

MILLOM CASTLE, THE
HUDLESTONS AND THE
ENGLISH CIVIL WAR

JAN BRIDGET

KEY POINTS

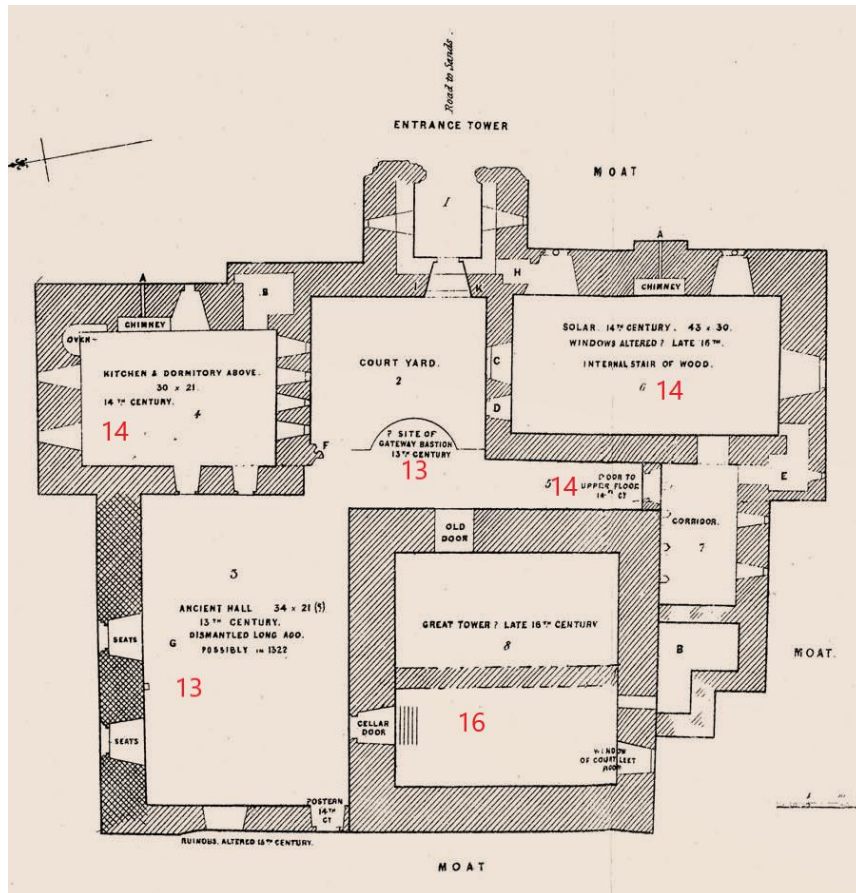
- Few secondary sources, Cowper. 1924 main one. Overall impression from other secondary sources - not much happened in Cumbria but ... lot of castles damaged.
- Quite a lot of original sources, including Sir ~~Wilfred Lawson, not mentioned by any secondary source. Mostly written by Parliamentarians, giving impression lot more Royalists than Parliamentarians but they were weak and undisciplined
- Hudlestons strong Royalists and Catholic, many knights - long history is supporting kings - still in feudalistic period which ended with Civil Wars.
- 9 brothers and one son fought, three killed, one maimed.
- Castle and Holy Trinity damaged

KEY POINTS continued...

- Mainly 1st CW, Sir William played crucial role at beginning and at end in North
- Various actions his regiment involved in, including his brothers but he was in Tower of London for most of time.
- Most info on Lindal Cote
- Clearly involved in 2nd C.W. as he compounded for it and original ref to him at Cockermouth
- Not just damage to castle but sequestration - lost lot of their money. Ended up dying in debtor's prison at Carlisle.

