DNA Analysis and Barry Family History
18 March 2017
**Background**

The Barry DNA Project was initiated in 2013 and, as of the date of this report has nearly 200 members. Of those, the majority are men with the Barry surname; others are men and women who have Barry ancestors on at least one line of descent.

This report focuses on the YDNA (paternal line) test results from project members, as well as those who are not members but who have the Barry surname (or a variant) and whose YDNA results are available through public sources. The report explores the histories of these men's families and their genetic relationships in an effort to identify the various Irish, Scottish and English branches of the family and the roots from which they sprung.

Comments are welcome and may be directed to the project administrators, whose email addresses can be found here:

https://www.familytreedna.com/groups/barry/about/background
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Summary of Findings

The history of the Barry family in Ireland has been complex and diverse, and DNA testing through the Barry DNA Project has identified nearly 40 different paternal lineages among men with the Barry surname or its variants. The most common origin cited for the Irish Barry surname is Anglo-Norman, springing from an individual who came to Ireland during the Cambro-Norman invasion in the 12th century. There are other documented origins, including three Irish clans, O’Baire, O’Beara and O’Beargha, the Scottish Barrie and the English or French Berry. Historical research and DNA testing confirm this diversity and also indicate that there were discontinuities in some of the Barry family’s lines of descent. These factors make it challenging to determine which of the living men with the Barry surname are direct genetic descendants of the Anglo-Norman invaders and which might be of Irish, Scottish, English or French origin.

Provisional Assessment

Historical records on the Barry family indicate that direct paternal descendants of the earliest Anglo-Norman Barrys were alive at least in the early part of the 19th century. Although there are no conclusive records that identify other direct descendants, within the first three generations of the family in Ireland there were at least 10 men born whose descendants were not documented because they were not titled. There is a strong statistical probability that the paternal line survived among these and later branches of the family. DNA testing is consistent with that conclusion. YDNA (paternal lineage) test results from nearly 140 men with the Barry or Berry surnames indicate that some are almost certainly genetic descendants of the earliest Anglo-Norman Barrys in Ireland, while others are of native Irish, Scottish or English heritage.

The Anglo-Normans

The Barry DNA Project includes a cluster of some 31 men who share a close YDNA match and appear to be the best candidates to have Anglo-Norman Barry ancestry. They had a common ancestor with the Barry surname in Ireland within the past 800 years. Their family origins cluster near the Barrys’ ancestral homelands. They also have a shared deep ancestral group common in northwestern Europe, which is consistent with evidence that points to a Flemish origin for the Barry family. Several of these men trace their family origins to locations near Barry strongholds in County Cork, however none have direct documentation of a relationship to the earliest Barrys.
The men in this group are the closest genetic matches in the Barry project to remains found in the Barry family mausoleum in Castletown, Cork, which may be those of James Barry, 4th Earl of Barrymore (1667-1748). However, the test results on those remains are fragmentary and thus, while the relationship is plausible, it cannot be demonstrated to a rigorous statistical standard.

This group represents one quarter of the lines of descent enumerated in the Barry YDNA project. This implies that about 4% of the births in each generation since the Barrys’ arrival in Ireland would have involved a different surname origin or a discontinuity in the paternal line such as adoption, surname change, out of wedlock birth or incorrectly attributed paternity. This seems consistent with the history of Irish families.

Another possibility is a family in South Africa and whose ancestors emigrated from England where they used the surnames Barry and Berry. This family has a strong tradition that they are related to the Earls of Barrymore, and has a distant but plausible DNA match to the remains in the Barry mausoleum. However, no documentary evidence has yet been found to corroborate the relationship. Additional DNA testing and historical research are needed to confirm or refute the family tradition.

Irish Clans and Other Origins

The next largest group in the project consists of nine men who trace their origins to an area of County Limerick where there is a tradition that the Barry families living there are related to the Viscounts Buttevant, one of the Barry titles. There is no documentation of this belief, however, and the DNA results for this group of men, while a possible match to those from the Barrymore crypt, do not fit as well as those for the first two groups. They may be descendants of an Irish clan, O’Beargha, which lived in that part of Limerick. There are also two men with unusual DNA results who may be part of that clan or another, O’Beara of Mayo.

A group of closely related men with West Cork ancestors may be related to the O’Baire clan, part of the Corca Laidhe group that flourished in that area.

Among the other groups in the Barry DNA Project are others with deep Irish ancestry who may also be related to the O’Baire, O’Beara or O’Beargha clans. Several men appear to be from Scottish of English families that are unrelated to the Anglo-Norman or Irish Barrys. Finally, there are other groups of men who do not have DNA matches with the Barry surname outside of their immediate families and thus they may have had discontinuities in their lines of descent or their surnames may have had a different origin. In some instances family members have been able to discover the probable origin of these discontinuities while in other cases they appear to have occurred so long ago that any record of them has been lost.
Conflicting Evidence

There is a group of four men, from three families, who trace their ancestry to three sons of Colonel Charles Barry (1660-1730). Published histories link Charles to the original Anglo-Norman Barry family through the Barrys, Barons of Santry. However, the DNA test results from the descendants of the three sons indicate that they are not paternally related and thus no more than one of these lines can be confidently linked to Charles Barry. Moreover, none of them is a genetic match to the remains from the Barrymore crypt. In addition, there are some gaps and inconsistencies in the historical records that raise questions about Charles Barry’s line of descent. More research is required to resolve this conflicting evidence.

Methodology and Barry Family History

Evaluating Lines of Descent

The most effective way to determine how living Barry men may relate to their distant ancestors would be to test the YDNA of men who have documented their descent from specific Barry family groups and compare the results to those of the current project participants. To date, test results are available for four men whose family histories indicate descent from the Anglo-Norman Barry family. In addition, during 2015-16 an effort was made to investigate the Anglo-Norman Barry lineage by conducting forensic examination and DNA testing of remains from the Barry family crypt in Castlelyons, County Cork. (See Appendix A.) This was the seat of the Earls of Barrymore, the most important of the titled branches of that family. Only fragmentary results were obtained from the DNA tests, however these were sufficient to indicate which groups of men in the Barry family were more or less likely to be related to the individuals whose remains were found there.

There are several other bodies of evidence available to assess which men are the most likely to be related to the various Barry families. That evidence falls into five categories:

- The historical records on the Anglo-Norman Barry family prior to and after its arrival in Ireland.
- Published histories and family lore regarding the origins of other Barry families.
- The individual family histories of the project participants.
- The YDNA haplogroups (major biogeographical groups) of the project participants.
• YDNA matches among the project participants and the probability of common ancestors.

Barry Family Chronicles

The Anglo-Norman Barry family’s history in Ireland, and for the century or two before its arrival there, is well documented. There is a comprehensive chronicle published in 1902 by the Rev. E. Barry called Barrymore: Records of the Barrys of County Cork from the Earliest to the Present Time with Pedigrees. That work integrates information from several primary sources, including The Chronicles of the Invasion of Ireland, by Geraldis Cambrensis, a member of the Barry family who lived from the middle of the 12th century until the early 13th and who documented the Anglo-Norman invasion, including his family’s role. Rev. Barry also drew on later sources, such as The Irish Fiants of the Tudor Sovereigns, which includes pardons given to rebel leaders as well as leases and other information, and is a useful record of 15th and 16th century Irish history. The Barry family appears in Burke's Irish Family Records. There is also a comprehensive pedigree written in 1928 by Charles de Bary, a member of a branch of the Barry family that settled in France as well as excellent studies by Irish historians Paul MacCotter and Kenneth Nichols. This work provides a good picture and chronology of this Barry family, its origins and evolution. All agree that among the men who accompanied William the Conqueror to England in 1066 was a nobleman whose family was granted estates in Wales for their service. These included Barri Island in Glamorgan. According to some sources, Barri Island was named after the 6th century Welsh saint, Baruc, and the Barry family appropriated the island's name as their own. But other sources indicate that the family name was derived from the village of Barry, near Tournai in Flanders, reportedly the ancestral home of the Barrys who later came to England, Wales and Ireland. See Appendix B for a discussion of views on the origin of the Barry surname and family.

Were they Normans?

An important factor in the search for descendants of these original Barrys is their cultural and ethnic origin. The Barrys are generally considered to be an Anglo-Norman family because of their participation in William of Normandy’s invasion of England, and their subsequent settlement in Wales. The Normans are often described as “Northmen,” Scandinavian (Viking) invaders who occupied Normandy in Northern France beginning in the 10th century. In 911, King Charles III entered into a treaty with the Scandinavian leader Rollo granting him estates that expanded to include what was later known as Normandy. From that time until the 12th century invasion of Ireland, however, the Normans were not only Scandinavian, but through alliances, migrations and intermarriage, evolved into a complex mix that included Frankish, Germanic, Celtic and Gallo-Roman peoples.
As detailed in Appendix B, there is a body of historical evidence linking the 12th century Barry family to present-day Flanders rather than Normandy. The men who accompanied William to England came not only from Normandy but also from Aquitaine, Brittany and other regions. William’s wife was Matilda, daughter of Baldwin V, Count of Flanders. Modern historians believe that Baldwin did not directly support William with troops, but individual Flemish noblemen did. The names of several knights from Flanders are included in the Battle Roll of Hastings, a tribute prepared in 1094 to honor William’s companions. In some versions, the surname Barry or Barri is included. It would not be surprising, then, if the Barrys came from Flanders and were associated with nobility there.

Of special interest are members of an established Flemish family, the deBarys. There are a number of men from this family who trace their ancestry directly to Tournai. Noblemen from Hainault, the region in which Tournai is located, were among William’s companions. The pedigree prepared by Charles de Bary, cited above, argues for a close historical relationship. While the ethnic background of these men in unknown, present day Flemish people are either French- or Dutch-speaking and many are related to Celtic, Anglo-Saxon or other European peoples. Which groups might have given rise to the Barry family is unknown, but if the family origin was in the French-speaking region around Tournai, they could have been of Celtic, Germanic or Frankish stock, as well as Scandinavian. DNA analysis, discussed in a subsequent section, also is consistent with Flemish origins.

This background suggests that, although the Barrys are typically described as Anglo-Norman, their origin may have been Flemish, and their genetic and ethnic background could have been Scandinavian, Frankish, Germanic, Celtic, Roman, Anglo-Saxon or some other West European group.

From Flanders to Ireland

In the 12th century, descendants of William’s companion, then known by the surname de Barri, participated in the Norman-Welsh invasion of Ireland. The family name was Anglicized to Barry and was associated primarily with County Cork where several branches developed. The best known were the Barry Mor (Great or Elder Barry), Barry Og (Younger Barry) and Barry Roe (Red Barry). The leaders of the Barry Mor branch built strongholds especially in North Cork, including the family seat at Buttevant, named after the family motto. Other Barry Mor holdings were at Barryscourt, east of Cork City and Liscarroll near the Limerick border. A Barry Roe castle was at Dundendy on the southwest coast and Barry Og territory was in Kinalea near the port of Kinsale.

The most important of the many titles held by the Barry family was that of the Earls of Barrymore, whose seat was at Castlelyons in East Cork. The first Earl of Barrymore, David Barry, acceded to the title in 1628. He also held the titles of Baron Barry and Viscount Buttevant. In succeeding centuries the title was passed down until it became extinct after the death of the 8th Earl in 1823. While they held the
Barrymore title, the Earls were actually descended, according to family records, from the Barry Roe branch. This branch inherited the Barry titles and some of its members murdered potential rivals to secure their positions.

Thus, the story of the Barry family, from the invasion in the 12th century to the Diaspora in the 19th, is a complex tale of intrigue, murder, treason and general confusion. The Barrys intermarried with other prominent Anglo-Norman or Irish families. Some of the Barry men had documented illegitimate or “natural” sons, and it is possible that other men in fact fathered some of the nominal Barry children. During the medieval period, fostering of children in the homes of other nobles was common, and followers of Irish clan leaders were known to have adopted the surnames of their patrons.

Many prominent members of the Barry family remained loyal to the crown and were richly rewarded with land but others rose against it. Barrys were involved in the Desmond rebellions of the 16th century that led to the Tudor conquest of Ireland. In the 1640s, reacting to the “plantation” of English landholders, and fearing threats to their faith and lands, a number of Irish Catholic gentry, including several Barrys, rebelled against the English administration. As a result, they forfeited their property and were outlawed. Although some were eventually pardoned, many later were part of the Jacobite cause, supporting King James, and, after the victory of the Protestant forces of William of Orange, were once again dispossessed of their lands.

Earlier in the 16th century, some members of the Barry family had left Ireland, fleeing to France, where they adopted the surname du Barry. A number of descendants of this branch have documented their relationship to the titled members of the Irish Barry family. Others left their homes to shelter with other Anglo-Norman families. Perhaps some Barrys stayed in their home areas, but became tenant farmers or merchants. Still others dispersed to other parts of Ireland, so that Barrys are now found in every county.

Irish Origins

Less is known about the several Irish clans that adopted the Barry surname, because they held no land or titles under English rule and thus their pedigrees are undocumented. The origins of Irish surnames are often shrouded in myth. Surnames appeared earlier in Ireland than in many other parts or Europe and were often based on paternity (“Mac” or son) or descent (“O” or descendent of). Large Irish clans often had other affiliated family groups. Some had special names called “agnomena” for sub-branches that were based on physical characteristics, locations or professions, such as “Bahn” (white), “Diriheen” (from the little oak grove) or “Carrig” (stone or stonecutter). These could appear in more than one clan. Moreover, clan affiliation could be on the basis of marriage, maternal descent or fealty. So it was quite possible for men to share an Irish surname, but not be paternally related.
One prominent Irish clan was O’Baire, part of the Corca Laidhe group that flourished in the southwestern part of County Cork. It was closely associated with other clans, including O’Driscoll, O’Hea and O’Leary. The O’Baire surname was sometimes Anglicized to Barry.xii

A study of Irish surnames identified two others that were sometimes rendered as Barry, and thus could later be conflated with the surname of Anglo-Norman origin. The surname O’Beargha was derived from “descendent of Beargha” (spear-like) and was found in County Limerick where that family held extensive lands in the barony of Kenry. Some sources also identify a family with that name in County Mayo, though it appears to have become extinct by the early 20th century.xiii

Also associated with Mayo, as well as County Offaly, was a similar surname, O’Beara.xiv This family was said to be linked to the O’Connor and O’Dempsey clans, and thus men whose Barry surname originated with this group might be related genetically to those clans or one of the other families associated with them.

