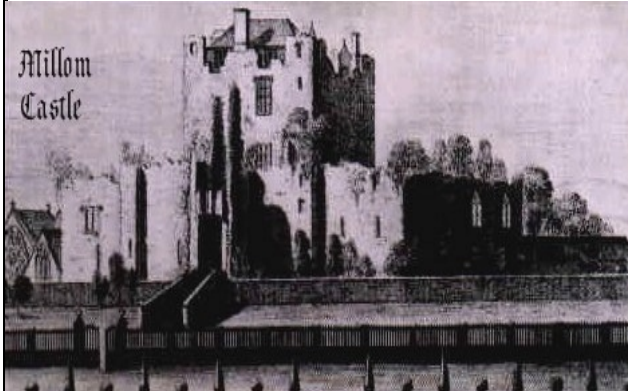


MILLOM CASTLE

Special thanks to Annette Hudleston Harwood for her wonderful research...



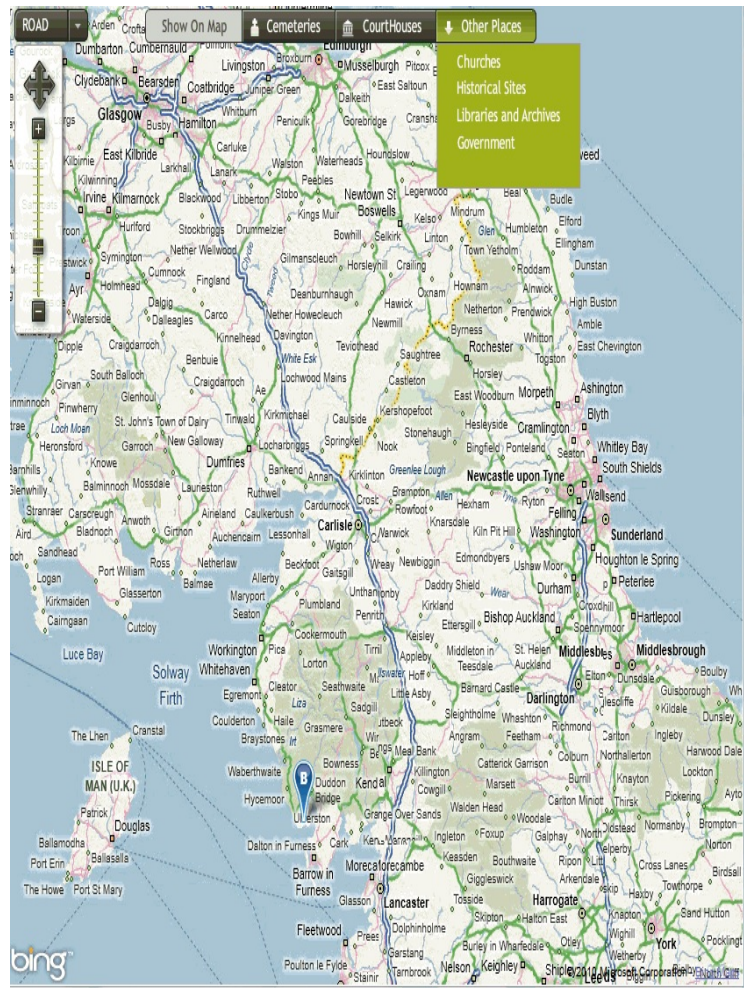
Cumberland, (Hutton John) Cambridgeshire, (Sawston) Oxfordshire (Haseley Court) Gloucestershire (Southam) and Somerset (Kelston). The last Lord of Millom was William, who died in 1745 leaving only daughters. The heiress, Elizabeth, married Sir Hedworth Williamson of Durham in 1748, and sold the Lordship of Millom to the Lowther family in 1774.

4. The castle was crenellated and fortified with the king's licence in 1335, and partly demolished in 1648 during the English Civil Wars.

It is now occupied as a working farm, but is still an imposing ruin..

This castle was built by Godard de Boyvill who first possessed the manor of Millom. His posterity Arthur, surnamed de Millom, Henry, William and Adam his brother, successively enjoyed it after him. But the last, leaving only one daughter, Joan, who was in the reign of Henry IIIrd. married to John Huddleston, it was then transferred to that family, in which it has remained till the present time." (quoted under the print.)

