward III., being a grant to him for life of £10 yearly.
1378. Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Wydelegh, in the diocese of Winchester.
1379. Licence for 2 marks paid to the King, for the alienation in mortmain by MASTER RICHARD ATTE BARRE, clerk, of a messuage in Hereford, held of the King in burgage by the service of 2/- payable yearly to the Bailiffs and citizens of Hereford who hold the same of the King at fee favour (the yearly value of which messuage is returned by Thomas Laurence of Compton, escheator in that County, at 6/-) to the chaplains of the Chantry at the altar of St. Anne in the Cathedral church of St. Ethelbert, Hereford, in aid of their maintenance for celebrating divine service daily for the good estate of the said Richard, while living, for his soul after death, and for the souls of his ancestors, benefactors and others.
1379. Pardon to Richard de Burleye, Knight, for acquiring in fee simple from THOMAS BARRE, Knight, and entering upon without licence, a moiety of the manor of Burgate and hundred of Fordingbrigge, co. Sonthampton, held in chief, the said Richard and Thomas having lately held the manor and hundred as kinsmen and heirs of Richard de Pembrugge, Knight, and grant to the said Richard de Burleye of the said moiety in fee as acquired.
1382. Grant for life to Hugh de Segrave, Knight, of £20 yearly, in compensation for the third part of the manor of Hyochon, co. Hertford, the whole of which with other lands was granted to him for life by letters patent dated June 4, 3 Richard II. THOMAS BARRE, Knight, and Elizabeth his wife, late the wife of Edward de Hendale the son, Knight, having subsequently by process in chancery recovered the third part from him as dower of the said Edward's lands.
1389. John Barry of Bridgewater.

1390. Grant with the assent of the Great Council and for £300 paid to the King, by William Lekhull and Katherine his wife, kinswoman and heir of John son of John Ryvors, viz., daughter of Edmund, son of the said John, son of John, to them, their heirs and assigns as from Easter last of the manor of Netherburgate, co. Southampton, held in chief, late the possession of Simon de Bureley, Knight, deceased, seized into the King's hands by virtue of the judgment against him in Parliament in the year 2 Richard II.
1390. Commission to
to enquire touching the petition of THOMAS BARRE, KNIGHT, for a rent of £18 9s. 10d., which is 36s. 10d. less than the rent of £20 6s. 8d. due to him under a deed indented, dated Saturday after Martinmas Nov., 2 Rich. II., whereby he granted all his interest in the manor of Burgate and hundred of Fordingbrigg in that County, whereof he was seized jointly with Richard de Bureley, knight, as kinsman of Henry de Penbrugg son of Richard de Penbrugg, knight, to the said Richard and his heirs at the said yearly rent, the said Richard afterwards, by deed indented, dated Sunday after St. Edmund, 3 Rich. II., granting to the said Thomas and his heirs certain lands and tenements in Pykesleye, Stoke, and TADYNGTON, co. Hereford, at the yearly value of 36s. 10d. The said manor and hundred were taken into the King's hands by the forfeiture of Simon de Bureley, who was at the time of his forfeiture seized thereof by feoffment of Beatrice, late the wife of the said Richard, but the petitioner was seized of the rent now claimed until the said forfeiture.
1391. Thomas Barre of Hereford.
1392. Commission to etc., to enquire into the petition of Matilda, late the wife of David Barr,
June 6 "chivaler," that dower may be assigned to her from the castle and lordship of Maynerbier and the manor of Pennallee in Wales, of which her husband was seized in his demesne as of fee so that she is entitled to dower, as he alienated the same to William de Wyndesore and Alice de Ferrers, and the said Alice after the deaths of the said David and William sold the same to John, late Duke of Exeter, so that the said duke and Alice kept her from dower for eight years.
1490. Grant to John Wyndesore and his heirs of the manors of Maynerbier and Pennally, co. Pembroke,
Jan. 9 and the manor of Esthanney, called Filberdescourt, co. Oxford, in the King's hands by the forfeiture of John Holland late Earl of Huntingdon.
Grant to John Wyndesore and his heirs of the manors of Maynerbier and Pennally, co. Pembroke, with all rents and services of tenants late of David de Barry "chivaler" in Begeley in Wales and all lands, knight's fees, etc., which he and Thomas Holhurst, John Duket and Thomas Aftenthaugt had of the grant of the said David in the County of Pembroke.
1467. Grant for life to the King's sister, Anne Duchess of Exeter, of the lordships and manors of
Aug. 26 Maynarbyere and Pennelay, co. Pembroke.
1474. Licence for John Barre, knight, of his heirs and executors to found a perpetual chantry of one
Feb. 15 chaplain to celebrate divine service daily at the altar of St. Anne in the parish church of St. Mary, Clehungre, co. Hereford, for the good estate of the King and his consort, and the said John Barre and Joan his wife, late the wife of Robert Greyndoure, esquire, Thomas Bouchier, knight, and Isabel his wife, Countess of Devon, daughter of the said John Barre and Edonia his wife, Ankaret the wife of John Hanuere, esquire, and sister of the said John Barre and Richard Delabere, esquire, nephew of the said John Barre and their souls after death and the souls of Richard Pembrigge, knight, and Petronilla his wife, Thomas Barre the elder, knight, and Elizabeth his wife, Thomas Barre the younger, knight, their son and Alice his wife, parents of the said John Barre, Edonia late the wife of the said John Barre and daughter and heiress of John Hotofte, esquire, Edmund Connewaile, knight, and Elizabeth his wife the elder sister of the said John Barre, Joan late the wife of Kynard Delabere, another of the sisters of the said John Barre, Thomas Delamare, son of Richard Delamare and the said Alice his wife, mother of the said John Barre, and Margaret and Anne daughters of the said Richard Delamare and Alice.

CALENDAR OF CLOSE ROLLS.

1309. Mention of Henry de Penebrugge and DAVID DE LA BERE as being bailiffs of Guher in Wales.

CATALOGUE OF ANCIENT DEEDS. VOL. II.

- B. 2797. Release of Henry Payn of Neuportpaynel to etc. etc. WITNESSES Sirs William de Nowers and ROBERT BARRY KNIGHTS THIRTEENTH CENTURY.
Mention of Barrys as bailiffs at Eridport in Dorsetshire.
- A. 3238. Mention of ROBERT ATTE BARRE as bailiff of Southampton, 1332. Michaelmas 5 Ed. III.
- B. 3415. Grant by JOHN ATTE BARRE SON of ROBERT ATTE BARRE sometime burgess of Southampton to Robert de Marleburgh, also a burgess of land in the field called "Paylonde" by the road to Winchester, Saturday after Martinmas, 22 Ed. III.

VOL. III. 1349.

- A. 5437. Mention of RICHARD DE BARRE of Ely as an Archdeacon. A.D. 1189-1197.
- C. 3405. Mention of SIMON DE LA BARRE as Mayor of Barnstaple. A.D. 1302.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS (DOMESTIC).

1576. A Richard Barrey is lieutenant of Dover Castle. Died 1588.

INQUISITIONS AND ASSESSMENTS RELATING TO FEUDAL AIDS.

VOL. I.

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|------------|--|-----------|
| DEVON | HUNDREDUM DE FREMYNOTON. | A.D. 1346 |
| I. p. 413. | De Johanne Pollard et Henrico Barry pro un. f. m. in Rouweburgh, tento de honore de Launceston i.c. quod Willelmus de Cloyngni quondam tenuit, et est parcella illorum viij feodorum, de quibus Baldewinus Flemyng oneratus fuit de relevio suo. | xl. s. |

HUNDRED OF FREMYNGTON.

From John Pollard and Henry Barry for one knight's fee in Rouweburgh, held of the Manor of Launceston that William de Cloyngni formerly held, and is parcel of those viij fees for which Baldwin Flemyng was charged of his relief. xl. s.

