

ART. VI.—*The Huttons of Cumberland.* By T. H. B. GRAHAM M.A., F.S.A

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HUTTON-IN-THE-FOREST.

THE old de Hotons of Hoton *in foresta* vaguely claimed to have been in possession of their land since the days of William Rufus (these *Transactions*, N.S. xi, p. 6) and rose to eminence when Henry I created their ancestor, Edmund, a serjeant with the duty of keeping Plumpton Hay, a large tract of royal forest enclosed by a ring hedge (*haia*) and situate on the banks of the river Petteril. Their early history is set forth in these *Transactions*, N.S. xxv, p. 295, but before the middle of the thirteenth century their land, privileges, rights and duties had been gradually acquired by the family of de Capella.

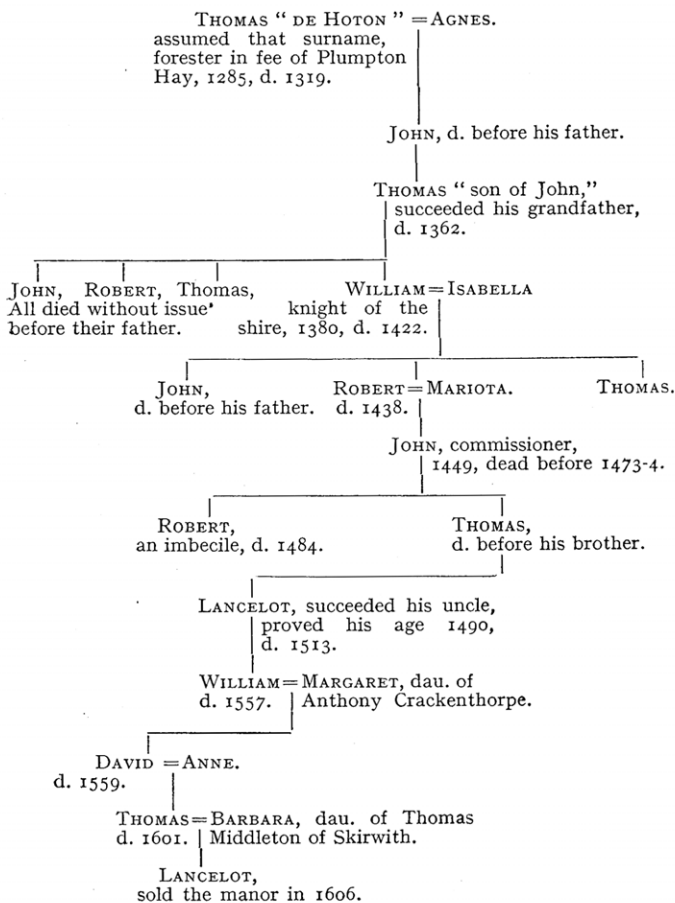
Thomas "de Hoton," first of the new family to assume that territorial surname, was present at pleas of the forest in 1285 as "forester in fee of Plumpton Hay" (these *Transactions*, N.S. vi, p. 3). He subsequently forfeited that office, for on December 3rd, 1300, the same Thomas de Hoton was appointed to the custody for ten years of the "lawn of Plumpton." He was to make his own profit of herbage, render 40 marks, and maintain the hedge so that the deer could get in and out again (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, p. 558).

In 1307, the justice of the forest was ordered to cause to be replevied to Thomas de Hoton the "bailiwick of the forestry of Plumpton," which was taken into the king's hand for trespasses (*Cal. Close Rolls*, p. 494); and, in 1313, Thomas was ordered to render an account of the time when he had custody of the king's lawn of Plumpton

(*ibid.*, p. 562). The writ for his *inquisitio post mortem* is dated May 28th, 1319, and his heir was Thomas "son of John," aged 19 (see Pedigree).

MANOR OF HUTTON-IN-THE-FOREST.

PEDIGREE.



On July 10th, 1319, the escheator was ordered to assign dower to Agnes, widow of Thomas de Hoton, late tenant *in capite* (*Cal. Close Rolls*, p. 147) and on July 15th, 1323, the keeper of the forest was ordered to deliver to Thomas

de Hoton, son and heir of John son of Thomas de Hoton, the bailiwick of keeping the king's lawn of Plumpton and the deer there, which belonged to his grandfather at his death; together with the issues received therefrom since October 25th, 1320, when the king took Thomas's homage and restored to him the lands which his grandfather held *in capite* (*Cal. Close Rolls*, p. 7). But on March 3rd, 1327, the bailiwick of the lawn of Plumpton, which Thomas son of John held in fee, had again escheated to the crown for a trespass in vert and venison by the said Thomas, and was granted to Henry de Acum, chafewax, to hold as long as it remained in the king's hand (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, p. 25). Thomas received bare pardon for that trespass in 1334 (*ibid.*, p. 494).

