THE

History and Antiquities

OF THE

COUNTY PALATINE

OF

DURHAM;

COMPILED FROM ORIGINAL RECORDS,
PRESERVED IN PUBLIC REPOSITORIES AND PRIVATE COLLECTIONS:

AND

ILLUSTRATED BY ENGRAVINGS
OF ARCHITECTURAL AND MONUMENTAL ANTIQUITIES,
PORTRAITS OF EMINENT PERSONS,
&c. &c. &c.

BY

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VOL. II.

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LAMBTON.

The Manor and Park of Lambton lie on the Wear to the North of Lumley.

No earlier owners of Lambton are on record, than the ancient and honourable family which still bears the local name. The regular Pedigree can only be traced from the close of the twelfth century, but the previous residence of the family is well proved by attestations of charters and incidental evidence, from a period approaching very nearly to the Norman age.

The descent of the estate, having never changed its owners, is included in the Pedigree; the tenure is uniformly stated at half a knight's fee.

At Old Lambton, offices only are now standing; the house was dismantled in 1797, and the present splendid mansion erected (after a plan by Bonomi) on the site of Harlington. The house occupies an excellent situation on the North bank of a several river, which divides the Park into two nearly equal portions, and sweeps swiftly round Lambton, forming several fine reaches, and flowing through deep overhanging banks thickly tufted with wood. The view from the West terrace is extremely beautiful, bounded on the North and South by the undulating sides of the river-valley, which gradually close to a point where the blue hills of the Western moors are seen bordering the horizon.

The Lambtons from a very early period appear as Patrons of a Chapel within the manor of Lambton, sometimes from its situation called the Chapel of Brugeford (Brigeford). Thomafln the Clerk or Priest of Lambton, presented two pounds of wax to St. Cuthbert probably before 1200; and a regular presentation of John de Pamplesworth by Robert Lord of Lambton to the Chapel of Brugeford, appears in the Register of Bishop Kelway, 19 Aug. 1314. Waleran de Lambton was ordained Clerk, on a title granted by Robert de Lambton, 1349.

The shell of this little oratory lately stood, near the New bridge on the left side of the road, immediately within the entrance of Lambton Park. The East window had some slight remains of tracery; and when Hutchinson wrote, the figure of a man to the waist, in relief, with elevated hands, was closed up in the wall of the house.

The Lambtons were amongst the first families of the North who embraced the reformed religion, and this chapel of the bridge was probably dissolved after the disolution of chantries. The endowment is totally lost; popular tradition, however, connects both the endowment of the Chapel and the figure sculptured on the wall, with the romance of the Worm of Lambton.

1 With the exception of Lumley East of Scarborough, the Lambtons are the only family in the County who still retain the seat from whence they derive their local name.
2 The early family estate, beside Lambton, included Thorsby and Wodside, a third part of Pyle, part of Pecher, and lands in West Harrington and Ollesten; the family probably also possessed some estates in Northumberland, as Robert Lambton, of Lumley, was Sheriff of that County in 1427. 3 H. VI. The manor of South Balscaw, in Yorkshire, ascribed by marriage with the heiress of that name, about 1300, whose Barr (Lambton impaling Sityor) was lately remaining in Sover Church; the estate was inherited by Sir William Lambton during the distresses of the civil wars. 4 An old MS. calls the early Lambton Lord of Wood-appleton, in Yorkshire. Certainly in 1421, 4 H. VII. Thomas Lambton, Esq. granted to his son Wood-appleton to John of Shipton, Diss. 5 The Park, including the plantations, contains nearly 1900 acres, and has three handsome lodges at the respective entrances, built by the younger Branchi.
6 The best description is a reference to the beautiful plate, which the Author owes to the liberality of the present owner.
7 A slight ground-plan of Old Lambton (a double house with flankling gavel-ended wings, and the grounds laid out in parterres and terraces) is preserved in Bardin and Thompson's plan of the Wens. There is also an old view at Lumley.

The date 12. L. 16. 1750, remains on a Sun dial.

