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THE PAPERS
OF
CAPTAIN HENRY STEVENS
WAGGON-MASTER-GENERAL
TO
KING CHARLES I

Issued for the year 1962

Transcribed and Edited
by
MARGARET TOYNBEE

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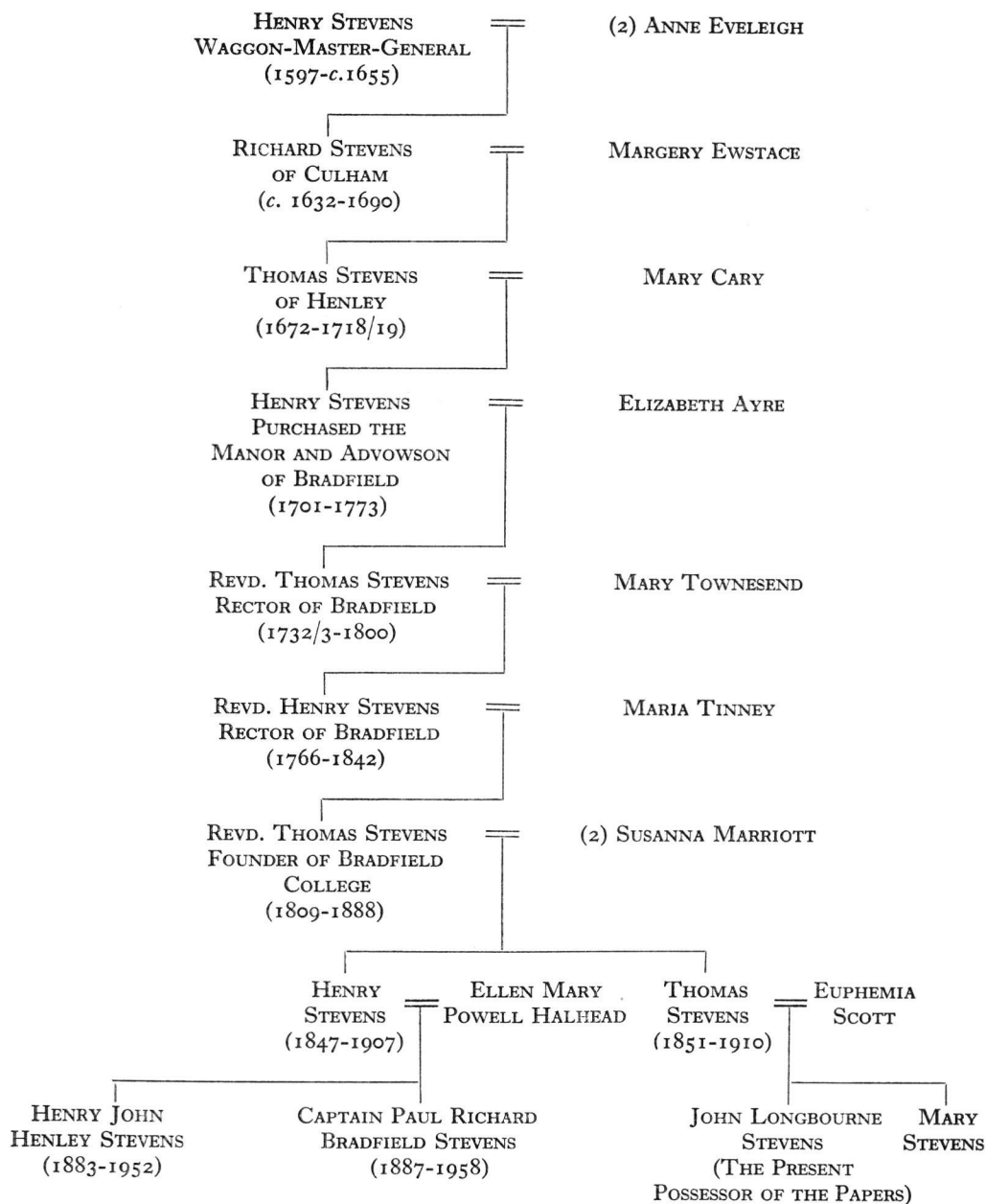
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THE DESCENT OF THE STEVENS PAPERS



INTRODUCTION

THE official Papers of Henry Stevens, Waggon-Master-General to King Charles I, covering the fourteen months from November 1643 to December 1644, here printed, have been handed down in his family. In 1956, when they were the property of Captain Paul Richard Bradfield Stevens, R.N., of The Banks, Badby, near Daventry, they were temporarily deposited in the Bodleian Library. The Papers were then transcribed by me and they were also microfilmed (MS. Film 191). Captain Stevens died in 1958 and the Papers are now in the possession of his first cousin, Mr. John Longbourne Stevens, of Sunnyside, Hinton St. George, Somerset, by whose kind permission they are published.

The Papers are mounted in a bound leather-tooled volume measuring $12\frac{4}{8}$ by $8\frac{9}{10}$ inches, consisting of 162 folios, many of them blank. In 1956 there were forty-five original documents (one being imperfect) and two photostatic copies of missing originals. Although all but five of the documents are dated, the papers are not mounted in chronological order, and re-arrangement in the printed version has therefore been necessary. There is a table of contents with some remarks appended, which was begun in the nineteenth and continued in the present century : also an index of persons whose signatures appear in the letters.

A note in pencil pasted at the beginning of the volume states : "This book is made of paper, the water-mark of which is NEWHEY 1833—the date presumably at which the Letters were bound. Heralds coll. has not any record of any letters or commission in question being deposited there J.S." The last sentence probably refers to what is written underneath in ink : "Memorandum. This book was preserved at No. 7 Lincolns Inn Fields from April 1881 to April 1885 and then sent for safe custody to Henry Stevens¹ eldest son of Thomas Stevens of Bradfield Clerk—two letters having first been extracted to go with an official copy of the family pedigree T.S." No. 7 Lincoln's Inn Fields was the professional address of Mr. Thomas Stevens (1851-1910), a solicitor, the second son of the Revd. Thomas Stevens (1809-88), the founder of Bradfield College, who was a direct descendant of the Waggon-Master. As the result of enquiry I learned that these two documents (Nos. I and XXXVIII) had been permanently retained by Mr. Thomas Stevens, whose second daughter, Miss Mary Stevens, of Elm Cottage, Sidlesham Common, near Chichester, had had them in her care for many years. She had them reproduced for distribution to members of her family : hence the photostats in the possession of Captain Stevens. In 1959 Miss Stevens gave the two originals to her third brother, Mr. J. L. Stevens, who, in the previous year, had received the other forty-five Papers belonging to the Waggon-Master from the widow of Captain Stevens. Thus the entire collection of originals is happily reunited. This is particularly fortunate seeing that one of the previously separated documents (No. I) is Charles I's warrant, signed by the King, authorizing Henry Stevens to provide carts as the newly-appointed Waggon-Master-General. Mr. Stevens kindly sent Nos. I and XXXVIII for my inspection.

One of the documents (No. XLVII) does not belong to the series of Henry Stevens' Papers. It is a letter from William, Lord Knollys to Richard Stevens, Henry's father, about some nominations for boroughs for the "Addled" Parliament of 1614. This I have placed in Appendix A.

¹Captain P. R. B. Stevens was his second son.

Little is known of the personal life of Henry Stevens or Stephens—he himself signed his name in the former way but both spellings are used indifferently in contemporary documents—and I have not been able to add anything very material to the facts already collected.² The family had been settled at Henley-on-Thames since the reign of Henry VIII (Exchequer Lay Subsidy Roll, 1524). Henry's father, Richard Stevens, was baptized at Henley in 1561/2, and in 1594 he paid a subsidy there. In 1596 he sold his property at Henley and apparently removed to Easington, a small village three and a half miles north-west of Watlington, where he was still residing when he made his Will in 1641. In Hilary 21 James I (1624) he purchased the manor of Easington, with appurtenances and lands in Easington, Chalgrove, Pyrton and Cuxham, from William Knollys, then Viscount Wallingford, later Earl of Banbury, who seems to have been in embarrassed circumstances and to have alienated much of his family property.³ In 1613/14 Richard Stevens was acting as his steward or agent.⁴ Richard Stevens, gentleman, married Anne, daughter of John Edwards, M.B. of Oxford, whose Will was proved there in 1588/9. John was descended from the Edwards family of Chirk, Denbighshire.

According to the pedigree entered in 1694 by Henry Stevens' grandson and name-sake, when he received a grant of arms, the future Waggon-Master-General was born in 1597, being the second of the three sons of Richard and Anne. On 15 September 1627 Richard and Henry were parties to a feoffment relating to a messuage at Ewelme: the document is signed twice by Henry.⁵ The Oxford City Council records shew that on 3 September 1638 "Mr. Henry Stephens, servant to our Honourable Steward" was admitted free and given a bailiff's place.⁶ We need have no hesitation in identifying this man with our Henry Stevens, who was, as we shall see, described in 1643 as a citizen of Oxford. Moreover, the High Steward of Oxford in 1638 was Thomas Howard, first Earl of Berkshire (c. 1590-1669), whose sister Elizabeth had, in 1605, as a young girl married the elderly Lord Knollys who finished his career as Earl of Banbury. The brothers-in-law were joint Lords Lieutenant of Oxfordshire from 1628 to 1632. When the Earl of Banbury died in the latter year, the Earl of Berkshire was elected to succeed him as High Steward of Oxford. This family connexion with his father's patron might well account for the fact that Henry Stevens entered Lord Berkshire's service.

In May 1641 Henry Stevens paid a subsidy at Easington, although his father was presumably still alive, since the latter's Will was not proved until 8 August 1644.⁷ By this Will, of which he was appointed sole executor, "Henrie Stephens and his heyres males lawfullie begotten" received the "Mannor or ffarme of Easingdon in the said Countie of Oxon wth all the Rightes Members profitts and apttences whatsoever therevnto belonging

²A useful account of the Stevens family is contained in the Revd. Dr. Charles Moor's *Erminois, A Book of Family Records* (1918), pp. 103-16. I have relied upon his information from the Stevens pedigree entered at the College of Arms in 1694.

³C.P.

⁴See Appendix A: No. XLVII.

⁵Oxfordshire County Record Office, Li.X/iv/a/I.

⁶Hobson and Salter, p. 79. The name of Henry Stevens appears in the lists of bailiffs for 1640 and 1646: the second occasion was after the fall of Oxford.

⁷Bodleian Library, Archdeaconry of Oxford MS. Wills, Oxford 149, S. 1644-81.

together wth all writings and evidences touchinge or concernynge the same." He was also made residuary legatee.

Up till the outbreak of the Civil War Henry Stevens had presumably been living the uneventful life of a small country gentleman with some interest in the affairs of his patron and the neighbouring city. Now, however, he became involved in the struggle, and in 1643 took up arms "at the King's command".⁸ On 21 December 1642 an agreement had been reached between representatives of King Charles and a deputation of loyal gentlemen and freeholders of Oxfordshire over the amount of a weekly loan to be raised for the support of six regiments of Royalist Horse quartered on the county. On 11 January 1642/3 receivers for the sums due from the various Hundreds were appointed, among them being "Henry Stephens Gent" who was assigned the Hundred of Langtree, the half Hundred of Ewelme, and the town of Henley-on-Thames.⁹ It is interesting to note that the amounts paid in to Stevens were to be received for his three troops by Lord Andover, the Earl of Berkshire's heir.

Before becoming Waggon-Master-General, Stevens appears to have been employed in the commissariat department of the Royal Army. Probably he was recommended to the King in the first instance by Lord Berkshire, who had followed the Court to Oxford and was governor to Charles, Prince of Wales.¹⁰ In the account of sums received and disbursed for the King's service by John Ashburnham during the period from 1 April 1642 to 26 October 1643, there is an entry "To Mr Stevens for Hay £240".¹¹ Among the Papers of Sir Edward Walker, Secretary-at-War (1642) and Secretary-Extraordinary to the Privy Council (1644), there is a draft letter from Charles I, dated 27 November 1643,¹² which throws some light on Stevens' activities. This letter, addressed to "our trusty and welbeloued Capitaine Peter Hangstone and Capitaine Henry Steevens and to all other officers and Souldiers of our Army whome it doth or may concerne", refers to "o' Leres vnder our Signe Manual dated at our Court at Oxford the 20th day of october last past." This earlier letter (of which neither draft nor original appears to have survived) had instructed Hangstone and Stevens "for the better mayntenance of our Army ioyntly and seuerally to make sale of the Cattle Corne and haye of Robert Scroop of Wormesley amongst others in o' County of Oxffs and likewise to receive & Collect from tyme to time for the same vse all the Rents issues and profitts of the Manno^{rs} Lands Tennts heriditam^s & Leases of the said Robt Scroope as a person acting and assisting in the present Rebellion raised against us." Hangstone and Stevens had further been authorized to "let to farme" the whole or any part of Scroope's lands. Now, the King expressed himself satisfied with Scroope's loyalty and countermanded his previous instructions.

Robert Scrope or Scroope (born 1569, living 1649) was the father of Colonel Adrian Scrope, the Regicide (1601-60). His estate of Wormsley (then in Oxfordshire, now in Buckinghamshire) lies near the county boundary,

⁸C.C.C., Part II, p. 1610.

⁹*An Explanation of the Agreement . . . betwixt His Majesty and the Inhabitants of the County of Oxon.* (1642/[3]), p. 3. Printed at Oxford 16 January (Bodleian Library, Wood 375 (28)).

¹⁰In April 1644 Lord Berkshire wished to borrow £200 from the city. It was agreed that he should have it "uppon his bond and the lord Andover and Mr Henrie Stevens" (Hobson and Salter, Appendix III, p. 385).

