

they were entertained at tea by Lord and Lady Belper, and allowed to inspect the pictures and pleasure grounds. The return journey was made from Kegworth at 7.9 p.m.

The next expedition of the Society was held on July 28th, to Ashover and Dethick. The party left Derby in special saloons attached to the 10.32 a.m. train for Stretton. From Stretton Station the party drove to Ashover Church, which was described in detail by the Rev. Dr. Cox. Luncheon was taken at the Hydropathic Establishment, Ashover, and the party afterwards drove, viâ Trinity Chapel, to Dethick, where the Rev. Charles Kerry read the following paper upon the family of Babington:—

BABINGTON FAMILY.

I have been requested by the Honorary Secretary of our Society to say something to you on this occasion concerning the history of the Babington family. I do so with much diffidence; first, because it is utterly impossible for anyone in the allotted time to give anything but a mere sketch of this distinguished and wide-spreading family; secondly, because I cannot produce anything not previously elucidated; and, lastly, because we have amongst us one who has perhaps more knowledge of the subject than any other person in England. I mean my worthy and esteemed friend, Dr. Cox, whose work on the Churches of Derbyshire is one of the most wonderful examples of patient research and diligent investigation ever produced in our own times. It is to this work, and to "Burke's History of the Commoners," that I am mainly indebted for the materials for this paper.

Burke deduces this family from Sir Bernard Babington, lord of Babington, in Northumberland. I do not know of any place in this county of this name, unless it be identical with *Bavington*, by Thorkington, near the centre of the county. On a ceiling at Harnham Castle (about five miles east of Bavington), once occupied by the Babingtons, is the crest of the family, in high relief, within a circular medallion, viz., a dragon's head between two dragons' wings, *gu.*, with, I believe, a scroll issuing from the mouth. I assign this medallion to the end of the fifteenth or beginning of

the sixteenth century. Harnham, once a stronghold, is now a farm house, occupied by Mr. Thornton.

Sir Bernard Babington had issue,—

Sir John de Babington, Chief Captain of Morlais, in Bretagne, under Edward III. His son,

Sir John Babington, of East Bridgeford, Nottinghamshire, died in 1409, leaving, by Benedicta, his wife, daughter and heiress of Sir Simon Ward, of Cambridge, five sons and a daughter, viz., (1) *Thomas*, his heir. (2) Sir William of Chilwell, Nottinghamshire, and Kiddington, an eminent lancer. (3) Arnold, a citizen of Norwich, and Merchant of the Staple. (4) Norman, of East Bridgeford, Sheriff of Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire in 1428. He married Mary, daughter of John Lord Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, but died s.p. 1437. (5) John Babington, of Aldrington, co. Devon, ancestor of the Babingtons of Ottery St. Mary. (6) A daughter, Sidonia.

Thomas, the eldest of these children, sold his patrimony of East Bridgeford to his brother, Sir William, of Chilwell; and, after serving with Henry V. in the French wars, returned home and purchased the manor of Kingston. It is said that the sword and bow he wore at Agincourt are still preserved. He married Isabella, daughter and sole heiress of Robert Dethic, of Dethic. She died in 1435, and the said Thomas in 1467. By this union the Babingtons became lords of Dethic. One fragment, at least, of the original home of Thomas and Isabella remains. It is a doorway with a double ogee arch, with a massive but ruinous abutment on the south side of it. It now forms the entrance to a modern cellar beneath a dairy. This Thomas, the first of the Babingtons of Dethic, and his wife Isabella, the last of the Dethics, lie interred at the east end of the north aisle of Ashover Church, where some years ago there was an incised alabaster slab to their memory.

Thomas and Isabella left a son and successor,—

Sir John Babington, Kt., of Dethic and Kingston. Sheriff of Derby and Nottingham in 1480. He married Isabel, daughter

and heiress of Henry Bradbourn, of the Hough, or Hulland, in the parish of Ashbourn, in this county.

It appears from the visitation of Derbyshire made in 1569 and 1612, that this John erected a painted window in Staveley Church, which at that time exhibited the Arms of Babington and Dethic, and bore this inscription, "Orate pro bono statu Dni Johis Babington qui istam fenestram fieri fecit."

Sir John Babington was slain at the battle of Bosworth, by Sir John Blount, Provost Marshal, in 1485. It seems more than probable that his body was conveyed from Bosworth to Kingston (one of his estates much nearer Bosworth than Dethic), and since his widow was interred at Radcliff, close by, in the following year, I presume that he was buried there. An incised alabaster slab, bearing a female effigy, surrounded by a marginal inscription, may still be seen in the north chancel aisle of Radcliff Church. It has "Hic jacet Isabella Babyngton quondā uxor Johis Babyngton de obiit vij. The rest is quite obliterated.

Burke says she died on the 18th of March, 1486. (In case of the restoration of Radcliff Church, this Society should have an eye to this valuable memorial.)

Beatrice, married to Ralph Pole, of Wakebridge.

Anne, married to James Rolleston, of Lea. She died in 1507. Her husband was living in 1518.