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|------------|---|-------------|
| BUCKINGHAM | HUNDREDUM DE SEGELOWE. | A.D. 1284-6 |
| I. p. 80. | Robertus Barry tenet Stauntone de comite Cornubie, et idem comes de rege i.c. sed &c. Hugo Barry tenet quartam partem un. f. in Bradewelle de Roberto Barry, et idem Robertus de comite Cornubie, et comes de rege i.c. | |

HUNDRED OF SEGELOWE.

Robert Barry holds Stauntone of the Earl of Cornwall and the same Earl of the King, but &c.
Hugh Barry holds a fourth part of one fee in Bradewelle of Robert Barry, and the same Robert of the Earl of Cornwall and the Earl of the King.

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| DEVON | HUNDREDUM DE HARIGG. | A.D. 1286 |
| I. p. 322. | Heredes Philippi de Sica Villa tenent Culu Reng[ny] pro di. f. m. de Johanne de Barry, et idem Johannes de Johanne de Humfravill, et Johannes de comite Gloucestrie, et comes de rege i.c. | |

HUNDRED OF HARIGO.

The heirs of Philip de Sicca Villa hold Culm Reng[ny] for half a knight's fee of John de Barry and the same John of John de Humfravill and John of the Earl of Gloucester and the Earl of the King.

DEVON HUNDREDUM DE FREMYNGTON. A.D. 1346
I. p. 412. De Ricardo Barry pro di. f. m. in Estlegh, tento de honore de Bradenynch i.e. quod Robertus Barry quondam tenuit. xx. s.

HUNDRED OF FREMYNGTON.

From Richard for half a knight's fee in Estlegh held of the honor of Bradenynch that Robert Barry formerly held. xx. s.

I. p. 424. HUNDREDUM DE WYNKELEGH.
De Ricardo Barr pro iiiijth parte un. f. m. in Holecomb, tenta de eodem honore [Gloucestrie] i.e. quam Walterus de Holecomb quondam tenuit. x. s.

HUNDRED OF WYNKELEGH.

From Richard Barr for iiiijth part of one knight's fee in Holecomb held of the same honor [Gloucester], which Walter de Holecomb formerly held. x. s.

I. p. 456. Do. A.D. 1428
Ricardus Barry, Walterus Pollard et Ricardus Petteford tenent quartam partem un. f. m. in Hollecombe, quam tenent separatim inter se, et nullus eorum tenet integram quartam partem, et quam ab antiquo Walterus de Hollecombe quondam tenuit.

Do.

Richard Barry, Walter Pollard, and Richard Petteford hold a fourth part of one knight's fee in Hollecombe, which they hold separately amongst themselves and no one holds the whole fourth part, and which Walter de Hollecombe formerly held from of old.

I. p. 463. HUNDREDUM DE FREMYNTON.
Ricardus Barry, Simon Paslew, Ricardus Gyffard et Rogerus Atewicke tenent di. f. m. in Estlegh, quam tenent separatim inter se, et nullus eorum tenet integram quartam partem, et quam ab antiquo Ricardus de Barry quondam tenuit.

HUNDRED OF FREMYNGTON

Richard Barry, Simon Paslew, Richard Gyffard and Roger Atewiche hold half a knight's fee in Estlegh, which they hold severally among themselves, and no one of them holds the whole fourth part, and which Richard de Barry formerly held from of old.

Walterus Pollard, Thomas Smyth, Ricardus Barry, Willelmus Wyke et Elizabetha Combe tenent un. f. m. in Rouburgh, quam tenent separatim inter se, et nullus eorum tenet integram quartam partem, et quam ab antiquo Johannes Pollard quondam tenuit.

Walter Pollard, Thomas Smyth, Richard Barry, William Wyke and Elizabeth Combe hold one knight's fee in Rouburgh which they hold severally among themselves, and no one of them holds a whole fourth part, and which John Pollard formerly held.

Willelmus Graunte, Moricius Berkeley et Ricardus Barry tenent di. f. m. in Dodescote, quam tenent separatim inter se, et nullus eorum tenet integram quartam partem, et quam ab antiquo Moricius de Berkley quondam tenuit.

William Graunte, Morice Berkeley and Richard Barry hold half a knight's fee in Dodescote which they hold severally among themselves, and no one of them holds a whole fourth part, and which Morice de Berkeley formerly held from of old.

DEVON

HUNDREDUM DE NORTHTAUTON.

- I. p. 471. Walterus Pollarde, Ricardus Barry et Willelmus Hall tenent di. f. in Ayssh Regne, quod tenent separatim inter se, et nullus eorum tenet integram quartam partem un. f. m. et quod ab antiquo Johannes Shilly (sic) quondam tenuit.

HUNDRED OF NORTHTAUTON.

Walter Pollard, Richard Barry and William Hall, hold half a knight's fee in Ayssh Regne, which they hold severally amongst themselves, and no one of them holds a whole fourth part of a knight's fee, and which John Shilly (sic) formerly held from of old.

BUCKINGHAM

HUNDREDUM DE SEGELOWE.

A.D. 1302-3

- I. p. 136 [Stauntone.] Dominus Robertus Barre et tenentes sui tenent eandem villam de comite Cornubie pro un. f. m.

HUNDRED OF SEGELOWE.

[Stauntone]. Sir Robert Barre and his tenants hold the same vill of the Earl of Cornwall for one knight's fee.

- I. p. 109.

IN HUNDREDO DE SEGELOWE.

A.D. 1316

Bradewelle cum }
Stanton una villa } Robertus Barry et Philippus de Ayllesbury.

IN THE HUNDRED OF SEGELOWE.

Bradewelle with }
Stanton one vill } Robert Barry and Philip de Aylesbury.

- I. p. 132. De Willelmo Schanke et tenentibus suis pro un f. m. in Stauntone Barri, quod Robertus Barry tenuit. xl. s.
From William Schanke and his tenants for one knight's fee in Stauntone Barri, that Robert Barry held. xl. s.

BERKS

HUNDREDUM DE LAMBURNE.

- I. p. 51. Est Willelmi de Grandisone et heredum Willelmi de Plukenet :—
Villa de Bekhampton }
cum Estbury et } Thomas Barry et Johanna de Bohun.
Blakegrave }

HUNDRED OF LAMBURNE.

Belongs to William de Grandisone and the heirs of William de Plukenet.

Vill de Bekhampton }
with Estbury and } Thomas Barry and Joan de Barry.
Blakegrave }

- I. p. 62.

HUNDREDUM DE LAMBOURNE.

A.D. 1428

Comes Warrewyke tenet di. f. in Bekhamptone quod Margareta de Monte Hermery quondam tenuit et quod ab antiquo fuit Thome Barry.

HUNDRED OF LAMBOURNE.

The Earl of Warwick holds half a knight's fee in Bekhampton that Margaret de Monte Hermery formerly held and that was Thomas Barry's from of old.

DERBY

DIMIDIUM WAPPENTACHIUM DE LUCHIRCHE.

A.D. 1284-6

- I. p. 247. Robertus Sauucheverel tenet quartam partem ejusdem ville de Quorundon de Willelmo Barry, et idem Willelmus de Roberto de Stutevill, et idem Robertus de rege i.c. cum villa de Bolton pro di. f.

HALF THE WAPPENTAKE OF LUCHIRCHE.

Robert Saucheverel holds a fourth part of the same vill of Quorundon of William Barry, and the same William of Robert de Stutevill and the same Robert of the King with the vill of Bolton for half a fee

VOL. II.

HEREFORD HUNDREDUM DE WELLETRE (sic). A.D. 1346

II. p. 397. Et de iiij. li. receptis de decano et capitulo Herefordie Willelmo de Ebroicis, et Bartholomeo et (*rectius* de) la Barre, et participibus suis, pro duobus feodis suis in Home Lacy, que decanus et capitulum, episcopus Cestrensis et Ricardus de Braddeleye nuper tenuerunt.

HUNDRED OF WELLETRE.

