

ART. VII.—*The Lamplughs of Cockermouth and a Yorkshire inheritance.* By A. R. JABEZ-SMITH.

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CANON TAYLOR in his history of the Lamplugh family mentions a George Lamplugh who was sheriff of Cumberland in 1572 and sometime Deputy Lieutenant of Cockermouth Castle.¹ He suggests that this man may have been a son of John Lamplugh of Lamplugh (floruit 1550) and his second wife Elizabeth² Stapleton and that he died without issue.

The published Visitations do not show a George Lamplugh who could be identified with one who died in 1588 and was active between the 1540's and 1570's. But a 17th-century manuscript version of Tonge's Visitation of 1530 in my possession gives a George Lamplugh of the right period. He appears as a son of Sir John Lamplugh and his first wife, Isabel Curwen, and thus a younger brother of the John Lamplugh who married a Stapleton. This Sir John Lamplugh was born about 1482.³ By the courtesy of Mr M. R. Trappes-Lomax, F.S.A., Somerset Herald, I have been able to compare my version of Tonge with the three copies in the library of the College of Arms. In all three George appears in the same position as in my version. The oldest College of Arms copy, which is probably Tonge's own fair copy, gives George in very faint writing and it is possible that the author of the version published in Surtees Society, vol. xli, overlooked the reference to George.

¹ CW2 xxxviii 92.

² *Ibid.* 91. But in the pedigree Canon Taylor gives between pp. 112 and 113 he names her as "Isabel" which conforms with the published Visitations.

³ Pleadings and Depositions, Duchy Court of Lancaster, Lamplugh v. Fenwick (16 Hen. VIII), Lancs. Record Society.

According to Tonge, Sir John Lamplugh had four children by his first wife, of whom George was the youngest, and four daughters by his second wife, of whom the eldest was married at the time of the Visitation. Assuming the eldest daughter by the second wife to have been at least sixteen in 1530, George must have been born before 1514. That is not inconsistent with what is known of his career.

There are several references to this George Lamplugh in the Calendar of Patent Rolls. His first appearance, as "George Lamplowghe, Cumb., esquire", is as a surety on 9 July 1548. On 12 June 1553 the Crown granted a reversion to the Earl of Northumberland of a lease for 21 years to George Lamplugh, gentleman, of a cornmill in the tenure of Michael Studholme in Wigton; rent £8. On 28 November 1553 George Lamplugh, gentleman, was included in a pardon roll. On 29 June 1559 for his services to the Queen and her predecessors he was granted the stewardship "of all lands in the county of Cumberland and elsewhere late of the monastery of Holme Cultram, with command of the same to serve under the keeper and warden of the West Marches towards Scotland, when required; yearly wages £18. 3s. 4d. payable out of the issues of the said lands. (Vacated because surrendered, 25 January 1574/5 that the office might be granted to John Senhouse.)" In 1565, he was appointed a maritime commissioner for Cumberland with Henry, Lord Scrope, Henry Curwen and John Aglionby. In the same year, he was granted the wardship of John Benson, kinsman of John Benson, to wit the son and heir of George Benson, son and heir of John: with an annuity of 40s. from 17 February 5 Eliz. [1563] when John died. Yearly value of the inheritance £8. 7s. 7d. On 30 April 1566 he was appointed to inquire

post-mortem on John Ratcliffe and Robert Lamplugh. On 29 June in the same year a commission issued to John, Bishop of Carlisle, Henry, Lord Scrope, George Lamplugh, Thomas Layton the elder, Henry Towson and Thomas Layton the younger to survey the possessions of the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle and to enquire into irregularities in granting leases.

In 1571, George was Deputy Lieutenant of Cockermonth Castle, an office which he delivered up in 1574.

