

The Lytes of Lytescary

BY SIR H. C. MAXWELL LYTE, K.C.B.

SUPPLEMENT

IN 1892, I contributed to the *Proceedings* of this Society a lengthy paper on *The Lytes of Lytescary*, and Mr. Edmund Buckle contributed a careful description of their ancient and picturesque manor-house. A few copies of these were reprinted in 1895 for private circulation, with some Addenda and an Index of persons and places.

Since then, a few errors have been discovered, and various pieces of supplementary information have come to hand, and these are now given below, together with most of the Addenda comprised in the reprint.

Page 6, line 1.

Insert :—In the autumn of 1265, it was found by inquisition that William le Lyt had been an adherent of his neighbour, Bryan de Gouiz, a prominent rebel. A carucate of land which he held at 'Toukarkari' was accordingly taken into the King's hand, and he presumably did not recover possession of it for at least two years.¹ There was, however, no interference with his personal liberty and, in 1266, he was empowered to appear in court on behalf of Henry de Gouiz in a suit against Robert de Briwes and others for disseisin of land at and near Burnham, which his father, Sir Bryan, had given to him before incurring forfeiture.²

¹ *Cal. of Inquisitions*, Misc. i, 186, 267; Blaauw's *Barons' War*, ch. xvi.

² *Somerset Pleas*, ii, 12, 13, 15, 16.

Page 6, line 24.

For Hurscarl *read* Huscarl.

Page 6, footnote 12.

Add :—*Bruton and Montacute Cartularies*, pp. 46, 50 ; *Cartularies of Muchelney, etc.* p. 186 ; *Hist. MSS. Comm. Calendar of MSS. at Wells*, i, 524 ; *Som. & Dor. Notes & Queries*, xi, 124, 125 ; *Assize Roll*, 759, f. 21*d.* ; B.M. Add. Charters, 8394, no. 2 ; Original deed of 1313 in my possession.

Page 13, after the illustration.

Insert :—In 1341, Peter le Lyt brought an assize of novel disseisin against John de Homere the younger and others with regard to land at Chilton Cantelo, but, as he failed to appear, he and his pledges, John de Boller, and Richard le Lyt, were amerced.¹

Page 14, line 13.

Insert :—Edmund Lyte was evidently in possession of the ancestral estate in 1373, when he sued a neighbour for damage to his crops at a place which is erroneously described as 'Lytselstracy.'²

Page 16, after line 23.

Insert :—Many of the words are spelt differently, and there are clearly some misreadings, in a copy of this document made by Thomas Gerard, who professes to have 'followed every letter of the original.'³

Page 20, line 22.

For shortly before the battle of Agincourt, *read* in 1417.

Page 23, footnote 71.

For 17, *read* 187.

Page 24, after line 8.

Insert :—The previous rector of Hornblotton had been presented by John Asshe, donzel, in 1460[–1].

Page 24, line 16.

Insert :—There are several notices of Richard Page and his brother-in-law, John Lyte the younger, in the *Tropenell Cartulary*.

¹ *Assize Roll* 1430, m. 75*d.*

² *De Banco Rolls*, 449, m. 176 ; 451, m. 158.

³ *Particular Description of Somerset*, pp. 181, 182.

Page 24, line 19.

Insert :—In 1439, Thomas Lyte, late of Oxford, scholar, obtained a pardon for not appearing to answer John Roper in a plea of trespass.¹

Page 24, footnote 78.

Add :—Somerset Record Society, *Collectanea*, vol. i, p. 196, where 'domine' should read 'dicte.' John Talbot is styled 'yeoman' in one entry, and 'gentleman' in another.

Page 24, footnote 80.

Add :—*Coram Rege* Roll, Mich. 31 Hen. VI, m. 78.

Page 25, footnote 86.

Add :—*Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.* xliv, 217.

Page 26, after the illustration.

Insert :—In 1452, the sheriffs of Somerset and Devon were ordered to arrest John Gybbys, of Tiverton, esquire, Robert May, of Exeter, merchant, Thomas Lyte, of Okeley, gentleman, John Permynter, of Trent, yeoman, and eight others, to answer John Alan for robbery and breach of the peace. None of them could be found in Somerset.²

Page 26, after the last line.

Insert :—In 1464, Thomas Lyte, esquire, sued several persons for breaking his close and spoiling his herbage at Brixton, in the parish of Plympton, co. Devon.³ Some three years later, he and three of his neighbours in Somerset entered into recognisances of no less than 100*l* apiece for the appearance of John Walford, of Ilchester, before the justices of gaol-delivery, and they would have had to pay this large sum, in consequence of his default, if they had not obtained royal pardons, presumably through the influence of Walford himself, who was a yeoman of the King's chamber.⁴

Page 27, line 3.