English, French or Scottish Ancestry

In some family records the surnames Barry and Berry are used interchangeably, however most men with the Berry variant were probably of English descent. The English Berry name was derived from an Old English term for a fortified manor, and there are locations in England called Berry or Bury. There formerly was a province in Central France also called Berry.xv

There is a Berry DNA Project at Family Tree DNA. About one-third of the participants in that project list England as their family’s place of origin. Several other locations are mentioned frequently, including France, Germany, and Switzerland. Some men with the Berry surname who are part of that project have also joined the Barry project and their family histories or DNA test results indicate that they are of English rather than Anglo-Norman or Irish descent. Their DNA matches tend to be with others of English ancestry and their deep origins tend to be Anglo-Saxon or Scandinavian.

Another variant of the surname is Scottish and is usually spelled Barrie. It is associated mainly with Angus and derives from a Scottish Gaelic word that means hill or high place. There is at least one man in the Barry project who has Scottish ancestry and uses the Barrie spelling.

Famine and Migration

A key event in the history of the Barry family was the Great Famine of the 1840s. During that period, Ireland lost a million people to starvation and disease and about the same number to emigration. The Barrys were deeply affected by the famine, and several members of the Barry YDNA project trace their families’ immigration to North America to this time. The famine years were very disruptive to families, so
that children lost parents and were adopted by neighbors, were born in workhouses and given arbitrary names, or later emigrated and changed their names to fit into their new cultures.

Implications for Analysis

There are several implications of this complex history.

• Although most often described as an Anglo-Norman family, the Barrys who came to Ireland in the 12th century may actually have been Flemish and could have had a Scandinavian, Germanic, Frankish or Celtic ethnic origin.

• It is also possible that the Barry families who went from Wales to Ireland had more than one early progenitor. Because Barry is a locational surname, deriving from Barry Island in Wales or Barri in Flanders, men from more than one lineage may have used it after arriving in Ireland. Only those who bore titles, however, would have had documented pedigrees and thus any other family records likely would either not have been maintained or have been lost.

• The fact that the surname has multiple origins makes it difficult to determine, on the basis of family records alone, whether any individual is descended from that family, from one of the Irish clans, or from English or other European roots. It is most likely that those whose DNA results show deep Irish ancestry are related to one of the clans and that those who show Anglo-Saxon ancestry are of English origin.

• Given the complexity of the family relationships, the violent rebellions that affected the Barrys, and the devastating impact of the famine, we would expect a significant incidence of non-paternal events (NPEs), including out of wedlock births, orphaning or surname changes.\textsuperscript{xvi}

• Assuming an NPE rate of 3-5% in each generation and an average of 25-30 years per generation, over the course of the 850 years of Barry family presence in Ireland somewhere between two thirds and three quarters of the family lines probably would have had at least one NPE, some of them many centuries ago.\textsuperscript{xvi} Among the members of the Barry DNA project, more than 30 potential NPEs have been identified based on recurring surnames other than Barry in their matches. As detailed in Appendix C, this is consistent with the other Irish families.

The cumulative effect of these historical factors is that we would expect no more than about one quarter of the project participants to be directly paternally related to the Barry men who first came to Ireland in the 12th century. We would also expect considerable genetic diversity among men with the Barry surname, with a variety of connections to ancient Irish clans. Moreover, since NPEs are often not reflected in
family records, some apparently well-documented lines of descent may not be genetically related to either the Anglo-Norman or Irish Barrys. (And some men who are not genetic descendants may nevertheless have validly documented legal claims to a relationship.) Therefore, it is necessary to test a variety of Barry men, including as many as possible with extensive family records, in order to determine how the various groups are related.

Participants’ Family Histories

A number of the project participants have documented their Irish roots. Out of nearly 140 men for whom test results are available, almost two-thirds list their most distant ancestor’s place of origin as Ireland, as shown in the figure below.

Many of these men have ancestors who lived near locations closely associated with the various Barry families. Most of these are in County Cork, as shown in the table on the following page. (The entries for the first column, Participants’ Haplogroup, are explained in the section on DNA Test Results.) There is a small group of men whose families lived in County Limerick. One such family lived near a Barry stronghold. The others were in an area where there is a tradition that the Barry family was related to the Viscounts Buttevant, one of the Barry titles, but this has not been confirmed. There are four men, including two from the same family, whose ancestors appear in family histories linked to Charles Barry, born to a Dublin family about 1660, and reported to be a direct descendent of a Dungourney (East Cork) branch of the Barrymore family. There are some gaps and inconsistencies in the histories, so further research is required for confirmation. (See Appendix D.)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participant’s Haplogroup</th>
<th>Ancestral Location</th>
<th>Nearby Barry Holdings</th>
<th>Distance (miles)</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I-M253</td>
<td>Middleton</td>
<td>Dungourney</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I-M253</td>
<td>Dromcolliher, Limerick</td>
<td>Liscarroll Castle</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| I-M253                   | Ballyduff, Wexford       | Mocollop Castle       | 2                | Held by McAdam Barrys
| I-P37                    | Shanagh                  | Dunworly Castle       | 4                |                                              |
| R1b-Z49                  | Ballymacredmond          | Dunworly Castle       | 1                |                                              |
| R1b-Z49                  | Fourcuil                 | Dunworly Castle       | 7                |                                              |
| R1b-Z49                  | Carrigtwohill            | Barryscourt Castle    | 1                |                                              |
| R1b-Z49                  | Rathcormac               | Castleleyons          | 2                |                                              |
| R1b-Z49                  | Fermoy                   | Castleleyons          | 5                |                                              |
| R1b-Z49                  | Mallow                   | Buttevant             | 7                |                                              |
| R1b-Z49                  | Coolamain, Wexford       | Newtown Barry         | 20               | Home of Barrys, Barons of Santry            |
| R1b-CTS4466              | Rafeen, Cork             | Barryscourt Castle    | 8                |                                              |
| R1b-M222                 | Middleton                | Barryscourt Castle    | 5                |                                              |
| R1b-L226                 | Cobh                     | Barryscourt Castle    | 6                | Principal emigration port                    |
| R1b-L21 Unknown subclade | Watergrasshill           | Castleleyons          | 8                |                                              |
| R1b-L643                 | Ballylough               | Barry Castle or Castleleyons | 15          |                                              |
| R1b-L1066                | Ballymacoda              | Barryscourt Castle    | 15               |                                              |
| R1b-Z253                 | Kinsale                  | Barry Og Territory    | N/A              |                                              |
Another man had an ancestor born in Dublin about 1765 and some researchers have speculated about a connection to the Barrymore line.\textsuperscript{xix} There is also a man who traces his ancestry to a Tadgh O'Barry of Massachusetts and there is speculation that he may also be a direct descendent of the Anglo-Norman Barrys.\textsuperscript{xx}

With the possible exception of the men who may be descendants of Charles Barry of Dublin, none of these family histories establishes a line of descent from the Anglo-Norman/Flemish Barry family. A major problem is the lack of records to link the early Barry family pedigrees with those of most participants. Birth and baptism records are generally not available until the 19\textsuperscript{th} century and census records are fragmentary as are land and probate records. However, the fact that some du Barry men have been able to establish their relationship to the Earls of Barrymore presents some hope that in the future more direct linkage can be made to the early Barrys.

At present, we can say that the participants’ ancestors cluster around County Cork, in locations associated with two major branches of the Anglo-Norman family, Barry Mor and Barry Roe, and in County Limerick, home of the O'Beargha clan. In combination with DNA evidence, this clustering permits an assessment of how the project participants may relate to these branches.

### DNA Test Results

#### Haplogroup Analysis

DNA analysis can contribute to investigating family history in two ways, by assessing the haplogroups, the major genetic branches of the YDNA family tree, represented in the project and also by comparing DNA signatures of the individual participants. This section focuses on haplogroups. These are characterized by the presence of particular mutations on single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) on the Y chromosome. While a SNP test is required to verify the haplogroup, it can be predicted by examining the haplotype, that is the pattern of short tandem repeat (STR) markers that make up the basic YDNA test.

The Barry project demonstrates significant diversity in haplogroups and their subgroups, called “subclades.”\textsuperscript{xxi} As shown in the figure on the next page, four major haplogroups, designated E, I, R and Q, are represented, and within the R haplogroup there are many distinct subclades.

Haplogroup E includes men of Scots-Irish origin, while I1 and I2 are associated primarily with Scandinavia. Within Ireland they are found mainly in areas of Viking influence. Haplogroup Q is very rare in Ireland and may also reflect Viking heritage. R1b is the most common haplogroup in Europe. The subclade Z49 is associated with proto-Celtic groups while L21 is very common among Irish families of Gaelic ancestry. U106 is associated with Anglo-Saxon and DF27 with Iberian origins.
Because these haplogroups and subclades diverged thousands of years ago, test participants who belong to one group cannot be paternally related to those in the others. Thus, there are nearly 40 individual paternal lineages represented in the project. To determine how these haplogroups may relate to the origins of the Barry families we can compare them to results from selected geographical projects at Family Tree DNA, those with participants whose ancestors came from Normandy, Flanders and Ireland and to a study of YDNA test results from France.\textsuperscript{xxii}

These comparisons must be regarded cautiously, because they reflect test results from living men who claim ancestry from these regions, usually no earlier than the 17\textsuperscript{th} century. Thus they do not necessarily indicate the distribution of haplogroups at the times the Barry family might have lived in these places in the 11\textsuperscript{th} century or earlier. But they do provide a general indication of the genetic history of the areas.

A comparison of haplogroup frequency from the Flanders and Normandy projects and study is shown in the chart on the following page. The France YDNA study did not include Normandy or Flanders but it did contain samples from Nord Pas de Calais, a region in France that lies between the two. As the chart shows, the dominant haplogroup in all three regions is R1b, which is the most common haplogroup in Europe. Within the R1b haplogroup, the L21 subclade is found in significant numbers in Normandy but is rare in Flanders and the adjacent region of France. On the other hand, subclade U152 is found in a significant number of men with Flemish ancestry but is not widely represented in Normandy. The majority of men in the Barry project are in subclades of L21, but they are in small clusters of nine or fewer. The largest cluster of related men in the Barry project, 31, is in
subclade R1b-Z49, which is part of U152. Haplogroup R1b-U106 was found in up to 10 percent of men in the Flanders project. U106 is characteristic of the Germanic tribes that originated to the East of Flanders where they came into contact with the Alpine-Celtic tribes characterized by U152. Haplogroup I1, generally associated with Scandinavia, is also present in the three regions, probably reflecting the Viking incursions.

**Distribution of Haplogroups in Normandy and Flanders (Percent of men tested)**

![Haplogroup Distribution Chart]

Another useful comparison is with the large Ireland YDNA project, which has more than 7000 members who claim Irish ancestry. All of the haplogroups represented in the Barry project are found there, with the R1b-L21 subclade especially common among men who have surnames of native Irish origin, and we would expect that the Barry men whose ancestors were from the Irish clans to be in this group. Several prominent Anglo-Norman surnames occur most frequently in the I and R1b groups, including Barry as well as Bryan, Burke, Fitzgerald, Morrissey, Nugent and Roche, all names associated with County Cork. There are only a few Norman names in the E1b1b1 and I2a haplogroups, which include mostly men of Scots-Irish or native Irish ancestry. The I2b subclade is made up mostly of men who had Ulster ancestors.

These comparisons suggest that the I1 and R1b haplogroups are the ones that merit the closest examination, as they are heavily represented in the geographic projects and the study. If the Flanders origin for the Anglo-Norman family is correct, then it is less likely that those Barrys are from R1b-L21 than from U152 or its subclade, Z49. If Normandy were their home, however, then that L21 would be a more viable
candidate. L21 is also the most common subclade of R1b found in Ireland and thus the prime candidate for men descended from the Irish clans.

YDNA Matches

In investigating the members of these haplogroups, we look next at their relationships to the other participants by comparing their haplotypes. These are the patterns among their STR markers. These reflect particular sequences handed down from father to son and are identified by numbers that represent repeating values for specific locations. These markers mutate occasionally, so that values may change over the generations, and the differences in these values can be used to estimate whether a paternal relationship exists, and if so how close it might be.

The man in the E1b1b1 haplogroup does not match any of the other Barry men. Because of this, and because his haplogroup is very rare in Ireland, Flanders and Normandy, he is unlikely to be a descendent of either the Anglo-Norman or Irish Barrys.

There are fourteen men in the Barry YDNA project who belong to haplogroup I1, associated with the 9th century Viking invasions. xxiii This haplogroup is concentrated in Scandinavia, but is also found in Ireland, Normandy and Flanders. However, these men are split among at least five different subclades. xxiv

Because these subgroups diverged many hundreds or thousands of years ago, they are not related within a genealogical time frame, a conclusion supported by the lack of STR matches between men from the different subclades.

Two men in the I1 haplogroup come from a family that in several family histories is linked to the earliest Barrys through James Bryan Barry, one of the sons of Charles Barry of Dublin (Appendix D). These men are in a subclade, FGC17580, that is part of a larger group designated I1-iN, for “Ultra Norse,” indicating Scandinavian ancestry. They have a distant, but probably valid, match to another man in that group whose family was from Middleton, close to Dungourney, where Charles’ ancestors lived as well as to a Barry man whose family origin was in Cork City and another whose ancestry is unknown. They have a close STR match to a man named Berry whose ancestors were early Virginia settlers and to a Barry man whose ancestor was a laborer born in Waterford in 1884.xxiv There are also close matches to individuals with other surnames from Waterford, a Viking stronghold.xxvi Thus the genetic connection to Charles’ family is unclear.