The event in George's life which has led to the discovery that he did not die without issue is his arrest of Thomas Hussey in the field during the Rebellion of 1569/70. Thomas Hussey held lands in the North Riding and the Victoria County History (i 406) states that that part of Kirby Sigston which fell to the share of Joan, daughter of Thomas Pigot, was inherited by her son, Thomas Hussey, attainted for his part in the Rebellion of the Earls, 1570. He was "stoutly and manfully apprehended in the field" by George Lamplugh, to whom his lands were granted as reward. George Lamplugh was succeeded in 1588 by Edward, his son (Ch. Inq.P.M. (ser. 2) ccxviii 7). Edward died 1594, leaving Kirby Sigston to his son, George, who was still in possession in 1622. Thomas Hussey's half share in Carlton Miniott was granted to George Lamplugh in 1574 (Pat. 16 Eliz.). He died seised of it in 1588 and his son, Edward, succeeded to the half share. The other half belonged to Thomas Markenfield from whom it passed to John Clough. In 1605, George Lamplugh, son of Edward, conveyed the Lamplugh moiety to E. Howes and in 1623 John Clough died seised of the whole of Carlton Miniott (*Ibid.* ii 65). There survives a petition of Thomas Hussey to the earls of Leicester and Bedford desiring them to call George Lamplugh to compound

with Hussey's daughter for such lands as he had received from the Queen.⁴

Kirby Sigston is about three miles east of Northallerton and Carlton Miniott is two miles west of Thirsk. I have examined at the Public Record Office the Inq.P.M. cited in the Victoria County History and find that George died possessed of land in Sandhutton, Catton and Skipton-on-Swale (all within a few miles of Thirsk), Thormanby and Raskelf (near Easingwold) and Exelby (near Bedale) as well as at Kirby Sigston and Carlton Miniott. The Inq.P.M. states that George's son, Edward, was over thirty in 1588.

So George left at least one son, Edward, who was born before 1558. The Inq.P.M. on Edward in 1594⁵ shows that on his death the property in the North Riding, inherited from his father, passed in its entirety to Edward's son, George, aged twelve in 1594.

The Yorkshire Feet of Fines for the Stuart Period⁶ carry the story further. They show that Edward had at least two younger sons and that their eldest brother, George, who was knighted, had alienated all his inheritance, with the possible exception of Kirby Sigston, before he died in 1633. That Kirby Sigston also passed out of his hands before his death appears almost certain from Chancery proceedings to be described later. There is no record of an Inq.P.M. on the death of the younger George, and this also is evidence that he had lost all his inheritance in the North Riding. The Fines show George, John and William as vendors of lands in Thormanby and Raskelf (1611/12), Skipton-on-Swale (1610), Catton (1610), Exelby (1611) and Sandhutton and Carlton Miniott (1616). In 1618 John Clough bought 71 acres

⁴ Close Rolls.

⁵ Ch. Inq.P.M. (ser. 2) ccxliii 29. PRO.

⁶ Yorks. Arch. Soc. Record Series 53 and 58.

in Sandhutton from Sir George Lamplugh and Thomas Lamplugh.⁷ In 1619 Thomas Lamplugh bought half the manor of Sandhutton from Sir George, John and William. From what will appear later, it seems probable that John and William joined in these transactions as mortgagees or trustees for creditors.

George Lamplugh of Cockermouth married Elinor, daughter of Anthony Patrickson.⁸ John Shares, parson of Uldale, in his will dated 7 March 1575/6 refers to "my brother-in-law, Mr George Lamplughe" and "my cosyng Edward Lamplughe". Shares refers to Christopher Dalston as "my brother". It follows that a sister of Dalston would have been referred to as "my sister" and a husband of "my sister" would have been "my brother-in-law". It is, therefore, possible that George married, as his first wife, a sister of Christopher Dalston, although other interpretations are possible.⁹ George made a nuncupative will, proved at York on 4 June 1588:

Will of George Lamplugh of Cockermouth Esquire. Memorandum that about Michaelmas last past 1587 George Lamplugh late of Cockermouth Esquire did make his last will being sick in body in his dwelling house in Cockermouth said that all that I have whatsoever I give to Elline my wife thinking that they are all over little for her and if I had more she should have it.

