

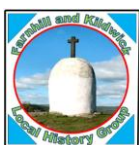
## Chapter 9 – The Civil Wars and After (1642 – 1660)

By 1637 King Charles appeared to have contained the divisions within the Church of England but the cost was a heavy one. His unwillingness to call Parliament forced him to resort to extra Parliamentary taxation and to use the prerogative courts to enforce his will. Although devices such as knighthood fines, forest law fines and ship money were enough to finance his rule in peace time they were not sufficient to support a war. Consequently when his attempt to impose the Book of Common Prayer on the Scots was resisted, the army he raised proved insufficient to force them to comply. The two so called Bishops Wars of 1639 and 1640 were disasters and ended with a Scottish army invading the north of England. The result was that Northumberland and Durham found themselves under the control of the Scottish army while large parts of Yorkshire were compelled to support the defeated English army for over a year before the Long Parliament finally paid off both it and the Scots. Consequently when further disputes took place between Charles and Parliament and the King rode north to York to recruit men he did not get a good reception. Strenuous attempts were made to keep the county neutral. When they failed Charles was forced to leave and a section of the gentry led by the Fairfax family came out in support of Parliament.

### 1. The First Civil War (1642-5)

The most influential magnate in the immediate vicinity of the parish of Kildwick was the owner of Skipton Castle, Henry Clifford 5<sup>th</sup> Earl of Cumberland. At the outset of the war Cumberland was the commander of the Royal forces in Yorkshire and even after his death in 1643, the castle under its governor Sir John Mallory, remained an important stronghold. Cumberland's position did not go unchallenged. Once a year the Quarter Sessions were held at Skipton, usually the second week in July. In 1640 and 1641 the same three justices presided. They were Sir William Lister, William White and Edward Parker. Lister was an important local gentleman, William White was the confidential agent of the Fairfax family of Denton and Parker was a member of the Parker family of Browsholme in Lancashire.<sup>1</sup> Only Parker was to prove a Royalist. Ferdinando, Lord Fairfax became the commander of the Parliamentary forces in Yorkshire and his son, Sir Thomas, Parliament's most outstanding soldier. Lister too supported Parliament, his manor house at Thornton-in-Craven, was its most important stronghold in the area and his son-in-law, John Lambert of Calton, was also to distinguish himself in the fighting.

The war affected the parish of Kildwick in two major ways. The first was the part that it played in local fighting. Skipton Castle's importance lay not so much as a focus of the main struggle but as a protector of the communications between the north west and the main Royalist armies further east in Yorkshire. It could also act as a centre for Royalist attempts to penetrate into Lancashire.

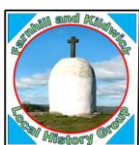


The autumn and winter of 1642-3 produced little in the way of military action. The Skipton garrison concentrated on improving the defences of the town and the castle and limiting its offensive activities to plundering raids. Edward Price, the vicar of Carleton, sustained losses in one of them about which Colonel Charles Fairfax wrote 'he could make a woful relation.'<sup>2</sup> The Parliamentarians for their part remained behind their defences at Thornton and established a garrison based on Kildwick Hall, commanded by its owner, Henry Curren, who was given the rank of lieutenant colonel. Curren proceeded cautiously. He made little effort to interfere with Royalist communications up and down the valley and mounted largely ineffective attempts to interrupt the fortification of Skipton. The only action of any significance was when four Royalists were taken prisoner by the Kildwick garrison, which led to Sir John Mallory sending a drummer on 14 February to try and arrange their exchange.<sup>3</sup>

By that time the war was hotting up particularly over the border in Lancashire. Early in February a Parliamentary force from Manchester surprised and took both Preston and Lancaster. Then on 23 February the arrival of Queen Henrietta Maria at Bridlington, with ships from the United Provinces, carrying a large quantity of ammunition allowed the Royalists to equip 600 cavalry under Sir Thomas Tyldesley who rode across the north of England into Lancashire and aided the Earl of Derby in recapturing both towns.

