

ART. XVII.—*Millom Castle and the Hudlestons*. By
H. S. COWPER, F.S.A.

Read at the site, September 5th, 1923.

I.—ARCHITECTURAL.

MILLOM Castle and its history have received much less attention from antiquaries than they deserve. It is now 50 years since, in 1872, Canon Knowles read to our Society at Millom a short paper, which with a ground plan is in vol. i of these *Transactions* (old series). On Sept. 26, 1884, the Society again visited the Castle, but no paper was read. Dr. Michael Taylor's volume on Manor Houses contains no account of Millom at all. About 1898-1900 our member, the Rev. W. S. Sykes, made a careful plan of the Castle with many measurements. This plan I only heard of in April this year, just when I had completed my own; and Mr. Sykes kindly sent it to me, so that I was able to check his measurements by mine and vice versa. Mr. Sykes left Millom in 1900, and his plan was never published. Of the earlier topographers, Nicolson and Burn, Hutchinson, Jefferson and Whellan repeat each other monotonously, and in none of these works is there any description of the building which requires much attention. The still earlier accounts of Sandford, Denton and Fleming, though irritatingly vague as descriptions, do contain matter of interest which must be scrutinized. Buck's fine old view of 1739 is the best evidence of all. See also Curwen, *Castles*, pp. 211, 212.

Millom Castle is situated about two miles from the extreme southern point of Cumberland. It is on the edge of a patch of the upper Silurian rock (Coniston flags) surrounded on the east, north and west by alluvium,

which in early days when undrained, must have formed an effective protection to the Castle. By tradition the flat low area was at one time partly occupied by an actual mere or lake, which has now become excellent pasture.*

North-west from the castle and about three miles distant is the rounded summit of Black Combe (1969 feet), an ancient beacon-hill; immediately to the east, the dangerous Duddon Sands are interposed between Cumberland and the Furness district of Lancashire. A glance at the map will shew that the only approaches on the south were either by the dangerous passage over the Sands, or else by a considerable detour as far north as Broughton-in-Furness; while from the north (by which I mean the coastal area outside the fells) through the villages of Whitbeck, Whicham and Kirksanton, which occupy the narrow strip of low land between the base of Black Combe and the sea.

When studying Millom Castle, it should be borne in mind that, in spite of its out-of-the-way position, it is not (strictly speaking) an isolated fortress. It forms really a link in a line of Tower houses and Castles, extending along the Cumberland and Furness coasts. We have Workington, Muncaster, Irton, Millom, Brougham; Piel, Gleaston and Dalton Castles; Wraysholme, Hazelslack and Arnside Towers, Sizergh and Dallam. At first sight such a series looks almost like coastal defences; but the more important date from the 14th century, and were built soon after the Bruce's raid through Copeland and Furness in 1322.

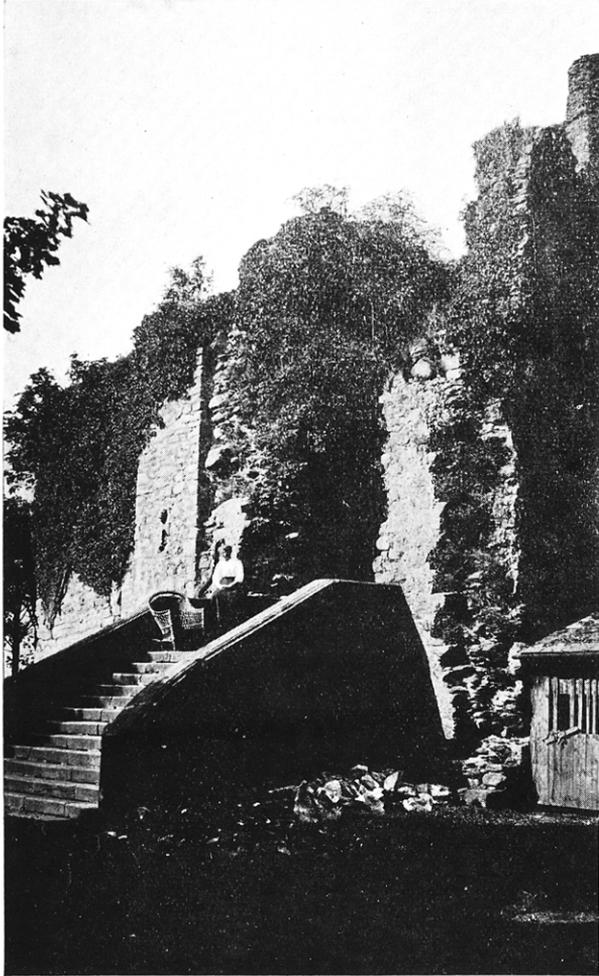
* Mr. Sykes sends me the following note he made when at Millom. "It is difficult to compute the home demesne and castle grounds without a more accurate survey than the 25 inch map. The Holme or island seems to have comprised about 12 acres, of which $1\frac{1}{2}$ are the Castle within the inner moat. The rest is the 'Town' (now the farm buildings) and Church and Rectory. Surrounding the island was a lagoon of some 200 acres, perhaps more, as it seems to have been unbounded on the seaside and towards Burnfield and Water blane the whole land was more or less morass. The two lowest parts (1) to Lowhouse (2) to Gallowbank, were crossed by stepping stones of which the former were removed about the middle of last century, the latter in 1774."



The entrance to Millom Castle.

Phot. by Mr. W. L. Fletcher

TO FACE P. 182.



MILLOM CASTLE :

The gate-house or entrance tower from the north side.

Phot. by Mr. W. L. Fletcher.

TO FACE P. 183.

Immediately behind Millom Castle to the north-west lies a rough hill about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, which rises to about 600 feet, and is cut off from the Black Combe range by the Whicham valley. Part of this hill was formerly the ancient deer-park of the Hudlestons, and till the end of the 17th century was full of aged timber and deer. The narrow valley which divides it from Black Combe gives the hill a remarkably insulated appearance, almost suggesting that the valley was once occupied by an arm of the sea. At the southern end, about and near Kirksanton, are groups of pre-historic and megalithic remains described in the first volume of these *Transactions*.*

The highroad approaching Millom from Broughton and Hall Thwaites skirts the base of the hill and turns sharp to the left at Low house, passes Millom Castle after about a quarter of a mile and runs direct to the Sands, where the manorial gibbet stood. There, I think, was the principal ford over the sands, coming from Dalton and Ulverston. The gallows would be the first thing seen by strangers entering the Seignory of Millom by this route.

Millom therefore occupies a site, not only far distant from main arteries of traffic, but also to which the lines of approach were unusually limited, and over which observation was easily maintained.

Descriptive Account:—The greater part of the Castle is in such a ruinous condition, and has been from time to time so altered and re-constructed, that the original plan cannot now be disentangled. When I started, with a tracing of the plan which illustrates Canon Knowles' paper, I was under the belief that a careful examination and re-measurement would make the architectural history clear. Such, however, has not, I must confess, been the case; and now that I have plotted my plan, after half a dozen visits, I find it still difficult to date the

* "Ancient remains at Laca and Kirksanton," by J. Eccleston (o.s. i, 278).

different parts, with any degree of satisfaction to myself. The ground plan is abnormal, seeing that the Pele tower, the main feature of the Castle, is square, not oblong, and is interposed at a later date in the middle of an earlier Castle. I shall describe the place as it is seen by a visitor, and try to draw my deductions afterwards.

The approach from the road is through a fine pair of 17th century gate-posts, surmounted with balls on pedestals. About 60 yards further stands the main eastern entrance. This consists of a ruinous entrance-tower, approached by a comparatively modern flight of 12 steps, which bring you to a foot or two below the level of the courtyard.* The internal measurements of the tower on the ground floor are $10\frac{1}{2}$ by 10 feet, but its front wall is gone, and it cannot be determined what was the character of the entrance, and whether it was furnished with a portcullis.

The walls of this chamber are about five feet thick, and it was lighted by a loop on the north side. On the first floor, however, the wall thickness was reduced, and there was a larger room approached, firstly by a mural passage from the angle of the adjacent southern building (A on plan, Fig. 1), and secondly by a square-headed doorway entering from the courtyard beyond, which must have been reached by a wooden stair, since no trace exists of a more permanent stairway (B on plan, Fig. 1).

This upper room Canon Knowles thought the guardroom, but Mr. Curwen, who visited the Castle after the ivy had been clipped, discovered in the south wall the dilapidated remains of an interesting little piscina, $18\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, but very badly weathered. This little niche seems to point to this room as having been the chapel (C, Fig. 1).

Opposite the site of the outer gateway is an inner one, five feet wide, which leads into a courtyard. This entrance is in a five foot thick wall, and is splayed to six feet wide on its inner or west face. Externally (that is,

* There is a small error in the drawing of these steps on the plan (p. 180).

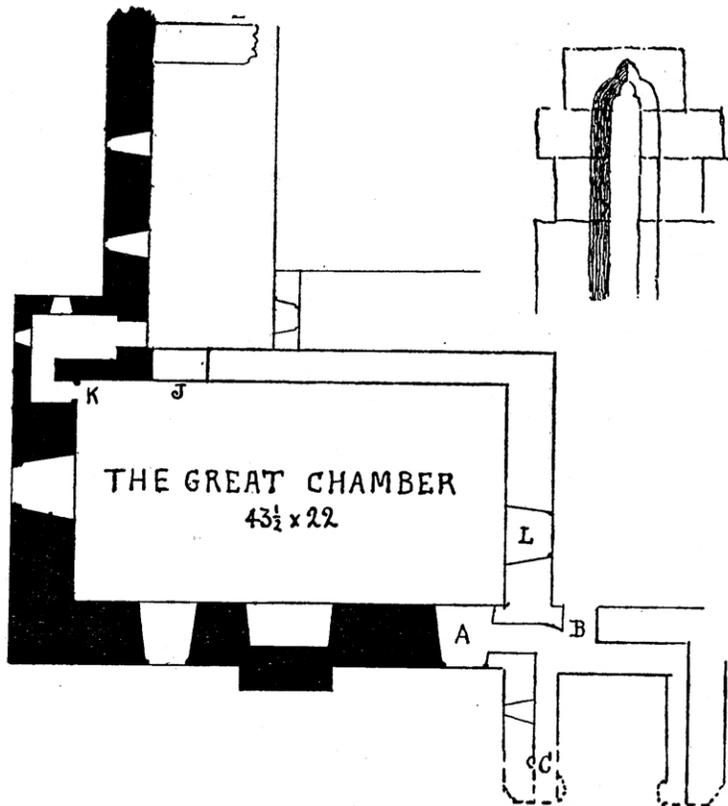


Fig. 1.

MILLOIM CASTLE.

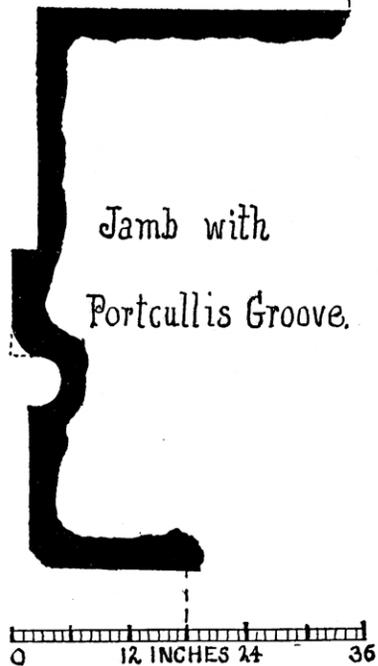


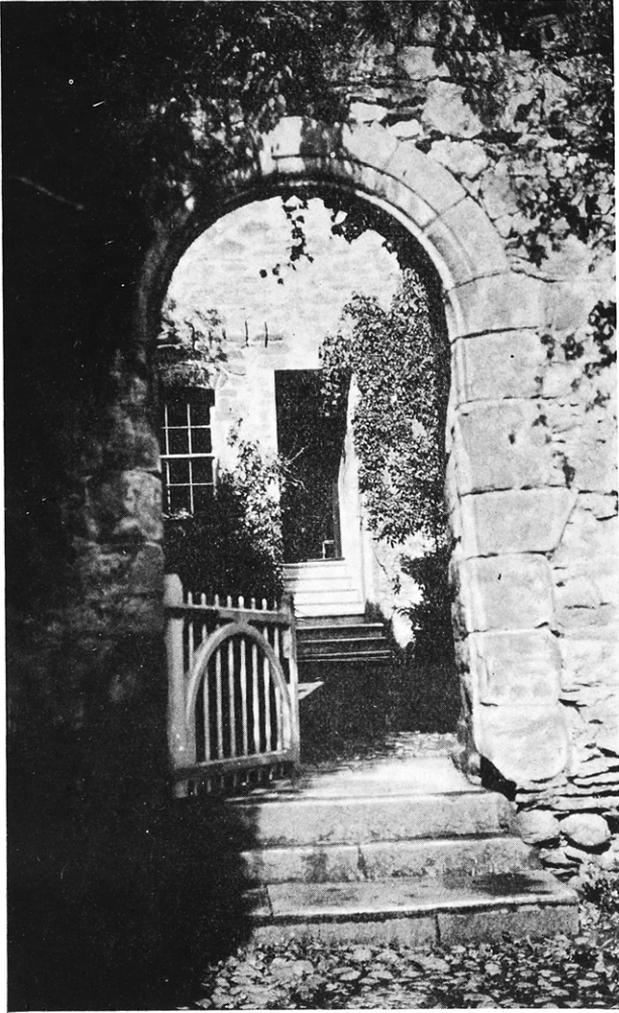
Fig. 2.

as viewed from within the entrance-tower) this doorway is roundheaded; and it has, I think, been repaired in the 16th or 17th century, as the jamb stones are clearly mediæval work, quite different from the arch-stones themselves. The latter are carved at the angle with a simple ovolo moulding and each stone is of similar dimensions.