Insert :—John Lyte appears to have been born as early as the year 1426.⁵ In the lifetime of his father, he was, under the name of John Lyte, of Lytescary, sued by Elizabeth relict

¹ *Cal. of Patent Rolls*, 1436–1441, p. 325.

² *Coram Rege* Roll, Mich. 31 Hen. VI, m. 78.

³ *De Banco* Roll, Mich. 7 Edw. IV, m. 93*d*.

⁴ *Cal. of Patent Rolls*, 1467–1477, pp. 39, 84, 86.

⁵ *Inq. post mortem*, 12 Edw. IV, no. 51.

and executrix of Thomas Canyng, citizen and grocer of London, for a debt of 20*l*.¹

Page 27, after line 25.

Insert :—The property which he had acquired in marriage with Joan daughter of John Ilberd lay on the west side of the present North End Road, Fulham. Margaret the relict of John Ilberd survived until 1498, when the land which she held, presumably in dower, at Nether Compton, Knightington, and Sherborne, passed to her grandson, Thomas Lyte, son of John and Joan, who was then upwards of twenty-four years of age.² This seems to show that her daughter, Joan, was dead.

Page 28, after line 5.

Insert :—John Lyte married, as his second wife, a widow named Jane, and, in 1501, they arranged that Richard Strode should marry her daughter, Margaret Brice.³

Page 28, last paragraph.

Add :—Another Richard Lyte was buried at Rodney Stoke, in 1455.⁴

Page 29, line 1.

Insert :—This appears to have been the Richard Lyte who married Margery relict of Thomas Larder, of Martock, and was sued by her son or stepson, between the years 1475 and 1485.⁵

Page 29, after line 4.

Insert :—A marginal note added to Pedigree I states that Sir Nicholas Wadham was the third husband of Joan Lyte, her second husband having been — Hussey, of Thomson, co. Dorset. It also gives some particulars about her children by Walton.

Page 29, line 6.

For Ilford, *read* Ilton.

Page 29, line 10.

During some alterations that were undertaken in Ilton church

¹ *De Banco* Roll, Trin. 3 Edw. IV, m. 240*d*.

² *Inq. post mortem*, E. II, 895.

³ Pole MS. at Antony, f. 333.

⁴ *Inq. post mortem*, 12 Edw. IV, no. 51.

⁵ Early Chancery Proceedings, bundle 58, no. 149.

in 1900, a discovery was made of two heraldic tiles bearing the arms of Wadham and two bearing those of Lyte, the latter with a crescent in token of cadency, and various fragments of similar ones, all of them evidently parts of the pavement adjoining the tomb of Dame Joan Wadham.



Page 29, footnote 99.

*Cancel the reference and substitute:—*Jackson's *Wadham College*, p. 105.

Page 29, line 24.

*Insert:—*While living at Bridgwater in the lifetime of his father, Thomas Lyte took some small part in the rebellion of Perkin Warbeck, and was accordingly fined 10s. by the royal commissioners.¹

Page 30, footnote.

*Add:—**Som. & Dor. Notes & Queries*, x, 10.

Page 33, line 1.

After married, add at North Curry in 1571.

Page 35, after line 18.

*Insert:—*John Lyte was one of the candidates selected for the office of Master of the Revels, in 1523 and 1524.

Page 35.

*Insert:—*An encaustic tile, bearing the arms and initials of John Lyte was found, some years ago, in the north aisle of

¹ Rageman Bag, box 152, no. 24.

the church at Martin. Whether it originally formed part of a series illustrating the alliances of the Horsey family, or whether it was made, with others, for a pavement at Lytescary, and sent by John Lyte to his wife's old home, must remain uncertain. In any case, it is remarkable as a very late example of an English armorial tile.¹



Page 38, line 14.

Add :—qui hoc parvum oratorium ex novo fecerunt.

Page 40, line 25.

For Young read John Yonge, and give reference in footnote to Chancery Proceedings, series II, bundle 63, no. 20.

Page 42, line 14.

*Insert :—*In 1562, John Lyte and Joan his wife conveyed to Nicholas Halswell some property at Stogursey, Stockland Gaunt, Holford, North Petherton, Charlinch, and Bridgewater, which had belonged to his father, Thomas Lyte, and presumably to his grandfather, John Drew. The validity of the transaction was, however, disputed by his surviving brothers, Thomas, William, Anthony, Edmund, and George, who claimed an interest in the premises. Thomas Lyte, of

¹ The accompanying illustration is taken from the *Catalogue of the Heraldic Exhibition of 1894*, no. 96.

