INEDITED ADDITIONS TO THE PEDIGREE OF BABINGTON.

THE Collectanea Topographica, vol. II. p. 94, and vol. VIII. pp. 264 and 313, contains three notices of the family of Babington of Babington and Dethick. The present paper is supplementary to these, and especially to that last quoted: the facts recorded in it are most of them here for the first time printed, and none of them have until now been collected and compared.

Besides various additions and corrections obtained from parish and Bishop's registers and other public but unprinted authorities, the five earliest descents of the pedigree, extending over the twelfth and much of the thirteenth centuries, have been materially amplified by information drawn from the muniments of the Swinburnes and Ridleys, families originally contemporary with that of Babington, and of which the former is still resident upon the ancient estates. This information has been supplied by the ready courtesy of the Rev. John Hodgson, the learned and accurate historian of Northumberland, and much of it has reached him since the publication of that part of his History in which the lands and family of Babington are included. The sources of other information will be acknowledged in future parts of the paper; but the compiler takes the present occasion to acknowledge the assistance of his friend the Rev. Matthew Drake Babington, without which the contents of the present paper would have remained in a very imperfect condition.

There are in England at least two places of the name of Babington, one in Somersetshire, and one in Northumberland. Besides these is a place called Bebington, in Cheshire, the lords of which, as will afterwards appear, converted their territorial appellation into Babington, and were ancestors to a family now flourishing in Ireland and elsewhere under the latter name.

Babington, now Bavington, in the ward of Tyndale in Northumberland, about twelve miles from Hexham, is a name common to two contiguous divisions, of which Great, Mickle, or Over Babington lies in the parish of Kirkharle, and Little or Nether Babington in that of Thockrington. When Babington alone is mentioned Great Babington is to be understood.

The population of Great Babington in 1801 was 82 persons, and in 1831 was 70 persons; the numbers in Little Babington for the corresponding periods were 58 and 72.

The Domesday Survey did not include Northumberland. Nothing therefore has been preserved respecting either the Saxon allodial possessors of Babington at the Conquest, or its subfeuars under the Norman sway; though, as the whole district was held *in capite* by the Norman Umfranvilles as part of their Barony, the actual occupiers or tenants must have held under these Barons.

It appears that William Bertram, who lived between 1177 and 1186, became possessed of Babington by grant from Robert de Umfranville,[a] in dower with his daughter Alice, who, in 1199, is mentioned as "Alicia quondam uxor Willi Bertram."[b]

In 1255 Roger de Bertram held the manor of Babington, and in 1262 this Roger, who appears to have been the grandson of William Bertram, sold the manor for 45 marcs to William Swinburne.[c]

In the last year of Hen. III. (1271), William de Babington is described as of Little Babington.

In 1274 it appeared that Roger de Bertram had previously alienated the manor to Gilbert de Umfranville, who had appropriated Great Babington without the royal license.[d] In this year Richard de Babington is styled of Great Babington.

In 1324 Great Babington was the property of William de Echerwick; in 1325 the manor belonged to Robert de Umfranville and Lucia his wife;[e] and in 1327 Gilbert de Umfranville held Great and Little Babington "in capite de Dño rege."[f]

In 1327 also, Bernard de Babington held a fourth part of Little Babington of the barony of Umfranville, in place of one fifth part of one fee by the *old* feoffment; he also held one fifth part of the same by the *new* feoffment; and Robert Battayl held one half of Little Babington by the old feoffment.[g]

In 17 Edw. III. (1343), Babington Magna belonged to Ro-

[a] Hodgson's Northumberland, p. iii. vol. ii. fol. 24.
[b] Pipe Roll, 1 John. Printed in Hodgson.
[c] Hodgson, part iii. vol. ii. fol. 26. [d] Ibid. fol. 104, 111.
[e] Inq. p. m. 18 Edw. II. Hodgson, p. iii. vol. i. fol. 64.
[f] Hodgson, p. iii. vol. i. fol. 227. [g] Test. de Nevill, p. 383, a.

bert Pareyng, but in the next or next year but one, it was possessed by Robert de Umfranville and Lucia his wife. [h]

In 1352 Great Babington belonged to Alan de Strother, who also held the manor in 1381. [i]

In 1355 Alice, widow of Sir John de Babington, was living at Little Babington. [k]

In the matter of the ownership of Great Babington it is not easy to reconcile the above quotations; but the chief lordship of it was certainly always in the Umfranvilles, though the fee itself appears to have been divided, and to have changed hands frequently. As the Babingtons occur once only among these mutations, there is no reason to suppose that they increased or diminished their interest in the fee, which probably was small and did not extend to the manorial rights. The Rothley Temple roll, together with most of the visitation pedigrees, describe the earlier Babingtons as lords both of Great and Little Babington, but the records of the College of Arms are scarcely authority for events prior to its institution in 1340.

Little Babington was also held by the Umfranvilles in capite, but the tenants of the fee do not appear to have changed. The use of the term *old*, as applied in 1327 to the tenure of a part of Little Babington, seems to prove that the Babingtons were then holders of the fee of long standing, and corroborates the earlier instance of possession given above. This evidence makes it certain that the Babingtons were seated at Little Babington as early as the reign of Henry III. and in the person of Richard a cadet of the family at Great Babington, as early as 1274, and besides raises a high degree of probability in favour of their residence upon one or both estates from the period of the Conquest, or before it. [l]

[h] Inq. p. m. 18 Edw. II. Hodgson, p. iii. vol. i. p. 64.

[i] Cal. Inq. p. m. 4 Ric. II. [k] Hodg. MSS. Swinburne, iii. 114.

[l] The name Babington appears beyond a doubt to be of Saxon origin. As is common in Saxon names of places, it is compounded of two parts, of which the latter or termination, in this case "ton" or "town," is descriptive, and common to this with many other towns; and the former, "Babing," is distinctive and peculiar to but a few. This is exemplified in such names as Babra-ham, Babing-ley, which are thus distinguished from Remen-ham, Mading-ley, and very many other places ending in "ham" and "ley." In most cases, as in those cited, the etymology of the distinctive part is either obscure or unknown, that of the latter well understood. Not unfrequently, as in such cases as Ax-minster, Avon-dale, the

The period at which the Babingtons left the place whence they took their name is not exactly known. The widow of the head of the family resided there, as we have seen, in 1355. Her husband, Sir John, held a high military command under Edward III. in France, and probably amassed wealth. Their sons and kinsmen of the name all left Northumberland, and obtained by purchase and by marriage large estates in the shires of York, Derby, Nottingham, Cambridge, and Devon. It is probable that Babington, upon the death of widow Alice, was sold by her son and heir the second Sir John, who appears to have dropped the territorial "de," and who resided either upon his Nottinghamshire estates at East Bridgeford, or, as Thoroton with less of probability supposed, at Chilwell also. The descendants of the second son returned, as we shall shew, after a lapse of nearly three centuries to Northumberland, and settled near Babington, which however they did not possess.

I. The pedigree commences with Sir JOHN DE BABINGTON, of Little Babington, in the early part of the reign of Henry III. that is about 1220. His son

former part is of Celtic origin, and very frequently indeed derived from the name of the neighbouring stream.

The termination "ton" is common in all Saxon countries, and among others in England. The syllable "ing" is also common, and is, no doubt, also Saxon; but the prefix "Ba," or "Bab," may be Celtic adopted by the Saxons. At no great distance from Babington occur the names of Errington, Cherington, Thockrington, Whelpington, Tritlington, Framlington, Cortington, Whittington, Dissington, Ovington, etc. Babington in Northumberland, it is true, is not a parish, and therefore so far less certainly Saxon, as the Normans continually gave names to manors, lordships, and other subordinate divisions erected by them within the old Saxon parishes; but the same name has been shewn in Somersetshire to be that of a parish, as is one very closely resembling it in Cheshire, and the local names cited above, all certainly given by the Saxons, are of the same etymological construction with Babington. These considerations will probably be allowed to afford conclusive evidence in favour of the Saxon origin of Babington, even when applied to a part only of a parish.

The source of a name is not, however, in England, at all necessarily connected with that of the family who bear it, since the Norman lords frequently assumed the name of their Saxon fee. Bigland and other genealogical writers, indeed, assert the Saxon origin of the family of Babington, while their own personal tradition points to Normandy, which, perhaps, is countenanced by the Christian names of the first few generations being those of the Norman princes, John, Robert, William, Richard. The matter, like many more important ones, remains, and probably will always remain, in doubt.

II. ROBERT DE BABINGTON is mentioned in the great Pipe Roll for Northumberland, 32 Hen. III. (1248), as paying a fine "quia retraxit se," &c. probably from a military levy before his term of service had expired.[m] His sons were

III. WILLIAM DE BABINGTON.

III. 2. *Richard de Babington*, of Great Babington, about 1274, when he was entered on the Hundred roll as compounding with Robert de Hampton, Sheriff of Northumberland.[n] He had issue

William de Babington, who with his cousin John, son of Gilbert de Babington, and other Northumbrian gentlemen of name, occurs as a trustee to whom Roger de Woderington conveyed his manors of Plessy and Shetton.[o] William, son of Richard de B. in 1347 witnessed a deed by Alex. or Alan Fenwick respecting Great Heaton; also a Chollerton deed of entail,[p] and a deed between William de Swinburne and Robert son of Robert de Musgrave: also a deed by Hugo de Swinburne, and another between A. de Fenwick and William de Swinburne, all in 1349.[q] Also William, son of Roger de B. witnessed in 1342 a deed between William de Swynburne and Roger his son.[r] William left two sons

1. *John de Babington*, who is named in a deed of entail of the manor of Plessy about 1352, as "Johannes filius Willi fil. Ricdi de Babington."[s]
2. *Richard de Babington*, who occurs in a deed relating to the manor of Chipchase in 1340.[t] The descendants of these brothers, if they had any, are unknown.

III. 3. *Adam de Babington*, third son of Robert. Witnessed temp. Hen. III. a deed by Gilbert de Umfranville, Earl of Angus, respecting the manor of Chollerton.[u] His son

Adam de Babington, died 1309, leaving issue

..... *de Babington*, whose Christian name is lost, but who was the father of

[m] Hodgson, part iii. vol. iii. fol. 217.
[n] Hodg. MSS. and Rot. Hund. part iii. vol. iii. fol. 106.
[o] Hodg. MSS. Ridley, 82. [p] Hodg. MSS. Swinb. iii. 153.
[q] Hodg. MSS. and Northumb. p. iii. vol. ii. fol. 9, 18. [r] Ibid. fol. 16.
[s] Hodg. MSS. [t] Hodg. MSS.
[u] Hodgson, Northumberland, p. iii. vol. ii. p. [13].

Adam de Babington, who occurs as donee in a charter by Sir Edmund Perpont, dated Lincoln, 9 Ric. II.[x] He appears to be the person mentioned as Rector of Coveney, &c. in 1408, in the Babingtoniana.[y] He resigned the Rectory of Sharnford, co. Leicester, in 1424, and was probably the last of this branch of the family.

III. 4. Sir *Hugh de Babington*. Henry III. committed the counties of Notts and Derby[z] to the custody of Walter Archbishop of York, who deputed Hugh de Babington to hold them under him. The King, by writ to the Barons of the Exchequer, accepted Hugh, and directed him to be held responsible for the Archbishop.[a] 1 and 4 Edw. I.[b] Sir Hugh was Sheriff of Derby and Notts, and Constable of Nottingham castle. 10 Edw. I. (1282], he held a knight's fee in Barnby, co. Notts, and his name occurs in a roll of knights. In the same reign he was either lord of Rolleston, co. Notts, or held what subsequently is called Babington manor in Rolleston. 15 Edw. I. the counties of Cambridge and Huntingdon were committed to Hugh de B. to hold during the royal pleasure.[c] And 17 Edw. I. (1289), and the seven succeeding years to his death, he was Sheriff of those counties, and Governor of the castle of Cambridge. In 22 Edw. I. (1294) he appears to have been Sheriff of Kent. On the 17 March 1295, he held an inquisition as Sheriff of Hunts.[d] He was also lord of Burley or Burghley, co. Ebor. He died 25 Edw. I. (1297).

An inquisition was taken, 25 Edw. I. upon his possessions in the hundred of Stow, co. Cambridge, and a general inquisition in the next year upon all his possessions by the "escaetor Regis citra Trentam," so that he probably died near the end of the former year.