There are several good paintings at Lambton, (besides family Portraits, among which are, Bishop James, 1590, Sir John Hedworth, at. 40. 1727, and William Lambton, Sir John Reynolds, 1790). The principal pieces perhaps are, Portrait of a Priest, Bannister; Portrait of Annalice Caro, Titian; Portrait of a young female, Raphael. These are in the Library. In the Saloon, Glower's beautiful view of Durham Abbey (purchased by Mr. Lambton for 600l.) some idea of the style and execution may be derived from the Plate of London, engraved from an original painting by the same artist. The Troumaks and Loch Katin, Glower; A Landscape, Salvator Rosa; Two Landscapes, Domenichini; A Lady dressing, Gaspage. Box; Window room, Scott; Small Boy, Forch; Morn and Evening, Glower; Two Landscapes, Van der Neer, etc. In other rooms, Woman taken in Adultery, Artist unknown; Madonna and Infant Jesus, Rosmini; Landscape, Brueghel; besides several pieces by Reuling, &c. &c. Lady Anne Lambton and children, by Hoppner; Frances Susan Lambton, 1797; Angelina Kauffmann; and William Henry Lambton, Esq. a full length, by the same artist and of the same date.

8 In the Claxton Pedigree, a daughter of Lambton is styled "Margaret, daughter of Thomas Lambton, of New Bridge, Esq." and probably there might sometimes exist a sort of second Mansion House, or residence for an heir or cadet, near the Chapel.

LAMBERT. 9 Liter Flc. Catten MSS. Man. Brit. The name of Thurnell stands in company with Henry Pulley and John Hill, Gaflard de Herein; see vol. I. p. 84.
The heir of Lambton, fishing, as was his profane custom, in the Wear on a Sunday, hooked a small worm or eel, which he carelessly threw into a well, and thought no more of the adventure. The worm (at first neglected) grew till it was too large for its first habitation, and issuing forth from the Worm Well, betook itself to the Wear, where it usually lay a part of the day coiled round a crag in the middle of the water; it also frequented a green mound near the well (the Worm Hill), where it lay as dead nine times round, leaving vermiform traces, of which Grave living witnesses depose that they have seen the vestiges. It now became the terror of the country, and amongst other enormities levied a daily contribution of nine cows’ milk, which was always placed for it at the green hill, and in default of which it devoured man and beast. Young Lambton, it seems, meanwhile, totally repented him of his former life and conversation, had bathed himself in a bath of holy water, taken the sign of the cross, and joined the Crusaders. On his return home, he was extremely shocked at witnessing the effects of his youthful imprudence, and immediately undertook the adventure. After several fierce combats, in which the Crusader was foiled by his enemy’s power of self-recovery, he found it expedient to adopt policy to courage, and not perhaps possessing much of the former quality, he went to consult a witch or wise woman. By her judicious advice he armed himself in a suit of mail studded with razor blades, and thus prepared, placed himself on the crag in the river, and awaited the monster’s arrival. At the usual time the Worm came to the rock, and wound himself with great fury round the armed knight, who had the satisfaction to see his enemy cut in pieces by his own efforts, whilst the stream washing away the severed parts prevented the possibility of reunion. There is still a sequel to the story: the witch had promised Lambton success only on one condition, that he should slay the first living thing which met his sight after the victory. To avoid the possibility of human slaughter, Lambton had directed his father that as soon as he heard him sound three hammers on his barge in token of the atonement performed, he should release his favourite greyhound, which would immediately fly to the sound of the horn, and was destined to be the sacrifice. On hearing his son’s bugle, however, the old chief was so overjoyed, that he forgot the injunctions, and ran himself with open arms to meet his son. Instead of committing a parricide, the conqueror again repaired to his adviser, who proposed as the alternative of disobeying the original instructions, that no chief of the Lambtons should die in his bed for seven (or as some accounts say) for nine generations—a commutation which to a martial spirit had nothing probably very terrible, and which was willingly complied with.