Merriott, gentleman, one of the plaintiffs, aged about fifty-two, went so far as to depose that his brother, John, was reported to be 'a common forger of deeds and evidences,' and that he was believed to have forged a deed of his father-in-law, Mr. Horsey, for the benefit of his own son, Bartholomew Lyte.¹

Page 42, last line.

For Philippes read William Philippes, *and add* :—After the death of her second husband, she had removed from London to Sherborne, where she had 'a fair house in or near the town, and great means to maintain her in worshipful sort.'²

Page 42, footnote 100.

Add :—Chancery Proceedings, James I, p. 18, no. 72 ; series II, bundle 145, no. 84 ; Court of Requests, Proceedings, bundle 109, no. 20.

Page 43, line 24.

Omit :—Ashley impaling those of.

Page 43, footnote 154.

Add :—Charlton Register.

Page 43, footnote 155.

Add :—*De Banco* Roll, Trin. 1 Edw. VI, m. 461*d*.

Page 43, footnote 160.

Add :—*De Banco* Roll, Trin. 6 Edw. VI, m. 471*d*.

Page 44, line 7.

Insert :—A volume containing two treatises by Antoine Mizauld, a French physician, on the properties and uses of various herbs and vegetables, bears signatures of Henry Lyte, with the date 1565, and manuscript notes by him, mostly short definitions of diseases as known by their Latin names.³

Page 46, line 25.

Insert :—This alternative crest was, however, borne by the Lights, of Horley, co. Oxford, with a crescent *sable* for difference, implying descent from a second son of some Lyte, presumably in the fifteenth century.⁴ On the other hand,

¹ Chancery Proceedings, Series II, bundles 111, nos. 38, 73 ; 115, no. 13 ; Town Depositions, bundle 62.

² Chancery Proceedings, Series II, bundle 375, no. 60.

³ See particulars in *Som. & Dor. Notes & Queries*, xv, 157–159.

⁴ Visitation of Oxfordshire, 1574.

the crest assumed by Henry Lyte in 1578, formally granted to him in the following year, and duly registered at the Heralds' Visitation of 1672, has been borne by members of the parent family in successive generations.

Nor has the use of it been confined to descendants of Henry Lyte, the grantee. It figured on a brass at Minchinhampton, co. Gloucester, in memory of Nicholas Lyte, who died in 1645, the engraver having evidently based the whole of his design upon the woodcut in the *Herbal* of 1578.¹ This Nicholas was son of John, son of Richard Lyte, of Didmarton, and father of Isaac Lyte, the founder of the almshouse at Kington St. Michael, co. Wilts.

Nothing is known about the person who, in 1676, caused the arms and crest of Lyte of Lytescary, with initials R. and A. with an L. above, to be painted on a large octagonal fruit-dish of Lambeth ware.²

Page 47, after line 20.

Insert :—A very scarce little book entitled *Caltha Poetarum or the Bumble Bee* by T. Cutwode, printed in 1599, contains some commendatory verses by G. S. :—

‘Lyte hath by skilful proof revealed to our sight
The vertue of each plant, his hurtful harme or good,
Wherein the busie Bee approved her pure delight,
Selecting thence essentiall sweet pleasing food
For us, as for herself, as none but Lyte and shee,
In nature’s sacred schoole so learned seeme to bee.’

There are grounds for believing that Lyte’s *Herbal* was known to two much more famous authors than this poetaster, Edmund Spenser and William Shakespeare.³

Page 48, line 27.

For 1858 read 1588.

¹ Bigland’s *Gloucestershire*, ii, 12. A rubbing of this brass, made before its destruction, is in possession of the Society of Antiquaries.

² See the coloured illustration in the *Catalogue of the Heraldic Exhibition* of 1894; plate xv. This remarkable piece of pottery was bought at Poole in 1837, by Capt. Thomas Lyte and given by him to his eldest surviving son, Henry Francis. It had previously belonged to an old lady resident at Lytchett.

³ See *Notes & Queries*, clx, 345–347, and Sir W. Thiselton-Dyer in *Shakespeare’s England*, i, 508–510.

Page 56.

Henry Lyte was a Captain in the trained bands of Somerset at Tilbury, at the time of the Spanish Armada.

Page 58, line 7.

Frances daughter of Henry Lyte, gentleman, was baptized at Moreton, in 1600.¹

Page 59, line 12.

For Gover read Glover.

Page 59, line 25.

Dorothy relict of Henry Lyte was buried at Charlton Makerel, in September 1612.

Page 60, footnote 209.

The extract quoted in the text above comes from a scarce book entitled *A brief Chronicle of the success of the times* by A. Mundy, 1612.

Page 63.