Then and there being present William Patrickson the younger John Standley William Patrickson the elder and John Aggasman clerke and Margaret Mannystey.

He left a son and heir, Edward, and a daughter, Jane, who married a Ribton. He may have left other children.

⁷ Probably Thomas Lamplugh of Ribton to whom this property may have been mortgaged.

⁸ CW2 xxv 132, where Col. Littledale suggests that George Lamplugh died s.p. This is wrong, of course, but it seems clear that his children were not by Elinor, who married secondly in 1591 Marmaduke Redman of Thornton, by whom she had no children. She died a few months after her marriage. See also W. Greenwood, *The Redmans of Levens and Harwood*, 165.

⁹ Communicated by Mr C. Roy Hudleston, F.S.A.

EDWARD LAMPLUGH of Cockermouth,
c. 1555-1594.

On 6 January 1594/5 administration of Edward's intestate estate was granted to his natural sister, Jane Ribton, alias Lamplough.¹⁰ On 27 January 1594/5 a caveat was entered against administration of the estate of "Edward Lamplugh, armiger", by John Denton, John Senhouse, armiger, and Henry Fletcher.¹¹ Presumably, they had a will to propound and, indeed, it is stated in Chancery Proceedings of 1633 that Edward Lamplugh by his will settled manors and lands in Yorkshire and Cumberland on his son (Sir) George Lamplugh and his heirs male with remainder to his son, John Lamplugh. I have not succeeded in tracing the will itself. Edward Lamplugh of Cockermouth was survived by three sons at least, George, John and William.

SIR GEORGE LAMPLUGH, c. 1584-1633.

Edward's eldest son, George, went up to Trinity College, Cambridge, at Easter 1602¹² and was admitted to Gray's Inn in 1604.¹³ The Gray's Inn admission register describes him as "George Lamplugh of Cockermouth, Cumb., son and heir of Edward Lamplugh, Esq., deceased". He was knighted at Newmarket in 1616.¹⁴ In about 1617 he made a genealogically interesting marriage, for his wife was Ruth, daughter of Sir Francis Barrington, Bt., of Hatfield Broad Oak, Essex, and his wife, Joan Cromwell, aunt of the Protector.¹⁵ Ruth Barrington, as well as being a first cousin of Oliver Cromwell, was, through her father, a granddaughter of Winifred

¹⁰ York City Act Book.

¹¹ *Ibid.*

¹² Venn, *Alumni Cantab.*

¹³ J. Foster, Gray's Inn Admission Register.

¹⁴ Shaw's Book of Knights.

¹⁵ Visitation of Essex 1634, Harl. 13.

Pole, daughter and one of the co-heiresses of Henry Pole, Lord Mountague, eldest son of Margaret, Countess of Salisbury, daughter of George, Duke of Clarence. Sir Francis Barrington was Member of Parliament for Essex from the last parliament of Elizabeth until 1628 and, although a great-nephew of Cardinal Pole, an extreme puritan. One of Ruth's sisters, Elizabeth, married Sir William Masham, whose great-grandson's wife was the celebrated Mrs Masham of Queen Anne's Court.

Sir George Lamplugh is a remarkably shadowy figure. It is clear from the Chancery proceedings already mentioned and from a surviving letter to his father-in-law that his financial affairs, whatever their original state, did not prosper. It is also apparent from the same sources that he and Ruth had children, but what became of them I have been unable to discover. As this letter contains almost all that is known of Sir George and illuminates his character, I give it in full:¹⁶