The small courtyard, thus entered, measures 33 feet (east and west) by $27\frac{1}{2}$ feet (north and south). The north side is formed by the wall of a block used at one time as kitchen; the south side is occupied by the end wall of the large oblong building which occupies the south-east angle of the Castle; while the west side is partly filled in by the east wall of the great tower. Most of the features of the courtyard will therefore be described in treating of these buildings, but there are one or two which are independent and are best alluded to here.

Projecting from the N. wall of the courtyard and near its western end, are the remains of the jamb of a door or gateway, with a deep hollow in it, which Canon Knowles identified as a portcullis groove.* The total width of the block is four feet seven inches (E on general plan and Fig. 2), and it must be noticed that the masonry is not bonded into the building from which it projects; there is little doubt that it forms part of an older building at some time destroyed. The position of this jamb forms one of the great difficulties in determining the original ground plan. Canon Knowles thought that he could trace bastions in front of the steps leading to the great tower, but I can see no evidence of these. There are, however, the foundations of a wall about $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, traceable in line with the moulded jamb; and this is indicated on the general plan.

* I submitted a section to Mr. Curwen for his opinion as to whether this jamb is really a portcullised doorway. As he remarked, "what else could it be?" The rebate for the door is badly preserved; in fact, the whole jamb is.



MILKOM CASTLE: the entrance doorway.

Phot. by Mr. W. L. Fletcher,

TO FACE P 186.



MILLOM CASTLE :
Court yard with entrance and door to chapel.
Phot. by Mr. W. L. Fletcher. TO FACE P. 187.

Passing through between the corner of the great tower and the jamb, we reach the site of the mediæval hall. The site measures 46 feet long and 33 feet wide, but the last measurement, which is taken up to the wall of the Pele, may be greater than the original width of the hall.

The north wall, with two large pointed windows, is original. It is six feet thick, and the two pointed windows, provided with window seats, have lost their tracery, which, however, as far as I can judge, had no very distinctive mouldings. They were large two-light windows with tracery in the head, and plain chamfer externally; and it is important to note that the window seat of the eastern window is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet higher than the other* indicating a higher floor-level or dais. The west wall of the hall faces the moat, and has been rebuilt, as is shown by the decreased width of the wall ($4\frac{1}{2}$ feet) and the built-up later window; the latter being apparently of 16th century date, but covered with ivy. There is also a small postern gate at the end next the wall of the tower. This gate had a pointed arch, but the arch-stones have been out, and have been replaced.

At the opposite end of the hall are two doorways with pointed arches and chamfered edges, entering the lower floor of the kitchen block. It will be observed that there never could have been the three service-doors, which was the normal arrangement in large halls, since, unless we adopt Canon Knowles' suggestion that the kitchen has been entirely rebuilt, the position of the early jamb in the courtyard would not leave room for a third door. Again, these two doors are not spaced equally in the 33 feet that now makes the full width between the outer wall of the hall and the Pele, so that if these two doors are to be considered as the original service-doors, the hall may have been originally narrower, say 27 feet.

* It is not apparent to me on what Canon Knowles based his dating of this hall as thirteenth century.

To test this I had, with Mrs. Watson's permission and under Miss Watson's supervision, two trenches cut at the points on the general plan marked F F, with the object of finding whether there were any foundations showing the south wall of the hall or of a wall dividing off the screens passage. No evidence of the first was found; but with regard to the last, it will be noticed that there is now a door leading through the north wall of the hall immediately next the kitchen wing and a way to this door, bounded by a rough wall, leads to this, right in front of the two doorways. The door through the N. wall (G on the general plan) although apparently a modern break through, is possibly on the site of an ancient one, since it only leads to a small outhouse of little use. Another point to be noticed is that the level of the footings of these two screen doors is about six feet below the level of the hall floor as indicated by the window seats; so that there must have been steps. Unfortunately all the north side of the Castle is now built up externally with farm buildings, so that a careful outside examination is not possible.

We now pass to the kitchen wing which is in two storeys. The ground floor is occupied by the kitchen and measures 30 by 21 feet; but measuring from present ground level, which is probably above its original level, we only find a height of nine feet, which is not compatible with the dimensions of a stately mediæval kitchen. This room has two lights (one ruined) in the north wall; the hearth, provided with a central smokehole (H on the general plan) and oven in the east wall; and in the south wall overlooking the courtyard there are four small windows, with square heads, about one foot opening, and about $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart.*

In the room over, the principal feature is a mural

* In the room over, probably a dormitory, there are similar windows placed not directly over but lineally spaced between those below.



THE HALL, MILLOM CASTLE.

Phot. by Mr. H. S. Cowper.

TO FACE P 188.



MILLOM CASTLE :
exterior of the kitchen.

Phot. by Mr. R. Livett.

TO FACE P. 189.

chamber now in a very ruinous condition. It measures about 10 by $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

The theory that the whole of the kitchen wing is of later date than the hall, or at any rate largely reconstructed, is supported by the existence of the "portcullis jamb" and other structural defects at that corner. Moreover the N. wall of the hall does not align with the N. wall of the kitchen, where there is a set off (see plan); and the hall wall can be seen in a ruined portion of the kitchen wall, joining without any bond. The greater thickness of the north and west walls of this block should be noticed. It was Mr. Curwen, I am glad to say, who corrected an error in my plan here, since the outside of the wall being blocked with modern buildings I had failed to get a direct measurement.

The difficulty of disentangling the original plan led Canon Knowles to the theory that the dais end of the hall was originally at the east, and that the block, containing the kitchen, originally before reconstruction contained the solar. In spite of the brevity of his paper, he evidently studied the building carefully, and I am bound to say that the evidences lend a certain colour to his theory. We cannot overlook the fact that there was a dais of some sort at the east end. But the explanation leaves us quite in the dark as to where the older kitchen was; and even if this kitchen block is entirely rebuilt, it appears far the likeliest site for the original kitchen and offices.

We must now turn to the large and interesting block that fills up the south-east corner of the Castle, and is termed by Canon Knowles the "new hall or solar."

This important building is entirely separated from the hall and kitchen block, the courtyard lying between them. It is divided into two floors; the internal measurements are $43\frac{1}{2}$ by 22 feet;* the external walls are six feet thick,

* In Canon Knowles' plan marked 43 x 30.

the same as the north wall of the hall, but the internal walls are respectively only five feet and three feet.

The ground floor, apparently in one room, or at any rate not divided by stone walls, was lighted only by four splayed loops,* two to the east and two to the south. In the east wall is a fireplace from which a smoke-hole led straight through the wall (I on general plan) which here is thickened externally by an offset of rather more than two feet, to compensate for the weakening of the curtain caused by the fireplaces. This smoke hole is a feature on the outside of the curtain, being ornamented with a finial.

The main entrance to this building was at the north end of this room out of the courtyard. This door Canon Knowles calls the Lord's door, considering that it led to the solar. However this may be, it has more architectural character than any other door now left intact. The arch is nearly segmental, but it has over it a dripstone, with bosses and finial all of 14th century character. It is four feet wide externally, splayed to five feet on the inner side, where the opening has a square head. Canon Knowles and Mr. Sykes also mark a door in the west wall leading into the corridor behind; but repairs to the wall have been done, and this door is not now to be traced (J on general plan and Fig. 1).

This room, though of large area and warmed by a fireplace, was low and dark to a degree, yet it was entered by an ornate door, and there is no evidence whatever of a staircase, mural or otherwise, leading to the great and important room which was over it. This, it should be remarked, is a most curious feature in the Castle, in no part of which, excepting the great tower, have I been able to identify any evidence of a structural staircase. It seems almost certain that access at Millom to the upper floors was, in all cases, by means of wooden staircases, some probably internal and passing through a sort of trap

* One of which is sketched on p. 185 between Fig. 1 and Fig. 2.



MILLOM CASTLE :

Courtyard with entrance to the great chamber.

Phot. by Mr. R. Livett.

TO FACE P. 190.

or opening in the floor, or else external, to doorways in the wall. Although there were other entrances to the great room over, it is difficult to believe that this fine entrance on the ground floor gave access only to the large dark room below.

The great room over must have been one of the features of the Castle, for it was apparently open to the roof, and with its fine dimensions must have been a very handsome apartment. It contained a fireplace immediately over that below, but provided with a chimney instead of a smoke hole. Besides the internal communication by means of an internal wooden staircase (which has been suggested) it had two doors of ingress and egress, one in the eastern wall at the corner next the gateway tower, where a mural passage led through into the room over the entrance. At the opposite corner in the south wall a narrow door only about 20 inches wide, with an ogee head, leads by a mural passage to a tiny chamber and thence to the corridor buildings behind (K on plan, Fig. 1). The windows existing are four in number, but of these three (two on the east and one on the south) have been remodelled in the first half of the sixteenth century, and have doublelights with elliptical heads of Tudor character. The other window is a fine pointed one, looking into the courtyard which has unfortunately been walled up. The tracery, which is partly visible from inside, but quite hidden externally, seems to indicate two lights with trefoil heads* (L on plan, Fig. 1).

What was this fine apartment? Canon Knowles considers it the solar or new hall, built when the first hall was ruinous. But it has no characteristic feature of a hall and I am not convinced that there is any difference in date between it and the great hall. It was partly for

* Canon Knowles says it has been converted into a fireplace. But I cannot endorse this, as there is no flue leading out of the recess. There is a chimney above, but it is so covered with ivy, I failed to see what it carried the smoke from.

domestic use, as can be seen by the fireplace; but it was made accessible from the chapel, and must have been used for various purposes. We need not hesitate to call it the "Great Chamber" of Millom Castle.*

Behind this, and connected with it by the passage described, is a sort of corridor, in a ruinous condition, lighted by two narrow loops in each of the floors. This building, which was approached also by a narrow sloping way between the tower and the great chamber west wall, is considered to be the garderobe building to the Castle. But this is not very apparent, for I failed to find any shoots from garderobes; and also it is far from certain that this building is complete, as a glance at the plan suggests the idea that it is only a portion of a building, part of which has been pulled down to make way for the great tower.

The great Pele Tower has been set out to be 50 feet square with walls seven feet thick throughout. Its north wall is parallel with the north wall of the hall, and its west wall aligned with the west wall of the hall, though it has been noticed that this latter has been rebuilt. The tower consists of basement, four floors and roof, which was formerly embattled. It is built of rubble with red freestone dressings, but the rubble masonry is of a later character than the rest of the Castle. It has neither plinth, string-course, nor offset of any sort. The height at the N.E. corner from ground level to the parapet is 44 feet. The tower is now the living part of Millom Castle, and all the windows have been modernized except two, which are high up and covered with ivy.

The basement is divided into two vaults, the height being nine feet. One is 16½ feet wide, the other two feet less. There are now three entrances to this basement, but the only original one is that entering from the hall side into the western vault (M on general plan). The partition

* The great chamber at Brougham Castle was about 45 feet by 20 feet.



MILLOM CASTLE :
interior of the great chamber.

Phot. by Mr. R. Livett.

TO FACE P. 192.

wall between the vaults is carried right up to the roof, diminishing in thickness at every floor. The measurements are:—basement $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet; 1st floor $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet; 2nd floor two feet four inches; 3rd floor two feet two inches; 4th floor two feet.

The original door is roundheaded with a plain chamfer. Eight steps lead down to the basement floor level.

The first floor (Fig. 3, p. 194) was entered from the east by a door six feet wide immediately next to the present entrance, which is modern. The steps necessary to reach the floor level have gone, and the entrance itself has been converted into a window; but the freestone jambs can be traced below (N on plan). This floor was occupied by three rooms, the largest of which, if we adopt the supposition (which will be explained later) that when the tower was built, the great hall was actually abandoned or about to be abandoned, must have been the kitchen, and the two other rooms must have been used as the buttery and a vestibule from which the very narrow newel stair led to the upper floors. In the 17th century a handsome oak staircase was erected in the N.W. corner which necessitated the cutting away of the wall, as seen on the plan of the first and second floors.

The second floor (Fig. 4) contained a large room, $35\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $17\frac{1}{2}$ feet before the introduction of the oak stair, which reduced it to 29 feet. This is called the Court room, but besides its use for manorial courts, it must have been the hall at the time when the tower was inhabited as a complete dwelling. In the east wall is the fireplace of red sandstone with square openings and with a quarter-round moulding at the angle. Over it, inserted in the wall, is a mediæval corbel or bracket, rudely carved with a face,* and above this a finely carved sandstone shield with the Hudleston arms (paternal) with mantling, esquire's helmet, crest, and motto, "SOLI DEO HONOR ET GLORIA." This

* Said to have been found in the chimney.

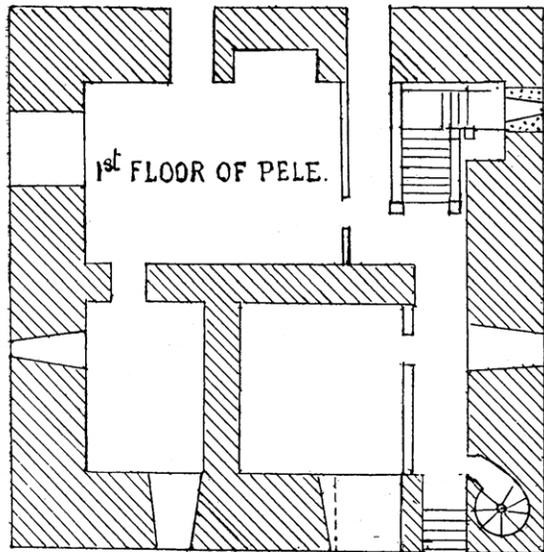


Fig. 3.

MILLOM CASTLE.