Their brass memorial now lies on the south side of the sacra-rium, at Ashover. It was probably removed from the Rolleston Chapel at the east end of the north aisle about the year 1798.

Elizabeth, married to Ralph Frauncis, of Foremark, in this county.

Margaret, married to Edmund Pilkington, of Staunton, Derby^s.

Isabel, married to John Rosell, of Radcliff, Notts., and

Cecily, married to Thomas Samon, of Annesley Woodhouse, Notts.

Sir John Babington was succeeded by his son, Thomas Babington, of Dethic, Sheriff of Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire, in 1498, who married Editha, daughter of Ralph FitzHerbert of Norbury. He died on the 13th of March, 1518, and was interred by the side of his wife,

Editha, whose body lies beneath the handsome tomb in Ashover Church. According to Woolley it appears that *his* gravestone lay on the south side of the large monument with the recumbent effigies. The stone was inlaid with brass plates, one exhibiting an emaciated figure or skeleton, and the other, which is still preserved, the following inscription; "Here lyeth Thomas Babyngton, of Dethic, Esq., son of John, son and heyre to Thomas Babyngton, and Isabella, hys wife, daughter and heyre to Robert Dethic, Esq., which Thomas, deceysed, the 13th day of March, 1518, on whose souls Jhu have mercy."

This plate is a rescript, the reverse commemorating one Robert Prykke, Serjeant of the Pantry to Margaret, Queen of England, who died in 1450. It was removed from the slab to which it had been more recently attached at the foot of the recumbent effigies, by the Rector and myself, and has been framed and hinged under my instructions by the well-known firm of Barfoot, late Leaver, of Maidenhead. It now occupies its former position, and is suspended on a Purbec marble slab, which seems to have once borne a rhyming epitaph to Edith, surmounted by a representation of the Blessed Trinity.

Thomas and Edith had a large family, no less than nine sons and six daughters. The eldest of these, Sir Anthony, Knight, of Dethic, was Sheriff of Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire in 1534. He married, first, Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of John Ormond, Esq., of Alfreton, by Joane his wife, daughter and heir of Sir W. Chaworth. His second wife was Catharine, daughter of Sir John Ferrers, Knight, of Derbyshire. It was this Sir Anthony who erected the tower of Dethic church, so famous for the heraldic illustrations of the alliances of the family.

I shall now take the issue of this Sir Anthony, the "*tower builder*," by his first wife, Elizabeth Ormond:—

Thomas, his eldest son, of Dethic, married Catharine, eldest daughter of Sir Henry Sacheverell, of Morley, where her beautiful memorial, with its recumbent effigy, may still be seen. She died on 23rd of August, 1544. Her will is preserved at Somerset House. He departed on the 21st of April, 1560, and left two

sons and a daughter, viz., Henry, Edmund, and Anne. His eldest son,

Henry, of Dethic, was born in 1530, the year in which the tower was founded. He married, first, Frances, daughter of Sir John Markham, and secondly, Mary, daughter of George, Lord Darcy, of Aston, by whom he had no issue. By his first wife he had three sons, Anthony, Francis, and George.

1. Anthony, of Dethic and Kingston, attainted for high treason in 1586. He married Margaret, daughter of John Draycott, of Penisley, Stafford. (See Note at end.)

2. Francis, who became possessed of Kingston by his brother's death, and sold it to Gilbert, Earl of Shrewsbury.

3. George, of Dethic. He married Helen, daughter of Hen. Vine, of Ash, in Surrey, and had a son, Ferdinando. This George sold the manor of Dethic to Wednesley Blackwall.

The second son of Thomas Babington and Katharine Sacheverel, was Edmund, who married Mary, daughter of George Zouch, of Codnor. His sister, Anne, was married to John, son of George, Lord Darcy.

Thomas Babington, who married Katharine Sacheverell, had three brothers, viz., Edward, Bernard, who married a daughter of Sir Gervaise Clifton, and had issue the distinguished Gervaise Babington, Bishop of Worcester, who died on the 17th of May, 1610. The third brother, John, married Sanctria, daughter and heiress of Sir Richard Stanhope, of Rampton, and left issue.

Sir Anthony (the tower builder) married for his second wife Catharine, daughter of Sir John Ferrers, by whom he had two sons and three daughters. George, married Anna, daughter and co-heir of Sir John Constable, of Kinolton; Richard; Elizabeth, married to Sir George Pierpoint; Catharine, married to Sir John Markham; and Mary, married to Sir Robert Brett, of Rotherby.

Sir Anthony died in 1544.

Now I return to the issue of Thomas Babington and Editha, and shall name the brothers and sisters of the tower builder, Anthony, the eldest son.

The second son was Sir John Babington, Knight of Rhodes,

Lord of St. John's, London, Commander of the Preceptory of Dalby and Rothley.

Third, Ralph, LL.B., Rector of Hickling, Suffolk, in the chancel of which church he was buried in 1521.