And for iiij. li. received of the Dean and Chapter of Hereford of William de Ebroicis and Bartholomew *de la Barre and their partners for their two fees in Home Lacy, which the Dean and Chapter and Bishop of Chester and Richard de Braddeleye lately held.

HERTFORD HUNDREDUM DE ODD[ESSYE]. A.D. 1303

II. p. 433. [H]orewell—Hugo Barry tenet quartam partem f. m. de Willelmo filio Radulfi.

HUNDRED OF ODD[ESSYE].

[H]orewell—Hugh Barry holds a fourth part of one knight fee of William, son of Randolf.

HUNDREDUM DE ODESELES.

A.D. 1428

II. p. 447. Johannes Paston tenet iiij. tam partem un. f. m. in Horwell, Bury, quam Hugo Barry quondam tenuit.

HUNDRED OF ODESELES.

John Paston holds a fourth part of one knight's fee in Horwell, Bury, which Hugh Barry formerly held.

HEREFORD [HUNDREDUM DE] GREYTRE. A.D. 1431

II. p. 419. Manerium de Lortoport, quod Thomas Barre, miles [quondam] tenuit per [servicium] quarte partis un f. m. ad manum regis devenit, et in manu regis existit ratione minoris etatis Johannis filii et heredis ipsius Thome.

[HUNDREDUM] DE GREYTRE.

The manor of Lortoport, that Thomas Barre, knight, [formerly] held by [service] of the fourth part of one knight's fee came to the King's hand, and is in the King's hand by reason of the minority of John, son and heir of the same Thomas.

II. p. 421. [HUNDREDUM DE] RADLOWE

Duo partes un. f. m. in Tatynton existunt in manu [regis] ratione minoris etatis Johannis filii et heredis Thome Barre militis.

[HUNDRED OF] RADLOWE.

Two parts of one knight's fee in Tatynton are in the hands [of the King], by reason of the minority of John, son and heir of Thomas Barre, Knight.

II. p. 336. IN GRYMESWORTHE HUNDREDO. A.D. 1315

Parve ville et exiles de eodem Hundredo:—

Lude Beaumyes Sibilla de la Barre et Willelmus le Brut

* This is written in the original "et."

IN GRYMESWORTHE HUNDRED.

Small and inconsiderable vills :—

Lude Beaumyes	{ Sibil de la Barre, and William le Brut.
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II. p. 388.

HUNDREDUM DE WEBBETRE.

A.D. 1316

Et minores ville dicti Hundredi et exiles :—

Cobewall	...	...	...	...	...	Thomas de la Barre.
Rotherwas	...	...	...	...	...	Sibilla de la Barre.

HUNDRED OF WEBBETRE.

Lesser and inconsiderable vills of the said Hundred :—

Cobewall	...	...	...	...	...	Thomas de la Barre.
Rotherwas	...	...	...	...	...	Sibil de la Barre.

II. p. 389.

VILLE IN HUNDREDO DE RADELOWE.

Tatynton	{ Baldewinus de Frevile, Sebilla de la Barre, Johannes de Northgrave et Margerid le Brun.
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VILLS IN THE HUNDRED OF RADELOWE.

Tatynton	{ Baldwin de Frevile, Sibilla de la Barre, John de Northgrave, and Margery le Brun.
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VILLE MINORES ET EXILES DICTI HUNDREDI.

Parva Markeley et Aylmeton	{ Sibilla de la Barre, et Neel' de Grey.
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Lesser and inconsiderable vills of the said Hundred :—

Little Markeley and Aylmeton	{ Sibil de la Barre, and Neel' de Grey.
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HEREFORD

HUNDREDUM DE RADELOWE.

A.D. 1346

II. p. 396. Et de viij' receiptis de Stephano de la Barewe pro quinta parte f. m. Bekerton, quam Johannes de Bekerton nuper tenuit.

HUNDRED OF RADELOWE.

And for viij' received of Stephen de la Barewe for the fifth part of a fee in Bekerton which John de Bekerton lately held.

ESSEX

HUNDREDUM DE TENDRYNG.

A.D. 1428

II. p. 218. De Thoma Barre pro di. f. in Elmested, quod Juliano Tany quondam tenuit. xl. d.

HUNDRED OF TENDRYNG.

From Thomas Barre for half a fee in Elmested that Juliano Tany formerly held. xl. d.

GLOUCESTER

HUNDREDUM DE BUTTELAWE.

A.D. 1303

II. p. 250. De Johan de Casewalle, pro quarta parte un. f. m. in Casewalle [Tenetur de Thoma Atte Barre, ut de manerio de L (added)].

HUNDRED DE BUTTELAWE.

From John de Casewalle for the fourth part of one knight's fee in Casewalle [Held of Thomas atte Barre as of the Manor of L (added)].

- HEREFORD HUNDREDUM DE RADELowe. A.D. 1346
 II. p. 395. Et de xx' receptis de Johanne de Solers et Thoma de la Barre pro di. f. in Parva Marcleye, quod Walterus de la Barre et Ricardus de la Bere nuper tenuerunt de eodem honore.

HUNDRED OF RADELowe.

And for xx' received of John de Solers and Thomas de la Barre for half a fee in Little Marcleye that Walter de la Barre and Richard de la Bere lately held of the same honor.

- HUNDREDUM DE WEBBETRE. A.D. 1428
 II. p. 411. Et pro j. f. nuper Thome Barre in Homme Lacy et inde nichil quia in manu domini regis per mortem Thome Barre, militis.

HUNDRED OF WEBBETRE.

And for 1 fee, late Thomas Barre's in Homme Lacy and therefor nothing, because in the hands of the lord the King by the death of Thomas Barre, knight.

HUNDREDUM DE RADELowe.

- Et alia iiij^a pars ejusdem, inde nichil, quia in manu domini regis per mortem Thome Barre militis, prout continetur in inquisitione predicta.
 Et de alia iiij^a parte nuper Thome Barre in Parva Marcle et inde nichil, quia est in manu domini regis per mortem Thome Barre, militis, sicut continetur in inquisitione predicta.

HUNDRED OF RADELowe.

- And another fourth part of the same therefrom nothing because in the hand of the lord the King by the death of Thomas Barre, knight, as is contained in the inquisition aforesaid.
 And of another iiijth part late Thomas Barre's in Little Marcle and therefrom nothing because it is in the hand of the lord the King by the death of Thomas Barre, knight, as is contained in the inquisition aforesaid.

- II. p. 415. HUNDREDUM DE GR[EY]TRE. A.D. 1428
 De iiij^a parte f. nuper Johannis le Wynne in Lortpord et nihil inde, quia in manu regis per mortem Thome Barre, militis, sicut continetur, etc.

HUNDRED OF GR[EY]TRE.

For iiijth part of a fee late John le Wynne's in Lortpord and nothing therefrom because in the hand of the King by the death of Thomas Barre, knight, as is contained, &c.

- II. p. 419. HUNDREDUM DE WEBTRE. A.D. 1431
 Willelmus Poleyn et Thomas Barowe tenent quartam partem un. f. in Bolyngchop.

HUNDRED OF WEBTRE.

William Poleyn and Thomas Barowe hold a fourth part of a fee in Bolyngchop.

[HUNDREDUM DE] [GREY]TRE.

Manerium de Lortepord, quod Thomas Barre, miles [quondam] tenuit per [servicium] quarte partis un. f. m. ad manum regis devenit, et in manu regis existit ratione minoris etatis Johannis filii et heredis ipsius Thome.

[HUNDRED OF] [GREY]TRE.

Manor of Lortepord that Thomas Barre, Knight [formerly] held by [service] of the fourth part of one knight's fee, came to the hand of the King, and is in the hand of the King by reason of the minority of John, son and heir of the said Thomas.

- II. p. 379. HUNDREDUM DE RADLOWE. A.D. 1303
De Waltero de la Barre et Ricardo de la Bere pro di. f. apud Parvam Markeleye de domino de Webbeleye. xx.s.

HUNDRED OF RADLOWE.