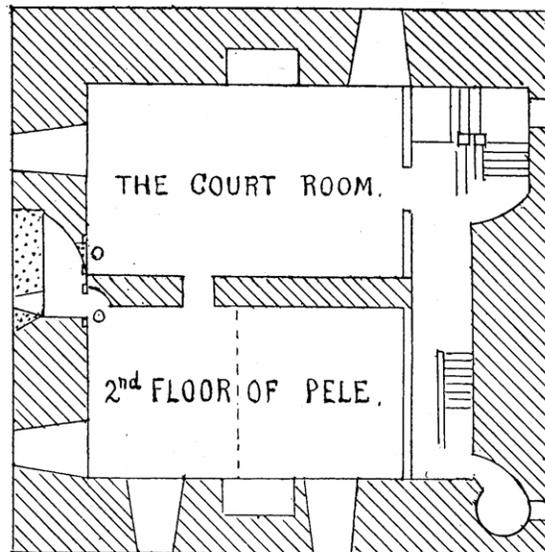


Fig. 4.

achievement is a fine piece of 17th century work and is said to have been removed here from an out-building (Fig. 5).

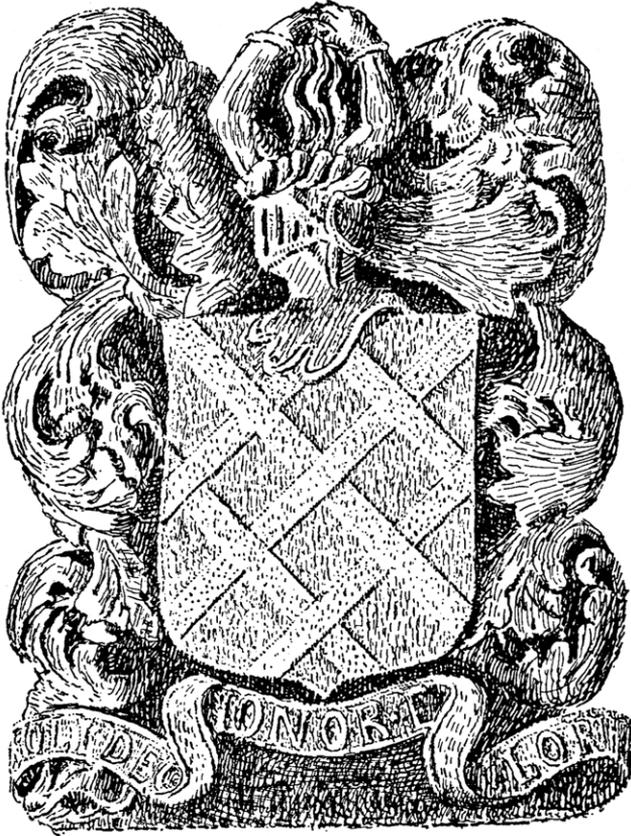


Fig 5. ARMS IN COURTROOM.

The eastern half, now divided, was apparently originally one big room 14½ feet wide, and it contains a fireplace of similar character to that in the courtroom. A door in the main partition wall connects these two large rooms, but I am not sure that this is old, because in these rooms there are, in the adjoining angles in the south wall, two interest-

ing pointed freestone doorways with a plain chamfer, each two feet four inches wide and about six feet high. The one in the courtroom is built up, but that in the adjacent room leads into a mural chamber, which extends behind the door in the Courtroom, so that if the mural chamber was not divided, it formed a passage giving access from the Courtroom to the adjacent chamber. Curiously, the door in the latter room is placed half-way behind the end of the partition wall, so that only half of it shows in the room, and the end of the partition wall is, so to speak, sliced away to give free access to it (O,O on plan, Fig. 4).

There are no other openings of similar character exposed in the tower and these doors are puzzling. In a later part of this paper, it is suggested that although the great pele is later in date than the hall and great chamber, there was probably an earlier strong tower smaller in size; and it is possible that these two doorways may have been in a portion of the wall of such older tower that was retained and incorporated into the existing one. It is to be noticed that the masonry externally has been renewed here, which however, does not explain anything.

The third and fourth floors do not call for detailed description. The third is approached by a straight oak staircase of similar date to the other, as by this time the inconvenience of ascending to every floor by means of the two feet six inches newel must have become apparent. The third floor is divided into bedrooms and has some old panelling; and the next floor contains attics from which access can be got to the parapet. The top of the tower is not flat, and is the same as shown in Buck's 1739 view, except that the ruined embattlements are now replaced with a horizontal parapet.

Throughout the Castle, which we have now described, the masonry is rough rubble with freestone quoins and facings. All the most interesting windows and much detail are either obscured by ivy, or are so ruinous that

they cannot adequately be studied. The tower is in good condition from a habitable point of view, but has lost much of its old charm as a pele tower. In the older parts of the Castle itself it will be noticed that there were not, except in the great hall, any external windows other than loops; and those that exist are later introductions.

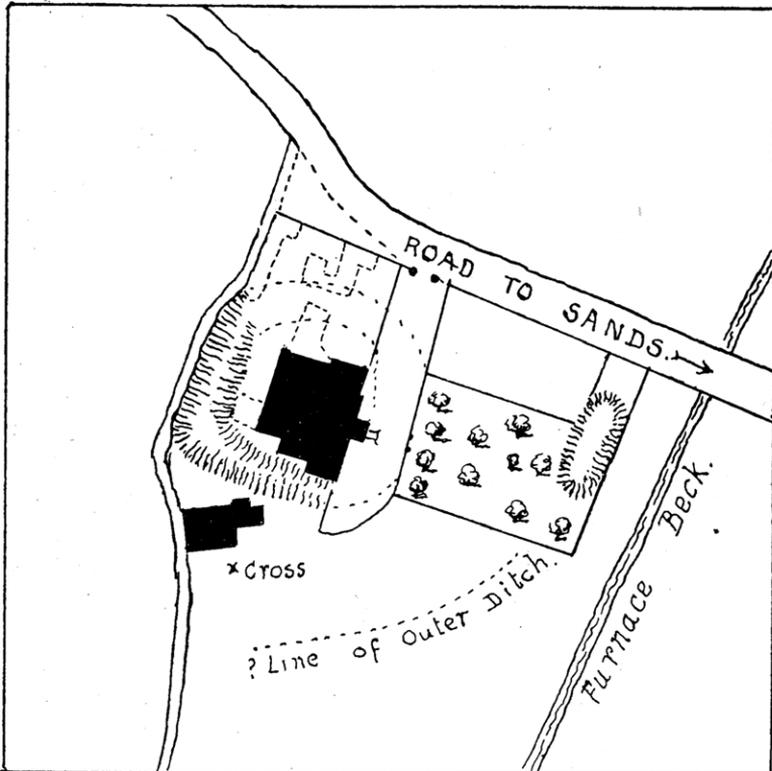


Fig. 6. MILLOM CASTLE.

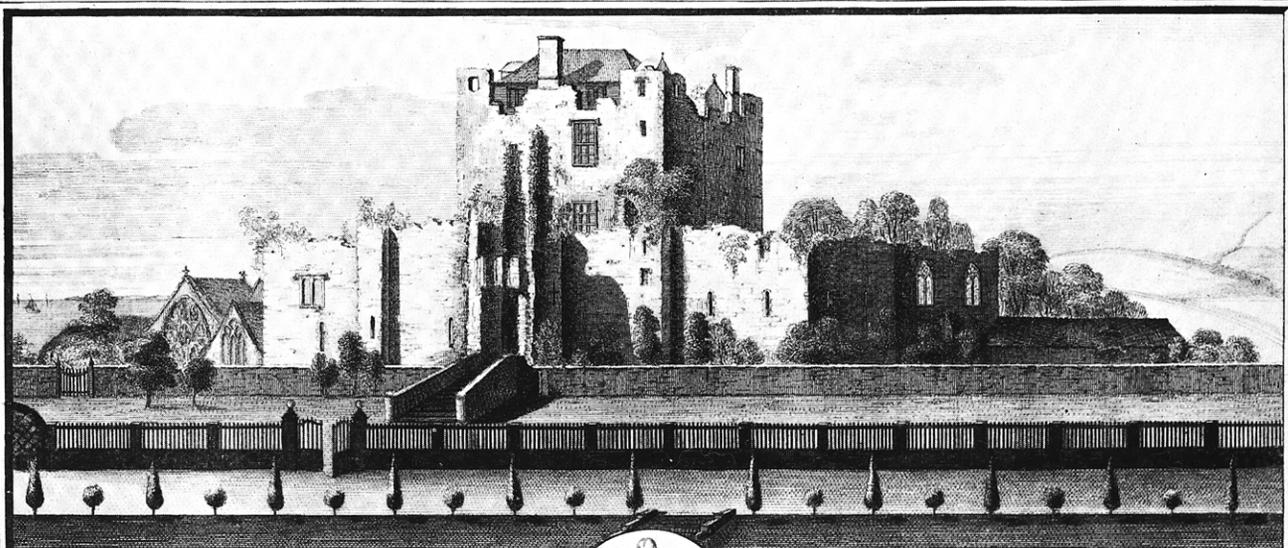
The remains of a moat some 35 to 40 feet wide are still preserved round the south and west sides of the Castle, but elsewhere it has been filled up.* Presumably it

*It can be traced through the farm buildings on the north side; see Fig. 6.

passed straight in front of the entrance tower. The parish church with its Hudleston chapel and monuments is immediately beyond the moat on the south. This presumably is the dyke in which John de Hodelston was empowered to enclose his house, when he got his 1335 license to crenellate; but there is at the bottom of the garden an artificial hollow which at first sight looks like part of an outer moated enclosure, although it may only be a fishpond. Anyhow there are traces of buildings or earthworks south-east of the church and outside the old garden, and I am rather inclined to think I can trace the line of an outer ditch crossing the field and including the church. If such a ditch existed it may have been of a period earlier than Hudleston history.

Buck's View:—"The north-east view of Millom Castle in the county of Cumberland," by Samuel and Nathaniel Buck, was published in 1739; that is, in the lifetime of the last male Hudleston of the line and six years before his death. It is taken from the garden, which lay opposite the entrance and is still traceable. It is remarkable how little difference there is in the general condition at that date and at present. The hall windows, however, then retained their tracery and their trefoil heads at the top of each light, suggesting 14th century work. The parapet and battlements are shown in a ruinous condition, and the gatehouse tower as it is now. A long stone wall, which does not now exist, is shown running parallel to the front of the castle, and quite close to it, as it meets the flight of steps exactly where these meet the ruined wall of the tower. Immediately in the foreground is a long palisade fencing and the fine pair of ball-capped gateposts (almost the same as at the entrance from the road) which made the approach into a garden. Behind this fence is a formal line of young trees clipped alternately to pointed cones and balls. These trees in the engraving look about 10 to 15 yards from the fence, but I think must be the same as

THE NORTH-EAST VIEW OF MILLUM-CASTLE, IN THE COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.



16

To William Hudleston Esq;
 Proprietor of this Castle
 This Prospect is humbly Inscribed by
 his Oblig'd Servant
 J. Smith & W. Walker Booksellers



THIS Castle was built by Godard de Baysvillars the first possessor the Mayor of William. It is posterior to Char. some said to William Henry, William & Adam, successively enjoyed it after him; but the last having only one Son after him Jean, who was in the Reign of King Henry III. married to John Williston it was then transferred to that family, in which it has continued till the present Time.

Printed by W. Smith & W. Walker at the Sign of the Ship, Published according to the Act of Parliament in March 1750.

TO FACE P. 198.

the great old yews which are now standing, only fewer in number and closer to the fence than represented. The general appearance of the castle does not suggest that the rebuilding, which according to Sir Daniel Fleming was being begun in 1671 by Ferdinand Hudleston, went very far. It almost looks as if the flight of steps, the fine gateposts and the laying out of the garden was about as far as he got.

The only other old view is that in Hutchinson's *Cumberland*, evidently copied from Buck.

Before passing to the history of the Hudlestons, I wish to express my gratitude to Mrs. Watson, and her son and daughter, Mr. Sawrey Watson and Miss Watson, for their unflinching kindness in throwing the Castle open to me, to do exactly what I liked, when I was making my plan. To Miss Watson, who takes the greatest interest in her home, and has indeed helped me in many ways, I am especially indebted. I have also to thank Mr. W. L. Fletcher, of Workington, and Mr. Ronald Livett, of Skipton, each for lending me four photographs of the Castle for the purpose of illustration.

CHART PEDIGREE SHOWING THE DESCENT OF THE LORDSHIP OF MILLOM
IN THE HUDLESTON FAMILY.

(1) John de Hudleston, = Joan d. and h. of Adam
with his wife parties to
a convention at York,
1251. Dead about 1252
(these *Trans.* n.s. iii,
86-7).

de Millom (Boyvill)
afterwards wife of
Robert de Lathum.

(2) John de Hudleston, Lord = Unidentified.
of Aneys, proved title to
estates and privileges 20 Ed.
I (1292). Governor of Gal-
loway, 25 Ed. I (1297). Sum-
moned as a Baron 27 Ed. I
(1299). At battle of Falkirk,
1298; siege of Caerlaverock,
1300. Living 1311.

(? Sibylla).

Sir Adam de H., co.
Lancs., knt., ancestor
of Hudlestons of Whit-
tington?

(3) Sir Richard Hudleston of Millom, s. and = Alice, dead 1338 (*Cal. of*
h., summoned as knight to Westminster 19
Ed. II (1328) Probably at Bannockburn,
1314. Dead 1335. (*Cal. of Inquisitions*
vol. vii).

Inquisitions, vol. viii).

Adam de H. captured = Joan? (*Victoria Co.*
at Battle of Borough- *Hist. Lancs*, viii, 399,
bridge, 1322. 408).

(4) Sir John Hudleston of Millom, knt. aet. 32, 11 Ed. = Maud Pennington.
III, *i.e.* b. 1306. License to crenellate his house 23
Nov., 1335. Living 1338. (*Coucher book, Furness*
Abbey, Chetham Soc. 76, 558).

(5) Sir John de Hudleston of Millom = (1) Anne Fenwick, = (2) ? Katherine Tempest, living 1388 (Feet of Fines),
"lately dead," 1398. } without an heir at that date.