[x] "Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Edmondus Perpont miles dedi Ade de Babington necnon Joh'ni de Turnhill Capellano heredibus et assignatis suis omnia tenementa n'ra terras et prata redditus et servicia quæ et quas habeo vel aliquo modo habere potero infra civitatem Lincolne, Refham, et Fisherton, etc.? Hiis testibus, Joh'e de Sutton de Lincoln, Will'o de Sutton de eadem, Ric'o de Gainesburgh de eadem, Will'o Hanney de eadem, Joh'ne Trivile(?) de eadem. Dat' apud Lincoln, ... is in festo S^te^ Margaretæ Virginis [July 20], ao. 9 Ric. II."

The seal bears the arms of Pierpoint, as still used, and the crest is a lion on a chapeau. This Sir Edmond married Jane Monboucher.

[y] Coll. Top. vol. VIII. p. 317.
[z] Harl. MS. 1400, p. 20.
[a] Madox. Ant. Exch. ii. 153.
[b] Ibid. p. 314.
[c] Madox, ii. 143.
[d] Parl. Writs, vol. i. p. 267.

Sir Hugh was probably buried in the south aisle of Gamlingay, co. Cambridge, which there is reason to suppose he founded. The arms of the family, with the label (either of three or five points), lately discovered in the wall of the aisle, were, no doubt, those borne by Sir Hugh. [e]

Sir Hugh married Joane . . . .

In 1281 Andrew de Nevil offered himself against Hugh de Babington, and Joane his wife, in a plea that they should hold covenant with him made between them concerning the manor of Rolleston, co. Notts. [f]

By Joane he had issue,

1. Sir *Henry de Babington*, who held lands in Gamlingay, temp. Edw. I. [g] and who died before his father.
2. *Richard de Babington*, [h] of Burghley and Otteley, co. Ebor. and of Gamlingay. Heir to his father, for whose lands he swore fealty to the King circa 24 Edw. I. (1296). 29 Edw. I. Richard de B. was summoned from the counties of Cambridge and Huntingdon to render military service in person against the Scots: muster at Berwick on Tweed on the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, 24 June. [i] He probably died in the year 1316, as his lands were then in wardship. [k] He had issue

   Hugh de Babington, certified as the heir of Richard de B. pursuant to writ tested at Clipston 5 March, 9 Edw. II. (1316), and as in the wardship of the Archbishopric of York. [l] He was also of Gamlingay, and 19 Edw. II. possessed the manor of Otteley and one third of that of Burghley. He seems to have died 19 Edw. II. (1326), when an inquisition was held upon his property.
3. *Hugh de Babington*, supposed to have been the third son of Sir Hugh. He was Rector of Bermondsey. [m]

[e] According to the Rothley Temple Roll, drawn out by the College of Arms in 1627, the arms at that time standing in glass in the windows of Gamlingay church, exhibited a label of *five* points. The same authority states the possessions of this branch of the family as a landed income of "400*l.* by the year." A prodigious estate, considering the then value of money.

[f] Thoroton, 323.

[g] Cole, MSS. ix. 127.

[h] Coll. Top. vol. VIII. p. 315.

[i] Parl. Writs, vol. i. p. 353.

[k] Parl. Writs, vol. ii. part iii. p. 463.

[l] Ibid. oc. cit.

[m] Coll. Top. vol. VIII. p. 315.

III. 5. *Robert* or *Roger de Babington*, concerning whom and his son *William* de B. see page 137.

III. William de Babington, son and heir of Robert, of Little Babington, in the last year of Hen. III. (1271).[m] He was father of

IV. Sir Bernard de Babington.

IV. 2. *William de Babington.* One of the Commissioners to assess the living of Thockrington, when an aid was granted by the Clergy in 1340.[n]

IV. 3. *Gilbert de Babington.*[o]

Gilbertus de B. was summoned as one of the "servientes" performing military service due from Robert de Remes: muster at Tweed-mouth, 21 Sept. 4 Edw. II. (1310.)[p] He had issue

John de Babington, party to the following deed in 1350:

"Pateat universis per presentes quod ego Rogerus de Woderington, frater domini Gerardi de Woderington militis, dedi et concessi Johanni de Babington filio Gilberti de Babington et Wiffo de Camera omnia mea bona et catalla mea in manerio de Pleseys die confectionis hujus scripti existentia."[q] Also he was named, together with his cousin William, son of Richard de Babington, by the same Roger in the same year, a trustee for the manors of Plessy and Shetton.[r]

IV. Sir Bernard de Babington.

"Bernardus de B. tenet quartam partem de Parva Babington in Baroniâ de Umfraville, per quintam partem unius feodi de vet. feoff. ..... Bernardus de B. quintam partem .... de novo feoff.[s] He was father of

V. Sir John de Babington, Chief Captain of Morlaix, knighted by Edward III. in 1352. Said, in two Harleian manuscripts, and by Morgan in his Sphere of Gentry,[t] to have been knighted at Morlaix; but, if this be true, the honour could not have been conferred in that year by the King in person, as, according to Rapin, Edward was then in England. Buried in the church of the Friars at Morlaix before 1355.[u]

[m] Coll. Top. vol. VIII. p. 315, 316.
[n] Non. Inquis. temp. Edw. III. 1340. Hodg. Northum. pt. iii. vol. iii.
[o] Hodg. MSS. [p] Parl. Writs, vol. ii. pt. iii. p. 463.
[q] Hodg. Northum. pt. ii. vol. ii. fol. 339. [r] Hodg. MSS. Ridley, 82.
[s] Test. de Nev. p. 383, a. [t] Page 19, ed. 1661.
[u] Coll. Top. vol. VIII. p. 317.

Upon his tomb, according to the Rothley Temple Roll, were "ten roundels, and a label of three points.

Sir John married Alice ..... who is described as his widow, and as living at Little Babington about the year 1355, when "Andrew Mountinge and others stole from her seven cows."[x]

For their issue, see Coll. Top. et Geneal. vol. VIII. p. 317.

[x] Hodg. MSS. Swinburne, iii, 114.

*** So much doubt hangs over the origin of Armorial bearings, and comparatively so few families, either in England or on the Continent, can trace back their arms to the reign of Edward the Second, that it will not be out of place here to add a few words upon those of the present family.

In a roll of the names and arms of the Bannerets of England, supposed, upon good evidence, to be of the early part of the reign of Edward the Second, occurs among those of Dorset and Somerset the name of "Le Sire Johan de Babington, qui porte de goules a les pelotes de argent." (Parl. Writs, vol. i. p. 411.) Who this Johan was is uncertain. The arms are not those of Babington of Babington, co. Somerset, nor are they those of the main line of the Northumbrian family, who bore, probably at that time, and certainly in the next reign, "De argent, a les pelotes de goules," their present coat; but the inversion of the colours of a bearing was at that time so common a mode of "differencing" a coat, as to render it highly probable that "Sir Johan" was a younger son. The above unexceptionable authority is the oldest for the use of these arms, and it is remarkable that they are unlike those of the Umfranvilles, or any of the great Northumbrian Barons, out of compliment to whom, their dependents, following a general custom, commonly assumed some part of their family arms.

Heraldic writers have considered the "torteaux," or red roundels, to represent the wafer of the Eucharist, and have attributed the appearance of these and other religious emblems among armorial bearings, to the period of the Crusades. The Babingtons were certainly far more likely to have adopted, at a distance from, than in Northumberland, a bearing so unlike those of their neighbours.

The torteaux, borne in various ways, are not uncommon both in English and foreign heraldry. The arms of the see of Worcester, the date of the introduction of which, however, is not exactly known, are ten torteaux; and Gervase Babington, who presided over Worcester from 1597 to 1610, is perhaps a singular example of a prelate whose paternal coat was identical with that of his see.

The Heralds' rolls attribute the following coats to various families, some no doubt quite distinct, of the name of Babington. 1. A ton bordered about with torteaux. (Harl. MS. 1057.) 2. Ar. on a chevron sa. between three ogresses, three roses of the field, probably the coat of the Somersetshire family, 3. Gules, ten plates; and 4. the same coat with a label or.

Bebington bore S. three stag's heads caboshed A.; and a branch of the same family bore A. three stag's heads caboshed proper? When this family altered the spelling of their name to Babington, some of them assumed also the ten torteaux as their coat; others, with the new name, probably retained their old coat.

G. T. C.

(To be continued.)

ADDITIONS TO THE PEDIGREE OF THE FAMILY OF BABINGTON.

(*Continued from p.* 141.)

BABINGTON OF CHILWELL, CO. NOTTINGHAM. [a]

VI. 2. Sir *William* Babington, Chief Justice. [b]

"4 Hen. VI. John Duke of Bedford, Regent of France, came to Leicester at Whitsun and dubbed the King a knight. The young King then knighted a number of persons, among whom were the Duke of York and other young nobles." In the list of thirty-four who thus received this honour occurs Willielmus Babington. [c]

Sir William Babington, my Lord Chief Justice, cited in a case. [d]

In the MS. registry of St. Alban's Abbey, among the Abbot's expenses, appears,

"For one silver cup given to Wm. Babyngton, kt. Chf. Justice of C. Bench, for favours done to the monastery, C s." [e]

It is to be presumed that these "favours" did not include Sir William's judgement in the Abbey cause in 1431. [f]

Sir William's wife, Margery Martel, was a considerable heiress, and of a family long seated at Chilwell.

Richard Martel was of Ruddington manor in Chilwell temp. Edw. I.; and one of this family, 27 Edw. I., married a coheir of Glapton.

Sir Adam Martel, with the same arms, but with a field sable, occurs in a roll of knights temp. Edw. II. [g]

Hugh Martel was of Chilwell 3 Edw. III.

Martel, probably Sir Peter, 16 Edw. III. contemplated founding a chantry in St. Andrew's chapel in the church of Flawforth, which was to be endowed with two messuages and three virgates of land in Rotington, and one bovate and a half and half a messuage in Clifton. A work finally executed by his grandson William Babington. [h]

[a] In addition to Collectanea Top. et Gencal. vol. VIII. p. 317.
[b] Harl. MSS. 1400, pt. 4. fol. 37, and 1110, fo. 58.
[c] Anstis, Reg. Gart. ii. 93.
[d] Proc. Chanc. p. xxxviii.
[e] Hodgs. MSS.
[f] P. 318, l. 16.
[g] Ant. Repert. i. 104.
[h] Harl. MS. 1394, f. 321, and Thorot. i. 104.

Sir William and Margery had issue,

VII. *John* Babington, Esq. He married Maud, or Matilda, second daughter and coheir of Gerard Braybroke, Esq. by Alianor, daughter and coheir of Almeric de St. Amand. She died s. p.

Gerard was a cadet of the Barons Braybroke, of Braybroke, co. Northampton. His only son, Edward, died s. p. Elizabeth, the elder coheir, married, as her second husband, Sir William Beauchamp, who became in her right Baron St. Amand.[1]

John Babington died v. p. and s. p. and probably before 1426, and before the marriage of his sister Agnes, as he does not appear in her settlement.

The Inquisition taken 5 Hen. VII. (1426) and attributed (Collectanea, vol. viii. p. 321) to Matilda Knollys, evidently refers to Matilda Braybroke.

VII. 2. *William* Babington, of Chilwell, Esq.

18 Hen. VI. 1 June. Rex commisit W°. Babington armig. custodiam cert. tenem' in Stapleford quæ fuerunt Thomæ Matley defunct. Mentioned also as of Notts 22 Hen. VI.[k]

Sheriff of Derby and Nott. 34 Hen. VI. (1456.)

37 Hen. VI. he fulfilled his father's and grandfather's desires by founding a chantry in the chapel of St. Andrew, &c. in Flawforth, for three chaplains, two of whom were to officiate at Flawforth, and one in the chapel at Chilwell, to pray for the good state of Henry VI. Margaret his Queen, Edward Prince of Wales, William Babington the founder, Elizabeth his wife, for the souls of Sir William Babington and Margery his wife; also for the souls of Mr. Robert . . . . Prebend (?) sometime Bishop of Dumblane, Richard Martel, Hugh Martel, and Robert Martel, and for the souls of those to whom Mr. Robert and Sir William Babington were held bound in the sight of God. It was called "Babington Chantry," and had 21 marcs yearly rent out of 28 bovats and 18 acres and one rood of meadow in Chilwell, 12 bovats of land and meadow in Clifton and Glapton, 16 bovats of land and 4 acres of meadow in Bramcote, and 40 acres of land and 16 of meadow in Lenton; for the warden and the

[1] Rot. Fin. 4 Hen. VI. m. 3. Dugdale, Baron. Nicolas, Syn. and Harl. MS. 807, 1178, f. 51, b.