MILLOM CASTLE: H.S. Cowper, Transactions 1924

REV KNOWLES 1870



2024 DRONE SURVEY



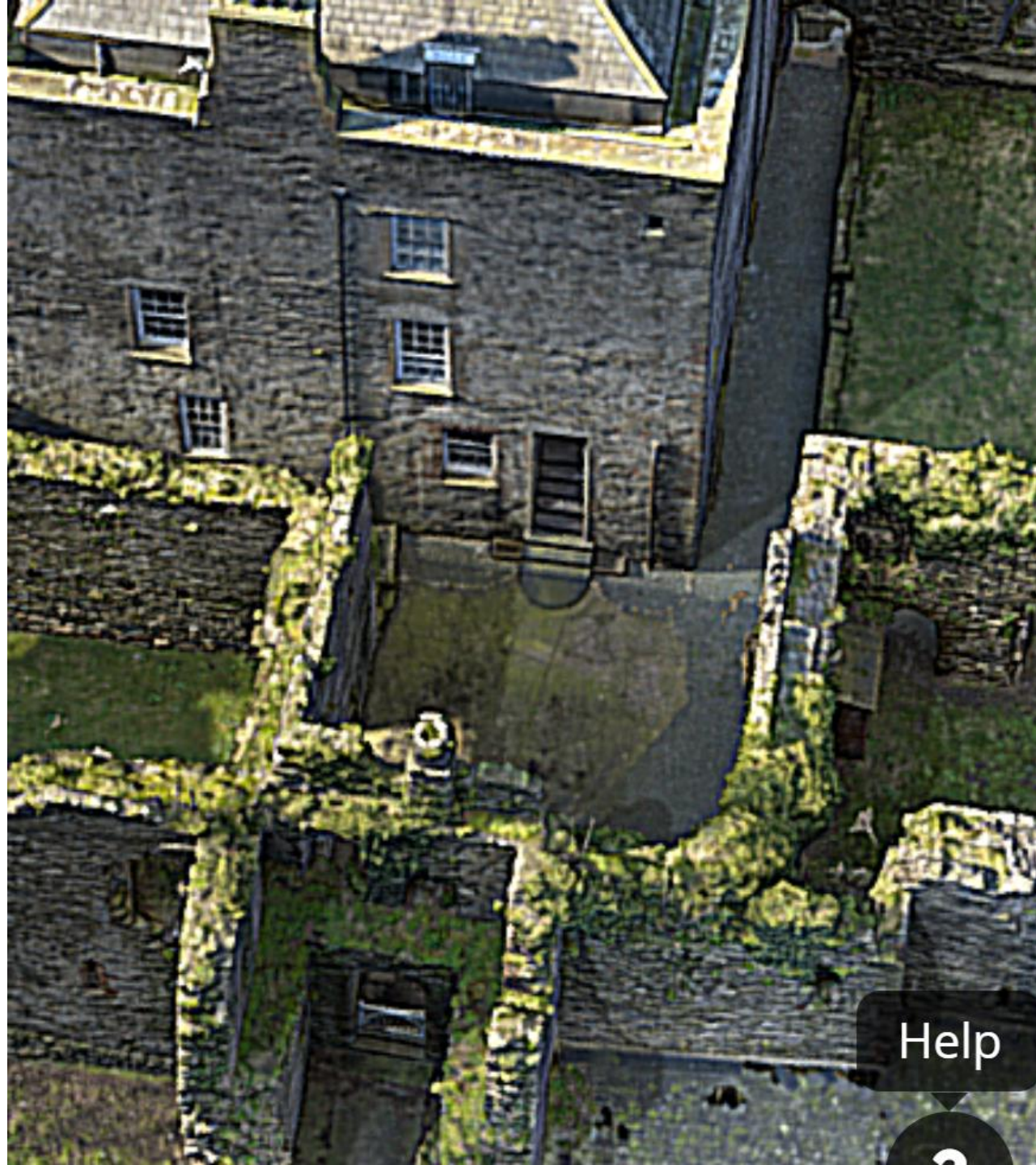










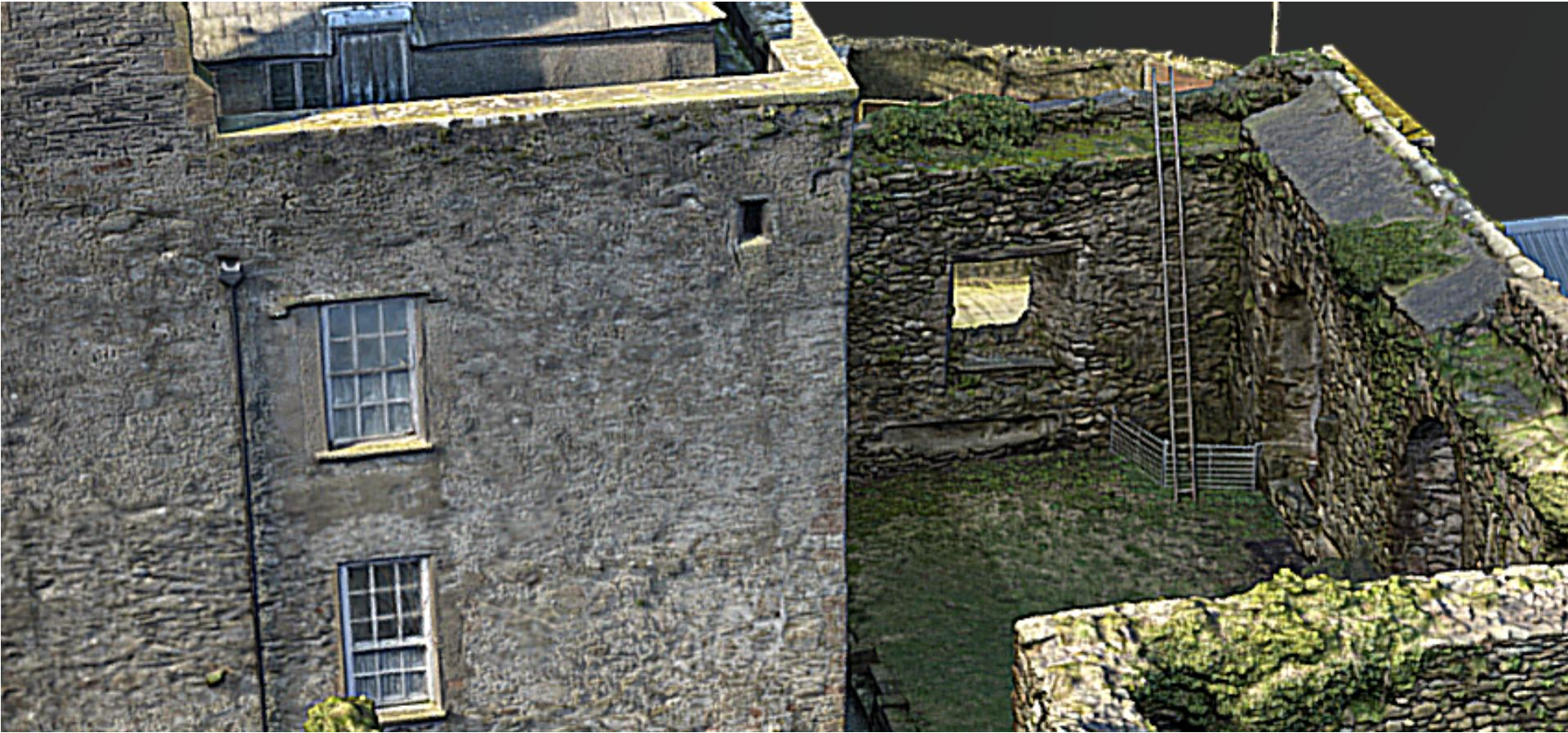


Help













www.millomhistory.org.uk



MILLOM AND DISTRICT



LOCAL HISTORY SOCIETY

Millom Castle and Holy Trinity Church Archaeology Project

Phase One: Geophysical Survey

As most of you know local historian Duane Farren and metal detectorist Josh Carr amongst others have found lots and lots of artefacts in the fields around Millom Castle and Holy Trinity Church. These objects date from Prehistoric and Roman times, through Tudors, Stuarts and up to Victorian Times.

Their findings are Portable, in other words, they could have been dropped by someone just walking through, or perhaps visiting the weekly market or annual fair that began in the 12th Century (not the Romans or our Prehistoric ancestors of course). We are not sure exactly where the market and fair were held. However, there are also crop