¹¹Ashburnham, Vol. II, Appendix, p. xviii.

¹²British Museum, Harleian MS. 6852, f. 239.

which here runs between Lewknor and Stokenchurch. This was Stevens' own countryside : Lewknor, where the Scoopes are buried, was, as we shall see, the home of his first wife. What connexion, if any, Hangstone may have had with the district, I am unable to say, as it has not been possible to identify this officer.¹³

On 1 November 1643 Charles informed Stevens that "Whereas Wee have out of the Confidence of your fidelity, and ability to serve Vs made choyce of you to be Waggon Master Generall of our Army . . . Our will and pleasure therefore is . . ." ¹⁴ Stevens also acted as Commissary-General of Victuals for the Oxford garrison, a post which makes him, in combination with his responsibility for transport, a true ancestor of the present day Royal Army Service Corps.

As if his hands were not already full enough, Stevens further held a commission as a captain (he was third in seniority) in the regiment of the City of Oxford. In his notes on this regiment, "rayed Decem : 1643," Richard Symonds, the Royalist soldier and antiquary, enters him as "M^r Henrie Stephens Cittizen of this C & Waggon-Master generall to the Kings army." ¹⁵ King Charles' warrant of 1 November was addressed to "Henry Stephens Esq," but by the 9th he had received his commission. For bearing that date there is "A List of such persons as are armed with musketts under Captayne Stephens" : it consists of the names of more than seventy from the parishes of St. Mary Magdalen, St. Giles and Holywell. ¹⁶

This list is one of those drawn up in connexion with the composition of the City regiment. Although Symonds states that it was not raised until December 1643, in actual fact it had been partially completed by the previous August. ¹⁷ The story of its vicissitudes can be fully studied in the pages of the City Council Acts and the meetings of the Mayor's Council. The financing of it caused great discontent in the city, not least because the colonel, Sir Nicholas Selwyn, was, and justly so, extremely unpopular. A Gentleman Pensioner, with no local ties (he hailed from Sussex), he had been tactlessly thrust upon Oxford by the King. In the course of a long complaint lodged in October 1644 by the corporation against Selwyn, which demanded his removal and declared his pay forfeit, he was accused of affronting the late Mayor "by assaulting and striking him in his place and seate in the Citty office a thing not to be forgotten by this howse." ¹⁸

Stevens' service under such a commander can scarcely have made easier the inevitably strained relations with his fellow-citizens. We hear of one of them, Thomas Clark, "having had to disburse much money at the instance of Captain Stephens for arms." ¹⁹ We know the names of three of his subordinates. "Mr. Browne, lieftenant to Captayne Stephens and Ensigne Peniall of the same company" were collecting pay for the officers of the regiment

¹³Hangstone may be an error for Hingeston. A Peter Hingeston, gent. (1667-1743) was organist at Ipswich for fifty-five years and had a son of the same name. John Hingston (died 1683) had been organist to Charles I, Cromwell and Charles II.

¹⁴No. I.

¹⁵Harleian MS. 986, f. 76v. F. J. Varley, *The Siege of Oxford* (1932), p. 30, prints "this C" as "High S."

¹⁶Hobson and Salter, Appendix III, p. 381.

¹⁷*Ibid.*, Appendix III, pp. 376-8.

¹⁸*Ibid.*, p. 124. For further references to the regiment see Harleian MS. 6802, ff. 118-118v and f. 166.

¹⁹*Ibid.*, p. 135.

in July 1644.²⁰ This was a difficult matter. In the previous March the King's warrant commanding weekly payments had been disregarded, and he had had to issue orders to the governor to enforce it.²¹ William Andrews, who had also served as ensign to Stevens, appears among the indigent Royalist officers in 1663.²²

The Stevens Papers, surely incomplete even so, end in December 1644. Whether Stevens then ceased to be Waggon-Master-General or whether later documents have simply disappeared, I cannot say. He, too, disappears for the rest of the War, although it is possible that he is to be identified with the Captain Stephens who was one of the commissioners named by Colonel Thomas Blagge, governor of Wallingford, to treat with the enemy on 27 June 1646.²³

On 17 December 1646 Stevens begged to compound for his "delinquency." His petition was noted as "Accepted," but not upon the Articles of Oxford, because out of time.²⁴ On 17 April 1649 he "compounded for his delinquency in the first war": his service in the garrison of Oxford was recorded. On 13 August his fine was fixed at £140 10s. 8d.²⁵ Henry was then described as of Easington, but by 1651 the manor had been sold by him, doubtless as the result of expenses and losses incurred in his services to the Royalist cause.²⁶ He appears to have subscribed to the Engagement to be true to the Commonwealth as then established, by December 1652.²⁷

Stevens is stated in the pedigree of 1694 to have "dyed about 1655." Unfortunately, no entry of his burial has been found, and neither a Will nor an Administration has come to light.²⁸

He was twice married. His first wife was Joan (died c. 1630), daughter of Thomas Rolles, of Lewknor. Joan's family was of Devonshire extraction, being a branch of the Rolles of Stevenstone in St. Giles-in-the-Wood, though it should be noted that there were Rolles settled at Lewknor by the middle of the sixteenth century.²⁹ Thomas Rolles, Gentleman Usher to Queen Elizabeth and James I, purchased the manor of Lewknor in May 1603 from Dame Dorothy Edmonds,³⁰ widow of Sir Christopher Edmonds: she herself had been a lady of the Queen's Privy Chamber. He was buried at Lewknor 29 July 1606. His Will, proved in the same year,³¹ is valuable as supplementing the incomplete Rolles pedigree entered at the Visitation of Oxfordshire in 1634.³² The Will shews that John Rolles, a brother of the childless Thomas, had three sons, of whom the third was called Thomas. It is this Thomas who must have been the father-in-law of Henry Stevens.

²⁰*Ibid.*, Appendix III, p. 387. Ensign Peniall is probably to be identified with Captain Matthew Peniall from Berkshire, who appears under Sir William Courteney as an indigent officer in 1663 (*A List of Officers Claiming to the Sixty Thousand Pounds &c Granted by His Sacred Majesty for the Relief of his Truly-Loyal and Indigent Party* (1663), p. 32).

²¹Hobson and Salter, Appendix III, p. 383.

²²*A List of Officers*, p. 118.

²³Rushworth, *Historical Collections*, Part IV, Volume I, p. 287.

²⁴*C.C.C.*, *loc. cit.*

²⁵*Ibid.*, Part III, p. 1976.

²⁶Public Record Office, Recovery Rolls, Easter 1651, Roll 6.

²⁷*C.C.C.*, Part I, p. 623.

²⁸It is possible that the Henry Stephens whose Administration is recorded in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury Calendar 4 1654, without an act, is our man.

²⁹Transcripts of Lewknor Parish Registers and Rolles Wills.

³⁰Salle Park Deeds, B.I.2, b., *ex. inf.* Mrs. M. D. Lobel.

³¹P.C.C. 84 Stafforde.

³²Harleian Society, Vol. V, p. 328.

In 1632/3 Henry Stevens figures in the Will of his late wife's uncle, Richard Rolles, of Lewknor,³³ the Gentleman Usher's heir. By this Will Stevens, with two others, was appointed a trustee of the Lewknor property, was bequeathed a "peice of plate of the value of twelve ounces," made residuary legatee and nominated an executor. But he and his co-executors renounced, and in 1633/4 Richard's eldest son, Thomas, was appointed administrator. The Rolles connexion gave Stevens a slight link with the Court.

His second wife was Anne, daughter of John Eveleigh, Principal of Hart Hall, Oxford, from 1599 until his death in 1604 aged about forty-five. Anne also belonged to a Devonshire family: her father was probably a younger son of John Eveleigh, of Holcombe.

By his first wife Stevens had a son, Henry, who matriculated from Trinity College, Oxford, 11 March 1641/2, aged fourteen. On 24 March 1649/50 Henry compounded for "delinquency": being a student at Oxford he adhered to the forces raised against Parliament. On 24 April 1650 he was fined £3 6s. 8d.³⁴ He died unmarried. By his second wife Stevens had a son, Richard, who matriculated from Trinity College, Oxford, 15 December 1647, aged fifteen. He settled at Henley, and is described in his Will, which was proved in 1690,³⁵ as a barrister, but I have been unable to discover to which Inn he belonged. Through his third son, Thomas, he was the direct ancestor of the founder of Bradfield College.

The importance of the Stevens Papers to the student of the Civil War in general and of the Oxford garrison in particular, is considerable.³⁶ Material for understanding the organization and administration of military affairs at the Royalist headquarters is not abundant, and any addition to our evidence, however slight in bulk, is welcome. The absence of all but a fragment of the Privy Council Register for the period,³⁷ and the total destruction of the proceedings of the Oxford Parliament,³⁸ are irreparable losses.

The main sources upon which we have to rely are the series of Royal Proclamations, of which Mr. E. J. S. Parsons has made such valuable use in his unpublished thesis "The Proclamations issued by Charles I during the years 1642-1646";³⁹ the Docquets of Letters Patent covering the same time;⁴⁰ the four volumes of the Papers of Sir Edward Walker containing minutes of a long series of Councils of War as well as a miscellaneous collection of original

³³MS. Oxon. Wills 147/1/39.

³⁴C.C.C., Part III, p. 2236.

³⁵P.C.C. 160 Dyke.

³⁶They have been known but little used. A. F. Leach in his *History of Bradfield College* (1900), p. 31, states that "In connexion with the grant of arms to Henry Stevens of Culham and Wargrave in 1694, there were recorded at the Heralds' College copies of some letters from the king to his wagon-master-general." On p. 32 he prints two specimens, Nos. I and XIV. Walter Money in his *First and Second Battles of Newbury and the Siege of Donnington Castle*, 2nd. edn. (1884) refers on p. 135 to the Stevens Papers, then in the possession of the Revd. Thomas Stevens. See No. XXIX, note 84.

³⁷It is stated in the Preface to Volume I of *The Acts of the Privy Council*, p. ix, that "when the King left Oxford for the North all his papers were purposely burned in order that they might not fall into the hands of the Parliament." But see Note 44 below.

³⁸See the entry for 15 May 1646 in Dugdale, p. 87.

³⁹Bodleian Library, MS. Top. Oxon. d. 329/1-2. See also E. J. S. Parsons, "Some Proclamations of Charles I" in the *Bodleian Quarterly Record*, Vol. VIII, No. 90, Summer 1936.

⁴⁰Bodleian Library, Dugdale MS. 19. See also W. H. Black, *Docquets of Letters Patent* (press mark of Public Record Office copy is 24 : 58 B).

documents and drafts of the highest interest and importance ; ⁴¹ the volume of miscellaneous papers entitled "The Siege of Oxford MSS." ; ⁴² a volume containing entries recording the King's dealings with the City of Oxford ; ⁴³ the scanty pages of the Privy Council Register which run from 1643 to 1645 ; ⁴⁴ and a few documents among the Clarendon State Papers. All these are of general concern. In addition, matters relating to artillery and ammunition are well served by the Royalist Ordnance Papers ⁴⁵ and the Percy Warrants and Letters. ⁴⁶ The above may be supplemented by entries in such unofficial sources as the Royalist newspaper *Mercurius Aulicus* and the reports of scouts contained in the *Journal of Sir Samuel Luke*. ⁴⁷

To these must now be added the Stevens Papers which, while linked with them, throw fresh light on the methods and activities of Charles I's wartime government. Three of the documents (Nos. I, XXVIII and XXXIX) are signed by the King himself. We catch an odd glimpse of the Council of War at work, ⁴⁸ and can read the orders of a special commission appointed to fortify, victual and cleanse the city of Oxford. ⁴⁹ It was apparently this commission which was the body, composed of Privy Councillors and others, such as Sir Arthur Aston, governor of Oxford, from whom Stevens received orders about transport, provisions, etc. : some of its members also had seats on the Council of War. The occasions when reference is made to "this Boord" might suggest that the authority of the Privy Council is then alone in question, but closer examination of the "Boord's" activities, which we can follow in considerable detail, shews that this is not always so. There is a series of eight warrants to Stevens from Lord Percy, the amateur General of the Royal Ordnance (Artillery), which will be mentioned again later in this Introduction. The documents are particularly numerous for June and July 1644 which between them account for twenty-one (nearly half) of the whole number.

The problem of providing waggons and carts for the Army had, of course, arisen during the Scottish campaigns of Charles' reign, ⁵⁰ but I have not found any mention of the post of Waggon-Master-General : this is not to say that it did not exist. The outbreak of hostilities against Parliament, however, demanded a more elaborate organization. It was unfortunate, as Clarendon observes, that amongst the members of the King's Council at Oxford "there were not many who had been acquainted with the transaction of business, at least with business of that kind which they were then to be incumbent to." ⁵¹

The first Royalist Waggon-Master to be appointed was Winter Graunt

⁴¹Harleian MSS. 6802, 6804, 6851 and 6852.

⁴²Bodleian Library, Add. MS. D. 114.

⁴³City of Oxford Archives, E.4.5. This contains the records of the meetings of the Mayor's Council 1634-64 which are printed in Hobson and Salter, Appendix III. See notes 16, 17, 20 and 21 above.

⁴⁴Public Record Office, P.C. 2. 53, ff. 213-33.

⁴⁵Public Record Office, W.O. 55. 423 (originals), 457/60, 457/62, 458/65 and 66 and 459 (originals). The last, which is particularly valuable, is entitled "Lord Percy's Warrants 1643," but includes earlier material. Unfortunately, the documents in it are not arranged quite chronologically and there is no pagination.

⁴⁶Bodleian Library, Rawlinson MS. D. 395.

⁴⁷O.R.S., Vols XXIX, XXXI and XXXIII (1950-3).

⁴⁸No. XX.