[k] Harl. MS. 5809, p. 80.

said chaplains, and their successors for ever, which lands were of the yearly value of 21*l.*[1]

It appears also by an inquisition that the lands given by William Babington to this chapel were in Chilwell, Clifton, Glapton, Bramcote, and Lenton.[m]

In some proceedings in Chancery of an early date, William Babington, plaintiff, and William Gull, defendant. Plaintiff states that his mother, widow of Sir William Babington, Knt. had placed 600 marcs in the hands of defendant to found the chantry at St. Andrew's, Flawforth, which defendant had neglected to do.

Plaintiff, as son and heir of Sir William Babington and Dame Margerye his wife, also states that Dame Margerye, when a widow, prayed William Babington her son, after her death, to found a chantry for three priests, two to sing daily in the chapel of St. Andrew, &c. where her ancestors are buried, and there she desired to be buried herself, and one priest to sing in the chapel in the manor of Chilwell for her husband's soul. William Babington and his heirs to be patrons. Also that Dame Margerye, in presence of William Babington, Robert and Thomas Babington her sons, and Thomas Nevyll and Elizabeth his wife, her daughter, gave, &c. to William Gull.

It seems that master Gull had received 600 marcs to found these chantries, and had neglected to do so. He pleaded in answer, that he had received the money, and was ready to found, &c. The demand and answer are given in full, and are curious though somewhat long. Thomas Babington also answers to a bill put in by his brother William concerning the same matter.[n]

Besides this, William Babington seems to have founded, by licence from Henry VI., at Rodyngton, Notts, a college for a warden and four chaplains, which he endowed with revenues valued, 26 Hen. VIII. at 30*l.* per ann. according to the MS. in Officio primitiarum; but at 14*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* according to Sancroft's MS. valor.[o]

William Babington inherited the combined estates of his father and mother, and added to them those of his wife in Lincolnshire. He was probably at this time the wealthiest member

[1] Thoroton, vol. i. p. 126.
[m] Inq. ad quod damn. p. 391. 34 to 39 Hen. VI.
[n] Proc. in Chanc. vol. i. p. lvi.
[o] Tanner, p. 412.

of the family. He died the evening before the feast of Pentecost 1474, and lies buried in Flawforth church.

The armorial bearings of William Babington and his wife Elizabeth Gibthorpe are variously given.

In the church of Flawforth, destroyed 1773, Babington with the label quartered Martel. The crest that is still used.

Also, 1 and 4, Gibthorpe, Quarterly checky O. and G. and ermine.[p] 2 and 3, Quarterly, O. and G. in the first quarter a fleur-de-lys S. the whole within a border B. charged with eight bezants.

Gibthorpe also quartered as follows: 1. Gibthorpe, Quarterly ermine and checky O. and G. 2. A. two bars G. a border B. 3. O. an eagle displayed, a bend gobony, B. and G. 4. B. a chevron between nine cross-crosslets O. Over all, on a shield of pretence, A. two bars B. a cinquefoil G.[q]

William and Elizabeth had issue,

VIII. Sir *John* Babington, Knt. who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Green, Knt. of Oxfordshire.[r] Died s. p. 20 March 1501.[s]

The following extracts from the terrier of the lands of the Priory of Spalding would appear to relate to the same person:

Firmæ, etc. in Southe Estfeld an°. 7 Hen. VII.

De Johne Clerk p *di' acr' rod'* tre jac̃ inter tras *Thome Darryel militis* et *Joh'nis Babyngton militis*, butꝰ sup Sowtheyng et terras Alexandri Leek.[t]

—— in Sowtheteynges.

De Robto Bavyn p 3 *acr' di' t'ræ* butꝰ sup *Westmolond Valys* inter pratum *Joh'nis Babyngton militis* et pratum *Abbatis de Revesby*, butꝰ super *Lordysdall* et super *Hyll Dyke*.[u]

De ..... p *di' acr' di' rod'* divisa inter *D. Priorem de Spaldyng* et *Joh'nem Babyngton* jac̃ ibm inꝰ &c.[x]

His armorial bearings seem to have been diversely marshalled.

Quartering, 1. Babington without the label. 2. Martel. 3. Gibthorpe. 4. Gibthorpe, Quarterly, &c. on first quarter a

[p] Rothley Roll.

[q] Harl. MS. 810, f. 129; 1394, f. 321; 1457, f. 302. Ped. of Gibthorpe, Harl. MS. 1097, f. 63.

[r] Harl. MS. 1412, f. 60. [s] Roth. Roll. Shaw, iii. 288.

[t] Cole, MS. in Brit. Mus. vol. xliii. p. 135. [u] Ibid. p. 136.

[x] Ibid. p. 137.

fleur-de-lys, as above. 5. Gibthorpe, A. three fleurs-de-lys between nine cross-crosslets fitchy S. a border B. Crest of Babington. [y]

Also, Paly of four: 1. Babington quartering Martel. 2. Quarterly, a fleur-de-lys, &c. 3. Party per fess, above blank, below, a fess dancette. 4. Three stags at gaze.

Also, 1 and 4, Babington quartering Martel. 2 and 3, Quarterly, a fleur-de-lys, &c. The whole impaling a fess dancette. [z]

VIII. 2. *William* Babington, ob. s. p. [a]

VIII. 2. *Etheldena* Babington. Heiress to her brother. Her fortune aided considerably to found the Ducal house of Sheffield. She died 20 April 1503, having married

1. Eltonhed or Petonhest, probably the former, the more common name of the two. John Eltonhed, Serjeant-at-law, was Judge on the Brecon circuit in 1647 and 1649. [b] As this match was made before she became an heiress, and as they had no issue, the heralds have recorded it carelessly.

Eltonhed, of Eltonhead, co. Lancaster, bore Quarterly per fess indented S. and A. in the first quarter three plates. And another coat gives A. and S. and three bezants in chief in the second and third quarters. [c]

Etheldena married secondly, [d] Sir John Delves, of Dodington, co. Cest. Knt. He died before 20 April, 19 Hen. VII. [e]

His arms were, A. a chevron G. fretty O. three billets S. The fretted chevron was assumed by his ancestor, in compliment to the fret in the arms of Lord Audley, one of whose esquires he was at Poictiers.

Another branch of the family bore A. a fess or fretty G. between three billets S. [f]

Issue,

IX. *Helen* or Elena Delves, of whom presently.

IX. 2. *Jane* Delves, daughter and coheir, married Sir James Blount, Provost Marshall at Bosworth. He slew his wife's cousin, John Babington of Dethick, at the battle of Bosworth, the family tradition says by mistake for her uncle, John of Chilwell. They probably had no issue, as the estates appear to have gone to the elder sister. [g]

[y] Harl. MS. 5824, f. 20. [z] Harl. MS. 1394, f. 321. 1457, f. 202.
[a] Harl. MS. 1110. [b] Jones, Brec. i. 367. App. [c] Burke's Heraldry.
[d] P. 320. [e] Shaw, Staff. iii. 288.
[f] Harl. MS. 246, f. 84. [g] P. 326-7. Add. MS. 6707, f. 130.

IX. *Helen* Delves, daughter and coheir, married Sir Robert Sheffield of Butterwick, co. Linc. Knt.; a hot Lancastrian. He held a command at Stoke under Hen. VII. and was Recorder of London, and Speaker of the House of Commons. He was descended from Sir Robert Sheffield, of Hemmeswell, in Axholme, co. Lincoln, temp. Hen. III. and obtained Butterwick by the marriage of an ancestor with Genette, daughter and heir of Alex. Lownde of that place. There is an engraving of the Speaker, Sir Robert, in Grace's Memoirs.

Their son, Sir Robert Sheffield, married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Zouch, of Codnor, Knt. and died 15 November, 24 Hen. VIII. His son, Edmund Baron Sheffield, of Butterwick, 16 Feb. 1 Edw. VI. was slain in Ket's rebellion by a butcher at Norwich in 1548. He sold, temp. Elizabeth, three messuages and lands in Rodington, and lands in South Normanton, Notts. and Pingston and Brockhill, co. Derby.[h] He married Anne, dau. of John de Vere, Earl of Oxford, and left John, second Baron, who married Douglas, daughter of William Lord Howard of Effingham (who married secondly Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester), and had issue Edmund third Baron and Earl of Mulgrave, 7 Feb. 1626. The second Baron sold East Bridgeford.[i]

From the third Baron descended in direct line the Sheffields Marquesses of Normanby in 1694, and Dukes of Normanby and Buckingham in 1703.

The estates of Normanby, with Buckingham House, now Palace, in London, were devised to a natural brother of the last Duke, who assumed the name of Sheffield, and was ancestor of the present Sir Robert Sheffield, of Normanby, Bart. who bears Sheffield within a border compony A. and B.

The representation of the family, however, with a fair portion of the estates, devolved upon the descendant of Margaret or Magdalen Sheffield, sister of the second Earl of Mulgrave, and great-aunt to the last Duke. These have since descended through the families of Walsh and Bryan to Sir William Grace, of Grace Castle, Bart. who must also be considered as the representative of the Babingtons, of Chilwell.

The first Earl of Mulgrave bore, 1. Sheffield, A. a chevron between three garbs G. 2. Ferraby, A. a chevron between three lion's heads erased S. 3. Gower, B. a chevron between three talbots A. 4. Moine, A. two bars B. in chief three estoiles B.

[h] Proc. Chanc. ii. 390. [i] Shaw, iii. 288.

5. Burnham, G. on a bend between two lion's heads erased, three pard's heads. 6. Beltoft, A. fretty and a chief B. 7. Lownde, B. a fret A. a border O. 8. Hansard, G. three mullets A. 9. Thorpe, G. a fess between six luces A. 10. Lyzoures, O. a chief B. 11. Rockford, Quarterly O. and G. a border S. bezanty. 12. Delves. 13. Babington with the label. 14. Martel. 15. Gibthorpe.

Crest: A boar's head erased O. Supporters: two boars O. Motto: "Prest."[k]

Sir William Grace, among the 35 quarterings of his family, marshals 19. Sheffield. 20. Beltoft. 21. Lownde. 22. Delves. 23. Babington. 24. Gibthorpe. Though 20 and 21 are incorrectly drawn.[l]

The genealogy now passes on to the third son of the Chief Justice.

VII. 3. *Thomas* Babington, Recorder of Nottingham. Witness 37 Hen. VI. to his mother's gift to Flawforth. Ob. s. p.

VII. 4. *Robert* Babington, of whom afterwards.

VII. 5. *Edward* Babington, ob. s. p. 1498.

VII. 6. *Agnes* Babington, married Ralph Leek, or Leake, of Kirketon, co. Notts, Esq. 8th and 17 Hen. VI. The manors of Kirketon, &c. were settled on Ralph and Agnes, and the heirs of their bodies, with remainder to William, son of Sir William Babington.

Leake of Kirketon bore, A. on a saltire engrailed S. nine annulets O. within a border S. crusuly A.[m]

9 Hen. VI. Sir William Babington, Simon Leek, Norman Babington, Thomas Nevill, and William and Robert sons of Sir William Babington, constituted Henry Peyto and John Chaworth their attornies to receive seizin of Ralph Leek, for his lands in Kirketon, &c.

William Leek, 8 Ric. II. married Avicia, daughter and heir of John de Stockton by the daughter and heir of Thomas de Kirketon, who bore, Barry of six ermine and gules.

Their son, William Leek, 6 Hen. V. seals with, On a saltire

[k] Heraldic MS. [l] Sheffield Grace, Memoirs of the Graces. Fern. p. 258. Harl. MS. 1097, f. 70. 1393, f. 27.

[m] Shaw, iii. 391.

engrailed nine annulets, a border engrailed. He was the father of Ralph, who married Agnes.

Their great-granddaughter and heiress married Whalley, and was by him ancestress of Peniston Whalley, and of the regicide. He bore, A. three whale's heads S.

Babington's arms with those of Leek were set up in Newark church windows. [n]

VII. 7. *Margaret* Babington. [o]

VII. 8. *Joane* Babington, married Sir John Port, Knt.

VII. 9. *Elizabeth* Babington, witness with her husband "Thomas Nevyle" to her mother's gift to Flawforth, 37 Hen. VI. Married Sir Thomas Neville, of Rolleston, Notts, third son of Ralph, of Raby, first Earl of Westmoreland, by Alice, daughter of Hugh Lord Audley.

William, son of Thomas and Elizabeth, married the heiress of Thomas Palmer, of Holt, co. Leicester, and founded the line of Neville of Holt.

Harl. MS. 810. f. 15, states, Thomas Neville, of Holt, eighth in male descent from Henry Lord Nevill 1153, temp. Hen. II. married the daughter of Justyce Babyngton, and had issue three sons and seven daughters.