There is another man who according to family histories is descended from another of Charles Barry’s sons, William Taylor Barry. He is in the I-M253 haplogroup, but is in a completely different subclade, Y8341, which is part of a group designated I-M253-AS (for Anglo-Saxon). He has a match to another Barry individual who may be a descendent of William as well as to a third person who is apparently related but has no record of an association with Charles Barry’s family.
Another small group in the same subclade include two men from County Limerick who may be related to the O'Beargha clan that lived there. The other men in haplogroup I1 are unrelated to other project members and are in different subclades designated I-M253-AS2 (also of Anglo-Saxon origin) and ND (for Norwegian and Danish).

**Subclades of Participants in Haplogroup I1**

The divergence among the subclades and paucity of STR matches within them indicate that no more than one of these clusters could include descendants of the Anglo-Norman Barrys in Ireland. Taking the largest subgroup, the implied rate of non-paternal events would be some 7-8 percent, which seems high. The pattern of YDNA matches appears more consistent with Viking or Anglo-Saxon than with Norman or Flemish origins. In addition, their YDNA results are inconsistent with those from the remains in the Barrymore crypt. Thus there is considerable doubt that they are related to the Anglo-Norman/Flemish Barrys. (See Appendix D.)

Three men in the I2a haplogroup, also associated with the Viking invasions, are part of the same family, the Barrivane (White Barry) branch, and have identical results. None of them matches any other men with the Barry surname, and their test results suggest that they may be more closely related to other families than to the West Cork Barrys. Their close YDNA matches include the surname O'Driscoll, one of the Corca Laidhe septs, and thus these men are good candidates to be related to the O'Baire clan of southwest Cork where the Corca Laidhe held extensive territory. (See Appendix E.)
Three other men in the I2b subclade have matches to men who have ancestry in England, Scotland or Northern Ireland but none to members of the Barry project. This is consistent with the history of this subclade, which suggests an early Celtic origin, predating the Norman invasion of Ireland. One of these men has roots in County Limerick, where the native Irish O’Beargha family lived.

There are two members in the I2a haplogroup who have several unusual STR values. One has no matches at all in the Family Tree DNA database and the other has only two distant matches to men named O’Grady from Limerick. They appear to be part of a subclade that was common in western Ireland, and thus may be related to the O’Beargha family of Limerick or the O’Beara clan of Mayo, but there is do direct evidence of such ancestry.

The men in the R1b haplogroup fall into smaller groups, characterized by particular subclades and STR patterns. There are two main groups of interest.

The R1b-Z49 group is the largest cluster in the project and is comprised of 31 men who share deep ancestry. Eighteen of these men have the Barry surname and ten have a close variant, Berry, which was common in the southern United States. The other three have different surnames but do not match any others with those surnames, and comprehensive DNA testing confirms that their families had NPEs involving Barry men. Fourteen of the men in this group can trace their family origins to Ireland and 10 to County Cork.

The R1b-Z49 group includes two clusters, distinguished by novel SNPS and differing values on the signature marker of DYS388. Seven men from this group have done comprehensive YDNA testing with Family Tree DNA and the results indicated that the cluster with DYS388=12 is the older and that value of DYS388=11 is a rare backward mutation. This suggests that there was a branching of this family line some time after the Barry family’s arrival in Ireland in the 12th century.

There are aspects of this group’s DNA results and history that are worthy of note:

- As detailed in Appendix A, this group has a plausible, but as yet unconfirmed, YDNA match to remains from the Barrymore crypt in County Cork. This suggests a relationship to the Earls of Barrymore, who were descended from the original Anglo-Norman Barry family.

- All of these men have valid Y STR matches to each other, and have a likely common ancestor with the Barry surname within the past 800 years, roughly the period that the Barry family has been in Ireland.

- There are no recurring surnames other than Barry among their DNA matches.
• No other group of Barry men has as many matches, and most match only members of their immediate families.

• The R1b-Z49 haplogroup is uncommon in Ireland, suggesting a later arrival than other candidate groups, which is consistent with the Barry family’s participation in the 12th century invasion.

• R1b-Z49 is found throughout Western Europe, centered in areas near northern France and Flanders, the probable origin of the Barry family.

• The reported ancestral homes of these men are consistent with the concentration of the Barry surname in Munster, and especially in Cork.

• The locations of this group’s YDNA matches cluster around the Barrys’ ancestral homelands in Cork, Wales and Northern France or Flanders.

• The number of lines of descent represented by men in this group represents a little less than one quarter of the total test results, which is consistent with the expected ratio of direct family lines to those that had different surname origins or NPEs.xxxiii

The second group of interest is R1b-L21. While this is the largest subgroup in the project, the haplotypes (STR patterns) of these men place them in a number of smaller clusters.xxxiv These are shown in the chart on the following page.

Many hundreds or even thousands of years separate these smaller subclades, and thus the groups of men cannot be related to each other within a genealogical time frame. This is confirmed by STR comparisons, which indicate no matches between men outside of the individual clusters. Most of these subclades are found almost exclusively in the British Isles, with only one or two confirmed members on the continent. Most of their members have English or Gaelic Irish surnames. The number and distribution of their most distant known ancestors suggest arrival in Ireland prior to the Norman invasion. Moreover, the current evidence suggests that the Barry family had Flemish rather than Norman roots, and there is only one L21 man out of some 175 in the Family Tree DNA Flanders and Flemish project

The largest cluster in R1b-L21 includes eleven men in subclade ZP112. One of these men lives in South Africa. His ancestors emigrated from England but there is a strong family tradition that they were descended from the Irish Barrys and related to the Earls of Barrymore. He has a very distant potential match to one of the individuals whose remains were found in the Barrymore crypt at Castleyons, Cork. (See Appendix A.) The other men use the surname variant Berry and have English ancestry. All of the men in this group are probably paternally related, with a common ancestor some time between the 14th and 16th century. No records have been found to determine whether that common ancestor lived in England or Ireland, nor whether he was related to the original Anglo-Norman Barry family.
There are nine men in subclade L159.2. Several of its members trace their ancestry to County Limerick. There is a tradition in the area that some Barrys relocated there from Buttevant, the family seat in the 17th century and that they are related to the Viscounts Buttevant. These men also have a possible YDNA match to the remains from the Barry crypt, but one that is weaker than that of the Z49 group. Moreover, the haplogroup to which the living Barry men belong is more characteristic of Irish clans than of Anglo-Norman or Flemish ancestry. The implied rate of non-paternal events if these were the only survivors of that original Barry line would be on the order of 6-7 percent per generation, which is higher than would be expected. It is more likely that these men are related to the Gaelic O’Beargha clan, which reportedly lived near the Cork-Limerick border.

Subclades of Participants in Haplogroup R1b-L21

While the men in the R1b-L159.2 group are good candidates to be members of a native Irish family, Irish clans were not necessarily homogeneous genetically. Thus, other groups, especially those in the various subclades of R1b-L21, could well be related to the O’Beargha sept of Limerick or the O’Beara of Counties Offaly and Mayo. These include two close relatives from a Limerick family who probably are in subclade DF41_n and another man from a Limerick family in DF21.

In addition to these major groups, there are other smaller clusters from haplogroup R1b that are represented in the Barry project. These are:
Anglo-Saxon-Germanic Cluster. The individuals in this cluster are in haplogroup R1b-U106, which split from the other R1b haplogroups many thousands of years ago. Their deep ancestry and relationship to the other Barry men have yet to be determined.

Unidentified, Possibly Iberian, Cluster. These men are in the DF27 haplogroup and in a subclade generally associated with Iberia but according to some studies also found in Flanders. There is one individual whose test results indicate that he is part of the DF27 group, in the ZZ19_1 subclade. Like some of the men in the I1 haplogroup, this man has documentation of descent from Colonel Charles Barry of Dublin through a third son, Captain Charles Barry. He is not related to the other men whose records connect them to that family and his results do not match those from the Barrymore crypt. Thus he is unlikely to be related to the Anglo-Norman Barry family. (See Appendix D.)

Ungrouped: There are several men whose haplotypes suggest R1b. They do not fit with any of the above groups and have not done yet sufficient SNP testing to place them in a cluster. One of these men is a descendant of Tadgh O'Barry of Massachusetts and there has been speculation that he may be part of the Barry Roe branch, though this is unsupported by any documentation.

Comparison with Modal Haplotypes

There is a study of haplotypes associated with men of Flemish origin that is useful for this analysis. There appear to be two general haplotypes, one from haplogroup R1b and the other from haplogroup I1, which are common to Flanders.

Within these haplotypes there are modal values that establish a pattern peculiar to the Flemish region. The modal values for the Barry R1b-Z49 group come close to those for Flemish R1b, with a better than even chance of a common ancestor in the first millennium A.D. The Flemish R1b modal values are, however, inconsistent with those of the L21 clusters. The modal values for the Flemish I1 group are also generally compatible with those of the Barry men in that haplogroup, but are not as close as those for the R1b group.

A comparison of the modal haplotype for the Barry R1b-Z49 cluster with individuals in the Flanders DNA project who are positive for Z49 or its enclosing subclade, L2, suggests common ancestry some time in the period from about 300 to 900 A.D. in Central and Western Europe. A similar comparison for the I1 cluster suggests a later common ancestor, during a period encompassing both the Viking expansion and the Norman-Welsh invasion of Ireland.

In addition, a researcher has developed a 12-marker modal haplotype for the Belgae, one of the tribes mentioned by Caesar as inhabiting the region of Gaul around Flanders in the first millennium. That pattern is very similar to that for the R1b –Z49 Barrys but not to the L21 group.
Conclusions and Research Plans

While none of the individual pieces of evidence is conclusive, taken together they allow for a rough understanding of the relationships among the project members and of the likelihood that they are related to the Anglo-Norman/Flemish Barrys, the Irish Barrys or other family groups.

Out of nearly 140 participants, there are only four men from families that have documentation of a direct relationship to the titled members of the Barry family. DNA testing indicated, however, that these men are unlikely to be related to the Anglo-Norman Barrys. They are from three different paternal lineages. Their DNA test results do not match those of remains of a probable titled member of the Barry family. Thus there are inconsistencies between the DNA results and the historical sources that require clarification.

Statistically, the largest subgroup in the project is the R1b-Z49 cluster. The R1b-Z49 group shows the strongest affinity, having common ancestors between 250 and 800 years ago. The members of this group have unique signature markers and documented ancestry in areas near Barry strongholds. They are distant matches to remains from the Barry crypt in County Cork, although the test results to date are insufficient to confirm a relationship. Moreover, the distribution of the Z49 haplogroup suggests that their ancestors arrived in Ireland later than those of the other groups, which may correspond to the Norman-Welsh invasion. However, there is no documentary evidence that this group is descended from the original Barrys in Ireland.

The Barry man in haplogroup R1b-AP112 is also a potential candidate to be relate to the early Barry family based on his family traditions and a possible match to the remains in the Barry crypt. However, his lack of other matches to men with the Barry surname variant and the paucity of his haplogroup and subclade among YDNA test results from men with Flemish ancestry indicate that more research is needed to establish a connection.

The L21-L159.2 group is more likely to be associated with native Irish families than with those of Flemish or Anglo-Norman descent, and thus may be related to the O'Beargha clan of County Limerick.

Some of the other men in haplogroups I1 and L21 may also be associated with the native Irish clans, while still other project members appear to be of Scottish or English descent and unrelated to the Irish Barrys. The remaining men groups generally do not have matches with the Barry surname outside of their immediate families and thus may have had non-paternal events in their lines of descent, some of them many years ago and thus unrecorded.
Research Plans

Over the long run, plans include the following:

• Continue to analyze information from the remains in the Barrymore crypt and investigate testing other remains of titled members of the Barry family.

• Conduct deeper testing of Barry men who are project members and recruit new candidates for testing.

• Recruit men with confirmed descent from both the Anglo-Norman and native Irish Barrys to provide benchmarks for comparison of results.

• Expand the testing of specific SNPS, especially Z49 and L21 and subclades.

• Continue to investigate the E1b-M35, I1, I2a and R1b-U106 and DF27 results to identify lines of descent.

• Recruit candidates for autosomal DNA testing to provide for the identification of genealogical cousins as well as direct male descendents.
Appendix A: The Earls of Barrymore DNA Project: Phase I Findings

Phase I of the Earls of Barrymore DNA Project was conducted from August 2015 to June 2016. It included forensic examination and YDNA (paternal line) testing of remains in the Barrymore mausoleum in Castletelyons, Cork, and analysis of genealogical records, family histories and the recollections of Barry family members. The results were consistent with the hypothesis that the remains located there include those of James Barry, 4th Earl of Barrymore (1667-1748), and that there are men living today who share his paternal ancestry. However, the evidence was insufficient to establish that hypothesis to a rigorous statistical standard.

Phase I Findings:

The Barrymore mausoleum was constructed to house the remains of James Barry, the 4th Earl of Barrymore.\textsuperscript{xli} James Barry’s body was placed in the crypt some time after his death in 1747 or 1748; at the time of his death he was in his late 70s or 80s (sources vary). \textit{Barrymore} by Rev. E. Barry\textsuperscript{xlii} states that his memorial plaque was not completed until 1753; if that is the year that the crypt was opened, James’ remains must have been interred elsewhere until then. Later, the remains of other Barry relatives were placed in the crypt.

The crypt was vandalized more than once, the first time in 1894 or earlier and more recently in the past 10-20 years.\textsuperscript{xliii} According to a family member, in the 1940s some of the remains were removed to prevent further desecration and reburied elsewhere. No records have been found to indicate which remains were removed or where they have been reburied. The plaque honoring James Barry is still in the mausoleum. No other memorial to him has been identified, nor any records to indicate whether his remains were among those that were relocated.