From Walter de la Barre and Richard de la Bere for half a fee at Little Markeleye of the lord of Webbeleye. xx.s.

- II. p. 381. HUNDREDUM DE WEBBETRE. A.D. 1303
De Waltero de la Barre, Johanne le Brun, et Henrico de Cors pro quarta parte un. f. apud Bullinghop et Clehangre. x.s.

HUNDRED OF WEBBETRE.

From Walter de la Barre, John le Brun and Henry de Cors for a fourth part of one fee at Bullinghop and Clehangre. x.s.

- II. p. 397. HUNDREDUM DE WELLETRÉ (sic). A.D. 1346
Et de x' receptis de Johanne de Solaries et participibus suis pro iiiij^a parte un. f. in Bolynghop et Clehangre quod Walterus de la Barre, Johannes le Brun, et Henricus de Cors nuper tenuerunt.

HUNDRED OF WELLETRÉ (sic).

And of 10s. received of John de Solers and his partners for a fourth part of one fee in Bolynghop and Clehangre that Walter de la Barre, John le Brun and Henry de Cors lately held.

VOL. III.

- NORFOLK HUNDREDUM DE MITFORD. A.D. 1401-2
III. p. 632. Dominus Thomas Barre chivaler, tenet manerium de Flokethorp in Hardyngham de rege i.e. per ij. partes f. m.
Edmundus Berry, Ricardus Davy de Wymondham, tenet quartam partem j. f. m. in East Todenham et Mateshalebergh de Olivero Gros, et idem de domino Thoma de Morlee etc. (as before 1346).

HUNDRED OF MITFORD.

Sir Thomas Barre, chivaler, holds the manor of Flokethorp in Hardyngham of the King in chief, for two parts of a knight's fee.
Edmund Berry, Richard Davy of Wymondham hold the fourth part of one knight's fee in East Todenham and Mateshalebergh of Oliver Gros, and the same of Sir Thomas de Morlee, etc. (as before).

- KENT HUNDREDUM DE LANGBREGGE. A.D. 1346
III. p. 32. De Johanne Barry, Johanne de Grauntcourt, et Johanne le Bedell, de Molasshe, pro j. quarterio j. f. quod (sic) pro predictis Johannes Barry, Isabella Barry, Robertus de Grauntcourt et Isabella, relicta Andree Rabele, tenuerunt in Seyveton de Willelmo de Leyburne.

HUNDRED OF LANGBREGGE.

Of John Barry, John de Grauntcourt, and John le Bedell de Molasshe for one fourth of one fee the aforesaid John Barry, Isabella Barry, Robert de Grauntcourt and Isabella relict of Andrew Rabele held in Seyveton of William de Leyburne.

HUNDREDUM DE BRYCHEHOLT.

- III. p. 34. De Johanne Barry pro iij^a parte di. f. quam Isabella Barry tenuit apud Pundys de dicta domina (de Valence) di marca.
De Johanne Clerico, de Pundys, pro iij^a parte di. f. quam idem Johannes tenet apud Pundys pro iij parte di f. quam idem Johannes tenet apud Pundys de dicta domina (de Valence) di marca.

HUNDRED OF BRYCHEHOLT.

Of John Barry for the fourth part of half a fee which Isabella Barry held at Pundys of the said Lady (of Valence) half a mark. Of John Clerk of Pundys for the third part of half a fee which the same John holds at Pundys three part of half a fee which the same John holds at Pundys of the said Lady (of Valence). half a mark.

HUNDREDUM DE BYRCHEHOLTE.

A.D. 1431.

III. p. 67. Item, Thomas Elys, de Kenyngton in eodem comitatu, armiger, per Margeriam Barry fuit seisitus etc. de certis terris cum suis pertinenciis apud Poundys in eodem hundredo, tentis per servicium tercio partis di. f. m. integri.

HUNDRED OF BYRCHEHOLTE.

Item, Thomas Elys, of Kenyngton in the same county, esquire, by Margery Barry was seised etc. of certain lands together with their appurtenances at Poundys in the same hundred, held by the service of a third part of half a whole knight's fee.

KENT

HUNDREDUM DE ROLVINDENNE.

A.D. 1346

III. p. 38. De Henrico Aucher, et Stephano de Forshame, pro di. f. quod Willelmus Barry tenuit in Mayhame de eodem comite xx'

HUNDRED OF ROLVINDENNE.

Of Henry Aucher & Stephen de Forshame for half a fee which William Barry held in Mayhame of the same earl. xx'

COLLECTANEA TOPOGRAPHICA & GENEALOGICA—VOL. V.

CHURCH OF BEDWYN' MAGNA IN WILTSHIRE.

Inscription on tomb of Sir John Seymour who died, Dec. 21, 1536. His son, Sir Henry Seymour, who married BARBARA daughter of Thomas Margan.

This statement is at variance with several pedigrees, particularly one in the College of Arms, in which this lady is described as Barbara daughter of Morgan Wolfe by Gwerllian daughter and heir of John de Barri. Margan Wolfe is stated in the same place to have been the son of Howell Wolfe the son of John Wolfe, Esq., the son of Sir John Wolfe, knight, by the daughter and co-heir of Sir Major le Sore of St. Fagan's, co. Glamorgan, by the daughter and heir of Huntley.

DUNCUMB'S HEREFORDSHIRE—VOL. III. p. 39.—*Bickerton*.

EDWARD II. 1307—1327.

In reign of Ed. II. John de Bykerton was tenant under a lease granted to him, from JOHN DE BAREWE who held of Johanna Countess of March. JOHN DE BAREWE who acquired Bickerton by marriage with Matilda (widow of Richard Arenel) died in 1335 leaving two sons.

On death of the elder, Bickerton escheating to the Crown owing to minority of his brother, the mother claimed the Manor on plea that she had obtained it by gift of her first husband, and the Manor was restored.

The estate included a messuage, a garden, pigeon house, 360 acres of tillage, 21 acres of meadow, 10 of pasture, 21 of wood, 21 of moor-land, and rents of value of 32/7.

STEPHEN DE BAREWE held this manor after the death of his mother. A few years after Sir John Greyndour of Clearwell, Gloucestershire, held the manor, which he gave to his daughter Johanna, who married William Walwyn, 2nd son of Richard Walwyn of Hellens, and the name of their only child, William Walwyn, is mentioned as the resident owner of Bickerton by the Royal Commissioners in 1443.

BELTZ'S MEMORIALS OF THE ORDER OF THE GARTER. (1841).

SIR RICHARD PEMBRUGGE.

First mentioned as forming one of the gallant staff of Edward III., on his landing at La Hogue in 1348.

Elected to Order of the Garter, 1368. Died 26th July, 1375.

Henry Pembrugge, his son, died 1st October, 1375, when by an inquisition taken on the 19th October, 1375, Sir Richard Burley and Sir Thomas Barre, nephews of Sir Richard, the former being the son and heir of his sister Amicia, who had married Sir John Burley, and the latter being the son and heir of Hawisia, another sister of Sir Richard, and who had been the wife of Thomas de Barre, were found to be his next heirs. The heir general of Burley is John Charles Wallop, Earl of Portsmouth, and Barre is represented by Dame Anne Baghott, relict of Sir Paul Baghott of Lypiote Park, in Gloucestershire, knight, as heir general of the body of Juliana, the wife first of Kinard de la Bere, and secondly of Sir William Catesby, which Juliana was the great granddaughter of Hawisia Pembrugge above mentioned.

Arms.

Barry of Six, Or and Azure, a bend Gules.

BELTZ'S MEMORIALS OF THE ORDER OF THE GARTER.

SIR JOHN BURLEY.

Our earliest trace of Sir John Burley is that in 1370, when he was already a knight, his conduct became an object of inquiry, in order to ascertain how far he and Sir Thomas de Barre (the husband of his wife's sister), had not prejudiced the King by contracting a marriage between William, the son of Thomas Lucy, and Elizabeth, the daughter of Barre.

JOHN DEVEREUX.