Some accounts make the first Earl the nephew to Sir Thomas, and, calling his wife "Margaret," instead of Elizabeth, attribute to them a daughter and coheiress Jane, who married first Thomas Thurland, of Hampton, Notts, and secondly, Sir Gervase Clifton, Knt. [p]

Neville, of Rolleston, bore, G. a saltire ermine; or sometimes Quarterly, i. and iv. 1 and 4, Neville, Fretty, on a canton a galley. 2 and 3, G. a saltire ermine. ii. Barry of eight G. and B. a chevron ermine. iii. Barry nebulée of four, a canton ermine.

Crest: a bull's head ermine, corned O. out of a coronet O. [q]

VII. 4. *Robert* Babington, of Lower Kiddington and Asterley, co. Oxon, Esq. hereditary Keeper of the Royal Palace at Westminster, and first Warden of the Fleet. He died at Lower Kiddington 1464, and was buried at Lenton Priory, near his father's tomb.

Asterley, or Easterley, in the hundred of Chadlington, co. Oxon, was formerly a rectory valued in 1291 at 7½ marcs, and

[n] Thoroton, i. 248. Shaw, i. 391.
[o] Harl. MS. 1110.
[p] Harl. MS. 1412, f. 12.
[q] Thoroton. Shaw, iii. 103. Harl. MS. 6594, f. 68.

was also a manor containing a manor-house. It was incorporated with Kiddington 22 October 1466, by John Chedworth, Bishop of Lincoln, at the petition of Sir Richard Illingworth and others, on the ground of its poverty, and "quoniam mundus semper ad deteriora se declinat."

The site of the church is supposed to be preserved in a field called "Chapel-breke," in which carved stones have been dug up. Asterley contains a single farm-house, probably on the site of the old mansion.

Kiddington, called also, as early as 1280, Cuddington, and in later times Codington, is composed of two parts. The parish church is in Lower Kiddington. It does not contain any ancient monuments.

The Babingtons were of Lower Kiddington and Asterley before 1454. Their capital seat was at the former place, having been removed thither, as is supposed, by them or their predecessors, from Asterley.

Robert Babington presented to the church of Asterley in 1454 or 6, 1460, and 1463. He or his family also possessed the advowson of Kiddington. He left to his son and heir the manors of Lower Kiddington, Asterley, and Hoke, or Noke, co. Oxon.[r]

Robert married Maulde, daughter and heir of Roger Archis, Esq. by Alice, daughter and heir of Roger Venour, heir of the Fleet, in London.

John Saperton had issue Roger, who had issue Elizabeth Saperton, his heiress, who married William Venour, and died s. p. 13 Hen. ..

"Johannes Saperton fuit seisitus de officio custod. Palacii D. R. Westmon. a°. 1 Hen. V. et dedit illud Johanni Mackworth clerico, W°. Cheyne, W°. Babington, Petro de la Poole, et W°. Fyndern, qui predicti a°. 2° Hen. VI. dederunt illud W°. Venour et Elizabethe, in Balliato, rem̃ Robto Babyngton, consanguineis dicti Rogeri.[s]

"Prima patent. de a°. 6° reg. Edw. IV.

"Quod Elizabetha Venour filia et hæres Rogeri Saperton, unum messagium et unum gardinum infra clausum de Fleete ac officium custodiæ de Fleete cum al̃ hered̃ ac unū messag̃ infr.

[r] Warton's Kiddington. Skelton's Oxfordshire, and Rothley Roll.

[s] Harl. MS. 4031, and 6157, p. 253.

clauſ Palatii de Weſt ac officium custodiæ ejusd palatii tenť de Rege in capite, Roberto Babington ac ał in generali tallio." etc.[t]

The Fleet prison, of which Robert Babington thus became the hereditary warden, was so called "à Flota," a stream of running water. There was a prison here from the time of the Conquest, if not earlier, for state offenders only, and its wardenship was an office of high dignity, and commonly, as in this present case, held with that of keeper of the old and new palaces at Westminster. Ventris[u] cites the case of a warden of the Fleet who pleaded his duties in attending at the House of Lords.

Venour was Warden of the Fleet in 1480. His coat, an example of false heraldry, hung in the Fleet hall and chapel, and is also given in a Kentish visitation, "G. on a fess S. five escallops O. three and two."[x]

One of the latter family was Lord Mayor of London in 1389, but bore the field argent.[y] A Sir Robert le Venour occurs temp. Edw. II. in co. Lincoln, bearing, A. crusuly and a lion rampant G. qu. fur.[z]

His quarterings from the family pedigree are, 1. Babington without the label. 2. Ward. 3. Martel. 4. Arches, G. three arches A. bases and capitals O. 5. Venour [G.] on a fess [S.] five escallops [O.] 6. [A.] a chevron [G.] between three boar's heads (couped) erased [Or.][a]

The pedigree of Archis has not been discovered. Among those in attendance upon Henry V. at the siege of Rouen, is William Archis, who bore G. two single and a double arch A. capitals O.[b]

Maude Archis bore, 1 and 4. Archis, G. three arches A. bases and capitals O. 2. Venour. 3. A. on a chevron between three boar's heads S. seven plates.[c]

They had issue:

VIII. *William* Babington, son and heir.

VIII. 2. *Joane* Babington, called also "Mary," and "Margaret." She married John Fitzherbert, of Etwal, co. Derby, Esq. Remembrancer of the Exchequer, second son of Nicholas

[t] Cal. Pat. Rot. p. 312, a.
[u] Rep. ii. 154. [x] Gibbon, Intr. ad Blas. fol. 151.
[y] Burke, Dict. Her. [z] Ant. Repert. i. 108.
[a] Harl. MS. 1412, p. 12. G. T. C. 1828. [b] Harl. MS. 1386.
[c] MSS. Loraine and Stanhope, and Roth. Roll.

Fitzherbert, of Norbury, M.P. for Derby, 1446, by Alice, dau. of Henry Booth, of Harlaston. John Fitzherbert's sister appears to have married a Babington. His brother's daughter, Editha, married Thomas Babington, of Dethick, and John Fitzherbert,[c] probably his second son, married Dorothy Babington. The pedigree is here obscure. According to some accounts, Robert F. son of John and Joane, married Elizabeth, daughter of Ralph Jocelyn of Sawbridgeworth, Herts, and left issue;[d] but more probably they left only a daughter and heiress, Joan Fitzherbert, who married first, as his second wife, Sir John Port, of Etwal, (jur. uxoris) Knt. (previously married to Margery, daughter of Sir Edward Trafford) and had issue three daughters, of whom Ellen Port married John Babington, and a son, Sir John Port, founder of the hospital at Etwal, and the free-school of Repton, and ancestor by his three daughters and coheirs, of the Gerards of Bryn, the Marquesses of Hastings, and the Earls of Chesterfield.

Jane Fitzherbert married secondly John Pole, of Radburn.[e]

VIII. *William* Babington, of Kiddington, Esq. Upon his father's death Warden of the Fleet, and Keeper of the Royal Palace.[f]

His arms were Babington with the label; and crest, a demi-wyvern rising gules; upon a scroll over head, "Foy est tout."[g]

He married Ellen, daughter of Sir Richard Illingworth, K.B. Chief Baron of the Exchequer. Sir Richard's tomb was in St. Alban's church, Wood Street, Cheapside.[h]

A family, probably the same, were settled at Stanford, Notts. In Stanford church was "Hic jacent Radulphus Illingworth armiger, et Agnes uxor ejus, qui quidem Radulphus ob. 1 die mensis Augusti, a°. 1498, quorum animabus ppr Deus."[i]

Sir Richard Illingworth, as appears from his petition to the Bishop, was of Kiddington in 1466.

He bore, "Arg. a chevron between three lozenges G.[k]

Issue of William and Ellen Babington:

IX. Sir *William* Babington.

IX. 2. *Dorothy* Babington, married John Fitzherbert, of Etwal, co. Derby, Esq. who appears to have been her first cousin.

[c] See Collectanea Topogr. et Genealogica, vol. viii. p. 329.
[d] Burke, i. 78. [e] Lys. Derb. Add. MS. 6707, fol. 130.
[f] Harl. MS. 4031, and 6157, f. 253. [g] Harl. MS. 1457, f. 283.
[h] Stowe. [i] Thoroton, i. 6. [k] Roth. Roll.

IX. Sir *William* Babington, of Kiddington, Knt. At the dissolution of Pershore Abbey Sir William obtained a grant of the manor of Broadway, co. Worcester.

Married Elizabeth, daughter of C. Clarell of co. Northampton. G. six martlets A. 3, 2, 1. a mullet in chief for cadency.[l] The Yorkshire Clarells bore, G. nine martlets, 3, 3, 3.[m]

X. *Thomas* Babington, of Kiddington, Esq. Warden of the Fleet, and Keeper of the Royal Palace.

In a Chancery suit, temp. Elizabeth, for a claim by deed of gift of lands in the fields of Burford Magna, co. Oxon., Thomas Burford, Prudence his wife, and George Maunde, her son, plaintiffs; Thomas Maunde, Thomas Babington, and others, are defendants.[n] In another suit, touching personal matters, John Pigot was plaintiff, and Thomas Babington defendant.[o]

He married Margaret, daughter of Edward Haslewood, of Wyke-warren, co. Worcester, and cousin to Haslewood, of Maidwell, co. Northampton. Wyke-Warren and Wyke-Burnell, both the property of this family, are manors in Pershore parish. The family buried in Holy Cross chapel in Pershore, and at Offenham.

A. on a chevron G. between three owls S. three lozenges ermine, on a chief S. three hazle sprigs slipped O. They quartered Holt, A. a chevron between three squirrels G. each holding a nut O.[p]

Issue:

XI. Sir *William* Babington.

XI. 2. *Richard* Babington, Keeper of the Palace, ob. s. p. before 23 Hen. VIII.

XI. 3. *Edward* Babington, Keeper of the Palace.

Harl. MSS. 4031 and 6157, f. 253, do not mention Sir William, but give two sons, Richardus Babington, Custos Palatii, ob. s. p. and Edwardus Babington, frater Richardi, Custos Pal. viv. 23 Hen. VIII. It does not appear how they came to inherit this office to the exclusion of Sir William, if he really was their elder brother.

XI. 4. *Edmond* Babington, of Wyke, co. Worcester, Esq.

[l] Roth. Roll. A pedigree Harl. MS. 1110, f. 132.
[m] Hunter, S. York. ii. 53. [n] Proc. Chanc. vol. i. p. 80. [o] Ibid. ii. 300.
[p] Nash, Worc. ii. 203. and Worc. Visitat. 1569. and Roth. Roll.

He married Joane, daughter and coheir of Thomas Fortescue, of Wympston, co. Devon, and of Knightsbridge, Middlesex, viv. 1620.

This family settled in Devon temp. John, from whom they received the grant of Wympston. Earl Fortescue is a cadet of this house. Fortescue of Wympston bore, B. a bend engrailed A. cotised O. They had married the heiresses of Falwell; Pruteston, of Pruteston, O. on a bend B. three crosses formée fitchy A.; a coheir of Bonville, S. six mullets A. pierced 3, 2, 1; of De la Port; and of Beauchamp, of Kyme, co. Somerset. [q]

They had issue:

XII. *Henry* Babington, slain in the "Portingale voyage." [r]

XII. 2. *Clarell* Babington.

XII. 3. *Thomas* Babington. [s]

XII. 4. *John* Babington. [t]

XII. 5. *Anne* Babington.

XII. 6. *Catharine* Babington.

XII. 7. *Elizabeth* Babington.

Of the descendants of these children nothing is recorded.

XI. 5. *Anne* Babington married Sir Avery Uvedale, of Marrick, co. Richmond, Knt. (See the Collectanea Top. et Geneal. vol. V. pp. 248, 253.) O. a fess embattled A. between three talons closed and erased A. three crescents G. [u]

XI. 6. *Elizabeth* Babington, married Foulke Haselwood, of Wyke-Warren, viv. 1569. Their descendant, James Haselwood, was of Wyke in 1732.

XI. 7. *Jane* Babington, ob. 30 Apr. 1584. Married Richard Turvyle, of Thurlaston and Normanton-Turvyle, co. Leicester, Esq. son of John Turvyle and Maria, daughter of Finderne, of Finderne, co. Derby, and grandson of Sir William Turvyle, viv. 26 Hen. VIII. by his first wife Helen, daughter of Sir George Ferrers, of Tamworth.