Thomas Baskerville gives the following account of the genealogy of James I compiled by Thomas Lyte :—‘ This work, being a curious penman, hee drew on vellum or parchment, illustrating it with the figures of men, women, and other things agreeable to that history. Hee drew with his pen on parchment two of these genealogyes. One hee presented to King James, who gave him a fair jewell of gold, in which was sett a cross of rich diamonds (*sic*), and, as I remember, for I was a child when I saw itt, with the King’s picture on the other side of it. The other genealogye, set in a frame about three yards each square, is now to be seen in the great parlor at Lytes Cary house in Sommersetshire, where now lives, 1683, Henry Lyte, the grandson of that Thomas Lyte.’²

The copperplates engraved from the former genealogy are believed to have been destroyed in the Fire of London. Thomas Hearne, who confounds it with *The Light of Britain*, a very small book, states that it occupied about twenty sheets of paper, which were to be pasted together and hung up. He furthermore states that the Earl of Pembroke

¹ Hutchins’s *History of Dorset*, i, 404.

² Rawl. MS. D. 810.

(1683–1733) bought a copy of it for three guineas, a considerable sum in those days.¹

Part of the compiler's own version of the pedigree, consisting of five large sheets of vellum, has recently been recovered, a very remarkable piece of penmanship. It has a long dedication to James I, who is represented on a throne under a canopy. Some of the genealogical lines run upwards, some downwards. They are adorned with a vast number of drawings of (imaginary) portraits, figures, animals, buildings, ships, banners, heraldic shields, emblems, epitaphs, and mottoes, all executed in pen and ink, without colour.²

Page 64, last line.

The portrait of Thomas Lyte was bequeathed to me by Miss Monypenny, and is now in my possession.

Page 65, line 5.

Add :—The picture-case containing the portrait of James I formed part of the Waddesdon Bequest to the British Museum. The single pearl now pendent from it had been added by the late owner, in lieu of some small diamonds that had been removed before his purchase of this remarkable work, which has been described as 'the finest Jacobean jewel in existence.'³ I have a copy of it. The grille bears the single letter 'R.' not the letters 'I.R.'

Page 66, line 17.

Add :—The uppermost sheet of the pedigree, now missing, contained portraits of the compiler and his father. Henry Lyte was represented in a hat, and there was a brief account of his career, with drawings of his crest, his *Herbal*, and a *lilium auratum*. Thomas Lyte was represented wearing the jewel given to him by the King, and there was a long notice of the royal pedigree entitled *Britaine's Monarchy*.

Page 69, lines 8–13.

The quotation has been verified by reference to the unique

¹ *Hearne's Collections*, iv, 251, 252.

² A small portion, showing, *inter alia*, King Bladud upon the temple of Apollo, and figures bathing at Bath, is reproduced in *The English King who tried to fly*, by H. C. Lewis, 1919. The original is now in my possession.

³ H. Clifford Smith's *Jewellery*, pp. 303, 304, and plate xli, no. 7. A much better illustration is given in the Tribute to *Charles Hercules Read*, printed for the subscribers in 1921 (plate xxv).

copy of *Wit's Bedlam* in the library of the late W. Christie Miller, of Britwell Court.

After and in line 6 insert most.

For Lith read Sith.

For for read Sith.

For space read place.

Page 69, line 26.

For Matthew read George.

Page 73.

Insert :—Thomas Lyte is stated to have been ‘a justice of the peace of good repute in that part of the country where he dwelt,’ and the records of Quarter Sessions attest his activities from 1628 onwards.¹ He ought strictly to have attended the coronation of Charles I to receive knighthood, and, as he failed to do so, he had to pay a composition of 28*l.* when the royal commissioners came to Somerton in 1631.²

Page 73, line 29.

Insert :—So too in the uppermost membrane of that roll, now missing, Thomas Lyte specifically described his father as ‘Henry Lyte of Lyte’s Carie, esq^r the 11th in lineal descent from William Lyte, serjeant at law.’ The error may be due to the stone-mason employed.

Page 74, line 5.

Insert :—The register of North Curry records the marriage of Thomas Lyte to Mary Ceely, in 1637.

Page 74, line 15.

Insert :—It is, however, far more probable that this family descended from Henry Light, of High Henbery, in the parish of Sturminster Marshall, co. Dorset, whose will was proved, in 1678, by his relict, Joan, who was buried at Frampton, in 1688, and his sons, John, who was buried at Cerne, in 1717, and William, who was buried at Frampton, in 1729. This last appears to have been the father of the purchaser of Baglake.³

Pages 74 and 75.

Thomas Baskerville gives the punning ‘posyes’ which

¹ Rawl. MS. D. 810 ; Somerset Record Society, xxiv.

² *Som. & Dor. Notes & Queries*, iv, 15, 107, 116.