According to Dugdale, Sir John Devereux (d. 1392-3), John Devereux married Margaret, the daughter of Sir John Barre. This lady may have been his first consort, but his relict was Margaret, daughter of John de Vere, Earl of Oxford.

Ex. 44 Ed. 3, No. 56. It was proved subsequently, Ex. 48 Ed. 3, No. 47, that Burley had been legally authorised by the gift of Humphrey Bohun, Earl of Hereford, of whom Lucy held his lands.

PROCEEDINGS IN CHANCERY—ELIZABETH'S REIGN.

B. 6. 22.

No. 7. GAWYN BARRY *v.* Frances and Thomas Kelwey. Claim by purchase manor of Rockborne of which Sir Thomas Kelwey was seized in fee, who demised to complainant certain premises in North Gorley parcel thereof, co. Southampton.

(1579-1587) probably 1585-6.

Bill, filed by Gawin Bartye of Fordingbridge, co. Southampton, yeoman, against Francis Kelewey, Thomas Kelewey and Thomas Symbarbe.

Sir William Kelewey, Knt., was seized of the manor of Rockborne in the said county and of diverse lands in the same county and about 17 years past and at a Court held at the same manor did demise by Copy of Court Roll unto your said Orator a certain tenement with an orchard and 23 acres of arable land in North Gorely, to have, and to hold unto the said orator, and to Henry, and to

Francis his sons, and to the longest liver of them, whereof the said orator entered into possession, and enjoyed the same for the space of 7 years.

Sir William by his deed of feoffment did amongst other lands enfeoff Thomas Kelewey, esquire, son of Francis Kelewey, esquire, son the said Sir William of the manor of Rockborne, with certain uses and remainders over, by force whereof the said Thomas, about 10 years past, entered into the said premises, and found fault with Orator's copy and would not allow the state of your orator to be good, ejected him from the said premises and sold part of his goods. But some 7 years past the said orator agreed to pay the aforesaid Thomas, the sum of 100 marks for the absolute right to the said tenements, to be secured Raffé Barrey, and to heirs for ever, brother of orator, as trustee for orator.

And after Madam Anne Kelewey, grandmother to the said Thomas, had the premises assigned her by the sheriff then being for her dower whereunto she was entitled from the said Sir William Kelewey, her late husband, notwithstanding that the said Thomas had bound himself in a statute merchant, that the premises should be discharged of all former grants, bargains, jointures, etc.

About five years past Thomas Kelewey, entered into communication with orator for the repurchasing of the fee simple and for the setting over of the above said Statute. After certain terms were agreed upon, orator gave up to Thomas Synbarbe, gent., the said Statute, and also received into his custody other papers connected with the matter, but estate has never been made to the orator as was agreed.

No answer is appended.

CHANCERY PROCEEDINGS—ELIZABETH.

B. 6. 20.

No. 50. GAWYN BARRY *v.* Frances Keylewaye, Thomas Keylawaye, and Thomas St. Barbe. Claim as purchaser, Land held of the manor of Rockborne, Sir William Keylewaye Knight, deceased, being late Lord thereof.

Bill (undated), but answer of Thomas Sayntbarbe, gent., one of the defendants, filed last day of January, 1585-6, by Gawyn Barrye of Fordingbridge, co. Southampton, husbandman, against Francis Keylewaye, Thomas Keylewaye and Thomas Sayntbarbe.

Sir William Keylewaye, Knight deceased, was seised of the manor of Rockborne, in the said county, and of certain other lands, etc., in the said county, and about twenty years since, at a court held at the said manor, demised by copy of court roll, to orator a certain tenement with an orchard, etc., thereto belonging in North Gorelye, in the said county, to have and to hold to the said orator and Henry and Francis, his sons, and the longer liver of them, by reason whereof the said orator entered into possession, and enjoyed the same for about seven years.

(The continuation gives details similar to those in B²³ and appears to be a suit to bring in the Defendant Sayntbarbe).

CHANCERY PROCEEDINGS—ELIZABETH.

L. $\frac{4}{33}$

No. 33. Radulph Lyne and Katherine, his wife *v.* GAWEN BARRY and JOHN BARRY, breach of contract of marriage. A copyhold tenement in Goreley in the parish of Fordingbridge, the estate of Thomas Barney, father of plaintiff Catherine.

Bill, filed 21st June, 1591, by Radulph Lyne of Gorely, in the parish of Fordingbridge, co. Southampton, labourer, and Katherine, his wife, against Gawin Barrie and John Barry.

Thomas Barrey of Gorely aforesaid, husbandman, did about forty years past take one copyhold tenement in Gorely unto himself, unto Katherine, his daughter (now wife of the orator), and to one Elizabeth his daughter, successively, for the taking of which tenement, one Henry Tripocke, god-father of orator's wife, paid some part of the money. Thomas promised on the marriage of said Ralph and Katherine, never to alter the copy, has, by the advice of one Gawin Barrey of Gorely, husbandman, and of John Barrie, son the said Thomas, at a court held at Fordingbridge about six years past, delivered up the said copy and obtained a new estate of the premises, utterly excluding the said Katherine. Thomas is since deceased, and Katherine has claimed to be admitted tenant, but the said Gawin and John by some means obtained possession of the said copyhold and of the evidences, etc., and refused to give up possession.

The demurrer of the defendants (appended), merely cavils with the statements in the Bill for not showing who was Lord of the manor, what were its customs, etc.

CALENDAR OF PAPAL REGISTERS.

- 1343 Petition of Richard de la Barre, M.A., scholar in civil law, Sub-deacon of the diocese of Hereford, for a prebend of St. David's, notwithstanding that he has the Church of Lauvenny in the same diocese, value 12 marks.
- 1361 Petition of Richard Barre, M.A., for a canonry of Hereford with expectation of a prebend, notwithstanding that he has canonries and prebends of St. David's and Llandewybery.

PLACITA DE QUO WARRANTO—EDWARD I.

WYNTON. Riēs de Coleshull qui fec' p̄ dno Reg' op. se iij die vers^o
 p. 703. Gilb'm de Clare Com' Glouc' de p̄ito q̄rc nō pmittit
 Abbem de Kinesh'm & homēs suos de Mayndenstock
 Johem de Barry & homēs suos de Mayndenstock (here
 names of other men & homēs suos) face sec̄tam ad
 hundrm de Chiw qđ ē de antiquo dnico corone dñi Reg'
 q̄m ad illud debent & solent & face consue^orūt et ipe nō
 ren'. Et ptes fecit def'. Iō p̄e est Vic' qđ distr' eum,
 etc. Et qđ de exit. etc. Et qđ heat corp^o ejus apđ
 Wint' in com' Sutht' a die S̄ci Martini in iis sept^{as}.

WINCHESTER. Richard de Coleshull, who acts for the lord the King, offers himself on the fourth day against Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, in a plea wherefore he does not permit the Abbot of Kinesham and his men of Mayndenstock, John de Barry and his men of Mayndenstock (here follow the names of other men and their men), to do suit at the hundred of Chew, which is of the ancient demesne of the crown of the lord the King, which they owe to the same, and were and are accustomed to do. And he [the defendant] does not come, and made default; therefore the sheriff is ordered to make distraint upon him, etc. And that of the issues, etc. And that he shall have his body at Winchester in the county of Southampton in three weeks from Martinmas.