The story, such as it is, full of plot and incident, certainly ranks among the most popular traditions of this country, and has been transmitted with very little variation for centuries from father to son, and various facts have been pressed into the service to establish the commination of sudden death that has been supposed to hang over the family. The date of the story is of course uncertain, but nine ascending generations from the late General Lambton (in whom popular tradition affirmed the curse to expire) would exactly reach to John Lambton, Knight of Rhodos, of whom this curious entry stands in an old MS. Pedigree, lately in possession of the family of Middleton, of Offerton:

“Johan Lambeton that slaw y' Worme was knight of Rhodes and Lord of Lambton and Wul Apilston after the defte of lower brothers sans escheve mase. His son Robert Lampton was deamed at Neavibroge. That the knight ever succeeded to the family estate, however, contradicts the proven Pedigree.

The Worm Hill stands not within the domain of Lambton, but on the North bank of Wear, in the estate of North Biddick, a mile and a half, it may be, from old Lambton Hall. The Hill is a small artificial cone formed of common earth and river-gravel. The Worm Well lies between the Hill and the Wear. Half a century ago the Worm Well was in repuate as a Wifidig Well, and was one of the scenes dedicated to the usual festivities and superstitions of Midsummer Eve; a crooked pin may sometimes be still discovered, sparkling amongst the clear gravel at the bottom of its basin.

The Lambton Worm belongs to a class of household tales, the genuine appendages of ancient families long occupying the same ground and station, and as no other certain deduction can be drawn from such legends, excepting that the families to which they relate are of ancient popular reputation, against whose gentle condition "the memory of man runneth not to the contrary." Sometimes, indeed, the tale relates to the founder

\* The tradition, however, is not constant as to Young Lambton, the hero of the tale, being the original fisherman. The transcription is sometimes attributed to a wicked goblin, with many vulgar additions.
\* The Worm Well had formerly a cover, and an iron dish or lid.
\* Distance from the Hill to the Well 20 yards, from the Well to the River 48 yards. C.S.
of the family, the true story of whose establishment being long forgotten, tradition has thrown a misty halo round his brows. Like the preux chevalier of Romance, the homo propositus of the name goes forth to slay wolf, bear, or wolverine, and if on his return he does not marry the King's daughter, he at least receives bread lands and livings as his guardian. To this class belong the Worm of Southburn, the Brawn of Polford's Den, (both which have faustian evidence,) the Bear of Kentmere, and that other Brawn of Brancepath, whom Roger de Ferre slew treacherously in a pit-fall at Cleves Crosses. But the Lambtons were a family of good and valorous repute long before the date of their family-legend, (which only ascends to the fourteenth century,) and it does not appear that the hero of the tale raped any thing from his adventure, except the honour of the aye, witch, and a very singular curse on his descendants to the ninth generation.

As to the matter of fact contained in these legends, it is impossible to deny that when a great part of England lay in moor, morass, and forest, wolves and bears may have been much more troublesome neighbours than any thing of which we have a conception. As to wolves, they were by no means exterminated by King Edward. The Monks of Furness, in Westmorland, about 1180, had a dangerous gentry from Alan Earl of Richmond, of the flesh of all wild animals torn by wolves within their own dale. King James the First and Sixth, sometimes took the diversion of wolf-hunting in Scotland, in which kingdom the last wild wolf was killed as late as 1682; and in Ireland proclamations were issued against wolves in Antrim, in the reign of Anne. It is confessed, that it is much more difficult to account for serpents of a magnitude to require the intervention of a hero; and flying dragons are still worse; the possible allegorical meaning is too obvious to be detailed. The subject matter of the exploit may be equally a Danish Rover, a domestic Tyrant, or, as in the well-known case of the Dragon of Wanstley, a villainous overgrown Lawyer, endowed with all the vileness, vanity, and speed of a flying eft, whom the gallant Moor of Moor Hall "slew with nothing at all" but the aid of a good conscience, and a fair young maid of sixteen, to "point him o'er night when he went to fight, and to dress him in the morning."