30 Jany. 1626.

Hon. Sir,

I do understand by my brother Waythen your remembrance and care to give some furtherance to the advancement of my estate and have resolved by word or letter to move my lord Primate of Armagh to confer some office or other fitting employment upon me (if I be willing to accept and undergo the same) which your Lordship with all due respect I do acknowledge. This therefore is to certify you that about a year and a half ago I went into Ireland having a design which gave me hope of great advancement but when I came there I understood that the thing I minded was before granted by patent as a monopoly. Yet diligently looking into the commodities of that country, and by what means many there from small beginnings have raised themselves to great estate, and therefore thought my travel well spent, purposing before this to have returned thither where if my expectations were not successful, then to address myself for foreign parts if I could have settled these lands and other things to the use of my wife and children, and provided

¹⁶ BM. MSS., Egerton 2644.

some competent sum of money for the undergoings of those things which there I intend to deal in. If you have such interest in my Lord Primate and be willing to use your endeavours for his Lordship's countenance and favours, I shall be ready to deserve what he shall be pleased to confer upon me, and have here enclosed an abstract as an introduction to such things as shall seem good to you to move him on my behalf, or if you write to insert in your letter unto him, not that thereby I would seem to prescribe in the matter or form speech, but leave both to your better discretion. Yet my opinion is if you be pleased to take the trouble and pains, your speech would be more powerful. If you find his Lordship to be inclinable to my good, I must accept at the first his Lordship's favours, for if the same be neglected at first, others step in and I shall come too late, and the most I can expect after is to be sprinkled with holy water. You may imagine that at first arriving he will be much importuned by great personages either in behalf of themselves, servants or affairs to grant whatsoever is now their desire. But if neither office nor employment fitting can be obtained, that then he would be pleased to grant some lease gratis, or upon some reasonable consideration, what may further and not hinder my other designs. I desire first to settle some things better for the good of my wife and children, and furnishings of myself as aforesaid. Yet I must set those occasions aside to attend to my Lord in Ireland. Understanding the extraordinary love and respect my wife received from Mrs. Usher, if my wife be willing to go, happily it would be now more grateful and pleasing to Mrs. Usher that now she accompany her into Ireland.

Thus with my duty to yourself and my mother, and due thanks for your continued love towards my wife and children

I commit you to God
And am

Your obedient servant
George Lamplugh.

On the back of this letter is the draft of a reply by Sir Francis Barrington intimating that he will do what he can with the Archbishop, but will not ask for a lease gratis. Presumably, all Sir George got from Archbishop Usher was the anticipated sprinkling of holy water. Mr G. Alan Lowndes in his *History of the Barrington Family* (Essex Arch. Soc., N.S. ii 27) says that Sir George was reduced to poverty, and

Sir Francis Barrington took George's wife and family to live with him. According to Mr Lowndes, Sir Francis, in a letter to Sir George regretting that the latter had sent for his wife, hinted that his family was quite large enough. It might be supposed that something could be learnt of Sir George's children from the Hatfield Broad Oak registers, but unfortunately they do not start until 1662.

Mr Lowndes states that Sir George Lamplugh died in London in 1633 and was buried at St Sepulchre's and that his widow married Anthony Nicholl, a near relation of John Pym. He gives no specific authority but his paper is derived from the Barrington archives of which a vast quantity exist. The registers of St. Sepulchre's which, ominously, is the nearest church to Newgate, do not survive and there are no Bishop's Transcripts for the relevant period.

I have examined Barrington account books at the Essex Record Office, Chelmsford, and discovered that from 1629 to 1636 Joan, Lady Barrington, paid to her daughter, Ruth, Lady Lamplugh, an annuity of £40. A list of legacies paid by the executors of Lady Barrington in 1641 shows that Lady Lamplugh received the largest legacy, one of £500.