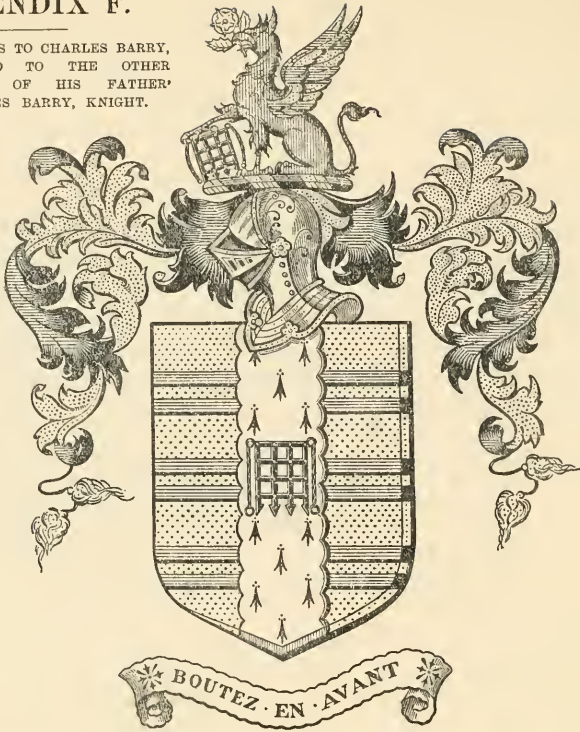
p. 768.

Et Wiſs de Stratton & Robs de Poph^m Joĥns de la Hale
 (here other names) Joĥns de la Buregh Simon de Wynton
 Robs Daundely & Alanus de Sutton milit' ad hoc etci
 dicūt sup saċrm suū qđ preċes Prior majus jus het in
 pđca Hyda tre cū ptin in Horshull q^m pđes đns Rex.
 Et ĩo cons' est qđ preċes Prior inde sine die. Salvo, etc.
 Rot. 38. d.

And William de Stratton and Robert de Popham, John de la Hale [and others],
 John de la Buregh, Simon de Winchester, Robert Daundely and Allan de
 Sutton, Knights, elected for this purpose, say upon their oath that the aforesaid
 Prior has greater right in the aforesaid hide of land with the appurtenances in
 Horshull, than the aforesaid lord the King. And therefore it is considered
 that the aforesaid Prior [shall go quit] thereupon, without a day, etc. Saving,
 etc. [Rot. 38. d.]

APPENDIX F.

GRANT OF ARMS TO CHARLES BARRY,
ESQUIRE, AND TO THE OTHER
DESCENDANTS OF HIS FATHER
SIR CHARLES BARRY, KNIGHT.



To All and Singular to whom these Presents shall come SIR ALBERT WILLIAM WOODS, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and St. George, Garter Principal King of Arms, and GEORGE EDWARD COKAYNE, Esquire, Clarenceux King of Arms of the South East and West Parts of England from the River Trent Southwards, Send Greeting. **W**HEREBY CHARLES BARRY, of Victoria Street, in the Parish of Saint Margaret, Westminster, in the County of London, Esquire, Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, eldest son of SIR CHARLES BARRY, late of Old Palace Yard, Westminster aforesaid, and the Elms, Clapham Common, in the Parish of Lambeth in the County of Surrey, Knight, deceased, who was the Architect of the Royal Palace at Westminster, hath represented unto the Most Noble HENRY DUKE OF NORFOLK, Earl Marshal and Hereditary Marshal of England, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter and one of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, that he is informed on due examination of the Records of the College of Arms that the Armorial Bearings hitherto used by his Family are not registered as of right appertaining to them, and being unwilling to continue the use thereof without unquestionable authority, he therefore requested the favour of His Grace's Warrant for Our granting and assigning such Arms and Crest as may be proper to be borne by him and his descendants, and by the other descendants of his father the said SIR CHARLES BARRY, deceased, according to the Laws of Arms **A**nd forasmuch as the said Earl Marshal did by Warrant under his hand and seal bearing date the twenty-first day of December last authorise and direct Us to grant and assign such Armorial Ensigns accordingly **K**now ye therefore that We, the said Garter and Clarenceux, in pursuance of His Grace's Warrant and by virtue of the Letters Patent of Our several Offices to each of Us respectively granted, do by these Presents grant and assign unto the said CHARLES BARRY the Arms following, that is to say—OR, THREE BARS GEMEL AZURE, OVER ALL A PALE INVECTED ERMINE, THEREON A PORTCULLIS WITH CHAIN SABLE. And for the Crest—ON A WREATH OF THE COLOURS A GRYPHON SEJANT GULES, WINGS ELEVATED AND ADDORSED BARRY OF SIX OR AND AZURE, IN THE MOUTH A ROSE ARGENT LEAVED AND SLIPPED PROPER, RESTING THE DEXTER CLAW ON A PORTCULLIS, AS IN THE ARMS, as the same are in the margin hereof more plainly depicted, to be borne and used for ever hereafter by him the said CHARLES BARRY and his descendants, and by the other descendants of his father the said SIR CHARLES BARRY, deceased, with due and proper differences according to the Laws of Arms. **I**n Witness whereof We the said Garter and Clarenceux Kings of Arms have to these Presents subscribed Our Names and affixed the Seals of Our several Offices this twelfth day of January in the sixty-first year of the Reign of Our Sovereign Lady Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., and in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

ALBERT W. WOODS, Garter.

G. E. COKAYNE, Clarenceux.



INDEX.

- Acornebury, Convent of, 27, 29
 Advowson of Penali, 29
 Alienation of lands, 29, 32
 Ambassador to Rome, 24
 Angharad, daughter of Nesta, 20, 23, 26, 27, 32
 Marriage with William de Barri, 20
 Ann, Prioress of Acornebury, 29, 32
 Archeological Society of Wales, publications of,
 Note 5
 Archbishop of Canterbury, *Note* 23
 Armorial bearings, 8, 16, 37
 Arms, grants of, to Charles Barry, Esquire, 82
- Baghott, Dame Anne, 37
 Sir Paul, Kt., 37
 Bare or Bere, David de la, 36
 Barewe, John de, 27
 Barr, Robert, 24
 Walter, 24
 Barre, Alice, 34
 Ankaret, 34
 Edonia, 34
 Elizabeth, 34, 37
 John, Kt., 34, 40
 John atte, 38
 John de la, 33
 Richard de la, M.A., 28, 31, 32
 Robert, 33
 Robert atte, 33, 38
 Robert de la, 33
 Simon de la, 28
 Thomas, 33
 Thomas de, 34
 Thomas de la, 33
 Thomas, the elder, Kt., 34, 36, 37, 38, 41
 Thomas, the younger, Kt., 34
 Walter de la, 27
 William (A.D. 1165), 32
 William (A.D. 1449-50), 10, 11
 Barri, Angharad de, 20
 Edmund, 23
- Barri, Gerald de, *see* Giraldus Cambrensis
 Odo de, 17, 18, 19, 21
 Philip, 20, 23, 26, 27, 32
 Richard, 24
 Robert, 20, 23, 24
 Walter, 23, 24
 William de, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 26,
 28, 29, 30, 36, 38
- Barry, A. J., 3
 Alice, 5
 Avice, 29
 Caste, 19
 illustration facing 17
 Charles, Sir, 3, 5
 Clara (née Pope), 9
 David, Mr., 3
 David (brother of John), 29
 David (Lord of Olethan), 29
 David (nephew of John), 30
 David (parted with Manorbier), 29, 41
 Dock, 3
 Edmund, 30
 Family—
 Armorial bearings of, 16
 Bible, 5, 6
 Early generations of, 21
 Name of French origin, 15
 references to, 66 to 80
 variants in spelling, 8, 11, 13, 15,
 16, 17
 not of Irish descent, 5
 occupying high positions, 26, 33
 Frances (née Maybank), 3
 Francis, Rev., M.A., 6, 7
 Francis (son of Gawyn), 9
 Francis (yeoman), 7
 Gawyn, 9
 H. M. May, 5
 Island, 3, 18, 19
 Johem de, 33
 John (King's yeoman), 29