Thomas son of John obtained licence on February 15th, 1339, to enfeoff Robert Parvyng, parson of Hoton, of the manor of Hoton (a carucate excepted) held *in capite*, and for the feoffee to regrant the same to Thomas for life, with successive remainders in tail to his sons John, Robert and Thomas (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, p. 206). Those sons are not mentioned again, perhaps they all died in war.

At last, in February, 1342, the king restored to Thomas son of John, in consideration of his good service in war in Scotland, the bailiwick of keeping the king's lawn of Plumpton, formerly held by Thomas in fee and taken into the king's hand for trespass (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, p. 484). Henry de Acum was to receive compensation for the re-grant (*Ibid.*, p. 560).

Thomas son of John obtained licence on May 24th, 1356, to enfeoff Henry de Staynwygges (Stanwix) parson of Hoton, of the manor of Hoton held *in capite*, and for the feoffee to re-grant the same (except 3 messuages, 15 acres of land and 60 acres of pasture) to Thomas for life, with successive remainders in tail male to his sons William, Richard and James; and for the feoffee to re-grant

the excepted portion to his said son William and Isabella his wife in tail male (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, p. 383).

Thomas son of John died in 1362, and on February 24th, 1363, the escheator was ordered to deliver to William, his son, the manor of Hoton *in foresta* (save the said excepted portion) held by homage and service of keeping the king's lawn of Plumpton and the deer there and of rendering 13s. 4d. (*sic*) to the Exchequer at Carlisle (*Cal. Close Rolls*, p. 445), and the keeper of the forest was ordered to deliver the bailiwick to William with the issues since the death of his father (*Ibid.*, p. 446).

The king in 1376-7 ordered him to destroy a windmill in Hoton, and to build a watermill on the Elfowe beck (*Inq. ad quod damnum*, 51 Edward III).

On December 6th, 1380, William de Hoton-in-the-Forest was knight of the shire for Cumberland (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 4 Rich. II, p. 496).

Richard Trotter is described in 1381 as "keeper of the king's lawn of Plumpton." He was probably William's deputy, because the latter was acting temporarily at that period as keeper of the forest (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, p. 620). William de Neweton was ratified parson of Hoton on May 13th, 1404 (*Ibid.*, p. 460).

William de Hoton obtained licence in 1383 to settle his manor and bailiwick of launder upon himself and Isabella, his wife, for life, with successive remainders to their sons John, Robert and Thomas (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, p. 332).

Enquiry made before Epiphany 1396-7 showed that William de Hoton, forester of the lawn of Plumpton was entitled to all the herbage within the "ancient hay," the lawn of Plumpton and certain metes called "les overelles" (*Cal. Esch.* 20 Rich. II, no. 58). It is interesting to compare that finding with the terms of the Exemplification granted at William's request in 1398 (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, p. 341).

John de Kirkandrews, chaplain, was presented on

October 23rd, 1402, to the chantry founded in the church of Hoton (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, p. 163).

William de Hoton died in 1422 (*Cal. Esch.*, 9 Hen. V, no. 18). His son and heir, Robert, died in 1438 (*ibid.*, 18 Hen. VI, no. 57) and in 1442 one-third of the manor and bailiwick of launder was assigned as dower to Robert's widow, Mariota (*ibid.*, 20-21 Hen. VI no. 12). Their son John succeeded to the family property. In 1449, a commission of oyer and terminer was issued to John Hoton "of the forest" (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, p. 269). John died before 1473-4 (*Cal. Esch.*, 13 Ed. IV, no. 1 and p. 476). It appears from the inquisition next cited that his son and heir, Robert, was an imbecile, and the manor was in consequence seized by Richard, Duke of Gloucester, who had received a grant of Cumberland from his brother, King Edward IV.

Robert, the imbecile, died on July 18th, 1484, entitled to the following particulars of property:—

The manor of Hoton, worth £8, held of the king by service of 1/20th of a knight's fee and by forester service of keeping the royal enclosure of Plumpton and by service of holding the king's stirrup, when he mounts his horse in Carlisle Castle, and by a rent of 33s. 4d. (*sic*) to the Exchequer at Carlisle. The herbage of the meadows within the covert of the ancient enclosure of Plumpton and within certain bounds thereof called the "umber of the covert," worth 20s., held of the king in fee by service of being bailiff of the lawns of Plumpton. The donative and advowson of a chantry within the church of St. James, Hoton. Two hundred acres in the forest of Hoton and six acres of wood called "Barmescowgh" and "Elfhow" in Hoton, of no value, and a watermill there worth two shillings (*Cal. inq. p.m.*, 3 Hen. VII, 1487-8, p. 200).

The service of holding the king's stirrup was attached to a tenement purchased in 1348 (these *Transactions*, N.S. xxv, p. 301).

