

ART. VI.—*The Lamplugh Family of Cumberland.* By
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THE FAMILY OF LAMPLUGH OF LAMPLUGH IN
CUMBERLAND.

SECTION I.

THE LAMPLUGHS OF LAMPLUGH.

THE BEGINNINGS.

1180-1350, A.D.

THE district called Coupland in Cumberland, where the village of Lamplugh lies, was in former times more backward than any other in England, and so it remained until the days of Elizabeth's Archbishop Grindal, who, himself a native of this country, remarks upon this same backwardness. While the barrier of the great Lake country fells cut it off from the main streams of trade and politics, it was continually harassed, in these centuries before the union of the two kingdoms, by destructive raids from the north, handicaps which retarded its advance in the more pleasant amenities of a peaceful countryside.

The village itself, from which our family took its name, is, as a local saying aptly puts it, "Lampla Cross, nine mile till ivery spot and twenty-yan fra Keswick," that is to say, it stands in a central position between Cockermouth, the chief market town of West Cumberland, Workington, a flourishing port before the middle ages, Whitehaven, which became in quite early times important as an iron and coal district, and Egremont, the seat of the Coupland barony. Thus Lamplugh was a convenient place at a reasonable distance for meeting and for barter and may have stood in much the same relation

to the towns and ports of Cumberland as did Canterbury in its greater sphere to the landing places of Kent. From this north-west coast, with the Isle of Man and the hills of Galloway so near as to be in full view, and with Ireland not so far away, there must have come in those early times of raiding and squatting not only trade but often enough danger. At the time when Henry the first and his immediate successors were consolidating this north-west corner of a lately conquered kingdom (whose remoteness since that conquest had left its people rebellious and the position of its Anglian and Norse overlords undefined) the lords of Workington, impressed no doubt by the fact that Lamplugh was the place where the roads from the coast and from inland intersected, decided that it should be strongly held by a relative or at least by a trusted dependent of their family.

The first mention of Lamplugh—there is no mention of this part of Cumberland in Domesday Book—is contained in a charter of the 12th century, a 15th century copy of which was until recently preserved in Workington Hall, whereby William de Lancaster I makes an exchange of lands with “Gospatric son of Orm,” a prominent northern noble of Anglian extraction, who had connections with the earls of Northumbria and thus with the ancient royal families of England and Scotland. “He (Gospatric), holds of me,” says this charter, “as his right and heritage to wit the township of Workington with its belongings and the township of Lamplugh and its belongings, which I have given in exchange for the township of Middleton in Lonsdale.”*

The tradition of the Lamplugh family, supported by ample evidence, says that in the time of Henry the second and Richard the first—Robert de Lamplugh, held Lamplugh from Gospatric fil Orm, the lord of Workington. There is a note on the copy of the family pedigree endorsed

* *The History of the Ancient House of Curwen*, by J. F. Curwen, p. 14.

by William Dugdale in 1665, which runs as follows:—
 “ On the other side of a paper are the following memoranda
 in Latin in a very bad old hand and scarce legible. The
 disputable words are marked with a dash in the copy given
 below

M that Sir Robert Lamplugh knight was the first in the
 tyme of King Henry the second and Rich: the first. He
 was Lord of Lamplugh and of Hailkard (now Holker in
 Lancashire). He held Lamplugh from Gospatric fil Orme.
 Lord of Workington. His son and heir . . . fil Gospatric
 fil Orme gave to the said Robert de Lamplugh the pat-
 ronage of the Rectories of Keteltwone alias Kelton and
 Arlochden, but Robert translated ye church and gleab to
 Lamplugh from Kelton and from thenceforthe it was
 named the parsonage of Lamplughe.

Adam de Lamplugh (who was the next) in the tyme of
 King John. Richard de Lune Lord of all Coupland
 cōfirmed Lamplugh to him with divers liberties as Lord
 . . . of fefe lord, Richard Lune gave the king the half pte
 of the . . . of all the tenures in the baronage of Coupland
 that were . . . or withdrawne and therefore in the King's
 name till all the . . . both mediat and imediat to . . . the
 tenure and to take confirmation from Richard Lune.”

This copy of an ancient document, though perhaps no
 certain evidence in itself, will provide the family historian
 with a convenient starting off place for the information
 which he hopes will prove interesting to those who read it

ROBERT DE LAMPLUGH I, 1180-1200.

That this Robert was the first, as the family pedigree
 states, to hold the name and lands of Lamplugh, there can
 be no doubt. What his origin was is not easy to discover,
 though further evidence may make it clear.

It is reasonable to conclude that he was either a relative
 or a trusted dependent of the family of Gospatric fil Orme,
 the ancestors of the Curwen family, who came into posses-

sion of the lands of Workington in the 12th century by an exchange with William de Lancaster I. Mr. J. F. Curwen's right to make him the 8th son of Gospatric* cannot at the moment be maintained by any documentary evidence, though his statement is supported by Mr. W. G. Collingwood, who, quoting a charter made by Eward Fitz Ulf between 1160 and 1180† says "this Robert de Lamplugh (who witnessed the charter) was a son of Gospatric fil Orme and brother of Thomas of Workington, the ancestor of the Culwens" There are charters in the Register of St. Bees‡, the first of which is a gift to St. Bees Priory by Gospatric of the churches of Workington and Harrington. Among the witnesses are "Thomas son of Gospatric Adam and Robert his brothers" This Robert is very probably Robert de Lamplugh.

If these statements are correct, then Robert de Lamplugh's family can be traced still further back, through Orme the son of Ketel the son of Elftred, and through Gospatric's wife Gunhilda to her father, Gospatric, Earl of Northumberland, and thus to the ancient kings of England and Scotland.*

The Rev. F. Ragg in his article "De Culwen,"§ quotes a document "*Additional MS. 5169, British Museum*" called "*Terratum Novum Factum anno regni regis filii Edw. 90 (1315-1316)*," which he translates as follows:—

"Thomas, son of Gospatric, to all his friends, those living and those to be, who see and hear this letter, wisheth health. Know ye that I have granted etc. to Robert de Lamplugh and his heirs the township of Lamplugh and all its belongings according to the rightful boundaries, to be held of me and my heirs freely and

* For the sons of Gospatric fil Orme and for his descent from Gospatric, Earl of Northumbria, see *Ibid.*, p. 11 and elsewhere.

† Charter of Eward Fitz Ulf of Waberthwaite, giving land in Renglas (Ravenglass) for a hospital which Eward had founded, witnessed by Robert de Lamplugh (1160-1180). (*Trans.* n.s. xxix, 39).

‡ *Register of St. Bees*, pp. 60-64.

§ *Trans.*, n.s. xiv, 390.

undisturbedly and honourably, with woodland and open land, in meadows and pastures, in fields and waters, in ways, in paths, in churches and mills and in all liberties, he giving yearly to me two talents of gold at the Feast of St. Martin, etc. for all service which belongs to me and my heirs aforesaid, and doing forensic service due from the said township."

Sir Daniel Fleming in his *Memoirs** makes the following statement concerning a document at Rydal Hall:—

"By another fair Lating deed (same date, c. 1200) ye said John Flandrensis did grant to Richard his son all ye lands wch his father had given him in Coupland, with ye homage and service of certain freeholders which then held of the said John, viz. ye homage and service of Sr. Alan de Peniton and ye homage and service of Sr Robert de Lamplugh and his heires for half of Harlofden (Arlochden) and Brunrigg, with ward and reliefs."

In the Register of the Priory of St. Bees there are two charters dated about 1200, both drawn up by Thomas son of Gospatric, to which Robert de Lamplugh appears as a witness together with Alan son of Gospatric, Adam his brother, Robert de Haverington and others.†

The family tradition (see the note quoted above), that Robert de Lamplugh held, in addition to the Lamplugh lands, property at Hailkard is confirmed by the Pipe Rolls of Cumberland,‡ "27th Henry II (1181) Roll 2. M. 10. Robert de Lanplo renders account for recognition of 5 carucates of land in Hailkard. In the treasury one marke and he owes 2 markes." This evidence strengthens the probability that Robert of Lamplugh was a relative of Gospatric, who held Ailinthwaite (Allithwaite) in the parish of Cartmel in Lancashire, which was close to Hailkard (Holker). The name Robert de Lamplugh also

* *Memoirs of Sir Daniel le Fleming*, p. 17.

† Surtees Society, *Register of St. Bees*, charters 35 and 36.

‡ *Victoria History of Cumberland, Pipe Rolls*, p. 351.

occurs in a list of the tenants in Coupland of Richard de Lucy, in the first year of King John (1200).*

The successor of Robert de Lamplugh was *Adam de Lamplugh*, probably his son.

SIR ADAM DE LAMPLUGH (1200 onwards) and
MATILDA, HIS WIFE.

The 1665 family pedigree states in the note already mentioned that the successor of Sir Robert de Lamplugh "tempore regis Henry II and Rich: 1" was "Sr Adam de Lamplugh Kt, tempore Regis Johannis." Adam is described as "the second."

Here the family record is again correct, as it generally is in these earlier years. The name of Adam de Lamplugh appears in a plea of Richard de Lucy† "the same Richard de Lucy who seeks against Adam de Lamplo all the customs and services which he claims above for the tenements which he holds of him in Morton (Murton) in Lamplugh Parish . . . who (Adam), comes to say that he holds his lands by cornage and not by serjeanty of the forest." Richard de Lucy took action in this case in 1203.

The name of Adam de Lamplugh appears among the witnesses to the Foundation Charter of Egremont Borough‡ granted by the same Richard de Lucy about the year 1200. His name also occurs among the witnesses to charters contained in the Register of St. Bees no less than eight times, among others when he is a witness to a charter§ of Richard de Lucy giving land in Loweswater to the Priory of St. Bees. The names of the other witnesses on these occasions|| . . . "William de Boyvill, William son of Ketel, William of Plumland and others

* *Trans. N.S. ii*, 331.

† *Ibid.*, 331.

‡ *Register of St. Bees*, p. 466, note.

§ *Ibid.*, charter 29, p. 57.

|| See *Ibid.*, pp. 58, 60, 372-4, 385-386, 466n, 546-547.

suggest that these charters may all be dated from about 1200 to 1220.

That Sir Adam still owned Hailkard is proved by the Pipe Rolls of Cumberland,* "15 John (1213), ameracements by Simon de Pateshull and his companions . . . Adam de Lamplough renders account of 30/-. In the treasury 20/ and he owes 10/. The same renders account of the same debt. He has paid into the treasury and is quit."

Adam de Lamplugh by his wife Matilda (see following), left among other children, *Robert de Lamplugh*, who, after an interval, succeeded him.

ROBERT DE LAMPLUGH II, 1225-1280, AND MELIORA, HIS WIFE.

The 1665 family pedigree gives, as the son of the foregoing Adam, "Robert de Lamplugh, ao 43, Hen. 3 (1259) who married Meliora." Here again the evidence at our disposal proves that pedigree correct.

It is evident that Adam de Lamplugh died while his children were still young. In his article "De Culwen," the Rev. F. Ragg gives the following translation of *Additional MS. 25169 in the British Museum*, "Thomas son of Gospatric to all who see etc., this letter wisheth health. Know ye that I have granted, etc., to Robert son of Adam de Lamplugh the township of Lamplugh with all its belongings according to the right boundaries, in open field, etc., he giving yearly to me and my heirs two talents of gold, one at Easter and one on St. Martins day, for all services due to me and my heirs and doing also forensic duty and service as belong to the aforesaid township."

The same article† quotes *Additional MS. 35169. British Museum*:—

"To all, etc. Thomas son of Thomas son of Gospatric, know that I have granted to Robert son of Adam de

* *Victoria History of Cumberland, Pipe Rolls*, p. 415.

† *Trans. N.S.*, xiv, 390.

Lamplugh his lands of Lamplugh with all the liberties and easements belonging to the aforesaid land, to be held and possessed by him and his heirs. I have granted also to Ralph de Lamplugh and Matilda mother of Robert de Lamplugh, full custody of the aforesaid land and of the aforesaid Robert to the time when the said Robert shall be of full age. Should it however happen that the said Robert dies, the next heir following shall be in custody of the aforesaid Ralph and Matilda. This custody I and my heirs warrant to the aforesaid Ralph and Matilda against all . . . and men until the aforesaid Robert come of full age."

These documents, which Mr. Ragg states are copies made about 1315-16 of older documents, prove that the name of Adam de Lamplugh's wife was Matilda, and that they had a son called Robert, presumably with other children, who would inherit if Robert died during his minority. It would appear that Adam had a brother or near relative of the name of Ralph de Lamplugh, though it is just possible that Matilda, wife of Adam de Lamplugh, married again, and that her husband, Ralph, took the name of de Lamplugh as being in residence at Lamplugh.

The name Radulphe, *Ralph de Lamplugh*, occurs as witness to a charter* in the Register of St. Bees, to which a note gives the date 1248. In 1268 an inquisition† was held concerning the boundaries of Inglewood forest. Among the witnesses to this deed are Roger de Lancaster, the seneschal of the forest, William de Dacre, Sheriff of Cumberland, and a long list of others, among them "Ralph de Lamplugh." From this we may conclude that this Ralph was either a younger brother of Robert's, or, more likely, his uncle, or the man who was his guardian along with his mother.

Roger de Lamplugh. The name of Roger de Lamplugh

* *St. Bees Register*, No. 383, p. 383 and note.

† *Trans. N.S.*, vi, 162. Article by Mr. F. H. M. Parker.

appears in the St. Bees Register as a witness to a charter of Grecia de Gosford.* Some of the witnesses who sign this charter with Roger de Lamplugh appear also as signatories to other charters signed by Robert de Lamplugh, and we may therefore guess that Roger was a younger brother of Robert, as was possibly also *Richard de Lamplugh* who, in the St. Bees Register, appears once as a signatory to a charter of Henry Huthwaite.†

The name of the donor and of the other witnesses to this charter suggest a date about 1250.

The name Robert de Lamplugh appears frequently in the St. Bees Register, generally in company with the same witnesses, covering the period between 1240 and 1285. This is so long a period that it gives rise to the question, at present unanswerable, as to whether there were not two Roberts de Lamplugh during this time. If, however, Robert de Lamplugh II came into possession of his estates about 1225, while he was still a minor, and began to sign as witness to charters while he was still young, it is possible that all these signatures are those of the same man.‡

Robert de Lamplugh II himself issues a charter§ which is dated Sept. 21st, 1248, (see *Appendix I* for the text of this charter). The name of Robert de Lamplugh's wife was Meliora.|| The pedigree of 1665 in a scribbled note written on the copy endorsed by William Dugdale, gives

* *St. Bees Register*, No. 313.

† *Ibid.*, No. 161.

‡ Robert de Lamplugh signs a charter of Grecia de Gosford (*St. Bees Register*, p. 322) which is dated in a note as not much later than 1240.

A note to No. 337 which he signs gives the date as before 1258. Nos. 398, 446, 463, are placed between 1240 and 1258. The date of No. 427 is definitely fixed as 1261. To No. 88, a "charter of Robert de Hafrington de ecclesia de Hafrington," Robert de Lamplugh is a witness with Walter vice-archidiacono Richmondie, J. persona de Bothel, Robert decano, Waltheof de Dene, and others.

The witnesses to the charter of Thomas Lucy about land in Loweswater, No. 108, suggest that it should be dated 1282.

§ *Ibid.*, No. 171.

|| *Pipe Rolls of Cumberland*, 43, Henry III (1259-60).

the following information: "Meliora or Melissa was an inheritor for her husband and paid release to her heirs for her management." Robert's successor was John de Lamplugh.

SIR JOHN DE LAMPLUGH I, 1285-1320.

Whether there were one or two Robert de Lamplughs between 1240 and 1285 cannot be finally proved from the documentary evidence at our disposal. But a successor to the name of Robert appears in or about the year 1285, the first of a long line of John Lamplughs. In a note on page 243 of the St. Bees Register there is this statement: "The family of Lamplugh occupied a prominent place in the History of Cumberland as soldiers, knights of the shire, conservators of the peace and local commissioners. The name is often found in local records. Sir John de Lamplugh, father of the donor (Ralph de Lamplugh, (see following) joined in the pursuit of Robert Bruce in 1307." The name of John de Lamplugh appears as witness to a charter in the St. Bees Register of Robert Quemby,* about land in "Keldland" (Kelton), with "Alan de Nesse, Prior of St. Bees," which dates the charter as between 1303 and 1313. Among the illustrative documents quoted at the end of the St. Bees Register is a deed† from Cocker-mouth Castle concerning the Liberty to enclose a park round the manor of Ambleton witnessed by John de Lamplugh and dated about 1285.