- Barry, John (of Bridgwater), 28
 John (of Manorbier), 27, 29, 32
 John de, 32
 Lord (the Great Barry), 26
 Margaret, 9
 Matilda (wife of David Barr), 30
 Matilda (wife of John Barry), 32
 Parish of, 18, 19
 Ralph, 9, 36, 62
 Richard, 29, 30
 Robert (of Buckingham), 33
 Robert (son of Philip), 26
 Robert (son of William), 9, 10
 Roger, M.P., 33, 41
 Sarah (née Routledge), 5
 Thomas, 10, 11
 Thomas (Precentor), 32
 Walter (Custos), 32, 33
 Walter (Mayor of Salisbury), 7, 11
 Walter (of London), 3, 5, 6, 7
 Walter (of Salisbury), 8
 Walter Edward, 5
 Walter Edward (of Westminster), 3, 5, 6,
 William, 9
 William de, 32
- Barrys in Kent, 24
 in Lincoln, 41
 in Scotland, 42
 in York, 41
 of Hampshire, 13, 14, 27, 31, 33, 34, 38,
 41
 of Hereford, 14, 27, 28, 31, 32, 38, 40
 of Ireland, 3
 of South Wales, 14, 17, 19, 20, 24, 31, 40
- "Barrymore," *Note* 5
- Barrymore, Earl of, 26
- Battle Abbey Roll, 16, 17, 19
 destroyed by fire, 16
- Beer, Johannes de la, 13
- Bere, Joan de la, 34
 Johannes atte, 13
 Johannes de la, 13
 Juliana de la, 37
 Kinard de la, 37
 Kynard de la, 34
- Bodkin, Rev. W. D., *Note* 5
- Bosworth Field, 42
- Boys, Rev. W. J., *Note* 5
- Braybrooke, Lord
 Notes to Pepys's Diary, 42
- Brown, Rev. W. Haig, D.D., *Note* 5
- Buregh, Johem de, 33
- Bureley, Beatrice, 38
 Simon de, 37, 38
- Burley or Burleys—
 Amicia, 37
 Sir Richard de, 34, 36, 37, 38
- Calendar of Patent Rolls, 27, 29, 33, 34
- Calendarium Genealogicum, 36
- Camden, Invasion of Ireland, 23
- Carew, Beatrice de, 29
 Castle, 20
 John, Lord of, 29
 William de, 30
- Cartæ et Munimenta de Glamorgan, *Note* 5, 18
- Chancery records, 9
 proceedings in, 9, 15, 37, 78 to 80
 of Ireland, 24
- Clark, G. T., *Note* 5
- Clockmakers' Company, 6
- "Comitatus" of Glamorganshire, 18
- Commission of Enquiry, 38
- "Conquest of Ireland" the, 21
- Court Rolls, 10, 11, 15, 41
 Extracts from, 63 to 65
- Crest of Barry Family, 16
- Custos of the Jews at Hereford, 27, 32
- Difficulty attending pedigree investigations in
 London, 7
- "Dives Roll," the, 17
- "Dreams and Visions," death of Walter de
 Barri, 24
- Duchesne (Battle Abbey Roll), 16
- Exeter, Anne, Duchess of, 30
 John Holland, Duke of, 30
- Family Bible, 5, 6
- "Feudal Aids," extract from, 13
- FitzGerald, David, 29
- FitzGerald's Family, 20
- FitzHenry's Family, 20

- FitzStephen, Robert, 20, 21, 23, 26
 Constable of South Wales, 20
 Grantslands in Ireland to Philip Barry, 26
- FitzStephens Family, 20
- Forde, Hundred of, 7, 13, 41
- Fordingbridge, 7, 8, 9, 13, 14, 15, 16, 23, 31,
 32, 34, 36, 37, 38, 41
 Advowson and tithes of, 8
 Arms of, 8
 Description of, 7, 8
 Legacies for bridge, 8
 Parish Church of, 8
 Registers, 7, 8
- Fuller's "Worthies," 42
- Genealogical Tables—
 A, 4
 B, 12
 C, *end of book*
 D, 25
 E, 35
 F, 39
- "Gerald the Welshman," *Note 5*
- Gifts of land—
 Neath Abbey, to, 28
 "Payland," of, 38
 Penali, at, 27
 St. David's Diocese, to, 28
- Giraldus Cambrensis, *Note 5*, 15, 17, 18, 19, 21,
 22, 23, 24, 26, 28, 31, 32, 38, 41
 Hoare's "History of," 15
 Visits to Ireland, 21
 Works of (Rolls Edition), 23
- Glamorganshire—
 Annals of, 18, 19, 28, 33
 "Comitatus" of, 18
 Deeds, witnesses to—
 Barri, Richard de, 18
 Barri, Thomas de, 18
 Barri, Walter de, 18
 Barri, William de, 18
 Barry, John de, 18
 Barry, Lucas de, 18
 Government appointments in, 33
 Settlement of Barrys in, 18
 Subdued by Normans, 17
- Goldsmiths' Company, 6, 7
 Hall, 6
- Grant, C. E., *Note 5*, 9, 10
- Grant of Arms to Charles Barry, Esquire, 82
- Grants of land—
 in Ireland, 26
 in Pembrokeshire, 17
 of Manorbier Castle and estates, 30
 of Netherburgate Manor, 37
- Hampshire,
 Barrys of, 13, 14, 27, 31, 33, 34, 38, 41
 Early records of, 13
 "Feudal Aids," extract from, 13
- Harleian Society, publications of, *Note 5*
- Hastings, Battle of, 43
- Heralds' College, 16
- Hereford or Herefordshire, 14, 27, 28, 29, 31,
 32, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 40, 41
 Alienation of land in, 27, 28, 29
 Castle, survey of, 27, 32
 Collector of, 36
 Custos of Jews at, 27
 Giraldus, Canon of, 27, 32
 Government appointments in, 33
 Pardon of Thomas de la Barre, 33
 Settlement of Barrys at, 27
 "History of Giraldus," 15, 26
- Hoare, Sir Henry, *Note 5*
- Hollingshed, Chronicles, *Note 5*, 16, 17, 22, 24,
 26
- Huntingdon, John Holland, Earl of, 30, 36
- Inquisitions, 9, 15, 18, 36, 62
 Post mortem of Countess of Gloucester,
 18
 Ralph Barry in 1609, 36, 62
- Ireland, Invasion of, 20, 21, 24
 Lord Justice of, 29
 "Itinerary of Giraldus Cambrensis," *Note 5*,
 19, 21
- Jock of Norfolk, 42
- King's College, Cambridge, *Note 5*, 8, 9, 10
- Leland, description of Barry Castle, 19

- Manorbier, 3, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 27, 30, 31,
32, 36, 38, 40, 41
Alienation of land to St. Nicholas Priory,
29
Castle, assault on, 30
description of, 22
illustrations of, facing 14 and 21
when and by whom built, 3, 17,
19, 21
Church, tomb in, 16, 29
Estates, 17, 18, 30
Separation of, 27
Grant of lands, 17
Manorial Court Rolls, 9, 10, 11, 15, 63
Memorials of the Order of the Garter, 36, 78
Montagu, Chief Justice, 42
Lord, 42
Property, 42
Montgomery, Arnulph de, 17, 18, 19
built Pembroke Castle, 17
Governor of Pembrokeshire, 17
Rebellion of, and forfeiture of estates, 19
Motto of Barry Family, 16
- Names, personal (local)—
Archer, Nicholas le, 33
Avenal, Matilda, 32
Baruch, St., 18
Bourchier, Thomas, Kt., 34
Cadwgan, Owen, 20
Cafe, John, 6
Catesby, Sir William, 37
Chandos, 36
Connewaile, Edward, Kt., 34
Elizabeth, 34
Cornwall, Elizabeth, 30, 36
Sir John, 30, 36
Delabere, Joan, 34
Johannes, 13
Juliana, 37
Kinard, 37
Kynard, 34
Delamare, Alice, 34
Anne, 34
Margaret, 34
Richard, 34
Thomas, 34
Devon, Isabel, Countess of, 34
- Names, personal (local), *contd.*—
Edward II., 41
Edward III., 36
Edward IV., 30
Fitz Hamon, 17, 18, 19, 32
Fitzother, Waller, 20
Gamages, Euphemia de, 36
Godfrey de, 36
Lucy de, 36
Gladys, 20
Gould, William, 6
Greyndoure, Joan, 34
Robert, 34
Hanmere, Ankaret, 34
John, 34
Hendale, Edward de, Kt., 37
Henry I., 19, 20
Henry II., 21, 24
Henry VI., 8, 10, 11
Henry VIII., 42
Hotofye, John, esq., 34
Jaer, 19
James I., 42
John, Prince, 21
Lechull, Katherine, 37
William, 37
Nest, 27, 32
Newmarch, Bernard, 27, 32
Pembrigge, Richard, Kt., 34
Perrers, Alice, 30
Petronilla Pembrigge, 34
Philipps, Sir Thomas, 30
Pope, Clara, 9
Portsmouth, John Charles Wallop, Earl
of, 37
Pyrrus, 22
Rhys ap Tewdor, 17, 20
Richard I., 21
Richard II., 37, 38
Roderick the Great, 20, 32
Rufus, William, 17
Ryvors, John, 37