Popular tradition assigns the Chapel of Brigford as the spot where Lambton offered up his vows before and after the adventure, (this foundation, however, it has been shown, existed at a period antecedent to the earliest date assigned to the legend.) In the garden-house at Lambton are two figures of no great antiquity. A knight in good style armed cap-a-pie, the back studded with razor blades, who holds the Worm by one ear with his left hand, and with his right crams his sword to the hilt down his throat; and a Lady, who wears a coronet, with bare breasts, &c. in the style of Charles II.'s Beauties, a wound on whose bosom, and an accidental mutilation of the hand, are said to have been the work of the Worm. A real good Andrea Ferrara, inscribed on the blade 1621, notwithstanding the date, has been also pressed into the service, and is said to be the identical weapon by which the Worm perished.

*And exactly in point is that Worm of Linton, in Richmondshire, whom the wyly Scotch knight (said to be one of the Somersvilles), watching when the wind was in the right quarter, slew, with a red Hastling, past on the point of his spear, which answered the double purpose of killing the monster, and preserving the smallest of the effects of its paralyzing breath; the achievement is still visible in stone over the South door of Linton Church, "a rude sculpture, representing a knight with a falcon on his arm, encountering with his lance, in full career, a sort of monster, whom the people call a Worm." sweating Saturday, noting to Kepton.

"The rude Lord of Learington
Slew the wise worm of Wormstounes,
And won all Linton possession."

The title Worm was certainly used with great latitude; Dante calls that resemble quadruped Cerbero Il fuee Ferna inferno.

One would suppose that sometimes the sculpture said to commemorate the legend, has vice versa given rise to the fable. At Kirkby Stephen, the first Lord Wharton (who won his title by hard blows with the Scotch) sleeps in effigy on an altar tomb, and prays with his feet the family crest, a bull's head; and this bull's head in popular opinion thought to represent the Devil, and to allude to some very ghastly encounter sustained by the gallant Warriers of the Borders, against the common Enemy of Man.

* Some Julian Herve, Prince of Stoupwell, names the worm amongst the beasts of prey. She communicates as much —the Hunt, the Bear, the Bow of Mos, the Wolf, and no more. Duke of St. Albans's, 1466. Duke Julian lived somewhat earlier.


* The Worm is not represented as a reptile, but has nine and four legs, very much in the style of the dragon on our old Ango coin.

* That no particle of the ancient superstition may be lost by my labour, I record, when a boy, having seen some-thing exhibited at Old Lambton as a part of the Worm's skin, like a piece of tough bull's hide.

** I have since met with a full description of the Linton Worm.

* In the Parochial of Linslade, within the Sherifldome of Richadbro, they happened to feel one hideous monster in the form of a Worm, so called and accounted by the country people, (but in effect has been a serpant, or some such other creature,) in both those Scott's yards, and somewhat bigger then or ordinary man's leg, with a head more proportionable to its body than greatness, in form and colour ("like") to our common green lizards.