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ENGLISH CIVIL WAR: THREE WARS

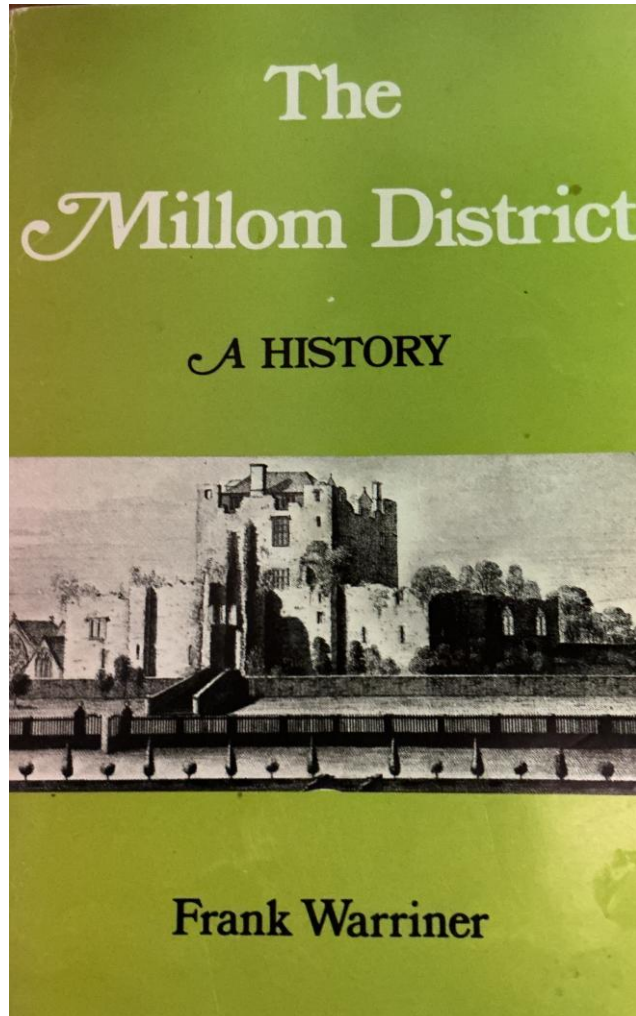
- 1st 1642-1646
- 2nd 1648-1649
- 3rd 1649-1651: Mainly Ireland and Scotland

MAIN CAUSES



- Religious practises and toleration:
- (16th century: Reformation – before Henry 8th established Church of England, everyone Catholic – many remained Catholic)
- Charles I's belief in the divine right of the king to rule - which meant he made all the decisions, including going to war and raising taxes to pay for them and for his court.
- Parliament's desire to curb the power of the King.

SECONDARY SOURCES



- Few books written about Millom; none about the Castle or the Hudlestons or their involvement in the English Civil Wars.
- Frank Warriner's, *The Millom District A History: two pages discussing Col Sir William Hudleston – Lindale Close, “...nothing is known of the siege...”*