(6) Sir Richard Hudleston, of Millom, Knt. Banneret, = Anne or Margaret, sister of Sir William Harrington, K.G.
under age, 1398. At Agincourt (1415).

(7) Sir John Hudleston, knt. Sheriff co. Cumberland, 1455-64, 68-9, -73. Knight of the Shire, = Joan, dau. of Lord Fitz Hugh? 1468. Warden of Western Marches, Commissioner and Conservator in Border matters, 1464-66, -67, 1480-84. Steward of Penrith, Keeper of king's woods, Barnoldswick, co. Yorks., d. 1494. Alabaster Monument in Millom church.

Sir Richard Hudle- = Margaret Nevil,
ston, K.B. d. 1483; natural dau. of the
pre-deceased his Earl of Warwick, the
father. "Kingmaker": d.
14 Henry VII (1499).

(9) Sir John Hudle- = Johana 2nd d. and
ston, sheriff of Cum- co-h. of Sir Miles
berland, 1507. Go- Stapleton and widow
vernour of Sudeley of Christopher Har-
& Gloucester Castles. court; b. 1446, d.
Sheriff of Gloucester, 1518 or 1519. Heiress
d. 3 Henry VIII of Cothurston
(1511-12). thwaite and Hunder-
thwaite.

Sir William Hudle- = Isabel fNevil d. of
ston, 3rd son. John, Marquess of
Montagu, brother of
the "Kingmaker."

Hudleston of Sawston.

(8) Richard Hudleston of Millom, aet. 17, 1495
(Inq. p. m. Sir John)
i.e. b. 1474 = Elizabeth
Dacre. No issue.

Johan =
Hugh Fleming.
Margaret =
Lancelot.
Salkeld.

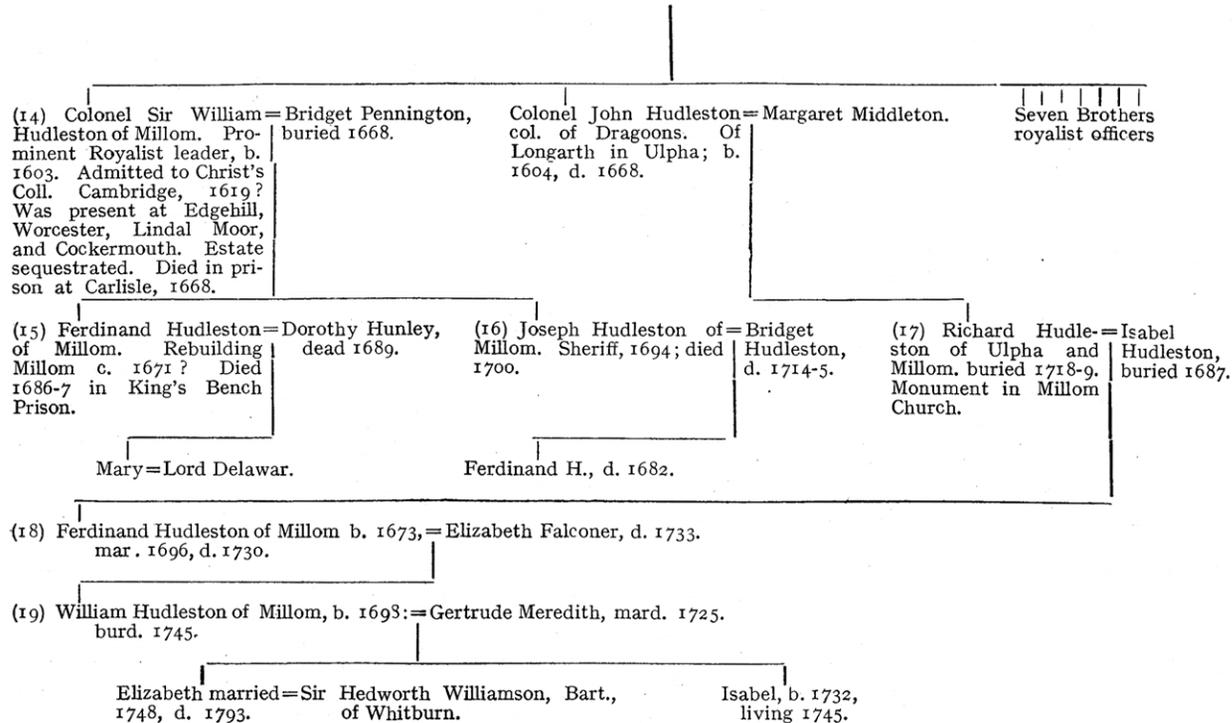
(10) Sir John Hudleston, = (1) Jane Clifford; = (2) Joan Seymour = (3) Joyce Prickley.
knt. of Southam, co. no issue.
Glos. b. 1488-9; d. 1545
or 1548

(11) Anthony Hudleston of Millom, Sheriff of Cumber- = Mary dau. and h. of Sir W.
land, 1564, 1575; d. 1598? Barantyne, mar. 1541 (*Proc.*
S.A. xviii, 136) d. 1581.

Andrew H. of Farrington co. Lancs.
and the Hudlestons of Hutton John,
Kelston etc.

(12) William Hudleston of Millom, Sheriff co. Cumb. 16 Jas. 1 = Mary Bridges of co. Glos. d. 1647.
(1619); knight of the Shire 43 Eliz. (1601); d. 1628. Sandford's
"Swashbuckler"?

(13) Ferdinand Hudleston of Millom, knt. of the Shire 21 Jas. 1 = Jane, dau. of Sir Ralph Grey
(1624). License to crenellate 1622, before his succession to the of Chillingham, living 1646.
estate? Dead 1646.



II. HISTORY.

The story of Millom Castle and the Hudlestons is one of much interest as far as we know it. If we sift the evidences available, light will be thrown to some extent on the structure and history of the Castle itself.*

For the purposes of this paper, it is not necessary to discuss details of the Boyvill and de Millom period, to which indeed I could not add anything more accurate or inaccurate (as the case may be) than is recorded in existing printed sources. They begin with the grant by William Meschines, Lord of Egrement, to Godard de Boyvill, whose posterity took the name of "de Millom," and were lords thereof for some six or seven generations, until it passed by their heiress to John de Hudleston, the first of the name. The curious story of the "horn and hatrell," told in two versions by Denton and Sandford, though interesting either as tradition or folklore, need not be repeated here. The scene of these adventures is laid by Denton among the Paynims, presumably in the Holy Land, and by Sandford apparently in Wales or Ireland. The interest of these well-known stories is that they suggest a reason for the original grant of the Lordship, and presumably they belong to the Boyvill period. Further, they give a traditional but not necessarily correct origin of the Hudleston crest, two arms holding aloft a human scalp.

The Boyvill period, lasting 100 years, terminates c. 1250 when we find John de Hudleston, the first, and his wife, Joan de Boyvill or de Millom. This Hudleston was a Yorkshireman, since we are given the name of nine predecessors, the first of whom was Adam (of co. York) and was named from a village in that county.† Five of the nine are said to have been pre-Conquest.

* For Mr. Farrer's identification of Millom with the Hougun of Domesday, see *Vict. Co. Hist. Lancashire*, i, p. 289.

† I take it to be the Huddlestone of Thoresby's Leeds (edit. 1715, p. 239) the site of a remarkable quarry.

A complete Hudleston pedigree is a very big business, and the family awaits its historian. I have drawn up what may be called a sketch pedigree showing a provisional arrangement of the descent of the lordship;* and on this I shall make a running commentary which will shew the chief actors in the drama and indicate where the different branches ramified. There are several printed pedigrees, but none of them are satisfactory or reliable.†

The descent of the house of Hudleston of Millom begins with two Johns. Some of the local authorities only give one, but there were certainly two, the first of whom was the husband of Joan de Millom, who appears as a widow about 1252. The second was an important man proving his title to his estates and privileges 20 Ed. I (1292), figuring at the battle of Falkirk, 1298, and at the siege of Caerlaverock Castle in 1300; in the roll of which he appears in the rhymed French of the period as present with the Earl of Lincoln; and his arms are given as "Rouge frette d'argent";‡ styled Baron in 1299;§ and

* See Appendix for notes on this pedigree.

† The principal printed sources of information with regard to the family are: John Denton, *Account of the . . . Estates and families of Cumberland*, c. 1610. Sir Daniel Fleming, *Description of the County of Cumberland*, 1671. Sandford, *Cursory relation of . . . Antiquities and Families in Cumberland*, 1675. St. George's *Visitation of Cumberland*, 1615 (Harleian Soc.). Banks, *Baronia Anglica Concentrata, Baronies in Fee*, 1844, ii, 93, 94. Nicolson and Burn's *Westmorland and Cumberland. Hutchinson's Cumberland. Jefferson's Allerdale Ward. Whellan's Cumberland*. T. N. Postlethwaite (Rev.), a paper on "Hudlestons of Millom," in *N. Lonsdale Magazine*, vol. iii, pts. 5 and 6. Burke's *Landed Gentry*, various editions. I am, however, indebted to a very great degree to Mr. Ferdinand Hudleston of Hutton John, Col. Haswell, and Mr. C. R. Hudleston of Stroud; and further references to the valuable matter they have supplied me with will be found in the Appendix and elsewhere in this paper.

‡ Jefferson, *Allerdale Ward*, p. 156. Another early example of the Hudleston arms is found in the well-known Weld stole, with 45 other shields. This wonderful vestment is of late 13th or early 14th century; and Mr. Everard Green in describing this and other vestments to the Society of Antiquaries, said that they were "worked by our English ladies while all the stirring doings of our first Edward were green in our people's remembrance" (*Proc. Soc. Antiq. Lond.*, xvii, 274).

§ Jefferson. Two other summonses to Newcastle, 1296, and Carlisle 1298, are quoted in Banks' *Baronia Anglica Concentrata*, ii, 94-3.

also a signatory to the letter to Boniface VIII, 1301. As he was living 1311 he cannot be the first John, as Jefferson makes out. This John is styled "Lord of Aneys."*

A younger son of the first John is styled, in the 1613 Herald's Visitation, Sir Adam de Hudleston, knt. He, I take it, is the progenitor of the line of Hudleston of West Hall in Whittington in Lancashire, an important family there from about 1300 to about 1590, and owners of both the manor and advowson. These Lancashire Hudlestons have been ignored both in the various printed pedigrees, and also in the Lancashire visitations; so that I have added a note in the appendix.

The next recorded Lord is Richard, who figures in the list of Lancaster's adherents who obtained pardon for participation in the murder of the Gascon favourite Piers Gaveston (1313). In 1314 he was one of the twelve knights, followers of Robert de Clifford (*Scotch Roll*, 7 Ed. II) and was probably on the field of Bannockburn, although this is not recorded in the pedigrees.† A brother Adam (possibly really identical with the Sir Adam last mentioned but misplaced a generation in the pedigree) was taken prisoner at the battle of Boroughbridge (1322).

Here we reach an apparent puzzle; but Mr. Ferdinand Hudleston has solved it. According to Jefferson, Richard was succeeded by Sir John in 1337; but a license to crenellate was granted to him in 1335, Aug 24.‡ As a matter of fact Richard was dead in 1335 as the Calendars of Inquisitions P.M. (of which abstracts are given in the

* Aneys might be Annaside in Whitbeck Parish, within the lordship of Millom. But Enresate was given by Maud wife of Godard de Boyvill to St. Bees; see Mr. W. N. Thompson writing on St. Bees Charters, these *Trans.* n.s. xiii, 85 *et seq.* Clement, abbot of St. Mary's York, 1161-84, leases Andersetta to Simon de Boyvill (Wilson, *St. Bees Reg.*, 354).

† J. E. Morris on "Military Levies"; these *Trans.* n.s. iii, p. 316.

‡ *Cal. Patent Rolls*, 1334-8, p. 167, cited by Curwen, *Castles and Towers of Cumberland etc.* p. 212. The original license was in comparatively modern times preserved at Whitburn, having been taken there on the marriage of the eventual heiress with Sir Hedworth Williamson.

appendix) prove. The license is for John de Hodelston to enclose with a dyke and crenellate his dwelling-place of Millum in Cumberland.

What the manor place of Millom was before this date, we do not know. But we may take it, I think, that the main lines of the Castle were laid out in the years following the license. The Hall, possibly parts of the kitchen wing, the great chamber, and almost certainly the entrance tower are 14th century, and must be the work of this Sir John the 4th lord and possibly of his son the 5th lord. The license was to crenellate and enclose with a ditch, and the latter no doubt is the ditch which, before it was filled up on the east, and built over on the north, surrounded the Castle. But the hall kitchens and enceinte generally were only fortified to the extent that they were all inside a curtain wall and were probably battlemented. The great Pele cannot be of this date, but I think that there may have been built, about this date and as part of the scheme, a tower of somewhat lesser dimensions, which was at a later date superseded by the present one. I cannot believe that at the date when other towers were being built to guard against a repetition of Bruce's raid, these fighting Hudlestons contented themselves with a house with no stronghold.

Two generations later we have Sir Richard (6th lord) who fought at Agincourt (1415), and married the sister of Sir William Harrington, K.G.

At this point we are at the commencement of a short era, in which the Hudlestons undoubtedly held a position of high dignity and great influence. You can trace it in their matches with noble families, in the posts and appointments they held, and in their monuments that still remain. In Millom church we find the recumbent effigies in alabaster of a knight and his lady,* he in armour of the

* Described in these *Transactions*, o.s. xii, 131, and xv, 449.



MONUMENTS IN MILLOM CHURCH.

Phot. by Mr. R. Livett.

TO FACE P. 206.

fifteenth century, laid on a handsome altar tomb, supported by angels bearing shields. These are the effigies of Sir John Hudleston the seventh recorded Lord of Millom of his name, and his wife, whose name has been incorrectly given in most of the pedigrees as Joan, daughter of Sir Miles Stapleton, which lady was however, in fact the wife of his son.