Memorials of the Sawwill's, vol. i. p. 38.
The family descent is traced on the subsequent page, but the late William-Henry Lamont was too distinguished a character to pass unnoticed amidst the mere rank and file of a pedigree. Mr. Lamont was born Nov. 15, 1704, the eldest son of Major-General John Lamont and Lady Susan Lyon, daughter of the eighth Earl of Strathmore. After an education at Eton and at Trinity College, Cambridge, and after some time spent on the Continent, Mr. Lamont, in 1787, succeeded his father in the representation of the city of Durham, for which he continued to sit till his death. Mr. Lamont, in his Parliamentary career, adhered steadily and honorably to the Whig principles, to which his family had been long attached. He possessed the natural advantages of an elegant figure, a graceful manner, and a clear and articulate delivery. A fluent, yet manly and nervous eloquence, acute powers of reasoning, and a fund of high allusion and illustration, drawn from a mind stored with classical acquirements, soon distinguished him from the herd of parliamentary speakers, and commanded the respect and attention of the house, even at that bright period when those master-spirits Pitt and Fox, each in his highest ascendant, threw all minor talent far into the shade. Mr. Lamont’s attention, ever vigilantly awake to subjects of constitutional importance, was directed to no object more steadily than to that of Parliamentary Reform; and in 1792 he signed, as Chairman, the "Declaration and Address of the Society of Friends of the People, associated for the purpose of obtaining a Parliamentary Reform." The views of the association were exposed to much misinterpretation, and Mr. Lamont defended the principles and proceedings of himself and his associates, both in and out of Parliament, with talent and with spirit. "From a state of confusion (he observes) I have everything to lose, and nothing to gain; and I must hope that nothing good but is so weak, nor my heart so wicked, as to seek the misery of others at so great a personal risk. All I wish is, to see this happy constitution reformed upon its own principles, and that every reparation may be made in the stile of the building." The same principles (it is almost needless to add) which actuated the whole of Mr. Lamont’s political life, rendered him adverse to the interference of the British Government in the internal affairs of a nation, an opponent of severe consequent restrictive measures at home; and in 1795 his voice was last heard in Parliament in opposition to the Bills for altering the Laws of Treason and Sedition. In the autumn of that year Mr. Lamont’s friends were alarmed by his betraying some symptoms of a consumptive tendency. He retired to the country, and was unable to resume his place in Parliament after the Christmas recess. In the following year he was advised to try the effects of a warmer climate, and embarking with his family at Woolwich, in a neutral vessel, reached Naples after a voyage of two months. An Italian air and sky seemed to promise a total renovation of constitution, and Mr. Lamont proceeded with renewed health and spirits to Rome. But there his strength visibly declined, and impressed him with a fixed presentation of approaching dissolution. He returned towards Tuscany, and after being detained by illness at Siena, reached Pisa on the 30th of November, and expired four days afterwards, at the early age of thirty-three. His remains were interred at his own request in the English burial-ground at Leghorn. Mr. Lamont’s public life has been briefly traced. On subjects of high political importance, on which variety of opinion always has existed, and ever will exist, he differed with many wise and good men, and from the eldest of his opponents he received the tribute of respect due to talent and unblemished integrity. The praises due to his private life are still less disputable. In every domestic relation; in the spring and in the noon of life, moving in the highest rank of British society, he stood unimpaired by the contagion of vice or of folly, "blameless and pure—and such was his renown." He has left to his descendants the memory of his many virtues, a mirror to reflect their honour or their disgrace, an inheritance purer and richer than the long traced blood, or the ample possessions of their ancient line. May his latest posterity emulate his private worth and public integrity.

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3 The only testimonials borne testimony to his early classical taste, and to the purity of his Latin verse.
4 Where he formed a friendship with many of the future ministers of his public life, in particular Mr. Whitbread and the present Earl Grey.
5 What we should lament have been in this twilight of the Gods, when Fox and Pitt and Burke and Wyndham are gathered to the mighty dead?
6 Particularly in reply to Mr. Burke, M. P. for Horshamshire, in the House of Commons, May 1794; and at a Meeting of the freemen of the county of Durham. Member’s MSS. and Memoirs, printed in Monthly Mag., 1796.
7 Letter printed in the Newcastle Chronicle, Dec. 1792. Had Mr. Lamont lived to this day, no one I believe would have more earnestly deprecated the violent measures by which all the best efforts of the real friends of constitutional liberty are jeopardized, and now powers of coercion, even of dire necessity, placed in the hands of government. He would have seen with deep regret two parties who deemed themselves diametrically opposite, drawing on the same desperate goal, on supply exhausting lines. To one hastily attempting to “letter Promotions—to arrest by force the progress of intellect, and drain the worth of Reform and Revolution as revolutionary inflation—the other pushing their schemes of reform to the verge of rebellion and universal ruin (suffrage I had almost said).
8 With reflection, and,
9 We deem them irrecoverably lost.
10 It should be stated that Mr. Lamont regularly divided with the friends of humanity an every motion for the Abolition of the Slave Trade.
In this long line of ancient gentry, the almost total absence of knighthood is somewhat observable; and were it not for a knight of Rhodes, and for the loyal Sir William, the Lambtons would rival in the unattainable simplicity of their descent the silver-spared Colestones of Devonshire. The Knight of St. John may be presumed to have won his style

In glorious Christian field, Streaming the ensign of the Christian Cross Against black Pagans, Turks, and Saracens." Rich. II.