The register also quotes extracts‡ from the book of "an unknown author, a monk of York" in which occurs the following statement, "Anno domini 1312 Sir John de Lamplugh, soldier, did homage to the prior of St. Bees for a certain tenement in 'Arloughdene.' Sir John de Lamplugh was succeeded by his son, Ralph de Lamplugh.

* *St. Bees Register*, No. 256.

† *Ibid.*, p. 568.

‡ *Leyland Collection*, 1, 24-25, (see *St. Bees Register*, p. 571).

SIR RALPH DE LAMPLUGH (1330-1370) AND EMMA
HIS WIFE.

The Register of St. Bees, in giving the text of an agreement made between the Abbot of St. Mary, York, and Ralph, the son and heir of the foregoing Sir John de Lamplugh, states in a note* that in 1334, at the death of John de Multon of Egremont, Lord of Coupland, John de Lamplugh is returned as the holder of Brounrigg and Murton from the Barony of Egremont.† In 1338 Murton was held by Ralph de Lamplugh as tenant‡ but the text of Sir Ralph de Lamplugh's indenture suggest that he had seized and enclosed some property in that district, which had formerly belonged to the Priory of St. Bees and thus to the Abbey of St. Mary, York; because, under the new law of dispossession, it compels Ralph to pay a rent for the land for a hundred years and after that time to return it to the Abbey. The full text of the indenture will be found in *Appendix II*, together, *Appendix III*, with the text of a Charter§ of King Edward the Third, issued when he was in Carlisle in the year 1335 (6th of July), in which he states that the case of this land at Murton must be tried before an assize under the new law of dispossession, and gives not only the name of Ralph de Lamplugh but also that of Emma, his wife, as being concerned with the matter of the enclosing of this pasture.

In addition to his own indenture and King Edward's Charter Ralph de Lamplugh appears as a witness to other charters dated 1331 and 1335.||

Also on February 1st, 1338, he himself confirms¶ the gift made by his ancestor to the Priory of St. Bees (see *Robert de Lamplugh II* and *Appendix I*).

* *St. Bees Register*, No. 220.

† *Inq. p.m.*, Edw. III, No. 73.

‡ *Cal. of Close*, 1337-9, pp. 267, 488.

§ *St. Bees Register*, No. 173.

|| *Ibid.*, No. 219, Charter of Alan, son of Alan de Pennington, also Nos. 127; 160, 205 (dated July 20, 1331 and Feb. 9th, 1335). Also Nos. 374 and 433.

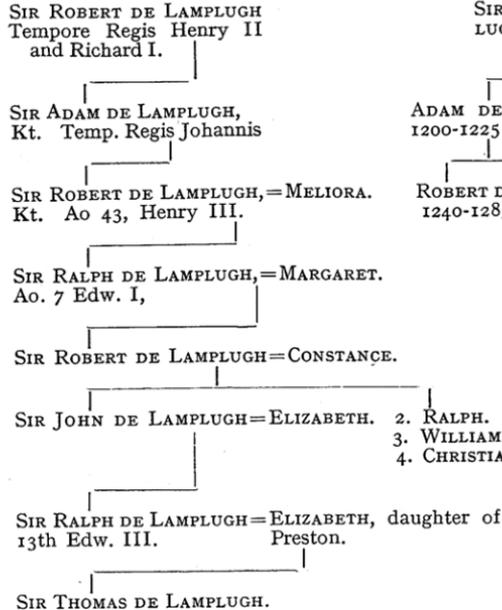
¶ *Ibid.*, No. 172.

PEDIGREE I.

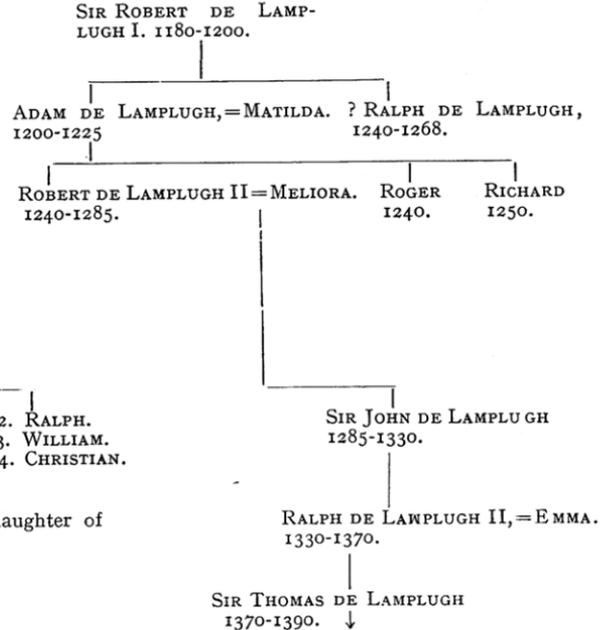
THE LAMPLUGH FAMILY, 1180-1350.

It may be of interest if at this point a comparison is made between the information given in the pedigree of 1665 endorsed by Dugdale and the information gathered in the above notes from documents.

Dugdale, 1665.



From above notes.



SECTION II.
THE LAMPLUGHS OF LAMPLUGH.
THE MAIN STEM.
1350-1750 A.D.

SIR THOMAS DE LAMPLUGH I, 1370-1390.

After the name of Ralph, son of John de Lamplugh, the next to appear in the St. Bees Chartulary is that of Sir Thomas de Lamplugh. He appears seven times in that record as witness to charters whose dates range from March 1, 1372 to the year 1392.*

The 1665 pedigree gives him no less than six sons, John, Robert, Nichol, Thomas, William and Ralph. And certainly about this time, at the end of the 14th and the beginning of the 15th centuries, we find that in addition to a John Lamplugh, a Nicholas, a Ralph and a Robert were in existence.

John de Lamplugh, see following.

Robert de Lamplugh. A note in the family's possession, contained with others in a small illuminated booklet, compiled by R. M. Parker of the College of Heralds about the year 1825, states that the compiler has searched the records in the Tower of London. "In this venerable edifice," he says, "the original rolls of Parliament are secured; they contain all that is known of past ages and may be truly called invaluable. In one of them, written in French, the custom of that time, mention is made of a certain Robert Lamplew, ao 1407 (7 and 8 Henry IV). He was a rebel and traitor." As there is certain evidence that Sir John Lamplugh of Lamplugh was beheaded along with the Archbishop Scrope for rebellion in the year 1405, it may be that this brother Robert was also engaged in that rebellion.

* *St. Bees Register*, pp. 276, 270, 272, etc.

Nicholas de Lamplugh. The name of Nicholas de Lamplugh is to be found in the Roll of Agincourt (page 341). He fought there in the train of the Sire de Harrington (1415).

Ralph de Lamplugh. In the Calendar of the Feet of Fines for Cumberland is the following entry: "8, Henry IV (1407) Ralph de Lamplugh and John Scot complainants, John de Skelton and Alice his wife deforciantes in the manors of Amelton and Ireby." This is interesting in view of the origin of the ancient collateral branch of the family of Lamplugh, which had possession of Dovenby Hall near Bridekirk together with various manors in that district, including that of Ireby (for *First Lamplughs of Dovenby*, see Section IV following). A note in the family's possession, presumably written by M. Parker of the College of Heralds in 1825, states, "23 Edw. III (1350)" (the note is speaking of the estates of Dovenby Hall), "Richard Kirkbride had it, died seised of it, leaving his son a ward, who died 22 Richard II (1399), leaving a sister and heir, married to a brother of Sir Thomas Lamplugh of Lamplugh, in whose issue male it descended to Sir Thomas Lamplugh of Dovenby, vixit 1625, (see Section IV following, 1st Lamplugh of Dovenby)."

May we guess that the coming of the large Dovenby possessions to a younger branch of the family occurred about this time, possibly by a marriage of this Ralph de Lamplugh to the heiress of the Kirkbrides? The Manor of Ireby remains part of the Dovenby property to this day.

SIR JOHN DE LAMPLUGH II, d. 1405.

In the 1665 pedigree John de Lamplugh is given as the eldest son of the foregoing Sir Thomas de Lamplugh. He was beheaded at York for participation in the rebellion of

Archbishop Scrope in the year 1405. In the Yorkshire Archæological Society's *Transactions* is an article "The Insurrection and Death of Archbishop Scrope and the Battle of Bramham Moor," by Alex. D. Leadman, F.S.A., in which it is stated, in describing the death of the Archbishop, that "Besides the Archbishop there fell by the axe at the same time (in a field between Bishopsthorpe and York), the Earl Marshall (Mowbray), who met his death bravely, Sir William Plumpton, Sir John Lamplugh and many others." (See also Hardyng, 363).

Sir John seems to have been succeeded at Lamplugh by another John de Lamplugh.

SIR JOHN DE LAMPLUGH III, HIGH SHERIFF,
1421.

Among the documents now in the possession of the Jackson Library, Tullie House, Carlisle, is a grant* from Robert de Mulcaster and others to Richard de Ayscogh, of lands and tenements, etc., in Lowcray. This grant is witnessed by William de Leegh, John Skelton, John Lamplugh, Kts., and is dated 5 Henry IV (1405).

Jefferson in *Allerdale above Derwent*, speaking of the Manor of Frizington, quotes an old document in the records of Arlechden Parish,† "Ye ambulation and ye bounder of ye Lordship of Frizington, and those who attended, etc." among whom were Sir William Martindale, Steward to the Earl of Northumberland, John de Lamplugh, Christopher Curwen, knights, etc." This bounder is dated in the year 1410. In his article "De Culwen," the Rev. F. Ragg quotes from Madox, *Familare Anglicanum*, 205, "A Charter of Thomas Mason, granting remitted lands," to which the witnesses are William de Leigh, John de Lamplugh, Alan de Pennington, William Osmunderlawe and others. This charter is dated Sept. 6th, 1411.‡

* *Trans. N.S.*, xviii, 234.

† *Allerdale above Derwent*, by Samuel Jefferson, p. 73.

‡ *Trans. N.S.*, xiv, 202.

JOHN DE LAMPLUGH IV, HIGH SHERIFF, 1433.
1430-1460.

The St. Bees Register* quotes a deed of settlement by John of Wessington (Washington) of Holkerd in Kendale (not to be confused with Hailkard in Lancashire) in favour of Alison his wife and Nicholas of Stanley in Copeland, his wife's father. This deed which is at Ponsonby Hall, Cumberland, is dated 1441. The signatories are John of Penyngton, knight, John of Lamplow, William of Strickland, John of Strickland and Stanley Godmound. A John Lamplugh was High Sheriff of Cumberland in 1441.

SIR THOMAS DE LAMPLUGH II, HIGH SHERIFF,
1476.

There is a passage in the St. Bees Register† about Sir Thomas Lamplugh, which is significant:—

“Dr. Stanlaw, Prior of St. Bees, acted with John Hudleston, knight, William Martindale, knight, Master Thomas Eaglesfield, and Robert Lamplugh, esquires, in settling a dispute between John Penyngton, knight, and Thomas Lamplugh, knight.” This is dated March 1st, 1465.

There was a Robert Lamplugh of Dovenby about this time (see *Section IV, The First Lamplughs of Dovenby*, following). It is possible that he had been called in with Thomas Eaglesfield, as relations, to try to compose this quarrel. This period is that of the Wars of the Roses. Dr. Parker in his *Rural Deanery of Gosforth* states that Anne, the daughter of Sir Thomas Lamplugh, married John Irton of Irton Hall in 1456. The Penningtons of Muncaster were strong Lancastrians, while their neighbours, the Irtons, were as warmly Yorkist in their sympathies. It was during this time that Henry VI,

* *St. Bees Register*, p. 377.

† *Ibid.*, p. 666, quoting *Hist. MS. Com. Rep.* 10, pt. 11, 227.

flying from the Battle of Hexham, was refused admittance at Irton Hall and was taken in at Muncaster. It is significant, therefore, that in the year 1465, the year of the Duke of York's acceptance by Henry VI as heir to the throne (a submission which was a great scandal to ardent Lancastrians), this quarrel should have taken place between Sir John Pennington and Sir Thomas Lamplugh.

Among the Sandford Papers* there is a bond, dated 1465, between John Salkeld of Rossgill, Thomas Burgham of Brougham and William Hoton of Penrith and Roger Lancaster of Sockbridge on the one side, and Thomas Sandford of Askham on the other, in which Thomas Lamplugh, kt., with others is chosen as an arbiter on Thomas Sandford's behalf.

It would appear that in addition to his Cumberland property Sir Thomas held a third of the Manor of Poulton next Morecambe in Lancashire which had formerly been the property of the Gentyll family. This manor seems to have passed, perhaps through marriages with co-heiresses, to the three families of Berborn, Lamplugh and Washington.† It may have had some connection with the property in Lonsdale which had formerly belonged to the Lamplugh family before the migration to Cumberland, but this is hardly likely. At any rate this triple tenure seems to have worked smoothly for a hundred years; the family of Berborn lived *in situ*, the other two receiving rent from them. Before the Lancashire Curwens obtained possession of the manor by a marriage with an heiress of the Berborns, the Lamplughs had sold their portion of it to the Bellinghams, about 1559.

All the Visitation Pedigrees agree in stating that Sir Thomas Lamplugh married Eleanor, daughter of Sir Henry Fenwick. This is confirmed by the Irton records (*vide* Dr. Parker), which state that Anne, the daughter of Sir Thomas Lamplugh, married John Irton of Irton Hall.

* *Trans. N.S.*, xxi, 188, "Sandford of Askham," by Rev. F. W. Ragg.

† *History of the Ancient House of Curwen*, by J. F. Curwen, pp. 289-291.

JOHN LAMPLUGH V, c. 1500.

There is no mention of a Lamplugh, High Sheriff of Cumberland, after Sir Thomas Lamplugh, High Sheriff in 1476 until yet another John Lamplugh was Sheriff in 1537. This High Sheriff, John, was undoubtedly the man who was much occupied as Cromwell's Deputy with the business of the dissolution of the great Abbey of Furness (*vide* following). There must have been, therefore, at least one Lamplugh of Lamplugh during this intervening period. We may safely assume from what evidence is at our disposal that the holder or holders of the manor were again called John, Nicolson and Burn in the *History of Cumberland* state that in the year 1518 there was an award between "Alexander, Abbot of Furness, on the one part and John Fleming of the other part, made by Brian Tunstall of Tunstall, John Lowther of Lowther, John Lamplugh of Lamplugh, and others, concerning the manor of Coningston."

It is likely, (and both the dates and the evidence of the 1615 Visitation of Cumberland by St. George Norroy strengthen the supposition), that from this John Lamplugh sprung that Thomas Lamplugh of Skelsmere, who is recorded in all the Visitation pedigrees of the Cumberland, and Yorkshire Lamplughs.* The Thomas Lamplugh who was High Sheriff of Cumberland in 1561 may have been he, though we have no proof of the fact. Be that as it may, it is certain that from his branch of the family, which a generation later moved to Yorkshire, sprung the man, Thomas Lamplugh, who was to be the future Archbishop of York and whose descendants recovered the manor and lands of Lamplugh in the 18th century. See *Section III* following, *The Lamplughs of Skelsmere and Little Riston*. The 1615 Visitation pedigree gives Margaret Pennington as the wife of this John Lamplugh and the mother of the following John VI and of Thomas Lamplugh of Skelsmere.

* See *Section III* (following) *The Lamplughs of Skelsmere and Little Riston*.

SIR JOHN LAMPLUGH VI, 1520 onwards.
HIGH SHERIFF, 1537.