⁴⁹No. X.

⁵⁰C.S.P.D. 1639-40, pp. 419, 423, 529, 575 ; 1640, p. 54.

⁵¹Book VI, § 397.

who, in 1638, was described as a servant to the King.⁵² The earliest reference to Graunt in his military capacity occurs in *Special Passages* for 8-15 November 1642.⁵³ Here it is reported that "Warrants were reade in Parliament under the hand of Master Grant, Wayne-Master Generall, requiring one division of the Countrey about *Maydenhead*, to bring in fifty Carts on Thursday morning thither for removeall of the Carriages of the Army, otherwise he had command from his Majestie to send out Dragoons to fetch both themselves and their horses in . . .". The supply of horses was, indeed, a concern of supreme importance to the King, as to his opponents. In a Proclamation dated from Reading 28 November [1642]⁵⁴ Charles requested the sending of "horses, Geldings, Mares, or Naggs, to be used as Dragoon-Horses for our Service, and the defence of this County," as well as saddles and bridles. The horses were to be delivered at "the signe of the Katherine Wheele⁵⁵ in Oxford. . . to the hands of Our trusty and well beloved Winter Graunt Esquire, Our Waggon-Master Generall, who shall be there ready to receive them." In a Proclamation of 5 January 1642/[3]⁵⁶ arms sold or lost by the King's soldiers, and horses illegally bought from them, are required to be brought to Graunt or his deputies at "John Robothams house in Granpoole in our City of Oxford."

Oxen as well as horses were employed. These were found to be less satisfactory for drawing artillery,⁵⁷ but an undated list of "desires of his Ma^{ty}s Commissioners for the better regulating the Prouisions for the Army" recommends that thirty carts with teams be made available for the carriage of victuals and that draught oxen be used for the purpose.⁵⁸

By a Proclamation of 1 May 1643⁵⁹ the King strenuously upheld Graunt's authority by ordaining that no carts or waggons in his service were to be dismissed or to leave it without permission from the Waggon-Master-General on pain of death. Already in October 1642 Charles had written to Sir John Heydon, Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance, that those receiving warrants to bring in carts, "waynes" or horses for the use of the train of Artillery, were not to quit them without leave on pain of death.⁶⁰ Waggons and carts were naturally as essential as horses and oxen. As early as September 1642 the King had detained for his own use some waggons and carriage horses awaiting shipment to the English troops in Ireland.⁶¹

Graunt also figures in the Royalist Ordnance Papers. These present an invaluable picture of the day to day activities and requirements of the Army

⁵²*C.S.P.D.* 1637-8, p. 472. Winter was the son of John Graunt, of Northbrook, Warwickshire, by his wife, Mary Winter, of Huddington, a sister of Thomas and Robert Winter, the well-known Gunpowder Plot conspirators. John Graunt was also involved in the Plot, for his share in which he was executed in 1606. Winter Graunt's Will was proved in the P.C.C. in 1660 (311 Nabbs). He was presumably a Roman Catholic.

⁵³P. 117.

⁵⁴Bodleian Library, Wentworth 75 : Parsons, Vol. II, pp. 57-9.

⁵⁵This "mean inn," "little above an ale-house," was situated in St. Mary Magdalen parish, next to St. John's College. The Parliamentary Commissioners put up there in the spring of 1642/3. Inns were used as rendezvous : see later. There would have been stabling there where the horses could be kept until they were issued out to the various regiments.

⁵⁶Wentworth I : Parsons, Vol. II, pp. 77-9.

⁵⁷Harleian MS. 6852, f. 50.

⁵⁸Harleian MS. 6804, f. 216.

⁵⁹*M.A.*, p. 224 : 2 May 1643.

⁶⁰W.O. 55. 457/60, f. 1.

⁶¹Clarendon, Book VI, § 64.

commanders. Moreover, they bring home to us the unremitting strain that was laid not only upon the King's Magazine at New College but upon the transport service. As one reads the requests for arms and ammunition that literally poured in to Heydon, it is possible, after three hundred years, to recapture some sense of the urgency which inspired them. The number of towns to which ammunition was despatched is formidable. The lists of carters and conductors, with the names of the men and the number of horses under their charge, together with the specifications for covered waggons, tumbrels, horseshoe nails, etc., are of great interest. Sometimes there is an endorsement to say that supplies are being sent by "Country Teames": sometimes it is noted when a convoy is desirable. A close liaison was maintained with the Waggon-Master through the Commissary in charge of the draught horses for the train of Artillery. On two occasions (December 1642 and May 1643) Graunt was instructed to provide water transport for ammunition to Wallingford: "to take vpp a fitting vessel," runs the earlier order.⁶² In December 1642 he peremptorily demanded (in his execrable hand) that the Mayor of Abingdon should furnish a boat for the conveyance of ammunition to Reading.⁶³ In January 1642/3 a consignment of arms and armour was delivered by him into the King's stores.⁶⁴ In May 1643 he was responsible for despatching pickaxes and spades to the intended camp at Abingdon.⁶⁵

In Ashburnham's account, already referred to, occur two amounts paid to Winter Graunt as Waggon-Master-General: one for £140, the other for £40.⁶⁶ Reckoning that Graunt served for about a year in this office, this makes his pay roughly 10s. a day, the regular remuneration half a century later.⁶⁷

Henry Stevens, as has been seen, had succeeded to Graunt's post by 1 November 1643, and probably to his salary.⁶⁸ The military situation at this date, briefly summarized, was as follows. In the spring of the year the Royalists had decided upon a "concentric movement on London from north, north-west and west—the strategy of exterior lines."⁶⁹ By the autumn this plan had not met with success, and it was determined to form a new northern army in Cheshire (to be commanded by John, Lord Byron) and a new western army under Lord Hopton.⁷⁰ Thus, despite the shortening days, Stevens took over at a season of marked activity for his Royal master.

References are to be found to Stevens other than those detailed in this collection. Most important, in the same volume as that containing the King's draft letter to Hangstone and Stevens, is another from Charles, dated 23 March 1643[4], addressed to Stevens and Owen Wynne, Commissary for the draught

⁶²W.O. 55. 457/60, f. 21v; also W.O. 55. 459.

⁶³W.O. 55. 423, f. 186.

⁶⁴British Museum, Add. MS. 34,325, f. 7v.

⁶⁵W.O. 55. 459.

⁶⁶Ashburnham, Vol. II, Appendix, pp. xxiii and xxx.

⁶⁷Randle Home, *The Academy of Armory* (Roxburghe Club, 1905), p. 163: first published 1688.

⁶⁸Graunt was posted at Pendennis by October 1643 (Bodleian Library, Firth MS. c. 6, Rupert Papers, Vol. I, f. 24). He continued active in the West as in May 1644 he diverted four hundred muskets intended for Oxford to Bristol (see Harleian MS. 6804, f. 156v and Rawlinson MS. D. 395, f. 76).

⁶⁹Lt.-Colonel A. H. Burne and Lt.-Colonel Peter Young, *The Great Civil War* (1959), p. 47.

⁷⁰For a full account see *op. cit.*, chapters 9 and 10.

horses of the train of Artillery.⁷¹ In a letter dated from Oxford on 4 April 1644, Secretary Nicholas writes to the Earl of Forth, Commander-in-Chief of the Royal Army: "His Majesty having present occasion for Captain Stephens the Waggon-Master General's attendance here, is pleased that you immediately send him hither, leaving a sufficient deputy to discharge his duties."⁷² This was shortly after the Battle of Cheriton. Ni[cholas] Blount (there was a man of this name belonging to the Gloucestershire branch of the family), writing to Prince Maurice from Pebworth, Gloucestershire, on 18 December 1644, after taking the nearby Marston House, speaks of the "teams sent for by the Wagon M^r General."⁷³ Stevens figures only once in the Royalist Ordnance Papers. This reference and others will be dealt with in the appropriate Notes.

Graunt presumably handed over to Stevens a reasonably organized transport service. Necessity, however, soon obliged the King to depart from persuasion and resort to force. Royal impressment of teams, horses and carts took place, as witness the orders issued to Stevens in Nos. IV, VI, VII, VIII, XI, XVI, XXV, XXVI and XXXIX, and the commission directed to the Lord Keeper and others dated 3 June 1644.⁷⁴ This procedure had early been adopted by the other side for supplying the needs of the Parliamentarian Waggon-Master-General, Thomas Richardson.⁷⁵ There is an interesting order issued on 15 June 1643 by Percy to Ralph Killinghall and William Dudley, two of the conductors belonging to the train of Artillery, empowering them "to impresse and take vpp in the city of Worcester or in any towne parish or village within y:^e Severall Counties of Gloucest :^r Worcester Warwicke and Oxford As many Horses Carts and Carters as shalbee requisite and vsefull for the draweing and carriinge of all such Ordnance as are now to be brought from y:^e saide city of Worcester to this city of Oxford."⁷⁶ On 7 July 1643 Percy instructed the high constable of Chadlington Hundred to impress "within your diuision ffifteene teames of Horses, each Horse ffurnished with traces and collar." Each team was to be accompanied to New College by "two able and sufficient Carters" who were to bring provisions enough for twenty-four hours.⁷⁷ Two days later fifteen horses with harness, three carts and six carters, were demanded from the parish of Marsh Baldon.⁷⁸

Concessions were made, however. In a Proclamation dated 14 May 1644⁷⁹ it is expressly stated that carts and horses bringing into Oxford from the country contributions of wheat and other provisions should be free from press, and voluntary "listing of horses" was still encouraged. A Proclamation of 20 November 1644⁸⁰ reiterates the previous concession and extends it to cover fuel as well as provisions, a further exemption being granted for the horses and carts of scavengers. Horses and carts abandoned by the rebels were eagerly sought after (No. XVII). Complaints were also heard, as witness the

⁷¹See Appendix B: No. XLVIII.

⁷²*C.S.P.D.* 1644, p. 117.

⁷³Firth MS. c. 7, Rupert Papers, Vol. II, f. 264.

⁷⁴Dugdale MS. 19, f. 88.

⁷⁵*C.S.P.D.* 1641-3, pp. 408, 459. Richardson's duties and activities may be studied in the State Papers Domestic. See also British Museum 669.f.7.(18) : Thomason Tracts.

⁷⁶Rawlinson MS. D. 395, f. 33.

⁷⁷*Ibid.*, f. 35.

⁷⁸*Ibid.*, f. 38.

⁷⁹Oxford University Archives G.L. (531) : Parsons, Vol. II, pp. 361-3.

⁸⁰Add. MS. d. 114, f. 103 : Parsons, Vol. II, pp. 372-3.

return in February 1642/3 of five horse traces to a man arbitrarily relieved of them,⁸¹ and the just treatment of a petition of a party of Gloucestershire husbandmen in July 1643.⁸²

The three main uses of the carts and waggons employed were the transport of arms and ammunition, of which something has already been said, provisions of all kinds, and the sick and wounded. An account of money disbursed by Stevens between November 1643 and March 1643[4] (No. IX) shews ammunition being despatched to Donnington, Evesham, Hungerford, Sudeley, Boarstall, Tewkesbury, Malmesbury, Banbury and Andover. Certain of these entries can be connected with warrants among the Stevens Papers directed by Lord Percy to the Waggon-Master-General, ordering him to furnish transport for artillery. The earliest of these (No. II) is dated 15 November, only a fortnight after Stevens came into office. Often it is possible, with the combined aid of the Percy Warrants, the Royalist Ordnance Papers and the Stevens Papers, to reconstruct the process through which orders for ammunition passed.

The system was simple yet efficient. The procedure appears to have been as follows. One of the numerous members of the Council of War, sometimes the King himself, would sign a warrant to Percy ordering him to send, for example, a load of ammunition to the Marquess of Winchester at Basing House. Percy then made out an order to Heydon for the required amount which was handed to one of Winchester's officers and taken to the Magazine at New College, where it was submitted to Heydon or one of his assistants. Heydon sometimes endorsed it, in order to ensure particular care or emphasize its urgency. The order was then turned over, the receipt written on the back and signed by the officer from Basing, who still had to procure another order, this time from Percy to Stevens, for the provision of transport, for which either Stevens or, more probably the Marquess, had to pay.

Other documents in the collection deal with the equally essential transport of victuals. In April 1643 the officers of the Ordnance had been required by the Council of War to provide twenty close waggons for the carriage of bread for the Army. This they had professed themselves unable to do, and had asked for the matter to be referred to the Commissary-General of Victuals for the Foot and the Waggon-Master-General.⁸³ This is not the place in which to enlarge upon the system of agreements made with the counties for the upkeep of his Army by King Charles. Suffice it to say that references will be found in these Papers to the contributions organized by Hundreds and parishes. A vivid picture of the Oxford commissariat service emerges from the orders for supplies issued to Stevens.

In this field he was acting in a double capacity since he was, as has been stated, Commissary of Victuals for the Oxford garrison. This second important post involved control of the Magazine at the Schools.⁸⁴ A draft warrant of 22 June 1644 is addressed to "our trusty and well beloued M^r Stephens Keeper of our Magazine,"⁸⁵ and the Stevens Papers shew him at work there. Wheat, meal, bread, malt, green cheese, biscuit—all these figure in his instructions. In one document (No. XLVI) we learn of the meat and fowl to be served yearly to the King and the prices paid to the purveyor. Another

⁸¹W.O. 55. 423, f. 90.

⁸²Rawlinson MS. D. 395, f. 39.

⁸³Harleian MS. 6852, f. 66.

⁸⁴Varley, *The Siege of Oxford*, p. 66.

⁸⁵Harleian MS. 6802, f. 237.