The same convoy supplied the Skipton garrison with much needed ammunition and stimulated Mallory into making an attempt to capture Thornton Hall and link up with Derby and Tyldesley. He sent a Royalist force of over 1,000 cavalry and foot, which tried to storm the manor house but its position on top of a steep hill, combined with the able way the defence was conducted by Colonel John Lambert, led to its repulse. Lambert counter attacked, combining with the Kildwick garrison to inflict serious casualties on the Royalists.<sup>4</sup>

The summer of 1643 saw the parish perched precariously between two theatres of war. Tyldesley and Derby failed to capitalise on their earlier success. Their entire army was destroyed in a battle near Whalley in April and practically all of Lancashire fell into the hands of Parliament. In Yorkshire, on the other hand, the Parliamentarians led by Sir Thomas Fairfax were defeated by a Royalist army under the Earl of Newcastle on 30 June at the battle of Adwalton Moor. Both Bradford and Halifax were captured by the Royalists and the climax was another attempt to overturn the Parliamentary position in Lancashire. A second attack on Thornton took place on 20 July. This time the Royalists succeeded in driving the garrison out but a parliamentary counter attack recaptured the manor house.<sup>5</sup> As the attempt to break into the county via Blackstone Edge also failed the result was a stalemate. Nevertheless the winter of 1643-4 marked the nadir of Parliamentary fortunes in Airedale. Much of Haworth was burnt by a detachment of cavalry under Sir Richard Tancred from Halifax, which also occupied Keighley and many Kildwick Parliamentarians fled into Pendle for safety.<sup>6</sup>



The next action took place when the King sent Prince Rupert with an army from Oxford into the north of England to aid Newcastle, who was being threatened by a Scottish army under the Earl of Leven, regrouped Yorkshire Parliamentarians led by Fairfax and the Parliamentary Army of the Eastern Association. Rupert swept through Lancashire like a hurricane and crossed into Yorkshire via the Aire Gap, capturing and burning Thornton manor house on the way. The exact route that Rupert took as his army passed by Skipton is not clear. The main force marched down Wharfedale but armies spread out and it is possible that one wing moved via Bradley and Silsden, destroying the Parliamentary stronghold at Kildwick on the way. Examination of the Hall shows that repairs were being made to the plastering in the early 1650s, which may have been caused by an attack at this time but equally they could have been result of other forays or just natural wear and tear.<sup>7</sup>

The defeat of Rupert and Newcastle at Marston Moor on 2 July 1644 effectively destroyed the Royalist position in the North of England and left Skipton isolated. For the Parliamentarians capturing the castle was not of the first importance and they only responded when raids by Mallory's men on other sieges became more than an irritation. An example was when a raid was mounted on Keighley in February 1645. The town had been re-occupied by Parliament and a new regiment raised by Colonel Robert Brandling. Major Hughes led 150 men from Skipton who surprised the guards beat up the quarters, and took nearly 100 prisoners and 60 horses together with other booty. The Parliamentarians reacted promptly. Colonel Lambert who was quartered not far away, caught up with Hughes near Keighley Tarn. The Royalists burdened with plunder proved no match for his men and after a sharp action, the prisoners were released, the horses recaptured and the plunder recovered. Hughes received wounds from which he later died, his lieutenant was killed along with 15 others and 20 were made prisoner. The Parliamentarians did not emerge unscathed either, having Captain Salmon and 8 men killed.<sup>8</sup>

By the time Parliament came to consider besieging Skipton seriously the main war was practically over. The King had been defeated at Naseby and all that was required was mopping up. Or so it seemed. A Parliamentary army under the command of Sydenham Poyntz appeared outside the walls on 1 August 1645. At first the siege went well despite spirited sallies by the garrison but on 13 August Poyntz received orders to abandon it and concentrate with other forces before Newark, which had a strong Royalist garrison and which the King was threatening to relieve with a scratch army collected from the eastern counties.<sup>9</sup>

There was then a lull during the autumn but by November the need to watch Skipton and Bolton was getting in the way of moving troops south to finish the war there. Bolton surrendered on 6 November allowing the Parliamentarians to concentrate on Skipton. A force of 2,000 foot and 2,000 horse under Colonel Richard Thornton arrived before the town on 20 November. Mallory and the defenders put up a brave fight, inflicting considerable casualties on the besieging army, but he eventually realised that further resistance was futile and the castle surrendered on 21 December 1645.<sup>10</sup>