Notes: 1. Godard de Boyvill born c. 1075. His father possessed lands pre-Conquest in the Millom area. Fought in the 1096 Crusade accompanying William de Meschines (Lord of Copeland, the barony of the west coast of Cumberland) and was probably given the seigniory of Millom on his return c. 1100/1125. He died c. 1138 supposedly at Clitheroe (Lancs.) in battle with the Scots.
2. The seigniory or lordship of Millom had "jure regalia" that is, complete jurisdictional independence; the sheriff of the county could not enter. A gallows stood on a hill near the castle.
3. Adam de Boyvill, grandson of Godard, had an only daughter, Joan, who married c. 1239 Sir John Huddleston, younger son of Sir Richard de Huddleston of Huddleston (Yorkshire). John and Joan were the progenitors of the Huddleston lines in



HODDLESTON HALL



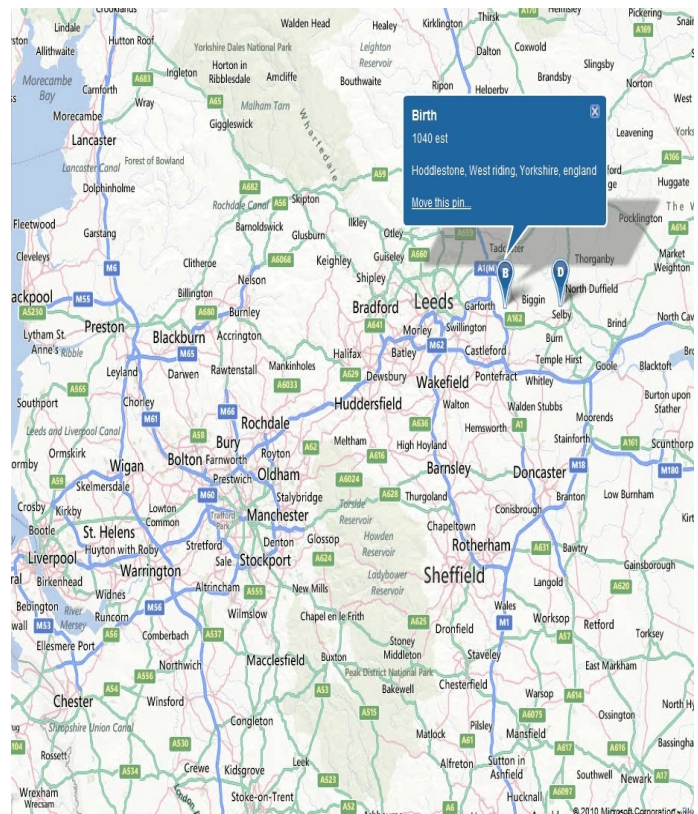
position and dignity.

Nigel held his lands granted from the Archbishop of York [Aldred, at the time of the Conquest-succeeding to Thomas York in 1070-1100], to whom William the Conqueror had granted 10 or 12 Knights' fees. Nigel had ties to Thomas, Archbishop of Bayeux, who was King William's [the conquerer] brother-in law, no doubt consolidating his influence in the region.

The Huddleston [Hoddleston-huddleston-Hudelson] Name began here about 1066 AD.

Tracing the line of ancestry before the Conquest seems unlikely if not impossible owing to the fact that the custom of the time was to adopt the name of the place of residence as a surname, and we few clues in determining what he was called before De Hoddleston.

The Manor of old time Huddlestone still exists, albeit much altered, about 2.4Mi West of Sherburn in Elmet, West riding, Yorkshire and is apparently quaint and picturesque. [Elmet was an old Celtic kingdom] At the time of the Domesday Survey one Hunchel or Huder, a Saxon, dwelt from which the place derived it's name. Apparently being settled there generations before the conquest. Huder [Hodel] [Huddel] in Old English ment hill or heap, and 'tun' a place or enclosure, combining into Huder's-tun, is the likely origin. This may have been the nearby stone quarry which later became highly prized owing to its fine quality and figures prominatly in this early history. The Hunchels [English-Isaxons] fled during the Norman onslaught, abandoning their homestead. The Nigel Progenitors Apparently remained. One report has the descendants returning sometime later, long after the Huddleston's had established their