(No. XII) records the daily bread and cheese ration of the soldiers manning the Oxford garrison. Stevens' duties ranged from supplying bread, beer and cheese to seventy labourers engaged in constructing batteries in Magdalen Walks (No. XXXII), to surveying certain College halls for the purpose of having them boarded for granaries by carpenters who, further, had to be impressed (No. X), and receiving and selling oxen "for his Ma^s best aduantage" (No. XXIII). Two letters from Lord Hopton dated December 1644 (which incidentally throw light on the writer's movements) instruct Stevens "as to his individual requirements (Nos. XLI and XLIII). Hay for its Horse was naturally an important item in the garrison's needs. There is an interesting note of hay "brought & sent out of Porte Mead by Captaine Stevens" dated 26 September 1644, with prices (No. XXXIV). The Proclamation of 14 May 1644 states that Mr Richard Stevens will receive and dispose of corn brought in at the "signe of the Starre." Possibly the Waggon-Master's elder brother of that name was also serving the King in the commissariat department.

It would seem that during most of the almost continuous long absence of Charles from Oxford lasting from early June until late November 1644, Stevens was temporarily superseded as Waggon-Master-General by his colleague Owen Wynne, to whom reference has already been made. On 6 July the King wrote to Stevens from Evesham (where he was quartered from the 3rd to the 12th) ordering him immediately to "repayre to our Army there to attend your Charge as Waggon M^r General" (No. XXVIII). Stevens presumably obeyed this Royal command, but on the 10th Charles issued from Evesham a commission to Wynne appointing him Waggon-Master-General of the Army with authority to impress horses.^{85a} The commission states that "a Wagon-Master-General must attend our army to make provision of cariages, especially for the train of artillery". The King was about to proceed to the South-West. It had probably been decided that Wynne, with his previous experience, was a suitable man for this assignment, and that Stevens could be most usefully employed in his victualling work at Oxford and should go back there. Certainly, throughout the remainder of the summer and up till Charles' return to Oxford on 23rd November, the directions issued to Stevens are concerned with supplies (mainly for the Oxford garrison, with which he stayed, and also for the field army) and not with transport. But letters from Hopton to Stevens dated 25 November and 20 December are addressed to him as Waggon-Master-General, which implies that he had resumed, if only briefly, his former duties. Possibly he was finally succeeded in them by Wynne.

As Mr. Parsons has pointed out, Charles took as much care for the injured bodies of his soldiers as he did for their spiritual welfare.⁸⁶ John Bissell was appointed by the King Commissary for sick and wounded soldiers, and there is an entry in Ashburnham's account of a payment to him of £100.⁸⁷ On 20 June 1644 Stevens was ordered to deliver to Bissell out of the Magazine specified amounts of wheat and malt for the "sick Souldiers for their prouision and support."⁸⁸ This followed an order of the Privy Council dated 8 June and published two days later, dealing with the problem of the sick and wounded

^{85a}Draft included among a packet of Sir Edward Walker's papers preserved at the National Library of Wales: Add. MS. 4849. D.f. 205. I owe this reference, among others, to Mr. Ian Roy.

⁸⁶Vol. I, p. 50.

⁸⁷Ashburnham, Vol. II, Appendix, p. xxxiv.

⁸⁸No. XIX.

as it then presented itself.⁸⁹ The earlier Royal policy had been detailed in a Proclamation of 2 May 1643 ;⁹⁰ collections for the sick and maimed had been ordered for the autumn of that year : and the King himself had contributed generously, as well as relieving individual cases.⁹¹ Still more impressive is an undated document headed " Respecting accommodation for the sick," which gives the Commissary " amplier [*sic*] power to presse boats and carts from time to time " in order to hasten the arrival of provisions.⁹² This paper displays an unexpected grasp of some elementary laws of hygiene.

In December 1644 Charles ordered one of his surgeons " to provide Six Compleate Settes of Instruments of all kinds vsefull for Chirurgery, & to send them over with all expedition & safety for the vse of Our Army."⁹³

A military hospital was maintained at Yarnton, four miles north-west of Oxford, in the manor-house belonging to Sir William Spencer.⁹⁴ The parish registers record the burials of forty soldiers between May 1643 and January 1644[/5] from four different Royalist regiments. On 14 January 1643[/4] there occurs the entry of the marriage of William Barlow and Elizabeth Matthews, " both servants to the Commissarye for the sick here."⁹⁵

Such a hospital would have met one of the demands put forward in an undated document entitled " The Humble desires of the Collonnells and Comanders in cheife of the Seuall Regim^{ts} in his Ma^{ties} Army " addressed to the King and the Council of War. This asked that a " Phisitian and Apothecary may Continually attend the Leaguer, and that some Village neere the Leaguer may be apointed, in Regard that the Souldiers y^t are sent to Oxford are neglected, and seldome or neuer Returne to their Colours."⁹⁶ Dr. Francis Goddard, one of the physicians in charge of the sick and wounded, urged the registration of patients on their entering hospital.⁹⁷

Although we learn nothing from the Stevens Papers about the transport of the wounded, " The Humble desires " contains a petition that " some order may be taken for waggons for Euy Regimt for Amunition, sicke men, and their armes." At a Council of War held on 29 May 1643 it was ordered that the " Waggon M^r generall of the Army shall from tyme to tyme take care to provide and assigne to euy Regiment of O^r Army one Waggon for Carriage of sicke men."⁹⁸

In the Notes considerable space has been devoted to the biographies of the less well known (sometimes obscure) Royalist officers mentioned in the text of the documents. Their careers have often had to be pieced together with difficulty. It is hoped that this somewhat laborious but rewarding task will save trouble to future students of the Civil War whose interests, as well as those of local historians, have been kept in mind throughout. For invaluable help in the work involved, I am deeply indebted to Brigadier Peter Young,

⁸⁹*M.A.*, pp. 1021-2 : 10 June 1644.

⁹⁰Wentworth 40 ; Parsons, Vol. II, pp. 139-41.

⁹¹Ashburnham, Vol. II, Appendix, *passim*. See also Harleian MSS. 6804, f. 202 and 6851, f. 163

⁹²Harleian MS. 6804, ff. 204-204v.

⁹³Harleian MS. 6802, f. 330.

⁹⁴Draft letter of Charles I to Sir William Fleetwood, 10 July 1643 : Harleian MS. 6852, f. 124. See also *ibid.*, f. 181.

⁹⁵Mrs. Bryan Stapleton, *Three Oxfordshire Parishes*, Oxford Historical Society, Vol. XXIV (1893), pp. 275-6 and 307.

⁹⁶Harleian MS. 6804, f. 92.

⁹⁷Harleian MS. 6851, f. 163.

⁹⁸Harleian MS. 6852, f. 79.

D.S.O., F.S.A., who has most generously placed at my disposal his unrivalled knowledge of the personnel of the Royalist Army. He has rendered me the further kindness of reading through the book in typescript, which owes much to his scrutiny and comments. Mr. Ian Roy of the Department of History at King's College, London, who is making a study of the organization of the King's Army, has also given me much help. I am very grateful to him for many useful references and suggestions and for answering my questions with unfailing patience.

The text of the Stevens Papers here printed is a faithful transcript of the original documents. Dates in the text are, of course, Old Style. In the Introduction and Notes double dating is employed for dates falling between 1 January and 24 March inclusive.

The following abbreviated references are used in the Notes :—

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| A.C. | <i>Archaeologia Cantiana</i> |
| Ashburnham | <i>A Narrative by John Ashburnham</i> , 2 vols. (1830) |
| C.A.M. | <i>Calendar of the Proceedings of the Committee for the Advance of Money</i> , 3 vols. (1888) |
| C.C.C. | <i>Calendar of the Proceedings of the Committee for Compounding</i> , 5 vols. (1889-92) |
| C.Clar.S.P. | <i>Calendar of the Clarendon State Papers</i> , Vol. I (1869) |
| C.J. | <i>Journals of the House of Commons</i> |
| Clarendon | <i>History of the Rebellion and Civil Wars in England</i> , ed. W. D. Macray, 6 vols. (1888) |
| C.P. | <i>Complete Peerage</i> , new edn. |
| C.S.P.D. | <i>Calendars of the State Papers Domestic</i> |
| Corbet | John Corbet, <i>The Military Government of Gloucester</i> (1645) |
| C.T.B. | <i>Calendars of Treasury Books</i> |
| D.N.B. | <i>Dictionary of National Biography</i> |
| Dugdale | <i>The Life, Diary, etc. of Sir William Dugdale</i> , ed. W. Hamper (1827) |
| Godwin | G. N. Godwin, <i>The Civil War in Hampshire and the Story of Basing House</i> , new and revised edn. (1904). |
| H.M.C. | Historical Manuscripts Commission. |
| Hobson and Salter | M. G. Hobson and H. E. Salter, <i>Oxford City Council Acts 1626-1665</i> , Oxford Historical Society, Vol. XCV (1933) |
| I.C. | <i>Iter Carolinum</i> (1660) |
| J.S.S.L. | <i>Journal of Sir Samuel Luke</i> , ed. I. G. Philip, Oxfordshire Record Society, 3 vols. (1950-3) |
| L.J. | <i>Journals of the House of Lords</i> |
| Money | Walter Money, <i>The First and Second Battles of Newbury and the Siege of Donnington Castle</i> , 2nd edn. (1884) |
| O.R.S. | Oxfordshire Record Society |
| Parsons | E. J. S. Parsons, "The Proclamations issued by Charles I during the years 1642-1646" (MS., Bodleian Library) |
| P.C.C. | Prerogative Court of Canterbury |
| Peacock | Edward Peacock, <i>Army Lists of the Roundheads and Cavaliers</i> , 2nd. edn. (1874) |
| Phillips | J. R. Phillips, <i>Memoirs of the Civil War in Wales and the Marches</i> , 2nd. edn. (1878) |
| Symonds | Richard Symonds, <i>Diary of the Marches of the Royal Army</i> , ed. C. E. Long, Camden Society (1859) |
| Walker | Sir Edward Walker, <i>Historical Discourses</i> (1705) |
| Warburton | E. G. B. Warburton, <i>Memoirs of Prince Rupert and the Cavaliers</i> , 3 vols. (1849) |
| Webb | John Webb, <i>Memorials of the Civil War in Herefordshire</i> , ed. T. W. Webb, 2 vols. (1879) |

DOCUMENTS

I

1 NOVEMBER 1643

CHARLES R

Trusty and welbeloved Wee greete you well Whereas Wee have out of the Confidence of your fidelity, and ability to serve Vs made choyce of you to be Waggon Master Generall of Our Army, and seeing that for the present there is evident occasion of haveing a present number of Carriages to send Provisions to Our Army about Buckingham.¹ Our will and pleasure therefore is and Wee doe hereby require and authorise you immediately by warrant or otherwise to provide so many Carts as you shall receive Comand for from Our Lieutenant Generall,² for the Cariage of the said Provision thither, And so from time to time to Continue the same as hee shall direct, allowing for every Cariage the allowance of 6^d. per Mile ; or as you and they shall agree, Wee hereby assuring you, you shall have allowance for the same, Wherefore you may not fayle immediately to performe the same, & for your so doinge these shall be your warrant. Given vnder Our Signe Manuall at Our Court at Oxford this First of November 1643

To Our trusty and welbeloved Henry Stephens Esq Waggon Master Generall of Our Army.

By his Ma^{ties} Comaund

EDW WALKER³

Endorsed : His Ma^{ties} War^t to pvide Cariages soe often as occasion shall require It.

(F. 61)

II

15 NOVEMBER 1643

You are to provide by to morrow morninge 8. teames with a Cart and two Carters to each teame And them to bringe or send to his Ma^{ties}: Magazine att New Colledge,⁴ for the Cariage of Ammunition from thence to y^e. towne of Morton Henmarsh,⁵ this Bearor payinge for the same the Rates and prices sett downe and agreed vpon. Heereof you may not ffayle, Court att Oxon the 15th of Nouember 1643.

PERCY⁶

To Captayne Henry Steuens Waggonmaster Generall of his Ma^{ties} Army (F. 134).

III

27 DECEMBER 1643

You are to provide by to morrow morninge three teames for y^e cariing of Ammunicōn with two small peeces from his Ma^{ties}. Magazine to y^e: Marquesse of Winchesters⁷ Howse att Basinge Hee y^e: said Marquesse payinge his Ma^{ties}: rates to y^e. owners of y^e: said teames for y^e: same Heereof you may not fayle And for your soe doinge this shalbee your warr^t: Court att Oxford y^e: 27 of Decemb^r: 1643

PERCY

To Captayne Henry Stephens Waggonmaster Gennerall (F. 82)

IV

9 FEBRUARY 1643[/4]

You are persenely to provide one teame with two Carters and a Cart, and y^e: same to bringe or sende to his Ma^{ty}. Magazine att new Colledge for y^e. caryinge of Armes, for y^e: vse of Collonel Washington,⁸ Heereof you may not ffaile, And for your soe doeing this shalbee your warr^t Court att Oxford y^e: 9th of ffebruary 1643

PERCY

To Captayne Henry Stephens Waggonmaster Gennerall
Endorsed : Lord Percys War^t to impresse Carts⁹
(F. 116).