The second way that the parish of Kildwick contributed to the war was by the men who fought in the main field armies. Most of the manorial lords both past and present supported the Royalists. The Cliffords themselves still held the manors of Farnhill and Cononley. The branch of the Copley family which had been lords of Sutton and Cowling Hill was Royalist. Francis Malham, John Parker and Sir John Ramsden all appear in the Royalist Composition Papers as do Stephen Jackson of Cowling and Peter Jennings, the chief tenant in Silsden.<sup>11</sup> Some of them like Richard Gledhill, son of the former lord of Stothill, Matthew Gledhill of Barkisland, who was to lose his life at Marston Moor, figure in early accounts of local fighting but others served in the main armies from the beginning. And it was not just important families. As a result of recruiting drives Mallory was able to send a regiment under Colonel Darcy and a troop of horse commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Leviston to the main Royalist armies.<sup>12</sup>

There is much less evidence on the Parliamentary side. Steeton was part of the Percy fee and Algernon Percy 10<sup>th</sup> Earl of Northumberland was a Parliamentarian so William Garforth may also have been one but if so he kept his head down. The only prominent manorial lord to support Parliament openly was Henry Currer and he served locally but this does not mean that Parliament did not get recruits from the parish. One of the earliest events of the war was the decision of Sir John Hotham to hold Hull for Parliament and deny the magazine there to the king. This event hit the textile trade badly putting weavers out of work. Volunteering for army service would provide an alternative source of income and weavers usually supported Parliament so recruits may have joined its army from Kildwick parish. Parliament's initial successes in the winter of 1642-3 enabled it to conduct a recruiting drive in the area.<sup>13</sup> In the aftermath of Adwalton Moor Lambert was active in Craven trying to raise 500 men to join the army at Manchester preparing to go to the assistance of Sir William Brereton, when he was attacked by the Royalists at Airton and 60 of his men captured. It proved to be only a temporary setback and he was recruiting men around Giggleswick again in December 1643.<sup>14</sup>

Details are difficult to come by but it is possible to reconstruct the movements of three men. Henry Currer's eldest son, Hugh, appears first as one of the Collectors of Propositions and Advance Money around Bradford at the beginning of the war and by the summer of 1643 he was a captain.<sup>15</sup> He may have taken part in the battle of Adwalton Moor but he did not flee to Hull as Lambert and Fairfax did. Instead he returned to Craven. He is recorded as assisting Lambert when he returned from Hull in raising men in October and he seems to have gone with him to Manchester and to have fought at the battle of Nantwich in January 1644. In February 1644 he returned with Lambert to the West Riding and took part in the battles of Selby in April and Marston Moor in July. By December he was a major and temporarily commanded Lambert's regiment of horse during his absence. In February 1645 he took part in Lambert's scotching of the raid on Keighley.

More sketchy are the movements of the other two. Currer's second son Henry was a London grocer. At some point he enlisted and reached the rank of captain in Colonel Bethell's horse regiment. He ended the war as lieutenant-colonel to Thornton at the second siege of Skipton castle and was made the castle's governor when it surrendered.



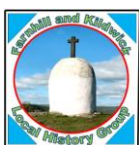
Roger Coates was the son of John Coates of Kildwick Grange and by December 1645 he was a captain in the regiment of Colonel John Bright in the Army of the Northern Association. When he joined Bright's regiment is difficult to ascertain but it was also present at Nantwich, Selby and Marston Moor so he could have fought in all three battles as well.<sup>16</sup>

## 2. From the First to the Second Civil War (1646-8)

In 1645 the Long Parliament decided to fill the seats left vacant by disqualified Royalists. Among those 'recruited' were Sir William Lister, who became M.P. for East Retford and William White who was elected for Pontefract, their joint success demonstrating the dominance of the Lister-Fairfax alliance in Craven.<sup>17</sup> At a more local level Henry Curre was governor of Skipton castle and Hugh Curre of Kildwick Hall and Roger Coates of Kildwick Grange served among the treasurers and collectors of rents from sequestered properties in the wapentakes of Staincliffe and Ewcross.<sup>18</sup> These were the properties of Royalists which were administered by the Parliamentary sequestrators until they paid a fine, calculated in proportion to the property they owned and the service they had rendered to the Royalist cause. The records list in 1646 among the sequestrators themselves Roger Swire of Cononley, Christopher Horrocks of Farnhill and John Cowper of Bradley. Swire was an uncle of Roger Coates and his 2<sup>nd</sup> wife Isabel was the sister of Christopher Horrocks. Another Parliamentarian was Edmund Bawdwen of Stonegap. His grandmother was a Curre and in 1650 he was to marry Hugh Curre's sister, Martha.<sup>19</sup>