³ For later generations see *Annals of two extinct families, Luders and Light*, by Col. J. A. Temple, 1910, and wills of 1712 and 1729 at Somerset House.

Thomas Lyte, his godfather, inscribed on the wedding-rings of his two wives. 'That on the first wife's ring was—*Lyte's love is little worth*. Shee was, as they say, a pretty little woman, and her mayden name was Worth. In Constance, his second wife's, this—*Constance be constant and thy lyte resplendant*.'¹

Page 74, line 22.

Frances Lyte married John Sidney, only son of Sir John Sidney, by Constance his wife, her step-mother.²

Page 75, line 4.

Insert :—He married secondly Mary daughter of Matthew Huntley, of Boxwell, co. Gloucester. Thomas Baskerville says that he 'was a man very pleasant in his conversation, haveing country jokes att will in his discourse, which as hee sent them of, would styr up mirth and laughter in the company. He was to his abillity a good housekeeper, and never without a good vessel of strong beer, which he called his Governour, and I have drank at his house in glass bottles excellent beer of two and three years old ; and, when he had a humour to be merry, he would put on an Oxford square cap, and so take up a cheeping cupp with his friends. His second wife, Mary Huntley, who was his first love, did dye before him, and, he in her absence, having little enjoyment of himself, did quickly march after.'³

The register of Leighterton records the burial of the wife in December 1680, and that of the husband in the following June.

Anne the daughter of George and Anne Lyte married — Crompt of Wiltshire. Her brother, George Lyte the younger, became 'a lawyer in the Exchequer Office,' and married in London.⁴

Cancel lines 11 to 13.

Page 75, line 21.

Constantine Lyte, baptized at Weston Birt, in June 1623, married firstly Joan daughter of Richard Pearce, of Elm, near Frome, and secondly, in 1664, Anne Leversedge, of Vallis, but had no issue by either.⁵

¹ Rawl. MS. D. 810.

² Rawl. MS. D. 810 ; D. 859, f. 72.

³ Rawl. MS. D. 810.

⁴ Rawl. MS. D. 810.

⁵ *Misc. Gen. et Heraldica*, Series II, ii, 15 ; Rawl. MS. D. 810 ; Faculty Office.

Page 75, line 24.

Elizabeth Lyte was baptized at Weston Birt in 1625. Sir Richard Crane, a German, was a Captain in Prince Rupert's Life Guards. He was killed at the siege of Bristol, in 1645. His wife was 'in her mayden dayes an incomparable handsome woman.'¹

Page 76.

*Cancel lines 10—18, and substitute :—*Thomas Lyte, of Martock, second surviving son of Henry Lyte, of Lytescary, by Constance (Baskerville) his wife, married, in 1651, Gertrude daughter of — Chandler, of Wilton, co. Wilts., and relict of Henry Parsons, gentleman, of Bowerhinton, in Martock. They had issue three sons, Thomas, born in 1655, Henry, born in 1658, and Richard, born in 1661, and a daughter, Constance, married firstly to John Arden, of Crewkerne, goldsmith, and secondly, at Crewkerne, in 1705, to John Taylor, Rector of Charlinch. Thomas Lyte died in 1690, and his relict in or before 1698.²

Thomas Lyte, eldest son of Thomas and Gertrude, matriculated from Trinity College, Oxford, in 1672, proceeded M.A. in 1678, and took holy orders. When twenty-four years of age, he obtained licence to marry Anne Coward, of Wells, a widow, six years older than himself. Stourton was named as the place of the ceremony, but there is no record of it in the register of that parish. It is, however, certain that he married Mary Anna daughter of Col. John Morgan, of Westminster, near Wells.³ Although presented by the Bishop of Winchester to the rectory of Bleadon, in December 1684, he was not satisfied therewith, and, in January 1685[–6], he obtained from the Chancellor and several other members of the Chapter of Wells a certificate that he was 'a person of eminent loyalty, of a sober life and conversation, and endowed with all other vertuous qualities which may recommend him to the patronage of any worthy person.'⁴ He died

¹ Rawl. MS. D. 810.

² Visitation of Somerset, 1672; MS. Book 'A' at Taunton Castle; Chancery Proceedings, Bridges, 383, no. 59.

³ Rawl. MS. D. 810.

⁴ Oxford Historical Society, *Collectanea*, iv, 218; Original MS. in my possession.

in 1717, predeceased by his wife, who was buried at St. Cuthbert's, Wells, in May 1696. They had issue Thomas, baptized at Wells, in 1680, and John, and two daughters, Mary, who married — Latter, of West Tarring, co. Sussex, and was buried there in 1768, aged 84, and Anne.