Fourth, Sir Roland, who married Jane Ridge, of Kinver, and died 20th June, 1548, having issue (1) Henry; (2) Augustine, who married a daughter of George Zouch, of Codnor; (3) John, who sold Normanton, and other lands, near Derby; (4) Michael, of Derby, living 1611; and (5) Catharine, who was married to George Curzon, Esq., of Croxall, in this county.

Fifth, Humphry, died 1544, of Rothley Temple, probably acquired by his marriage with Eleanor, third daughter and co-heir of John Beaumont, of Wednesbury, Staffordshire, grandson of Henry, Lord Beaumont.

Sixth, Thomas, Rector of Yelverton; died 1511.

Seventh, William Babington, of Wednesbury and Jeremor, Staffordshire, who married Jane, eldest daughter and co-heir of John Beaumont.

Eighth, Robert, who died in the Temple, London, and was buried there.

Ninth, George, who died young.

Their sisters were:—

(a) Elizabeth, who died young.

(b) Anne, married, first, to George Leek, Esq., of Chatsworth; second, to Roger Greenhalge, of Teversall. She died 19th June, 1538, and was buried at Teversall.

(c) Dorothy, married to Robert Rolleston, of Swarkeston.

(d) Catherine, married to George Chaworth, of Wiverton, Notts.

(e) Jane, married to George Meverell, of Throwley, Staffordshire.

(f) Elizabeth, married to Philip Oakover, of Oakover.

The Babingtons of Rothley Temple are the representatives of this ancient family.

The late James Pulleine, Esq., of Clifton Castle, Yorkshire, had an original pedigree roll of the Babington family on vellum, most beautifully emblazoned, executed apparently about the time

of Queen Elizabeth. It seems to have come into his family by the marriage of his ancestor, Wingate Pulleine, in 1721, to Catharine Frances, daughter and co-heir of Philip Babington, Esq., of *Babington*, in Northumberland.

I was at Clifton on the occasion of the visit of the Royal Archæological Society to York, when I carefully examined it, and have written to Mrs. Pulleine for the loan of it for this meeting, but have not received any reply. She must be abroad, because I know that if possible she would have acceded to my request.

A NOTE ON ANTHONY BABINGTON.

Sir Walter Scott describes him as a young gentleman of good parts, large fortune, and an amiable disposition, but addicted to romantic ideas on the subject of *love* and friendship, and an unhesitating zealot in the cause of the Roman Church. The plot for which he was attainted originated with three Romish priests, two of the name of Gifford, and the third Hodgson, and it contemplated the death of Elizabeth, with the consequent exaltation of Mary Queen of Scots. It was first determined that Savage, an English Romanist, holding a commission in the Spanish service, should put Elizabeth to death with his own hand; but it being considered afterwards as *rash in the extreme* to entrust an object so important to a single arm, Babington undertook to carry the plot into execution with a band of ten gentlemen, with whom he was connected with the closest bonds of community in studies and amusements. The names of these persons were Windsor, Salisbury, Tilney, Tichbourne, Gage, Travers, Barnewall, Chaswick, Dunn, and Jones. The number was more than double that which was requisite, but the rash and romantic mind of Babington totally unfitted him to lead such a band of conspirators. His imagination (excited in an extraordinary degree) displayed by one single act his utter incapacity. He caused to be painted a *picture*, representing six of his principal associates, with his own portrait in the centre, the whole bearing a motto expressive of some hazardous undertaking.

Babington assumed for his own share the most romantic, and the least guilty portion of the enterprise. by undertaking the liberation of Mary from the place of her confinement.

Salisbury, with others, were to assemble forces in the neighbouring counties, while Tichbourne, Savage, and four associates undertook the assassination of Elizabeth. The plot was discovered through a person named Polly, a spy of Walsingham's, who had ingratiated himself with the conspirators; and one of the Giffords having turned informer, Babington was arrested with the whole of the band (except Salisbury, who escaped from England), and lodged in the Tower. Being separately examined, they confessed their guilt, were tried, condemned, and executed.—From Burke's *History of Commoners*.

A third expedition was made by the Society on September 22nd, to Duffield. The party left Derby in special saloons attached to the 1.40 p.m. train. From Duffield Station the party walked to the site of the ancient castle of Duffield, where the recent excavations have been made.

The Rev. Dr. Cox gave an address describing the probable history of the castle, as suggested by the recent discoveries made in uncovering the remains. The various "finds," consisting of stone implements, pottery of divers kinds, bones, moulded stones, iron, oak beam, etc., were exhibited. After a careful inspection of the ruins and of the "finds," the party walked to Milford House, where they were entertained at tea by the Hon. Frederick Strutt, returning to Derby at 5.55 p.m.

In the course of the past year, the matter of the greatest value and importance to all who are interested in archæology generally, and the history of this county in particular, has been the discovery of the remains of Duffield Castle. On Easter Monday, 1886, Mr. H. J. Harvey, the son of the owner of the field, which was known to be the site, but where absolutely no vestige of remains could be seen, amused himself by digging a hole. In a very short time was discovered, in more than one place, the face of a wall. Further examination proved the walls to be of enormous