When the crypt was opened in August 2015 two coffins were discovered, along with a plate indicating that an urn containing the ashes of a relative, Charlotte Smith-Barry, née Cole (1847-1933), had once been there. Two sets of remains were identified in the coffins and designated Barrymore1 and Barrymore2.

Forensic Examination

The remains were incomplete and had been mixed in the coffins. The skull found in the second coffin appeared to fit a mandible and first cervical vertebra of the skeleton in the first. However the possibility that it belonged to the skeleton in the second coffin could not be excluded because those remains were missing some cervical vertebrae. A skull found in the first coffin did not fit that skeleton and showed evidence of previously having been buried in the ground. Anecdotal reports indicate that it may have been taken from remains buried elsewhere and erroneously placed in the crypt. No similar evidence was found on other parts of
either set of remains in the crypt. Because of the missing vertebrae in the second coffin no conclusion could be drawn about whether this skull fit with those remains. The anthropometric points and all sutures for this skull were obliterated and there was extensive coverage of the scalp by dried and mummified skin, thus obscuring important landmarks for analysis of age and gender. Two left humeri were found in the second coffin; one fit with the left ulna in the first. Both sets of remains showed arthritis and other age-related pathologies.

The individual in the first coffin (Barrymore1) was evaluated as an elderly male. The pelvis of the individual in the second coffin (Barrymore2) showed a mix of traits, which precluded identification of gender. No conclusive forensic evidence was obtained to identify the two individuals. There were no coffin plates or other identification markers.

The estimated ages at death of both individuals are consistent with that of James Barry but not with those of the sons who succeeded him. One son, John Smith-Barry, died at the age of 59. A brother, David John Barry, predeceased James and probably was in his 60s when he died. There is insufficient information on the husbands of James Barry’s female descendants to determine whether any fit with the estimated ages at death of Barrymore1 or Barrymore2. The skull possibly associated with the individual in the first coffin, Barrymore1, showed a prominent nose; portraits of James Barry also show a prominent nose.

Five bone samples were taken, three from Barrymore1 for DNA testing and possible radiocarbon dating, and two from Barrymore2 for gender identification and DNA testing.

DNA Test Results

DNA testing conducted at Family Tree DNA indicated that Barrymore1 was a male and the test results are consistent with the history of the Barry family. DNA testing identified values for 14 YDNA STR (short tandem repeat) markers, confirming his gender. The results show that he was a member of haplogroup (deep ancestral group) R1b, the most common in Europe.xlv About 80% of the more than 120 men with the Barry surname who have done YDNA tests are in that haplogroup.xlv

The YDNA results show possible distant paternal relationships between Barrymore1 and three groups of men in the Barry DNA project who are in haplogroup R1b. (Table 1) These groups have similar 12-marker haplotypes (STR patterns), but diverge at 25 markers. Twenty-five marker results are not available for Barrymore1 so it is not possible to determine the probability of relationships at that level.

The first is a cluster of about 30 men, the largest in the project, in haplogroup, R1b-U152-Z49. R1b-U152 is found in significant numbers in the test results for men with ancestry in Flanders, the probable place of origin of the Barry family. The men in
this cluster had a common ancestor in Ireland around the 12th century, when the paternal ancestors of the Earls of Barrymore first came to Ireland, during the Cambro-Norman invasion. Ancestors of several men in the Z49 group lived near Barry strongholds in County Cork but none have records showing a relationship to the Earls of Barrymore.

Table 1: Comparison of 12 Marker STR Test Result
(Non-matching markers in bold)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STR Values</th>
<th>Barrymore1</th>
<th>R1b-Z49 Modal</th>
<th>R1b-Z49 Min-Max</th>
<th>R1b-ZP112 Modal</th>
<th>R1b-ZP112 Min-Max</th>
<th>R1b-L159.2 Modal</th>
<th>R1b-L159.2 Min-Max</th>
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<tr>
<td>DYS393</td>
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<td>24</td>
<td>24-25</td>
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<td>23-24</td>
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<td>10-11</td>
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<td>30-32</td>
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<td>29-30</td>
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</table>

Comparing the Barrymore1 results to the modal values for the Z49 group indicates that the probability of a common ancestor ranges from about 20% over 24 generations (600-720 years before the present) to nearly 50% over 36 generations (900-1080 years). If the Barrymore1 sample is compared to the minimum to maximum range of values for the Z49 group the probabilities are significantly higher. See Table 2. The mismatches between Barrymore1 and the Z49 group modal are from three rare values in his results. These may be unique to Barrymore1’s recent paternal line; thus the relationship may actually be closer.

SNP (single nucleotide polymorphism) tests of Barrymore1 for haplogroup U152 and Z49 were unsuccessful so the relationship remains unconfirmed.

There is also a potential match to a group of 11 men in haplogroup R1b-ZP112. One of these men comes from a family that has a strong tradition of a relationship to the Earls of Barrymore but to date no documentation of this has been found. All of his current YDNA matches are to men with the Berry surname variant who have English ancestry. Further research and DNA testing are required to determine his relationship to the Anglo-Norman Barry family.

A third possible relationship is to a smaller group of nine men in haplogroup R1b-L21-L159.2 whose ancestors were from County Limerick. A comparison of Barrymore1’s results with the modal values for this group yields results identical to
those for the Z49 group, because their 12 marker modal values are the same. However, unlike the Z49 group, the probability does not increase when the maximum to minimum ranges are taken into account, since that range does not encompass any of the unusual values shown in the Barrymore1 results. (Table 2)

There is a tradition in County Limerick that some Barry families were descendants of a younger son of a Viscount Buttevant, who was of the same paternal ancestry as the Earls of Barrymore; however, there are no records to confirm this belief. A standard work on Irish surnames claims that most Barrys in that region were from an Irish clan, O’Beargha. R1b-L21-L159.2 is most common in the area around the Irish Sea, and has not been found among descendants of Norman or Flemish families. Thus this cluster of Barry project members probably was of Irish decent, rather than Cambro-Norman or Flemish, and less likely to be related to the Earls of Barrymore.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Genetic Distance</th>
<th>24 Generations</th>
<th>30 Generations</th>
<th>36 Generations</th>
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<td>R1b-Z49 Min-Max Range</td>
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<td>R1b-DF23 Min-Max Range</td>
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<td>43%</td>
<td>55%</td>
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<td>R1b-L159.2 Modal</td>
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<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R1b-L159.2 Min-Max Range</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

None of the four members of the Barry project whose family histories show a documented relationship to the Earls of Barrymore are genetically related to Barrymore1. They are either in a different major haplogroup (I1) or have so many mismatches with Barrymore1 (5 or more out of 12 markers) that the probability of a common ancestor in the past 900 years is less than 1%. There are also gaps and inconsistencies in their family records that raise questions about the integrity of their pedigrees.

Barrymore2 was also an older individual, whose gender could not be established from physical characteristics. DNA testing indicated that Barrymore2 was a male. Very few YDNA markers were recovered and his haplogroup could not be determined. The test results for Barrymore2 indicate a very low probability (less than one-tenth of one percent) of a paternal relationship to Barrymore1. (See Table 3.) He may have been the husband of a female Barry relative or there may have been a break in his paternal line such as an out of wedlock birth or undocumented adoption. Alternatively, Barrymore2’s test sample may have been contaminated by
vandalism or degraded by age, or there may have been a testing error so that the results may be unreliable. Additional DNA testing of Barrymore2 is not feasible.

Conclusions

The results of forensic examination and DNA testing are consistent with the hypothesis that Barrymore1 was James Barry and that he shared a common ancestor with the group of men in haplogroup R1b-U152-Z49. The evidence to date, however, is insufficient to establish this hypothesis to a rigorous statistical standard of at least 95% confidence. Additional evidence, both forensic and genetic, may be able confirm the identity of Barrymore1 and his relationship, if any, to living individuals. Barrymore2 was unrelated to Barrymore1 and to any living men with the Barry surname who have done YDNA testing. His test sample is of poor quality and possibly contaminated. It is inadequate for further testing.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Haplogroup</th>
<th>Barrymore1</th>
<th>Barrymore2</th>
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<td>STR Values</td>
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</table>

Tentative Plans for Phase II:

The following are possible options for a second phase of the project:

- Continue efforts to identify Barrymore1 and assess relationships to living individuals. These could include:
  - Re-examine the remains for further evidence of identity.
  - Conduct radiocarbon dating for comparison with James Barry’s dates of birth and death.
  - Attempt facial reconstruction of the skulls for comparison with portraits of James Barry.
○ Take additional samples and conduct testing on Barrymore1 at another laboratory to include full YDNA sequencing, or selected SNP tests if full sequencing is impractical or too costly.

• Identify other remains of deceased members of the Barry family for forensic and genetic analysis.
• Test other men from the Barry family, especially those likely to be related to the Earls of Barrymore, and conduct historical research on their ancestry.
Appendix B: The Origin of the Barry Surname and Family

All of the Irish sources on the history of the Anglo-Norman Barry family agree that the progenitor was a certain William de Barri, or de Barry who held lands in Pembrokeshire, Wales and lived in Manorbier Castle. William’s sons participated in the 12th century Norman-Welsh invasion of southern Ireland and were consequently granted lands there. They became one of the most prominent families in County Cork and spread from there throughout the island. The Irish and Continental European sources differ, however, on the origin of the family name.

The Traditional View in English-language Sources

The common view on the origin of the Barry surname in English-language sources has been that it is a toponymic or location surname first used by descendants of a companion of William the Conqueror who held property in South Wales. According to this view, the name was derived from Barry Island, which in turn took its name from the 6th century Welsh saint, Baroc (also spelled Baruc or Baroch). This is the origin generally given in both published and online sources. The most prominent book on the history of the Irish Barry family, Reverend E. Barry's *Barrymore: Records of the Barrys of County Cork*, is the most frequently cited source for this conclusion. The primary source is Gerald of Wales (Geraldus Cambrensis), a 12th century churchman and member of the de Barry family, who wrote in his *Itinerarium Cambriae* (1191):

> Not far from Caerdyf is a small island situated near the shore of the Severn, called Barri, from St. Baroc ...From hence a noble family, of the maritime parts of South Wales, who owned this island and the adjoining estates, received the name of de Barri."  

Gerald’s biographer, Brynley F. Roberts accepts this view.

A Continental View

There is another view that the family’s name predates its arrival in Wales and is derived from the town of Bari or Barry, near Tournai in the Hainaut region of medieval Flanders. This conclusion is based on information that was not available to the author of *Barrymore*, primarily several French genealogies of the de Bary and du Barry/Barry families that were published both before and after Reverend Barry’s book of 1902 and have only recently become available in English. One of the most comprehensive critiques of the traditional position is a family history prepared originally in French entitled *Studies in the History of the Family Bary-Barry* by Charles de Bary and published in 1927. According to him,
The Dutch genealogist, Jockheer W. C. Baert de Waarde, doctor-at-law, who was able to organize the archives of Tournai, found two old manuscripts of the tenth century. From them he extracted that the first ancestors of Bary or Bari, also written Barry and Barri, had been leaders (dynastes) of ancient origin who ruled over their lands in the region of Tournai.

Tournai is in the Hainaut region of modern Belgium. In the Middle Ages it was sometimes independent but in the mid-11th century it was united with the nearby county of Flanders. Charles de Bary indicates that a number of noblemen from the Tournai region were companions of William the Conqueror, including a Guillaume (William) Bary. This name is listed in Burke’s *The Roll of Battle Abbey*. Burke’s book describes and provides commentary on a list of participants in the Battle of Hastings that was displayed in the period around 1090 in a church on the traditional site of the battle, but was later destroyed.\textsuperscript{ix}

He also refers to a monument at Dives, Normandy, erected in the 19th century and based on local documents, that lists the names of some 475 knights including de Barri. He names several knights from the region around Tournai who took their toponymic names to England, as he claims Bary/Bari/de Barri did.

M. de Bary goes on to note that the family castle at Manorbier, near Pembroke in Wales, was built in 1190 by an Odon (also spelled Odo) Barri who had a son, another William, “one of the barons from Pembroke shire and from the island which bears his name.” In support of his view, de Bary also draws on a family history, written by Alfred de Bary in 1877 and housed today in the National Library of France,\textsuperscript{ix} as well as articles in *the Journal Archéologique et Généalogique de Gers* of 1907 and 1913. He cites several other authorities, both English and continental, who share his conclusion.\textsuperscript{i}x

From Wales, members of the Barry family came to Ireland in the 12th century in what is usually described as the Cambro-Norman invasion. However, the *Annals of the Four Masters*, a chronicle compiled in the 17th century, describe the 12th century invaders as “Flemings.”\textsuperscript{n}

A complete genealogy of the du Barry family, dated 1773 and signed by the *Juge d'Armes* of the nobility of France and Commissioner of the King, Antoine-Marie d’Hozier de Serigny, was available only to French branches of the family until rediscovered by Andre de Bary, the son of Charles de Bary. It was not available in English until 1980, and then only to members of the family. The du Barrys of South West France are descended from the Irish Barry Lords of Olethan in Cork, the direct heirs of William and Philip de Barry of Manorbier. Andre’s genealogy based on the 1773 document agrees with his father Charles that the first father of the family was Odon Barri from Barry-sur-Tournai, 1020.

Charles de Bary dismisses Gerald’s claim that the family derived its name from Barry Island in Glamorgan, which in turn was named for Saint Baroc. He notes that
Gerald provides no proof for his claim that the island was named after a saint and identifies Saint Baroc as a companion of the prophet Jeremiah who died in Egypt or Babylon. Charles de Bary’s explanation for Gerald’s claim is that, as a devout clergyman, Gerald wished to give his family name a religious foundation.