When writing on these effigies in 1891, I refrained from trying to identify them; but after all there is no uncertainty. And the reason is this. Sir John the seventh lord was a man of influence and activity. All the Hudlestons seem to have been men of action; and this Sir John possibly more than most of them. He held many posts of importance:—Knight of the Shire in 1468; Steward of Penrith; Warden of the Western Marches,* and, according to Nicolson and Burn, he was made Sheriff of Cumberland for life by the Duke of Gloucester.† The Duke, of the house of York, became Richard III in 1485, and the knight's effigy at Millom wears a collar of suns and roses, which was the collar worn by the adherents of the house of York. Moreover the alliances of Sir John through his sons are evidence of his position. The eldest son Richard married a natural daughter of Richard Nevil, the king-maker,‡ while his third son married Isabel 5th daughter of John, Marquess of Montagu, the king-maker's own brother, both of which great nobles died at the battle of Barnet in 1471. The Hudlestons were therefore nearly related to Richard Duke of Gloucester, whose wife was

* He is not recorded in Mr. Curwen's *Castles and Towers*, 444 *et seq.* But Richard Duke of Gloucester (afterwards Ric. III) was Constable and Lieut.-General, 1470-1482; and no doubt Hudleston was his deputy.

† This seems unlikely. He was Sheriff 1458, 1464, 1468-9 and 1473. The Duke of Gloucester himself was appointed Sheriff in 1475 or 1476, either for life (Curwen, *Castles and Towers*, 337), or for five years (Whellan); and in Richard III's own reign, there were two other Sheriffs, Richard Selkeld and John Crackenthorp.

‡ Called, however, Earl of Sarum in Banks' *Baronia Anglica Concentrata* (ii, 94), and in St. George's *Visitation of Cambridge* (1619), simply Richard Nevill of Norwich.

Anne Nevil, widow of Prince Edward, another daughter of the Earl of Warwick; and this connection will explain the appearance of the succeeding generations in Gloucester, and also their influence on the Border itself.

Now this notable Hudleston died in 1494 and his son and heir predeceased him. His second son, of whom we shall treat, went away and did great things elsewhere. The grandson, son of his eldest son, was another Richard who married a Dacre and died without issue. He was actually 8th lord of Millom, but I have no details to chronicle. Pending further structural evidence I am inclined to think that it was this Sir John Hudleston who built the tower. He was the most important resident lord and may have been dissatisfied with an existing tower, pulled it down, and built the larger one. Also it seems almost impossible to believe that if the great hall was then in use, the tower would be built entirely blocking up the courtyard in front of it. The only conclusion possible is that the hall was then in a semi-ruinous condition and was dismantled. These propositions I do not regard as conclusive, and I am prepared to hear them questioned.

On the other hand the tower may possibly have been built by either the ninth or tenth lord of Millom. Both were named Sir John, the first being the second son of Sir John whose monument we have described, and the second the son of the first.

In order to make this part of the pedigree clear, and because hardly anything is recorded in local literature of the details of these members of the family, I give opposite a pedigree supplied by Mr. C. R. Hudleston of Stroud, Gloucester, a direct descendant. The first of these two Sir Johns appears in Gloucester as an important person, a benefactor of Hailes Abbey,* Constable of Sudeley Castle,

* The Hudleston arms were found in 1899 on carved bosses at Hailes Abbey where Sir John and his wife Joan were buried, and also the next Sir John, his son (*Proc. Soc. of Antiq. Lond.*, xviii, 135-6).

THE HUDLESTONS IN GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Sir John Hudleston, *knt.* ob. 1 Jan., 4 H. VIII (1512), I.P.M. Winchcombe *Glos.* = Johanna 2nd dau. and co-heiress of Sir bur. Hailes Abbey. Constable of Sudeley Castle, 13 March, 1478, Bailiff and Myles Stapleton and widow of Christopher Steward of same for life, 8 March, 1484. Esquire of the Royal Body: granted Harcourt. manors of Elmeley, Kelmorton, Crome, Redhill and Lidney in *co. Worcs.* Parker of Much Healden, *Essex* etc. Sheriff *co. Glos.* 1482 and 1499.

Sir John Hudleston, *K.B.*, aet. 25, 16 March, 5 H. VIII; at coronation of Anne Boleyn, 30 May, 1533. D. 38 H. VIII. W.D. 1548. Built Southam Place and bequeathed it to dau. Eleanor Delabere.

= (1) Jane, youngest dau. of Henry I Earl of Cumberland, s.p.

= (2) Jone dau. of John Seymour (and aunt of Thomas Lord Seymour of Sudeley.).

= (3) Joyce d. and co-h. of Sir John Prickley of Prickley, *co. Worcs.*, mar. before 1534.

Anthony Hudleston of Millom grants and confirms to his sister (1581) all messuages, tenements and lands devised to her in their father's will. In 1614 his son William and his nephew Joseph of Farnington renounce all right and title to the lands in Southam.

Henry receives a farm at Southam.

Eleanor receives Southam, Prestbury, Brockington, Woodman-cote, under her father's will.

de la Bere.

= Kinard de la Bere of Southam.

Richard receives lands in Parnington, ~~co.~~ Cockbury, Eckington, *co. Glos.*

Andrew receives a house and land in Guesting, *co. Glos.*

Hudleston of Hutton John.

Bridget = (1) Sir Hugh Ayscough.

= (2) William Pennington.

Anne = Ralph Latus.

Note: It will be seen that this pedigree gives the date of Sir John's death a year later than other documents.

Governor of Gloucester Castle, Esquire of the Body, owner of numerous manors and Sheriff of Gloucester.

Now in all the printed pedigrees, Sir John (who d. 1494) is shown as having married Joan (Stapleton) a Yorkshire heiress, while his son Sir John (d. 1511) is shown as having married Joan Fitz Hugh. But our member Mr. Ferdinand Hudleston has sent me the Inquisitions p. m. and wills, which I give in abstract in the appendix, which definitely show that the heiress married Sir John II. This lady Johana was co-heiress of Sir Myles Stapleton of Ingham, and widow of Christopher Harcourt by whom she had a son Simon and daughters. Sir John's will shows that he had persuaded her to give her estate to their son but in his will he acknowledged the injustice, and conjured her to leave her estate to the old entail *i.e.* to her issue by her first husband. In her will we find allusion to the measures adopted by her son John to get hold of the property. And these measures appear to have been successful, since the manors of Cothurston Thwaite and Hunderthwaite, all in the N. Riding, and part of the Stapleton estate remained in the hands of the Hudlestons till about 1741. And in fact Thwaite Hall was a regular residence of the Hudlestons of Millom during the 16th or 17th centuries.*

But this same Sir John was also Sheriff of Cumberland in 1507; and it seems to me that (seeing the important official positions he occupied in the Midlands apparently through the relationship with the Nevils and Richard III, and also seeing that he was enjoying large estates in right of his wife) he very probably contemplated the total abandonment of Millom as a family seat; and this might explain his building a great pele in front of and to the detriment of the great hall, which he did not intend to use.

* For most of this information I am indebted to Mr. Ferdinand Hudleston; see also *Chronicles of the Yorkshire family of Stapleton*, by H. E. Chetwynd Stapleton, reprinted from the *Yorkshire Arch. and Topographical Journal*, 1884 (1), 75.

The first of these Sir Johns, *i.e.* the Constable of Sudeley, died in 1512. His son Sir John, also Lord of Millom, built a noble home near the present Cheltenham of which Leland wrote:—"There (*i.e.* at Southam) dwelleth Sir John Hudleston and hath builded a pretty manour place. He bought the land of one Goodman."*

Now in connection with this, it is worth turning to and quoting the strange muddled account given by old Edmund Sandford in 1675 or thereabouts:—

Eastward from Seaton you goe Millome Lordship 20 miles to the head of the foresaid Dudden great River: all the Lands and freeholds of Lord of Millome Castle: Great great Grand child of the said S^r John Huddleston of g[r]and estate, but he gave much away with daughters; and married [should read "one married"] to Dalavaike [*i.e.* de laBere] of Sowtham besides Teuxberry 500^l p. an: in Glostershir And yet it is a Lordlike living 3000^l p. an: and 500^l p. an: at Hasley some 10 miles beyond Oxford And fferdinando now Lord thereof: and all the estate of Millome Castle gat it [?] and Sonne of S^r William Huddleston, and a daughter of Moncastree; and Colonell of a Regiment of horse and foote, and seven brothers Captains in the Royal Armies under him: And his grandson A great Swash buckler in Queen Elizabeth time, and great gamster: lived at a Rate beyond his incomes; A great Countess his frinde: Asking him how he lived so gallantly: Quoth he, of my meat and my drink: Quoth She, I even looked for such an answer."†

This delightful account demands care in reading, Ferdinand (d. 1686) was lord in Sandford's time, and was great-great-great-grandson of Sir John of Southam fame. I read it also that he means Southam was the Lord like

* Leland was collecting 1544-1550. Sir John bequeathed Southam, as the pedigree shows, to his dau. Eleanor who married Kinard de la Bere: and it is called Southam de la Bere to this day. On the hill above is a great stone called Hudleston's table. The Earl of Ellenborough of Indian fame purchased it and took his second title of Viscount Southam from it; and it still is in possession of connections, and called the Ellenborough estate. It is a fine castle-like house: but I believe has a good deal of modern (imitation mediæval) work about it.

† *A Cursory Relation of all the Antiquities and Families in Cumberland* by Edmd. Sandford (Tract series, No. 4, p. 7).

living of £3000 a year, not Millom. As for the swash-buckler grandson of Sir John, as Sandford evidently means, he must be William of Millom, who died 1628, of whom not much seems on record.

Here we must pause a little before following the direct descent of Millom. At this point the Hudlestons were ramifying. The third son of Sir John (d. 1494) was the Sir William who married Isabel Nevil. From the match descended the Huddlestons of Sawston Hall in Cambridge-shire, still owned by their descendants.

Sir John of Southam by Jane Clifford had no issue. From his second wife Joan Seymour descended the Millom line, and by his third wife he had a son Anthony of Farrington, who was the progenitor of the Hudlestons of Hutton John in Cumberland, and of Kelston in Somerset, a family still, I am glad to say, seated at Hutton John, and some records of which are to be found in the Pedigrees of our late member Mr. William Jackson in these *Transactions* (O.S. ii, 433).

Of the 11th and 12th lords we know less, though both were sheriffs of their county, and with the latter we reach the parish register period, which tells us that William (the 12th lord) had 15 children, seven sons and eight daughters* He died in 1628, and therefore I presume his son Ferdinand, (thirteenth lord) succeeded at that date. Yet a license to crenellate was granted 1622, 10 March, to Ferdinand of Millom Castle.†

Now let us turn to the story as told by good old "John Denton of Cardew armiger" who wrote his manuscript, it is believed, in 1610:—

Millom Castle, the antient seat and capital mansion of this manor, is placed at the foot of the river Dudden, and through length of time threatens ruin. Howbeit the lords thereof

* See. Col. Haswell's Pedigree in Appendix.

† *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1619-23, p. 357, quoted in Curwen's *Castles and Towers*, p. 212.

make it still their dwelling place and abode, holding themselves content, that the old manner of strong building there, with the goodly demesns and commodities which both land and sea afford them, and the stately parks full of huge oaks and timber woods and fallow deer do better witness their antient and present greatness and worth, than the painted vanities of our time do grace our new upstarts.*

This delightful account brings to the reader's eye much of the condition of things at this date. Yet how one wishes that those old squire historians had given us a little more detail! Anthony (the 11th lord) died in 1598. William was the 12th lord, who served his shrievalty in 1619; and I think Denton's account indicates that both were residents. But William was the swashbuckler and gamester who, Sandford tells us, lived at a rate beyond his incomes; and that fact, following the absenteeism of the two Sir Johns, may have been the reason why in 1610 the manor place "threatened ruin." Ferdinand was his heir and to him was granted (1622) the license to crenellate which is difficult to understand, as no crenellation at that date was necessary, unless the tower and its battlements were thoroughly overhauled. There is of course the possibility that practically all the tower as it stands, is a "freak" building of this date. But I prefer to think it probable that the condition of the Castle in 1622 required renovation, but that no serious work was done, and the crenellation license was merely an act of eccentricity, such as might be expected of a gamester and swashbuckler.

The curtain now rises on the third act in the drama of Millom Castle—the most striking because it was the civil wars and the part that the family took in them, that occasioned, about a century later, their disappearance from Cumberland as Lords of Millom. The 17th century was indeed for the Hudlestons, as for their Lancashire neighbours and relatives, the Kirkbys of Kirkby, the beginning of the end.

* Denton, *Accompl.* Edit. by R. S. Ferguson, p. 9.

Ferdinand, one of a family of fifteen, wedded a Grey of Chillingham. He also sired a household of fifteen, nine sons who grew up and of whom more anon; either one or two sons who died young, another of whom nothing further is recorded beyond his birth; and three or four daughters.* Nine of the sons fought for the King in the civil war, and their names and their rank as far as is known are recorded in Col. Haswell's pedigree which by his kindness accompanies this paper. William, born in 1603, was the heir and about him principally the interest centres, for we have information of interest available both in the Calendar of State papers and here and there in Sir Daniel Fleming's MSS.

This William Hudleston, the 14th lord of Millom, followed the tradition of his ancestors. He raised, paid and clothed a regiment in the King's service,† of which he was Colonel; and he was also a knight. Nicolson and Burn indeed say (vol. ii, p. 12) that he was made knight banneret by the King, for his services, but principally for retaking the Royal Standard at the battle of Edgehill (Oct. 23, 1642). The last part of this statement, copied by numerous writers, appears incorrect. Captain John Smith of Lord Grandison's Regiment of Horse, as narrated in Clarendon's *History of the Rebellion*, retook the standard, when Sir Edmund Verney, who bore it, was killed.‡

The skirmish at Lindal Close in Furness, on Oct. 1, 1643, is the next known appearance of William Hudleston on the scene. This skirmish was a disaster for the Royalist

* One child who died young was Frances, who may have been a boy or a girl.