Robert's heir was Lancelot, aged 19 and more, son of his deceased brother Thomas. The manor remained in

possession of John Musgrave, who held it as grantee of Richard Duke of Gloucester, afterwards King Richard III (*Cal. inq. p.m.*, 3 Hen. VII, p. 200).

In November, 1486, custody of the manor during Lancelot's minority had been granted to Hugh Lowther, clerk of the forest (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, p. 34). Lancelot proved his age in 1490, when evidence was given that he was born at Hoton and baptized in the church there on the feast of St. Sebastian, January 20th, 1468-9, the day on which Robert Thorp, chaplain, was inducted into the rectory of that church (*Cal. inq. p.m.*, 5 Hen. VII, p. 199). Lancelot Hoton died on January 28th, 1513, seised of the manor including "Elphe mylne."

The subsequent history of the family is contained in these *Transactions*, N.S. xi, p. 1. Lancelot, great-great-grandson of the above-named Lancelot, sold the manor in 1606 to Richard Fletcher of Cockermouth.

Nicolson and Burn allege that the old de Hotons of Hoton-in-the-forest bore a bugle-horn upon their shield. An ancient grave-slab at that place bears a plain shield upon which is a canton charged with a hunting-horn (these *Transactions*, N.S. ix, p. 17). According to "Jenyns' Roll," William de Hoton "of the forest" bore as arms *gules*, a fesse *sable* between three cushions tasselled *argent* (Foster, *Feudal Coats*). The roll is believed to have been compiled or added to in Richard II's reign* and may indicate William de Hoton-in-the-forest, knight of the shire in 1380 (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 4. Rich. II, p. 496). The last-mentioned arms resemble those engraved upon a stone at Hutton John and borne nearly a century later by Thomas de Hoton of that place.†

* See *Genealogist*, vol. 5, p. 98.

† Edmondson (*Heraldry*, 1770) and Burke (*General Armory*) seem to confuse the family of Hutton Hall in the forest with that of Hutton Hall in Penrith.

WHITBARROW.

During the reign of Henry III, a family surnamed de Hoton held land at Hutton, Tymparon and Berrier, all situate within the manor of Greystoke, as appears by three fines levied at Carlisle in October, 1241. By the first, Jordan son of Hugh quitclaimed to John de Hoton and his heirs two bovates in Hoton (*Feet of Fines, Cumb.*, file 2, no. 25). By the second, Gervase de Tymparon, whom Adam de Hoton vouched to warranty, granted to a widow named Anabilia and her heirs some land in the vill of Tymparon (*ibid.*, file 2, no. 26). By the third, Adam de Hoton quitclaimed to Richard Ridel and his heirs a messuage in Bergher (*ibid.*, file 3, no. 28).

Further light is thrown upon the subject by a final concord made after Easter, 1280, between Adam son of Gilbert de Hoton, plaintiff, and William son of John de Hoton, tenant, whereby Adam quitclaimed to William and his heirs two-thirds of the manor of Adam-Hoton, and also the remaining one-third of the same manor, then held in dower by Emma, widow of John, of the inheritance of John.

By the same concord, William gave to Adam two carucates, namely, the whole vill of Whytebergh, to hold of William and his heirs for ever by annual render of a root of ginger (*zincyber*) on Christmas Day for all service, suit of court, custom and exaction, and by doing for William all service due to the chief lords of the fee (*ibid.*, file 6, no. 23).

One gathers that William son of John is mesne lord of Hutton-John, held under the barony of Greystoke, and also superior lord of the sub-manor of Adam-Hoton held of himself by a collateral relation named Adam, and subject to his own mother's estate for life in dower. It is arranged that Adam shall surrender the sub-manor of Adam-Hoton and receive in exchange the sub-manor of Whytebergh.

Adam Whytebregh and Adam Hoton attended the great perambulation of Inglewood forest in 1300 (Nicolson and Burn, ii, p. 523).

Thomas de Hoton of Quiteburgh, one of the foresters, was a juror in 1292 (these *Transactions*, N.S. v, p. 57).

John de Quiteburgh, juror in 1319 (*Ibid.*, xi, p. 7) and John de Witebergh, juror in 1332 (*ibid.*, x, p. 481) were probably de Hotons of Whitbarrow.

HUTTON JOHN.

The sheriff was ordered on September 8th, 1296, to deliver to Dougal de Geveleston custody of the land at Hutton-Johan, which belonged to William de Hoton, until William's heir should come of age (*Cal. Close Rolls*, p. 490), and in 1316-17 William de Hoton (doubtless that heir) held Hoton-Johan of the manor of Greystoke by homage, suit of court, and service of 20s. 8d. for cornage (*Cal. inq. p.m.*, 10 Ed. II, p. 24). In 1335, exemption for life from performing certain duties against his will was granted to William de Hoton-Johan (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, p. 122) and there is further mention of William de Hoton-Johan in 1345 (*Cal. Close Rolls*, p. 547).