The principal Royalist had been the Earl of Cumberland but on his death his property had been divided between the Earl of Cork and the Countess of Pembroke. Cork was a Royalist so his part of the Craven estates was sequestered but the Earl of Pembroke was a Parliamentarian, so what he inherited which included Skipton Castle and Silsden escaped. Of course this did not prevent those living in Silsden who had been active in the Royal cause like Peter Jennings of Silsden Hall from being forced to compound for his estate. Another Kildwick Royalist, Stephen Jackson of Cowling had to pay a fine of £250 to get his property back.<sup>20</sup>

In 1643, as the price of Scottish support, Parliament had signed up to the 'Solemn League and Covenant' by which it was agreed that when the war was won the Church of England would be replaced by a presbyterian one on the Scottish pattern. Between 1643 and 1645 a committee of divines met at Westminster which replaced the Book of Common Prayer by a new book called the Directory. How Kildwick Church was administered during the First Civil War is obscure. Chapter 7 suggested that Francis Little was an absentee like his predecessors but there is no known curate for the period after the departure of John Webster and the vicarage was described as decayed. By the end of the war the living was under sequestration 'for the delinquency of Francis Little, vicar' and in 1646 he was replaced by the Rev. John Towne.<sup>21</sup>



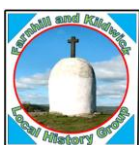
There was far less agreement about church organisation, than about the service book. The Scottish church had done away with bishops and at the grass roots, each parish formed part of a class. These classes sent representatives to provinces, which in turn elected members to a national synod. The national synod was quite separate from the Scottish Parliament and its decisions were binding on the whole church. The Long Parliament duly abolished the Church of England, its new church had no bishops and provision was made for the organisation of parishes into classes and provinces, but crucially there was to be no national synod. Instead Parliament laid down 24 principle points of doctrine to which all would be expected to adhere. Any differences about issues which did not affect these principles were to be referred to Parliament for their resolution. The Scots were angered by the failure to create a separate national synod and worse was to come. By 1648 only two counties, Lancashire and Essex, had got round to setting up presbyterian provinces, which had the disciplinary powers to enforce obedience to the 24 principles, so there was ample opportunity for the toleration of what were called 'tender consciences'.

All this was bad enough but arguments over pay led to many regiments in the New Model Army falling into the hands of men who for different reasons did not want a centrally organised church at all. King Charles took advantage of the disputes, playing off the Scots, Parliament and the Army against each other with the result that there was a Second Civil War in 1648. Revolts took place in the fleet, Kent and Pembrokeshire and a Scottish Army invaded northern England. Lambert was given the task of holding off the Scots until Fairfax and Cromwell had suppressed the revolts and the latter could come north to assist him. The Scottish army took the westerly route through Lancashire but its Royalist allies followed a more circuitous road through Settle which brought them close to Skipton. Fortunately for its inhabitants any threat that the fighting would spread to Airedale disappeared when the Royalists were defeated at Preston by a Parliamentary army led by Cromwell.

### 3. The Commonwealth (1649-53)

The King's double dealing convinced the Army Council that there could be no lasting settlement while he lived. The House of Commons was purged, the House of Lords abolished and the King was beheaded. Ruling the country was entrusted to a Council of State elected from the remaining members of the Commons, known as the Rump.

These events led to a sharp division among Kildwick Parliamentarians. Sir William Lister was one of the M.P.s secluded in November 1648 and he died the following year. William White was not secluded but he stayed away from London. He only accepted the new republic in April 1649 and disappeared from the record soon afterwards.<sup>22</sup> This behaviour was hardly surprising. His patron Sir Thomas Fairfax had remained the nominal head of the New Model Army but took no part in the trial and execution of the King, eventually resigning in 1650 in protest at the decision to go to war with Scotland. Lambert was also absent at the time of the trial but for a different reason – he was the commander of the army in the north. He thoroughly approved of what was done and supported the new regime.