Sir William, if dubbed, perhaps, "with unhack’d sword and on carpet consideration," afterwards paid dearly enough for his honours. William Lambton, an infant at his father’s death in 1593, had livery of his lands in 1619. On the breaking-out of the civil wars he distinguished himself by his loyalty, and commanded the Durham troop of Dragouins in the levy against Scotland 1640. His estates seem to have suffered severely on the first irruption of the Scots; and Lambton is said to have been plundered and fired, and the collieries flooded, when the Bishoprick was occupied by Lesley, after the triumph of the solemn league and covenant on Stella haughes. Sir William Lambton was afterwards Colonel of a Foot regiment in the Magna of Newcastle’s army, and was killed in the royal service 1 at Marston Moor. 2 Henry Lambton, eldest son of Sir William, paid 960l. composition to the Parliamentary sequesterors 3 for his or his father’s delinquency, and succeeded to the estate, otherwise much injured by the effects of his father’s loyalty, and by a plentiful provision carried out of the patrimonv for the numerous issue of Sir William’s second marriage. William Lambton, eldest son of Henry, represented the County of Durham in seven Parliaments, and was one of the most honourable and independent members of St. Stephen’s Chapel 1: his heirs have not degenerated.

1 It should perhaps have been observed earlier, that the name of Lambton, written in the earliest instances Leblton, may be equally derived from Linnus, Linnus, Linnus, liinis, in which case we must suppose the habitation of the first settler to have been placed almost on the alluvial soil deposited by the Wear (perhaps near the old Chapel of the Bridge) or from Lamb, amu, ame, a Saxon shepherd's appellation for a spot affording early green pasturage or, perhaps still more probably, from the obscurer name of his first Susan occupier: and thus, erbe, erbe, &c.

2 The ancient evidences of Lambton are said with great probability to have been destroyed during the civil wars; and the Treasury at Durham, so copious in evidence on many subjects, contains not the record of one single document from the family of Lambton. In 1621 William Lambton, Esq. of Lambton, occum (with Thomas Longton, of Wintringham) Esq. Robert Jesson, of Sunderland, and Richard Birdley, Clerk, as an arbitrator between the Prior of Durham and Thomas de Chaxton, relative to an estate of 50l. in Woodhouse. The seals of the arbitrators are attached to the award, that of Lambton is a small eagle, with the family crest, the rose and lily.

3 What might become of the soil clavo pride in one family, was, however, subject of great grief and reluctance, to the young adventurer. And thus the best-beared Squire of Morison exclaims, though gorging a lonely hole,

"but after, have to say;"

No hope of gilding spare to day.

"But afterward they grew unto greatness, and indeed they had great marriages in lands, yet hath not any of that family been knighted; and therefore they received the name of Silver Spur." Poet's Devos, p. 225.

1 Sir William was knighted at Nownesket 27th March 1619-20.

2 "The Inventory of Ralph Lambton. 19 Jan. 1609"—At Penfel, 101l.—Biddick, 152l.—Tribey, 72l. 10s. 4d.—Forsdwick, 300l. 6d. Pens. 0l. 6s. 8d. labourers, servants, and all other在外器, xxxl.—At Lambton, farming goods, 292l. 16s. 8d.—Bay 114d., in my Lords chamber; the said great chamber; the shadow chamber; the shadow chamber; the sun thread table, one stool, one green carpet, one cobweb chair, six chairs, six petty stools covered wth green, rye and white, a door stooled with, and 15 pieces wth the white chamber, the burning chamber, the smoking chamber, the drinking chamber, the kitchen, the parlor, certain wine, as claret and white, white, wine, porter and tarte, 20l. 1d. The Inventory presents a curious state of the present splendid state of Lambton. When Mr. Lambton was one of the first in the county, and his wife, sister in a Peer. The roll of the Huttons furniture, both at Hutton and in their townhouse at Newcastle, in 1694, is by no means superior.