The Register of St. Bees among Illustrative Documents,* gives a letter from Robert Allanby, Prior of St. Bees, announcing the arrival of some ships within view of the coast of Coupland, supposed to be the Duke of Albany's Scotch fleet. The letter is dated the 16th of October, 1523. In it occur the following words, "that ye wol be so good Lord as to assigne and command Maister Christofer Curwen of Workigton and Maister John Lamplugh Lieutenant of Cockermouth and Mr. Richard Skelton of Brenthwaite to give attendaunce with the help and aide with hole company of this little angle of Coupland to resiste and defende the country with the grace of God and prayers of his Holy Sanctes . . . etc." This was the time when, after the death of James IV of Scotland at Flodden Field, Margaret Tudor, mother of the young James V and sister of Henry VIII of England, was Regent of Scotland with the late King's brother, the Duke of Albany. Though it is probable that this Sir John Lamplugh, Lieutenant of Cockermouth, fought at Flodden Field along with the other Lakeland gentry, we have no record of the fact.

The Coucher Book of the Abbey of Furness in its last sad pages has a good deal to say about this Sir John Lamplugh in the fateful year 1537. He was a tenant of the Abbey and held from them a "shipcote and farm called Idelcote" with buildings and a certain amount of land. He also held from them a fishing on the Duddon, probably from the Cumberland side."†

The amount of rent he paid to the Priory of St. Bees at the time of its dissolution was £28. 8s., a considerable sum at that time.‡

* *St. Bees Register*, p. 583, No. lxxxvii, quoting *Additional MS.* 24, 965, fol. 96, now fol. 188.

† See *Furness Coucher Book*, pp. 598, 594, 603. These extracts give what "Sir John Lampley" held from the Abbey and the rent he paid.

‡ Jefferson, *Allerdale above Derwent*, pages giving the rent rolls of St. Bees Priory.

The Furness Coucher Book also tells how, as Deputy to Sir Thomas Cromwell, Keeper of the Privy Seal, he held the View of Frank Pledge at the Abbey on the 8th and 9th of July, 1537-8 and again on the 29th of January, with Thomas Carus and William Sandys and Alexander Bankes, as deputies of Sir Thomas Cromwell. It seems likely that he, in common with many other country gentlemen who took part in the King's business of the Dissolution of the monasteries, found himself considerably enriched. From this time onwards for the next 150 years the Lamplughs of both branches were large owners of land, some part of which had, no doubt, been monastic.

This was the John Lamplugh who married Isabella, the daughter of Christopher Curwen of Workington, by Catharine, eldest daughter and co-heir of Sir Richard Salkeld of Rosgill. The Dispensation for their marriage (they were related twice in the fourth degree)* was granted on July 9th, 1492, issued by Julian, Cardinal Bishop of Ostia. By her John Lamplugh had a son *John who succeeded him*.

In his article, "The Pedigree of the Family of Porter, † Dr. C. A. Parker gives the information that William Porter of Allerby married about this time, as his third wife, Frances, second daughter and one of the coheirs of Sir John Lamplugh, High Sheriff of Cumberland, and of Catherine, his wife, the daughter of Guy Foster of Alderwyche, by whom he (William Porter), had issue, a son and a daughter. In a note he adds "Sir John Lamplugh by his second wife had Mary, married to Thomas Skelton, Frances, married to William Porter, and Mabel (Visitation of Cumberland, 1615)." And he continues, "Mary seems to have been the third daughter, who married David, son of Hugh Fleming of Rydal and had eight children." He

* *History of the House of Curwen*, by J. F. Curwen.

† *Trans. N.S.*, xiv, 86.

then gives a description of the arms of Foster, stating that they would descend to the Porters of Weary Hall, the descendants of Frances Lamplugh, quartered with the arms of Lamplugh. It seems certain that by this second marriage with the Foster heiress, Sir John Lamplugh left only daughters, who would thus divide the Foster inheritance. The 1665 Lamplugh pedigree states in a note that a daughter of Sir John Lamplugh and Katharine Foster, called Margaret, married William Fleming of Rydal Hall, Westmorland, as appears by articles of agreement to the said marriage, dated 28th July, 31st year Henry VIII, 1540. This William was son and heir to Anthony Fleming. The le Fleming pedigree states that Margaret Lamplugh and William Fleming had three daughters and that he married again.

JOHN LAMPLUGH VII, HIGH SHERIFF, 1550.

Nicolson and Burn* in their preliminary chapters about the State of the Border, quote first a letter from Henry VIII to Sir Thomas Wharton and then Sir Thomas's answer to it, which gives "the names of such as were sent for by Sir Thomas Wharton's letter, 24 year Henry VIII (1543). A long list of names contains "John Lamplugh for his father, ten horses." This occurred after the battle of Solway Moss, in which we may conclude that this John Lamplugh fought during his father's lifetime. In another list given in the same place† there is recorded among others the name of "Robert Lamplugh, household servants." We have evidence of a Robert Lamplugh, head of the Dovenby branch of the family at this time. (*Section IV, First Lamplughs of Dovenby*). John Lamplugh was married twice, first to Jane Blennerhasset and secondly to Elizabeth Stapleton of Wighill, Yorkshire. By his first wife he had a son,

* Nicolson and Burn, *History of Cumberland*, vol. 1, p. xlix.

† *Ibid.*, p. 1.

1. *John Lamplugh*, of whom later.
By his second wife he had
2. *Richard Lamplugh*, who married on March 23rd, 1583, Alice Warde, and by her had two sons and three daughters:—
 - (a) *John Lamplugh*, heir to his uncle (who died without issue), and of whom later.
 - (b) *George Lamplugh*, baptised Jan. 27, 1592. He died without issue, buried March 20, 1639/40.
 - (c) *Elizabeth Lamplugh*, baptised April 15, 1584, and who married at Lamplugh, on Sept. 27, 1613, George, 2nd son of Francis Lamplugh of Dovenby, and Rector of Workington, who after the death of his brother Sir Thomas, became Lord of Dovenby. She died childless, and her will, dated Aug. 28, 1645, gives much useful information. (See Appendix 29).
 - (d) *Dorothy Lamplugh*, who married June 12th, 1623, Master Walter Furniss, and had a son and a daughter. (See Elizabeth Lamplugh's will, Appendix 29).
 - (e) *Ann Lamplugh*, who married . . . Vavasour, of Weston, and had in 1645 a son (see Appendix 29).
3. *Catharine Lamplugh*, married Anthony Curwen of Camerton,* of a branch of the Curwen family of Workington, as his second wife, and left sons, Christopher, George, Anthony and Cuthbert. She died in 1611.
4. [About this time appears a Lamplugh of some importance. He may have been the son of this John. *George Lamplugh* was obviously a distinguished soldier. He was High Sheriff of Cumberland in 1572. He proved of great use to the Council

* *The Ancient House of Curwen*, by J. S. Curwen, pp. 227 and 241. Also *Archbishop Grindal, Grammar School of St. Bees*, by Wm. Jackson, pp. 10 and 14.

of Queen Elizabeth in the continuous Border warfare of that time. In the article "Sixteen Men of Holm Cultram,"* Mr. Francis Grainger states that Lord Scrope, Warden of the Marches, was assisted on a commission at Holm Cultram by John Dalton and George Lamplugh.

In the article "Extracts from the Acts of the Privy Council relating to Cumberland and Westmorland,"† Mr. T. H. Hodgson, quotes a letter, written the 13th June, 1588 to George Lamplugh, signifying the Queen's pleasure that he should be restored to the office of Deputy-Lieutenant to Lord Wharton of the Castle and house of Cockermouth. It appears that he had given offence by issuing orders in his own name for the appointment and removing of officers, without notifying the Lord Warden.

In the same article† is quoted a letter to Sir William Curwen and George Lamplugh, asking them to assist a certain Robert Wellham in conveying minerals from Keswick to Deptford. Again in the article "The Chambers Family,"* Mr. F. Grainger states that in 1558 George Lamplugh was appointed Steward of Holm Cultram, generally held by the Chambers family. Of him Lord Scrope writes on Feb. 26, 1569, "Upon the report of bearer, George Lamplugh to Court I must signify his true and faithful service during these troublous times. He stoutly and manfully apprehended Thomas Hussey in the field, by whose apprehension that part of the country which might have been persuaded to that section continued in good quiet. Cockermouth Castle being devoid of a keeper, I committed it to Lamplugh for the time and he substantially and

* *Trans. N.S.*, ii, 173.

† *Ibid.*, 135 and 149.

with good numbers caused it to be kept safely. He himself has been attending me, being always ready in person and with his advice to advance her Majesty's service to his great wit and charges."

In the same article* a letter from George Lamplugh himself is given in full. (See *Appendix 4*).

In his article,† "The Patricksons of Ennerdale," Col. R. P. Littledale says that in 1568 Anthony Patrickson and his wife had four sons and one daughter or perhaps two, one of whom, Ellinor, married George Lamplugh, Esq. in 1589, evidently without issue. The will of George Lamplugh of Cockermouth, proved at York, 4th June, 1586 by Ellinor, his relict, is short and merely leaves all that he has, presumably little, to his wife Ellinor, who, after his death, married Marmaduke Readman].

SIR JOHN LAMPLUGH VIII, 1528-1604, HIGH
SHERIFF, 1581.

This Sir John Lamplugh was a man of some consequence in Cumberland. It was he who built the Elizabethan Lamplugh Hall which was burnt down in the 18th century. The sole remnant of that hall (which in these days has become a farm, incorporating only a portion of old kitchen), is the great gate, which still stands, bearing a shield with the arms of Lamplugh (or a cross flory sable, surmounted with the goat's head crest), the date 1595 and the initials of himself and his wife, Elizabeth. When on April 24th, 1583, Archbishop Grindal obtained letters patent from Queen Elizabeth authorising him to found a free Grammar School at St. Bees in Cumberland‡, there were seven governors appointed of whom the Provost of Queen's College, Oxford, and the Rector of Egremont were to be always *ex officio* two, and the others elected. The

* *Ibid.*, i, 200.

† *Ibid.*, xiv, 132.

‡ Wm. Jackson, *Archbishop Grindal, Grammar School of St. Bees*, p. 10.

first four appointed were Sir John Lamplugh of Lamplugh, Robert Sandes of Rottingdon, Wm. Dacre of St. Bees and Robert Grindal of Hensingham, presumably a relative of the Archbishop, who himself hailed from that district.

Nicolson and Burn in their preliminary essay on the *State of the Border** say, "Upon the death of the old Lord Scrope, his son was appointed, to succeed him to the Wardenship of the Marches. In the year 1593 he proposed certain matters to be considered by the gentlemen of both counties." Then follows the answer of the gentlemen of Cumberland and Westmorland to Lord Scrope's questions, with a long list of signatures, among which are,

William Musgrave of Hayton.

John Dalston.

Ralph Pennington.

John Lamplugh.

Nicholas Curwen.

Thomas Lamplugh.

This Thomas Lamplugh was almost certainly the Thomas Lamplugh who was Lord of Dovenby at this time (see *Section IV, The First Lamplughs of Dovenby*).

John Lamplugh of Lamplugh VIII obviously died away from home on March 25th, 1604,† and his funeral service was held at Lamplugh Church on the 17th April following. He is stated to have been "about the age of 76."

His will, dated March 18th, 1603, was proved at Carlisle. In it he makes his sister's sons, Christopher and George Curwen of Camerton, his executors, with the parson of Dean and the parson of Moresby. He leaves £80 a year for the enfeoffment of his wife Elizabeth. He gives directions for the education of his brother Richard's children, George and Elizabeth, during the minority of

* Nicolson and Burn, *History of Cumberland*, Vol. 1, p. xcii.

† *Lamplugh Register*.

John Lamplugh, his heir, whom he afterwards describes as nephew. (For fuller statement of the will of John Lamplugh see *Appendix 6*).

He was succeeded by his nephew, John Lamplugh, the son of his brother Richard and Alice Warde.

SIR JOHN LAMPLUGH IX, 1585-1636, HIGH
SHERIFF, 1622.

This John Lamplugh was a boy of eighteen when his uncle died, having been born to Richard Lamplugh and Alice Warde in 1585 and baptised a year later at Lamplugh Church. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Musgrave, Kt., and by her had a large family:—

1. *John Lamplugh X*, his heir, of whom later.
2. *Thomas Lamplugh*, baptised Nov. 1620, buried in the same year.
3. *Francis Lamplugh*, baptised April 11, 1622.
4. *Richard Lamplugh*, baptised July 6, 1623.
5. *Edward Lamplugh*, baptised Jan. 2, 1624/5, who married on Dec. 24, 1655, Elizabeth Braithwaite of Kelton, presumably an heiress of her small property, and secondly, Dorothy . . . His will is dated May 6, 1692. In it he bequeaths to his wife Dorothy the tenements and farm buildings called Vickermons in the manor of Kelton. He speaks of a son (Edward), of his parson brother, George (see below), and of "John Robertson son of my niece Robertson." His first wife, Elizabeth Braithwaite was buried on Dec. 13, 1688, he himself was buried on May 23, 1692. He had no children. (See *Appendix 9* for his will).
6. *Robert Lamplugh* was baptised on March 10, 1627/8.
7. *Henry Lamplugh* was baptised on May 17, 1629., He married* on Feb. 2, 1660, Mrs. Margarie Sledall, widow, at Cockermouth.

* *Ibid.*

8. *George Lamplugh* was baptised on June 2, 1630. He was Rector of Lamplugh from 1660 until his death and married Matilda, daughter of Francis Ratcliff, by whom he had two sons and three daughters:
- (a) *Edward*, mentioned in the will of his uncle, Edward Lamplugh, but dead in 1700.
 - (b) *Josiah*, whom in his will George commends to the care of his wife, and who died, an idiot, in 1739.
 - (c) *Sarah*, unmarried 1703.
 - (d) *Frances*, married Robert Tubman, mercer of Cockermouth and had issue. (See Irton Pedigree).
 - (e) *Elizabeth*, who married on July 12, 1688, Daniel son of Lancelot Branthwaite, mariner of Whitehaven.

The Rev. George Lamplugh made a will, dated April 30, 1700 and died on June 30th. His wife was buried on Aug. 3, 1703. Her will is dated July 26, 1703. (See *Appendix* 10 for the will of George Lamplugh).

The daughters of John Lamplugh IX were,

1. *Katharine Lamplugh*, baptised Sept. 21, 1617, buried Dec. 24, 1627.
2. *Alice Lamplugh*, baptised Oct. 31, 1619, died same year.
3. *Anne Lamplugh*, baptised April 21, 1633. Alive in 1645, unmarried.

Sir John Lamplugh IX died on March 24th, 1635 and was buried at Lamplugh, his wife Elizabeth followed on November 11th, 1646. He was succeeded by his eldest son, *John Lamplugh X*.

JOHN LAMPLUGH X, 1618-1689, HIGH SHERIFF
1678.

John Lamplugh X, the eldest son of John Lamplugh IX and his wife Elizabeth Musgrave, was born at Lamplugh

and baptised on Nov. 24, 1618. He is recorded in the 1665 pedigree as being 46 years old at the time of that Visitation. He commanded a regiment of foot for King Charles in the Civil Wars, which he himself raised in 1644 and which fought under Prince Rupert at Marston Moor, where the young Colonel Lamplugh was taken prisoner. Chancellor Ferguson in his history says,* "a list in Kimber's Baronetage of the gentlemen who were to receive the proposed order of the Royal Oak, with the value of their estates in the year 1660 . . . "In Cumberland and Westmorland John Lowther, Esq. heads the list with £4000 a year . . . five, namely Colonel Lamplugh, William Layton, Christopher Musgrave, Thomas Curwen and William Pennington have each a £1000 a year . . . For a country gentleman, such as Allan Bellingham was, £1500 seems a small amount, but Howard and Lamplugh out of their estates of £1500 and £1000 each raised a regiment for the King." It is certain that the Lamplugh estate was thus impoverished and also by the fines later levied by the Parliament.

Colonel John Lamplugh X was married three times. First he married on Jan. 28, 1638/9, Jane, daughter of Roger Kirkby of Kirkby. She and her child, Jane, were buried on the same day, Aug. 3, 1641, at Lamplugh. Another child, John Lamplugh, baptised on Feb. 22, 1639/40, was buried at Lamplugh on March 25, 1644.

Secondly, he married Frances, daughter of Christopher Lancaster of Sockbridge and widow of Sir Christopher Lowther of Whitehaven. She was buried at Lamplugh on Jan. 6, 1646/7. The Register expressly states that she was the "Lady Frances Lowther."