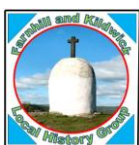


There were repercussions at local level. The Fairfax group accepted the Commonwealth as the new republic was called as the de facto government but was not prepared to serve it. Henry Curren ceased to play any part in the administration. When Skipton Castle was slighted at the end of the war his son Henry returned to London and the Kildwick gentry as a whole seem to have refused to take part.<sup>23</sup> The result was that Lambert became the dominant influence in the parish, using Roger Coates as his chief agent. Coates had originally joined the regiment of Colonel John Bright and he may have fought with him as late as 1648 at the battle of Preston but Bright too had disapproved of the Commonwealth so when Coates accepted the patronage of Lambert is unknown. Lambert's chief agent in Craven originally seems to have been Ralph Baynes, who was present at the Skipton quarter sessions in 1649 and 1650.<sup>24</sup> Coates was raised to the bench in March 1650 but he did not sit as a JP until 1652.<sup>25</sup> This suggests that Coates continued his military career and that it was during the campaign in Scotland in 1650 that he and Lambert became close collaborators.

The Commonwealth failed to provide the lead that reformers within the army wanted. Instead once Ireland, Scotland and the Channel Islands had been re-conquered it embarked on a commercial war with the United Provinces, a country that many in the Army regarded as a religious ally. In December 1652 Cromwell forcibly dissolved the Rump and replaced it by a Nominated Parliament composed of members partly selected by independent congregations and partly by the Army itself. It is a mark of how close Coates had become to Lambert that he was chosen as one of the Army's nominees.<sup>26</sup>

Little is known about the background of John Towne, Kildwick's vicar. He may have been the John Towne who was ordained deacon at York in 1607.<sup>27</sup> If he was this man he would have been around 60 when he accepted the living in 1646. Oliver Heywood identified him as the brother of the Rev. Robert Towne about whom we know a good deal.<sup>28</sup> Robert Towne attended Oriel College, Oxford, graduating BA in 1614 and was ordained priest in 1616. Although he was brought up in Yorkshire his early career was spent in Lancashire being minister successively at Accrington, Heywood and Todmorden. It was here that he came under the influence of Roger Brearley and in 1640 complaints were made to the Bishop of Chester that he held 'the opinion of the Priscitians and Antinomians, and in these parts by some called Grindletonians.' In 1646 when Lancashire set up a full Presbyterian province, Towne was expelled from the Bury class. He moved back to Yorkshire and at some point between 1648 and 1650 he was appointed minister of Haworth.<sup>29</sup>

Brothers do not always share the same views but Heywood notes that they both attended meetings at Bingley in 1651 and 1653 and 'had precious days together.' There was support at Kildwick for a minister with moderate Antinomian views because both Brearley himself and another of his disciples John Webster had been curates there. John Lambert, whose influence in the area was paramount at this time, was also a supporter of toleration for sects which did not follow the strict Presbyterian line. Coates too was noted during the Nominated Parliament as a supporter of 'godly ministries'.<sup>30</sup> So Towne would have used the Directory in his services and kept Kildwick within the parochial system but it is not difficult to imagine him giving spiritual twists to his sermons advocating 'free grace' rather than predestination and patronising conventicles as Brearley had done when he was at Kildwick.

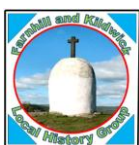


## 4. The Protectorate 1653-8

The nominated Parliament proved no more successful than the Rump. As the war with the United Provinces was proving very successful nothing was done to stop it and when the members proposed far reaching and controversial legal reforms and then the abolition of tithes, Cromwell intervened a second time to send them packing. 1654 marked the zenith of Lambert's influence and it was his plan for a Protector, Cromwell himself, a Council of State and an elected House of Commons which was adopted but it backfired like all the rest. The elections produced a majority which among other things wished to impose the full Presbyterian Church system of 1646 on the whole country, just what neither Cromwell nor Lambert wanted. When plots were discovered by Royalists in the West Country and Republicans centred on Hull Cromwell dissolved the Parliament and resorted to military force, dividing the whole country into twelve districts each ruled by a Major General. The Major General for Yorkshire and Durham was officially John Lambert but as he was required in London the district was actually administered by Robert Lilburne.<sup>31</sup>

The county gentry had been steadily becoming more and more disenchanted with the revolution. As early as 1651, the Royalist Earl of Cork had entertained both Sir Thomas (now Lord) Fairfax and lieutenant-colonel Curren to dinner at Bolton Hall.<sup>32</sup> Now the rule of the Major-Generals drove them all together in a united determination to get rid of the New Model Army as soon as possible. Cromwell had stopped the war with the Dutch but had then embarked on one with Spain. The need to vote more money for it forced him to call Parliament again in 1656. But the result was the same as in 1654, over 100 members being excluded because of their hostility to the Protectorate. Cromwell was forced to trim his sails. A new constitution called the 'Humble Petition and Advice' was produced, most of excluded members readmitted and an attempt was made to make Cromwell king in order to separate him from the Army. In the end Cromwell turned down the offer of the crown but the moves designed to reduce the influence of the army antagonised Lambert, who refused to swear obedience to the revamped Protectorate and was dismissed from all his offices.