An extent taken in the first week of Lent, 1360-1, shows that William de Hoton-Johan (probably a younger William) held the manor of the barony of Greystoke by homage, fealty, cornage rent 20s. 8d., suit of court, service called "witnessman" and puture of the baron's foresters of Flascowe (*Cal. inq. p.m.*, 35 Ed. III, p. 425).

During the next sixty years, the records are silent concerning the manor, but in 1421-2 William de Hoton of Hoton-Johan was juror at the *inquisitio post mortem* of his namesake William de Hoton of Hoton-in-the-forest (these *Transactions*, N.S. xi, p. 13).

The vill of Hoton-Johan was held in 1436 by H . . . de Hoton-Johan (*Cal. Esch.*, 14 Hen. VI, no. 34). Henry

"Hutton" was a commissioner in 1458 (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, p. 435).

On August 20th, 1461, Richard Neville the "king-maker," Earl of Warwick, granted a pension of £5 a year to Thomas de Hoton, and in 1473 Richard Plantagenet, Duke of Gloucester, afterwards King Richard III, confirmed the same grant. The original documents are still preserved at Hutton John (these *Transactions*, N.S. xxiv, p. 177). Another relic of the same period is a stone slab, adorned with the figure of a griffin, which guards a shield emblazoned with the family arms:—a fesse between three cushions, quartered with those of Thirlwall of Thirlwall:—a chevron between three boars' heads erased, and the inscription "Thys mayd Tomas." An excellent illustration of that remarkable slab is contained in Curwen, *Castles and Towers*, p. 438. The griffin was probably introduced in allusion to the circumstance that John Thirlwall, junior, living in 1369, had as supporters to his shield two griffins, in consideration of baronial rank claimed by his family (Hodgson, *Northumb.*, part ii, vol. 3, p. 144).

On February 26th, 1487-8, Henry Hoton of Hutton John was a free tenant of the barony of Greystoke, paying quit-rent (*Cal. inq. p.m.*, 3 Hen. VII, p. 108).

Hugh Hoton, or Hutton, was sheriff of Cumberland in 1506 and 1508; and Cuthbert Hutton in 1534, but in neither case is the place of domicile recorded.

In 1545, Cuthbert Hutton had livery of the manor of Hutton John (including Hutton moor and land at Whitbarrow) as son and heir of Hugh Hutton, deceased (*L. and P. Hen. VIII*, vol. xx, part i, p. 125) and was knight of the shire in the same year. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Robert Bellingham of Burneshead, near Kendal, and died in 1554 (2 Mary).

Thomas, his son, inherited the manor of Hutton John held *in capite* and in 1615 sold it with the king's licence

to Joseph Hudleston of Farrington, Lancs., son of his sister Marie (these *Transactions*, o.s. xi, p. 434). The said Thomas Hutton died *circ.* 1628 and the male line of the family became extinct.

MANOR OF HUTTON JOHN.

TABLE OF NAMES.

WILLIAM DE HOTON,

dead in 1296.

WILLIAM,

in possession, 1316-17.

WILLIAM,

in possession 1360-1.

* * * * *

WILLIAM,

juror, 1421-2.

HENRY,

in possession, 1436.

THOMAS,

received a pension, 1461.

HENRY,

in possession, 1487-8.

HUGH,

dead in 1545

CUTHBERT,

d. 1554.

THOMAS,

sold the manor in 1615.

HUTTON ROOF.

In 1316-17, John de Hotonroff held the hamlet of Hotonroff of the manor of Greystoke by homage and service of one penny (*Cal. inq. p.m.*, 10 Ed. II, p. 24).

By final concord made after Midsummer, 1328, between John de Hotonroof and Elena his wife, plaintiffs, and Adam de Eyncourt, chaplain, deforciator, the manor of

Hotonroof, held of the chief lords of the fee, was assured to John and Elenā during their lives, with successive remainders in tail to John's three sons, Richard, Roger and Edmund and remainder to John's right heirs (*Feet of Fines, Cumb.*, 2 Ed. III, file 9, no. 4).

On July 9th, 1344, Richard son of John de Hotonroef acknowledged a debt to be levied on his land in Cumberland (*Cal. Close Rolls*, p. 451).

In 1360-1, Richard de Hoton held Hotonrof of the barony of Greystoke by homage, fealty, one penny a year for cornage, service called "witnessman" and puture of the baron's foresters of Grisdale, now Mungrisdale (*Cal. inq. p.m.*, 35 Ed. III, p. 426).

Letters Patent dated May 20th, 1361 recite that John de Hotonroof (then deceased) had in the time of the king's grandfather acquired in fee from John, baron of Greystoke (d. 1306) a tenement in Greystoke held in chief; and that Richard de Hoton, parson of the church of Greystoke,* son of the said John de Hotonroof had acquired in fee from William, late baron of Greystoke (d. 1358) another tenement in the same vill, and had entered all the premises without the king's licence; and grant royal pardon to Richard (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, p. 22).