In 1633 Dame Ruth Lamplugh complained to the Chancery Court¹⁷ that her late husband's brother, John Lamplugh, "now or late citizen of London" and William Tiffin, also "now or late citizen of London" had conspired together to defeat her of her jointure of £400 a year which Sir George at the time of their marriage in "the fifteenth year of King James" had secured on the Manor and advowson of Sigston, Yorkshire, and other lands. In April 1634 John Lamplugh and William Tiffin filed their defence which was that many years before the "pretended" jointure Settlement, Sir George, being much indebted

¹⁷ P.R.O. C2 Chas. I L.27/47.

to sundry persons, broke the entail under his father's will and settled his property on his brother, John, and his heirs by way of security for payment of his debts, "but where the indenture of settlement now is he (John Lamplugh) knows not". William Tiffin, who claims to have paid off some of the debts, catalogues them and, for those days, they seem to have been debts of no mean sum (debts of £4,000 and £2,000 are mentioned). It seems that the debts paid by Tiffin were secured on Kirby Sigston. In 1634 he was in receipt of the rents and profits of this property.

According to Ruth Lamplugh, her father gave £1,500 to Sir George as consideration for his securing the jointure of £400 per annum, and this is not denied by John Lamplugh. Ruth claimed that her father had had to keep her, her husband, two children and retainers at Hatfield Broad Oak for a whole year without payment. She also states that one of the children was aged ten years when Sir George died.

So Sir George was survived by at least one child, but whether male or female is unknown. Reading between the lines of the formal pleadings in Lamplugh v. Lamplugh and Tiffin leads one to the conclusion that by the time of Sir George's death, all his property in Yorkshire had been alienated in satisfaction of his debts. It is noteworthy that Kirby Sigston was released in 1641 by Benjamin Tiffin to Lord Fauconberg.¹⁸

JOHN LAMPLUGH, Citizen of London,
born about 1586.

He seems to have been the second son of Edward Lamplugh, but apart from the fact that he was living in 1637, when he proved his brother William's will,

¹⁸ *V.C.H. N. Riding* i 406.

I have not been able to discover anything about him, other than what emerges from the Chancery action of Lamplugh v. Lamplugh and Tiffin.

WILLIAM LAMPLUGH of Sion College,
c. 1588-1636.

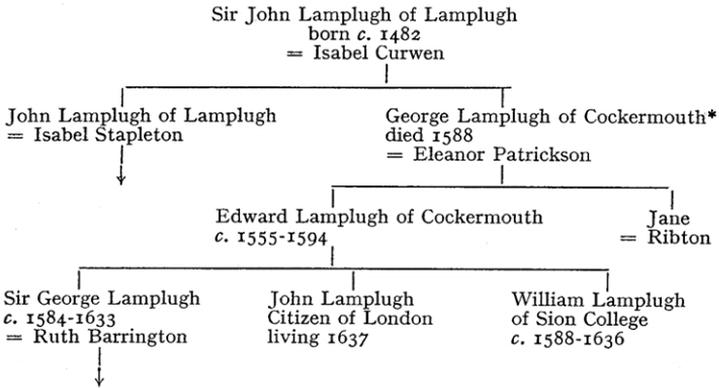
William, the third son of Edward Lamplugh, followed his brother George to Trinity College, Cambridge, matriculating in 1605. He graduated B.A. in 1609 and M.A. in 1612.¹⁹

By his will, which was proved in the Consistory Court of London on 27 January 1637/8, he left to his brother John all debts owing by him and 40s. a year, and to Thomas Langston of Sion College and Mr Holman, milliner, 40s. each. He appointed his "loving kinsman" Robert Patrickson, citizen and goldsmith of London, full and sole executor. The will was, however, proved by John Lamplugh.

Sir George Lamplugh and John Lamplugh may have left surviving male issue, and Edward Lamplugh may have had more than three sons. William, judging by his will, seems to have been a bachelor or a widower without issue. George Lamplugh of Cocker-mouth himself may have left younger sons. It is possible that a George Lamplugh who was Mayor of York in 1662 was a member of this branch.

¹⁹ *Alumni Cantab.*

LAMPLUGH OF COCKERMOUTH.



* That George Lamplugh of Cockermouth was a son of Sir John Lamplugh is not satisfactorily proved. The conjecture rests upon an identification of George Lamplugh of Cockermouth with the George Lamplugh shown in some copies of Tonge's Visitations of 1530 as a son of Sir John Lamplugh.