CWAAS TRANSACTIONS

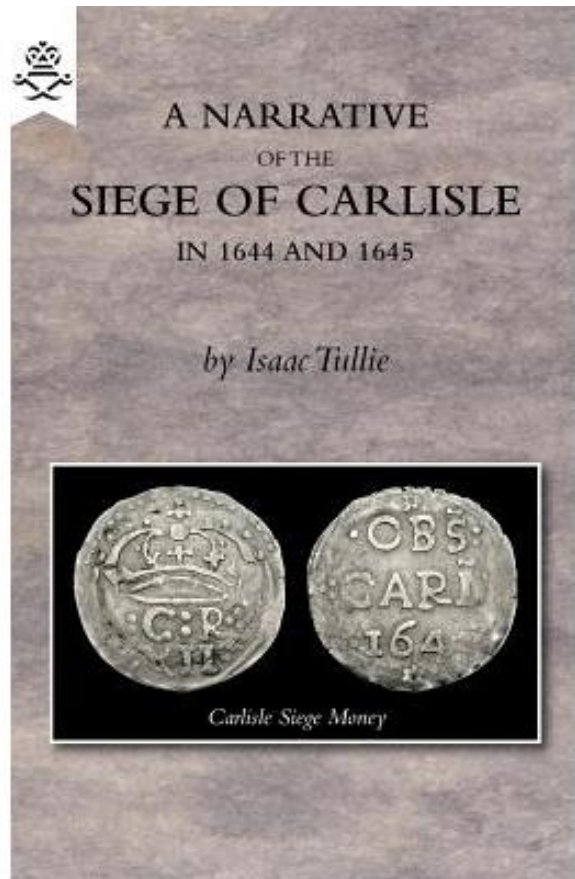


- Rev. Canon Knowles: short description of Millom Castle
- H.S. Cowper: *Millom Castle and the Hudlestons*. More in-depth description of Castle, Hudleston history; four pages describe their involvement in English Civil War.
- ***“It is much to be regretted that no further account of the siege or any details are available...”***

OTHER SECONDARY SOURCES

- *The Royalist Army in Northern England, 1642-1645*, PhD thesis, Peter Robert Newman (1978)
- *The Paralysis of the Cumberland and Westmorland Army in the First Civil War c.1642-45*, Clark Stuart Coleman, CWAAS Transactions (2001)
- BCW (British Civil War) Project website

PRIMARY SOURCES: ISAAC TULLIE



- 17-year-old Isaac Tullie (related to the Tullie family of Tullie House, now a Museum in Carlisle),
- Merely lists the nine sons of Ferdinando Hudleston involved in the Civil War;
- He has more to say about Sir Wilfrid Lawson (more of whom later).

PRIMARY SOURCES: CARLISLE ARCHIVES & ON-LINE

CASCAT
Cumbria Archives
Service Catalogue

- These will be referenced throughout but they are ***significant*** with some being uncovered and shared as part of this project for the first time.
- Thanks to Jonathan Brind (1952-2026) for visiting archives and photographing documents and Susan Cawthorne for transcribing many of them.

HUDLESTONS: STAUNCH ROYALISTS AND CATHOLIC



- John de Hudleston 2nd lord of Millom: Lord of Aneys, Governor of Galloway, and fought for King Edward I at the Battle of Falkirk (1298) and the siege of Caerlaverock.
- Sir Richard (1282-1335) fought at Bannockburn.
- Sir Richard fought at Agincourt (1415)

7th Lord, Sir John Hudleston, (c.1425-1494) at Bloreheath and Bosworth Field



SIR RICHARD HUDLESTON (1441-1485),



- Suggested he died at Bosworth Field but more likely a battle preceding it.
- Married to Margaret Neville, half-sister of Anne Neville, therefore he was brother-in-law to Richard III.

Colonel Sir William Hudleston, knight (1603-1669)

- Eldest son of Ferdinando Hudleston, born Cotherstone, County Durham
- Moved to Millom when father became Lord of Millom (1628)
- He and eight brothers (and his son, Ferdinando) all fought for Charles 1st.
- Raised, clothed and paid for a regiment for King Charles
- Primarily 1st Civil War
- There at the beginning and end in the North

The Agreement of the Cumberland and Westmorland Commissioners made with Colonell Hudlestone at Penrith the 23 of November 1642.

- Agreed with Yorkshire men at Barnard Castle, 27th Oct 1642 to raise 300 men, half foot, half dragoons, to be discharged with haste.
- But clear not happened as meeting at Penrith Castle, 23 Nov 1642 says only 24 dragoons at Carlisle.
- Agreed Cumberland find 164 men and 83 dragoon horses; Westmorland 136 men 63 dragoons.
- Several divisions and wards within several counties, head constables and petty constables to raise by warrants, three men out of every petty constable wick, list names and as many horses as may serve according to the proportion of each division.
- Once raised, conveyed under conduct of their leader to Penrith (Cumberland) and Kendal/Applby (Westmorland) then to Penrith, then march to Yorkshire and Northumberland awaiting further intelligence from Earls of Cumberland and Newcastle

continued

- Colonel Hudleston shall lead these 300 men and horse and will have the command and conducting of them.
- Signed: Ph. Musgrave; Henry Ffletcher; Christopher Lowther; William Huddleston; Fr. Musgrave; Willm. Carleton; P.A. Curwen; Thos. Sandford; Thomas Burgesse; John Lowther; Geo. Dalston; Edward Musgrave; Rich. Crackenthorpe; Cha. Philipson; Leo Dykes; (Gawen Braithwaite?)