Richard was ninth in descent from Ralph de Turvyle, and had issue by Jane three sons and seven daughters. Their descendant, Edward Turvile, of Thurlaston, the last male heir of the Thurlaston line, died s. p. towards the end of the 18th century. [x]

Edward Turvyle, temp. Eliz. appears as joint plaintiff in a Chancery suit with Philip Babington, Jane's nephew.

[q] Lysons, Derb. pt. I. p. lxxxv.
[r] Harl. MS. 1412, f. 12.
[s] Harl. MS. 1110, f. 57.
[t] Ibid.
[u] Roth. Roll.
[x] Nichols's Leicestersh. iv. 1004.

On an altar-tomb at Thurlaston, with effigies in trick, of the father, mother, and ten children: "Hic jacet Ricardus Turvyle armiger, filius et heres Johannis Turvyle armigeri, Qui obiit vicesimo nono die mensis Novembris, anno Dñi 1564; et Jana uxor ejus filia Thomæ Babington armigeri, quæ obiit vicesimo octavo die mensis Aprilis A. D. 1584." Arms: Turvyle, O. three chevrons vaire A. and B. impaling Babington. [y]

XI. 8. *Mary* Babington, married William Bret, of Rotherby, co. Leicester, Esq. G. a fess dancette between twelve billets, seven and five, Or.

The Brets were of Rotherby as early as 1235, and appear to have migrated finally into Northamptonshire. [z]

XI. Sir *William* Babington, of Kiddington, Knt.

Sold the manor of Broadway 17 Eliz. to Rafe Sheldon and William Childe, and certain messuages in the manor to Anne Daston, widow. [a] Sheriff of Oxon, and knighted by Elizabeth 1574. [b]

Eleanor Poole, widow of William Poole, and John, his son and heir, were plaintiffs in a Chancery suit temp. Elizabeth, in which Sir William Babington was defendant, respecting an obligation entered into by William and John Poole on the sale of the manor of Coles, co. Gloucester, and respecting an annuity to Anne, formerly wife of William Poole, to be issuing out of the manor of Russell, co. Gloucester. [c] Also Sir William Babington was defendant in a suit in which Sampson Percy and Elizabeth his wife were plaintiffs, for payments of a sum of money due on an agreement for the sale of a farm in Coles, co. Gloucester, sometime the estate of William Poole. [d]

Sir William died 1 August 1577, and lies buried at Kiddington.

He married first Elizabeth, daughter of —— Goldborne, of Chester. Ar. a cross-patée between four martlets G. [e] Issue four children. He married secondly, Margaret, daughter of John, and sister to Sir Jarrat or Gerard Croker, of Hooknorton, co. Oxon, Knt.

[y] Nichols, Leic. loc. cit. Harl. MS. 6594, f. 74.
[z] Nichols, Leic. iii. 400. [a] Nash, Worc. i. 144.
[b] Morgan, Sph. of Gent. Harl. MS. 6063, index.
[c] Proc. Chanc. ii. 294. [d] Ibid. ii. 314.
[e] Roth. Roll. and Burke. Harl. MS. 246, and 2180, f. 76.

In the Lords' Journals of the Parliament of 1586, 28-29 Eliz. a bill is entered as to facilitate the part-payment of the debts and legacies of Sir Gerard Croker, Knt. deceased, and John C. his son.[f] John Croker died 6 March 1568, and has a mural monument in the transept at Hooknorton.[g]

A. on a chevron engrailed G. between three ravens proper, three mullets O.[h]

By Elizabeth Goldborne:

XII. *Philip* Babington.

XII. 2. *Charles* Babington, occurs with his brother as defendant in a Chancery suit temp. Elizabeth.[i]

XII. 3. *Mary* Babington, married Thomas Newton, of Chaddesden, co. Derby, Esq. son and heir of Robert Newton, of Harsley, co. Derby, by Dorothy, daughter of Jasper Lowe, of Denbigh. They were a branch of the Somersetshire family.[k]

Mary seems to have been the second child, and the eldest daughter.[l]

XII. 4. *Elizabeth* Babington, married William Childe, of Pensax and Northwick, co. Worcester, Esq.; he died Nov. 9, 1633, æt. 80. The Childes were of Northwick in the 14th century. They were also 13 Edw. II. (1320) of Blockley, Oxon, where they held a lease under the see of Worcester, of the old episcopal residence. They buried at Blockley church. From 1620 to 1644 they were patrons of the church of Shrawley.

William Childe, son of William Childe and Eliz. Babington, was a zealous Royalist, and compounded for his estates with the Parliament for 1844*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*[m] The grandson of William and Elizabeth married Anne Mary, daughter of Sir Robert Jenkinson, of Walcot, co. Oxon, Bart. and ancestor of the Earls of Liverpool. Northwick was sold to the Rushouts temp. Charles II. Lord Northwick's house stands on the old site.[n]

The Childes bore G. a fess ermine between three storks A. (Nash). The Rothley Roll makes the fess a chevron, and the storks O. The following inscription is from Blockley, be-

[f] Dewes Parl. Journal, p. 387.
[g] Skelton, Oxon.
[h] Harl. MS. 1412, pt. 2. f. 27.
[i] Proc. Chanc. vol. i. p. 88.
[k] Harl. MS. 1110, f. 2.
[l] Harl. MS. ut supra.
[m] Nash, Worc. ii. 354.
[n] Bigland, Gloucest.

neath the effigies of a man and woman kneeling, the arms of Childe:

"Hic requiescit secundum Domini adventum fæliciter expectans GULIELMUS CHILDE, arm. qui (dum vixit,) amicus fuit et hospitalis, pius et honestus, promissis constans, inopia laborantibus misericors, et spem ferens, ob. 9 die Decembris, Anno Dom. 1633, ætatis suæ 80."

"Hic requiescit secundum Domini adventum fæliciter expectans ELIZABETHA, uxor charissima Gulielmi Childe, arm. una filiarum Gulielmi Babington militis, de Kiddington, in com. Oxon.; quæ post 46 annos in conjugio fidelissime expletos, obiit 9 die Decembris, Anno Dom. 1662, æt. suæ 94."

Issue by Margaret Croker:

XII. 5. *John* Babington, married a daughter of Uvedale, of Marks Tey, co. Essex, a widow. [o]

XII. 6. *Thomas* Babington.

XII. 7. *Hercules* Babington.

XII. 8. *Margaret* Babington, ob. innupta.

XII. 9. *Dorothy* Babington.

XII. 10. *Jane* Babington. [p]

XII. *Philip* Babington, of Kiddington, Esq.

Appears in a Chancery suit as Jane Turvyle's nephew, temp. Eliz. In another suit, in the same reign, Mary Babington widow was plaintiff, and Philip Babington, Meryal his wife, and Charles Babington, defendants, the object being to establish an annuity or rent-charge granted by Sir William Babington to plaintiff's late husband, and charged upon the manors and lands in Oxon and Worcester. The answer states this annuity to have been granted by Sir William out of his manor of Broadway, co. Worcester. Possibly Mary was Mary Uvedale. [q]

In another suit Thomas Piggott, Esq., Philip Babington, and Edward Turvyle, are plaintiffs; Richard Bolt and Amye his wife defendants; the claim being under a settlement of a lease of the rectory and parsonage of Charlton on Otmoor, Oxon, and under another lease of certain closes of land in Charlton. [r]

Philip married Meriel or Meryal, third daughter of Sir John

[o] Harl. MS. 1412, f. 12.
[p] Ibid. 1110, f. 57.
[q] Proc. Chanc. vol. ii. p. 88.
[r] Ibid. ii. 343.

Goodwin, Knt. Per pale O. and G. a lion rampant and four fleurs-de-lys counterchanged. [s]

Sir John Goodwin, of Winchendon, Bucks, Knt. living 1580, and probably related to Meryal, bore the same coat with three fleurs-de-lys, probably the correct number. The heiress of this family, Jane, daughter of Arthur Goodwin, married Philip Lord Wharton. [t] Issue:

XIII. *Henry* Babington.

XIII. 2. *John* Babington.

XIII. 3. *Robert* Babington.

XIII. 4. *William* Babington, Captain in the Duke of Buckingham's army, and killed at the expedition to the isle of Rhé 1627.

XIII. 5. *Michael* Babington.

XIII. 6. *Charles* Babington.

XIII. 7. *Mary* Babington.

XIII. 8. *Margaret* Babington.

XIII. 9. *Letitia* or Lettyce Babington.

The children born at the visitation of 1595, seems to have been Henry, John, Robert, Mary, Margaret, and Lettyce. [u]

XIII. *Henry* Babington, of Kiddington, æt. 14 in 1595.

About 1613 he sold the manors of Upper and Lower Kiddington and Asterley, with the advowson of the church of Kiddington, to the family of Browne, [x] and migrated into Northumberland. Here he appears to have purchased the estate of Heaton-Jesmond, in the parish of All Saints, Newcastle. Heaton Hall, a very ancient mansion, is said to have sheltered King John in some of his difficulties, and Edward I. heard mass in the chapel there 7 Dec. 1299. King James, on his way to London, visited Heaton, 1 May 1617, and either there or at Hexham conferred knighthood upon its owner. [y]

The present house was built in 1713, and is the seat of Sir Matthew White Ridley, Bart.

In 1629 Sir Henry was a Grand Juror for Northumberland. [z]

Arms, given in the visitation of Oxon, 1595 or 7: Quarterly,

[s] Roth. Roll. [t] Burke, Dict. Her.

[u] Harl. MS. 1110, f. 57. [x] Skelton and Roth. Roll.

[y] Harl. MS. 6063. Index. Nich. Progr. Jas. iii. 281, and Wardrobe Accounts published by Antiq. Soc.

[z] Hodg. Swinb. MSS. iii. 105, 109.

1. Babington, with the label. 2. Ward. 3. Martel. 4. Archis. 5. Venour. 6. A. a chevron G. between three boar's heads couped O. [a]

He married Anne, daughter of Richard Jenkinson, of Tunstal, Norfolk. Jenkinson of Tunstal bore, O. two bars gemelles G. between three boar's heads erased at the neck S. [b]

Issue:

XIV. William Babington.

XIV. 2. *Anne* Babington, ob. innupta 1657.

XIV. 3. *Margaret* Babington married Thomas Appletree, of Deddington, Oxon. Appletree of Deddington bore, A. on a fess G. three lozenges vair. [c]

XIV. 4. *Catharine* Babington married Major Butler, of Deddington.

XIV. 5. *Letitia* Babington married Colonel Robert Barrow, Governor of ——— in Ireland.

XIV. William Babington, of Heaton-Jesmond, Esq. married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Sir Henry Helms, Knt.

They had issue:

XV. *Philip* Babington.

XV. 2. *Arthur* Babington, married Margaret, eldest daughter of William Car, of Ford Castle, co. Northumberland.

XV. 3. *Robert* Babington married .....

They had issue:

XVI. *Jane* Babington, daughter and heiress. She married George Errington, of Benwell, co. Northumberland, Esq.

A. two bars, in chief three escallops B. Crest, a cock G. combed and wattled S. [c]

They had issue three daughters and coheirs, of whom,

XVII. *Mary* Errington, third daughter and coheir, married Richard Bigland, of Gray's Inn, a cadet of Bigland of Bigland, co. Lanc. She died 1736. He died 1724, and lies buried in Stepney church. [d] Bigland bore, Azure, two ears of bigg O. a crescent for cadency.

They had issue:

XVIII. *Ralph* Bigland, Garter principal King at Arms, born 29 May 1711, died 24 March 1784, and lies buried in

[a] Harl. MS. 1412, f. 12. [b] Burke, Dict. Her. [c] Ibid.
[d] Lysons's Env. iii. 426. Noble, Coll. Arms, p. 417.

Gloucester cathedral. He married Anne, daughter and coheir of Richard Wilkins, of Frocester, co. Gloucester.

They had issue:

XIX. Richard Bigland, of Frocester: Arms: Quarterly, 1. Bigland, with a crescent. 2. Errington, of Benwell. 3. Babington, without the label. 4. Ward. [e]

XV. 4. *William* Babington.

XV. 5. *Elizabeth* Babington.

XV. 6. *Jane* Babington.

XV. 7. *Mary* Babington.

XV. *Philip* Babington, of Harnham, co. Northumberland, Esq. [f] Harnham, in Bolam parish, is near Babington. The manor-house stood upon the edge of a cliff, and occupied the site of the old castle. Philip appears to have purchased it 1667. In 1663 he possessed lands in Brinkburn, Low Framlington, Thriston, and Tritlington, co. Northumberland. [g] He was a Colonel in the Parliamentary army; M. P. for Berwick on Tweed in the Restoration Parliament; and Governor of Berwick for Charles II. [h]

Colonel Babington seems to have founded a chapel at Babington, now in the hands of the Presbyterians.