V

5 MARCH 1643[/4]

You are to provide by to morrowe morninge beinge Wednesday the six day of this instant March One able teame with a Cart and two Carters, And y^e same to bringe or send to his Ma^{ty}: Magazine at New Colledge—for y^e caryinge of Ammunition from thence to S^r William Vauisour¹⁰ Heereof you may not ffayle. And for your soe doeing this shalbee your warr^t: Dated att Oxford y^e: 5th of March 1643

PERCY

To Captayne Henry Stephens Waggon=master Gennerall of his Ma^{ty}:
Army
(F. 119)

VI

7 MARCH 1643[/4]

You are forthwith vpon sight heereof to impress¹¹ and take vpp three teames with Carters and Carts for y^e: caryinge of three loads of Ammunition from hence to y^e: Castle of Banbury,¹² this bearor payinge for y^e: same y^e: vsuall rates, Heereof you may not ffayle And for your soe doeing this shalbee your warr^t: Dated at Oxofn y^e: 7th of March 1643

PERCY

To Captayne Stephens Waggonmaster Generall
Endorsed : War^t to impresse teames & Carts
(F. 97)

VII

15 MARCH 1643[/4]

You are presently vpon sight heereof to impress¹³ and take vpp six teames with Carts and Carters and the same to bringe or send to his Ma^{ty}: Magazine att New Colledge ffor y^e Caryinge away of Ammunition to y^e: Lord Willmott¹⁴ Heereof you may not ffayle And for your soe doinge this shalbee your warr^t: Dated att Oxford this 15th day of March 1643

PERCY

To Captayne Henry Stephens Waggonmast^r Gennerall of his Ma^{ty}: Army
(F. 91)

VIII

20 MARCH 1643[4]

You are forthwith vpon sight heereof to impress¹⁵ and take vpp six teames with Carts and Carters And y^e: same to send or bringe to his Ma^{ty}: Magazine att New College for y^e: caryinge of Ammunition for his Ma^{ty}: speaciall seruice, Heereof you may not ffayle, And for your soe doeing this shalbee your warr^t. Dated att Oxford y^e: 20th: of March 1643

PERCY

To Captayne Henry Stephens Waggonmaster Gennerall
Endorsed : War^t to impresse teemes & Carts
(F. 88)

IX

[MARCH 1644]

An Account of Moneys disbursed for his Ma^{ty}s seruice by Captaine Henry Stevens Waggon M^r Generall of his Ma^{ty}s Army

		£	s	d
November 3 ^d 1643.	paid for y ^e carriage of 5 loads of victualls from Oxford to Towcester ¹⁶ being 26 myles at 6 ^d . y ^e myle for each Cart	03	02	06
6 ^{to} .	for three loads of Amūnicon carried from Oxford towards Basing House by reason of y ^e Enemyes being there ¹⁷ were brought back and deliū'ed at Denington Castle ¹⁸ the Carts went 32 myles w ^{ch} at y ^e rate of 6 ^d . a myle for each cart amounts to	02	08	00
12 ^o .	for carriage of 8. loads of Amunicōn trunckes &c for y ^e Lord Byron ¹⁹ from Oxon to Evesham being 30 ^{tie} . myles at 6 ^d . a myle for each Cart y ^e Summe of	06	00	00
	for Carriage of one load of Armes at y ^e same tyme from Ensham to Evesham being 28. myles at 6 ^d . y ^e myle	00	14	00
15 ^{to} .	for carriage of a load of Armes and Amūnicon for Co: Gerard ²⁰ from Oxon to Hungerford & soe after y ^e Lord Hoptons Army being 35. myles at 6 ^d . p myle	00	17	06
	The same Cartt lying still 3. dayes at 2 ^s . 6 ^d . p diem y ^e summe of	00	07	06
20 ^{mo} .	for carriage of a load of Armes from Woluercott to Shewdley Castle being 24. myles at 6 ^d . y ^e myle, for y ^e Lord Chandos ²¹	00	12	00
22 ^o .	for Carriage of a load of Armes from Woluercott to Evesham for Co: Tildesley ²² being 28 myles at 6 ^d . y ^e myle	00	14	00
14.14.6 29 ^o . Decembris 1643.	for Carriage of 3. loads of Amunicōn & Armes from Oxon to Evesham for Co: Godfrey ²³ being thirtye myles at 6 ^d . y ^e myle	02	05	00

	for carriage of small peeces & Añunicõn from Oxon to Basing ²⁴ being 4 loads & 33. myles at 6 ^d . a myle for each Cart	03 06 00
Januarij 22 ^o . 1643	for carriage of fower loade of Victuall & one loade of Añunicõn from Oxon to Bostoll house ²⁵ being 7 myles at 6 ^d . y ^e [sic] for each Cart the sume of	00 17 06
ffebruarij 10 ^o . 1643	for Carriage of one loade of Añunicõn for Co: Washington ²⁶ from Oxon to Evesham being 30. myles at 6 ^d . y ^e myle	00 15 06
ffebru: 12 ^o . 1643	for Carriage of three loads of Añunicõn for Co: Royden ²⁷ from Oxon to Basing being 33. myles at 6 ^d . y ^e myle	02 09 06
13 ^o . ff.	for cariage of one loade of Añunicon for S ^r Walter Pye ²⁸ & 2. loads for Co: Vauasour from Oxoñ to Tewxbury being 32. myles at 6 ^d . y ^e myle	02 08 00
	for cariage of one loade of Amunicõn from Oxon to Sewdley Castle for Col Harbert ²⁹ being 26 myles	00 13 00
Martij 8 ^o . 1643	for Cariage of one loade of Añunicõn from Oxoñ to Malmesbury for Colonell Howard ³⁰ being 28 myles at 6 ^d .	00 14 00
9 ^o .	for cariage of 3. loads of Añunicon from Oxoñ to Banbury for y ^e Earle of North'- ton ³¹ being 18. myles at 6 ^d . a myle for each Cart	01 07 00
14.15.0 13 ^o . Ma:	for Cariage of fower loads of Añunicon from Oxoñ to Andover w th marched along w th the Lord Generall ³² when he went to my lords Hoptons Army being 32. myles at 6 ^d . a myle for each cart	03 04 00
	for carriage of 6 loades of Amunicon from Oxon to Tewxbury for Co: Vauasour ³³ being 30 ^{tye} myles at 6 ^d &c. for each cart	04 10 00
	for cariage of 2. loads of Amuñicon from Oxoñ to for Col: Levistone ³⁴ being myles at 6 ^d : &c.	
	To Tymothy Trinder ³⁵ of Spelsbury for cariage of one loade of Añunicon from Oxoñ to Evesham being 30. myles at 6 ^d . &c.	00 15 00
		08 09 00
	Suma total'	37 19 06

Endorsed: Disbursements for Cart=Service
(FF. 100-2)

X

11 APRIL 1644

Audit House³⁶ in Christ Church Oxon

Mercur II^o Apri' 1644

By the Lords and others his Ma^{ty} Commission³⁷ for y^e fortifieinge Vic-
tuallinge & clensing of the Cittie of Oxon³⁷

Ordered that Captaine Stephens Waggon m^r Generall doe survey these rooms followinge and appoint such and soe many of them as hee shall thinke most convenient to bee forthwith Boarded & deuided into pticoñs to store vpp the Corne wch the cuntry ffarmers and others haue or shall (in pursuance of his Ma^{ty} Proclamacon in that behalfe lately published)³⁸ bringe into this City And for the better Expedicon thereof the said Captaine is forthwith by vertue hereof by warrants vnder his owne hand to presse such and soe many Carpenters in the Townes & Villages adiacent as hee shall thinke most convenient to bee Employed in the service aforesd, and to bee in hand with the worke by or before munday next And the Vicechancellor Masters Governor^s & all Schollers of Colledges & Halls and all others whom it may concerne are hereby required to yeild all due obedience herevnto, this service tendinge much to the advancem^t of his Ma^{ty} affaires & the benefitt & good of this City & University

Magdalen Hall the Comon Dineinge Hall there where there are boords ready for this service

Jesus Colledge Hall

new Colledge Hall

St. Johns Gallery

Exeter Colledge Hall

Wadham Colledge Hall

Oriell Colledge Hall

THO COLET³⁹ CLER COMP.

Endorsed : Order to suruey Colledg Halls & to impresse Carpenters.
(F. 70).

XI

15 MAY 1644

You are presently vpon sight hereof to imprest⁴⁰ and take vp three Carts wth. sufficient Teames for y^e carrying of Amunition from hence to y^e Garrison at Banbury,⁴¹ And for soe doing this shalbe yo^r. Warrant. Dated at Oxford y^e 15th: day of May 1644

PERCY

To Captayne Stephens Waggon Master Generall or to any of his Deputyes
(F. 58)

XII

7 JUNE 1644

die Veneris 7^o. Junij 1644

Whereas wee are informed that sufficient care is not taken for the deliury of Victualls and provisions to the Souldiers of this Garrison, It is ordered that Captayne Stevens Comissary Generall of the Victualls⁴² take speciall care that prouisions bee dayly made and deliuered of bread and Cheese according to the vsuall proporcoñ of one pound in bread and half a pound in Cheese to each man, And to that purpose the seuerall Colonells of the respectiue Regiments, are to deliuer a true list of the number of their coñon Souldiers to the said Comissary, that prouision may bee made accordingly And the Colonells or Cheif Officer of euery Regiment is desired to take such order that the Quarter= masters and officers trusted to receaue the prouision for the Comoñ Souldiers distribute and deliuer the same iustly and regularly, And the Maio^r of this

Citty is required to vse his vtmost endeauo^r and diligence in assisting the said M^r Stevens till further or other ord^r shalbe taken,

Cottington⁴³ Sussex⁴⁴ Hen: Douer⁴⁵ John Louelace⁴⁶ F. Seymour⁴⁷ E: Ničlas⁴⁸ Edw: Hyde⁴⁹

Endorsed: Order for Comissary Gen'all of the Victualls for this Garrison of Oxon.

(F. 55)

XIII

10 JUNE 1644

Oxford the 10th of June 1644

It is ordered that Captayne Henry Stevens doe forthwith goe to the Lady Ashcombes house at Aluescott⁵⁰ where this Board is informed to bee 200 quarters of Corne, and to Burford, Witney and other places neere thereunto where 300 quarters of Corne more ready threshed is informed to bee had, And bring the same or any other quantity hee can light vpon either by land or water into the Comofn Magazine at Oxford where the Owner shall haue liberty to sell the same And to this purpose the Gouverno^r⁵¹ is desired to appoint a Party of Horse for a safe Convoy for the same

And Whereas it is further informed that there are 500 quarters of Corne at Churchill, Chadlington and Saresden, hee is also forthwith to take the like care for bringing in the same where the Owner shall haue like liberty to sell y^e same For the effecting whereof, the Gouverno^r is desired to assigne him Parties of Horse, when hee shall desire them.

Cottington Sussex Hen: Douer Dunsmore⁵² Chr: Hatton⁵³ E. Ničlas Jo: Bankes⁵⁴ Edw: Hyde

Endorsed: Order for the fetching of Corne from Whitney &c. with a party &c.

(F.20)

XIV

11 JUNE 1644

October [*sic*] this 11th of June 1644

Whereas Captayne Steuens Comissary Generall of the Victuall is intrusted by this Boord to fetch in such prouisions of Corne and Victualls from the seuerall Diuisions of this Country as shalbe necessary for this Garrison It is declared that it wilbe a uery acceptable seruice in all those who shall list their Horses to bee employed or goe out from tyme to tyme with the said Captaine Steuens vpon that occasion, In the w^{ch}. wee our selues shall giue example

Cottington Hertforde⁵⁵ Hen: Douer F Seymour Chr: Hatton Jo: Bankes E: Ničlas Edw: Hyde

Endorsed: A Declaracon for listing of Horses to be employed for bringing in of provisions

(F.43)

XV

12 JUNE 1644

Oxford this 12th of June 1644

Whereas order hath been formerly giuen by vs that the Leiutenñt Gouvernō of Wallingford⁵⁶ shall not issue out his warrants for the leauying any Contri-

bucoñ in the Hundred of Lewknor,⁵⁷ But haue directed his Ma^s Comissioners of this County to cause the contribucoñ of that Hundred to bee sent to this Garrison in prouision It is ordered that the Constables of that Hundred obay and execute the warrant sent to them by the said Comissioners, And forebeare to pay their Contribution vpon any warrant sent to them from the Leuitenñt Gouernõ of Wallingford. And for so doing this shalbe their warrant

Cottington Hertforde Hen: Douer Dorset⁵⁸ Dunsmore Chr: Hatton Jo: Bankes E: Ničlas Edw: Hyde Arth: Aston
Endorsed: Order Lewknor Hundred not to pay Contribucon to Wallingford
(F. 14)

XVI

12 JUNE 1644

Oxford this 12th of June 1644

Whereas there are fifty quarters of Mault now ready made in the hands of John French of Broughton⁵⁹ in this County, It is ordered that Captayne Stevens prouide Carts as neere that place as conueniently may bee, and bring the said Mault to this Citty for support of the Garrison, where satisfaccõn shalbe giuen for the same

Cottington Hen: Douer. Sussex Dunsmore E: Ničlas Edw: Hyde Arth: Aston Jo: Bankes
Endorsed: French Order to impresse⁶⁰ Carts for conveying of mault from Broughton
(F. 23)

XVII

15 JUNE 1644

Oxford this 15th. of June 1644

Whereas this Boord is informed, that the Rebells in their march through this Country haue left Horses Carts and Harnesse scattering in diuers places and Villages in this Country, It is ordered that Captayne Henry Stephens taking with him such helpe and assistance as hee shall thinke requisite doe search and inquire where any such Horses Carts Waggons or Harnesse, are left by the said Rebells And that hee take them into his custody and bring them to this Garrison for the use and seruice of his Ma^ts Army.