BRITISH CIVIL WAR WEBSITE: COL HUDDLESTONS NOTABLE OFFICERS

- Colonel Sir William Huddleston
- Lieutenant Colonel William Pennington
- Sargeant Major Edward Huddleston
- Captain Christopher Hanby
- Captain Ingoldby Huddleston
- Captain Joseph Huddleston
- Captain Anthony Hunter
- Captain Roger Irton
- Captain John Lewthwaite
- Captain John Punchion
- Captain William Punchion
- Captain Richard Studdart
- Lieutenant Hugh Ayscough
- Lieutenant John Bow
- Lieutenant William Latus
- Lieutenant Roger Rames
- Ensign Ambrose Bincks
- Ensign Christopher Bland
- Ensign Hilary Bradley
- Ensign Jeffery Fox
- Quartermaster William Leech

Peter Robert Newman

- Tells us in his thesis, that regimental officers ***“like Colonel Sir William Lambton and Colonel Sir William Huddleston built and trained regiments that were among the finest in the Royalist armies, north or south of Trent...”***

Peter Gaunt, *The Cromwellian Gazeteer, An Illustrated Guide to Britain in the Civil War and Commonwealth*, 1987

- Cumberland was notionally Royalist at the start of the Civil Wars, and was conquered by the Scots (fighting for Parliament) in 1644-45.
- Gaunt asserts there was little military action in Cumberland during the first Civil War.
- This depends on what one terms military action: Carlisle castle was besieged (October 1644 to June 1645), and Millom Castle was besieged in September/October 1644.

CUMBERLAND CASTLES



- Many besieged resulting in severe damage
- Some purposefully damaged
- Most captured and changed sides several times
- Estimated that 200,000 English soldiers and civilians died

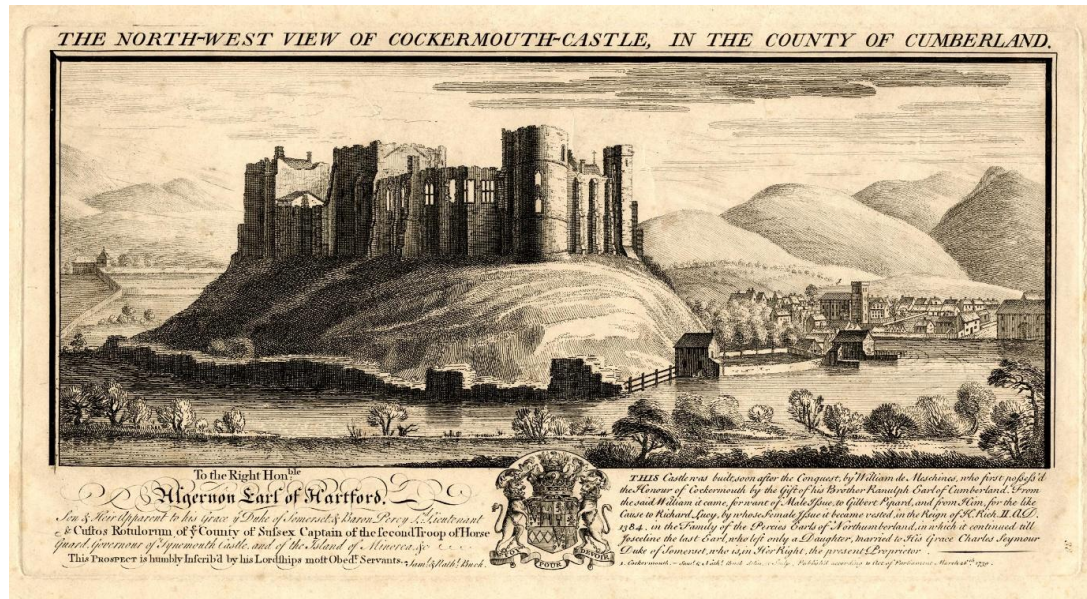
The Paralysis of the Cumberland and Westmorland Army in the First Civil War c.1642-45, Clark Stuart Colman, CWAAS Transactions, volume 1, 2001.

- Argues that the army in these two counties were paralysed by the fear of a Scottish invasion following the Bishops' Wars of 1639-40, caused by the attempt of King Charles I to impose the English Book of Common Prayer on the Scottish Kirk.
- This resulted in the Cumberland and Westmorland families not wanting to fight outside their counties, as this would leave them vulnerable should a Scottish invasion occur.
- Hudlestons were an exception to this rule.
- Main thesis, rivalry between the Musgraves and Lowthers, which caused the paralysis. Jealousy over who was given a higher command. The Lowther faction undermined the control of Sir Philip Musgrave (a staunch Royalist) under whom William Hudleston hoisted his colours.