John Lyte, son of the Rector of Bleadon, practised medicine at Chard. In September 1718, he married Edith daughter of Henry Arnold, of Piddletown, co. Dorset. They had issue four children who died in infancy, Thomas, John, Constance, and Thomas, a daughter, Susanna, who married — Hussey, and one son Henry, who survived them. Edith Lyte died at Chard, in 1760.

Henry Lyte, the last of his branch of the family, educated at Wimborne, matriculated from Peterhouse, as a sizar, in 1744, and was admitted Fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge, in 1749. From year to year, he obtained leave of absence, until 1763, when he lost his Fellowship, because he had not proceeded from the degree of Master of Arts to that of Doctor of Laws.

For several years, Henry Lyte acted as companion and 'governor' to various young men of good family. In 1764, he was travelling abroad with Lord Brudenell, whose father, the Earl of Cardigan, eventually gave him an annuity. He was also the composer of the verses on the elaborate monument of the young man's mother, Mary, Duchess of Montagu, at Warkton, co. Northampton. In 1765, he was with the Duke of Beaufort at Paris. In 1769, he accompanied the Duke of Devonshire to the courts of Vienna, Dresden, Strelitz, and Berlin, staying also at Brussels and Paris on their return journey.

After holding a post as one of the Auditors of the Exchequer for some years, Henry Lyte was taken into the Household of George, Prince of Wales, in 1781, and he was subsequently promoted to be his Secretary and Treasurer. His name occurs frequently in correspondence of the period. Late in life, in 1788, he married, at Chard, Mary daughter of William Coker, of Mapowder, co. Dorset, relict of Thomas Stephen. In his later years, he was a justice of the peace for his native county. He died at Sidmouth, in 1791,

without legitimate issue. The late Mr. Fetherstonhaugh Frampton, of Moreton, had a large portrait of him, painted in Italy by Rafael Mengs. Mrs. Lyte, his relict, died at Springfield House, co. Essex, in 1815.¹

Page 76.

Thomas Baskerville says :—‘ Paul Lyte served an apprenticeship in Bristoll, but could not fadge to set up there, but came home again to his father, who lookt very sowerly upon him, haveing so many children to provide for. But upon my return from Barbadoes, going thither to present a token [that] was sent to him by his sisters Tennant from thence, I took an occasion to incourage my uncle to venture 100%. with my cousin Paul to Barbadoes. Hee did it, and Paul went thither, who is now, [16]83, by his own endeavours and the marriage of a wealthy widdow, become a rich man. Hee is a Major, a man of good esteem in that island, and, as Mr. Pulton, a seaman, told mee, who brought mee a letter and token from him, a Governor of one of the King’s forts in Carlile Bay.’²

The will of Paul Lyte, executed in 1685 and entered in 1688[–9], mentions his wife Ann, his two sons-in-law, John and Edward Pitt, his daughter, Constance, his brother John and his son Paul, his two sons, William and Paul, both under age, and his brother, Henry Lyte, of Lytescary.

The will of William Lyte, esquire, executed in November 1701 and entered in March following, mentions his wife, Barbara, his brother Paul, his sister Mary, wife of Robert Stillingfleet, esquire, and his sister, Constance Suttenden, widow.

The Hon. John Lyte married firstly Elizabeth Peers, in 1729[–30], and secondly Susanna Blackman, in 1744.

The registers of Barbadoes contain very numerous entries about other persons named ‘ Lyte,’ between the years 1690 and 1838.

¹ Hist. MSS. Comm. Report xi, app. 5, p. 331; Original letter at Welbeck *Journal of William Cole*, pp. 80, 81; Hutchins’s *History of Dorset*, iii, 723; Collinson’s *History of Somerset*, i, xliv; *Gentleman’s Magazine*, 1788, 1815; P.C.C. wills, Bevor, 524; memorial slab at Charlecombe, near Bath.

² Rawl. MS. D. 810.

Page 77, line 10.

Add :—John Lyte was, in 1654, apprenticed to a woollen draper at Bristol.¹ His cousin, Thomas Baskerville, of Bayworth, writes as follows :—‘ John Lyte served an apprenticeship in Bristoll and is still alive there this present [16]83, but being not able to keep his trade going, he fell upon in-keeping, and so gets a pretty good livelyhood. By his ingenuity hee has contrived a mault-mill turned by a mastiffe dogg in a great wheel, which also, when hee pleaseth, chymes a tune on small bells. His mannor is at the great fayres at Bristoll, viz. St. Paul and St. James, to hire a consort of musick in his house for that time, which drawes plenty of people thither to eat, drink, and bee merry. Being in town in the time of St. James fayr, which doth last three weekes or more, I went to see him and saw his mault-mill and this jollity.