Yorke⁶¹ Ed: Littleton Cs⁶² Cottington Hertforde Hen: Douer Sussex Chr: Hatton E. Ničlas Edw: Hyde Jo: Bankes
Endorsed : Order for takeing vpp of Carts &c left by the Rebells
(F. 128)

XVIII

20 JUNE 1644

20 Junij 1644

It is ordered, That Captayne Steuens deliuer out to the Comissary of the Army⁶³ such quantity of greene Cheese⁶⁴ as hee shall require for the present supply of the Army

Cottington Hen: Douer Chichester Edw: Hyde
Endorsed : Order to deliu' out Cheese
(F. 85)

XIX

20 JUNE 1644

20th. of June 1644

It is ordered That Captayne Henry Stephens or his deputy deliuer out of the Magazine two quarters of Wheate and two quarters of Mault to Mr. Bissell⁶⁵ Comissary for the sick Souldiers for their prouision and support—vpon accompt, For w^{ch} this shalbe their warrant

Cottington Dorset Hen: Douer Chichester Edw: Hyde Jo: Bankes there is direction geiven to stay the deliuerie of this Corne vntill farther order be geiven.

Endorsed : Order to deliu' out wheat &c to Comissary Bissell
(F. 137).

XX

24 JUNE 1644

Present At a Councell of warr at Buckingham⁶⁶ 24 of June 1644
His Ma^{tie}.

Lord Lieutenant Generall

Duke of Richmond⁶⁸Lord Great Chamberleyne⁶⁷Lord Digby⁶⁹

Lord Willmott

M^r. of the Rolles⁷⁰Sr. Jacob Asteley⁷¹

Whereas diuers Cariages have beene sent for out of this County for the vse of the Trayne of Artillery, and that diuers provisions of Ammunition and other necessaryes for the Trayne are speedily to bee brought from Oxford hither, It was therefore ordered that the Principall Officers of the Ordnance and Artillery here should forthwith send away so many Carts and Teemes as are come vnto Oxford to fetch thence to morrow the said provisions, and when they come there the Officer that goeth with them is immediately to attend the Generall of the Artillery, and the Lieutenant Generall and Officers of the Ordnance to receive the said provisions, and if it bee necessary to acquaint the Lords Comissioners, the Lord Digby, and the M^r of the Rolles with their beeing there, And to receive their farther direction and assistance for the speedy expediting this service, that so the said provisions may not fayle to bee here to morrow night

EDW WALKER⁷²

Endorsed: Order concerneing Teemes sent out of Buckinghamshire for provisions at Oxford.

(F. 31)

XXI

28 JUNE 1644

28^o Junij 1644

It is ordered that Captayn Stephens doe forthwith send all the Bread that can bee gotten to bee conuayed with the Queenes Regiment⁷³ now marching to his Ma^s Army at or neere Banbury Together with cheese proporconable thereunto

Ed: Littleton Cs Cottington Hen: Douer Sussex F Seymour E: Ničlas Edw: Hyde Jo: Bankes.

Endorsed : Order to send bread & Cheese wth the Queenes life guard
(F. 73)

XXII

28 JUNE 1644

28 Junij 1644

It is ordered that the eight Teames brought into this Towne w^{ch} were of the Rebells goods,⁷⁴ shalbe vpon this vrgent occasion for his Ma^s seruice imployed for carriage of prouisions to his Ma^s Army And bee safely brought back to bee deliuered to those persons vpon whom his Ma^{ty} bestowed them

Ed: Littleton Cs Cottington Sussex Chichester E: Ničlas Edw: Hyde Jo: Bankes

Endorsed: Order Concerning the eight Teames w^{ch} were of Rebells goods (F. 113).

XXIII

2 JULY 1644

2^o Julij 1644

Whereas there were fifty and odd Oxen⁷⁵ left here by his Ma^{ty} when hee went from hence, It is ordered that Captayne Stevens doe immediately informe himself, where they bee, and what number remaynes of them, and returne vs a speedy accompt thereof, that sale may be made of them for his Ma^s best advantage

Cottington Hen. Douer T: Southampton⁷⁶ Chichester E: Ničlas Edw: Hyde

Endorsed: Order to Inquire what number of oxen where left by the king (F. 25)

XXIV

2 JULY 1644

2^o Julij 1644

It is ordered that Captayne Steuens doe immediately putt so much Meale⁷⁷ to bee baked into Bread as amounts to forty pounds worth of Bread to bee sent to his Ma^s Army at Chippingnorton⁷⁸ this night. And so much more bread is to be provided against Thursday next as will amount to the like sume to bee sent to such place as hee shall receaue direcons from vs.

Cottington Hertforde Sussex. Dorset Hen: Douer F Seymour E: Ničlas Edw: Hyde

Endorsed: Order for putting meale to be baked into bread. (F. 34)

XXV

4 JULY 1644

These are to require and authorise you that immediately vpon sight hereof you presse⁷⁹ and take vp fifty good and able horses to bee ready to morrow morning at ten of the Clock in Magdalen groue⁸⁰, to carry prouisions to his Ma^{ty} Army. For w^{ch} this shalbe yo^r warrant. Dated at Oxon this 4th day of July 1644

Cottington Hen: Douer Chr: Hatton E: Ničlas Edw: Hyde Jo: Bankes To: Captayn Steuens

Endorsed: Order for impressing of Horses to cary provisions &c. (F. 76)

XXVI

4 JULY 1644

These are to require and authorise you immediately vpon sight hereof to presse one Cart and one Teame of fve good and able Horses⁸¹ to carry Am-municōn to his Ma^s Army. For w^{ch} this shalbe yo^r warrant. dated at Oxford this 4th of July 1644

Cottington Hen: Douer Chr: Hatton E: Ničlas Jo: Bankes

To Captayn Steuens

Endorsed: Order to impresse one Teame & Cart.

(F. 140)

XXVII

5 JULY 1644

5^o Julij 1644

It is ordered that Captayne Steuens doe forthwith make sale of all those Oxen⁸² left here by his Ma^{ty} at his going away for his Ma^s best aduantage And the money arising thereupon to accompt and pay vnto vs For w^{ch} this shalbe his warrant

Cottington Hertforde Hen: Douer Chichester E: Ničlas Chr: Hatton Edw: Hyde

Endorsed: Ord^r for sale of the Oxen left at his Ma^{ties} goeing away.

(F. 52)

XXVIII

6 JULY 1644

CHARLES R

Our Expresse Will and Command is that you forthwith or as soone as they [*sic*] Conveye comes from Oxford prepare your selfe to come with it and repayre to our Army there to attend your Charge as Waggon M^r Generall This you are not to fayle at your pill Giuen at our Court at Evesham⁸³ the 6^t. of July 1644

To Captaine Stephens Waggon Master Generall of our Army

By his Ma^{ties}. Command EDW WALKER

Endorsed: The kings war^t to repaire to his Army

(F. 46)

XXIX

14 JULY 1644

July this 14th 1644

It is ordered that Captayn Steuens doe receaue into his charge the foure-score and seauen Oxen sent hither from Dennington Castle,⁸⁴ and put them into ChristChurch meadow.

Ed: Littleton Cs Cottington Hertforde Sussex Chichester F Seymour Arth: Aston E: Ničlas Edw: Hyde Jo: Bankes

Rec. of Lieutenant Gray⁸⁵ 81. oxen and 1 Cow

Endorsed: Order to rec. the oxen from Denington Castle.

(F. 37)

XXX

14 JULY 1644

14 Julij 1644

It is ordered That Captayn Steuens doe forthwith take care for bringing into this Garrison a good quantity of Hay⁸⁶ for the Horse w^{ch} are quartered in this Towne, And in the meane tyme, that hee contract for some Hay for their present subsistence, For w^{ch} the Owners contracted with, shall receaue satisfacōn

Ed. Littleton Cs Cottington Hen: Douer Chichester Chr: Hatton
E: Ničlas Edw: Hyde Arth: Aston Jo: Bankes

Endorsed: An Order for provision of Hay for the horses Quartered in the garrison Oxon :

(F. 49)

XXXI

17 JULY 1644

17^o Julij 1644

It is ordered that Captayne Steuens doe forthwith sell his Ma^s Oxen⁸⁷ in the meadowes neere Osney, being twenty in number, to his Ma^s best aduantage And that hee pay the money arising thereupon to M^r Hall Clerke Comptroller to the Prince,⁸⁸ for prouisions for the Table of the Duke of Yorke

Ed: Littleton Cs Cottington Hertforde Hen: Douer Chichester Ed:
Ničlas Edw: Hyde Arth: Aston Jo: Bankes

Endorsed: An Order to sell the fatt Oxen in Osney mead

(F. 40)

XXXII

18 JULY 1644

We desire Captaine Stephens forthwith to send to Magdalen Colledge Walks a proporcon of Bread Beere and Cheese for seaventy Labourers imployed in y^e making of Batteries there⁸⁹. The same to be delivered to such person as S^r John Heydon⁹⁰ Lieutenant Generall of y^e Ordnice shall appoint. And this shalbe yo^r Warrant. Dated at Oxon this 18th of July 1644.

E: NičLAS

To Our very louing Freind Captaine Stephens

Endorsed: Order for Deliv'ing bread beere & Cheese for labourers at the batteries.

(F. 28)

XXXIII

13 AUGUST 1644

13. Augusti 1644

Forasmuch as the Beasts sent hither from Denington Castle⁹¹ belonging to John Bristow and George Perkins haue been offered to bee sold here according to an ord^r of this Boord, But they cannott putt them off vnlesse it bee to very great losse, It is therefore ordered that Captayn Steuens doe deliuer the said Beasts to them, to bee disposed of, at their pleasures.

Cottington Hertforde Sussex Chr: Hatton Chichester F Seymour
E: Ničlas Edw: Hyde Jo: Bankes

Endorsed: An Order to redeliu' the beasts brought from Denington Castle.

(F. 122).

XXXIV

26 SEPTEMBER 1644

Oxoñ A note of Hay bought & sent out of Porte Mead by Captaine Stevens for the Horses quartering in this Garrison, by order from the Lords dated the 18: [sic] of July 1644⁹² as followeth

W^{ch} Hay was deliu'ed to the Officers of the Gouvernours Regem^t there⁹³, viz^t To Leift Col: Bunckle,⁹⁴ to Maior Bunckle,⁹⁵ to Captaine Stanton,⁹⁶ to Captaine Trollopp⁹⁷ and to Captaine Armerye⁹⁸

	li	s	d
Imprimis bought of Nicholas Tapshill of Chibbenhurst sixe ⁹⁹ loads at 16 ^s . 8 ^d .	05	00	00
Item one loade bought of John Lambe of Marston ¹⁰⁰ at	00	16	00
Item bought of M ^r Street of Kiddleington ¹⁰¹ 13 loads at 18 ^s .	11	14	00
Item bought of Moses Clarke of Waterstocke ¹⁰² 18 loades at 17 ^s .	15	06	00
	32	16	00

Item deliu'ed out of Porte meade 00 18 loads

The totall 56. loads Geo: Boncle

Oxoñ 26 Sept. 1644

Leiutenñt Colonell Boncle is to pay this Bill for Hay for the horse of the Gouvernō^r Regiment out of the Contribucoñ assigned him for mayntenance of them Or giue his answeare herevnto

Ed: Littleton Cs Cottington Hertforde Hen: Douer Sussex E: Ničlas Chr: Hatton

Endorsed: notes concerning hay pvided for Leuetent Collonell Bunkles hay R. 26^o Sep^{bris} 1644 Capt: Stephens Note for haye

THOMAS S [blotted] THWAITE²

(F. 67)

XXXV

27 OCTOBER 1644

Oxford y^e 27th of October 1644

It is Ordered ; And Captaine Steeuens is hereby required, p'sently to deliuer unto M^r Commissary Pinckney,¹⁰³ or to such as hee shall appoint, Eight thousand weight of Bisket (now remayning in his Ma^{ts} Stores at y^e Schooles) to bee put vp into Sacks, & laden in Carts to bee carried away too morrow, by eight a Clock in y^e morning towards his Ma^{ts} Army¹⁰⁴. And y^e said Mr Steeuens is also Ordered forthwith to take Order, that soe much of y^e Meale as is now in Magazine may bee baked into Bisket, wth all possible speed for replenishing of y^e Cittie Stores wth y^e said quantity And hereof Wee require y^e said Capt: Steeuens not to faile as hee tenders y^e good of his Ma^{ts} Seruice, & will answer y^e Contrary at his perill. For w^{ch} this shalbee his Warrant

Cottington Hertforde. Edw: Nicholas Edw: Hyde

Endorsed : Order for deliu'ing out biskett to Commissary Pinkney, and for baking of more,

(F. 107)

XXXVI

28 OCTOBER 1644

Oxoñ 28 Octobris 1644

It is ordered that Captayne Steuens doe immediately cause all the Meale that is already ground or can bee provided to bee made into Bread for prouision of the Souldiers now drawing into this Garrison¹⁰⁵

Ed: Littleton Cs Hertforde Sussex Hen: Douer Chichester F Seymour Edw: Nicholas Edw: Hyde

Endorsed: Order for makeing into bread all y^e meale &c.

(F. 125).

XXXVII

29 OCTOBER 1644

Oxoñ. 29 Octobris. 1644

It is ordered that Captayn Steuens doe cause fifty quarters of Corne to bee immediately ground into Meale, To bee ready in the Magazine vpon all occasions to bee baked into Bread for the Souldiers of his Ma^{ty} Army or otherwise.

Ed: Littleton Cs Sussex Hen: Douer Chichester F Seymour Edw Nicholas

Endorsed: Order for the grindeing 50 q of Corne into Meale

(F. 11)

XXXVIII

2 NOVEMBER 1644

Oxon 2^o. Novembris 1644

It is ordered and Captayne Steuens is hereby required to cause the seuerall quantities of Corne out of the seuerall parishes hereund^r named to bee forthwith brought into this Garrison and safely laid vp in places fitt for reception thereof. And for the effecting thereof Leuitenñt Colonell Boncle¹⁰⁶ is hereby desired to assist him with such parties of Horse as shalbe requisite.