He married first, Catharine, eldest daughter of Sir Arthur Heselrigge, of Noseley, Bart. by his second wife, Dorothy, sister of Robert Lord Brooke. Sir Arthur was son of Sir Thomas, the first Baronet, by Frances, daughter and heir of William Gorges, of Alderton. Catharine was also widow of Colonel George Fenwick, of Brinkburn.

This lady died when under the ban of the Church for contempt of its censure. Her coffin was set in a sort of cave in the cliff in the garden at Harnham, and in fine weather her husband had it carried out into the sun. The coffin was originally of lead, but all traces of it have now disappeared, and early in the present (19th) century the bones were covered up with flat stones. The following epitaph, set up in the garden, is said to have been cut by her husband with his own hands upon a stone at the head of the coffin:

[e] Tomb at Gloucester 1842.

[f] Coll. Top. vol. VIII. p. 316.

[g] Hodgson's MSS. and vol. v. 261, 268, 280, 283.

[h] Whitworth's Succession. Hutchinson's Northumb. vol. i. 218.

" Here lyeth the body of Madam Babington, who was laid in this sepulchre the 9th of Sept. 1670.

" My time is past, as you may see,
I viewed the dead as you do me.
Or long you'll lie as low as I,
And some will look on thee." [i]

The quatrain certainly bears marks of domestic composition.

Early in the 18th century Harnham was sold to the Leightons, who still (1820) possess it. The panes of glass (mentioned in Collect. vol. VIII. p. 316) have been removed from the window, and are framed and hung up in the house.

In the centre of the kitchen ceiling is the crest of Babington, the demi-wyvern, with a glass eye. In one of the rooms is an oval escutcheon, thus charged—

Per pale Baron and Femme.

Baron, Quarterly: 1. Babington, without the label. 2. Ward. 3. Martel. 4. Archis. 5. Venour. 6. A. a chevron G. between three boar's heads S. armed Gules. 7. Helmes. 8. A. a stag at gaze proper, attired O. 9. A. three lioncels rampant guardant S. and a chief G. 10. O. a fess dancette A. between three *magpies?* proper.

Femme, Quarterly: 1. Heselrigge, A. a chevron between three hazle-leaves slipped V. 2. A. three squirrels sejeant G. 3. S. three *snipes?* A. 4. A. a chevron between three *choughs?* G. 5. S. a cinquefoil A. 6. Vair O. and G. 7. B. a bend between six birds A. 8. Paly of six O. and G. on a bend S. three horseshoes B? 9. Vair O. and G. 10. A. a lion rampant S. 11. O. on a bend S. three horseshoes B? 12. Gorges, S. a gurges or whirlpool A. 13. Lozengy O. and S. a chevron G. 14. A. on a chief G. three plates. 15. G. a lion rampant A. 16. A. on a chevron between three billets S. seven plates. [k]

There is also another drawing extant of Colonel Babington's quarterings, in which the coat A. three bars B. a lion rampant brochant G. is inserted betw. No. 3 and 4, and No. 7 is omitted.[l]

The motto was generally written on a scroll above the crest. [m]

Colonel B. married secondly, Anne, daughter of William Webb, Esq. His children were all by Catharine Heselrigge.

[i] Loraine MSS. penes M.D.B.
[l] Penes Mr. Spencer Stanhope.
[k] MSS. Hodgson and Loraine.
[m] Hodgson MSS.

XVI. *Philip* Babington, Captain in his father's regiment; he married ———, and had issue,

XVII. *William* Babington, born at Ipswich 1683; died in 1684, v. p. and with him and his father the male line became extinct. The estates appear to have been sold or otherwise disposed of; but it is said that one "Atkinson," a man in a low condition, established his descent from the Babingtons, and his claim to a share in the Heaton colliery in 1796. [n]

XVI. 2. *Elizabeth* Babington, born at Grave in Brabant, 1 April 1680; died 8 Sept. 1681, v. p.

XVI. 3. *Anne* Babington, died single.

XVI. 4. *Mary* Babington, died single 1722.

XVI. 5. *Catharine Frances* Babington; finally sole heiress of her father, brother, and nephew. She died without surviving issue, having married first, John, son and heir of Sir Jacob Astley, of Maidstone, Kent, Bart.; and secondly, 1721, Wingate Pulleine, of Carlton, co. Ebor. Esq. Their only child Wingate P. died an infant. Wingate P. by a second wife had a son, Thomas Babington Pulleine, afterwards of Crake, co. Ebor. and now represented by John Spencer Stanhope, of Cannon Hall, Esq. who is also a descendant of the house of Stanhope, of Rampton, and who has courteously contributed, from his private muniments, much of the information respecting the Heaton and Harnham Babingtons, contained in the present paper.

A pedigree of Babington, probably supplied by the College of Arms in 1722, passed into the possession of the Pulleines, and is now at Cannon Hall. [o]

There is no evidence of any of the descendants of Chief Justice Babington having used either supporters or a badge, or other than the single crest and motto of Babington. It appears that like most of their kinsmen they used the family arms differenced with a label of three points azure, until their migration into Northumberland, when they dropped it.

G. T. C.

(To be continued.)

ADDITIONS TO THE PEDIGREE OF THE FAMILY OF BABINGTON.

(Continued from p. 279.)

BABINGTON OF NORMANTON, NOTTS.[p]

IX. 4. Sir ROWLAND Babington.

The Harl. MS. 5809, f. 37, makes him the second son. His will was proved in London, 1548-9.

37 Hen. VIII. Rowland B. was defendant in a suit in which John Bourne was plaintiff, respecting tortuous possession of certain lands in Bradley, Launde, Millaunde, co. Derby, and in Tutbury honour, co. Stafford.[p] He had issue

X. HENRY Babington, who died v. p. having married Agnes or Amy, fifth daughter and coheir of Sir Richard Bozom, of Barrowby, co. Lincoln, and Claxton, co. Leic. by Dorothy, daughter of James Deene, of Barrowby. Agnes married secondly, Francis More, of Frickley, co. Ebor. Bozom bore Ermine, three bird-bolts gules. Issue,

XI. FRANCIS Babington, a twin child. He held his grandfather Sir Rowland's lands at Ravenstone, co. Leicester, temp. Edw. VI. Also temp. Elizabeth he inherited an estate from Thomas Cockaine, Esq.[q] He also had, as his mother's share of the Bozom estates, the manors of Screton and Orston, and lands in Kingston and Laneham, co. Notts, besides the manor of Walton near Grantham, co. Linc. and lands in Barrowby, the property of his maternal grandmother.[r] Issue,

X. 2. *Augustine* Babington,[s] died 2 Jan. 1559, seised of Ravenstone Grange, co. Leicester, with 450 acres, and of the manor of Normanton, co. Derby, &c.[t] Married . . . daughter of George Zouch, of Codnor, co. Derby.

XI. *John* Babington, who sold Normanton and other lands about Derby, and probably also Babington Hall, in Babington Lane, in Derby town. When Mary Queen of Scots lodged there in 1584, its mistress was Mrs. Beaumont, a widow.[u]

He married . . . daughter of Francis Kellaway, and had issue,

XII. *John* Babington, of whom nothing further is known.

[p] In addition to Collectanea, vol. VIII. p. 331.
[p] Proc. Duc. Lanc. voi. i. 178.
[q] Nichols, vol. iii. 932.
[r] Nichols, vol. ii. 132.
[s] Glover's Derbysh. vol. i. 99, App.
[t] Nichols, vol. iii. 932.
[u] Sadler's State Papers, ii. 505.

X. 3. *Michael* Babington, of Derby 1611.

The name of his wife is not recorded. Issue,

XI. *Mary* Babington. In the pavement of Merton College Chapel, Oxford, at the south side of the choir, where it meets the transept, is a stone slab, thus inscribed:

"Maria Babington, generosa et piissima virgo, obiit 22 Maii, 1632." Arms: Babington, with the label.[x]

Besides the above three sons, it seems probable that there was another. According to Harl. MS. No. —, p. 83, Anne, fifth daughter and coheir of Sir Richard Bozom, married *Roland* Babington, whose name makes it probable that he was son to Sir Rowland, as he certainly was brother-in-law to Sir Rowland's eldest son.[y]

X. 4. *Catharine* Babington, married to George Curzon, of Croxal, co. Derby, whose half-sister, Joyce Curzon, was burnt at Coventry for holding the Protestant tenets.

In Keddleton chancel: "Hic jacet corpus Georgii Curzon de Croxal Arm. qui ob. .. die Marcii A°. Dñi . . . . et Caterina uxor ejus quæ ob. . . . die Augusti A°. Dñi 1605."

Arms: Curzon, G. on a bend A. three martlets S. impaling Babington with a label, and in chief a mullet S.[z]

George Curzon's correct armorial bearings seem however to have been, Quarterly, 1 and 4. Curzon of Croxal, B. on a bend between two lions rampant A. three birds O.; 2. Vair O. and G. on a chief S. three horseshoes A.; 3. Curzon, G. on a bend A. three martlets S.[a]

George Curzon and Catharine Babington had issue Sir George Curzon, whose daughter and heiress Mary married Edward Sackville, Earl of Dorset, K.G. from which match descended the Dukes of Dorset.[b] The Earls Howe and of Scarsdale descend from cadets of the Curzons of Croxal.

BABINGTON OF TYMMORE, CO. STAFFORD.[c]

IX. 7. *William* Babington, of Tymmore, by his first wife Joan Beaumont had issue

X. *Anthony* Babington, who, together with Thos. Comberford of Kynnesberie, co. Warwick, Esq. conveyed, 22 April, 5 Eliz. the Rectory of Moggington, co. Derby, to Thos. Babington, Esq.[d]

[x] MS. Notes, 1840. [y] Coll. Top. vol. I. 147. Thoroton, i. 247.
[z] Harl. MS. 5809, f. 15. [a] Ibid. f. 60. [b] Glover's Derbysb. ii. pt. 1. f. 334.
[c] Continued from Collectanea, vol. VIII. p. 335. [d] Cossington Evidences.

Anthony Babington, by his second wife, Mary .... (who remarried John More, gent. [c]) had issue

X. 2. *Thomas* Babington, of Whittington near Tymmore, who 10 Eliz. covenants with J. Fleetwood, of Penwortham, co. Lanc. Esq. that himself and his mother, on his marriage with Elene Slade, will settle all his lands in Tymmore and Whittington, late the property of his father William Babington, Esq. [d] It does not appear how he, a second son, and not of the Beaumont blood, could have an interest in Tymmore. He married Elene, widow of Christopher Slade, of Wytham, co. Essex, Esq.

X. *Anthony* Babington.

Temp. Hen. VIII. John Thyrkell, a tenant of Barton fee, was plaintiff, and the Reeves of Barton and Anthony Babington, under steward, were defendants in a suit in the Duchy Court of Lancaster, on the ground of an illegal distress for rent in Barton-under-Needwood, Rudlowe, and Balks, co. Stafford. [e]

3 Edw. VI. In the same court, Anthony Babington was plaintiff, and Robert Gringley defendant, in a suit for distress and replevy of cattle in Tutbury Park, Stockley, Stubbelee, Lebreche, and Tymmore lordships, and Lowne Court, all co. Staff. [f]

Anthony was probably also the defendant against his son in the suit already cited. [g]

He was buried at St. Michael's, Lichfield, 16 March 1579; having married Joyce Stanford. [h] Issue

XI. *Matthew* Babington. [i] He married Barbara, youngest daughter of John Stanley, of Grove and Thoresby, co. Notts, Esq. and had issue

XII. *A daughter*, living at the Visitation of Staffordshire in 1583. Probably the Martha who is generally placed in the previous generation. [k]

ISSUE OF BERNARD BABINGTON AND .... CLIFTON. [l]

XI. *Gervase* Babington, son and heir.

XI. 2. *Susan* Babington, married Thomas Ratcliffe.

XI. *Gervase* Babington, probably so called after his maternal grandfather Sir Gervase Clifton, K.B. Of Trinity Coll. Cambridge, where he was educated under Whitgift. A. B. 1571, and

[c] Wolferstan MSS. [d] Cossington Evidences.
[e] Proc. Duc. of Lanc. i. 217. [f] Ibid. 233.
[g] Collectanea Top. vol. VIII. p. 335, l. 33. [h] P. 335. [i] P. 335, l. 33.
[k] MSS. Wolferstan. [l] Collect. Top. VIII. 342.