† Mr. Ferdinand Hudleston tells me that there is now at Hutton John the original agreement between Colonel Hudleston and the Gentry of Cumberland, with many Royalist signatures.

‡ As I required confirmation, I wrote Professor C. H. Firth of Oxford, who in his answer said; "I disbelieve entirely in the story of Sir William Hudleston related in your local histories. In the first place the rescuer of the King's standard at Edgehill was undoubtedly Sir John Smith as Clarendon says. Clarendon is confirmed by a number of authorities mentioned in the life of Smith in the *Dictionary of National Biography*."

party, who were utterly routed and lost 300 to 400 prisoners, Colonel Hudleston, three other officers and seven colours. It should, however, be noticed that, of the Royalist force, which consisted of 1500 men, about 200 only were firemen (*i.e.* with muskets), while the rest were only clubmen. On the other hand the Parliamentary force under Colonel Rigby consisted of seven or eight companies of foot, and three troops of horse, all "firemen" except about twenty who had pikes; they had also two drakes (artillery). The equipment therefore was very uneven.*

This engagement has been described both by Thomas Park, High Constable of Furness, and in Colonel Rigby's despatch to Speaker Lenthall. It will be noticed that in neither of these accounts is Hudleston called "Sir William" which looks rather as if his knighthood had not then been bestowed.† The special interest of this battle is contained in the final paragraph of Rigby's despatch:—

And because Colonel Hudleston (who yet hath a regiment in Yorkshire, in or near Halifax) is as I heare Serjeant Major Generall of Cumberland; and the most considerable man in Cumberland and our next neighbour to Lancashire, and one whom without further danger to the peace of our countie, I cannot conceive can be kept Prisoner here. I have therefore presumed to send him to you, under care and custody of Mr. Robert Fog, of whose industry and fidelity, both you and wee here have had much experience.

I do not know anything of Sir William Hudleston's imprisonment; but next year we have evidence that Millom Castle was invested by Parliamentary forces:—

* A reference to the different publications which contain these accounts is given in my paper on "Kirkby Portraits" (these *Trans.* n.s. vi, p. 110). Since writing that, I have read Mr. E. Broxap's "Great Civil War in Lancashire, 1642-51," in which the author argues that the skirmish was at Lindale in Cartmel. Park's narrative, however, makes it absolutely clear that it was at Lindal in Furness.

† It will be seen that in 1645 he is styled "Sir William."

1644, 8 Oct. Sir William Armyne informed Mr. Speaker Lenthall that the Castles of Scaleby, Naworth and Millom were holding out against the Parliament as obstinately as Carlisle.*

Sir William was apparently not there. Anyhow Mr. T. N. Postlethwaite has shown that the Vicar of Staindrop who entered King Charles' Army in 1644, was slain at Millom Castle and his nuncupative will was attested by five Cavaliers, among whom was John Hudleston, Colonel of Dragoons, Sir William's second brother.†

It is much to be regretted that no further account of the siege or any details are available.‡ The fact is not recorded by local writers; except that Sir Daniel Fleming in 1671 (as will be seen later) alluded to Millom Castle as having been "demolished" in the late civil war. Sir Daniel knew Millom well, and his local knowledge was so great, that this demolishing must have been effective from a military standpoint; probably the ruin of the entrance tower was done by order after the siege. This may have been in 1648, the date when Greystoke, Rose, and Scaleby Castles were occupied by detachments of Lambert's Army, and Greystoke and Rose burned by Major Cholmley (Lysons, *Cumberland*, xxv). A Terrier quoted by Jefferson says that the vicarage being close to the Castle was pulled down by the then lord of Millom lest it should harbour rebels; and this indicates that the Hudlestons did this before the investment. I am not at all sure that the parish church had not a western tower, which was pulled down at the same time, and for the same

* *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep. Portland*, xiii, App. i, p. 185-6; quoted by Curwen, *Castles and Towers*, p. 503.

† *N. Lonsdale Magazine*, vol. iii, no. 6, p. 112.

‡ I find, however, that much local tradition remains in the district, and Mr. Sykes tells me that at a hill called Knotts, up the Lane from Low House, in the field at the back of a clump of trees are certain mounds said to have been gun-emplacements at the siege; and that at Poohouse, Kirksanton, there used to be a small cannon ball found in the wall of the Castle. Local tradition also says that other guns were placed at Warr Knotts (one mile due north) and cannon balls have been found there.

reason. The tower being close to the moat would certainly be a nuisance in the hands of an investing force.*

Sir William does not appear to have been in prison so very long; anyhow, two years later we read:—

Nov. 5, 1645, Committee of both kingdoms to James, Earl of Derby: A proposal that Lord Digby, Sir Robert Dalwill (Dalzell) and others and Sir Wm. Hudleston, " who have been the greatest causers of these troubles " should be delivered up.†

He evidently was not delivered up, because among the long lists of Royalists who marched out of Worcester, when the garrison surrendered to General Rayneborough on July 23, 1646, we find the name of Lieut.-Col. Huddleston;‡ and again in 1648 we hear of him with his son Ferdinand (as will later appear) busy at the siege of Cockermouth. A light on this is thrown by the following:

Petition of Richard Uriell and Thomas Crosthwaite late merchants of Cockermouth to the Protector. In 1648 by order of Maj. Gen. Lambert we assisted the late Major Wm. Bird to defend Cockermouth Castle on a three months' siege§ by Sir Wm. Hudleston who totally plundered our estate value £1965 by which we have been disabled to maintain ourselves. When the Castle was relieved by you on your march from Scotland to Carlisle we told you our losses and you acknowledged our fidelity, and ordered us to appeal to you in London when something should be done for our relief. This we did, but after our long journey, we found you gone. We have since been often solicited of persons of quality, and in June 1652 we were promised speedy relief, but have obtained none, to the total ruin of our families, and our creditors daily threaten to imprison us.||

Then followed the sequestration of Millom estate:—

* I make the suggestion because of the remarkable arch in the west wall of the nave, which may have led into a tower; though no such tower exists or is recorded.

† *Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series.*

‡ This may have been Sir William's brother, Colonel John.

§ According to Lysons, begun Aug., 1648; relieved by Col. Ashton, Sept. 29, 1648.

|| *Calendar of State Papers.* See pedigree of Uriell of Cockermouth in the 1666 Visitation of Cumberland.

Calendar of the Proceedings of the Committee for Compounding 1643-1660. (Cases).

Cumberland: Sir William Huddleston, Millom.

- 25 March, 1647. Compounds for delinquency in adhering to and assisting the King against Parliament.
- 11 May. Fine set at a moiety £2,212.
- 29 April, 1649. Begg to compound for delinquency in arms in both wars.
- 19 July. Fine for both delinquencies £1,492 10s. the first fine being at $\frac{1}{2}$ and not submitted to.
- 9 Nov. The fine being paid or secured sequestration suspended.
- 6 Dec. Mr. Allen desired to satisfy the committee for compounding as to Sir William's orders.
- 29 Jan., 1650. The rents due since the payment of the first moiety of his fine to remain in the tenant's hands till 1st April, 1650.
- 24 March. Sir William begs an order to receive the rents now in the tenants' hands, his eldest son having paid the moiety of the fine.
- 25 March. The rents to be suspended for 6 weeks, in which time he is to pay the first moiety of his second fine and secure the remainder, and then have the rents and suspension of sequestration.
- 7 May. On paying the first fine, the rents are to be detained in the tenants' hands a month longer, in which time he is to perfect his second fine.
- 12 Nov. He begs for letters of suspension for what he has already compounded for, and a moderate fine on an additional particular.
- 19 Nov. Fine for both wars advanced to £2,242 10s.
- 20 Nov. On making up the payment of a moiety thereof, he is to have letters of suspension, after which his just debts and engagements will be considered.
- 22 Nov. Begg to compound at one sixth on the votes of Parliament of 2 Oct., 1650 for omissions in his particular.
- 27 Nov. Letter of suspension granted, his fine being paid or secured.
- 4 Feb. 1651. He is to receive his rent growing due in February.
- 3 Dec. Suspected of being engaged with the King of Scots in the last invasion. If so, his estate is to be let; if not (and if part of his estate in co. York has been undervalued in his composition) it is to be forfeit.

- 16 Jan., 1652. Noted to be sequestered for having elapsed payment of his fine.
- 23 Jan. Order revoked, he being on his review.
- 14 April, 1654. Petitions the Protector for remission of the remainder of his fine, which for both wars ought to be only £1492 with reductions for incumbrances on his estate. With reference to the Committee at Haberdashers Hall to state and report.
- 18 April. Petitions the committee for compounding accordingly and referred to Reading.
- April. Case reported in full.
- 9 Sept. The committee for Compounding consider the fines due out of the estate pardoned by the Act of Oblivion.

We have also the following case of Sir William's son and heir:—

Ferdinando, Son of Sir Wm. Huddleston of Millom Castle.

- 23 Oct., 1650. Information that he rode with his father to raise horse and foot for the King, commanded the troop as Lieut.-Colonel at the siege of Cockermouth, under Sir Phil. Musgrave and rode his rounds with the guards exhorting them to be faithful to the King.

We have also in volume v of these *Transactions* (old series) a valuable letter from the Sequestration Commissioners to Cromwell in Feb., 1655, which gives particulars of the special taxes laid upon delinquents to raise the sum necessary to pay for the Cumberland and Westmorland Militia troop. Among these is "Colonell William Huddleston, 55 00 00." This is the largest assessment in Cumberland, and most are much lower. Joseph Pennington of Mulcaster is next with 32 00 00, while in Westmorland the highest is Sir John Lowther, 75 00 00.*

Here and there in the correspondence of Sir Daniel Fleming we get sidelights on Sir William Hudleston. There is the letter of John Kirkby of June 22, 1657, to Sir Daniel (his nephew) about the proposed hunting at

* This letter is from the Rawlinson Collections and communicated by Sir George Duckett, Bart.

Millom and killing a brace of bucks, and that Sir William's absence need not hinder the hunting at Millom.* I have not indeed seen any evidence of his presence there until 1666:—

July 4, 1666. Ferdinand Huddlestone [*sic*] to Daniel Fleming. Solicits assistance against his father, who with a number of rude and outlawed persons armed with guns and swords has wounded several of his men, and threatens to starve him out of his house.†

About the same time we have two interesting allusions in Sir Daniel's correspondence. In a letter of June 17, 1665, he mentions the appearance off Millom of some Dutch capers [privateers] which occasioned such alarm that "Young Joseph Huddleston [*sic*] a trained band Captain under Sir George Fletcher," raised that part of the country. This was Sir William's second son and the occasion was the breaking out of war with Holland and France on Sept. 10, 1666. Dr. T. Smith writes to Sir Daniel that Lord Carlisle has ordered train-bands to be called out, among others, Captain Huddleston's to Cockermouth. This shows Joseph as ready to follow the footsteps of his father as a soldier.

In the same year (March 26, 1666), there is a letter from Sir George Shakerly to Williamson detailing the case of a suspected person called Richard Harby (alias Rice Beaumont) who was in custody because of his likeness to one Colonel Hewson, who was excepted from the Act of Indemnity as guilty of the murder of the late King. This man, a pedlar, under examination apparently proved that he was marshal to Sir William Hudleston of Millom; and also asserted that he was cornet and marshal under Sir John Redman and quartermaster to Sir William Hudleston.‡

* *Hist. MSS. Commission*, xii report, part vii, p. 22. There are frequent entries by Sir Daniel of payments made to men for bringing buck or venison from Millom.

† *Ibid.*, p. 40. This is from Ferdinand, the heir.

‡ *Calendar of State Papers (Domestic Series)*.

In 1667, April 27, there is a letter from Ferdinand Hudleston, the heir, to Williamson. He wishes to become king's servant so as to preserve his person for a hearing of his cause in reference to a debt for which he is bound with his father, of which £1000 has been paid and yet the party demands almost as much as the debt. He begs to be heard before the Lord Chamberlain.*

Sir William Hudleston died aged 65, and was buried at Millom, 26 Jan., 1668-9. According to Recorder Gilpin, in his note to John Denton's *Accompt*, he died in prison at Carlisle. Seeing Gilpin's official position, there is little reason to doubt this statement. And this was his reward for his unstinted loyalty to the crown. He raised regiments, he led them, he spared no effort. He followed the tradition of the Hudlestons who had already on their shield Caerlaverock, Falkirk, Bannockburn, Boroughbridge, Agincourt, and to these he added Edgehill. And the prize of it all, death in a debtor's prison—for such no doubt it was.

Sir William's wife Bridget Pennington had died only four months before and the lordship of Millom now devolved on his heir Ferdinand.

Of Ferdinand, the 15th lord of the name, we know much less. We have met him at Cockermouth, quarrelling with his father two years before his death and in debt. In 1668 he was in possession. In 1671, we have the following account in Sir Daniel Fleming's *Description of the County of Cumberland* (Tract series no. 3, p. 4):—

King Edward first gave license to Sir John Huddleston for to build Millum Castle, which stood until the late Civil Wars demolished it, and now in 1671 Ferdinando Huddleston, Esqre., the present owner, is rebuilding it.

In 1672 we have an interesting letter from Sir William Dugdale to Sir Daniel Fleming (Rydal MSS. report, p.99):

* *Calendar of State Papers.*

March 23, 1672-3. Blythe Hall, Warwickshire.