Then follows an interval of seventy-five years, during which there are no published records relating to the manor, but in 1436 the vill of Hoton Roffe was held of the barony of Greystoke by Henry de Hoton (*Cal. Esch.*, 14 Hen. VI, no. 34).

Pardon was granted in 1465 to Richard Hutton of Hutton Ruff, Cumberland, gentleman (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, p. 479).

On February 26th, 1487-8, Richard Hoton of Hoton Roffe was a free tenant of the barony of Greystoke (*Cal. inq. p.m.*, 3 Hen. VII, p. 109).

* He was rector 1357-1365 (Nicolson and Burn, ii, 362).

MANOR OF HUTTON ROOF.

TABLE OF NAMES.

JOHN DE HOTON,
in possession, 1316-7,
settled the manor, 1328.

RICHARD,
in possession, 1360-1.
* * * * *

HENRY,
in possession, 1436.

RICHARD,
pardoned, 1465,
in possession, 1487-8.

PENRITH.

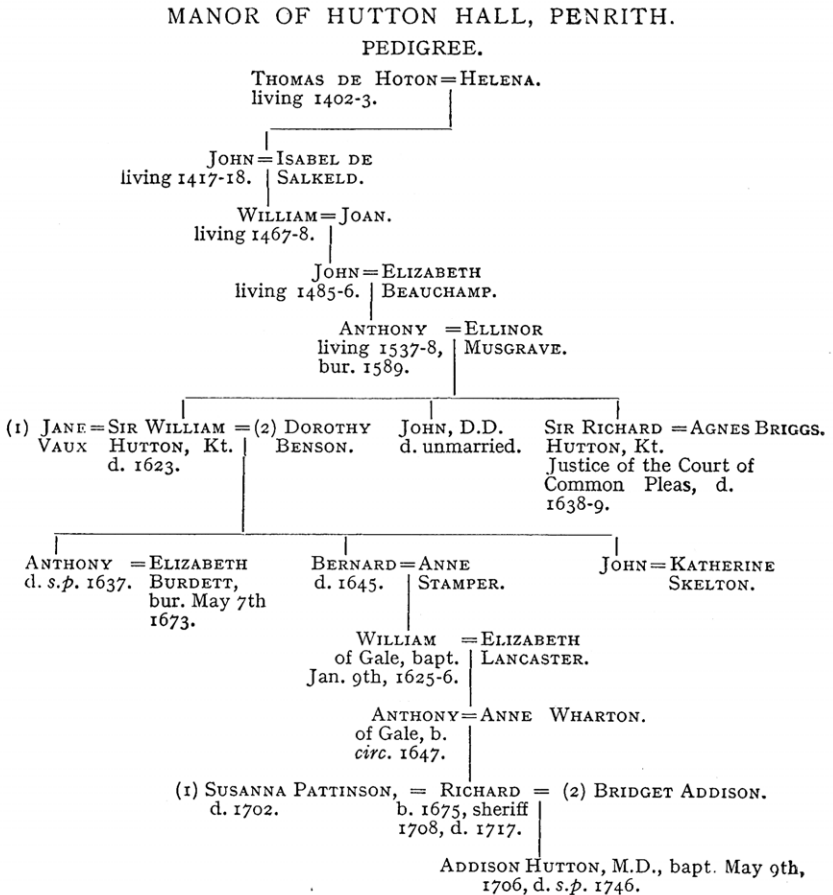
This family was long resident at Hutton Hall, in the town of Penrith. There are three versions of its pedigree for comparison. The first, produced at the visitation of Yorkshire, made in 1612, by Richard St. George, Norroy king of arms, traces descent from Thomas de Hoton and Helena, his wife, living in Henry IV's reign and is certified by Richard Hutton, serjeant-at-law, then of Goldsborough, in that county (*Visitation of Yorkshire, 1612*, edit. Foster, p. 536).

The second, exhibited at the visitation of Cumberland, made in 1615, by the same herald, traces descent from John de Hoton, son of the above-named Thomas. It is a meagre document, does not state the name of the certifier and styles the said Richard Hutton "knight" and "judge," though he was not such at the time (*Harleian Society's Publications*, vol. vii, p. 1).

The third, submitted at the visitation of Cumberland, made in 1664, by William Dugdale, Norroy, traces descent from Anthony Hutton, of Penrith, father of the judge, and is certified by William Hutton, of Gale in the

parish of Melmerby (*Visitation of Cumberland*, 1664-6, edit. Foster).

The following pedigree shows the genealogy of the Huttons of Penrith, so far as it is relevant to the subject in hand.