Thirdly, he married Frances, eldest daughter of Thomas Lamplugh of Ribton, on Nov. 14, 1654, (see *Appendix 7* for this entry in the Lamplugh Registers), (for her parentage see *Section V, The Lamplughes of Ribton*). By her he had the following children:—

* Chancellor R. S. Ferguson, *History of Cumberland*, p. 264.

1. *Thomas Lamplugh*, his heir, of whom later.
2. *John Lamplugh*, born March 11, 1657/8.
1. *Elizabeth Lamplugh*, born Nov. 7, 1655. She is stated in the family records as being the second wife of Henry Brougham of Scales, though this fact is not yet verified.
2. *Frances Lamplugh*, baptised April 7, 1660.
3. *Phoebe Lamplugh*, who married on Oct. 16, 1688, William Robertson of Cleator, and had in 1692 at least one son, John Robertson.
4. *Mary Lamplugh*, alive in 1688, unmarried,
5. *Martha Lamplugh*, her twin, unmarried in 1688. Married on April 23, 1704, Samuel Bowerbank.
6. *Grace Lamplugh*, unmarried in 1688, who married on March 26, 1706, at Bridekirk, her first cousin, Robert Lamplugh of Ribton and Dovenby and had issue. (See Section V, *The Lamplughs of Ribton and the Second Lamplughs of Dovenby*).
7. *Jane Lamplugh*, alive in 1688.

It should be noted that from the date, 1660, when Parson George Lamplugh began to reign as Rector of Lamplugh, no entries were made in the Parish Registers until about the year 1680.

Frances Lamplugh, the wife of John Lamplugh X, was buried at Lamplugh on Jan. 22, 1686/7, while he himself was buried on Dec. 8, 1688. His younger daughters signed a deed of renunciation on April 27, 1689, asking for letters of administration to be given to their sister Martha, with a letter from Thomas Lamplugh, his son, agreeing to this course. (See Appendix 8) John Lamplugh was succeeded by his son, *Thomas Lamplugh III*.

THOMAS LAMPLUGH III, 1656-1734.

This Thomas Lamplugh, eldest son of John Lamplugh X and his 3rd wife Frances Lamplugh of Ribton, was born on Oct. 9, 1656. He was the last of the Lamplughs in the

direct line to hold the manor and estates of Lamplugh, which had been handed down from the first Robert de Lamplugh, who obtained them in 1180.

He was Member of Parliament for Cockermouth in two successive Parliaments, but does not appear to have been High Sheriff of the County. He married Frances Moline, the daughter and co-heiress of Abraham Moline and his wife Frances Bullock, the daughter and heiress of Frances Lamplugh (wife of William Bullock), who was the daughter and heiress of William Lamplugh of the first Lamplugh family of Dovenby. (See *Section IV* following). The sister of Frances Moline, Maria Moline, married Richard Lamplugh of Ribton, and by these marriages some part at any rate of the Dovenby property seems to have come to the Lamplugh families of Lamplugh and Ribton, though some of it may have been re-purchased by them. (See *Sections IV and V, First Lamplughs of Dovenby and Lamplughs of Ribton*). By her Thomas Lamplugh had many children, most of whom died in infancy:—

1. *Thomas Lamplugh*, baptised at Bridekirk, March 20, 1700/1, buried at Lamplugh, June 20, 1701.
2. *John Lamplugh*, born Dec. 10, 1707, buried Dec. 29.
1. *Frances Lamplugh*, born July 19, 1686, died Oct. 14, 1690.
2. *Margaret Lamplugh*, baptised Oct. 26, 1692. She married on July 15, 1731, Richard Brisco of Crofton, but died a week later and was buried on July 24. Her husband, Richard Brisco, was given a life interest in the Lamplugh estates, (see will of Thomas III following). He was buried on Jan. 29, 1750, at Lamplugh.
3. *Mary Lamplugh*, born July 19, 1694, buried Sept. 25, 1695.
4. *Frances Lamplugh*, baptised with Thomas at Bridekirk on March 20, 1701, no further record.
5. *Anne Lamplugh*, buried July 6, 1717, no further record.

6. *Elizabeth Lamplugh*, born on June 16, 1701, the only daughter to survive her parents. She married on March 13, 1731/2, George Irton of Irton Hall, but died in 1775, aged 74, a widow without surviving children. She did not inherit the Lamplugh estates by the terms of her father's will, though her male children, if she had had any, would have done so. By her will, dated Nov. 16, 1773 and proved at York, Sept. 12, 1775, she grants her household goods to Thomas Lamplugh of Copgrove, in the County of York, clerk. She also leaves her lands and Dovenby Hall itself to the same Thomas Lamplugh, Rector of Copgrove, the great-grandson of Archbishop Thomas Lamplugh, for his life, then to his heirs; and then, in default of heirs, to Peter Brougham of Cocker-mouth, he to take the name and arms of Lamplugh.

Thus the share of the Dovenby estates which came by inheritance or purchase to Elizabeth Lamplugh, the only surviving child of Thomas Lamplugh of Lamplugh and Frances Moline, passed after the death of Thomas Lamplugh, Rector of Copgrove, great-grandson of the Archbishop, without children, to Peter Brougham and thus to Mary Brougham, his sister, and so to the Dykes family. (See Sections IV and V, *The First Lamplughs of Dovenby and the Lamplughs of Ribton*. See also *Appendix 12* for will of Elizabeth Irton).

The history of the Lamplugh estates, as distinct from those of Dovenby, was different. Thomas Lamplugh of Lamplugh III was buried at Lamplugh on May 21, 1737, his wife Frances on Jan. 10, 1745/6.

By his will, dated June 27, 1734 (*Appendices 11 and 12*) proved at Carlisle in 1737, he leaves his estate and Lamplugh Hall to his wife for her life; then to his son in law, Richard Brisco, who had married his daughter Margaret, then dead, the house and estates for 21 years, then to the first and other sons of his daughter, Elizabeth Irton, then,

to his nephew, Richard Lamplugh (of Ribton and Dovenby the son of his sister Grace) for his life, with remainder to his first and other sons, then to "my cousin Thomas Lamplugh, grandson of Dr. Lamplugh, Archbishop of York for life, with remainder to his first and other sons." Thomas Lamplugh died in 1737, his wife in 1745; his son-in-law, Richard Brisco, on Jan. 28, 1750, before the 21 years of his holding the estate were finished. His executors took possession for the remainder of that period. Richard Lamplugh (of Dovenby and Ribton) died childless in Dec. 1763, and thus in 1766, when Richard Brisco's tenure was over, the Manor, house and estates of Lamplugh became the property absolutely of Thomas Lamplugh, Rector of Copgrove, and only son of the man Thomas Lamplugh, grandson of the Archbishop, referred to as "cousin" in the above will. From him it passed to his sisters (see *Section III The Lamplughs of Skelsmere, Little Riston and Archbishop Thomas Lamplugh*).

SECTION III.

THE LAMPLUGHS OF SKELSMERE, OF LITTLE RISTON IN YORKSHIRE, AND ARCHBISHOP THOMAS LAMPLUGH, WHOSE DESCENDANTS BECAME OF LAMPLUGH HALL.

1520—PRESENT DAY.

After the death in 1737 of Thomas Lamplugh, the last male representative of the direct line which had held the manor and states of Lamplugh since the end of the 12th century, and after the successive deaths of his wife Frances, who held the estates for her life, of his son-in-law, Richard Brisco, who held them for 21 years, and of his nephew, Richard Lamplugh of Dovenby (see *Section V*), who died childless, the property of Lamplugh came by the terms of his will (see *Appendix II*) to the Revd. Thomas

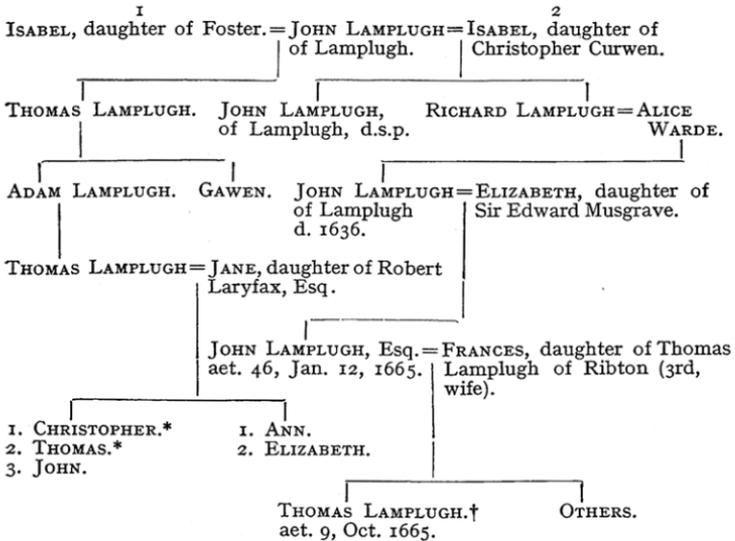
Lamplugh, Rector of Copgrove in Yorkshire, the son of the Revd. Thomas Lamplugh, Rector of Bolton Percy and Canon of York, whom the testator describes in his will as "my cousin Thomas Lamplugh, the grandson of Dr. Lamplugh, Archbishop of York" (see again *Appendix II, Will of Thomas Lamplugh of Lamplugh.*)

This acknowledgement of cousinship in itself seems to prove the fact of a relationship between Archbishop Thomas Lamplugh and the main Cumberland branch of the family. What that relationship exactly was is not easy to verify.

The Archbishop, Thomas Lamplugh (1615-1691), might have sprung from three branches of this at one time numerous family, one of which had been settled on the manor and estates of Dovenby near Cockermouth for some considerable time, another, an offshoot of the Dovenby family, was resident at Papcastle, and a third was resident at Little Riston in the East Riding of Yorkshire, having moved there from Cumberland not long before the Archbishop's time.

As the Archbishop was certainly born at Thwing in Yorkshire, a mile or two from Little Riston, it is reasonable to conclude that he sprung from this Yorkshire branch.

The Lamplugh pedigree of 1665 (Dugdale's Visitation) records only one collateral branch of the family, the Yorkshire branch. This is not strange when it is noted that the first Lamplughs of Dovenby (see *Section IV*) had completely and suddenly died out between 1630 and 1660, just before Dugdale's Visitation, while the Lamplughs of Papcastle, though certainly an offshoot of the Dovenby family, were probably illegitimate in origin (see *Section VI*). The one collateral branch recorded by Dugdale in 1665 is given thus:—

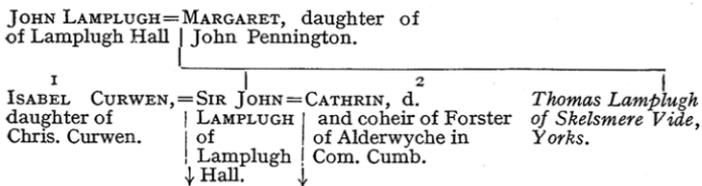


* The point at issue is whether these two sons of this collateral branch were (a) Christopher Lamplugh, father of the Archbishop, and (b) Thomas Ramplugh of Ribton, uncle of the Archbishop, and ancestor of the second Lamplughs of Dovenby (see Section V).

† Note that this Thomas Lamplugh, aged 9 in 1665, was the last male of the direct branch, from whom the estates descended to the Archbishop's great grandson.

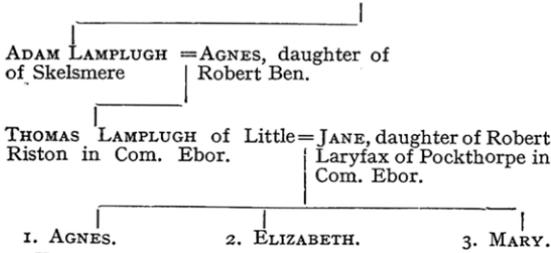
The information about this Yorkshire branch of the Lamplughs given by the 1665 Visitation might appear inadequate, were it not supported by information given by other and earlier Visitations.

The 1615 Cumberland Visitation of St. George Norroy gives the name of the founder of this collateral branch, and shows that by that date the members of it were resident in Yorkshire and also gives more reliable information about the parentage of Thomas Lamplugh of Skelsmere:—

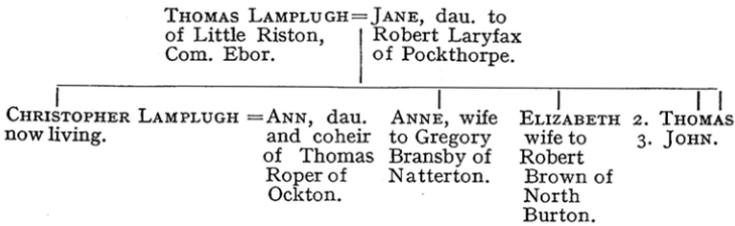


The 1584 Visitation of Yorkshire confirms the information given by the 1665 Cumberland Visitation and records the Yorkshire branch of the Lamplughs thus:—

THOMAS LAMPLUGH, son of John and younger brother of John Lamplugh, of Lamplugh in Cumberland.



The Yorkshire Visitation of 1612 gives still further information



In this inquiry as to the origin of Archbishop Thomas Lamplugh we are particularly concerned with the Christopher Lamplugh and the Thomas Lamplugh who both in the 1612 Visitation of Yorkshire and in the 1665 Visitation of Cumberland are recorded as being the 1st and 2nd sons of Thomas Lamplugh of Little Riston in Yorkshire. Was Christopher Lamplugh the father of the Archbishop and was Thomas Lamplugh his younger brother, the founder of the Ribton Lamplughs, who in family tradition is recorded as having "purchased Ribton in the Parish of Bridekirk, where he settled in the Civil Wars, having come from Beverley in Yorkshire?" That he was intimately connected with the future Archbishop there can be little doubt. Investigation into Archbishop Lamplugh's origins may make the matter clearer.

THOMAS LAMPLUGH, ARCHBISHOP OF YORK,
1615-1691.

That this man came originally from Yorkshire there can be no doubt. In the Church of Thwing in East Yorkshire, a mile or two from Little Riston and not far from Driffield and Beverley, a tablet to his memory has been placed in the wall of the Sanctuary:—

“ In memory of
the Most Reverend Father in God
Thomas Lamplugh, D.D.
Archbishop of York
who was born in this parish
of humble parents but ancient lineage
and died the 5th day of May, 1691
His character and conduct both as a man and a Christian
added lustre to the dignity
which his erudition and his virtues
had served to exalt him.
It is worthy of remembrance
that in testimony of his affectionate regard
for his native place
he presented to this parish its Communion plate*
engraved with the words
Thweng, in usum sacrae mensae D.D. Thomas Ebor. 1688.
On the stone below this tablet
he has recorded by an inscription penned by himself
the virtues of an aged and widowed mother
whose relics are deposited underneath.”

On a stone on the floor of the Sanctuary below this tablet is the following inscription, now defaced with age, but recorded in full among the family papers:—

“ Sub hoc marmore jacent reliquiae
Annae Lamplugh
Foeminae
Antiqua pietate suma integritate
et vitae innocentiae pari.

* This Communion plate is still in existence at Thwing Parish Church.

Quae postquam annos plus minus XXVI
 vixerat vidua
 animam deo reddidit Feb. XXIV.
 Anno salutis CDCLXI
 aetatis LXVI
 Pietissimae Matris memoriae
 P

Thos: Ebor''

From these inscriptions we can but conclude that the Thomas Lamplugh, who became Archbishop of York in 1688 and died in 1691, aged 76, at York, was born at Thwing in or about the year 1615 and that his mother continued to live there as a widow until the time of her death in 1661. The Parish Registers of Thwing have no records before 1698, but search at York for the transcripts of the Thwing registers during these years reveals one which contains the burial of this Ann Lamplugh as follows:—

1661 Burial,

“ Ann Lamplugh widow was buried February ye twenty sixt.”