Having about two days since received a letter with a draught of a large pedigree in paper, from your noble neighbour at Millom Castle, in Cumberland, which was left in "Bermicham" in January last, by a gentleman who travvailed to London, to be safely conveyed to me; doubting that the person who sent it may merveile that he heares not from me about the receipt of it, and not knowing how to convey any letter to him, considering his seat is in such a corner of that county, I take the boldnesse to trouble you with this paper intreating that you will by some means present my humble service to him—though I am a stranger to him—and let him know that whereas he says he purposeth to be in London in Aprill next—I shall—God willing—wayt on him there upon advertisement of his lodging, intending to be in London myself the first weeke of Easter Terme. As to his question what the putting of this pedigree into valome may cost, I cannot, resolve him till, upon discourse with him, I discerne how he will have it done, and what he hath to adde thereto. I see by the hande who it was that drew it, and know his abilities, which had they been answerable to his industry in such things, might have made it more exact and perfect in some parts than it is.*

Six years later Ferdinand was contemplating entering parliament. In the Rydal MSS. we find:—

Feb., 1678-9. Millom Castle. Dorothy Hudleston to Daniel Fleming. Begging for his interest on behalf of her husband who intends to stand for Cumberland.

Ferdinand died in 1686, like his father, in prison. This is also recorded by Sir Daniel Fleming:—

1686-7, March 19. Yesterday Joseph Hudleston of Millom, esq. came hither and did go away this morning. He acquainted me that his onely brother dyed the 7th instant in the King's Bench prison in Southwark, and was buried in St. George's Church there, March 10, 1686. He dyed without issue leaveing a widow, and him, his brother, his heir.

I can hardly doubt that Ferdinand was in prison for debt. Apparently the great expense incurred by Sir

* The remainder of this interesting letter is apparently an answer to enquiry from Ferdinand, whether he could base a claim to sit in parliament, because his ancestors were summoned by writ.

William in the civil wars was too heavy a burden on the estate for him to keep his head above water.* The rebuilding of the castle alluded to by Sir Daniel Fleming was apparently absolutely abortive. No doubt he found he had no capital or income to work on. All he did, I think, was to lay out the garden, probably plant the yew trees, build the two pair of handsome gate posts and the entrance flight of steps leading to the ruined gatehouse tower.

What else he did, it is difficult to see. He probably again repaired the great Pele, and I think the insertion of the main oak staircase must be part of his work. Lastly there is the handsome heraldic stone panel now in the courtroom (above, p. 195). The rebuilding did not even extend to the ruined battlements, as they are shown still ruinous in Buck's view.

The remaining generations require comparatively little notice. Joseph (the 16th lord) married a Hudleston of Hutton John, and left funds for the foundation of a school at Millom. His only son Ferdinand died a boy, and he himself died in 1700, and is commemorated by a long Latin epitaph in Millom Church which is printed in Jefferson. He was succeeded by Richard (17th lord, 1700-1718) who was the son of Colonel John Hudleston, the brother of Sir William. Richard's son Ferdinand followed as 18th lord of Millom, 1718-1730. The 19th and last Hudleston who was lord of the manor of Millom was his son William (1730-1745). Then the estate passed by his heiress Elizabeth to Sir Hedworth Williamson, Bart., who sold it to the Lowthers.

I think a contributory cause to the poverty of Ferdinand (which can hardly be doubted) may be found in the attempt made about this time to develop the iron industry at Millom. Thomas Denton (whose history the Lysons

* There was also the working of the iron forges which had been going on some years, possibly at a loss (see p. 224).

had access to and quoted) wrote, about 1688, that within 20 years large quantities of timber had been cut down to the value of £4000, and chiefly used for the iron forges. In 1688, July 12, a Ferdinand Hudleston wrote to Sir Daniel Fleming that his friends thought an eighth too high for the right of working the mines, and offered a tenth. And Nicolson and Burn say that about 1690 Ferdinand and Hudleston (leaving no issue but a daughter) disposed of timber from the park to the value of £4000 in building a ship and in making charcoal for the iron forge in the Park "and was little or nothing profited thereby." But Ferdinand the 15th lord died in 1686, and Ferdinand the 18th lord did not inherit till 1718. So who were these Ferdinands of 1688 and 1690? Possibly there is some error of dates; but we may, I think, take it that an attempt was made (unsuccessful from a financial standpoint) to develop the industry by Ferdinand, 15th lord, Joseph and Richard's son Ferdinand, who became heir presumptive on the death of Joseph's son Ferdinand in 1682.* The beck crossing the level north of the Castle is called Furnace beck, and no doubt the site of the forges could be identified. It is believed that the rich Hodbarrow veins were not touched by the Hudlestons, but the ore obtained from a local vein and from Low Furness.†

* There was yet another Ferdinand Hudleston placed by Col. Haswell as a son of Edward, son of Ferdinand (13th Lord) and Jane Grey. He was buried in 1715, of Woodland (in Furness). Moreover, in 1716 the Backbarrow Company began operation at "Millham" and paid a royalty of one shilling per ton to Ferdinand Hudleston (probably the son of Richard); see A. Fell, *Early Iron Industry of Furness*, 215-216. Mr. Ferdinand Hudleston of Hutton John suggests that the letter of 1688 in the Fleming MSS. is from Ferdinand (of Woodland) who died 1715, and that if the original were examined it might prove an enquiry about mines on Rydal property and not refer to Millom. Possibly. But some confusion must be expected, when there were four Millom Ferdinands all alive at the same time; and I invoke a fifth, in the shape of our member, as arbitrator.

† T. Barlow Massicks in these *Transactions*, o.s. v, 21. The same, in a letter of August 17, 1902, to W. G. Collingwood said that "iron ore of moderate quality was worked opposite Millom vicarage before Hodbarrow was discovered, and from that mine the large bloomeries near thereto were supplied."

APPENDICES.

THE PEDIGREE OF THE DESCENT OF THE MANOR.

It will be seen that the earlier generations of this do not tally with those of the printed pedigrees in any of the county historians or in the 1615 visitation. From the third to the ninth Lord, I have adopted the provisional arrangement of our member Mr. Ferdinand Hudleston, which has much to support it. There is no doubt that all the old pedigrees contain errors. Mr. Hudleston, with other members of his family, has collected and carefully studied a great number of early records, and although the matches given in the pedigree are not all fully proved, they may be, with further research. He thinks the freestone altar-tomb* in the church is the monument of Sir John (dead 1398) and that his first wife was a Fenwick. For the Alice Troughton of the printed pedigrees Mr. Hudleston has so far found no authority, and she is for the present eliminated. The most important alteration, one which is completely proved, is the transfer of the heiress Joan Harcourt (née Stapleton) a generation down to the Gloucester Sir John, while Johanna Fitz Hugh has been provisionally moved back to Sir John, the Yorkist, whose alabaster effigy lies alongside the one alluded to above. The following brief abstracts of evidence bearing on these points have been supplied to me by Mr. Hudleston:—

(1) Commission of Oyer and Terminer issued to sundry persons on complaint of Robert de Harrington, knt., that after being sometime in peaceful possession of the manor of Millum upon death of John de Hudleston, knt., who held of him by knight's service and whose s. and h. was then under age, said Richard (and others including Richard Hudleston of Hyton) came armed to the manor and expelled his servants. (1398. *Calendar of Patent Rolls*, Ric. II).

[Proof that Sir Richard, who was at Agincourt, was son of Sir John (dead 1398) and not of a Richard as given in the Pedigrees].

(2) Inq. p.m. 1495, John Hudleston, knt.

He gave the undermentioned manor to John Hudylston, knt., his son, William, his other son, Thomas Curwen, Edward Redmane, William Levying, Roland Thornburgh, Matthew Hutton, rector of Udale, Willm. Hudylston, vicar of Gilcrux, Myls Hudylston, vicar of Millom, to intent that his exors might out of profits of said

* These *Transactions*, o.s. xii, p. 130. Some of the coats on the Millom altar tomb are still unidentified; but if Mr. Hudleston's theory of the date of this tomb is accepted, several of the suggestions made by me must be discarded.

manor perform his last will. He died 6 Nov., 9 Henry VII (1494). Richard, aged 17 and no more on feast of St. Katherine last (Nov. 25, 1494) is his cousin (kinsman) and heir, viz: Son of Richard Hudylston his son.

Cumb. Manor or Lordship of Millom, worth £40 held of Thomas Marquess of Dorset, service unknown. 10 H. VII (1495) writ 17. Inq. 28 Oct. (969). Series ii, vol. 10 (4).

(3) Will of Sir John Huddlestone, knt., dated 5 Nov., 1511. Proved 30 June, 1512:—To be buried in the Monastery of Hayles should he die there or near. Orders that "there be leyde upon me a stone of marble with a picture of myself sett therein and writing thereuppon to make mencion of me and my departinge." Legacies for a building of Millom Church, etc., etc. Respecting lands received of his wife Dame Johane one of the daus. and heirs of the late Sir Miles Stepulton, knt., he regrets inducing his wife to give these lands to their son John, contrary to the "olde intailles." Charges his son to release the lands and to take no advantage from the gift. (PCC. 21 Fetiplace).

(4) Will of Dame Jane Huddilston (wife of last) dated April 10, 1518. Proved 4 Aug., 1519, by Richard, Abbot of Wynchcombe in persona Magri. Johannis Copland. Mentions her son John Huddlestone, his first wife and their heirs. Her son Simon Hercourt. Her late husband Sir John Huddlestone.

This will is a very long and verbose document dealing with the measures adopted by her son John to get hold of the Harcourt property. The evidence is quite clear that Sir John, Governor of Sudeley Castle, married Joan or Jane Stapleton, 2nd dau. of Sir Miles of Ingham, who had married previously Christopher Harcourt about 1460; see also H. E. Chetwynd Stapleton (ut supra, p. 210).

(5) Feet of Fines. Huddlestone, Millom, etc.*

1256, 20 May. Thomas son of Lambert de Moleton [Multon of Egremont] plaintiff and Robert de Lathum and Joan, his wife Defines the right of taking thieves and executing same, between the Lord of Egremont, and Joan Boyvill whose first husband was John de Huddlestone.

35/4, No. 64. (93)

1303, 25 June. John de Hodelston and Henry le Botiller, and Agnes his wife. Land in Selecroft, Bretteby, Millom and Botehill.

35/7, No. 53. (168)

* Abstracted from full copies and translations kindly sent me by Rear Admiral R. Huddlestone. The numbers at the end are the official numbers, and those in brackets those in Mr. F. H. M. Parker's list in these *Transactions* n.s. vii, 215 etc.

1308, 18 Nov. Richard, son of John de Hudeleston and Alice his wife plaintiffs and John de Harcla. Two parts of the manor of Millom "to hold to the same Richard and Alice and the heirs which the same Richard shall beget of the body of the same Alice." 35/8, No. 2. (182)

1316, 25 June. Richard de Hudleston and Alice his wife, plaintiffs and Adam de Twynham: the manor of Brette by 35/8, No. 10. (190)

1366, 13 Oct. Robert son of Robert de Corkeby, plaintiff, and William de Hudelston and Joan his wife (various lands, not Millom). 35/11, No. 69. (280)

1388, 3 Nov. John de Hudilston, knt., and Katherine his wife, plaintiffs and John Sharp, vicar of Dalton. Manor of Millom. This deed shews that John and Katherine had no son in 1388. 85/12, No. 10. (311)

1420-1, 9 Feb. Richard Hodeleston esq. and Joan his wife, plaintiffs and Richard Hodeleston, knt. and Katherine his wife. Manor of Cornay, etc. 35/13, No. 7. (338)

(6) Colonel J. F. Haswell has compiled the following pedigree of the family from the parish registers and other sources, and has most kindly said I may use it as I like. It forms a valuable addition to the Millom Castle history.

A PEDIGREE OF HUDLESTON OF MILLOM, from Sir John (10th Lord) to Elizabeth heiress of William (19th Lord).

NOTE.—M=Millom Register. M*=Millom Monuments. D=Dugdale. R=Romaldkirk. C.P.=Chancery Proceedings. N.&B.=Nicolson and Burn. Numbers in brackets [10] are those of the descent pedigree (above, pp. 201-202).

I. [10] SIR JOHN HUDLESTON (of Southam)=(1) (Jane) Clifford (D) and had no issue. He married (2) (Joan) d. of Sir John Semor, kt. (D) and had issue:—

1. ANTHONY.

2. Henry (C.P.).

3. Eleanor, wife of Kinard Delabere (C.P.).

He married (3) Joyce d. of John Prickley of Prickley (D). and had issue:—

4. Richard (C.P.).

5. Andrew, of Farington, (C.P.)=Marie third d. of Cuthbert Hutton of Hutton John, and had issue:—

a. Bridget, b. 24 July, 1575 (Askham).

b. Joyce, b. 1 Feb., 1571/2 (Whicham).

c. Edmond, b. 2 Nov. 1573, sepult. 12 March, 1573/4 (Whicham).

6. Bridget= 1 Sir Hugh Askew of Bootle.=2 William Pennington of Muncaster (D).
7. Anne, wife of Ralph Latus of Beck (C.P.).
- II. [11] ANTHONY of Millom Castle, sepult. 8 June, 1598 (M)= Marie d. and h. of Sir William Barantyne, kt. (D), who d. 5 May, 1581, sepult. Great Hasely, Oxford (brass) and had issue—
- 1 WILLIAM (D).
 2. Joyce, wife of Edward Lawrence (C.P.).
 3. Another child (C.P.).
- III. [12] WILLIAM of Millom Castle, will dated 10 June, 1625, proved 5 Aug., 1628; sepult. 25 Mar., 1628 (M)=Mary d. of . . . Bridges of . . . co. Gloucester (D), sepult. 26 Feb., 1647 (M). They had issue:—
1. FERDINAND (D) mentioned in father's will as eldest son.
 2. Anthony (D) of Salthouse= . . . Greene (D) mentioned in father's will and had issue:—
 - a. Isabel, b. 12 Mar., 1617/8 (M).
 - b. Bridgies, b. 23 Sept., 1619 (M).
 - c. Barentyne, b. 2 Dec., 1620 (M) slain at Marston Moor.
 - d. Andrew, b. 7 July, 1623 (M) slain at Bowdon Hill.
 - e. John, b. 20 Apr., 1625 (M) slain in Scotland.
 3. Barentyne, mentioned in father's will; sepult. 7 Apr., 1636 (M).
 4. Thomas, mentioned in father's will.
 5. George, sepult. 22 Apr., 1628 (M).
 6. John, sepult. 17 Nov., 1605 (M)
 7. William, sepult. 17 Dec., 1625 (M).
 8. Mary, eldest dau., wife of Christopher Philipson of Crook, sepult. 16 Dec., 1670 (M).
 9. Margaret, wife of Anthony Latus, mar. 3 Nov., 1614 (M), sepult. 19 Dec., 1631 (M).
 10. Ellen ? wife of Anthony Lamplugh, mentioned in father's will as daughter.
 11. Dorothy, b. 23 July, 1607 (M), sepult. 27 Oct., 1607 (M).
 12. Jane, b. 23 Apr., 1610 (M) mentioned in father's will; of Laca (?) sepult. 1 Jan., 1679/80 (M).
 13. Albina, mentioned in father's will, sepult. 28 Oct., 1626 (M).
 14. Elizabeth, mentioned in father's will.
 15. Frances, mentioned in father's will; sepult. 12 Mar., 1680/1 (M), will dated Feb. 11. 1680.