The spreading sense of disillusion showed itself in other ways. In 1653 the new vicar of Bradford, Jonas Waterhouse proved to be a strict presbyterian which led Robert Towne to move from Haworth to Elland in the neighbouring parish of Halifax. His replacement at Haworth was Edmund Garforth, the fifth son of William Garforth of Steeton a much more middle of the road man.<sup>33</sup> Our old acquaintance John Webster acted as chaplain to Richard Shuttleworth's parliamentary regiment in the first civil war in Lancashire. He then became Headmaster of the Free Grammar School at Clitheroe and between 1647 and 1649 he was briefly vicar of Mitton. He also seems to have acted as a surgeon in Richard Shuttleworth's regiment in the second civil war which was part of the holding force commanded by Lambert. The ferment of 1649-53 led him to abandon the ordained ministry altogether. He was in London at the time of the Nominated Parliament and he engaged fully in the religious controversies writing four books in the space of two years, one of them dedicated to Lambert but its failure led him to retire from active politics to live quietly at Clitheroe and advocate accepting the authority of the powers that be.<sup>34</sup>

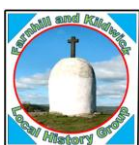




Another development emphasised the change in the political climate. In the period 1649-53 the most radical movements were those of the Levellers and the Fifth Monarchy Men, both of which in their different ways, were dedicated to bringing about a 'political' kingdom by force if necessary. During the remainder of the Protectorate the dominant new dissident sect was that of the Society of Friends better known by its popular name of the Quakers. Although they were not as pacific in their early days as they were to be later and frequently interfered with the services of other groups, particularly those in what they termed 'steeple houses', they were opposed to the use of force to attain their religious ends from the beginning. The sect was founded by George Fox and its influence in Airedale stemmed from a revivalist meeting he held at Preston Patrick, the present site of the roundabout where the Settle road joins the M6. From there missionaries travelled south and in 1654 societies were founded at both Keighley and Skipton.<sup>35</sup> The Quaker system was to have a central meeting house but also to have meetings which revolved round the houses of prominent members in the district. The Keighley society held regular meetings at Whitley Head in Steeton, the home of the Davy family. Dennis Wade of Steeton who was fined 6s for refusing to pay towards the repair of Kildwick's bells, would have been one of its members.<sup>36</sup> In 1658 two Quakers from Keighley are reported to have held a meeting in the church.<sup>37</sup> The nature of the meeting is not given so whether it was with the permission of Towne or not we do not know. He could have been genuinely interested because 'seeking the Lord' would have been seen by some of his congregation as a somewhat extreme variant of the 'free grace' movement.

## 5. The Restoration (1658-60)

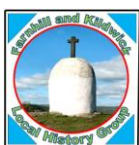
The death of Oliver Cromwell on 3 September 1658 was followed by the proclamation of his son, Richard as Protector. Richard's first action was to issue writs for a new Parliament. Coates acted as Lambert's electoral manager and proxy in his unsuccessful bid to become one of the knights of the shire for Yorkshire. The election produced the usual result.<sup>38</sup> This time, however, the Presbyterian majority proved more malleable because it found common ground with Cromwellian supporters, who believed that the Army had to be curbed and its size reduced. This unity led to a clash with Desborough and Fleetwood, the army leaders which in April 1659 culminated in them abolishing the Protectorate and dissolving Parliament by force. Lambert was recalled to join them and they then made common cause with the Republicans Sir Henry Vane junior and Sir Arthur Haslerig, who resurrected the Rump. Almost immediately there were disturbances and there was a Royalist rising centred on Manchester led by Sir George Booth which was crushed by an army commanded by Lambert. Yet by October the financial situation was so dire that the Republicans in turn began to prepare plans to reduce the size of the Army. The reaction of Lambert, Desborough and Fleetwood was the same as it had been in April and the Rump was forcibly dissolved for a second time. By now even the Baptist, Admiral Lawson, who had used the fleet during the summer to prevent troops coming from the Continent to help Booth, realised that naked military rule was unacceptable. It was George Monck, the commander of the Army in Scotland who took the initiative. Lambert vainly tried to rally an army to oppose him when he led his men across the border into England but he could not pay his recruits and his force melted away.