In addition he argues that a knight famous for his part in the conquest of England and Wales would have no reason to change his renowned family name by adopting a new one taken from an obscure and barren island off the coast of far away Wales.

The two possible origins for the island’s name do not sound similar in the two languages of the day: Ynys Baroc in Welsh and Isle de Barri in Norman French. This lends credibility to Charles’s criticisms of Gerald de Barri’s version of origins. Moreover, in another work, Speculum Duorum, Gerald notes almost casually that his brother Philip conversed in “Flandrensica lingua” with a visitor, so the Flemish language was certainly understood and spoken by the de Barri family of Pembroke.

It should be noted that Charles de Bary was himself a descendant of the branch of the family that remained in Tournai during the English invasion, and only left there in 1561. According to their records the origin of that family name was the ville of Barry, which is just a few miles from the centre of Tournai.

Potential Objections

Some historians have reservations about the authenticity of the Battle Roll of Hastings. Some believe that it was not so much a list of the actual participants in the invasion as of those who made contributions to the Abbey. One commentator on the Battle Roll, the Duchess of Cleveland, writing in 1889, accepts Gerald’s explanation of the family name, but she did not have access to the French sources cited above. The names Bary, Bari, Barre, Barray and Barry do not appear in J. R. Planche’s two-volume work, The Conqueror and His Companions, although Planche acknowledges (p. 276) that his list is incomplete.

In his refutation of Gerald, Charles de Bary cites the participation of a de Barri in Robert Fitz Hamon’s conquest of South Wales, but cites no source. However, it is self-evident that members of the family participated in the conquest of Wales, because they were granted lands there.

The so-called legend of the twelve knights who accompanied Fitz Hamon is not contemporaneous but dates from the 16th century, and thus the fact that Bary name or its variants do not appear in that source is not relevant to the origin of the surname. Moreover, the names of the twelve knights in the legend have been shown to be mostly incorrect.

Charles also may have confused the name of an Old Testament saint, Baruch, with that of a local holy man, Baroc, to whom Gerald was apparently referring. But it may
be no more than a coincidence that the family name was similar to (but not identical with) that of a revered local monk.

If indeed there was a change in the family name in that time it is more likely that it involved the addition of the prefix “de,” denoting an aristocratic status than that it originated from the name of a small and undistinguished Welsh island.

The Barry name has undergone a number of changes over time. Having begun as Barri, it became de Barri, and then in Ireland changed back to Barry through the process of Anglicization as the family ceased to speak French and adopted English and Irish. The “de” prefix has no connotation of nobility in English, and thus lost its purpose. Many junior members of the family moved to South West France over time in the service of the King of England during the wars there as these lands were then under his dominion, where they reclaimed the prefix to indicate their noble status in a French speaking milieu.

At other times the family name was written variously as: de Bary, de Barry, de Bari, du Barry, Dubarry, Debarry, Barry, Barrie, Bare, Bari, Pari, Parez, and even Dewberry.

Conclusion

In sum, although uncertainties remain, there is a consensus that the most likely origin of the Barry family was in Flanders. It is notable in this regard that the prominent Cork historian, Paul MacCotter, is inclined toward the view that the Barry family had a Flemish origin, though he gives greater weight to the claim that the family was named for the island and is less confident of the veracity of the earliest generations of the family as described in the French pedigrees.

While there is disagreement about how and when the surname originated, the most recent evidence lends credence to the view that the family originated in Barry-sur-Tournai in the Hainaut region of medieval Flanders, and is consistent with the continued presence there of the de Bary family from 1020 until 1561 when they were forced to leave by the Spanish during the Wars of Religion.
Appendix C: Non-paternal Events in the Barry Family and Other Irish Families

In determining which groups of Barry men are most likely to have descended from the original 12th century Anglo-Norman family, an important consideration is the probability that any individual line of descent may have experienced a non-paternal event (NPE), that is a discontinuity between the surname and the actual paternal lineage. Such events include undocumented adoptions, out of wedlock births or surname changes. In comparing the Barry lines of descent it is clear that there were a number of NPEs and that most of the men living today with the Barry surname are not paternally related to one another. This is also the case with other Irish families.

The best estimates for the annual rate of NPEs in the Barry family range from about 4 percent in the case of the largest cluster of related men (R1b-Z49) to 7-8 percent for the next three largest groups, R1b-DF@3, R1b-L159.2 and I1-L813. In order to determine whether these implied rates are reasonable, a comparison was made with data for other Irish families collected by Brian McEvoy and Daniel Bradley of Trinity College.\textsuperscript{lxix}

McEvoy and Bradley examined 19-marker haplotypes for more than 1125 Irish men with 43 surnames. They found that variation in haplotypes within surname groups was common. They calculated an implied rate of non-paternal events (which they called “male introgression”) for only one surname, O’Sullivan and derived a rate of 1.6 percent per generation. They acknowledged that this appeared to be one of the more stable surname groups.\textsuperscript{lx}

While McEvoy and Bradley did not compute NPE rates for other surnames, their data are available to researchers (see endnote for reference) and thus some rough comparisons can be made. Using their data, estimated NPE rates were derived for a group of Irish surnames that had results for at least 30 participants, and compared to those found in the Barry DNA Project. To expand the sample, results from seven surname projects at Family Tree DNA were also analyzed. The comparison was made by examining the haplotypes for the surname groups and assuming that the largest subgroup reflected the original bearers of the name.\textsuperscript{lxx} The haplotypes selected were those used by Family Tree DNA, where most of the Barry project participants have tested. The NPE rate was then estimated by applying a standard compounding formula to the percentage of men in each of the largest clusters, as was done by the authors for the O’Sullivan family.

The average NPE rate for all families was 3.6 percent per generation, with a standard deviation of 2.5-4.7 and a 99 percent confidence interval of 1.9-5.2. The rate for the Barry Z49 group is 4.2 percent, slightly above the average, which would be consistent with that surname’s multiple origins. Those for the ZP112, L159.2 and I1-L813 groups are 7.0, 7.2 and 8.3 percent respectively and thus are outside the 99 percent confidence interval.
There are several areas of uncertainty, so these must be considered to be very rough estimates. It is possible that the individuals in the sample are not entirely representative of the population of families with that surname. Nineteen marker haplotypes cannot provide high-resolution comparisons of relationships. The data provided by the authors do not specify whether some haplotypes represent the same nuclear family, and some surnames may have more than one origin, as is the case with Barry. In some cases the largest cluster may not reflect the original source of the surname. Also, some project administrators may not have grouped participants into homogeneous paternal groups.

Taking these uncertainties into account, the rates estimated here are generally in line with those found in a comprehensive review of incorrectly attributed paternity in 67 studies.\textsuperscript{lxii} That article reported that, in cases where the putative father had high confidence in his paternity, the overall rate of incorrectly attributed paternity averaged 1.9 percent. Including studies in which the confidence level of the nominal father was unknown increased the rate to 3.6 percent for European populations. This latter figure may account for factors other than infidelity such as adoptions and surname changes. If so, then the conclusion of the review would be consistent with the estimate that the calculated NPE rate for the Barry R1b-Z49 group is reasonable, while those for the other two candidate subgroups are outside the norm.
Appendix D: The Descendants of Colonel Charles Barry: Documentation and Research Objectives

Several men in the Barry DNA Project trace their ancestry to the family of Colonel Charles Barry (1660-1730), based on family documents and online family trees. This is the only group of project members who have documentation of descent from the original Anglo-Norman Barry family in Ireland, through the Dungourney, Cork, and Santry, Dublin, branches. The following is an analysis of that documentation, the results of DNA testing of the project members and key objectives regarding the evidence related to this family branch.

Descendants of Charles Barry


According to these sources, Colonel Charles Barry was the son of Reverend William Barry and Elizabeth Kelly and was born 10 May 1660. There is conflicting information about his place of birth. *The Records of the Barry Family* and *History of the Barrys* give it as Gouldings Freehold, Santry, Dublin. (This land was held by William Barry but may have been mainly agricultural rather than a residence.) The online database at Ancestry.com, Irish Births and Baptisms, lists Newry, County Down, which is clearly an error. *Burke's Irish Family Records* notes that at the time of his birth, Charles Barry’s father was the Rector at Killucan, County Meath and that Charles lived in Newtown in that county. However, Reverend William Barry also was the Rector of Termofeckin Parish in County Louth, and leased 150 acres at Newtown in that parish at the time of Charles’ birth, making that the most likely location.

The sources indicate that Charles Barry married twice, first to Mary Simon, a Huguenot whose brother had served in the army with Charles, and second to Elizabeth Kelly, daughter of John Kelly and Elizabeth Cuffe of Kellymount (an erroneous transcription of Kellymount), Kilkenny. Charles and Elizabeth’s place of residence is listed as Newton, County Lough (an error for County Louth).

The private books provide no documentation for Charles Barry’s second marriage and there is no reference to a second marriage for Charles Barry in *Burkes*. There is, however, a reference to her parents and her marriage to Captain Charles Barry in the biographies of her relatives who were Members of Parliament. These sources
give her origin as Kellymount, Kilkenny, and Charles’ residence as Newtown, County Louth.\textsuperscript{38}

Children of Charles Barry

There is contradictory information on Charles’ children in the secondary sources. According to History of the Barrys, published in 1930, Charles and Elizabeth Kelly had six sons, John, James, Thomas, Charles, William and Richard, and three daughters, Elizabeth, Eleanor and Margaret. The later manuscripts, Barry Lore and The Records of the Barry Family cite unspecified evidence that indicates William was the only son of Charles Barry and Mary Simon, and was born about 1683.

Burkes lists only one child of Colonel Charles Barry, a daughter Thomasine. She married John Exshaw, a Dublin merchant. There is no indication which of Charles wives was her mother. No children of Charles’ marriage to Elizabeth Kelly are listed there or in the History and Description of Santry and Clogan Parishes.\textsuperscript{39}

There is also uncertainty about the children’s places of birth. The books indicate that some were born at Newtown, Louth. Some online family trees give the location as Gouldings Freehold but provide no documentation. As noted above, Burke’s states that Charles resided in County Meath. Some sources describe the location of the Barrys of Santry as Newtown Barry in Wexford, but Newtown, Louth appears to be the actual residence of Charles and his second wife.

Thus, while the secondary sources provide significant and plausible detail on Charles Barry and his family, there is some contradictory information and as yet no primary source documentation for the birth of his children.\textsuperscript{39} Extensive research into Irish vital records, deeds and wills, in collaboration with several prominent Irish genealogists, has failed to turn up any references to Charles sons’ birth, marriage or immigration. This does not necessarily mean that the events did not occur. They might not have been recorded or the records might have been lost. However, the absence of any record of this family means that the conclusions in the published family histories cannot be confirmed.

Immigrant Sons

These contradictions notwithstanding, the three American manuscripts are in agreement that several sons of Colonel Charles Barry immigrated to America. All list James (identified as James Bryan Barry), Charles, a sea captain, and William (identified as William Taylor Barry). Some also list Thomas, but provide no additional information on him. A fifth son, Richard (1710-1750), was said to have lived in England and was reported to be the ancestor of many Australian Barrys.

According to family records, James Bryan Barry immigrated to America in 1732 shortly after the death of his wife, Mary Buckner. He brought with him his son James Buckner Barry who was born on 20 February 1728.
Documentation of James Bryan Barry's paternity is based on an entry in his family bible that is quoted in the manuscript sources: The following is the relevant passage.

Father died A.D. 1730 is the word sent by Captain Charles Barry. Charles Barry was born May 10, A.D. 1660; he was a brave soldier and served his country well.\textsuperscript{bxxxiv}

James Bryan Barry settled initially in Virginia and later moved to North Carolina. His great grandson, also named James Buckner Barry, was a well-known Texas Ranger who wrote a memoir, \textit{Buck Barry, Texas Ranger and Frontiersman}, \textsuperscript{bxxxv} The memoir states that his great grandfather immigrated in the early 17th century in the wake of an Irish rebellion. This is inconsistent with the dates in \textit{Barry Lore}. The memoir also lists family names that are inconsistent with those in \textit{Barry Lore} and the other sources. It is quite possible that \textit{Buck Barry} is in error, as the author provides no documentation.

William Taylor Barry also initially came to Virginia and had three sons, John, Charles and Richard. Some sources indicate that John was born in Ireland, the others in America. John’s grandson, also named William Taylor Barry was Postmaster General under President Andrew Jackson. The name William Taylor has been continued in later branches of the family. Charles moved to North Carolina where he held a judiciary post and Richard also moved there and served in the Revolutionary war.

Charles, generally referred to as Captain Charles Barry, settled first in Virginia but later moved to Boston where he married Mary Rogers (listed as Rachel in some records) and had one son, John. He was lost at sea about 1734 and his wife remarried, to a Captain Matthew Blair with whom she had two children.

Origins of the Santry Branch

All of the major sources are in agreement that the ancestors of Reverend William Barry were the Barrys of Santry, who were descended from the Dungourney branch of the family. Their common ancestor was Sir Robert Barry of the Rock, Dungourney. Sir Robert was the son of David FitzDavid Barry, 3\textsuperscript{rd} Lord Barry and Maud de Boultron. He married Joan FitzThomas and lived at Dungourney Castle in the early 14\textsuperscript{th} century.

The sources diverge, however on the details of the descent from Sir Robert to William as shown in the chart on the following page. The principal differences in these records are as follows:

- \textit{Burke's Irish Family Records} has an entry under James Barry, third great grandfather of Charles indicating that he was “apparently” the father of Patrick,
Charles’ second great grandfather. This may indicate some doubt about the integrity of the paternal line or a lack of documentation.