‘ John Lyte marryed the sister of Mr. Roots, a gentleman, in Barbadoes, an acquaintance of mine when there, for hee was then a suitor to my cozin, Moll Tennant, a handsome young woman, and did after marry her. John Lyte had nine children by his wife, of which are still alive, Henry, Elizabeth, Mary, Constance.’

Page 77, line 13.

‘ Edmond Lyte was also an apprentice in Bristoll to an iremonger. Hee was marryed and set up his trade, did live well when I saw him there, but is since dead and had no children by his wife.’²

Page 77, line 17.

Add :—She married secondly Giles Lock, of Charlton.

Page 77, line 18.

‘ Hester was marryed to Mr. Marwood, a Devonshier gentleman, who had issue by her, but shee and her children are all dead.’ (1683.)

Page 78, lines 1 and 2.

For born in or about 1629, married, *read* baptized at Weston Birt in April 1625, married in 1661.

¹ See *English Historical Review*, xxxvii, 265, as to his social position.

² Rawl. MS. D. 810.

Page 78, line 3.

Insert :—Her marriage portion was 1,200*l.* and an elaborate post-nuptial settlement was made upon them by Henry Lyte the elder, in January 1661.¹

Page 78, line 13.

Insert :—He had, in or before 1683, married Joan daughter and heiress of Gertrude Chinnoek, of East Pennard, aged fifteen or sixteen.²

Page 79, line 7.

Thomas Cooke, of Cary, co. Somerset, had licence, in 1700, to marry Elizabeth 'Light,' of Chickerell, co. Dorset, at Portesham.

Page 79, line 25.

Silvestra Bracebridge was daughter of Thomas Saunders, who died intestate in or before 1720.³

Page 80, line 11.

Silvestra daughter of Thomas Lyte was born in the parish of St. Clement Danes, in February 1703, and married in Lincoln's Inn Chapel, in August 1726. Dying in May 1749, she was buried under the altar of the church of St. Clement Danes, her husband being the rector.

Page 80, after line 14.

Insert :—Particulars of their marriage settlement are given in Chancery Proceedings, 1714–1758, no. 531. A portrait of Anne Lyte, perhaps that which her husband bequeathed to Mary Latter, of Groombridge, was lately in the possession of the Misses Saint, of Groombridge Place.

Page 80, line 23.

Add :—She married secondly Richard Soot.⁴

Page 80, last three lines.

Thomas Baskerville states that the marriage of Constance Lyte to Thomas Cook duly took place, and that she died before 1683, leaving one child then living. He also mentions the marriage of her sister, Catherine, to Thomas Cook, by whom she had children.⁵

¹ MS. book 'A' at Taunton Castle.

² Chancery Proceedings, Bridges, 519, no. 109.

³ Chancery Masters' Exhibits, Kindersley, 300.

⁴ Serel MS. at Taunton Castle.

⁵ Rawl. MS. D. 810.

Page 81.

Henry Lyte, of Lytescary, son of Henry, son of Thomas, was for some years a justice of the peace for Somerset, and he was one of the original commissioners of Land Tax nominated by Parliament.¹ He was generally known as Colonel Lyte. In a blank commission for a lieutenant in the trained bands, issued in June 1675, under the hand and seal of the Earl of Winchelsea, he is described as Lieutenant-Colonel of a company of foot in the regiment of Sir Edward Phillips late called 'Crookhorne Regiment.'²

Page 83, line 21.

Insert:—A letter of the following year states that the chapel had been converted into a stable.

Page 84, line 6.

Insert:—Lastly, Thomas Gibbons was buried there in 1804.

Page 84, line 28.

Insert:—He had married, in or before 1753, his mistress, Mary daughter of William Down, of Glastonbury.³ He was buried at St. Michael's, Bath, in 1776. One of his three daughters, Betty Worth, married James Hoddinet, of Sherborne, at Somerton, in 1768. Another, Silvestra, married Peter Needham.

Page 85, line 16.

After Thomas insert Mohun.

Page 85, footnote 325.

Add:—Particulars with regard to the descendants of Henry Francis Lyte by Anne his wife will be found in Crisp's *Visitation of England and Wales*, v, 153–156.

Pages 86–89.

A much fuller description of the heraldic glass from Lytescary is given, with illustrations, in *The Ancestor*, no. 1 (1902), pp. 104–111.

Page 86, line 20, and page 87, line 29.

The glazier ought to have known that colour upon colour was not heraldically permissible.

¹ *Statutes of the Realm*.

² Original in my possession. John Burland was on the same day, and almost in the same words, appointed a Captain in the regiment of Col. Ralph Stowell, late called 'Bridgewater Regiment.' *Som. & Dor. Notes & Queries*, xv, 166.

³ Charlton Register of baptisms.

Page 91, after line 23.