	Quarters		Quarters
Forrest Hill	— 50	Kidlington	— 50
Garsington	— 60	Islipp	— 60
Whateley	— 40	Odington	— 30
The Miltons	— 120	Charleton	— 30
Hasleyes	— 70	Kirtleton	— 40
Chislehampton	— 40	Wendlebury	— 50
Stadham	— 30	Middleton	— 30
Chalgraue	— 120	Chesterton	— 40
Cuxham	— 20	Bister als Burcest'	— 60
Brightwell	— 30	Tackly	— 30
Berwick	— 40	Somerton	— 30
Ewelme	— 50	Heyford	— 40
Bensington	— 50	Rowsam	— 30
Warborow	— 40	North Aston	— 30
Drayton	— 30	Bartons	— 60
Dorchester	— 30	Tew	— 60
	820	Deddington	— 60
			730

Ed: Littleton Cs Hertford. Arthur Capell¹⁰⁷. Chr: Hatton Ralph Hopton¹⁰⁸
 J. Culpeper Edw: Nicholas Edw: Hyde $\frac{7}{8}$
 Endorsed : Order for bringing in of Corne out of Seu'all parishes of ye County
 of Oxon
 (F. 17).

XXXIX

13 NOVEMBER 1644

CHARLES R

Our will and command is that you p'sently such pts of this our County of Wilts^r as you shall finde furnish wheate and Meslyn ready threshed and butter and cheese fitt for y^e pvisions of our Army and that you make search for y^e same in all granaries and houses where you shall receive advertisement any of y^e said pvisions shalbe And that you seise the same for y^e support of our Army giving ticketts to y^e severall owners for what you shall receive according to y^e vsuall rates of those comodities, to be paid out of y^e contributions of this our County And that you impresse¹⁰⁹ for teames carts carters and horses as shalbe sufficient to convey the sa[me] with all possible expedicon to this place And wee strictly charge and require all officers and soldiers of our Army, as likewise this our County and all Justices of y^e Peace Constables and all other our Subiects to be ayding. of these our comānds Army As they will answere y^e our Courte at Marlborough¹¹⁰ y^e thi[rteenth day of November in y^e] twentieth yeare of our rayne 1644

To our Trustie and Welbeloved Captaine Henry Stevens

By his Ma^{ties}: Command

GEORGE DIGBYE

Endorsed : The kings Warrant to make pvisions for his Army directed to Captayne Stevens
 (F. 149)

XL

25 NOVEMBER 1644

Wheras there are 4 Waggon or Carts to goe from hence to ffarringdon, you are to cause them to attend this morning at Waddham= Colledge gate, and there take in divers goods belonging to S^r Lewes Dyue¹¹¹ to be carried by them as far as ffarringdon, Dated at Oxford 25^o. No: 1644

RALPH HOPTON

To Capt Stevens Waggon M^r generall

Endorsed: The Lord Hoptons war^t for 4 Carts for S^r Lewis Diues.
 (F. 104)

XLI

18 DECEMBER 1644

In the absence of Thomas Parnell¹¹² my Quarterm' whom I am to employe for a time vpon other occasions I doe hereby appointe and authorize the bearer herof Capt. Henry Stevens—to collect & leavy the Contribution assigned to me for the maynetenance of my Horse out of Astoll, Astoly, & Blackburton

within the Hundred of Bampton, whereof all whom it may concerne are to take notice. Dated at Oxford 18^o. Decembr. 1644

RALPH HOPTON¹¹³

(F. 110)

XLII

19 DECEMBER 1644

Capt. Stephens.

I pray pay vnto Isaack Ball my Lords Coachman¹¹⁴ ffity [sic] shillings vpon accompt w^{ch}. shall be alowed out of the Contribution you are to receiue by my Lords order 19th. Dec. 1644

Jo: [surname illegible]

(F. 131)

XLIII

20 DECEMBER 1644

Cap^t Stevens

I herinclosed send you my order for receiving & Leavying the Contribution assigned to me out of Astoll Astoly, & Blackburton, w^{ch} I desire you to take into yo^r care, & not to suffer the same to run into arreare. out of that w^{ch} you shall soe receiue you are to giue a Competent allowance for my Coachman, Butler & Horses that are left in my Quarter at Yearneton, & the rest you are to reserue for me ready vpon all demands. I haue left Cap^t Turner¹¹⁵ here to preserue & protect the places from whence this Contribution ariseth, and to that purpose haue left with him the Princes Order for my Contribution to w^{ch} you may haue recourse as there shall be occasion, The Contribution weekly is out of Astoll & Astolly—5^l. 7^s. 8^d. and out of Black Burton—8^l. 4^s. from the first day this instant December. I cannot certainly tell you how much is already received (Parnell beinge absent wth his notes) I thinke but very little. I presume the Officers of these Townes will informe you truly, however you must take theire words on it till you can be better informed, and soe I rest

Yo^r very loving friend

RALPH HOPTON

Blackburton 20^o Decembr 1644

Parnells note as I have iust now received it I send you herinclosed.

Endorsed: My Lord Hoptons ffor Cap^t Stevens waggon m^r Generall At Oxford

(F. 79)

XLIV

UNDATED

My Lords

It hath pleased yo^r Honno^{rs}: to Order that I should make satisfacon to Captayne Stephens for 56 lode of hay¹¹⁶ w^{ch} hee delivered for the horse of the Governours Regim^t: the 18th of July, out of the contribucon assigned for the mayntenance of the said Regim^t: or giue my answeare for not doing of it

May it please yo^r Honno^{rs}:

When this hay was delivered the contribucon assigned by yo^r: Lo^{pp}s: was only Hormo^r: & Gaynfeild hundreds¹¹⁷ from w^{ch} I have not yet Recovered any contribucon by reason of the Enimies possessinge of those places, after yo^r honno^{rs}: assigned Bullingto: hundred¹¹⁸ from the first of August w^{ch}: hundred

at this day is in areare to mee a considerable sume w^{ch} I cannot recover at p'sent except I should vse extreame Rigor wth: the people, their necessities beinge very greate, so that what hath bin Recovered, hath bin only out of Bullington hundred, & that hath not bin sufficient to maynetayne the Regim^t wth bread but hath bin pvided for vppō credit w^{ch} I must be satisfied out of this said hundred of Bullington

Yet I ame content to assigne Captayne Stephens anie place in Gaynfeild hundred for paym^t: of that sume or to pay him my self vppon the first sumes I shall Receave from theme this is my answeare leavinge y^t to yo^r honno^{rs} consideraçon

My Lords

Yo^r honno^{rs} most humble servant

GEO: BONCLE

(F. 143)

XLV

UNDATED

An Account of Corne brought into the store in Oxon by S^r. George Stroode¹¹⁹ and Capt Stevens

	q	b
Wheate	276	— 4 — 0
Barly	53	— 0 — 0
Maslin	6	— 7 — 0
Otes	59	— 0 — 0
Beanes	139	— 0 — 0
	534	— 3 — 0
paid by S ^r Geo: Stroude	261	— 5 — 5
by M ^r Stevens	417	— 16 — 0
Total pd	679	— 1 — 5
due to Capt: Stevens	102	— 0 — 8
417 16 0		
102 0 8	534 3 3	²²¹

315 15 4

Endorsed: Account of Corne bought by S^r George Strode & Captaine Stevens (F. 64)

XLVI

UNDATED

Oxon A breif noate¹²⁰ of the prouisions to be yerely serued vnto for the vse of his Ma^{ty}: by Composicon formerly made Together wth the rates of euery Beast & fflowe pticularly as they may be serued by his Ma^{ty}: Purueyoe^r wthout y^e trouble of the Countrey

May: 25	Veales	XX at 1	— 3	— 4 a paire	23	— 6	— 8
June: 20	Lambes	CC at 0	— 8	— 0 a paire	80	— 0	— 0
Aug: 20	Oxen	X at 6	— 10	— 0 a paire	65	— 0	— 0
Aug: 20	Muttons	CC at 0	— 12	— 6 a paire	125	— 0	— 0
Nov: 1	Sturkes	X at 2	— 10	— 0 a paire	25	— 0	— 0
Dec: 10	Porkes	L at 1	— 13	— 4 a paire	83	— 6	— 8

s'ma

401 — 13 — 4

Poultrey														
Capans	X	dosen	at	o	—	2	—	o	a paire	12	—	o	—	o
Hennes	X	dosen	at	o	—	1	—	2	a paire	07	—	o	—	o
Geese	X	dosen	at	o	—	2	—	o	a paire	12	—	o	—	o
Pulletts	XXX	dosen	at	o	—	1	—	o	a paire	18	—	o	—	o
Chickens	C	dosen	at	o	—	o	—	8	a paire	40	—	o	—	o
									S'ma	89	—	o	—	o
									S'ma tot	490	—	13	—	4

Besides the rates aboue mencōned the vndertaker of this seruice receiues the Kings price viz^t for euery Veale vi^s viij^d. for euery Lambe xij^d. for euery Oxe iiij^d for euery Sheepe vj^s viij^d for euery Sturke x^s for euery Porke vi^s viij^d for euery Capon iiij^d. for euery Henne ij^d. for euery Goose iiij^d. for euery pullett i^d o^b for euery Chick i^d. In toto 157 — 4 — o

Endorsed: A note of the rates of prouisions

(F. 94)

APPENDIX A

XLVII

[1613/14]

Stephens¹²¹ my desyre is that they w^{ch} I ame to nominate as Burgesses ffor the parlament be these herunder written. that ys ffor Oxfford S^r Jhon Astlye off Maydstone in Kent, ffor Abington S^r. Ro: Knollys the youger [*sic*], ffor Wallingford S^r Caroe Reynolds, & yff they will bestoe the other place vppon me yff S^r. Michell Molyns or his sonne have it not I wold name therto M^r. Emanuell Gyfford.

W. KNOLLYS

Endorsed: L^d Knollys his letter to M^r Stevens concerninge the noinacon of Parlam^t men in Oxford Wallingford & Abingdon

(F. 146)

APPENDIX B

XLVIII

23 MARCH 1643[/4]

(Harleian MS. 6852, f. 50)

Whereas fifty three Oxen¹²² belongynge to o^r Trayne of Artillery are found not to bee so fitt and vsefull for the service of o^r Trayne as horses are and therfore to bee disposed of for o^r best aduantage Our Will and pleasure therefore is and Wee doe heereby authorise you to sell the said fifty three Oxen for present Money and to dispose of the same to buy as many horses as can be gotten for that some towards the recrewtinge of the draught horses of o^r Army. And for your soe doeing these shalbee your sufficient Warrant Giuen et. 23: March 1643

To o^r trusty etc Capt Henry Stephens Waggon M^r Generall and Owen Wynne¹²³ Comissary of the Draught horses

NOTES

I

1 NOVEMBER 1643

1. Following the evacuation by Sir Lewis Dyve (q.v. No. XL, note 111) of Newport Pagnell on 26-27 October, part of the Royalist forces withdrew to Buckingham. On the 30th one of his scouts reported to Sir Samuel Luke that "there are about 6000 horse and foote in the towne" (*J.S.S.L.*, Vol. II, p. 178).
2. Patrick Ruthven, Earl of Forth (c. 1573-1651) was appointed General-in-Chief of the Royal Army after the death of the Earl of Lindsey at Edgehill, where he was himself present. He was created Earl of Brentford in May 1644, and was superseded by Prince Rupert in November. (See also No. IX, note 32. For full accounts see *C.P.* and *D.N.B.*).
3. (1612-77). Walker was Secretary-at-War and Secretary-Extraordinary to the Privy Council. In 1645 he was appointed Garter King-of-Arms and knighted. The draft of this warrant is among his Papers (Harleian MS. 6852, f. 191).

II

15 NOVEMBER 1643

4. About November 1642 the tower and cloisters of New College were requisitioned for a Magazine for the King (Wood, *Life and Times*, ed. A. Clark, Vol. I, p. 69). The Schools were also used as a store. A powder mill was established at Osney.
5. Moreton-in-the Marsh, Gloucestershire. On 14 November 1642 [*sic* for 1643] the King commanded Lord Percy, General of the Artillery (see note 6 below) "out of our store and Magazine at Oxford to deliver unto the bearer hereof for the vse of the Lord Byron and the forces under his Command Fourty barrells of Powder and Match proportionable" (Rawlinson MS. D. 395, f. 3). On 18 November Percy ordered Sir John Heydon, Lieutenant-General of the Artillery (q.v. No. XXXII, note 90), to provide thirty barrels of powder and a proportionate quantity of match, "And y^e same to send away to Morton Henmarsh, there to bee deliuered to such person or persons as the Lord Byrone shall appoint to receaue it" (W.O. 55. 459). John, 1st Lord Byron (q.v. No. IX, note 19) had been commissioned by the King on 11 November to march to Chester in order to relieve the situation there and in Lancashire. (For Charles' letter on the subject to Prince Rupert dated 13 November 1643 see British Museum Add. MS. 18, 980, f. 151).
6. Henry Percy (c. 1604-59) was the youngest son of Henry Percy, 13th Earl of Northumberland. He was colonel of a regiment of Foot in the Army at Berwick in 1639 and commanded a troop of Horse for the King's bodyguard at York in 1640. He was one of the ringleaders in the Army Plot of March 1640/1, escaped to Calais, and was expelled from the House of Commons. Charles I appointed him colonel of a regiment of Horse : he was also colonel of a regiment of Foot (Whitecoats). On 22 May 1643 the King appointed him General of the Ordnance (Oxford Docquets, Dugdale MS. 19, f. 17v). He was created Baron Percy of Alnwick on the following 28 June. As an amateur, he relied greatly upon his

professional second-in-command, Heydon. He was obliged to resign his command on 14 August 1644 for his part in the intrigue of Lord Wilmot (q.v. No. VII, note 14), and was succeeded by Ralph, Lord Hopton (q.v. No. XXXVIII, note 108). On 11 January 1644/5 he was arrested, but was subsequently released and retired to France. He died unmarried in Paris 26 March 1659. (For full accounts see *C.P.* and *D.N.B.*). This is the first of eight orders issued by him to Stevens.