### Lines of Descent from Sir Robert Barry to Rev. William Barry

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<td>William Barry (-1695) m. Elizabeth Kelly</td>
<td>William Barry (-1695) m. Elizabeth Kelly</td>
<td>James (b. 1603); William not listed</td>
<td>William Barry (-1695) m. Elizabeth Kelly</td>
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- The author of *The Peerage of Ireland*, a standard work on the Irish gentry, states, (p. 303) “The affinity of the house of Santry to that of Barrymore the Editor cannot ascertain, but their consanguinity [is] universally allowed,” suggesting
that the connection may have been based more on tradition than on
documentation. Rev. E. Barry, author of Barrymore, the major source on the
Barry family of Cork does accept this relationship.

- Barrymore, includes two additional generations prior to the birth of Charles’
  father that are not in Barry Lore. It also contains information on the early
  ancestry of the Dungourney Barrys and on the descent of the Santry branch from
  Sir Robert Barry of Dungourney that differs from that in Burke’s and Barry Lore.

- In Burke's Irish Family Records, there are no spouses' names listed for two of
  Charles’ ancestors, suggesting some deficiencies in the records.

Thus the details of the Santry pedigree and its relationship to the Dungourney branch
and hence to the earliest Barry families require further research.

DNA Test Results

To date, testing has been completed through the Barry DNA project for four
documented descendants of Colonel Charles Barry. These men are descended from
three different sons of Charles, as indicated in the figure on the following page.

There is one detailed set of YDNA test results currently available through Family
Tree DNA from a member of the family of James Buckner Barry and there is a less
comprehensive set of results from a close male relative of his that is on a publicly
available web site, YSearch.com. There is also another set of results on YSearch
from a man with the Barry surname who may be related to this family, as there are
some first names in his pedigree that are also found in James Buckner Barry’s.

In addition to the results for these Barry men there are test results on Family Tree
DNA for a man named Barry whose family was from Middleton, County Cork, not far
from Dungourney, a Barry man whose ancestors lived in Cork City, and a man
named Berry whose ancestors lived in Augusta County, Virginia and are traced in
some online family trees to England. There are also results on YSearch for an
apparently related Barry man whose family was from County Waterford and
another of undetermined ancestry.xci

The DNA test results confirm that the men whose family trees include James
Buckner Barry are closely related, and that they probably share a common ancestor
with the Barry men from Waterford and Cork City, and the man named Berry within
the past 300 years.xcii The match to the man whose family was from Middleton, Cork
is more distant, and it is unclear whether it is valid. If it is, then the common
ancestor is likely to have lived some 700 years ago.xciii

The DNA test results indicate that this family is part of haplogroup (deep ancestry
group) I-M253. Within that haplogroup, they appear to belong to a subclade (more
Paternal Lineage of Project Participants

Colonel Charles Barry (1660-1730)

- James Bryan Barry (b. 1706)
  - James Buckner Barry (1728-1788)
    - Bryan Buckner Barry (1775-1852)
      - Bazel Murrill Barry (1806-1880)
        - Ernest Zimmerman Barry (1858-1912)
          - Norman Vincent Barry (1895-1980)
            - Hugh Wesley Barry (1925-1903)
              - FTDNA ID 413908 (Haplogroup I-M253-uN)

- William Taylor Barry (1683-1766)
  - John Barry (1735-1784)

- Captain Charles Barry (1704-1734)
  - William Taylor Barry (b. 1727)
    - William T. Barry (1755-1794)
      - William Taylor Barry (1784-1835)
        - Samuel Barry (1761-1835)
          - Samuel Frederick Barry (1807-1868)
            - Andrew Jackson Barry (1825-1865)
              - Robert Peabody Barry (1839-1912)

- FTDNA ID 444552 (Haplogroup R-Z19_1)
  - Robert Peabody Barry (1877-1925)

- William Taylor Barry (1858-1943)
  - Robert Peabody Barry (1892-1961)

- William Taylor Barry (1892-1961)
  - Horace Wolcott Barry (1909-1966)

- FTDNA ID 439945 (Haplogroup I-M253-AS)
  - FTDNA ID 413908 (Haplogroup I-M253-uN)
recent subgroup) called I-L22 uN, with the uN standing for "Ultra Norse." This group is closely associated with Scandinavian ancestry.

There are aspects of the DNA results that are consistent with the family records. Norse ancestry could be an indication of Norman origins. The Barry family is generally considered to be of Anglo-Norman ancestry, having first come to England with William the Conqueror and subsequently to Wales and Ireland. Some Normans were descended from “Northmen,” who invaded Northern France in the 10th century. Also, the relationship with the Barry family from Middleton, Cork, if valid, would be consistent with a connection to the region near Dungourney.

There are other characteristics of the results that were unexpected and raise the possibility that the genetic ancestors of this branch arrived in Ireland not in the Anglo-Norman invasion of the 12th century but in the Viking incursions in the 9th. Recent research indicates that the Barry family may have originated not in Normandy but in Flanders, where the I-L22 uN subclade is rare. There are no YDNA matches between these Barrys and any individuals who appear to have Norman or Flemish ancestry, but many to those with Norse, Scottish or English roots and the latter two groups are concentrated in regions of known Viking activity such as the west coast of Scotland and the Danelaw area of England.

The closest matches to members of this Barry group are to men named Howard and Dean or Deen, surnames considered to be of Norse origin. There are also matches to men named Christopher, a surname closely associated with County Waterford, the origin of the group’s YSearch Barry match. Waterford was a Viking stronghold in the 9th century, as were Cork City and Dublin; Middleton was on the main road between Cork City and the Viking base at Youghal, Cork. The name of County Waterford comes from an Old Norse word meaning “fjord of the ram” or “fjord of the wind.” Some preliminary analysis of marker patterns suggests that all of the men in this group may be descendants of a Christopher line or that all of the family groups may have a common ancestor with an unidentified surname. In any event, there appears to be a paternal ancestry relationship among Barry, Christopher, Dean or Howard men from Waterford that merits further research.

The test results for the documented descendent of William Taylor Barry indicate that he is not related through paternal ancestry to the descendants of James Buckner Barry. Although he is in the same major haplogroup, I-M253, he is in a different subclade, I-M253-AS. That subclade is more frequently identified with Anglo-Saxon than with Scandinavian ancestry.

This participant is paternally related to two other men with the Barry surname and these men do not appear to have any other close YDNA matches. Secondary sources on the ancestors of one of these men indicated that he might well be a descendent of William Taylor Barry, and he has autosomal DNA matches to other descendants of that branch. The records for the third man’s family have gaps that preclude a
conclusion about a direct relationship, but the close DNA match gives credence to the view that all three have a common ancestor within the time frame that William Taylor Barry’s family has been in America.

The apparent Anglo-Saxon origin of this group raises questions about its relationship to the earliest Barry families in Ireland. I-M253-AS is uncommon in Ireland and is almost entirely absent from groups that trace their origins to Normandy and Flanders. It is much more consistent with English roots and thus may reflect some discontinuity in the family lines, most likely prior to the time that the putative ancestor of these men arrived in America.

The test results for the descendent of Captain Charles Barry indicate that he is in a completely different haplogroup from the others and thus they cannot be related on the direct paternal line. His haplogroup is very common in England, Ireland and Scotland and is found in France as well. He has no matches in the Barry DNA Project but does match three men whose surname is Berry and who had ancestors in North Carolina, South Carolina and Pennsylvania. These are locations where some descendants of Charles Barry’s half brother James lived but there is no evidence to link these men to his family. He also has close matches to several men named Mills who had ancestors living in Massachusetts at the same time as Captain Charles Barry.

Thus the DNA test results indicate that there were discontinuities among the ancestral lines that derive from the three putative sons of Colonel Charles Barry. Whether such “non-paternal events” occurred in one, two or all three lines, and when they might have occurred, are undetermined. It is clear, however, that not all of the men whose family records show descent from Colonel Barry are paternally related.

A comparison of DNA test results from samples taken at the Barrymore crypt at Castlelyons, Cork, against those of the nominal descendants of Charles Barry shows that they are not related to the men whose remains were found there. The mausoleum was built to house the remains of James Barry, 4th Earl of Barrymore (1666-1748). The pedigrees of Charles Barry’s descendants indicate that there should be a relationship between them and James Barry, raising further questions about the integrity of their records.

Explaining the Differences

The reasons for the inconsistency between the family histories and the DNA results are not clear. The three family branches appear to be well documented back to the early 19th century, although there is a possibility of one or more cases of undocumented adoption or incorrectly attributed paternity. The earlier records are sparse and in some cases the historical manuscripts provide the only sources for documenting the lines of descent, so it is quite possible that the inconsistencies occurred in the first generations after the family’s arrival in America.
Of the three branches, the men in the I-M253-uN group appear to have the highest probability of an intact lineage, as it is the largest group, the haplogroup is associated with Scandinavia which is consistent with Norman ancestry, and it is descended directly from the individual whose family bible provides the critical links to Colonel Charles Barry. One possible complication is that the two middle names associated with this line, Bryan and Buckner, do not appear an any of the records of the Anglo-Norman family, as would be expected with a familial relationship, and the Buckner surname is not in the early 19th century Tithe Applotment Books or in Griffiths Valuation from the mid 19th century. There are some listings for Buckners in County Limerick in 19th century church records and in 20th century census records. There also are references in some family histories to Buckner families that emigrated from Ireland to Virginia in the 17th century.

There are more inconsistencies and questions about the other two branches. In the line of descent from William Barry, the manuscript sources differ on the ancestry of William Taylor Barry, b. 1874. Michael Henry Barry’s family history lists his grandfather as John Barry, b. 1852, while Barry Lore indicates that his father was John’s brother, also named William Taylor Barry. This is the lineage displayed in the chart above. This latter William Taylor Barry is not in the list of the sons of the William Barry who immigrated to Virginia in The Barry Family Records or in James Bryan Barry’s family bible, which is curious in that the entry listing his first three sons is apparently dated several years after William’s reported birth. Moreover, although the surname Taylor can be found in Irish records, it does not appear in any of the histories of the Anglo-Norman Barry family. One of the men in this line of descent has a close YDNA and autosomal DNA match to a man with the Berry surname who may have had English ancestry but no common ancestor has been identified. These inconsistencies raise the possibility that the ancestors of Postmaster Barry may have been from a different family.

In the lineage beginning with Captain Charles Barry, it is possible that there was an incorrectly attributed paternity. The family histories indicate that Captain Barry was lost at sea in 1734. Several online family trees give the date and location as 19 December near Sulawesi, Indonesia. At that time, the voyage from Boston to Indonesia, some 12,000 nautical miles, could well have taken several months or more. The date of birth of Charles’ son John is given in the histories as 16 June 1835. He was the first child recorded as born to Mary Rogers Barry after six years of marriage to Charles. If these dates and locations are correct, they raise the possibility that another man fathered him after Charles departed from Boston. As a young child John was sent to Virginia to live with his uncle James but subsequently returned to Boston. His mother married Charles’ partner Matthew Blair in 1739 and after his death married John Whitney. Thus, while there is no direct evidence of such non-paternal event, the circumstances make it an intriguing question.
Research Objectives

There are several potentially fruitful areas for further research, in both traditional and genetic genealogy. They include the following:

- Continue to research secondary sources on Irish families to clarify the relationship between the earliest Barrys in Ireland and the family of Charles Barry.

- Attempt to acquire and evaluate additional primary sources.

- Obtain more DNA tests of documented descendants of Charles Barry.

- Carry out additional YDNA tests for current project participants, including comprehensive genome tests to clarify their relationships to Anglo-Saxon, Norse or Norman ancestry.
Appendix E: The Barrivane Branch

In the Barry DNA Project the Barrivane branch is represented by three men, two brothers and one close genetic cousin, who share a DNA signature and place of origin. Their family is closely linked through shared locations and heritage to other branches of the Barry family, especially the Barry Roe (Red Barry) branch of West Cork. However, the three men do not appear to be genetically related to any of the other project participants and thus reflect a history unique to their line of the Barry clan.

Origin of the Family Name

Barrivane is an Anglicized version of the Irish Barrach Bhan, or White Barry. (Bhan may also appear in family names as Ban or Bawn.) This “agnomen,” or branch name distinguishes this group from other Barry families. How the Barrivane surname originated is unknown, but agnomens often reflected a physical characteristic, perhaps white hair or fair skin. It could also have risen through a relationship with another family having that agnomen, which was common to a number of Irish clans.

Geographic Distribution

The Barrivane surname is unique to the western part of County Cork, and is found almost exclusively in the Roman Catholic parish of Barryroe, which comprises the civil parishes of Abbeymahon, Lislee and Kilsillagh. Barryroe parish is located in the Barony of Ibane and Barryroe. Of the approximately 260 marriage or baptism records for the Barrivane family on irishgenealogy.ie, more than 98 percent are from that parish. The others are marriage records for Barrivane men in nearby Clonakilty and Rosscarbery (marriages were typically performed in the bride’s parish) and several records for marriages in Schull, in the far west of Cork, for which members of the Barrivane family were witnesses. This, and other evidence detailed below, suggests a close historical and geographic relationship between the Barrivane branch and the Barry Roe branch, after which the parish and barony were named.

Within Barryroe parish, there are four specific townlands in which the family was concentrated. These are Ballinluig, Grange (or Grange Mor), Lehinagh and Shanagh (sometimes spelled Shenagh or Sheanagh). The last of these is particularly interesting because the full name of the townland is Shanaghobarrivane. It is derived from the old Irish Sean Achadh Barrach Bhan, which means the old field of the White Barrys. This location, then, may be where the family originated. It is the home of the ancestors of the two brothers who are project participants and their genetic cousin still resides there.

The first reference to Shanagh appears in the 1659 census for the Barony of Ibane and Barryroe where it is listed as having 13 inhabitants, all Irish. This suggests that
the townland dates from the 17th century or earlier. The first citation in the church records is for a Barrivane baptism in 1805.