SAWSTON HALL



Sawston was part of the inheritance of Lady Isabella Neville, 5th. and youngest daughter of John, Marquis Montague, brother to the earl of Warwick (known as the "Kingmaker" died 1471)

She married, c.1486, William Huddleston (d.1509) 3rd. son of Sir John Huddleston of Millom and Mary Fenwick. This marriage included 12 manors, including 2 at Sawston They [william & isabella] lived at Millom, while Sir John was in Cambridgeshire and Gloucestershire, but their son John[c. 1488-1530], and grandson, another John (d. 1557) built a house at Sawston.

The Huddlestons were strongly Catholic, despite the Reformation. After the death of the boy king, Edward VIth (1553), the Protestant Duke of Northumberland proclaimed his daughter-in-law, Lady Jane Grey as Queen. The people rallied to the Princess Mary Tudor, eldest daughter of Henry VIIIth, and Catherine of Aragon. Northumberland tried to capture Mary, but she fled towards East Anglia and was

sheltered by John Huddleston at Sawston, reputedly on the advice of Andrew Hudleston, his cousin, one of Mary's gentlemen. She escaped in disguise the next morning, but Northumberland's troops burnt down the hall. Mary promised to rebuild it when she became Queen.

Mary was crowned Queen in 1553 and on her marriage to Philip of Spain, appointed John vice-chamberlain to Philip.

The rebuilding was completed by 1584, and with the country now being hotly Protestant under Queen Elizabeth, and the Catholic religion proscribed. Three excellently hidden "priest's holes" were secretly incorporated into the house as shelter and hiding places for the many Catholic priests .

In spite of persecutions and fines, the Sawston Huddlestons remained Catholic, living quietly in the country. (One, Henry Huddleston was implicated in the Gunpowder Plot, (1605) but was only fined and escaped with his life.)

The family continued at Sawston till the 1970's. The house is now a language school.



HUTTON-JOHN



Hutton John in this parish of Penrith, Cumbria, was the seat of the Huddlestone family from the reign of Mary, of which was Father John Dionysius Huddlestone, the popish priest, son of Joseph, hid Charles II after the battle of Worcester 1651, and assisted him in his escape. He later became a chaplain to Charles's Queen, Catherine of Braganza, and received the dying King into the Catholic Church in 1685. He administered the sacrament to Charles II on his death-bed. John dying 1704, aged 96, was buried in the body of the chapel at Somerset-house, where it may be doubted if he rests in peace. His elder brother Andrew was one of the first in this county who declared for the Revolution, and seized a ship loaded with ammunition for James II. His grandson now owns the estate.[1607]

The name "Hutton John" came into use c.1250, when the original moated homestead was enlarged by John.. It was the home of the Huttons, probably a younger branch of the 1st. barons of Greystoke, descended from Ivo, the 3rd. baron.

The "pele" tower was built c.1353 as a defence against the Scots.

Enlarged and altered over the next 500 years, the manor came to the Huddlestone family by the marriage in 1564, of Marie Hutton, a god-daughter of Princess, later Queen Mary

Tudor, to Andrew Huddlestone, one of Queen Mary's gentlemen, and son of Sir John Huddlestone of Millom and Southam (d. 1548). Marie Hutton's brother Thomas, the Lord of the manor, was unmarried and in prison for non payment of religious fines, for several years. Andrew's son Joseph, paid Thomas £11.13s.4d. for the transfer in 1615.

Firm Catholics and Royalists, the Huddlestone family produced several RC priests, who lived secretly in the North of England, having been educated illegally in France and Spain.

The 17th.c. wing, built by Andrew Huddlestone, brother of Father John,. His son, another Andrew, turned Protestant, supporting William of Orange in the "Glorious Revolution" of 1688, when he usurped the throne from James 2nd

Hutton John continued as the home of the Huddlestone family till the 1970's.

There are some memorials and hatchments (armorial shields used at funerals) in Greystoke Church, near Penrith, which was the family church, and where many Huddlestone family members are buried, but, as one 18th.c. ancestor said "Huddlestone family require no monuments either in this world or the next" !