Fellow of the college. A. M. 157–. Admitted ad eundem at Oxford 15 July 1578. University preacher at Cambridge, and much followed. He appears to have made some disbursements at Cambridge for Robert Earl of Essex.[1] Domestic chaplain to Henry Earl of Pembroke, whose Countess, Lady Mary Sydney, he is said to have assisted in her metrical translation of the Psalms into English.

By Lord Pembroke's interest he became Treasurer of Llandaff; Prebendary of Wellington in the Cathedral of Hereford in 1588. D.D. 1589. Consecrated Bishop of Llandaff, 29 August 1591; translated to Exeter, Feb. 1594. Here he alienated to Sir William Killegrew the manor of Crediton, the largest share of the reduced temporalities of the see. Translated to Worcester 1597, and appointed one of the Queen's Council for the Marches of Wales, of which he was afterwards Vice-President.[m]

As Bishop of Worcester he presented, with the other prelates, on new year's day 1599-1600, 20*l.* in gold to the Queen, and received in return, according to custom, thirty ounces of gilt plate.[n] On 16 September 1603, Mr. Thomas Crewe, of Wich-Malbanc, co. Cest. writes to the Countess of Shrewsbury, "Good madam, forget not Dr. Babington for his money." Mr. Nichols supposes this to be the Bishop;[o] but it was more probably Dr. Zachary Babington, who was a considerable purchaser of lands, which does appear to have been the case with the Bishop. He was present at the Hampton Court conference before James, 14 January 1603-4, and voted with Archbishop Whitgift, for conformity.[p] On March 27, 1604, he preached Whitgift's funeral sermon, probably at Croydon.[q] On new year's day 1605-6, he repeated to James the gift of 20*l.* in gold, and, as before, received his thirty ounces of gilt plate.[r]

Bishop Babington died of jaundice, 17 May 1610, and left his books to the cathedral of Worcester, where he lies buried, though without a monument. During his life he had repaired and otherwise benefited the cathedral library. His armorial bearings, with the exception of the label, were the same as those of the see of Worcester.

[1] Lansd. MS. 25, f. 46.

[m] Morgan, Sph. of Gentry, p. 19.

[n] Prog. Q. Eliz. vol. iii. p. 449.

[o] Prog. Q. Eliz. vol. iii. p. 269.

[p] Ibid. p. 311. Lysons, Env. iii. p. 64.

[q] Lys. Env. vol. i. p. 195.

[r] Prog. Jas. I. vol. i. p. 594.

Prince, who with some other biographers erroneously considers the Bishop as descending from the Babingtons of Devonshire, enumerates him among the worthies of that county, and preserves his two mottoes or posies: "Spe labor levis," and "Virtus Dei in infirmitate."

Dr. Thomas Fuller, in his "Abel Redivivus," says:

"Renowned BABINGTON spun out his days
In truth and peace: and had the echoing praise
Of every tongue: his worth was prized by all
That loved religion: Nothing could recall
His heart from goodness. Peace and love did rest
Within the closet of his serious breast.
Therefore let every tongue proclaim and cry,
The fame of BABINGTON shall never die."

Bishop Babington was a prelate of considerable learning and piety. Not proud, not covetous. Diligent in preaching and writing, and, though a faithful adherent to Whitgift, his name does not occur as vexing the Puritan clergy. His works are "Notes on the Five Books of Moses; an Exposition of the Creed, Commandments, and Lord's Prayer; a Conference between man's Frailty and his Faith; and three Sermons." They were printed in one volume, 4to. black letter, 1590-6, next in 1615 in folio, with additions; and a third time in 1657. Miles Smith, afterwards Bishop of Gloucester, wrote the preface to the volume.

There is an engraved quarto copper-plate of the Bishop, and one in folio prefixed to the edition of 1615. [s]

In the Lansd. MS. (983, art. 64, f. 167) are some biographical notes on Bishop Babington; and in the same collection (158, art. 9) is an autograph letter addressed by him to Sir Julius Cæsar.

Bishop Babington married Joane, daughter of Thomas Taylor of Cardiff; and had issue

XII. *John* Babington, of whom nothing is recorded. [t]

BABINGTON OF RAMPTON. [u]

X. 4. *John* Babington, probably he who was the husband of Saunchia Stanhope, appears, 31 Hen. VIII. in the Duchy Court of Lancaster with William Shevell and other inhabitants of

[s] Biog. Brit. and Chalmers. Fuller, Prince, Isaac, Jenkins, Wood's Fasti, vol. i. Harington, Brief View, Strype's Whitgift, pp. 382, 579.

[t] Wood, from Burton's MSS. [u] In addition to Collectanea, vol. viii. p. 342.

Panthroppe, against Humfrey Fitzwilliam, bailiff of Bassetlaw, respecting certain rents and fines in Bassetlaw, Tychell, &c.[x]

32 Hen. VIII. John Babington was defendant against the King in the same Court, respecting fines and amercements in Rampton and Gryngley manor, Notts.[y]

23 Eliz. John Babington and Christopher Beaumont were defendants against Richard Dale plaintiff, respecting premises in Osmaston, &c. co. Derby.[z] And 24 Eliz. John Babington, with others in the right of the burgesses of Derby, was defendant against Richard Dale, respecting premises very nearly the same with the above, and very near to Derby town.[a]

(P. 344, l. 3,) *for* Horseley, *read* Horsoley.

A fourth child, *Judith* Babington, was married at Rampton 8 Feb. 1578, to Rowland Jackson.[b]

(L. 5.) XI. *Original*, or Originall Babington occurs with Marmaduke Kendal as cognizor of a fine on the manor of Statfold, and other Staffordshire lands, of which a grant was executed, 7 Elizabeth (1565) to Humfrey Pipe Wolferstan and Katharine his wife.[c]

He was buried at Rampton 18 Nov. 1577. His will was proved in London in the same year. Original married Margaret Galley, buried at Rampton 8 Aug. 1572.

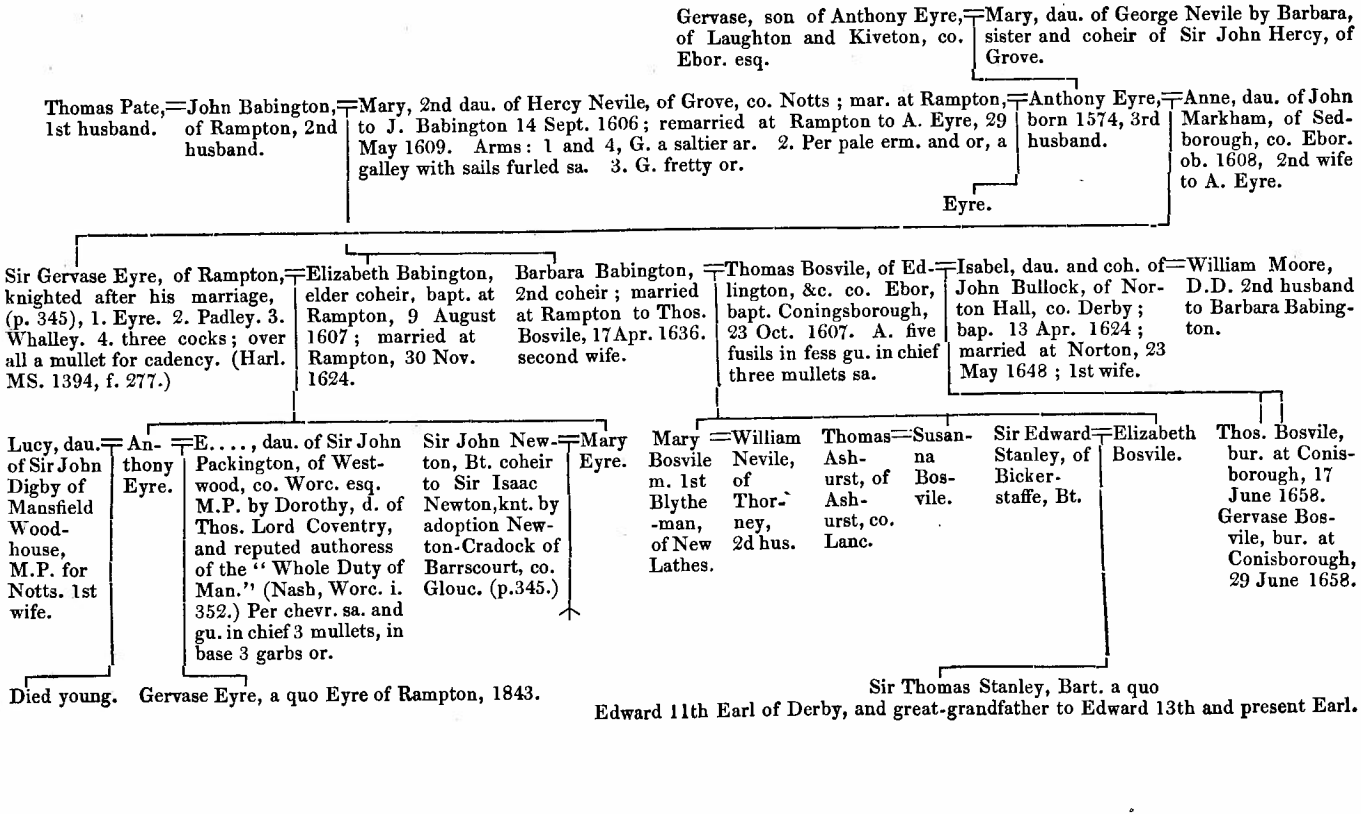
(L. 6.) XII. *John* Babington, only son of Original and Margaret, died at Rampton, and was buried there 16 April 1588.

There was a suit in Chancery, temp. Eliz. Thomas Cottam plaintiff, John Babington, Edward Booth and Sense his wife, defendants, the object of which was to compel the production of deeds proving plaintiff's title as heir in tail of certain messuages and lands in Rampton, late the estate of Oliver Cottam, plaintiff's father.[d]

His wife Elizabeth was the elder daughter of John Bussy. She was born at Haydor, Oct. 1558. Their son,

John Babington, born at Haydor Jan. 1587; buried at Rampton 16 May 1608. His connexions by marriage are somewhat complicated, but will be explained by reference to the following brief pedigree:[e]

[x] Proc. Duc. Lanc. i. 163.
[y] Proc. Duc. Lanc. i. 166.
[z] Ibid. vol. iii. pt. iv. 110.
[a] Ibid. 158.
[b] Par. Regist. Rampton.
[c] Wolferstaa MSS.
[d] Proc. in Chanc. vol. i. p. 182.
[e] Hunter, Sth. Yorks. i. p. 289, and Rampton P. Register. Thoroton, i. 383.


Gervase, son of Anthony Eyre, of Laughton and Kiveton, co. Ebor. esq.
Mary, dau. of George Nevile by Barbara, sister and coheir of Sir John Hercy, of Grove.
Thomas Pate, 1st husband.
John Babington, of Rampton, 2nd husband.
Mary, 2nd dau. of Hercy Nevile, of Grove, co. Notts ; mar. at Rampton, to J. Babington 14 Sept. 1606 ; remarried at Rampton to A. Eyre, 29 May 1609. Arms : 1 and 4, G. a saltier ar. 2. Per pale erm. and or, a galley with sails furled sa. 3. G. fretty or.
Anthony Eyre, born 1574, 3rd husband.
Anne, dau. of John Markham, of Sedborough, co. Ebor. ob. 1608, 2nd wife to A. Eyre.
Eyre.
Sir Gervase Eyre, of Rampton, knighted after his marriage, (p. 345), 1. Eyre. 2. Padley. 3. Whalley. 4. three cocks ; over all a mullet for cadency. (Harl. MS. 1394, f. 277.)
Elizabeth Babington, elder coheir, bapt. at Rampton, 9 August 1607 ; married at Rampton, 30 Nov. 1624.
Barbara Babington, 2nd coheir ; married at Rampton to Thos. Bosvile, 17 Apr. 1636. second wife.
Thomas Bosvile, of Edlington, &c. co. Ebor, bapt. Coningsborough, 23 Oct. 1607. A. five fusils in fess gu. in chief three mullets sa.
Isabel, dau. and coh. of John Bullock, of Norton Hall, co. Derby ; bap. 13 Apr. 1624 ; married at Norton, 23 May 1648 ; 1st wife.
William Moore, D.D. 2nd husband to Barbara Babington.
Lucy, dau. of Sir John Digby of Mansfield Woodhouse, M.P. for Notts. 1st wife.
Anthony Eyre.
E. . . . , dau. of Sir John Packington, of Westwood, co. Worc. esq. M.P. by Dorothy, d. of Thos. Lord Coventry, and reputed authoress of the "Whole Duty of Man." (Nash, Worc. i. 352.) Per chevr. sa. and gu. in chief 3 mullets, in base 3 garbs or.
Sir John Newton, Bt. coheir to Sir Isaac Newton, knt. by adoption Newton-Cradock of Barrscourt, co. Glouc. (p.345.)
Mary Eyre.
Mary Bosvile m. 1st Blythe-man, of New Lathes.
William Nevile, of Thorney, 2d hus.
Thomas Ashurst, of Ashurst, co. Lanc.
Susanna Bosvile.
Sir Edward Stanley, of Bickerstaffe, Bt.
Elizabeth Bosvile.
Thos. Bosvile, bur. at Conisborough, 17 June 1658.
Gervase Bosvile, bur. at Conisborough, 29 June 1658.
Died young.
Gervase Eyre, a quo Eyre of Rampton, 1843.
Sir Thomas Stanley, Bart. a quo Edward 11th Earl of Derby, and great-grandfather to Edward 13th and present Earl.