Family Records

The first documented reference to the Barrivane branch is a marriage record for Richard Barrivane and Ellen Hea in 1772. One family tree on Ancestry.com refers to a David Barrivane born in 1625 but provides no documentation. The name does not appear in the 1659 census, although there are numerous references to Barry families in that document. The name appears to have fallen into disuse by the mid-1830s, and even before then it was common for families to use both the Barrivane and Barry variants in baptism and marriage records. The Barrivane surname does not appear in the Tithe Applotment Lists for 1833, in Griffiths’ Valuation in the 1850s or in the census records for 1901 and 1911.

Church and census records suggest that most descendants of the Barrivane branch remained in Ireland, intermarrying with other West Cork families, including other branches of the Barry family. However, several descendants of the Barrivane family from Shanagh immigrated to the United States, settling in Pittsburgh (where the two brothers live) and in Boston.

Genetic Markers

The three Barry/Barrivane men share a unique YDNA (paternal ancestry) pattern. The brothers match each other at the level of 12 STR (short tandem repeat) markers, which is a comparison that can indicate genetic affinity. One of the brothers and the cousin have tested to 37 markers and are an exact match. Statistically, this suggests that they have a better than 90 percent probability of having a common ancestor within 6 generations. They also have an autosomal DNA match at the level of 4th-distant cousin. The common ancestor has not been positively identified, but church records suggest that he might have been an Edward Barry/Barrivane born in the latter half of the 18th century who had several sons, two of whom may have been the direct ancestors of the brothers and their cousin.

The three men, however, do not match any of the other Barry men for whom YDNA test results are available. It is noteworthy that they do not match the largest cluster in the project and in particular do not match two men whose families lived very close to Shanagh and are probably part of the Barry Roe branch. Moreover, the three are in a haplogroup (deep ancestry group), I2a2, which is not shared by any of the other project participants. This suggests that either their surname had a different origin or there was a discontinuity in the paternal line.

Family Origins
It is possible that this branch was descended from an ancient Irish clan, O'Baire. This clan was part of the Corca Laidhe group of septs that flourished in the southwest of Cork.1 O'Baire was one of several Irish surnames that were Anglicized to Barry.2 The most frequent surnames among the DNA matches to the Barrivane men include Driscoll, another common Corca Laidhe name, and it is possible that the two clans had a common ancestor dating from the first millennium.3

Driscoll is a common surname in Barryroe parish records. In addition, there is a townland called Barryroe in Castlehaven parish, West Cork. That is the ancestral home of the O'Driscoll chieftains, and there was a Driscoll family listed there in Griffiths' valuation. Castlehaven is close to Schull, where several members of the Barrivane family were marriage witnesses. Thus there appears to have been a historical connection among the Driscoll, Barrivane and Barry Roe families in the far western reaches of Cork as well as in Barryroe parish.4

The Barry Roe line dates from the 14th century and there is one recorded marriage between Richard Barry Roe and a daughter of the O'Driscoll family in the 16th century, indicating that at that time the families were in contact with one another. In the DNA projects for the Driscoll surname and the Corca Laidhe group the I2 haplogroup makes up a sizeable minority of participants and this is consistent with a hypothetical relationship with the three Barry/Barrivane men.


2 The others are O'Beare of County Mayo and O'Beargha of County Limerick.

3 Another recurring surname is Atkins. Some of the surname project administrators have a theory that the Driscoll-Atkins connection may have arisen from a non-paternal event in the 17th century involving a Driscoll man and a Quaker Atkins woman living in County Cork. See:


They also believe that Mullin/Mullins, a surname also found in the match lists of the three Barrivane men, is related to the Atkins family in America. If true, this would mean that the Driscoll, Atkins and Mullins men, who make up about 1/3 of the Barry/Barrivane men’s closest YDNA matches, are part of the same paternal lineage.

4 Griffiths’ valuation lists a Johanna Barry leasing from a Driscoll family in Castlehaven. There were still Driscoll and Barry family members living in Barryroe in the 1901 census.
A break in paternal descent could have occurred in several ways. There might have been one or more adoptions. In some Irish clans it was common for followers to adopt the surnames of their leaders. There also could have been descent through a maternal Barry line. Such discontinuities in family lines were not unusual especially in times of turmoil such as the wars, famines and rebellions that plagued Ireland. Indeed, there is considerable genetic diversity among the men in the Barry project, suggesting that on average some 3-4 percent of the births in each generation were such “non-paternal events.”

The closest matches between the three men and their Driscoll genetic relatives are 33 identical markers out of 37. This suggests a 50% probability that the common ancestor was born some time in the early 17th century and a 75% probability that it was in the 16th or earlier. This is consistent with the historical information on the emergence of the Barrivane surname and the townland named after it, as well as the documented Driscoll-Barry Roe relationships. Thus there is a possibility that the Barrivane branch arose out of a non-paternal event in the Barry Roe branch in the 17th century, or more likely earlier, perhaps during the tumultuous 16th century when different branches of the Barry family were violently struggling for dominance.5

Assessment

The Barrivane branch is a unique group within the Barry family that is genetically distinct from the other major family branches. It probable arose in or before the 17th century in West Cork, and was found exclusively in the parish of Barryroe until the name fell into disuse in the mid 19th century. Descendants of the family live today in Ireland and the United States. The Barrivane family appears to be related paternally to the Driscolls of West Cork and it is likely that it originated there either from a common ancestor in early medieval Ireland or as a result of an adoption, surname change or descent through a maternal Barry line. Further research is required to improve our understanding of this family branch, its origins and evolution.

5 There is an interesting passage on page 78 of the book Barrymore: records of the Barrys of County Cork from the earliest to the present times, with pedigrees:

“The pedigree of A.D. 161 5 in Lambeth Palace Library, vol. 626, fol. 60, says: Richard Barryroe, Lord of Ybawne, married a daughter to O'Drischall, and had issue (1) James Barryroe, (2) John Barry, (3) Redmond, slayne by Davy Downe Barry. Richard Barryroe, Lord of Ibawne, was succeeded by his eldest son, James Barryroe, Lord of Ibawne. The pedigree in Lambeth Palace Library, vol. 635, fol. 194, is by this lord's great-grandson, David Viscount Buttevant in A.D. 1602, and omits particulars humiliating to both of them.” (Emphasis added)

This could imply that a non-paternal event occurred during that period.
Endnotes

i The statistical method for determining surname survival is the Galton-Watson process. According to this technique, if the mean number of male offspring produced by a single parent is greater than one, there is a positive probability of surname survival over the long run. Records indicate a William de Barry, one of the earliest members of the Anglo-Norman family in Ireland, had six sons. A Galton-Watson simulation of a family with six sons indicates a probability of survival of 78 percent. See http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Branching_process and http://archiver.rootsweb.ancestry.com/th/read/GENCMP/2007-10/1191249071

ii See Appendix C for estimates of rates of discontinuity in the Barry and other Irish families.

iii The Earls of Barrymore DNA Project is a collaborative effort between the Barry YDNA Project at Family Tree DNA and University College. Preliminary results are summarized in Appendix A. A detailed background and report can be found at https://sites.google.com/site/barrymorednaproject/.


v Some historians allege that William had a brother, Walter, who was the progenitor of another prominent Anglo-Norman Irish family, the FitzGeralds. Efforts to use DNA testing to confirm this connection between the two families have to date not been fruitful.


vii The Conqueror and his Companions; http://archive.org/stream/conquerorhiscomp02planuoft/conquerorhiscomp02planuoft_djvu.txt

Hainaut was an independent region, and a rival of Flanders, for much of the Middle Ages, but during the decades immediately preceding the conquest the two were united through the Count of Flanders’ marriage to the widow of Hainaut’s ruler. On the participation of men from Hainaut, see K. S. B. Keats-Rohan, *Domesday People: A Prosopography of Persons Occurring in English Documents 1066-1166* (Woodbridge: Boydell & Brewer, 1999), p. 40

The population of the area that became Flanders appears to have been largely Celtic, and associated with the LaTene culture, prior to the Christian era. The Romans were present, but apparently in smaller numbers than in France, and Germanic tribes entered the region in numbers in the second and third centuries. The area was colonized by Franks from the fourth through the eight centuries and subsequently Scandinavian invaders arrived wreaking destruction, though leaving few permanent settlements. See David Nicholas, *Medieval Flanders* (London and New York: Longman, 1992), pp. 2-16.

A number of Flemish knights from Wales reportedly participated in the invasion. Whether the Barrys were among these is unknown. See Oksanen, p. 215.


http://www.libraryireland.com/names/ob/o-beargha.php


http://www.ancestry.com/name-origin?surname=berry

Similar diversity is also found in the DNA projects for other Anglo-Norman Irish families such as Burke, Butler, Cogan, Costello, Fleming, Nugent, Roche and Walsh. Several of these, like the Anglo-Norman Barrys, are considered to have a single Irish progenitor. In addition to the factors listed here, it could be due in part to some peculiar characteristics of Medieval Irish families, such as mothers assigning fathers’ names to their children or individuals changing their surnames for social or political reasons. Some members of Irish clans may have adopted the surname of their leader, whether or not they were related, and in a few instances tenants or servants may have taken their landlord or master’s name, though both of these practices were probably not widespread. See Edward MacLysaght, *Irish Families: Their Names, Arms and Origin* (Dublin, Irish Academic Press, 1991), p. 12. In addition, the fostering of children was common during that period, as was a “general atmosphere of sexual permissiveness.” See K. W. Nicholls, *Gaelic and Gaelicized Ireland* (Dublin, Lilliput Press, 2003), pp. 86-91. Later, for example during the famine years, children whose parents were deceased may have been given arbitrary names by
ecclesiastical authorities or the directors of workhouses. Taken together, these factors help to explain why there are so many paternal lineages represented in the Barry and other Anglo-Norman surname projects.

xvii There are many reasons for an inconsistency between an individual’s surname and his actual paternal lineage. They include:

- Illegitimacy outside marriage: boy taking maiden name of mother
- Infidelity within marriage: boy taking surname of mother's husband
- Re-marriage: boy taking surname of step-father
- Rape: boy taking surname of mother or partner
- Changeling, surrogacy, sperm donation, unintentional embryo/baby swap: boy taking surname of mother or partner
- Adoption, including undocumented or “hidden” adoptions, orphanning or fostering: boy taking surname of guardian
- Apprentice or slave: youth taking surname of master
- Tenant or vassal: man taking surname of landlord or chief
- Anglicization of Gaelic or foreign name: man taking translated/phonetically similar name
- Formal name-change, e.g. to inherit land: man taking maiden name of wife or mother
- Name-change to hide criminal past, embarrassing surname, or a stage name: man taking unrelated surname
- Informal name-change, alias, by-name: man taking name of farm, trade or origin
- Mistake in genealogy, or in DNA analysis

Under ancient Irish Brehon Law (Féineachas), adoption of a daughter’s husband was common in cases where there was no male heir and that man would have been given the family surname. Also, the wife of an infertile man was permitted to have a child by another man and women who had children by men in informal marriages or even brief liaisons were permitted to assign the surname. See Gerald A. John Kelly, “Non-paternal Events in Irish & Scottish DNA,” http://www.irishtribes.com/articles/2012-12-non-parental-events-in-irish-and-scottish-dna.html

See http://www.isogg.org/wiki/Non-paternity_event; also see Appendix C for estimates of non-paternity in Irish families.

xviii According to some records, Mocollop Castle was held by the Barrys in the 13th century, but passed to other families before being occupied by the McAdam Barrys in the 19th as a result of marriage into the Drew family. The McAdam Barrys, according to family lore, were descended from one of the early Barrys in Ireland but
there is no documentation of this. For a history of Mocollop Castle, see:
http://celtic2realms-medievalnews.blogspot.com/2013/12/mocollop-caste-co-waterford-history-of.html

The ancestor born in 1765 is linked on some Ancestry.com public family trees to John Smith Barry, a descendent of the earliest Barrys through the line of James Barry, 4th Earl of Barrymore. This connection is speculative, and there is no direct documentation.

This speculation appears in letter from William Crocker Barry quoted in an appendix to The Barry Family Records, cited above, p. 125. According to the letter, there was a William Barry, ninth generation in descent from William Moyle Barry, progenitor of the Barry Roe branch. This later William was reported to have had three sons, two of whom were murdered and the third, named McTiege, who fled to Massachusetts. The only William Barry in that generation who is listed in the standard reference works is William of Lislee, attainted in 1641 for participating in the Confederate Catholic rebellion. There are no references to his having sons who were murdered or emigrated. There is no other evidence to link this line of descent to the Tadhg O’Barry who appears in American records and other researchers indicate that he was born in Essex, Massachusetts.

There is a similar diversity in the haplogroups of other prominent Anglo-Norman Irish families such as Burke, Fitzgerald and Roche. Variation in haplogroups in is also common in the Flanders/Flemish and the Benelux project, which includes Flanders, the place of origin of many Anglo-Norman families.

The surname and haplogroup studies are conducted by volunteer administrators using DNA test results from Family Tree DNA. The France YDNA study is E. Ramos-Luis, A. Blanco-Verea, M. Brio’n, V. Van Huffel, P. Sa’nchez-Diz, and A. Carracedo, “Y-chromosomal DNA analysis in French male lineages,” Forensic Science International: Genetics 9 (2014) 162–168. The results are not directly comparable because the participants in the projects have self-selected based on their interest in genetic genealogy while those in the study were chosen randomly to minimize statistical bias.

There is also a group of more than 30 men in this haplogroup with the Berry surname. Most of them have ancestry in Augusta County, Virginia and several identify ancestors from Northern Ireland and Wales. However, none of them matches the I1 Barry men, and they are apparently in a different subclade, of Anglo-Saxon origin.