3 There Dragons were a body of light horse raised by the gentry of the Bishopric, see Vol. I. exaiini. The idea of raising them came from a warrant in the nature of a proclamation. Thomas Bolland, Knight, Sheriff of the County Palatine of Durham, and Sir William Lambton, Knight, a gentleman of 40,000l. yearly, undertook to supply the money. These two knights and their states being in the power of the Scots, and having declared from the king, went to General Lesley, the thing proposed was, how to provide the Scots army, &c. Brodewich, vol. ii. p. 1359.

4 No. 1. 3 ed.

1 The family of Lambton was loyal in all its branches. Ralph Lambton of Tribey is represented in "Maugrave traced," as a pupil and delinquent under taxation, and himself and twelve children miserably oppressed for want. John Lambton, son of Ralph, was killed in the royal service at Bradford, 20 May 1548. Some account of this accident may be seen in Rushworth, H. 121. "Sir Thomas Fairfax, with the house, fell into the town, &c. In the market-place they stood three troops of horse and Colonel Lambton’s Regiment, to whom Major General Gifford sent a present, with offer of quarter if they would lay down their arms; they answered, they scorned the motion. The horse fell in upon them, beat them out of the town, and took 57 colonists, 40 officers, and 1500 soldiers. But the following deposition accrues regarding the plunder of the villa of Randal Furnick, Gent., the steward of Lambton, who, it seems, followed his master to the field, and shared his fate. On 20 June 1545, Margaret Billing, wife of John Billing, of Biddick, declares that "she having a husband was sett was to Sir William Lambton, Knight, in the Manor service at Heeston a long Marston Moor, did go to York to visit him, and being out of Sir William Lambton his bedchamber, then in y 50l yer yard ther wth his wife, the tenant Randall Furnick came wounded from thence and bade to the said 20l William Lambton his said bedchamber, being his kinsman, and they by sick for ye space of twenty days or thereabouts, durng wh1 of ye said almshe, &c."—Mr. Randal Furnick buried 27 July 1614. St. Trinity, Sunderland, York.

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6 In 1668 a letter of Sir William’s (a relative of a Comely Full Augment) was sent up the numbers for Bacon, for Vane, for Will Lambton alias Old tree Blas. 860. It is but justice to add that the mantle has descended, and that its colour stood wonderfully; OLD WILL could not be more than his descendants.

* * *
CHESTER-LE-STREET.

Praesentio ad capellam de Briggford.


Inq. die L. pro. ante S. F. Greg. Papae, 25 Hatfield, 1370. Robertus de Lambton, filius Roberti de Lambton, tenet maner. de Lambton, &c.; 1 mess. xvii ac. in Pechete de hered. Roberti Carlebo; 1 caret. ibid. de Eepec per fide. et vid. Willemi Lambton frater et heres Rolett att. 18 et ampl.


Manumissio Nativi sui per Dominicum de Lambton.


Hatfield's Register.


11 Mart. 1449, 21 H. VI. Robertus Lambton de Lambton legit corpus sepeliri in Ecclesia domos fraudum Carmelitanae de London, juxta sepulchrum Willeniici Lambtoni patris sui: fratris Carnolit. pro sepulturit 1408.; uxor suae cl. cum omnibus apud Lambton; Joanne Fotherstonhalgh vid. x1; Thome filio ejusdem Johanne x2; item, Odardio Simpson servienti meo x1; item, celiibet filiolorum meorum 6t. 8d.; item, lego summo altari de Chester-le-Street, &c.; Thomasine Booth co.; item, Alicie Lambton sorori mee cl.; item, Johanni Lambton fratri meo militi de Rodan c. manu. Williamo Lambton fratri meo x2.; Thome Lambton fratri meo cu.; item, relaxavi dicto Thome, &c.; Johanni Nicholono cleric o meo xx4. Constitut Esequores Willeniici Lambton fratres suos, Johanne Borrell, gen. Robertum Milne clericum, et Odoardum Simp. Constitut Esequores Willeniici Episcopum Lincoln. et Radulphum Dominum Cromwell.