A History of Cumberland, 1890, Richard S. Ferguson: key players in Cumberland

- Cumbrian Royalists: Musgrave, Howard, Huddleston, Featherstonhaugh, Fletcher, Carleton, Lamplugh, Senhouse, Dalston, Vane, Aglionby, Stanley, Dykes, Kirkbride, Denton
- *Brisco of Crofton, Barwise of Ilekirk, Lawson of Isel, roundheads and to their influence and that of the Earl of Northumberland we may attribute the fact that Wigton, Holm Cultrum, and Cockermouth were full of Puritans and fanatics. In the corporation of Carlisle the Royalist interest was dominant.*

COCKERMOUTH, 1642



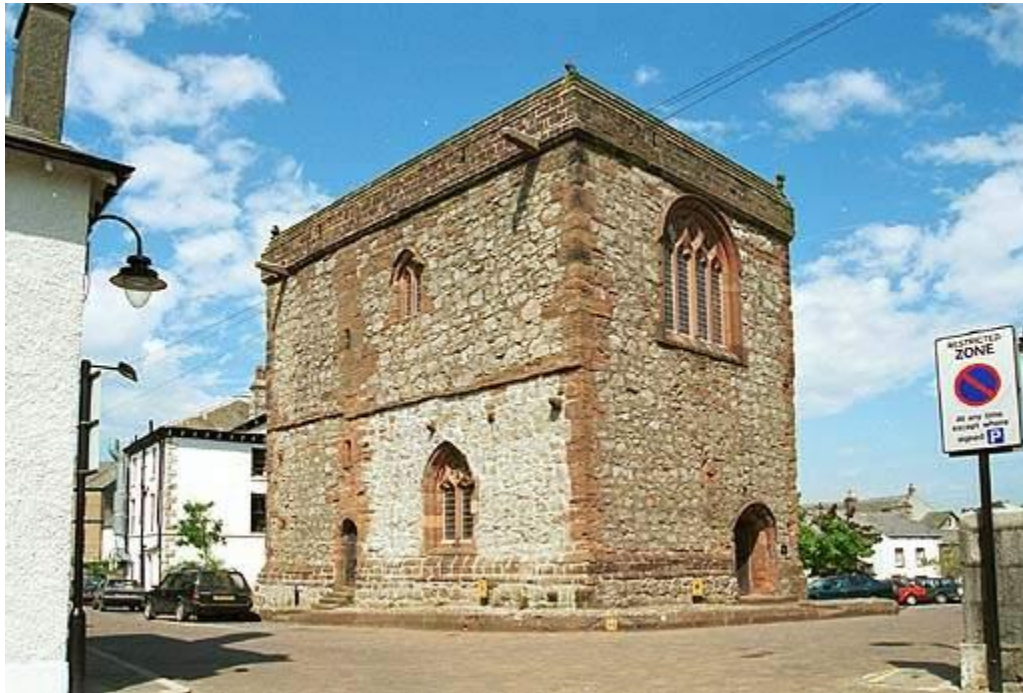
The said deponent besides what formerly he hath deposed that in the year 1642 did see Mr Pennington of Muncaster march from Egremont to Cockermouth with Colonel Huddlestons Regiment of Foot which was first raised in this County for ye late King against Parliament and had then about him a black scarfe and sword and the said Colonel and William Pennington drew the said Regiment upp att Gallowbarrow upon Cockermouth Moore and marched both at the head from upp Cockermouth to the Castle.

BATTLE OF EDGEHILL 23RD OCTOBER 1642



been suggested Sir William knighted for retrieving royal standard – unlikely but Cpt John Lewthwaite of Broadgate was killed at Edgehill – likely he served under William’s brother, Edward, who was in Col Edward Grays dragoons at Edgehill.

SKIRMISH AT LINDAL COTE , OCT 1643



- Two original sources: a letter to Speaker Lenthall in Parliament, from Colonel Alexander Rigby who was an MP and Parliamentary Commander in Chief for Lancashire AND Memoir of Thomas Park, High Constable of Furness.
- Royalists, under Colonel Sir William Huddleston, had captured some Parliamentary forces and imprisoned them in Dalton Castle. But they escaped to warn Colonel Rigby who was besieging Thurland Castle.
- Skirmish, between Royalists and Parliamentarians - both Sir William's foot and horse regiments involved
- Parliamentary victory resulted in Col Sir William imprisoned in Tower of London, there until late October 1644.

Park says Rigby's men arrived at Ulverston on 30th September, rested the night, and the next day said prayers at Swarthmoor, before marching to Lyndale where the foot soldiers halted whilst the horse carried on to Lyndale Cote: *“and the last of September they came to Ulverston, and rested there that night; and early the 1st of October, 1643, being Sunday, they set forward and had prayers on Swartmoor; which being ended, they marched forward till they came to Lyndal; and there the foot halted; but the horse went on to Lyndal cote, and drew up in a valley facing, and shouting at Mr. Hudleston's horse, who were drawn up on the top of Lindale close, who did shout also in return; which lasted about an hour, while the foot were receiving powder, shot, and match; which being ended, the foot marched up to the horse: then the king's horse fled; whereupon they raised a great shout, and did pursue them very hotly, and took Colonel Hudleston prisoner, Mr. Stanley and Mr. Latus, Mr. Earton with 300 common soldiers, or thereabouts: they took most part of their arms, six colours, two drums, and all the money and apparel the common soldiers had on, with a coup laden with magazeen, drawn by six oxen.*

The common soldiers plundered Dalton and the parish, and returned that night to Cartmel. There were three or four of the king's men killed, and some hurt, but none of ”

Millom Castle Garrisoned November 1643

Commissioners of Array issued following:

These are to will and require you to bring before us at the house of John Stockbridge at the Meales upon Monday next by ten o'clock in the morning, eleven sufficient able and servicable men within your constabulary to be sent to the Castle at Millam to lie in garrison for his Majesties service and that the said eleven men make ready and bring with them sufficient provision for themselves for the space of one whole week and further as at our meeting it shall be ordered whereof faile yee not as you tender his Majesties service will answer the contrary at your peril.