According to the Yorkshire Pedigree, Thomas de Hoton of Penrith and Helena, his wife, were living in 1402-3. Nicolson and Burn allege (ii, p. 401) that the Cumberland Pedigree, 1615, bore the following note:—

These two lay entombed under the higher south window of St. Andrew's quire in Penrith, where were the figures of both, with this inscription, in the window *Orate pro animabus Thomae Hoton et Elenae uxoris ejus.*

The names of Thomas and Helena do not occur in the copy published by the Harleian Society, but the parish register of the year 1637 records that St. Andrew's quire, claimed by the Huttons as a private chapel and place of burial, appurtenant to their capital messuage in Penrith, then contained a window, in which appeared "an ancestor of the said house, pictured in his armour, and his wife by him, and the arms of the Huttons beside them" (these *Transactions*, o.s. xiii, p. 423).

Thomas de Hoton was juror at an inquisition held at Penrith on June 6th, 1415 (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 4 Henry V., p. 57).

Thomas and Helena had a son John, living in 1417-18 (*Yorks. Pedigree*).

This John made a deed of lands to John Crosby, for a tenement and lands at the end of the town of Penrith, towards Carleton (*Cumb. Ped.* 1615).

Nicolson and Burn say that he married Isabel, daughter of Hugh Salkeld, of Rosgill, Westmorland.

John de Hoton "of Penrith" was juror at an inquisition held in 1421-2 (these *Transactions*, n.s. xi, p. 13) and at another held in 1439-40 (*ibid.*, p. 14).

In 1434, John de Hoton took the oath not to maintain peace-breakers (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, p. 383).

William de Hoton, of Penrith, son of John, was living in Edward IV's reign (*Yorks. Ped.*). He executed a bond in 1465 (these *Transactions*, n.s. xxi, p. 187). It is said that his wife's name was Joan (*ibid.*, o.s. xiii, p. 426).

John de Hoton, of Penrith, son of William, married Elizabeth, one of the heirs of Beauchamp (*Yorks. Ped.*). "He had in marriage, by covenant, yearly value of land, anno 4 Henry VII" (*Cumb. Ped.*, 1615). On July 17th, 1511, he received his share of the goods of his father-in-law, Thomas Beauchamp of Little Croglin, late sheriff of Cumberland, deceased (*L. and P. Henry VIII*, vol. i, p. 272). His son, Anthony Hutton (to adopt the modern spelling) was living in 29 Henry VIII, 1537-8, and married Ellinor, daughter of Thomas Musgrave (*Yorks. Ped.*).

Nicolson and Burn say that she was daughter of Thomas Musgrave, of Cumcatch, by his wife, Elizabeth, natural daughter of Thomas, Lord Dacre of Gilsland. Anthony and Ellinor had three sons, namely, William, John, doctor of divinity, who died unmarried, and Richard, afterwards Mr. Justice Hutton. Anthony Hutton was buried in 1589.

His eldest son, William, of Penrith, was sheriff in 1603 and 1609. He was knighted in 1604 (Shaw, ii, p. 133) and appointed commissioner for government of the Border in 1611 (*State Papers, Dom., James I*, p. 55). By his first marriage with Jane, daughter of Roland Vaux (of Catelen) he had two sons, William and Thomas (*Yorks. Ped.*), both of whom predeceased their father and left no male issue (*Cumb. Ped.*, 1664). By his second marriage with Dorothy Benson, he had four sons, Anthony, Bernard, John and Lancelot (*Yorks. Ped.*). Sir William Hutton was buried in St. Andrew's quire, October 9th, 1623.

Over an inner door of Huddlesceugh Hall, in Kirkoswald parish, is a plain shield, flanked by the date 1601 and the letters $\begin{matrix} D. \\ W. H. \end{matrix}$. The initials are those of Sir William Hutton and Dorothy, his wife.

Over the front door, are carved the initials $\begin{matrix} K. \\ I. H. \end{matrix}$, being those of their third son, John Hutton, and his wife Katherine, eldest daughter of Lancelot Skelton, of Armathwaite Castle (see Skelton pedigree, 1665).

To the right of the initials, are the Hutton arms:—*Argent*, on a fesse *sable* three buck's heads cabossed *or*, surmounted by a mullet (mark of a third son) and the Hutton crest, side by side. Below the initials, is a shield, emblazoned with the arms of Skelton, of Armathwaite:—*azure*, on a fesse between three fleurs-de-lis *or*, a Cornish chough proper, beaked and legged *gules*. Below that shield are three buck's heads cabossed, upon a fesse, and the date 16+1.

It would seem that the simple device first mentioned was removed from the front door and superseded by the elaborate one of professedly even date.