IV. [13] FERDINAND of Millom Castle=Jane d. of Sir Ralph Gray of Chillingham, co. Northld., kt. (D). He was dead before Nov., 1646 and his wife living at the time; they had issue:—

1. WILLIAM, bapt. 18 Nov., 1603 (R).
2. John, b. 2 Dec., 1604 (R) Colonel of Dragoons (N. & B.) of Long-garth, Ulpha, whose issue were ultimate heirs.
3. Ferdinando, b. 19 July, 1607 (R) Major in King's Army of Foot (N. & B.).
4. Richard, b. 1 Mar., 1609 (R) Lt.-Col. in King's Army, slain at York (N. & B.).
5. Joseph, b. 2 Oct., 1611 (R)=Elizabeth, d. of Thomas Middleton of Leighton, co. Lancs. mar. 4 Jan., 1656/7 (M), she was buried 16 Sept., 1700 (M). He is called "the old captain" in Millom Register and was buried 6 Jan., 1709 (M).
6. Ralph, b. 29 Nov., 1612 (R) Capt. of Foot in King's Army (N. & B.).
7. Ingleby, b. 28 Mar., 1615 (R) Capt. of Foot in King's Army, sepult. 4 Jan., 1653/4 (M). He appears to have had a wife called Grace.
8. Edward, of Picknell, Romalldkirk, b. 18 Nov., 1620 (R) ob. May 1707 (C P.), Major in King's Army, married Katherine, who was buried 1 Apr., 1693 (R). They had one son, Ferdinand, b. 11 Nov., 1652 (R) who married Margaret Moore, 5 Aug. 1676; and a dau. Joyce, wife of George Whinfield of Halliwell co. Northumberland, mar. 30 Jan., 1694/5 (R).
9. Robert, b. 23 Nov., 1623 (M) Capt. in King's Army.
10. Bridgies, b. 1 Apr., 1617 (M).
11. Grace, b. 10 Jan., 1608 (R) sepult. 1 June, 1610 (R).
12. Mary, b. 23 Jan., 1605/6 (R).
13. Andrew, b. 7 May, 1622 (M) sepult. 11 Aug., 1622 (M).
14. Frances, b. 23 Nov., 1623 (M) sepult. 21 Jan., 1623/4 (M).
15. Dorothy, wife of Thomas Asmall of Amerston, co. Durham (D).

V. [14] WILLIAM of Millom Castle, kt.=Bridget d. of Joseph Pennington of Muncaster. Marr. Indent. 1 Feb. 1605 (P. Harrison). She was buried 17 Sept, 1668 (M). He was buried 26 Jan., 1668/9 (M). They had issue:—

1. FERDINAND (D).
2. [16] Joseph=Bridget d. of Andrew Hudleston of Hutton John, she died 21 Mar., 1714/5 (M*) and accord-

- ing to the Register was buried the same date (M). They had a son Ferdinando, bapt. 2 Mar., 1670/1 (M), who died age ten years (M*).
- Joseph came into the entailed estates, but died 10th and was buried 13 Sept., 1700 (M) without issue living. On his death the entail passed to Richard s. of John, uncle of Joseph. His will is dated 29 July, 1698.
3. Thomas, who had the Bainton estate, and lived at Salthouse, Millom. His wife's name was Margaret, buried 19 Apr., 1677 (M). He was buried 26 Oct., 1663 (M) and his will dated 14 Oct., 1663. They had issue:—
 - a. Anthony, b. 24 June, 1644 (M). He had the Bainton estate after his father's death and must have died s.p. before 1720.
 - b. Barintyne of Salthouse, sept. 16 Sept., 1720 (M) aged 78 (M). Brass at Millom Church.
 - c. Isabella, b. 14 Aug., 1646 (M), wife of Richard Hudleston of Ulpha, m. 23 Sept., 1670 (M).
 - d. Elizabeth, b. 19 June, 1651 (M) wife of Rev. William Wells, vicar of Millom, who was drowned on Duddon Sands; she was living in 1720.
 4. Patricius, sept. 21 May, 1633 (M).
 5. William, sept. 30 Aug., 1632 (M).
 6. Matilda, b. 21 Nov., 1639 (M).
 7. Isabel, wife of Col. Richard Kirkby of Kirkby (M) sept. c. 1670, mentioned in brother Thomas' will.
 8. Joyce, wife of . . . Holtby.
 9. Mary wife of Christopher Philipson of Thwatterden Hall (D)? I doubt if this is correct (see dau. of William who d. 1628).
 10. Bridget, sept. 11 Aug., 1632 (Query if this is Bridgies).
 11. Albina, sept. 2 Apr., 1653 (M).
 12. Penelope, sept. 1 July, 1636 (M).
- VI. [15] FERDINAND of Millom Castle d. 1686 (D)=Dorothy d. of Peter Hunley of London; she was dead before 18 Mar., 1689 (Admon.) They had only one daughter, Mary, who married Charles West, Lord Delawar, mar. 2 Feb., 1676/7 (M) and died without issue, when the estates passed to Joseph, brother of Ferdinand.
- Col. John Hudleston of Long-garth, Ulpha, second son of Ferdinand and Jane Grey=Margaret d. of Thomas Middleton of Leighton, co. Lancs. (D) and was buried 14 Oct. 1661 (M) and apparently had only one child RICHARD.

VII. [17] RICHARD=(1) Isabel d. of Thomas Hudleston of Bainton mar. 23 Sept., 1670 (M); she was buried 4 July, 1687 (M) and had issue:—

1. FERDINAND, b. 26 Aug., 1673 (M).
2. Mary, b. 4 June, 1671 (M).
3. Margaret, sept 11 Aug., 1676 (M).

He married (2) Bridget, widow of William Kirkby and dau. of John Latus of Beck (M), living in 1719, and had issue.

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. John 5. Bridget 6. Elizabeth | } | <p>all mentioned in father's will and not 21 years of age.</p> |
|---|---|--|

7. Catherine, b. 24 Apr. 1697 (M).

Richard was buried 18 Mar., 1718/9 (M) and his will is dated 15 Sept., 1718.

VIII. [18] FERDINAND of Millom Castle=Elizabeth d. of Lyon Falconer of Gunningham, co. Rutland, mar. 6 Oct, 1696, at St. Margaret's, Westminster, sept. 4 May, 1733 (M). He was buried 18 Oct., 1730 (M). They had issue:—

1. WILLIAM, b. 18 Feb., 1698/9 (M).
2. John, b. 10 Apr., 1701 (M); apparently died young.
3. John, born 9 Apr. and bapt. 25 Apr., 1702 (M) of Salt-house; he married and had two daughters, none mentioned in brother's will (Documents, Tullie House).
4. Hester, b. 15 Mar., 1697/8, wife of Richard Goodall, living 1745.
5. Anne Elizabeth, b. 9 Feb., 1699/1700 (M) wife of Wilson, living 1745 (brother William's will).
6. Sarah, born in London 15 Feb. bapt. 3 Apr., 1703 (M), living 1745.
7. Isabella, b. 1 Jan., 1706/7 (M) wife of Henry Probyn of London, merchant (brother's will) living 1745.

IX. [19] WILLIAM of Millom Castle=Gertrude d. of Sir William Meredith, Bart. of Henbury, co. Cheshire, mar. 1 July, 1725 (M) and afterwards of Townley Rigby. William's will is dated 29 Nov., 1744, proved 6 Apr., 1745 and he was buried at Millom 6 Apr., 1745 (M). They had issue:—

1. Elizabeth, wife of Sir Hedworth Williamson, Bart. of Whitburn, co. Durham, mar. 21 June, 1748 (Whitburn) sole heiress, sept. 28 Oct., 1793 (Monkwearmouth). He sold the estates to Sir James Lowther of Whitehaven.
2. Isabel, b. 1 May, 1732 (M) living 1745.

The foregoing pages will be of use when the time comes to make a complete Hudleston pedigree. With the same idea in view, I:

think it is not out of place here to give a few notes on the subject of the branches of the family as far as I know them.

(7) THE HUDLESTONS OF WEST HALL IN WHITTINGTON, LANCASHIRE.

This appears to be the earliest branch of the Hudlestons of Millom. It is not mentioned in the visitations; but it is probable that "S^r Adam de Hodleston of Com' Lanck, knt," (apparently brother of one of the first two Sir Johns), is the progenitor. Anyhow, part of the manor of Whittington, later called West Hall, had as early as 1291 been transferred by the Copelands to John de Hudleston who obtained a grant of free warren in 1301. The family can be traced, though without a connected pedigree, till the marriage of the heiress (Anne) of Miles, Lord of West Hall (1577) to Thomas Carus 1589, she being then, it would appear, only twelve years old. The names of the earlier generations are John, Richard and Adam, the same as the Millom Christian names, and in fact in 1415 Richard held West Hall of Sir Richard of Millom. In 1428 his son Ralph was serving in the French wars, under the Earl of Salisbury. They owned the advowson as well as the manor. These brief notes are extracted from the *Victoria Co. History of Lancashire*, vol. viii, p. 247-9-50, to which reference should be made; but see also Banks, *Baronia Anglica Concentrata* (ii, 94).

(8) THE HUDDLESTONS OF SAWSTON (CAMBRIDGE).

This family is the next earliest recorded branch, descended from Sir William Hudleston and Isabel Nevill. It is still represented by Denis Alexander Lawler Huddleston, who inherited through his mother, and took her name of Huddleston. The chronicles of the family are in *Burke's Landed Gentry*, and no doubt in Cambridge literature.

(9) THE HUDLESTONS OF HUTTON JOHN, PENRITH. THE HUDLESTONS OF KELSTON. THE HUDLESTONS OF WHITEHAVEN.

Pedigrees of these families (all descended from Sir John Hudleston of Southam, Glos., and his third wife Joyce Prickley) will be found in these *Transactions*, volume xi of the old series, compiled by Mr. W. Jackson, with an introduction by W. Hudleston of Hutton John. It is much to be regretted that more detailed information does not accompany these pedigrees. Biographies of the two noted priests, members of this family, will be found in the *Dictionary of National Biography*, viz.: of Richard, 1583-1655, and his nephew Father John Hudleston, 1608-1698, who aided and succoured Charles II after the battle of Worcester in 1651, and was ultimately called to his death-bed to administer the last rites of the

church. His nephew Andrew of Hutton John, 1637-1705, is said to have been the first Protestant Hudleston, and was a prominent supporter of William of Orange. The Hudlestons of Kelston and Hutton John have produced many soldiers, sailors and churchmen of note, and students of heredity will find much of interest in this genealogy. Mr. C. R. Hudleston (of Stroud) a direct descendent of Lawson Huddleston who heads the Kelston pedigree, deserves my warmest thanks for the continuous and substantial help he has given me in correspondence. I trust he will not mind my expressing my gratification at finding so young a member of his family so richly stored with the love and history of his ancestors.

(10) THE HUDDLESTONS OF LINCOLN.

All the following were mayors of Lincoln, but so far, I believe the connection of this east coast family is not ascertained:—

Hudleston Robert 1301: John 1374: Nicholas 1405: John 1424: John 1456: Ralph 1474: Rowland 1501: Andrew 1534.*

In Cooke's Visitation of Lincolnshire, 1562-4, is a pedigree of eight generations of Huddlestons without any dates given.† The sequence is, Sir John H., knt., succeeded by son Sir John H. knt., by son William, knt., by son Robert (married dau. of John Savill), by son Godfrey H. (married Isabel Beache), by son Robert (married Alice Winter), by son Richard (married Rachel Fitz William), by dau. Jane (married Gannoke of Boston Gannoke). The six generations counted from 1562, would just carry back to the two Sir Johns, the fourth and fifth lords of Millom.

(11) THE HUDDLESTONS OF AMERICA.

There are many of the name in America, but I am not aware if any of these claim descent from our Cumberland families. Some notice of American Huddlestons are or were published monthly in 1888 by a Samuel Huddleston, Dublin, Indiana, U.S.A., Cambridge City Ind. Tribune Printing rooms. There is also the Fifth Annual Reunion (Aug. 1907) of the Huddleston family at Jackson Park, with a list of about 1000 Huddlestons!! Also a list of those Huddlestons who went out in 1758.

This information was sent me by Mr. Roy Huddleston, to whom it was supplied by a correspondent.

Mr. George Huddleston, Member of Congress (U.S.A.), Alabama, writes me that his ancestors were resident in Virginia about 1720.

* Communicated by Mr. Roy (C. R.) Hudleston.

† *Genealogist*, iv, 181.

(12) THE OLD OAK TABLE AT MILLOM CASTLE.

There is a fine old oak table in what is now the chief sitting-room in the tower. It appears to be incomplete or rather shortened as at one end on the rail and top of the leg we find part of a date and two initials 16K/R. I suggest that this table is from Kirkby Hall and the initials those of Colonel Richard Kirkby, Sir William Huddleston's son-in-law.