When Monck began his march south he declared that he simply came to restore the Rump but as he listened to those who came in to consult him he realised that that would not be sufficient. When his army reached London he found that its merchant community would not raise loans as long as the Rump was in power. So having recalled the members on Christmas Eve 1659 he put pressure on them to re-admit all those ejected by Pride's Purge in November 1648 and then to dissolve themselves and call a new parliament. Everyone knew that the new Parliament would restore the King.

What was the response of the parish of Kildwick to this bewildering series of events? The Rev. John Towne lived just long enough to see the collapse of the Protectorate, dying on 23 May 1659.<sup>39</sup> He was succeeded by the Rev. Edmund Garforth. When he was inducted is not recorded but a petition signed by Roger Coates, Hugh Currer and 52 other inhabitants to the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church for his appointment presented on 18 July 1659 suggest that it took place shortly afterwards. He was educated at Mr. Watkins School in Bingley and St. John's College, Cambridge where he was admitted as a sizar in 1648 and graduated BA in 1652.<sup>40</sup> As was noted earlier he was the fifth son of William Garforth of Steeton Hall and he was currently Perpetual Curate of Haworth. His somewhat intemperate reference in the parish register to Towne as an 'intruder' shows that he did not accept the validity of the 1646 settlement and his dexterity in accommodating himself to the Restoration settlement suggests an ability to bend to the political wind.

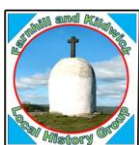
Rather more curious is the case of Roger Coates. On 26 July 1659 during Booth's rising he was appointed to the Yorkshire Militia Committee. On 4 August the Council of State ordered him to raise a company of foot and 100 horse to defend the Craven district and to secure Skipton Castle against the rebels but they were stood down again after Booth's defeat.<sup>41</sup> He seems to have supported the Army's resort to military dictatorship in October and he even assisted Lambert in his attempts to raise money in northern England to stop Monck's march south to London.<sup>42</sup> With such a record it is hardly surprising that he ceased to be a member of the Yorkshire militia and that he was not included in the list of J.P.s in March 1660 for the first time for ten years. Nor is it surprising that when he died shortly after the Restoration that stories began to fly about that he had come to a sticky end. In one version he committed suicide, in another that he was cut down by Royalist pursuers as he fled from Kildwick Grange to Roydhouse across the ford in the Aire and drowned in the river.<sup>43</sup> Leaving aside the belief of the romancers, ignorant of the fact that until 1752 the year began on 25 March, that he died in March 1660 not March 1661, there is a total lack of documentary evidence for either version. The registers almost invariably note burials of individuals who drowned in the Aire, so the clerk would certainly have recorded the event if it had taken place and suicides could not be buried in the graveyard never mind the church.



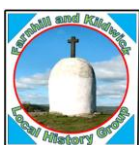
Roger Coates was buried on 8 March 1661 and four days later his daughter Mary was also committed to the earth, which suggests that some infectious disease was the cause.<sup>44</sup> The Restoration was marked by a widespread influenza epidemic, so it seems likely that Coates and his daughter were two of its many victims. The Restoration was a compromise not the glorious Royalist victory it is often painted. Opponents who changed sides in response to the second seizure of power by the army as late as October 1659 were usually able to make their peace at the price of retiring into private life. Yet Coates was different because he was still trying to raise money for Lambert even after it. So it is surprising to say the least that such an intransigent opponent of the Church of England should have been buried in the chancel, where his gravestone remains to this day under the carpet in the centre, right in front of the altar rail. Perhaps it was his signature of the petition for the appointment of Edmund Garforth as vicar which opened the way for him to make his peace with the restored monarchy and his subsequent death before the passage of the Act of Uniformity in 1662, which he might well have found difficult to swallow, that allowed him to remain within the fold of the established church.