But to resume the main thread of the story. Anthony, eldest son of Sir William Hutton, was admitted a student of Gray's Inn, October 26th, 1601 (*Register of Admissions*, edit. Foster, p. 102). He married, at Lowther, on February 9th, 1612-13, Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Burdett, of Bramcote, Warwickshire (*Cumb. Ped.* 1664). His monument in St. Andrew's quire described him as "counsellor-at-law and one of the masters of the High Court of Chancery, who died July 10th 1637" (Nicolson, *Miscellany Accounts*, p. 151). There is no record of his call to the bar, and his name does not occur in Hardy's list of masters in chancery. He died without issue, and the family estate devolved on his brother next mentioned.

Bernard Hutton, styled "of Huddlesceugh," married Anne, daughter of Hugh Stamper, of Snittlegarth, Cumberland, by whom he had five sons. He died in 1645.

William Hutton, of Gale, in the parish of Melmerby, eldest son of Bernard and Anne, certified the visitation pedigree, 1664, being then 39 years of age. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Christopher Lancaster, of Sockbridge, Westmorland.

Their eldest son, Anthony, stated to have been 17 years old at the date of the visitation, married Anne, daughter of Humphrey Wharton, of Gillingwood, Yorks. and

Kirkby-Thore, Westmorland. They resided at Penrith and Melmerby, because baptisms of their children occur in the registers of both parishes (these *Transactions*, o.s. xiii, p. 246).

Richard Hutton, their only son, baptised at Penrith, November 11th, 1675, married, first, on April 23rd, 1695, at Great Salkeld, Susanna, daughter of John Pattinson, attorney-at-law, of Penrith, by whom he had two sons, who died in infancy. He married, secondly, Bridget Addison. He was sheriff in 1708. His grave-slab in Penrith church, stated that he died on May 8th, 1717, aged 41 (Nicolson and Burn, ii, 403).

His son by the second marriage, Addison Hutton, M.D., was baptised May 9th, 1706. He sold the manor of Hutton Hall, Penrith, in 1734 (Lysons, *Cumberland*, p. 145) and died without issue in 1746. His widow sold Gale Hall, Melmerby (*ibid.*, p. 136). The dates of baptisms, marriages and burials, given above, are quoted from the late Mr. George Watson's account of the family, printed in these *Transactions*, o.s. xiii, p. 420.

The most eminent of the family was Richard, a younger son of Anthony and Ellinor. He was born about 1560 and "bred" at Jesus College, Cambridge (Fuller, *Worthies*, i, p. 237).

On October 26th, 1580, he was admitted a student of Gray's Inn, being then described as "of Staple Inn" (*Register of Admissions*, edit. Foster, p. 57). He was called to the bar in 1586, and became an "ancient" or bencher, of Gray's Inn in 1598 (*Pension Book*, edit. Fletcher, i, pp. 73 and 137). In 1603, he obtained the rank of serjeant-at-law (Dugdale, *Origines Juridiciales*, p. 99). He married Agnes, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Thomas Briggs, of Cawmire, Westmorland, and, at the date of the Yorkshire Visitation, had four sons. On April 13th, 1617, he was knighted (Shaw, ii, p. 162) and on May 3rd following, was made a justice of the Common

Bench, that is to say of the Court of Common Pleas (Dugdale, *op. cit.*, p. 102). He died at Serjeants' Inn, Chancery Lane, on February 26th, 1638-9, in his 79th year, and was buried at St. Dunstan's-in-the-West, where there was a monument erected to his memory. At the Yorkshire Visitation, 1612, Mr. Serjeant Hutton certified his arms as:—

Quarterly, 1 and 4, *argent*, on a fesse *sable* three buck's heads cabossed *or*, a crescent for difference (Hutton, of Penrith); 2 and 3, *argent*, on a bend *gules* three besants (Beauchamp, of Little Croglin). Crest, three broad arrows, two in saltire, one in pale, *sable*, headed and flighted *argent*, enfiled with a ducal coronet *or*. In early rolls of arms, all roundels of metal are alike termed "besants." In later Heraldry, *besant* properly signifies a roundel *or*, but the context suggests that it here signifies a roundel *argent*, commonly called a "plate."

The arms of Hutton, of Penrith, are said to have been granted on June 5th, 1599 (Robson, *British Herald*, vol. ii), and differ only in tincture from those rightly or wrongly assigned by Edmondson and Burke to Hutton, of Hutton-in-the-Forest. The "crescent for difference" is the mark of a second son. The Cumberland Pedigree, 1664, states that the second son of Anthony and Ellinor was John Hutton, doctor of divinity, who died unmarried. If that is a fact, John must have died before the date of the Yorkshire Visitation.

At the Cumberland Visitation, 1615, Mr. Serjeant Hutton's arms were:—

Quarterly, the coats of Hutton and Beauchamp already described, over all, on an escutcheon of pretence *gules*, three bars gemelles *or*, a canton *sable* (for Briggs, of Cawmire). They are emblazoned on the glass of the bay window in Gray's Inn Hall, and are illustrated by Dugdale (*op. cit.*, p. 301). They also appear, with the date 1618, in the south window of the hall of Staple Inn, Holborn.