A further reference to the pedigrees of the Yorkshire branch of the Lamplugh family given at the Visitations of 1584 and 1612 (see above) will show:—

That Christopher Lamplugh, son of Thomas Lamplugh of Little Riston, is recorded in the 1612 pedigree as living in that year and as having married Anne, daughter and heiress of Thomas Roper of Ockton. Ockton is in the parish of Thwing. Thomas Roper in his will dated the 18th of July, 1605, mentions his daughter Ann as being then unmarried and he directs that his lands shall be divided equally between his daughters Ann and Ruth. The Parish Register of Riston Parva give the marriage between Christopher Lamplugh and Ann Roper on Nov. 24th, 1607.

If therefore, Ann, daughter of Thomas Roper of Ockton

and wife of Christopher Lamplugh, became a widow in or about the year 1625, then her son, the future Archbishop, of whose birth we have no record, but who was born in or about the year 1615, must have been only ten years old when his father died in 1625.

This may account for the connection which there undoubtedly is between him and the Thomas Lamplugh of Ribton in Cumberland, who is recorded in the family note as having come from Beverley during the Civil Wars and settled at Ribton. That this man, Thomas Lamplugh, was at Ribton in 1642 and probably for some time before is proved by the fact that in that year he was elected, along with John Lamplugh of Lamplugh, whose son married his daughter, as governor of St. Bees School. He died in 1670 and was buried at Bridekirk. Was he the younger brother of Christopher Lamplugh of Ockton in Thwing Parish (see Pedigrees of 1612 and 1665), and the 2nd son of Thomas Lamplugh of Little Riston, and thus uncle to the future Archbishop? Did he take charge of the 10 year old boy in 1625 when his father died? The future Archbishop certainly went to St. Bees School, to which in later years he left a benefaction, then to Queen's College, Oxford, where that school possessed scholarships, in 1634. Here another difficulty confronts us. The entry in the list of those who matriculated in that year at that college is strange and puzzling.

“*Collegium Reginense. Ano Dmi 1634.*”

Thomas Lamplugh Cumberl. fil Chrisof Lamplugh de Dovenby in Cumb'd and in pleb an nat 16.”

A tracing of this puzzling entry shows that the word ‘Christof’ and the word ‘Thomas’ have been written one above the other. It would appear from the black and stronger letters of the word ‘Thomas’ that ‘Christof’ had been written first and ‘Thomas’ later. Again, the writing of the second line, containing the word Dovenby shows a marked dissimilarity to that of the first; and it

should be noted that if this second line was indeed written in 1634, it is strange that this young servitor of the College should be described as 'of Dovenby.' In that year representatives of the ancient first family of Lamplugh of Dovenby were still alive and in possession of the manor and estates (see *Section IV*), while Thomas Lamplugh of Ribton had as yet no connection with it. It was not till at least thirty years later that the descendant of Thomas Lamplugh of Ribton became the second Lamplugh family of Dovenby. (See *Section V*). On the face of it therefore, it seems likely that the original entry had been

" Thomas Lamplugh Cumberl. fil Christof Lamplugh "

and that descendants of Thomas Lamplugh of Ribton, wishing to correct a statement which they could not understand, and knowing their family's connection both with Dovenby and with the Archbishop, altered the entry to what they thought was more correct.

All the evidence at our disposal, as we have shown, points to the strong probability that Thomas Lamplugh, the future Archbishop, was the son of Christopher Lamplugh and Ann Roper of Thwing, and that when his father died in 1625, he was taken charge of by Thomas Lamplugh of Ribton, possibly an uncle, and sent by him to St. Bees School and then to Queen's College, Oxford. He himself in his will speaks of the children of Thomas Lamplugh of Ribton as his 'cousins.' The only scrap of evidence which seems to point to a closer relationship between Thomas Lamplugh of Ribton and the scholar of Queen's College is a statement made in the booklet *Archbishop Grindal Grammar School of St. Bees* (1888), where the author, William Jackson, quoting from a letter written by Thomas Lamplugh of Ribton to Provost Langbaine of Queen's on Nov. 14th, 1657, puts in the following sentence, " He sends his love to his *son*; that son was the future Archbishop of York, who had been, it is expressly stated in Bliss's Edition of Anthony Wood's *Athenae Oxon-*

ienses, a pupil of St. Bees." Inquiries from the Librarian of Queen's College have failed to reveal the original of this letter. Until it is found, or until further evidence makes the whole matter clearer, we must leave things as they are. Thomas Lamplugh of Ribton may have considered the future Archbishop as an adopted son. If this letter was indeed written in 1657, it should be remembered that by that time the scholar of Queen's was recognised as a learned cleric with a great future before him, and that therefore his relation at Ribton might be glad to claim him as his own.

Thomas Lamplugh, almost certainly the son of Christopher Lamplugh and Ann Roper, born at Thwing in the East Riding of Yorkshire in or about the year 1615, matriculated at Queen's College, Oxford, in 1634. He became a Fellow of the College and then successively curate of Southampton, Rector of Bexfield in Berkshire, Rector of Carlton-in-Ottmore, Oxfordshire, Principal of St. Alban's Hall, Oxford, then Vicar of St. Martin's in the Fields, Westminster, Prebendary of Worcester, Archdeacon of London, Dean of Rochester (1673), Bishop of Exeter (1676) and Archbishop of York from 1688 to 1691, the year of his death at Bishopsthorpe. He was buried in York Minster (see *Appendix 14* for the Latin inscription on his tomb). We have already recorded the inscription to his memory in Thwing Parish Church.

Of his career as an ecclesiastic and a bishop there is little to record. He seems to have played consistently for safety on all occasions and not to have been neglectful of his own interests during the troubled years which saw the expulsion of James II and the successful Revolution which brought to the throne William of Orange and his wife Mary Stuart. It is said (see *Dictionary of National Biography*), that he strongly urged the clergy of the diocese of Exeter to stand firm for James II, the King to whom they had taken the oath of allegiance, and then

hurried to London, to be appointed without delay to the Archbishopric of York, which was vacant at the time. When the Revolution was successful and Sancroft, Archbishop of Canterbury, Ken, and others went out into the wilderness as nonjurors, the Archbishop of York retained his high office. There is in the family's possession the actual summons from the Earl Marshall to the Coronation of William and Mary, in which he took part, (See *Appendix* 15), together with two private letters, one from Sancroft and one from the Bishop of Salisbury, which are interesting in that they reveal the thoughts of Bishops of that day (see *Appendices* 16 and 17).

Of the greatness of his gifts of scholarship there can be no doubt. He was certainly a fine Latinist and it is obvious that he took great interest in Anglo-Saxon and other monkish records of the past. The family possesses a sheaf of documents, which contain not only the speculations of his succeeding family as to his origin and connection with the ancient family of Lamplugh, (which seem to have interested them more than the qualities of the man himself), but also portions of monkish chronicles, both Latin and Anglo-Saxon, many of them copied by himself. Some of these seem to have come from Abingdon, others from Worcester. They are incomplete, not easily translated, and they contain the usual stories of miraculous events interspersed with scraps of history. They need the attention of a historian. There is a large quantity of legal documents concerning the Diocese of Exeter and the Bishop's possessions there, most of which are 17th century in date, though some few may be rather older. These should be in the possession of either the Bishop or of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. There are a few notes of speeches made in the House of Lords, and many sermons, notably a small manuscript book, which contains the Bishop's addresses on special occasions, such as a wedding or a funeral, the dedication of a churchyard and so on.

There is also an early translation of a legend concerning a Hermit of Eskdale near Whitby (see *Appendix 18*) which is delightfully medieval in its strange simplicity.

The family possess his case of knives, his crooked stick engraved with the arms of York and Lamplugh, which he probably used when travelling as his pastoral staff, together with other articles.

He married Katharine, daughter of the Revd. Edward Davenant, D.D., nephew of John Davenant, Bishop of Salisbury. She died on May 18, 1671 and was buried at St. Mary Abbot's, Kensington, at the age of 39. The inscription on her tomb, a note of which in the Bishop's own hand is in the family's possession, is such a neat piece of Latin that it is worth recording here.

M

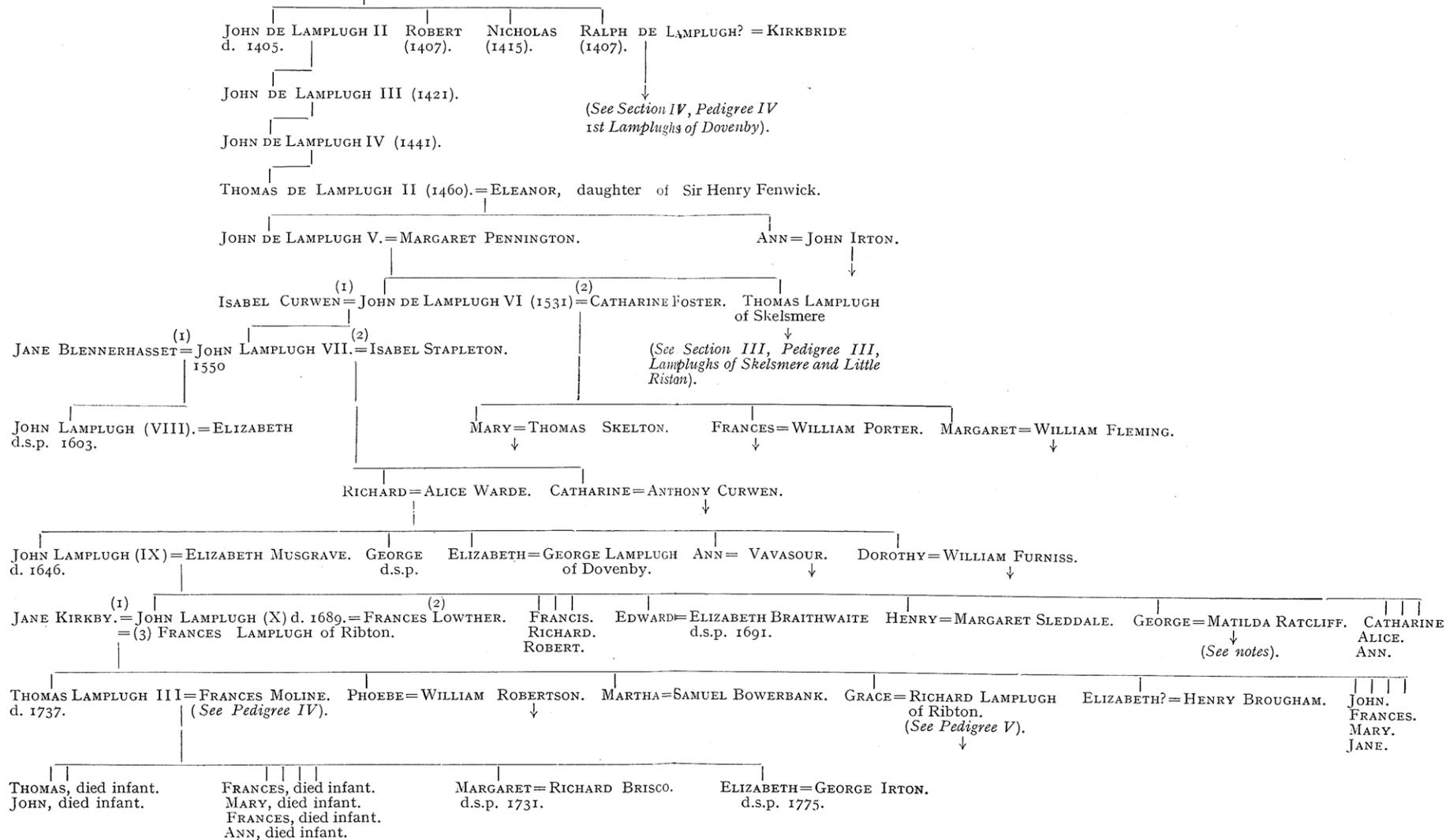
Katharinae Lamplugh
 Filia Edwardi Davenanti. S.T.P.
 neptis Revdi Johis Davenanti EXI Sarum.
 Raro exempli familiae
 Antiqua pietate
 Liberos enixa quinos
 Tres reliquit superstities
 Promissis in coelum duobus
 Nata Gillinghamiae in comitatu Dorceti
 Jan 31. 1632.
 Denata Kensingtoniae in comitatu Middlesexiae
 May 18. 1671.
 Conjugi merito dilectissimae
 posuit (sive Deo placuerit)
 secuturus.

Thomas Lamplugh.

As this inscription states, they had five children, of four of whom we have no record. The other, *Thomas Lamplugh*, became the Archdeacon of Richmond.

PEDIGREE II. THE LAMPLUGHS OF LAMPLUGH, 1350-1750.

SIR THOMAS DE LAMPLUGH I (See Pedigree I).
1370-1390.



THOMAS DAVENANT LAMPLUGH, ARCHDEACON
OF RICHMOND, D. 1703.

A letter written from Eton to his father by this Thomas Lamplugh is in the family's possession and may be reproduced as showing that the letters of small schoolboys change but little:

"Most honoured Father,

I am now pretty well so I write to you now but I have been well ever since Sunday. Mr. Martin is dead. I cannot write to my aunt now because I have not for to write Pray send the coach on Thursday. This is all at present.

So pressed

T.D.L.

(Thomas Davenant Lamplugh)

Eton, March the 10th, 1675."

If, as seems likely, this boy was about eleven when he wrote this letter, he was born about 1664. We have no other record of his birth. A document of his institution by the Bishop of London to the living of St. Andrew, Undershaft, in the City of London, dated December, 24, 1701, is to hand, signed on the back on the same day by his parishioners at his induction, together with a large wine bill for that same quarter of the year 1701, amounting to over £28. He died about the year 1703 (see *Appendix 19*).

He married, says a record written shortly after his time, Mary, daughter and co-heir of the Revd. Hugh Boham, Rector of Hardwicke in the Diocese of Oxford. He was buried at his own Church of St. Andrew Undershaft in the City of London. His wife's will 'is dated October 11, 1716 (see *Appendix 20*). From this we learn that they had the following children,

1. *Thomas Lamplugh*, of whom following.
2. *Hugh Lamplugh*, already dead in 1716, at King's College, Cambridge.

3. *William Lamplugh*, Rector of Alton Barnes, Wilts. He married but died without issue. (*Appendix 21* for his will).
4. *Edward Lamplugh*. He made a will dated Nov. 1, 1749, which gives much valuable information about the rest of the family. On that date his wife seems to have been dead. He had one daughter, name unknown, who married Thomas Clegg. They had no children in 1749. (*Appendix 22* for his will).
5. *Mary Lamplugh*, alive in 1716.
6. *Sarah Lamplugh*, married the Revd. Jonathan Carpenter, and had four children, Jonathan, Catherina, Margaret and Sarah.
7. *Ann Lamplugh*, married David Waterhouse, and had five children in 1749, Benjamin, David, Thomas, Mary and Ann Waterhouse.
8. *Katharine Lamplugh*, married Samuel Baldwin, and in 1749 had one son, Charles Baldwin.

THE REVD. THOMAS LAMPLUGH, RECTOR OF
BOLTON, PERCY 1687-1747.

The Thomas Lamplugh, eldest son of the Revd. Thomas Davenant Lamplugh, Archdeacon of Richmond and his wife Mary Boham, was Rector of Bolton Percy and Canon Residentiary of York. He died on July 21, 1747, and was buried at York Minster, where there is a monument to his memory. His will is dated June 24, 1742. He married Honor Challoner, daughter of William Challoner of Guisborough. She died on January 2, 1778, aged 82, and was also buried at York Minster, where there is a tablet to her memory. Their children were:—

1. *Thomas Lamplugh*, of whom later.
2. *Honor Lamplugh*, unmarried, buried Jan. 2, 1795, aged 72. (York Minster Registers).
3. *Mary Lamplugh*, unmarried, buried Dec. 29, 1760. (York Minster Registers).

4. *Katharine Lamplugh*, married the Revd. Godfrey Wolley, Rector of Flimscoe and Warmsworth. They had a numerous and distinguished family, among them a daughter, *Katharine Wolley*, who married her first cousin, John Raper, the son of a sister, who became possessed of Lamplugh. Katharine Wolley, the widow of the Revd. G. Wolley, died on Nov. 1, 1804, aged 79. (York Minster Registers).
5. *Ann Lamplugh*, born Oct. 14, 1729, who married on Oct. 8, 1750, John Raper of Lotherton and had three daughters and one son.
 - (a) *Anne Raper* married George Townsend, had issue.
 - (b) *Honor Raper* married John Kendal.
 - (c) *Margaret Raper*.
 - (d) *John Raper*, who married Katharine Wolley and became possessed of Lamplugh after his uncle's death, of whom hereafter.
6. *Jane Lamplugh*, born in 1731, of whom we have no record.
7. *Sarah Lamplugh*, who died in 1742, a child of 8.