## Footnotes

1. Quarter Sessions Records (this needs to be checked because I have mislaid the card with the reference on it.)
2. Spence, Richard-Skipton Castle in the Great Civil War 1642-5 Smith Settle, Otley 1991 p34. I have just culled information about Kildwick and events associated with the parish from it.
3. Spence p36
4. Spence p40
5. Spence pp47-8
6. Kendall, H.P. – The Civil War as it affected Halifax and the surrounding Towns, Part III, concluding. Transactions of the Halifax Antiquarian Society, vol. xi, 1911 p84; see also Shires, David and King, Sheila – The Halifax Cavaliers and the Heptonstall Roundheads pp85-6
7. Spence p61. The Hall is thought to have been rebuilt around 1650 but whether this was due to damage inflicted during the war is debatable.
8. Spence pp75-6
9. Spence pp79-88
10. Spence pp93-100
11. Yorkshire Archaeological Society, Record Series vol. xv
12. Darcy's regiment fought at Marston Moor; for Leviston see Spence p26



13. Baumber, M.L. – History of Haworth, Carnegie, 2004, p46 - A recruiting list for Stanbury survived in the Fawkes Papers at the YAS and I have a typed copy supplied to me by Sarah Fermi but the original seems to have disappeared.
14. Spence pp51-2
15. I owe the material about Curren's sons to Robin Greenwood, who derived his information from Jennifer Jones – The War in the North: The Northern Parliamentary Army in the English Civil War 1642-6 an unpublished Ph. D thesis from York University, Toronto, which I have not seen
16. Scott, David: Entries for Roger Coates and John Bright in Stephen Roberts (ed.) History of Parliament 1640-60 forthcoming. I owe this reference to Robin as well.
17. Underdown, David: Pride's Purge, OUP 1971 Appendix pp378 & 389
18. Spence p103; Green M.A.E.(ed) Calendar of Compounding 1643-60
19. Clay, J.W.(ed) Yorkshire Royalist Composition Papers I YASRS 1893 p205 II YASRS 1895 pp52-3; Hodgson T. & Gulliver D.:History of Cononley pp56-8 My Family Reconstitution for relationship between Swire and Horrocks.
20. Clay II pp52 & 207
21. Christ Church-Calendar of Estate papers, MS Estates 109 p86, Doc. 5.Another reference from Robin.
22. Underdown op. cit.
23. For young Henry's employment in London see the records of the Grocers' Company and Henry's will of 1654
24. Quarter Sessions Records, Skipton Sessions 1649 and 1650
25. Woolrych, Austin: Commonwealth to Protectorate, Oxford 1982 p414
26. Woolrych p169 Like Robin Greenwood I think the Skipton attorney was a different man
27. Cross, Claire: Yorkshire Clergy Ordinations 1561-1642 Borthwick Institute 2000 p69
28. Turner, Joseph Horsfall : Rev. Oliver Heywood BA 1630-1702, His Autobiography, Diaries, Anecdote and Event Books 1882-85 Vol. 3 p192; For his university background see Alumni Oxoniensis 1500-1714, Vol. 4 1891-2 p499; Registrum Oriense, vol. 1 1893 p135
29. He is listed as minister of Haworth in the Commonwealth Survey of 1650. Lambeth Palace Library Collection of Ecclesiastical Records of the Commonwealth 1643-60 MSS COMM XIIa Vol. 18 f291-2
30. Woolrych p140n
31. Durston, Christopher: Cromwell's Major-Generals MUP 2001, pp26-31



32. Spence p104
33. Baumber, Haworth, p51
34. Webster was not to return to Haworth but I thought that this brief summary of material supplied to me by Robin Greenwood would underpin the change in atmosphere.
35. Baumber p51 for Keighley. Dawson, W.H. – History of Skipton pp297-8 for the Skipton Quakers. His Loose Leaves 2<sup>nd</sup> Series also has an account of the Steeton Quakers which were part of the Keighley Meeting pp221-9
36. Loose Leaves p223
37. Cliffe Castle Papers, Kildwick 1, John Stell – Quakers in Kildwick Parish, handwritten mss
38. Scott op. cit.
39. Parish Registers p156; note 21 op. cit.
40. Note 21 op. cit. Brereton pp59-61, Parish Register
41. Scott op. cit.; Godder, A. (ed.) The Parliamentary Representation of the County of York 1258-1832 Vol II YASRS vol. xcvi 1938 p53; CSPD 1659-60 p73
42. Ritson, J. (ed.) Autobiography of Captain John Hodgson 1882 p49
43. Robin Greenwood has traced the stories to Nellie K. Blissett, Kildwick Grange: A Legend of the Civil Wars 1932, a copy of which can be found in the Box marked Kildwick at Cliffe Castle.
44. Parish Register