Subclade predictions were based on STR patterns and were made using the World Haplogroup and Haplo-I Subclade Predictor, http://members.bex.net/jtcullen515/haplotest.htm
This individual's family lived at Ballyduff, County Waterford. The major landowner in that area in the 19th century was a Captain James Barry of the "MacAdam Barry" family, although there are no records that establish a relationship. The MacAdam Barrys were said to have descended from Robert de Barry, son of Philip, who was the first of the Barrys to come to Ireland. There is no documentation of this, however; see Barrymore, p. 9. If that were the case, then the common ancestor of this man and the possible descendent of Charles Barry would have lived more than 700 years ago, a much longer time than is implied by the closeness of the DNA match.

Waterford was the site of Viking incursions, which may account for the presence of this haplogroup. The remains of a Viking settlement were unearthed in 2003 near Woodstown, Waterford.

Some of the men in this group have distant matches to other men with the Barry or Berry surname, however these matches have not done deep ancestry testing and thus we do not know whether they are actually part of the Z49 grouping.

Most of these men have not traced their ancestors to Ireland, so it is not clear whether their surname variants originated in Ireland or the United States.

The surnames are Downey and Bell. Downey is found throughout Ireland. The man with the Downey ancestral surname is a distant autosomal DNA match to a member of the Barry family of Ballymacredmond, West Cork. Downey is especially associated with West Cork, and in this case may be linked with the family of Illin Downe, wife of James FitzRichard of the Rath, who held the Barry Roe title in the 16th century. Comprehensive YDNA testing indicates that the men with the Bell surname are descended from a common Barry ancestor whose family immigrated to America some time in the 18th century.

If the remains at the Barrymore crypt are indeed a match to this group, their common ancestor must have lived prior to the time that this back mutation occurred, since the test results on those remains show a value of 12 for DYS388.

Time to the most recent common ancestor (TMRCA) is estimated using James McDonald's calculator at http://dna-project.clan-donald-usa.org/tmrca.htm with an average STR mutation rate of 0.0033 and generations assumed to be from 25-30 years apart. The estimates given are for one to two standard deviations (68-95%).

There are no other surnames other than Barry that are common to more than three men in this group. Of the several surnames that occur in three lists, only one, Shortell, is of Irish or Anglo-Norman ancestry and that individual's family came not from Cork but from Kilkenny in the 19th century.
See Appendix C for a comparison of NPE rates among the Barrys and other Irish families.

The assignments to smaller subclade clusters were based on SNP tests and matches at Family Tree DNA and on R. Casey’s R-L21 SNP Predictor Tool, http://www.rcasey.net/DNA/R_L21/SNP_Predictor/index.php. The assignments are provisional, since some of the men had not tested to the level of 67 markers, which is required for achieving optimal results from the tool.

James Grene Barry, J. P., “Ancient Mural Descriptions, County Limerick” in The Proceedings of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, (Dublin: The Society, 1892) pp. 50-52. The claim is based on a monument, constructed in the 17th century by one Donal Barry who asserted that he was of the “ancient race of Barry” and included the Barry coat of arms, surmounted by a crescent. In heraldry the crescent symbolizes a younger son, hence the belief that this branch of the family descended from a second son of an early 16th century Viscount Buttevant. However, according to Burke’s Irish Family Records, the first three Viscounts had no male issue. It is possible that the Barrys of Limerick descend from the grandfather of the first Viscount, John, the first Lord Barry, who had several sons whose names are not identified in the available records. See the information on this and following pages; http://www.thepeerage.com/p11583.htm#i115824.

There were two Barry or Berry surname variants that may relate to this group. One is O’Beara, which is found largely in County Mayo and is often anglicized to Berry (http://www.libraryireland.com/names/ob/o-beara.php.) The other is O’Beargha, found in Limerick (http://www.libraryireland.com/names/ob/o-beargha.php). It is also possible that the group is related to another Irish clan. The YDNA haplotype for this cluster is close to that of the prominent Byrne/Burns family. In the early 19th century there were Burns families living in the same small village in Limerick as those of several Barry men in this cluster. Some of the online family trees for other men in this group trace their ancestry to Saggart parish, Dublin. The Byrne surname is also found in that parish in the early 19th century. There is a variant of Byrne, O’Biorain, which is found in East Limerick and it is conceivable that both the Barry and Byrne men in this group of matches have that surname as an origin. See: http://www.libraryireland.com/names/ob/o-biorain.php.


Time to most recent common ancestor was calculated using the McGee YDNA Comparison Utility, http://www.mymcgee.com/tools/yutility.html?mode=ftdna_mod

Historical records indicate that James Barry was a direct descendant of the Barry family that came to Ireland in the 12th century during the Cambro-Norman invasion. Studies indicate that in similar families with well-documented lineages, some 1-2% of births involve an incorrectly attributed paternity. (See Appendix C.) That suggests a 15-30% probability that there was some discontinuity in the line of descent from the early Cambro-Norman Barrys to James. For this reason, additional testing of other documented descendants of that family will be required for comparison with the results presented here.

Published by Guy and Company, Cork, 1902. p. 122

A fragment of newspaper dated 1894 was found in one of the coffins in the crypt during a forensic examination. Recent graffiti was also found on the walls.

Estimated using Athey (http://stevemorse.org/dna/hapest.php) and Nevgen (http://www.nevgen.org) haplogroup predictors with 12 markers. The first 12 markers were used for this estimate because the two other markers tested were in higher-level panels and the other markers in these panels were not available to provide context for the calculations. Adding those markers to the Athey calculator returns a value of 85% for R1b; the Nevgen calculator does not yield a coherent value.

See the results from the Barry Surname Project at Family Tree DNA at https://www.familytreedna.com/groups/barry/about/background

This table shows a total genetic distance of four between the DF23 group and Barrymore1; however, two of the differences are on polynomic markers (those with multiple values) and according to the “infinite alleles” method of determining genetic distance these are counted as a single mismatch.


Genetic distance indicates the number of non-matching markers
24-generation estimate from Family Tree DNA Tip Calculator based on individual mutation rates for each marker. 30- and 36-generation values from McGee Calculator (http://www.mymcgee.com/tools/yutility.html?mode=ftdna_mode) which uses average mutation rates

The family histories are based on a privately published book, Barry Lore, https://dcms.lds.org/delivery/DeliveryManagerServlet?dps_pid=IE745209. Barry Lore bases its pedigree information on a family bible as well as on two other private works, The Records of the Barry Family, Volume I, which is available online on Ancestry.com and History of the Barrys, available at the New England Historic Genealogical Society. The pedigrees differ in several places from those in Barrymore and in Burke's Irish Family Records. They also include middle names for some individuals derived from the names of related families; however, these names do not appear in Barrymore or Burkes, or in other Irish records of the Barry family. In one case, the claimed relationship to the titled members of the Barry family may be based on family lore rather than documentation and in another there is a possible discrepancy between the date of death of a Barry ancestor and that of his son’s birth.

The eight STR values available for Barrymore2 are insufficient to establish this haplogroup. They appear to relate most closely to three haplogroups, O, Q and T, which are rare in Europe suggesting that there may be errors in the derived values.

These include the generally authoritative Burke’s publications as well as more general sources such as Wikipedia (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Barry_(name) and http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/De_Barry_family), and the Irish Times (http://www.irishtimes.com/ancestor/surname/index.cfm?fuseaction=History&Surname=barry&UserID=).


The Itinerarium Cambriae is available online at:
http://www.archive.org/stream/itinerarythroug00girauoft/itinerarythroug00girauoft_djvu.txt

Gerald of Wales (University of Wales Press, 1982), p. 8

There are other undocumented and thus less credible theories. One online description (http://www.selectsurname.com/barry.html) cites, without documentation, a small village in Normandy called La Barre as the family’s origin. Another purported family history (http://www.surnamedb.com/Surname/barry) traces the surname to the French word “bari,” meaning a rampart or castle. There is an online pedigree that asserts, without documentation, that the family originated in the province of Bari in Italy; that claim has been generally dismissed.
Available in English as *Study of the History of the Family Bary-Barry, with notes from authentic sources based on official documents or other historical witnesses.* By André de Bary, Translated from the French by Edward O. de Bary, Sewanee, Tennessee 1995. Also important is a work by Alfred XXXXX (fill in citation) that includes a genealogy prepared in the late 19th century. French authorities authenticated that genealogy. A shorter genealogy, dated 1753, contains corroborating information.

Sir John Bernard Burke, Esq., *The Roll of Battle Abbey, annotated* (London: Edward Churton, 1848) contains three versions of the list. Two include the names Barre and Bari; the third lists Baret and Barray. The Duchess of Cleveland includes the Barrys who eventually went to Ireland in her list in *The Battle Abbey Roll with some Account of the Norman Lineages* (London: John Murray, 1889). Rev. E. Barry also makes this assertion but believes that those listed on the Roll used the names by which they were known when it was created, rather than their original names.

Alfred de Bary, Notice *Généalogique & Historique sur la famille De Barry originaire de Tourmay, en Hainaut etablue depuis 1806 a Guebwiller, en Alsace* (Colmar: J. B. Jung, 1877)

These include French historian Augustin Thierry; J. de Mastron, a researcher of the historic housed of France; Count Barthélemy Charles du Mortier, Minister of State and member of the Belgian Royal Historical Commission; a Doctor de Nathusius (not further identified); Sir James Hugh Smith Barry, descendent of the Earls of Barrymore; English historian Sir George F. Ducket. The quote that de Bary cites from Ducket, however, does not seem to appear in his history of the Barry castle and Manorbie, and, if valid, may be based on a private communication.


See, for example, Sir John Wolfe Barry, K. C. B., F. R. S., *Notes on Barry Genealogy in England and Wales* (London: Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., 1906). Wolfe Barry is apparently the source of the speculation that the family name came from La Barre in Normandy.

Duchess of Cleveland, p. 167

London: Tinsley Brothers, 1874.


This is consistent with the results of the Sullivan/O’Sullivan DNA Project at Family Tree DNA in which nearly half of the participants appear to come from the same YDNA haplogroup and subclade.

The analysis was performed using the McGee YDNA Comparison Utility: [http://www.mymcgee.com/tools/yutility.html?mode=ftdna_mode](http://www.mymcgee.com/tools/yutility.html?mode=ftdna_mode)


*History of the Barrys: an abridgment of the records of the family from the earliest times to the present* (Los Angeles, 1930). Located in the archives of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, Boston, MA.


Michael Henry Barry’s manuscript gives the date of marriage as 16 January 1883 but provides no documentation. There were a few Huguenot officers in the British Army at that time, including the Royal Dragoons, but the number increased significantly under William of Orange during the Nine Years War. See Matthew Glozier, *William of Orange and the reception of Huguenot Soldiers in the Netherlands and Great Britain 1685-1688*, [https://publishup.uni-potsdam.de/opus4ubp/frontdoor/deliver/index/docId/1895/file/militaer9_2_Btr01.pdf](https://publishup.uni-potsdam.de/opus4ubp/frontdoor/deliver/index/docId/1895/file/militaer9_2_Btr01.pdf)

Frederick A Virkus cites essentially the same information in his book, *Immigrants to America before 1750* (Baltimore, Genealogical Publishing Company, 1965), pp. 188-9, including the problematic references to “Lough.” He has entries for Charles, James Bryan and William Barry, whom he describes as “probably” sons of Colonel Charles Barry. Virkus does not provide complete citations and it is unclear whether his sources were the same as Parker’s, were independently identified, or were simply based on Parker’s document, which had been published more than a decade before Virkus compiled his list.


The online index, Ireland, Births and Baptisms, 1620-1911 on Ancestry.com, lists a Charles, father also Charles, born at an unknown location in Newry, Down. It is not clear that this is the same individual and, as noted above, the location is inconsistent with other information on the family.

The Millions later prepared another work, *More Barry Lore* that gives information from a research trip to Ireland. It does not include any information on Charles Barry, his parents, wives or children. The book is available only at the Family History Library in Salt Lake City, UT: [https://familysearch.org/search/catalog/oclc/866796873?availability=Family%20History%20Library](https://familysearch.org/search/catalog/oclc/866796873?availability=Family%20History%20Library)

*Barry Lore*, p. 59. The bible was said to be in the possession of “David O. Barry,” a realtor in Los Angeles. This was almost certainly David Noble Barry, Jr. (1898-1987), a descendant of James Bryan Barry through his grandson Mark Barry (1770-1818). The bible appears to have been lost. David Noble Barry’s grandson, who bears his name, indicated in an email that he had never heard of the bible and that his grandfather “was an atheist who was opposed to [the Christian] faith.”

Another Burke publication, *General and Heraldic Dictionary of the Peerages of England, Ireland, and Scotland*, states that the Barrys, Barons of Santry were “derived it is supposed from a branch of the Barrymore family.” (p. 637; emphasis added)


Lodge, Esq., *The Peerage of Ireland*, vol. I,

Common ancestor of Santry branch and Richard Barry, 6th Earl of Barrymore

This individual's family lived at Ballyduff, County Waterford. The major landowner in that area in the 19th century was a Captain James Barry of the “MacAdam Barry” family, although there are no records that establish a relationship. The MacAdam Barrys were said to have descended from Robert de Barry, son of Philip, who was the first of the Barrys to come to Ireland. There is no documentation of this, however; see *Barrymore*, p. 9. If that were the case, then the common ancestor of this man and the possible descendent of James Buckner Barry would have lived more than 700 years ago, a much longer time than is implied by the closeness of the DNA match.

Family Tree DNA calculates a 50% probability of a common ancestor within the past 9 generations, with a 95% confidence interval of 3-21 generations. Comparison of pedigrees indicates that, if the records are accurate, that ancestor could not have been less than 7 generations ago.

The match has a genetic distance of two mismatches out of a total of 25 markers tested but 7 at 37 markers, which is considered to be beyond the standard for a valid match. If it were valid, however, then there would be a 50% probability that the common ancestor lived some 23 generations ago (95% confidence interval 10-40).

http://www.buckbd.com/genea/buckner.html

The intermarriage is reflected not only in church and official records but also in more than a dozen autosomal DNA matches among the descendants of the Barrivane branch and others from Barryroe parish families.