Names, personal (local), *contd.*

Segrave, Hugh de, Kt., 37
 Stephen, 17, 20
 Strongbow, 20, 21

Thomas à Becket, 24

Wyndesore, John de, 30
 William de, 30

Names, place (local)—

Aberteife, 17, 20

Barnstaple, 28

Bickerton, 28, 32

Bicton, 8

Brecknock, 26, 27, 32

Bridgwater, 28

Bridport, 13, 33

Bristol Channel, 31

Buckinghamshire, 33, 41

Burgate, 32, 34, 36, 37, 38, 41

Buttevant, 26

Caldey, 22

Cambridge, *Note* 5, 8

Cardigan, 17

Christchurch, 8

Compostella, 29

Cork, 26

Côtentin, the, 18

Demetia, 22

Devonshire, 6, 28, 31, 41

Dinas Powis, 18

Divid, 17

Donegan, 26

Dorsetshire, 13, 33

Dover Castle, 24

Elvington, 6

Firth of Tay, 42

Forfarshire, 42

Gloucestershire, 37

Goreley, 7, 8, 9, 13, 36

Gower, 28, 36

Great Billynge, 32, 33

Great Tatynton, 34

Hide, 8

Hornblotton, 28

Names, place (local), *contd.*

Horshall, 33

Hyochoh, 37

Ibsley, 8, 13

Kent, 41

Killede, 26

Kyharene, 33

La Barre, 18

La Hogue, 36

Lauvenny, 28

Lincoln, 41

Lismore, 26

Llandwyhery, 28

Lynnington, 33

Lyndhurst, 36

Lypiate Park, 37

Maenor Pyrr, 22

Meon Stoke, 33

Meyndestock, 13, 33

Milford Haven, 27

Moate, the, 24

Muscherie, 26

Nangle, 27

Neath Abbey, 28

Netherburgate, 37

Nether Wallop, 7

New Forest, 8, 36

Normandy, 18, 19

Northall, 31

Northamptonshire, 33

Olethan, 26, 28, 33

Oxford, 7

Pembridge, 36

Penali, 27, 29, 32

Penbroch, 22

Picton Castle, 30

Pykesleye, 33

Redbridge, 36

Ringwood, 7, 8, 9, 32

Rockborne, 8

Sevington, 24

Somersetshire, 28, 31, 41

Spain, 29

- Names, place (local), *contd.*—
 Stoke, 38
 Sutwerche (Southwark), *Note* 23
 Tadyngton, 38
 Tenby, 17, 21
 Walterston, 28
 West Alvington, 6, 7
 Wexford, 24
 Woodfidley, 9, 11, 23, 41
 York, 41
- Nesta, Princess of South Wales, 20, 26, 32, 36
 her abduction 20,
 Marriage with Gerald de Windsor, 20
- Norfolk, Charles, Duke of, 42
 Jock of, 42
- “Old Glamorganshire Families,” *Note* 5
 “Old Pembrokeshire Families,” *Note* 5
- Order of the Garter, 36
 Memorials of, extract from, 36, 78
- Owen, Dr. Henry, *Note* 5
- Parish Churches—
 St. Anne and St. Agnes, London, 5
 St. Mary, Clehungre, 34
 St. Mary, Fordingbridge, 8
illustration facing 8
- Parish Records, 7
- Parish Registers, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 15, 40, 43
 Extracts from, 44 to 51
- Patent Rolls, extracts from, 37, 41
 Calendar of, 29
- Pembroke Castle, built by Arnulph de Montgomery, 17
 Sieges of, 17
- Pembrokeshire, 18, 19, 27, 28
 Grant of lands to Odo de Barri, 17
 Rebellion of Arnulph de Montgomery, 19
- Pembrugge Family, the, 32
 Amicia, 37
 Arms of, 37
 Edward de, 36
 Elizabeth, 36
 Fulco de, 36
- Pembrugge, Hawisia, 34, 37
 Henry de, Sir, 34, 36, 38
 John de, 36
 Petronilla, 34
 Richard, 34
 Richard de, k.g. Sir, 34, 36, 37, 38
- Pepys, Samuel, “Diary,” 42
 his sister Paulina, 41
- Pilgrimage of Sir John Barry, 29
- Post mortem Inquisition, 18
- Record Office, *Note* 5
- Records at Goldsmiths’ Hall, 6
- Registers—
 Salisbury, 7
 Trinity College, Oxford, 7
- Parish—
 Fordingbridge, 7, 8
 Salisbury, 7
- St. Anne and St. Agnes Parish Church, London, 5
- St. Anne, altar of, in Parish Church of St. Mary at Clehungre, Herefordshire, 34
- St. Bride’s Church in Diocese of St. David’s, 31
- St. Cross, Abbey of, 8
- St. David’s, 17, 21, 28, 31, 32
 Cathedral, tomb of Giraldus in, 21
- St. John’s Chapelry, 8
- St. Mary’s Parish Church, Fordingbridge, 8
- St. Nicholas Priory, Pembroke, 29
- Salisbury, Diocese of, 7
 Parish Register, 7
 Walter Barry, Mayor of, 7
- Separation of the Barry Irish and Welsh estates, 27
- Somerset House, wills at, *Note* 5, 9
- Southampton, 33, 36, 37, 38
 Attorney of, 33
 Bailiff of, 33
 Burgesses in, 33
 Custodian of Castle, 36
 Officials in, 13
- South Wales—
 FitzStephen, Constable of, 20
 Gerald de Windsor appointed Governor of, 19
 Grant of lands to Odo de Barri, 17

- South Wales, *contd.*—
 Invasions of, 17
 Nesta, Princess of, 20, 26, 32, 36
 Rebellion of Arnulph de Montgomery,
 19
- Temple, Lady, of Stowe, 42
 "The Land of Morgan" and "Old Glamorgan-
 shire Families," *Note* 5
- Tomb in Manorbier Church, 29
 in St. David's Cathedral, 21
 in Westminster Abbey, *Note* 16
- Tombstones at Fordingbridge, 8
 "Topography of Ireland," the, 21
 Trinity College, Oxford, 7
- Variants in spelling family name, 8, 11, 13,
 15, 66 to 80
- Wales, Invasion of, 17
 South, *see* South Wales
- Westminster Abbey, tomb of Sir Charles Barry,
Note 16
- William the Conqueror, 16, 17, 43
- Wills, 8, 9, 11, 43, 52 to 61
 at Somerset House, 9
 at Winchester, 9
 Neglect of, 9
- Winchester, 8, 9, 33, 38
 Bishop of, *Note* 23
 Cathedral, legacies to, in Barry wills, 8
 Diocese of, 8, 23
- Windsor Castle, Castellan of, 20
- Windsor, Gerald de, 17, 19, 20, 26, 30
 appointed Lieut.-Governor of Pembroke-
 shire, 17
- Genealogy of, 26
 Governor of South Wales, 19
 Marriage with Nesta, 20
 William de, 20
- Woodfidley, Manor of, 9, 10, 11, 41, 63
-



94

264

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