Thomas Bosvile is entered as Boswell in the Rampton register, but the name is correctly recorded upon the tombs of the family at Coningsborough. The Bosviles were a numerous and ancient race in Yorkshire; this branch settled at Edlington for a short time during the reign of Charles I.; but are better known as of Warmsworth, which was purchased by Thomas Bosvile, probably with the fortune which he is said to have received with his wife, in lieu of her moiety of Rampton. It will be seen in the pedigree that the Earls of Derby, by descent through the Bosviles, quarter the arms of Babington, and represent a coheir of what is now the eldest branch of the family. The descent of the Bosviles is set forth by Mr. Hunter in his South Yorkshire, with his wonted accuracy and perspicuity.

A copious and fully illustrated pedigree of the Newtons of Barrscourt in Bitton, is in the possession of the Rev. H. T. Ellacombe, Vicar of that parish, by whom it has been compiled. They bore, 1 and 4. Newton, S. two shin-bones in saltire, the sinister surmounted of the dexter, A. 2 and 3. Cradock, A. on a chevron B. three garbs O. The family is now represented by John Archer Houblon, of Hallingbury, co. Essex, Esq.

VI. 4. *Norman* Babington,[d] who died in 1433, married Margaret Mowbray. They are said to have received the East Bridgeford estate as a gift from his brother the Chief Justice. Both are buried there.[e] In the Rothley Roll, drawn up by the College of Arms, whose authority on the subject of the Earl Marshal's pedigree ought to be conclusive, this lady is distinctly called "one of the daughters of John Lord Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk." The various pedigrees of Mowbray, however, do not mention this Margaret, but who appears nevertheless to have been a coheir of the ducal family.

Wolveston or Wolshampton manor, in Chigwell parish, co. Essex, one third of which, with Margeretynge, Prittlewell, Nuthampsted, Tyburn, and Medenham, was by Inq. p. m. in 1451, found to have belonged to Margaret, widow of Norman Babington, was granted by Henry II. to the Sanfords. It passed by heirs through the De Veres and Plantagenets, to the Earls of Arundel. The third part both of Wolveston and Margaretynge descended to Elizabeth, eldest daughter and coheir of

[d] See the Collectanea, vol. viii. p. 320.

[e] Harl. MS. 1412, f. 12.

Thomas Earl of Arundel, who married, as her third husband, Thomas Mowbray, first Duke of Norfolk. The possession then of these lands at that time, renders Margaret's descent from the Mowbrays almost certain.[f]

Margaret's armorial bearings were, A. a lion rampant G. bordered about with bezants; obviously a differenced coat of Mowbray, the colours being reversed, and the bezants added. Duke Thomas, indeed, bore Brotherton and Mowbray, and Duke John Brotherton and Warren, both quarterly; but in an illumination in the Cottonian MSS. representing Thomas of Brotherton, ancestor of the two Dukes, receiving from his brother Edward II. a patent of creation as Marshal of England, the Marshal's surcoat is blazoned with the arms, A. a lion rampant within a border charged with roundlets.[g]

(Collectanea, vol. VIII. p. 322.) VI. 7. *Benedicta* Babington married Sir Hugh Annesley, of Annesley, tenth on the roll of that ancient family. From this match descend, in the male line, the old Earls of Anglesey and Mountnorris, Viscounts Valentia, Barons Altham and Annesley, and the Annesleys of Bletchingdon, Oxon; and by heiresses the Marquess of Normanby and the family of Chaworth-Musters.[h]

(P. 325.) VIII. 2. *Henry* Babington. Sir Thomas Darcy, Knt. and Captain of Berwick, and Henry Babington, Clerk, S.T.P. were appointed by Hen. VII. 24 Oct. 1502, Commissioners for taking the oath of James I. of Scotland, respecting his intended marriage with the King's daughter Margaret. Also in March 1504, Henry Babington was in a commission with Sir Richard Verney and Edward Benstede, Esq. for requiring letters of confirmation respecting the dower of Margaret Queen of Scotland.[i]

(P. 331.) IX. 3. *Ralph* Babington. On a brass plate in Hickling chancel:

"Orate pro anima Magistri Radulphi Babington, filii Thomæ Babington de Dethick in com. Derb. arm. in decretis baccalaurei, quondam Rector. de Hyklyng. Qui mansum rectoriæ ejus-

[f] Morant, Essex, i. 168. In 1461, John Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, died seised of a knight's fee in Eyton (Eaton), co. Leicester, which Thomas Babington held. Esch. 1 Edw. IV. No. 11, Leic. [Nichols, ii. 173.]

[g] Taylor, Glory of Regality, p. 97. Strutt, Reg. Ant. pl. 14.

[h] Burke, Com. and Peerage. Harl. MS. 1400, pt. ii. f. 37.

[i] Rot. Scot. ii. 561 a. 564 b.

dem de novo reparavit et plura edificia de novo construxit, et obiit xxix die Augusti A°. Dñi M° D° xxi°. post septimum annum regiminis sui. Cujus animæ propicietur Deus. Amen. Calicem salutis accipiam, et nomen Domini invocabo. Ps. cxv."[k]

(P. 337.) IX. 12. Dorothy Babington married Robert or Roger Rolleston. In Temple Bruere church, co. Lincoln, is a monument to the memory of "Roger Roleston," who died 18 Jan. 1529. Arms: Rolleston quartering Stafford (p. 337.) and impaling Babington with the label.[l]

(P. 339.) IX. Sir *Anthony* Babington married Eliz. Ormonde. It is singular that so little should be recorded of the Ormonde family. John Ormonde's arms are evidently derived from those of the Butlers Earls of Ormonde, whose cadets, especially those of Earl James (23 Hen. VI.) seem to have adopted this name.

Sir James Ormonde, a son of this Earl, settled in Gloucestershire and married Amice ——— 1 Edw. IV. (1461.)[m]

John Ormond appears at the head of some knights and gentlemen who were in Scotland with Queen Margaret.[n]

(P. 347.) X. *Thomas* Babington.

37 Hen. VIII. Thomas Babington was plaintiff in a suit, and Edward Wylde and others defendants, concerning a claim about ores of lead in Wirksworth; and Thomas Babington was plantiff in a similar cause in the following year.[o]

5 Edw. VI. Thomas Babington was plaintiff, and Thomas Winefrede, Ralph Gell, and others, defendants, concerning rights in the Mineral Court of Wirksworth.[p]

Upon another occasion Ralph Gell was plaintiff, and Thomas Babington defendant, concerning a forcible entry and tortuous possession of lead-works in Wirksworth.[q]

1 Phil. & Mary. Edward Bland was plaintiff, and Thomas Babington, Anthony Boswell, and others, defendants, respecting a title to ores of lead at Denezcroft in Wirksworth.[r]

4 Elizabeth. Thomas Babington, as lessee of Wm. Faringdon, was plaintiff, and Thomas Smythe and others defendants, concerning certain premises, meadow lands, &c. in Ulneswalton, [Ullswater,] co. Lancaster.[s]

[k] Copied 1809. M. D. B.
[l] Hist. of Sleaford, p. 343.
[m] Rudder's Hist. of Glouc.
[n] Paston Letters, i. 249.
[o] Proc. Duch. Lanc. i. 178.
[p] Ibid. 249.
[q] Ibid. 253.
[r] Ibid. 275.
[s] Proc. Duch. Lanc. ii. 252.

XI. *Henry* Babington.

4 Eliz. Henry Babington was plaintiff, and Richard Wensley defendant, in a suit respecting lead-mines in Wirksworth socager and the honour of Tutbury; and there was the same suit in the following year. [s]

10 Eliz. Henry Satcheverel, as plaintiff, claims under the Queen, as lessee of the parsonage, certain lands, tithes, rights of way, &c. in Ratcliffe, Kingston, Sutton-Bonnington, Thrumpton, and Burscough, co. Notts, which Henry Babington, as defendant, rebuts, claiming by heritage the manor and lordship of Kingston, of which Lord Ferrers was then seised. [t]

G. T. C.

SURVEY, TEMP. PHIL. & MAR. OF VARIOUS ESTATES LATE BELONGING TO THE EARL OF DEVON.

(Continued from p. 228.)

CROFTHOLE, CO. CORNWALL.

THE Viewe and Surveye of the Borough of Crofthole, in the countie of Cornewall, made, &c.

The prescription of the Manor.

Crofthole is an auncient Burghe, and is thre myles from [Sheviock] towardes the west, nere unto the southe sea, and is within the myddest of the mannor of [Sheviock], whiche was sometyme parcell of th'erledome of Devonshire, and solde by Kinge Edwarde the Syxt. The Burgagers of the same holde ther londes in fre burgage, and are excempte from all other mannors, and clayme a lybertie by graunt from the lorde; but ther charter is loste (as they saye); and if the lorde had also loste the Burghe, and all the tenaunts in the same, yt were but the decaye of so muche rent, in recompence wherof he shoulde be eased of a companye of poore tenaunts. Th'ole Burghe and the lyberties of the same conteyneth not above fyftene acres, and all the tenaunts in the same (one man excepted) are not worth

[s] Proc. Duc. Lanc. 221, 276. [t] Ibid. 354.

from the will would be accounted for by the circumstance that he was provided for by the entail, and John would still remain a "third son."

I add the following memorandum: "Wm. Ham'on, of Shaddoxherst, ad respondendum Ricardo Harlakynden, 1391 or 1392. (Dover Plea Rolls.)" Yours, &c. &c.

Priory Lodge, Peckham, Nov. 11, 1843. G. STEINMAN STEINMAN.

BABINGTON AND D'OYLY.

SEVERAL articles on the Babington family have appeared in the "Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica," and in the "Genealogist and Topographer."

In a pedigree of the D'Oylys in a MS. of Robert Reyce, esq. (the Suffolk Antiquary temp. Jac. I.) there is a statement, that *Edward D'Oyly, esq. who flourished from* 1483 *to* 1534, *sold his Staffordshire estates to Thomas Babington, esq.*

Now, the compiler of the D'Oyly genealogy has been unable to meet with any conveyance between the names of D'Oyly and Babington; nor can he guess to what property Reyce's remark applies. The D'Oylys certainly possessed eight bovates of land in *Lytchurch in Derbyshire,* from 1272 down to the reign of Henry IV. or V., and Thomas Babington, esq. owned the manor of Lytchurch temp. Henry VI.; but it appears that he did *not* acquire that lordship from the D'Oylys. Yet this Thomas Babington had a contemporary, Edward O'Oyly, grandfather of him above mentioned. The compiler of the D'Oyly pedigree has, however, searched the Pedes Finium of the reigns of Henry VI. Edward IV. Edward V. Richard III. and Henry VIII. for a conveyance between the two families, though quite unsuccessfully. Of *Henry the Seventh's* reign the Pedes Finium are unsearchable (or nearly so) till they are arranged in counties; though it was most probable during this period that the conveyance in question occurred, as Thomas Babington, who was contemporary with the Edward D'Oyly to whom the statement is annexed, died in 1518.

Could the able investigator and compiler of the genealogy and biography of the Babingtons cast any light on this vague statement, either in absolutely identifying the deed of sale, or in suggesting its date, or the lands to which it related, which, though stated to have been in Staffordshire might very possibly be really situate in the adjoining county of Derby (a mistake easily made by a Suffolk Antiquary two centuries ago, who, perhaps, did not know that only the *mass* of the ancient D'Oyly domains were situate in Staffordshire), would greatly oblige

Nov. 1843. THE COMPILER OF THE D'OYLY PEDIGREE.