THE REVD. THOMAS LAMPLUGH, OF LAMPLUGH,
RECTOR OF COPGROVE, 1727-93.

Thomas Lamplugh, the only son of Thomas Lamplugh, Rector of Bolton Percy and Honor Challoner, was Rector of Copgrove and Prebendary of York Minster. He married Sarah, daughter of James Collins of Follifoot and Knaresborough, and died without issue on September 14, 1793.

By the will of his remote cousin, the last Lamplugh of the direct line, Thomas Lamplugh III of Lamplugh, made in 1734, the manor and estate of Lamplugh came to him absolutely at the death of the testator's son-in-law, Richard Brisco, who held the estate for 21 years. By the

will of the testator's daughter, Elizabeth Lamplugh of Lamplugh, who had married George Irton of Irton Hall and who died childless in 1775, the house and certain of the estates of Dovenby Hall, which she had either inherited or purchased, also came to him for his life.

At his death in 1793 the manor and estates of Lamplugh, which were his absolutely, passed to his sisters, and probably by an arrangement, were occupied by his nephew, John Raper, the son of his sister, Ann and John Raper, who had married Katharine Wolley the daughter of his sister Katharine and the Revd. Godfrey Wolley. On the other hand, by the will of Elizabeth Irton, the house and lands of Dovenby, when he died childless, passed to Peter Brougham, a descendant of a female member of the 2nd Lamplughs of Dovenby (see *Section V*) and thus to his sister, Mary Brougham, who brought these possessions to the family of Dykes..

JOHN RAPER OF LAMPLUGH, D. 1824.

John Raper, the son of Ann Lamplugh and John Raper of Lotherton and Abberford, married his first cousin Katharine Wolley, the daughter of Katharine Lamplugh and the Revd. Godfrey Wolley. At the death of his uncle without children in 1793, when the Dovenby estates went to Peter Brougham, he, as the heir of his uncle, came into the manor and estates of Lamplugh. He died in 1824 and left three children:—

1. *John Lamplugh Raper*, of whom following.
2. *Henry Raper*, of whom following.
3. *Ann Raper*, who married on July 19, 1815, James, second son of Benjamin Brooksbank of Healaugh manor, Yorkshire, and had the following children.
 - (1) *James Brooksbank*, b. Sept. 27, 1816, who married Feb. 4, 1844, Marianne, daughter of Thomas Edmonds of London, and died March 27, 1863, leaving children:

- (a) *Walter Lamplugh Brooksbank*, of Lamplugh, of whom following.
- (b) *Marianne Brooksbank*, m. Jan. 28, 1875, William Delisle Powles and had issue.
- (2) *John Brooksbank*, d.s.p.
- (3) *Henry Brooksbank*, died at school.
- (4) *Walter Lamplugh Brooksbank*, Rector of Lamplugh, who married Jane Denning, daughter of Stephen Poyntz Denning of Dulwich, and had the following children:—
 - (a) *Stephen Poyntz Brooksbank*, who had issue.
 - (b) *Hugh Lamplugh Brooksbank*, who married Sybil Puxley.
 - (c) *Ethel Brooksbank*, who married the Revd. Ernest Stock and has issue.
 - (d) *Gertrude Brooksbank*, who married Samuel Taylor, and has issue.
 - (e) *Katharine Brooksbank*, who died unmarried.
 - (f) *Philippa Brooksbank*, who married Gerard Salvin, and has issue.
- (5) *Cassandra Brooksbank*, who died young.
- (6) *Katharine Brooksbank*, who died unmarried.

JOHN LAMPLUGH LAMPLUGH-RAPER OF
LAMPLUGH, D. 1867.

He was the son of John Raper and Katharine Wolley, and was born on July 19, 1790. He assumed the name and arms of Lamplugh by Royal License in March, 1825. He married on Oct. 25, 1813, Jane, the daughter of Benjamin Brooksbank of Healaugh Hall, Yorks, who died April 7, 1878. He had no children and died April 13, 1867, to be succeeded by his brother.

HENRY RAPER OF LAMPLUGH, D. 1867.

Henry Raper, the second son of John Raper and Katharine Wolley, was born Feb. 12, 1795. He was a

barrister at law of Lincoln's Inn and married on Dec. 16, 1824, his cousin once removed, Ann, only daughter of John Moore of the Third Dragoon Guards, by Ann, only daughter of George Townsend by Ann, eldest daughter of John Raper of Lotherton. His wife died in 1845. Henry Raper died less than a month after his brother on May 16, 1867, childless, and was succeeded by his great-nephew, Walter Brooksbank, the grandson of his sister, Ann Raper and James Brooksbank.

WALTER LAMPLUGH BROOKSBANK OF
LAMPLUGH, 1850-1916.

He was born on Nov. 4, 1850, the grandson of Ann Raper and the son of James Brooksbank and Mary Ann Edmonds, and married on Aug. 18, 1877, Mary Ann Madeleine, daughter of Francis Greenwell of Durham. He died in 1916, leaving one son and five daughters surviving:—

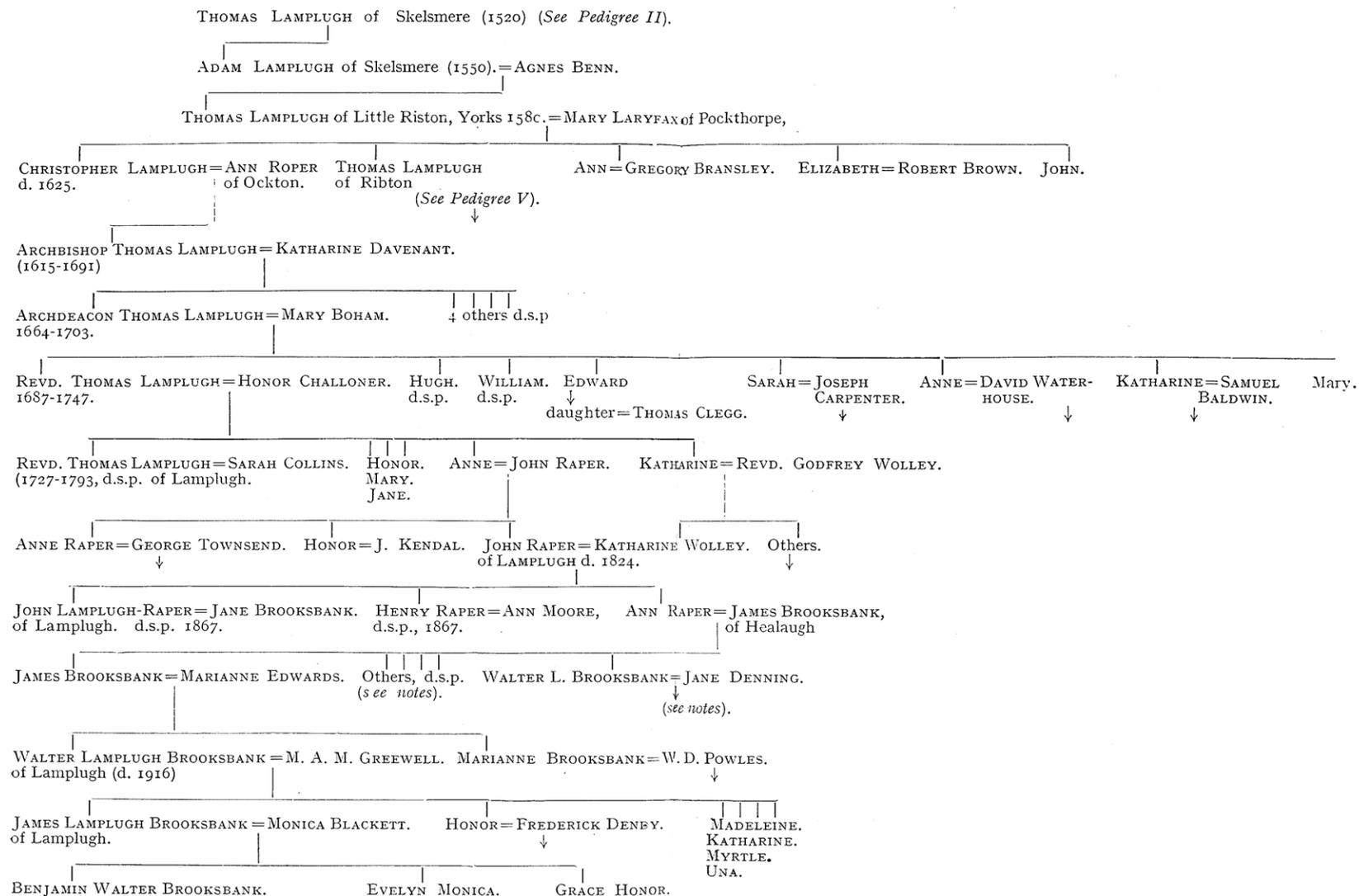
1. *James Lamplugh Brooksbank*, of whom later.
2. *Madeleine Ethel Brooksbank*.
3. *Katharine Aurora Brooksbank*.
4. *Honor Elizabeth Brooksbank*, who married Frederick Dendy of Newcastle and has issue.
5. *Myrtle Philippa Brooksbank*.
6. *Una Frances Brooksbank*.

JAMES LAMPLUGH BROOKSBANK OF
LAMPLUGH.

He was the son of Walter Lamplugh Brooksbank and M. A. M. Greenwell and was born Feb. 21, 1889. He married on Sept. 21, 1912, Monica, the youngest daughter of the Revd. W. R. Blckett. Though he sold most of the estate of Lamplugh, he is still Lord of the Manor. He has three children.

1. *Benjamin Walter Brooksbank*, born Oct. 28, 1926.
2. *Evelyn Monica Brooksbank*, born April 6, 1918.
3. *Grace Honor Brooksbank*, born Aug. 24, 1920.

PEDIGREE III. THE LAMPLUGHS OF SKELSMERE, LITTLE RISTON
AND ARCHBISHOP THOMAS LAMPLUGH



(To follow:—Section IV, the First Lamplughs of Dovenby.
Section V. The Lamplughs of Ribton and the Second
Lamplughs of Dovenby.
Section VI. The Lamplughs of Papcastle.)

APPENDIX I.

CHARTER OF ROBERT DE LAMPLUGH. *St. Bees Register*, No. 171.

A charter of Robert de Lamplugh concerning the land nigh Rukrabek* and sixteen denarii of Lamplugh.

To all who see or shall see these letters, I, Robert of Lamplugh, wish eternal salvation in the Lord. Let the whole world know that I have conceded, and by this present document have confirmed to my heirs after me the whole of the land lying between the high road and Rukrabek,* and on from there as far as the other road extends to Sathou,† until you come to the middle of the village of Azlokdene,‡ which land lies uncultivated and without habitation, and also without common rights . . . which land shall be divided between myself and my heirs on the one part and the monks of St. Bees on the other, for ever. Therefore neither can I nor my heirs nor can the Prior of St. Bees by any monastic decree cultivate this land nor build on it for ever.

Moreover, by this agreement I and my heirs are bound to pay to the Prior and the monks sixteen denarii every year in the middle of the Feast of Pentecost and in the middle of the Feast of St. Martin in the winter, as a quit claim for the two bovates of land in Lamplugh, to which bovates the Prior and the monks maintain that they have a right. Therefore if I or my heirs fail in any of the conditions of this agreement the Prior and monks shall be permitted to destrain on the two bovates in Lamplugh, which Thomas the Priest once held.

In witness to the present writing of the charter I have affixed my signature, with the following gentlemen as witnesses:—Richard de Cleter, Adam de Haverington then Dean of Coupland, Robert de Bamthwaite, John de Boyvil, Roger de Morton,§

* *Rukrabek*, Rowrah, a hamlet of Winder in the parish of Lamplugh.

† *Sathou*, The position of this place is doubtful. The name thus spelt is found only here. It may perhaps be identified with 'Scallow' which lies to the north of Rowrah.

‡ *Azlokdene*, Arlochden.

§ *Roger de Morton*. Was this possibly Robert's younger brother, Roger de Lamplugh, who witnessed another charter and was given land on the Lamplugh estate?

Robert de Unelaike, Gilbert de Workington, John de Eglesfield and others. Given this day of St. Matthew the Apostle in the year of grace 1248. (Sept. 21st).

APPENDIX 2.

An agreement made between the Abbot of the monastery of the Blessed Mary of York and Ralph de Lamplugh.

This agreement made between the Abbot and Chapter of the Monastery of the Blessed Mary of York on the one hand and Ralph, son and heir of John de Lamplugh, on the other hand. It was stated that a dispute had arisen on the part of the said Abbot and Chapter, who laid a complaint against the said Ralph de Lamplugh under the new law of dispossession. The complaint concerns the common pasture of the said Abbot and Chapter, which belongs to the Priory of St. Bees, which lies in Brounrigg in the village of Moreton, with special reference to a certain rich pasture, which the said Ralph had enclosed with a fence. Finally the matter has been settled amicably with the agreement following:—

As the said Abbot and Monastery have granted to him and his successors that the said rich pasture, about five acres in all, of enclosed land, may remain enclosed up to the end of a hundred years; in return for this concession the said Ralph has agreed on behalf of himself and his heirs to pay to the said Abbot and Monastery and to the Prior of the Priory of St. Bees 12 denariⁱ every year, half at the Feast of Pentecost and the other half at the Feast of St. Martin in the winter. And the said Ralph hereby binds himself and his heirs to carry out this agreement, his lands and tenements at Lamplugh being at the disposal of the said Abbot and Monastery should this agreement be broken by his own fault; and if this agreement of the said Prior should be broken by some fault of the monastery, the said Ralph contends that the decree of the said Prior may be revoked without a legal document by Ralph or by his heirs. Furthermore, if it should happen that the said Ralph and his heirs wish to keep the said rich pasture which has been thus settled, right up to the time of the said agreement, the said Ralph and his heirs shall remove entirely the fence around the said pasture; then they are bound first to restore it to the pasture land of the said Abbot and the Priory of St. Bees. And from thenceforward the said Ralph and his heirs shall be completely freed from blame in the matter of the said contract, the said portion of land being left fallow.

In witness whereof the said Abbot and Chapter of the Monastery of the Blessed Mary have affixed their joint seal; and the said Ralph has in his turn affixed his seal to the document. The following lords are witnesses.

Robert de Bampton, Gilbert de Culwen, Hugo de Moresby John Fleming, knights, John de Kirkebythore, Thomas de Frizington, Hugo Fleming and others.

Given at Egremont on the day of the next moon after the Feast of the Purification of the Blessed Mary in the year of our Lord 1337. (Feb. 13, 1337/38).

APPENDIX 3.

A CHARTER OF EDWARD III. *St. Bees Register*, No. 173.

Edward, by the grace of God King of England, Lord of Ireland, and Ruler of Aquitaine, to his well-beloved and faithful servants, Richard of Aldeburgh, Thomas of Heppelcotes and Robert Parving, greeting:—

Be it known that we have appointed you as our judiciaries, together with those with whom you have assembled, for the purpose of taking the assize for the new law of Dispossessin, which the Abbot of the Blessed Mary of York has proclaimed in our presence, in brief against *Ralph de Lamplugh and Emma his wife* and John Beauchamp of Kelton, with reference to the common pasture of Murtón near Lamplugh. And therefore we command that on a certain day and at a place which you shall choose for this purpose, you shall hold this assize, and there you shall carry out whatsoever befits justice in accordance with the law and with the usage of our kingdom. Moreover we have commanded our Sheriff that you are to make known to him the day and place, when decided upon, so that he may summon the assize in your presence. In witness of which matter we have published these our instructions. Signed under our own witness at Carlisle on the sixth day of July in the ninth year of our reign as king. (1335).

APPENDIX 4.

A LETTER FROM GEORGE LAMPLUGH, 1580.