Insert :—DOROTHYE ASHLEY. *Azure*, a cinquefoil pierced of the field, within a border engrailed *ermine*.

Page 94, after line 12 of the text.

Insert :—He was, in the same year, appointed by Thomas Arundel to be his under-sheriff in the county of Somerset, and, in 1533, he transferred to Thomas Arundel the office of Constable of Sherborne Castle.¹

Page 95.

In a Chancery suit brought by Robert Selye against John Forster and Thomas Lyte, executors of the will of William Lyte, Giles Lyte, of North Curry, gentleman, aged about twenty years, made a deposition on the 18th of April 1559, which contains some curious particulars :—

‘ Yt pleased Allmyghtie God to call unto his marcye William Lyte, father to this deponent (whose sowle God pardon) on the Frydaye before Newyeres Daye laste passed, in the cytye of London, and [he] was buryed in the parishe church of St. Dunstanes in Fleete streete.² To the which churche the said Robert Selye repayringe, as yt shold seeme uppon verye purpose afterwarde, he came to the grave of the said Wylliam Lyte, father to this deponent, and there with greate reyoysyng leaped and skypedd uppon the same saying “ Ah, thowe old choorle, lyst thowe here nowe. I woold to God thowe hadst been in this case xx^{ti} yeres synce,” with many other despyghtfull woordes which this deponent ys ashamed to reherce.’³

Page 95, footnote 5.

Compare an inventory of the goods of William Lyte seized by order of the sheriff, on the 13th of July 1540, among the Letters and Papers of the reign of Henry VIII.

Page 96, line 1.

The register of North Curry records the marriage, in 1579, of Hugh ‘ Lite,’ gentleman, to Joan Ball, gentlewoman.

Page 96, lines 5—8.

The register of Northover records the marriage, in 1616, of

¹ Ancient Deeds (P.R.O.), B. 7119, 7185.

² Cf. *Collectanea Top. et Genealogica*, iv, 116, where the date of burial is given as 30 November 1558.

³ Town Depositions, 62.

Crispian Lyte to Christian Sparke, the baptisms of their three children, the burial of one of them, and that of Christian Lyte, in 1624. The register of North Curry records the marriage of Crispian Lyte to Mary Northome, in 1638. After an interval, it also records the marriage of Henry Stone to Martha Lyte, in 1666, and the marriages of Philip Lyte to Sarah Witch, in 1675, and to Elizabeth Gilbard, in the following year.

Page 96, line 11.

Hugh 'Light,' of North Curry, was a Recusant, in the reign of Elizabeth.¹

Page 96, line 22.

Elizabeth daughter of Guy and Joan Lyte was born in 1576. In July 1590, she was married, at Wareham, to Thomas Wynell, afterwards Rector of Askerswell, co. Dorset. She was buried there in June 1610. One of her sons, Lyte Wynell, succeeded his father as Rector of Askerswell, in 1638.²

Page 96, line 23, and page 97, line 4.

The register of North Curry records the marriage, in 1564, of Philip Rosseter, gentleman, to Katherine 'Lite,' and that of John Ellis to Anne 'Lite,' in the following year. It also records the marriage, in 1572, of John Wadham to Anne Ellis, widow.

Page 97, last line.

Walter Smyth is described as an Apparitor in the Court of Arches.

Page 98, line 1.

Joan the relict of Thomas Lyte was his third wife, he having, in or before 1564, married Barbara Barrow.³

Page 98, line 9.

For Frances — read Frances Fridlocke, and refer in footnote to Trent register of 1562.

Page 98, footnote 10.

For 101 read 80.

¹ *Som. & Dor. Notes & Queries*, v, 114.

² Hutchine's *History of Dorset*, ii, 176, 177; *Som. & Dor. Notes & Queries*, xvii, 169, 217.

³ Chancery Proceedings, Series II, 118, no. 160.

Page 99, line 2.

Add :—several of whom were baptized at Trent.

Page 100, last line.

The suggestion that Gertrude Lyte who married Richard Saunders, in 1690, was a daughter of Thomas and Gertrude Lyte, of Martock, may almost certainly be dismissed. She may more probably be identified with the girl whose name is given as 'Gualtery' in the Charlton register of baptisms of 1671.

Page 100, at the bottom.

Add :—Master Nicholas Lyte and Elizabeth his wife were among the living persons on whose behalf daily prayers were to be offered in a chantry founded by John Wobourne in the parish church of Yeovil, in 1477.¹

Richard Lyte, of Keynsham, a widower, married Joan Hawkins, in 1653, and made a will in 1661.²

Nicholas Lyte, of South Brent, occurs in 1694.³

¹ Collinson's *History of Somerset*, iii, 210.

² Keynsham Register; Will at Wells.

³ Admon. at Wells.