Battle of Boldon Hill, February-March 1644

We learn from the memoirs of Sir Philip Monkton describing the end of the battle: “*...upon which the body of their horse came down upon us in that disorder, and had routed our Army, but for Sir William Huddleston’s Regiment of foot.*”

YORK APRIL – JULY 1644

- Sir William's brother, Richard, killed at York
- killed alongside Colonel Sir Philip Byron on Trinity Sunday, June 16th, whilst repulsing an attack on the King's Manor.



BATTLE OF MARSTON MOOR 2nd July 1644

- Col Sir William's regiment present
- The Parliamentarians and Covenanters lost around 300 whilst the Royalists lost 4,000 with a further 1,500 taken captive.



Skirmish at Ribble Bridge/Walton Cop (15th/16th August 1644) letter to speaker

Lord Ogleby and Col. Hudleston marching towards Latham House in Lancashire, encountered with Colonell Doddington not far from Preston, ...taken about 50 and 40 prisoners; the rest being totally routed, thought to have secured themselves in flying to Latham House, but finding the siege there well maintained, were most of them taken in the action; the men of note which were taken prisoners, were the Lord Ogilby himselfe, Lieut. Col. Hudleston, Mr. Maxfield and Cornet Grimes.

SIEGE OF MILLOM CASTLE

The Millom District, A History (1932), Frank Warriner

Millom Castle was besieged and held out obstinately in 1644, nothing is known of the siege, but tradition has it that the Parliamentarian cannon were placed on the Knott, above Low House, also at Warr Knotts, a mile due north. The Vicarage, which stood near the Castle, is said to have been pulled down so that it should not harbour rebels.

SIEGE OF MILLOM CASTLE, H.S. Cowper: *Millom Castle and the Hudlestons*

- House of Commons on 8th October 1644: ***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.***
- ***“It is much to be regretted that no further account of the siege or any details are available...”***
- ***“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.***

In the name of God Amen I Nathaniel Ward
 of Hampton in the County of Surry (Earle
 doe make the my Last Will & Testament in maner
 & forme following. In signe whereof I bequeath my
 soule to God Almighty for my soules redemption &
 satisfaction what so ever & request so ever in the Kingdom
 of England I give unto my dear wife Mary
 & her heirs for ever I do also make & give my sole
 Executors do give & bequeath unto for all my
 goods & Chattels what so ever in maner whereof
 I have presents unto my Law & soles this 14th Day of
 October. 1644.

Signed & sealed in y^e
 presence of us.

Robert Grey.
 John Fleetwood
 John Junke.
 Thomas Hutton
 Jo: Heath

NW.



DLAW/7/1/11

A short relation of the faithful carriage and good service done for the parliament by Colonel Sir Wilfrid Lawson from the time that the Scotts came into this County being the 4th of September 1644 and dureing the legare att Carlile which broke upp”;- narrative of events at Millom Castle (recruiting for the “Beleagaring of Carlile”), Carlile, Harraby, etc., from the besieger’s viewpoint; with much detail of Sir Wilfrid’s activities; countersigned by various local gentlemen (actual signatures); ends “...of his faithful...service for the King and Parliament “ Also mentions Cockermouth Castle, Rosa Castle, and St Herbert’s Isle.

(Siege of Carlisle Castle October 1644 to 25th June 1645).

The P[arliamentary] Com[misio]ne]rs willed him to march to Millam Castle, and to beleager it being on the border of Lancashire, and 50 miles from Carlile, and that hee should spare soe maney foot and horse as hee could for the closer beleagaring of Carlile; wher upon hee sent to before Carlile one troupe and foure foot companies and the rest hee marched with to Millam, wher [above: when] hee had been but one night and a day, but hee marched the next night to within halfe pistoll shott of the walles, and ther secured his men with such advantage that the enemy could noe way gett out of the Castle, wher upon [above: som] in the Castle being slaine, it was shortly yeilded to the said S[i]r Wilfrid Lawson with the Cannon armes ammunition, and all therin, onely the comandars and officers to have passes for their owne homes.

Possible Timeline for Millom Castle Siege

- 4th Sep: Scots came into Cumberland, Sir Wilfrid told to raise army
- He had raised an army within a week and was told to besiege Millom
- One troop and four foot companies to Carlisle, 6 troop and 11 foot companies to Millom
- 22nd Sep: baptism at Holy Trinity Church
- 22/23rd Sep: start of siege (in the evening)?
- 8th Oct: mentioned holding out
- 14th Oct Nathaniel Ward died at Millom Castle
- Lawson document: some slain, shortly thereafter, the Castle yielded
- 15th October end of siege?
- 16th October baptism at Holy Trinity Church

Colonel Sir William Huddleston Released

Colonel Sir William Huddleston was released in October 1644 in exchange for Dr. Bastwick, a renowned Puritan, physician, and author, who was imprisoned by Royalists several times during the Civil Wars. It seems he had had his ears cut off for his sedition. Colonel Huddleston was given Mr Speaker's Pass on 26th October 1644 ordering him, his wife and servants to go

“the Direct Way to Cumberland and do not go to a garrison or carry anything prejudicial to the state.”