After hertye commendations synce Mondaye last I have had sev'll words and message from my warden as to the present p'vision of horses wanting to the Lordshipp there and this daye his L. hath written a nother letter conceninge busines dependinge on the said Lordshipp amonges the rest not forgetting want of horse, delcaring how that specyale and earnest reacyons by some

hath been made to his L. for some ease and longer tyme but his L. hath flatlye denyed them and all contynewe willing me to be mynful and carefull to show men furnished with all expedicion as app' teyneth yt seemeth that those so often his L. remebranc in this cause is not wi'hout great appt of her Matie pnt service as sevallye before this his Lordshipp hath written and given notice to me. This his L. being so importunatin calling upon me I cannot but as bound urge ane commande ye not to be negligent in the derection given ye for p'vision of horse wth all furniture and so ffare ye well the Xth of Marche, 1580.

yr loving friend,

George Lamplugh.

Among the Chambers Papers.

APPENDIX 5.

Abstract of the Will of George Lamplouge of Cockermouth in the Province of York. Esquire.

Date—About Michaelman last past, 1587.

To Elline, my wife, all my estate.

Witnesses:—

William Patrickson, the younger.

John Standley.

William Patrickson, the elder.

John Aggasman, Clerk.

Margaret Marraysted.

Proved 4th June, 1588,

by Elline, the relict.

On the first day of February, 1591, Administration of the goods of George Lamplugh, Esquire, late of Cockermouth in the Province of York, left unadministered by Ellenor Readman, als. Lamplough, relict of deceased, was granted to Marmaduke Readman of Thornton, Esquire.

City Act Book.

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APPENDIX 6.

WILL OF JOHN LAMPLUGH 1ST DAY OF MARCHE 1603.

Will of John Lamplugh VIII of Lamplugh.

He directes that he shall be buried in the parish Church of Lamplugh. After making Christopher Curwen of Camerton and George Curwen his executors with Lancelot Fletcher, parson of Deane and Thomas Brounrigg, parson of Moresby, he

* *Trans.* n.s. i, 200.

directs £80 a year for the enfeoffment of his wife Elizabeth. For the education and preferment of George Lamplugh and Elizabeth Lamplugh, his brother's children, during the minority of John Lamplugh, his heir, two parts for the purpose of this education. If his heir, John Lamplugh, dies in his minority his trustees are to have £70 for feofment of the said nephew and niece, George and Elizabeth.

His goods and chattels to the above John Lamplugh his heir, who is to be his sole executor on coming of age.

Out of this his executors to pay off £300 to his wife, Elizabeth. His debts to be paid by his supervisors.

Codicil, March 21st, 1603.

To his wife his black nagg, her own bed with canopy and hangings, with a chamber for her own use during the minority of John Lamplugh his heir.

To his nephew George Lamplugh £40 and an annuity of £4 to be paid to him after the death of the testator's wife.

£50 to his niece Elizabeth Lamplugh.

He did give and bequeath to John Kendal his servant £10 as well in respect of some small . . . of goods committed to his custody in respect of his service formerly done and to be done, to be paid in three years next after that John Lamplugh the testator's nephew hath come full age.

This will is signed by John Lamplugh, in the presence of William Cleter,

John Fleming,
Mungoe Dalton.

APPENDIX 7.

THE MARRIAGE OF JOHN LAMPLUGH X AND FRANCES LAMPLUGH OF RIBTON.

EXTRACT FROM LAMPLUGH PARISH REGISTERS.

1654. Nov. 14.

This day and yeare aforesaid was the marriage solemnized between John Lamplugh of Lamplugh, Esqr. and Francis Lamplugh eldest d. of Thomas Lamplugh of Ribton, Esqr. att Ribton in the presence of these witnesses hereafter nominated, they having been published in the pish Church of Lamplugh 3 sevale Lords dayes, viz.: the 17 and 24 of September and first of October: the witnesses present:—

Tho: Lamplugh, her father.

Jo: Barwise, Justice of Peace.

Julian Barwise, his daughter in law.

Richard Tubman.

(Witnesses separately) Joseph Patrickson of the How, Katherine Patrickson, his wife, Edward Lamplugh, brother of the said Jo. Philip Bouch, Cler: Alice Blennerhasset, Pickering Hewer.

APPENDIX 8.

LAMPLUGH, JOHN X, Esq. late of Lamplugh Hall.

(1) 30 April 1689.

Bond in names of Martha Lamplugh, of Lamplugh, Spinster, Thomas Lamplugh of the same, Esq., and Joseph Patrickson of Castle How, Gent., all in county of Cumberland and Deanery of Copeland. Said Martha is the administratrix of the estate of her late father, John Lamplugh. The inventory is to be exhibited at the Richmond Court, kept at Kendall, at or before 1 June next. Account of administration to be made on or before 1 April 1689.

By permission of the Rev. Father in God Lord Thomas, Bishop before Thomas Cradock Esq. A.M. Commissary for the Archdeaconry of Richmond, in the Diocese of Chester.

Signed by the persons bound.

Witnesses. Rich. Trotter, Notary public, and James Hodgson. (Seals undecipherable).

(2) Bond in names of same persons, on same date.

Condition that Thomas Lamplugh, Esq. do well and truly consent and pay to Martha, Mary, Grace and Jane, natural and lawful daughters of John Lamplugh, Esq. late of Lamplugh, deceased all their child's portions and rights due to them by the death of their said father, at their age of 21 years.

Same signatures and witnesses.

(3) Renunciation of the Administration of the personal estate of John Lamplugh Esq., their late father, and request that Letters of Administration be granted to Mrs. Martha Lamplugh, their sister. Dated at Lamplugh 27 April 1689.

Signed, Mary Lamplugh, Grace Lamplugh,
Jane Lamplugh.

(4) Lamplugh April the 30th, 1689.

Consent that his sister Martha Lamplugh takes Letters of Administration of the goods of his late father, John Lamplugh Esq.

Signed Tho. Lamplugh.

(5) 13 December 1689.

Inventory of goods both moveable and immoveable which John Lamplugh, of Lamplugh in the county of Cumberland, died possessed of, prized by these persons viz. Mr. Richard Lamplugh, Daniel Dickenson, George Brent . . . ? Showas? Dickenson, George Wood, and Nicholas Jenkinson.

Total sum of Inventory Exhibited at £474 6s. 7d.
Filed documents. Copeland Deanery.
Archeaconry Court of Richmond, Yorks.

APPENDIX 9.

FROM WILL OF EDWARD LAMPLUGH OF KIRKLAND AND KELTON,
May 14, 1692.

Body to be buried in Lamplugh Parish Church.

To his wife tenements and farms commonly called Vickermans
within the Manor of Kelton.

To his brother Parson 'my gold signet.'

To his son Edward 'my god sonne, ten shillings.'

'To his Godson John Robertson, son of his niece Robertson of
Cleator ten shillings.'

All else to his wife Dorothy.

Witnesses,

Joseph Dawson (his marke).

Henry Jenkinson.

Geo. Lamplugh, Rector of Lamplugh.

APPENDIX 10.

FROM WILL OF GEORGE LAMPLUGH, RECTOR OF LAMPLUGH.

30th day of April in the yeare of our Lord 1700.

Geo. Lamplugh of Lamplugh to be buried in Lamplugh
Church. His Wife, Mattilda Lamplugh to hold all her freehold
estate commonly called New Hall Estate, situate, lying and being
in the Parish of Bothell in the Parish of Brigham with all the
appurtenances thereunto belonging during her life.

If his debts not paid his wife to seell above estate, pay them off
and keep the remainder herself.

To his daughter *Frances Tubman*, wife of Robert Tubman,
mercier, one shilling.

To his daughter *Elizabeth Branthwaite*, wife of David Branth-
waite, mariner, one shilling.

He orders and appoints that the "£20 which his father in law,
Francis Radcliffe, left by will to the above two daughters be
forthwith paid (ten pounds each)."

To the Poor of the Parish of Lamplugh five pounds.

Remainder of his goods to his wife Mattilda Lamplugh and her
daughter, Sarah Lamplugh, minding them "to have special care
of my son Josiah Lamplugh to relieve him with meat, drink and
cloathes and lodging during his natural life."

The two above executors of his will.

Witnesses, Nicholas Jenkinson.
Daniel Dickinson.
Tho: Moore.

APPENDIX II.

FROM THE WILL OF THOMAS LAMPLUGH III OF LAMPLUGH.

The will of Thomas Lamplugh of Lamplugh is dated June 27, 1734.

He grants to his wife, Frances Lamplugh, for her life, Lamplugh Hall with the Lamplugh demesne and the Moorside demesne, the parcel of land called Windhall, with the tarn known by the name of Mockerin Tarn or Tarn Marron, the messuages and tenements called Readgate or Redgate, Lamplugh Miln, and all messuages etc. in Lamplugh and Arlecdon, with the Advowson of Lamplugh Church and the tithes of Arlecdon.

His wife is to pay thereout £100 a year to his daughter, Elizabeth, the wife of Mr. George Irton.

He gives to his son-in-law, Richard Brisco, £100 for his life

To his nephew, Mr. Richard Lamplugh, son of his brother, Mr. Robert Lamplugh* of Dovenby, £20 for his life.

To his sister, Maria Goodman, † £20 for her life.

At his wife's death, his estate, etc. is left to his son-in-law, Richard Brisco, his executor, for 21 years, with remainder to the 1st, and other sons of his daughter, Elizabeth Irton, in tail male.

With remainder to his nephew, Richard Lamplugh, for life, with remainder to the 1st and other sons of Richard Lamplugh in tail male.

Remainder to his cousin, Thomas Lamplugh, grandson of Dr. Lamplugh, heretofore Archbishop of York, for life, with remainder to his first and other sons in tail male.

With remainder to the brother of the above, William Lamplugh, for life, with remainder to his 1st and other sons in tail male.

He appoints his wife, Frances Lamplugh and his son-in-law, Richard Brisco, as executors.

The witnesses were Jacob Fox, Ann Fox and Joseph Nicholson.

This will was proved at Carlisle on May 23, 1737.

* This Robert Lamplugh, of the second Lamplugh family of Dovenby, (See Section V) had married his sister, Grace Lamplugh.

† Maria Moline, sister of the testator's wife, Frances Moline, married first (as his 2nd wife) Richard Lamplugh of Ribton, and after his death, Richard Goodman of Carlisle, v. *Section V*.

APPENDIX 13.

Vol. 119 Fol. 285.

ABSTRACT OF THE WILL OF ELIZABETH IRTON OF DOVENBY HALL
IN THE COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND, WIDOW.

Date—16 Nov. 1773.

To James Craike of Flimby in the County of Cumberland, Esquire, and John Spedding of Armathwaite, Esquire, £300 upon trust to pay the interest to Mrs. Hannah Murthwaite of Whitehaven during her life, and on her decease divide the said £300 amongst her children.

To the said Hannah Murthwaite £80.

To Mrs. Phoebe Robertson of Egremont £20.

To Mrs. Dorothy Bushby of Egremont, formerly Widow Steel, £100.

To Mrs. Bradley of Whitehaven, wife of Mr. Bradley, Surgeon, £120.

To Mrs. Rebecca Irton, £210.

To Miss Frances Collier of Whitehaven £100, and to Mrs. Collier £100.

To Mrs. Catherine Orfer of Wigton £100.

To Mrs. Frances Craghill of the City of York £120.

To Mrs. Beck, wife of John Beck, Barber in Whitehaven, £20.

To Margaret Richardson, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Richardson, of Mondesby, £100.

To Margaret Taylor, my housekeeper at Whitehaven, £10.

To Miss Ann Burrow, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Burrow, £50, and to her sister Lucy £50, and to their mother £10.

To Thomas Steel of London, Grocer, son of Dorothy Bushby, of Egremont, £200.

To Peter Brougham, of Cockermouth, Esquire, £40.

To Hannah Thompson, my maid, £40.

To John Boyd, my manservant, £100.

To Alexander Hannah, my gardener, £20.

To Joseph Hannah, my footman, £30.

To each manservant, £5.

To Mr. Charles Wood, formerly of Low Mill but now residing in Wales, £40.

To Deborah Bodle, my old servant now with Mr. Huddleston of Whitehaven £10.

To Mrs. Margaret Lutwidge of Whitehaven £50.

To the poor of Irton and Dovenby £20.

To the said James Craike and John Spedding £100.

To Frances Craghill my India cabinet in my house in Whitehaven.

To Mr. George Irton, nephew of my late husband, all the residue of my household goods in my house at Whitehaven, my silver tea kettle and lamp, and to his sister, Miss Frances Irton, my silver coffee pot and stand.

All my plate, household goods and furniture in my mansion house of Dovenby Hall I give to Thomas Lamplugh of Copgrove in the County of York, Clerk.

To the said James Craike and John Spedding all my manors, messuages, mills, lands and tenements upon trust to sell the same except my mansion of Dovenby Hall and my land in the Township of Dovenby, for payment of my debts and legacies, and then to give all my manors, messuages, mills, lands and tenements not sold to the said Thomas Lamplugh of Copgrove, Clerk, during his life and to his issue in order of seniority, and for default to Peter Brougham of Cockermouth, Esquire, he to take the arms and name of Lamplough.

To the Rev. Mr. Bell, Vicar of Bridekirk, and Mr. William Troher of Dovenby, a scarf, hatband and pair of gloves.

To be buried at Irton near my late husband.

Executors—James Craike and John Spedding.

Witnesses:—

Humphrey Archer.

Thomas Archer.

John Brown.

Proved 12th September, 1775,

by both executors.

APPENDIX 14.

FROM THE MEMORIAL TO ARCHBISHOP THOMAS LAMPLUGH IN YORK
MINSTER.

Patris THOMAE LAMPLUGH
ARCHIEPISCOPI EBORACENSIS
S.T.P. ex antiqua et generosa LAMPLUGHORUM
de LAMPLUGH in Comitatu CUMBRIAE familia
ORIUNDI

Qui OXONIAE in COLLEGIO REGINAE Alumnus et Socius ubi
Literas humaniores et sacras Hausit Aulae Sti ALBANI in eadem
Academia Principalis Vicarius Ecclesiae Sti Martini juxta
WESTMONASTERIUM Decanus ROFFENSIS anno 1676—
Episcopus EXONIENSIS consecratus. Tandem licet dignitatem
1688 mense Novembris.

* See Section V following.

Obdormivit in Domino 5to
 May Anno Salutis 1691 aetatis 76.
 Uxorem habuit CATHARINAM filiam EDWARDI
 DAVENANT S.T.P. neptam JOHANNIS DAVENANT
 Epi SARUM. E QUA liberos quinque THOMAS
 liberorum superstes
 P M.P.

APPENDIX 15.

SUMMONS FROM THE EARL MARSHALL TO THOMAS LAMPLUGH,
 ARCHBISHOP OF YORK, TO ATTEND THE CORONATION OF WILLIAM
 AND MARY.

WILLIAM R.

Most Reverend Father in God We greet you well. Whereas the 11th day of April next is appointed for the Royal Solemnity of Our and the Queen's Coronation; These are to will and command you (all excuses set apart) to make your personal attendance on us at the time above mentioned Purnished and appointed as to your Degree and Order Appertaineth, there to do and perform such Services as shall be required and belong unto you. Whereof you are not to fail. And so we bid you very heartily farewell. Given at our Court at Whitehall the 28th day of March 1689 in the first year of our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command.
 Norfolk and Marshall.

Lord Archbishop of York.

APPENDIX 16.

LETTER TO BISHOP LAMPLUGH FROM ARCHBISHOP SANCROFT.
 My Lord,

Your letter to Mr. Secretary Jenkins came before mine, which made him enquire of me on Wednesday morning at the Council what further information I could give him. That night, a little before I went to bed, I received your packet. And tho I was much pleased with reading all that you sent me, and most especially with that good confession, which your new Convert makes; yet I could find no opportunity to do what you desired of me, till yesterday at the Council, I then moved the Council in it, and my Lord Chancellor declared he ought to give more than it asked; that is in the first place a pardon for having taken orders from and thereupon submitted to a foreign jurisdiction, and been reconciled to it; and then for coming into England and staying there so many

K

days (after such reconciliation) before he did render himself to the Bishop or some Justice of Peace. And this pardon will be granted him gratis both by His Majesty and his Officers. I am the only person, who would clog his being with some condition: viz. that he will after he is at peace, enlarge the short narrative of the means and method of his conversion into a fuller history; which as I remember (for the papers are now out of my hands and I read them but once over) he set out in express words to promise. In this I would be glad to know whether if it should be thought fit here to translate his narrative into English and print it, he hath the courage to own it and the ill consequence it may possibly draw on him.