Nicolson and Burn may have had access to a genealogy not now in evidence, for they give particulars, which are not contained in any of the visitation pedigrees, trace descent from Adam de Hoton, of Penrith, living in the reign of Edward I, and state that his son Alexander de Hoton, of Penrith, was father of the Thomas de Hoton who heads the Yorkshire Pedigree. A certain Adam de Hoton, styled "verderer," was juror at the inquisition concerning the enlargement of Plumpton Hay held at Maiden Castle near Penrith in 1268 (these *Transactions*, N.S. vi, p. 162). Adam de Hoton, verderer, was present at pleas of the forest in 1285, in company with Adam de Hoton, mounted forester, who is not mentioned elsewhere (these *Transactions*, N.S. vii, p. 3). Adam de Hoton, verderer, was juror at the forest inquisition concerning Holm Cultram in 1292 (these *Transactions*, N.S. v, p. 57) and there was an order in 1308 to choose a new verderer in place of Adam de Hoton deceased (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 2 Ed. II, p. 81). He is possibly the person claimed as ancestor by the Huttons of Penrith, but there is nothing whatever to connect him with Thomas living in 1402-3. Sandford, writing *circ.* 1677, mentions the "fair tower-house" of the Huttons of Penrith. It is described by Taylor (*Old Manorial Halls*, p. 252).

ELLONBY.

Adam de Hoton, de Alaynby, was a juror in 1291-2 (*Placita de quo waranto*, 20 Ed. I, p. 118).

Thomas de Hoton, de Alaynby, was party to a fine concerning the manor of Warwick, in 1323 (these *Transactions*, N.S. vii, p. 234) and, in 1335, was tenant for life of land at Skelton (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, p. 106).

In 1339, Adam de Hoton, de Alaynby, was pardoned, in consideration of good service in the north, for having acquired from John de Penreth, knight, without licence, one-third part of a close in Inglewood forest called

“Selywra,” for the benefit of himself, Sybil, his wife, and Nicholas, their son (*Cal Pat. Rolls*, p. 202).

LITTLE SALKELD.

There is occasional mention of de Hotons at Old, otherwise Little, Salkeld. It was alleged, in 1307, that Thomas de Hoton had forcibly removed chattels from a house there (these *Transactions*, N.S. xxi, p. 67).

Richard de Hoton, of Salkeld, was juror at an inquisition held in 1332 (*ibid.*, N.S. x, p. 481).

In 1338, Richard de Hoton, of Old Salkeld, was defendant in an action regarding land (*ibid.*, N.S. xxi, p. 68).

It should be noticed, by the way, that, in 1344, Thomas, son of John de Hoton, of Hoton-in-the-forest, was party to a fine respecting rents and half a mill at Old Salkeld (*ibid.*, N.S. vii, p. 238).

In 1383, William de Hoton, of Salkeld, and others were feoffees for certain purposes of the manor of Hutton-in-the-Forest (*ibid.*, N.S. xxi, p. 70).

AVERAS HOLM.

Averas Holm was an ancient enclosure, situate on the bank of the Eden, opposite Park Broom (these *Transactions*, N.S. i, p. 48). In 1203, Eda, daughter of John, was in the king's gift and entitled to 30 acres in Carlisle. The king gave her in marriage to Robert, son of Alexander, together with her land (*Pipe Roll*).

The same Robert held “Averenche Holm,” by serjeanty of keeping the king's swine in time of pannage, until they were assessed (*Testa de Nevill*, V. H. Cumb., i, p. 425). The land held by serjeanty consisted of 20 acres near Carlisle, and it was Robert's duty to find a book for the king's pannage (*ibid.*, p. 421).

William de Hoton, of “Averesholm,” acknowledged, in 1344, that he owed a debt to William Lengleys, knight, to be levied on his land in Cumberland (*Cal. Close Rolls*,

p. 477). He died in 1362, entitled to "Haverisholm" for life, by the courtesy of England, in right of Ellen, his wife. It consisted of a messuage and 30 acres, held by serjeanty of going at Martinmas, with a book, to "Gaytskales" (Gatesgill) in the forest and hearing the oath of the agisters of swine. His daughter, Joan, whom Robert, son of Robert de Corby* married, was heir to the serjeanty (these *Transactions*, n.s. xi, p. 31).

It appears from the above-cited facts that the Huttons of Cumberland were not a single clan, of one blood, but a group of families deriving a common surname from several localities situate within the Great Forest or its purlieus.

* Of Little Corby, mentioned these *Transactions*, n.s. xiv, p. 245. The de Windsors were superior lords of that insignificant fee (these *Transactions*, n.s. xxv, p. 317).