Siege of Carlisle Castle

- Carlisle Castle was besieged by Parliamentarians and the Scots from September/October 1644 and surrendered on 25th June 1645. It is highly likely that at least one, if not more, of the Hudleston family and regiments were present.
- By December 22nd 1645 all of the northern Royalist castles had surrendered, the last fight taking place in October on Carlisle Sands, with Colonel Sir William Huddleston playing a significant part.

Royalist Northern Last Stand, original source Sir John Brown (Parliamentarian)

- Last ditch effort by Royalists to march north to Scotland
- Attacked by Parliamentarians at Sherburn in Elmet, significant victory for them.
- Bedraggled Royalists made their way to Scotland, met more Parliamentarians while marching towards Kirkby Lonsdale.
- Needed different route: ***their chiefe guide being Sir William Huddleston, who engaged what party he could to their assistance, and brought them to Millum Castle his own house upon the Sea coasts.***

NORTHERN LAST STAND continued

- It seems they were watched by the Scottish cavalry and Parliamentary regiment, together about 1,100 strong, all the way. However, all attempts to bring them to battle were stopped by the clever use of the terrain.
- The Scots lost sight of the Royalists, but Parliamentarian Colonel Sir John Browne, with his regiment, happened upon them near Carlisle sands and attacked them.
- About 100 Royalists killed rest captured but Colonel Sir William Huddleston, Lord Digby and Sir Marmaduke Langdale and others escaped to the Isle of Man, in a cock-boat (a small rowing boat) where the Earl of Derby sheltered them.

SECOND CIVIL WAR (1648-1649)

- According to the BCW website, Colonel Sir Huddleston's regiments did not take part in the Second Civil War.
- Sir William petitioned to compound in 1649 for the role he played in both the first and second wars, making it clear that he was active in the second war.
- Colonel Sir William was present at the siege of Cockermouth Castle in September 1648, as he was later accused of plundering the estates of two inhabitants of Cockermouth for the sum of £1,965.

"September 1st. 1654. Minute of Council of State. Petition of Richard Uriel and Thomas Crosthwaite, late merchants of Cockermouth, Cumberland, to the Protector. In 1648, by order of Major-General Lambert, we assisted the later Major William Bird to defend Cockermouth Castle. **on a three months' siege by Sir William Huddleston**, who totally plundered our estates, value £1965, by which we have been disabled to maintain ourselves. ..."

SECOND CIVIL WAR (1648-1649) continued

- Colonel General Assheton dislodged the Royalists from Cockermouth. The Royalists fled to Carlisle but were refused admittance, and retreated to Appleby Castle.
- Carlisle surrendered to Parliament on 1st October, followed by Appleby on 9th October, 1648.
- The chief officers captured included Sir Philip Musgrave, Sir Thomas Tyldesley, Sir Robert Strickland, and Sir William Huddleston, as well as many other Colonels and Lieutenant-Colonels. They were given six months to go overseas.
- Colonel Sir William compounded

MILLOM CASTLE 1648 - DAMAGE

- Seems likely the bulk of the damage, both to the Castle and to Holy Trinity Church, happened in 1648/49 rather than when under siege in 1644.
- Cowper refers to Sir Daniel Fleming saying Millom Castle was demolished in the late civil war and suggests this may have been in 1648 when Greystoke, Rose, and Scaleby were occupied, with the latter two being burnt.
- Mary Fair notes during the restoration in 1930, the architect and vicar noted that both the north and south chancel walls were of poor workmanship, suggesting hasty and unskilful rebuilding - perhaps as a result of the beleaguering of the castle by Cromwell's force.
- For 1648 to 1649, Millom record states, ***“The Register becomes confused; complete years being missing and it is not until 1653 that it is at all complete). 1648-1649 Missing.”***
- There is just one marriage on 9th April 1648, then no more for that year and none for 1649. Baptisms are recorded throughout, including for 1648 and 1649, except for a period of four months: one was recorded on 25th March, 1649, the next one, 2nd August 1649. This could suggest that it is during this period when the chancel rapidly rebuilt.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH - DAMAGE

- ***The Huddleston chapel was almost completely wrecked; the great east window much broken; the side windows and the Fluke window smashed and tracery broken; the niche over the north door robbed of its figure, and the tombstones mutilated. The glory of the church departed and has never been fully restored. T. Denton says that in 1685 the castle was much out of repair, and we can see from Buck's picture that that was still so in 1739. And if there was no money to spare for the castle there was certainly none for the church.***

The Parish Church of Millom. Rev. W. S. Sykes

DAMAGE TO HOLY TRINITY CHURCH



DAMAGE TO HOLY TRINITY CHURCH



MILLOM CASTLE



SEQUESTRATION AND COMPOUNDING

- Parliament set up two committees: Sequestration to confiscate estates of Royalists and Catholics
- Compounding committee which assessed and allowed Royalists whose estates had been confiscated to compound – paying a fine to get them back – on condition they did not take arms against Parliament again.
- Fine was based on the confessed annual value of the delinquent's estate
- Acquired copies of original documents – extremely complicated and difficult to understand, went on backwards and forwards for many years.
- Upshot: Sir William ended up in debtor's prison in Carlisle where he died in Jan 1669 buried Holy Trinity 26th January 1669.