For the business of the Vicarage of Plymouth, I am persuaded that what hath deen done here cross to your recommendation was done out of very good intention and without any the least knowledge that your Lordship had engaged or ordered anything in the case. And therefore I cannot but advise that your Lordship should no further interfere in it, but leave it to that issue which a regular election will put to it; which I would rather do, because I am assured that if young . . . comes in you will find that duty and submission from him which every worthy Clergyman pays to his Diocesan, I say no more till I see you, which I hope will be speedily for the day draws nigh. God send you a prosperous journey.

I am, My Lord,
Your affectionate Brother,
W. CANT.

Lambeth House,
October 16th, 1680.

APPENDIX 17.

LETTER FROM THE BISHOP OF SALISBURY TO THOMAS LAMPLUGH,
BISHOP OF EXETER.

My very good Lord,

Although I have neither news to send you, nor business to entertain you, yet I cannot suffer this bearer to wait on you without my hearty respects and service to you, or without paying you my particular thanks for the great kindness to the deserving brother of him who presents this paper to your hands. I hope that before this time you have gotten an absolute as well as an unbloody victory over the crew that would have made a mutiny against your authority. As I came here from Knightsbridge, calling upon My Lord of Winton (*prout meus est mos*) a main man of your City

coming to Farnham would needs come up to the Castle to see us two Bishops, although he had nothing to entertain us with besides which had fallen out in your Church, and you doubt not but the Aldermen must be on the side of the ' Knight against the Giants (hoc tibi clam in aurem). Since that I have lately heard that all things are composed by a due submission, which causes me heartily to rejoice. I think your Lordship has now an opportunity to bring your Church to rights, And in reference to what remains I shall only recommend the motto of Sir Francis Bacon, Suaviter in modo fortiter in Re. So praying for your Lordship's health and prosperity in all things, I remain,

Your Lordships most affectionate Brother and Servant
S. Sarum

May 24, 1680.

APPENDIX 18.

THE HERMIT OF ESKDALE.

The History of the Friar or Hermit who was killed in Eskdale Chappell.

In the 5th year of Henry the 2nd after the conquest of England by Wm. Duke of Normandie, the Lord of Ogle-Barnby then called Wm. de Brus, with the Lord of Sneaton then called Ralph de Percy, with a gentleman and freeholder called Allarson, on the 16th day of October did appoint to inset and hunt the Wild Boare in a certain wood or desert called Eskdale Side, the wood or place did belong to the Abbot of the Monastery of Whitby, who was then called Tedman, and then the aforesaid gentlemen did meet with their hounds and boar staves, in the place aforesaid and there found a great wild boar and the hounds did run him very well near about ye Chappill and hermitage of Eskdale side, where was a monk of Whitby, who was an Hermit and the boar being sore pursued and dead run took in at the Chappill door and there laid him down and presently died, and the hermit shut the hounds forth of the Chappill and he kept himself in at his meditations and prayers. The hounds standing at bay without, the gentlemen in the thick of the wood behind their game following the cry of their hounds came to the Hermitage and found the hounds round about the Chappill. Then came the gentlemen to the door of the Chappill and called on the Hermit who did open the door and gotteth forth and within lay the Boar dead for the which the gentlemen in a fury because their hounds were put from their game did run at the Hermit with their boare staves whereof he died.

Then the gentlemen knowing and perceiving that he was at the point of death took sanctuary at Scarborough but at that time the Abbot being in great favour with the King did remove them out of Sanctuary whereby they came in danger of the Law without priveledge and like to have the severity of it which was death. But the Hermit being a Holy Man and being very sick and at the point of death sent for the abbot and desired to send for the gentlemen who had wounded him to death, so doing the gentlemen came.

Then the Hermit being sore sick, said I am sure to dye of these wounds, the abbot answered, they shall die for thee, but the Hermit said not so, for I will freely forgive them death if they will be content to be enjoined this penance for the safeguard of their souls, the gentlemen being present bid him injoin what he would.

So he saved their lives, then said the hermit, You and yrs shall hold your lands upon the Abbot of Whitby and his successors in this manner,

Upon Ascension Day even some of you shall come to the wood of the Stray Head which is in Eskdale Side the same day at the sun-rising, and there shall the officer of the Abbot blow his horn to the intent that you may know where to find him, and he shall deliver unto you William de Brus ten stakes, eleven yoddors, 11 strot stowers to be cut by you or those that come for you with a knife of a penny price and you Ralph de Piercy shall take 21 of each sort to be cut in the same manner, and you Allarson shall go and shall take 90 of each sort to be cut as aforesaid, and to be taken on your back and carried to the town of Whitby and to be there before nine of the clock the same day before mentioned, and at the hour of nine if it be full sea to cease that service.

And as long as it is low water at nine o'clock, the same hour each of you shall set your stakes at the brim of the water, and every stake a yard from each other and yedder them with your yedders and stake them on each side with your strot-stowers that they may stand three tides without removing by the force of the water, each of you shall make at that hour every year except it be full sea at that hour, which when it shall come to pass, your service shall cease, you shall do this in remembrance that you did slay me, and that you may the better call to God for mercy and repent yourselves and do good works.

The Officer of Eskdale Side shall blow ' Out on you, Out on you, Out on you ' for this heignous crime of yours, if you or your successors refuse this service so long as it shall not be full sea at the hour aforesaid, you or yours shall forfeit all your lands to the abbot or his successors.

This doe intreat that as you have your lives and goods for this service, and you to Promise by your Faith in Heaven that it shall be done by you and your successors as aforesaid—and the Abbot said I grant all that you have said and will confirm by the faith of an honest man, then the hermit said, my soul longeth for the Lord and I freely forgive these gentlemen my death, and in the presence of the abbot and the rest he said In manus tuas, Domine, commendo spiritum meum redemisti me domine veritatis amen—and so yielded up the Ghost on the 8th 10ber anno 1160—upon whose sould God have mercy.

SCRIPT F. Pearson.

Outer Cover, "The History of the old Hermit who was slain 1160 at Eskdale Chappill."

From the papers of Archbishop Thomas Lamplugh.

APPENDIX 19.

Lamplugh. On 23rd day of August 1703 administration was granted to Mary Lamplugh, relict, of the goods of Thomas Lamplugh, late of the parish of Kensington in the county of Mifflessex, S.T.P. deceased, said Mary being sworn duly to administer according to law.

Prerogative Court of Canterbury. Administration. Act. Book 1702.

Lamplugh. On the 10th day of March 1720 appeared Edward Lamplugh, natural and lawful son of Thomas Lamplugh, late of the parish of Kensington etc. to administer estate of deceased not administered by Mary Lamplugh, the relict, since deceased, he being sworn duly to administer according to law.

Prerogative Court of Canterbury. Administration Act Book 1720.

APPENDIX 20.

ABSTRACT OF THE WILL OF MARY LAMPLUGH OF THE PARISH OF ST. MARGARET, WESTMINSTER, WIDOW.

11th October, 1716.

Whereas my late husband Dr. Thomas Lamplugh was interred in a vault in the parish church of St. Andrew Undershaft, London, which vault being full I now desire to be buried in the Cathedral Church of York, if I die in that City, as my father-in-law, Thomas, late Archbishop of York is buried there. If I die in or near London I desire to be buried in the new chapele at Westminster, where my late son Hugh is buried. Whereas I am entitled to a

third part of the estate of my late husband, I desire said property to be divided into four equal parts. To my son William Lamplugh one part, to my daughter Mary Lamplugh one part, to my daughter Catherine Lamplugh one part, and to my daughter Sarah Lamplugh one part. And whereas I have already given to my daughter Ann, now wife of Mr. David Waterhouse, her full share as a Marriage portion I now only bequeath to her £10. To her said husband David Waterhouse £10 for mourning. To my said daughter Ann 2 lockets with the hair of my mother and sister. To my eldest son Thomas Lamplugh a large gold medal, my black velvet bed and bedstead, velvet hangings and 6 covers for chairs and stools my painted glass and all family pictures which do not belong to my daughter Mary and are not otherwise disposed of. To my son Edward 20 guinea pieces of gold, diamond ring and 2 pair hair buttons, and I remit his boarding with me from the time of his father's death. I have not given him part of my personal estate because he lived with me, and his brothers lived away at great expense. To my son William Lamplugh 5 guinea pieces of gold and all Hebrew, Greek and Latin books in my possession, and all English books not otherwise disposed of, which belonged to my son Hugh, provided that he apply himself to the study of Divinity, Civil Law or Phisick. To my daughter Mary Lamplugh my gold watch and chain, her father's picture set in gold, and such gold as I shall leave in a purse directed for her. To my daughter Katherine Lamplugh large gold medal of King Charles I, choice of 2 diamond rings, and locket of her father's hair set with pearls and rubies, I lock of Mrs. Blgrave's hair, and such gold as I shall leave directed for her. To my daughter Sarah Lamplugh my other diamond ring, and 2 lockets with the hair of my aunt Davenant and cousin Wilcox, and such gold as I shall leave in a purse directed for her. To my 3 daughters, Mary, Katherine and Sarah all my books not otherwise bequeathed, and my plate, linen and household goods, and all my right title in the Office called the Amicable Society, on the lives of William Henly and Catherine Lewes, equally to be divided among them I release my daughter Waterhouse from all charges for boarding with me from the time of her father's death. Whereas my late husband had intended to dispose of £500 to charitable uses and I have since purchased an annuity of £20 out of His Majesty's Exchequer at Westminster, which annuity I now devise to the Rev. Dr. William Lancaster, Provost of Queen's College, Oxon, and my said son Thomas Lamplugh, whom I make executors of my will, upon trust to pay it to my only sister Catherine Matthew, now reduced to

poverty by her husband's misfortune. If one of my said daughters are in need of the annuity part of it shall be paid to her by my executors. In case of the death of my sister or my daughter receiving the annuity, said annuity shall be paid amongst distressed daughters of Clergymen, considered by my executors Objects of Charity, until the remainder of £500 has been disbursed. After this event, my Trustees shall pay said annuity to my 4 daughters equally.

Signed, sealed and published—Mary Lamplugh.

Witnesses, Samuel Hell, James Peene, Martha Dowdeswell.

Proved 17th February 1716/17 by Thomas Lamplugh, son and executor.

Prerogative Court of Canterbury. Registered 37 Whitfield.

APPENDIX 21.

Abstract of the will of William Lamplugh, Clerk, A.M. and Rector of the parish church of Alton Barnes in the county of Wilts and Diocese of Sarum.

26 April 1737.

I commend my soul to God and my body to be interred privately according to the discretion of my executors. I give to my wife all her personal ornaments and £20 to buy her mourning. To my brother Edward Lamplugh all my personal estate of whatever kind he paying thereout my debts and funeral expenses, and the legacy to my wife. I appoint my said brother my sole executor (Signed) William Lamplugh.

8 November 1737.

Appeared personally John Pockocke of Mildenhall in the county of Wilts, Clerk, and Andry Allen of the parish of St. George the Martyr, Middlesex, Spinster, who swear that they were acquainted with the Rev. William Lamplugh, Rector of Alton Barnes in the county of Wilts, but at the City of Bath deceased, and knew his handwriting. And they swear that the document purporting to be his will was written by his hand. Sworn before Chas. Pinfold, Junr. Surrogate present. Hen. Grace. Notary Public.

Proved at London on 8th November 1737 by Edward Lamplugh Esq. brother of deceased, and executor.

Prerogative Court of Canterbury. Register 253 Wake.

APPENDIX 22.

Abstract of the will of Edward Lamplugh of the Parish of St. George the Martyr in the county of Middlesex.

1st November 1749.

I give my soul to God and my body to be buried privately. To

my son-in-law Thomas Glegg my message, tenement, farm and lands in Little Heath, Barking, in the county of Essex, now in tenure and occupation of Widow Catling, for his life. After his death I give said property to Charles Cross of the parish of St. John, Westminster, Esquire, and my nephew Thomas Lamplugh, and their heirs, for the life of the said Thomas Glegg, upon trust to preserve the remainder of said properties, but to take the rents and profits for their own use. After the death of said Thomas Glegg I leave said properties to his first lawful son and heir, and to the heirs male of such first son. In default of such issue to the second son of said Thomas Glegg and to the heirs male of such second son. In default of such issue to every son of said Thomas Glegg in order of age, and to their male heirs in succession. In default of such issue I leave said properties to my nephew Jerome Knapp and his heirs for ever. To said Thomas Glegg my rosewood table and India boroë (bureau ?) in back parlour, and my best India cabinet and six waved screen in diningroom, my India sprigged bed with seats for stools and chairs, and my best brilliant diamond ring, and all my silver plate, which is not marked with crest of my own arms. To my sister Catherine Baldwin £200 and one Policy of Assurance on my own life in the Corporation of Amicable Society. To my nephew Charles Baldwin £300 at age of 21 years. To my nieces Honor, Mary, Catherine, Ann and Jane Lamplugh £1650 equally to be divided amongst them, the shares of the three eldest to be paid to them immediately on my decease, and the shares of the two youngest to be paid to them at their ages of 21 years. To my nephews Benjamin, David and Thomas Waterhouse, and my nieces Mary and Ann Waterhouse, £1750 equally to be divided amongst them immediately after my decease. To my nieces Catherine, Margaret and Sarah Carpenter, and my nephew Jonathan Carpenter £2000 equally to be divided amongst them, as they shall severally attain 21 years. I give to my nephews-in-law Charles and John Stracey £300 each, when they come of age. To the Governors of St. Bartholomews Hospital, but not towards building, £100. To the Treasurers and Trustees of the Charity School of St. George the Martyr where I now dwell £20. To the Treasurers and Trustees of the Blue Coat School, Westminster, £20, to Mrs. Mary Lillee £50. To Mrs. Sarah Hoyle, Miss Hoyle, Mr. Charles and Richard Hoyle, £10 each for rings. To my servant Philip Andrews £20 and to my servant Elizabeth Mapp £5. To my servant Margaret Rogers £50. Whereas I am entitled to four twentieth shares of the rents and profits of the Office of Marshall of the Marshalsea of the King's

Bench Prison I devise the same to my nephew Thomas Lamplugh and his heirs, executors and assigns. To my friend the said Charles Cross Esq. £200 for his trouble in the execution of my will. The residue of my estate I give to my nephew Thomas Lamplugh and his heirs, for ever. I appoint said Charles Cross Esq. and my nephew Thomas Lamplugh executors. Should my nephew find any difficulty in executing my will I recommend that he should consult Richard Lamplugh, of Grays Inn, Esq., and for his trouble I give said Richard Lamplugh ten guineas.

Signed, sealed and published E. Lamplugh.

Witnesses. Sackville Amhurst, T. Adams, Wm. Sheffield.

Proved in London 15th November 1749 by Charles Cross Esq. and Thomas Lamplugh, the executors.

Prerogative Court of Canterbury. Registered 349 Lisle.

Signed, sealed and published, Thomas Lamplugh.

Witnesses. John Twisleton, Greg Elsley of Mount Richard Addinal servant to Mr. Lamplugh.

Proved at London 27th February, 1747 by Honor Lamplugh, relict and sole executrix.

Prerogative Court of Canterbury. Registered 56 Strahan.

APPENDIX 23.

MEMORIAL IN YORK MINSTER TO THE REVD. THOMAS LAMPLUGH, RECTOR OF BOLTON PERCY.

Here lyeth the body of Thomas Lamplugh, M.S., Rector of Bolton Percy and Canon Residentiary of this Church. Son of Thomas Lamplugh, D.D. and grandson of Thomas Lamplugh, Abp. of this Province. He married Honor, daughter of William Challoner of Gisborough, Esq. and left issue one son and five daughters. He was a faithful and true pastor, a tender husband an Indulgent Father, a generous Master and eminent for his general Kindness, Hospitality and Charity, died July 21. Aet 60. A.D. 1747.