III

27 DECEMBER 1643

7. John Paulet, 5th Marquess of Winchester (c. 1598-1675). On 6 November Sir William Waller had launched a determined attack on the garrison of Basing House, Hampshire, which had been repulsed. On 12 December the King had ordered Percy to send to Basing "some barrrells of powder with Match and Bullet proporconable" (Rawlinson MS. D. 395, f. 52). On 27 December, the same day as that on which this warrant was issued to Stevens, Percy had assigned "a proportion of powder, match, and roundshott of Iron" to "attend two mignons lately brought hither [Oxford] from Weymouth and to be sent to the Marquesse of Winchesters howse at Basing." The details of the ammunition and the personnel concerned follow. On the 29th the conductor, Cornelius Rivington, was instructed to "make your repaire to the Marquesse of Winchester att Basing with the Ordnance and Amunicon in this proportion mentioned the which you are thereto to deliver to the Officer in Cheife at that place taking his Receipt thereof for your discharge which receipt you are to retorne to ye officers of his Ma^{ty}: magazine here at Oxford." Also on the 29th, in his "Account of Moneys disbursed," Stevens entered the cost of the carriage of this consignment: "small peeces & A^munic^on from Oxon to Basing" (see No. IX). On 5 January 1643[4] a scout reported to Sir Samuel Luke that "on Satterday last [30 December 1643] 2 peeces of ordnance and 2 loads of amunicon came into Basing house from Oxford" (*J.S.S.L.*, Vol. III, p. 231). The receipt of the officer at Basing is dated 2 January 1644.

The above entries afford a remarkably complete account of this particular transaction. I am indebted to Captain Paul Adair for the reference to Percy's orders (W.O. 55. 458/65, ff. 116-17). (For Basing see also No. IX, notes 17 and 27).

IV

9 FEBRUARY 1643[4]

8. Henry Washington (c. 1615-64) was the elder son of Sir William Washington, of Packington, Leicestershire, by his wife, Anne Villiers, daughter of Sir George Villiers, of Brooksby, Leicestershire, by his first wife, Audrey Sanders, a half-sister of George Villiers, 1st Duke of Buckingham (*Visitation of Northamptonshire* 1618-19, ed. W. C. Metcalfe (1887), p. 152). Henry's father, who was knighted in 1622, purchased the manor of Wyke, Isleworth, in 1638, and his Will was proved as of Isleworth in 1648/9 (P.C.C. 29 Fairfax). Henry Washington was a captain in the I regiment of Foot in 1640 (Peacock, p. 73). He served as lieutenant-colonel in Colonel James Usher's regiment of Dragoons (also known

as Prince Maurice's Dragoons) until Usher was killed at Lichfield in April 1643, and Washington became colonel. He fought on the right wing at the Battle of Edgehill. He particularly distinguished himself at the siege of Bristol (Clarendon, Book VII, § 128. See also R. Robinson, *The Sieges of Bristol during the Civil War* (1868) where there is mention of his Dragoons, and "The Siege of Bristol in 1643," *Journal of the Society for Army Research*, Vol. IV (1925), pp. 180-203). In December 1643 Percy ordered him to be supplied with powder etc. at Burford (W.O. 55.458/65, ff. 106, 108v and 109). In February 1643/4 Colonel Washington was governor of Evesham. An entry in Stevens' "Account of Moneys disbursed" (see No. IX) shews that on the 10th, following this order of the 9th, he despatched one load of ammunition to Washington there. Washington is, however, chiefly famous as the governor of Worcester (to which post he was appointed early in 1646) who surrendered the city in July 1646. Charles I addressed a letter to him from Newcastle, dated 23 July, in which the King says that he has "understood with what courage and integrity you have hitherto defended that place for our service" and gives him leave to treat. The articles had, however, already been concluded on 19 July. (See Madan, *Oxford Books*, Vol. II, No. 1896; *C.S.P.D.* 1645-7, pp. 456-8; *Diary of Henry Townshend*, Vol. I, Worcester History Society Publications (1920)). On 20 November Washington received a pass to go to Holland (*L.J.*, Vol. VIII, p. 584). It would appear from a contemporary tract entitled *Another bloody Fight at Colchester* (British Museum, Thomason Tract E. 448 (2)) that he took part in the Second Civil War in 1648: it is difficult to see what other Colonel Washington could have been involved. In this fight (13 June) he was erroneously reported to be slain. In August he was at Middleburg (*C. Clar. S.P.*, Vol. I, p. 433). He compounded for "delinquency in arms in the first war" in April 1649 and was fined £15 (*C.C.C.*, p. 1999).

In July 1660 Washington petitioned for the reversion of the place of chief searcher at Gravesend (*C.T.B.*, Vol. I, p. 4): this was granted, but he failed to obtain it (*C.S.P.D.* 1663-4, p. 85). In 1661 he was major and captain in the King's own regiment of Foot Guards. He died in 1664 (Dalton, *English Army Lists*, Vol. I, p. 7). Washington married Elizabeth, second daughter of Sir John Pakington, 1st Baronet, of Aylesbury, by whom he had four daughters. His widow married, as his second wife, Samuel Sandys, of Ombersley, Worcestershire, and died in 1698. Colonel Sandys had fought with distinction for the King in the First Civil War and had preceded Washington as governor of Worcester. Washington's brothers-in-law Sir John Pakington, 2nd Baronet, and Colonel William Legge, husband of his sister Elizabeth Washington, were also ardent Royalists.

9. This is the first mention of impressment (See Introduction, p. 16, and Nos. VI, VII, VIII, XI, XVI, XXV, XXVI and XXXIX).

V

5 MARCH 1643[4]

10. Sir William Vavasour (died 1659) was the younger surviving son of Sir Thomas Vavasour, Knight Marshal to James I, of Skellingthorpe and

Copmanthorpe, Yorkshire. His Will, proved in 1620 (P.C.C. 99 Soame), names William as the principal relation. His mother was Mary, elder daughter and co-heiress of John Dodge, of Mannington, Norfolk, and widow of Alderman Peter Houghton, of London. His aunt Anne Dodge was step-mother of Sir John Heydon. He is not to be confused (as he was by Money, p. 101) with his cousin and namesake Major William Vavasour, second son of Sir Thomas Vavasour, 1st Baronet, of Haslewood, Yorkshire, who left England after the Battle of Marston Moor. Sir William Vavasour's elder brother, Charles, was created a baronet in 1631. He was a Royalist and attended the King at Oxford, where he died and was buried in 1643/4.

William also rallied to the King's side : he was, in any case, *persona non grata* with Parliament (C.7., 27 January 1641/[2]). His military experience included service in the North in 1640 as colonel of the XIII regiment of Foot. At Edgehill he was lieutenant-colonel of the King's regiment of Foot Life Guards (Redcoats), under Lord Willoughby of Eresby, and was taken prisoner. But in April 1643 he broke his parole and escaped to the extreme indignation of the Parliamentarians (*Kingdoms Weekly Intelligencer*, 11-18 April). In June he was commissioned as Commander-in-Chief of all forces raised or to be raised in the counties of Hereford, Monmouth, Glamorgan, Brecon and Radnor (Dugdale MS. 19, f. 20). He was further appointed governor of Hereford. On 17 July he received a commission to raise a regiment of 500 Horse Volunteers and the same day was created a baronet (*Ibid.*, ff. 24 and 26v). Vavasour's first exploit as governor was his unsuccessful attempt to extirpate the stronghold of Brampton Bryan Castle, held by the intrepid Brilliana, Lady Harley. (An exchange of letters between him and her is to be found in H.M.C. *Bath*, I). He himself at the end of the first week in August was called off to command the Welsh at the siege of Gloucester. After the relief he returned to Hereford as Commander-in-Chief, under Lord Herbert, of the counties of Gloucester and Hereford, with the title of Colonel-General of Gloucestershire (Webb, Vol. I, p. 347). His assignment was to harass Gloucester (governed by the able Colonel Massey) on the Welsh side, and to garrison Tewkesbury, of which he possessed himself on 6 January 1643/4. (A graphic and detailed account of his proceedings during the winter and early spring of 1643/4 is contained in Corbet : this should be compared with the unprinted and equally hostile "Journal of Sir William Vavasours Military Motions" in 1643/4 preserved among the Clarendon State Papers in the Bodleian (Vol. 27, ff. 73-6). See also his letter to Prince Rupert dated 9 December 1643 (Firth MS. c. 6, Rupert Papers, Vol. I, ff. 276-7).

Such is the background against which Percy's instructions to Stevens "for y^e caryinge of Ammunition. . . . to S^r William Vauisour" is to be understood. At the end of January and again early in February instructions had been issued to supply powder, match, etc. to Vavasour's forces (W.O. 55. 458/65, ff. 132 and 136, Rawlinson MS. D. 395, f. 17, and No. IX). Sir Walter Pye (q.v. No. IX, note 28) was acting as Vavasour's receiver. On 4 March two conductors had orders to repair to Vavasour at Tewkesbury with four covered waggons and two carts, which were received by him at Winchcomb on the 8th (W.O. 55. 459). On 13 March Stevens entered in his account (No. IX) the despatch of six loads of ammunition

to Vavasour at Tewkesbury. These effected little, however, except the capture of Painswick at the end of March, described in a letter from Vavasour to Percy asking for more ammunition (Harleian MS. 4713 (121) : see also W.O. 55. 459 ; Corbet, p. 83 ; *M.A.*, p. 912 : 30 March 1644 ; and Webb, Vol. I, p. 380). A later letter countermands this (Rawlinson MS. D. 395, f. 172).

On 2 April Vavasour was recalled, his troops being needed to reinforce Lord Hopton's ranks, depleted by the Royalist defeat at Cheriton on 29 March. At the end of August he was appointed Field-Marshal and governor of Hereford by Prince Rupert.

Vavasour was with Rupert when Bristol was besieged in 1645 and was one of the commissioners who, on 10 September, signed the articles of agreement on behalf of the Prince for the surrender of the city to Fairfax. On 27 October he was a prisoner at Northampton, whence he addressed a letter to the House of Commons. It was ordered that he should have the Speaker's warrant to come up to London and then his pass to go beyond seas, "never to return to bear Arms against the Parliament." The pass was received on 17 December.

Vavasour went to Holland in June 1649 : he received £2,000 from the young Charles II (H.M.C. *Hodgkin*, pp. 113-14). He subsequently made his peace with the Commonwealth. In 1656 he was allowed "by beat of drum to levy 200 volunteers" for the service of Charles X of Sweden (*C.S.P.D.* 1656-7, pp. 71, 86, 583). His regiment of 250 men arrived in the Elbe in December 1657 (*Nicholas Papers*, Vol. III, pp. 26, 30). He himself was killed at the siege of Copenhagen on 18 February 1658/9. Administration as of Metheringham, Lincolnshire, was granted to his widow (P.C.C. Administrations 1659, f. 92). Vavasour's first wife was a Dutchwoman. He married secondly Olive, daughter of Brian Stapleton, of Mytton, Yorkshire, a granddaughter of the Royalist Sir Henry Slingsby : she bore him a daughter.

Vavasour was neither a good soldier nor a reliable personality. He had shewn himself unfit for his important command in 1643-4, and was certainly inferior to Massey. He was not only quarrelsome—Charles I said of him that "he was a man who could agree with no one in his dominions" (J. W. Willis-Bund, *The Civil War in Worcestershire* (1905), p. 97)—but, profuse in promises, allowed his performances to fall far short of them. Hence the bitterness of the writer of the "Journal" of his military motions.

VI

7 MARCH 1643[4]

11. For impressment of teams and carts (See Introduction, p. 16, and Nos. IV, VII, VIII, XI, XVI, XXV, XXVI, and XXXIX)
12. The governor of Banbury Castle was James Compton, 3rd Earl of Northampton (q.v. No. IX, note 31).

VII

15 MARCH 1643[4]

13. See Introduction, p. 16, and Nos. IV, VI, VIII, XVI, XXV, XXVI and XXXIX.

14. Henry Wilmot, 1st Earl of Rochester (1613-58) was the only surviving son of Charles Wilmot, 1st Viscount Wilmot, of Athlone. He was a captain of a troop of Horse in the Dutch service 1635-7, and Commissary-General of the Horse and a member of the Council of War in 1640. When the Civil War broke out, he joined the King in Yorkshire. He commanded the Royalist left wing at the Battle of Edgehill, and captured Marlborough in December 1642. He was appointed Lieutenant-General of the Horse in April 1643. In June he was created Baron Wilmot, of Adderbury. He defeated Sir William Waller at Roundway Down on 13 July. In December Percy ordered Heydon to deliver a consignment of swords from the Magazine for Wilmot's use (W.O. 55. 458/65, f. 110). Dugdale (p. 63) records that on 7 March 1643/[4] "the Lord Wilmot, L^t Generall of y^e Horses [*sic*], went from Oxford towards Gloucestershire, wth 1500 Horse." On 16 March one of the conductors of the munitions belonging to the train of Artillery was ordered to "repaire to y^e Lord Wilmotts Quarters at Morton Henmarsh" (W.O. 55. 459). (For Morton Henmarsh see No. II, note 5). This order was the sequel to the direction here given by Percy to Stevens. On 29 June Wilmot again defeated Waller, this time at Cropredy Bridge. On 8 August he was arrested on account of intrigue and deprived of his command. He was subsequently allowed to retire to France.

Wilmot, who was with Charles II in Scotland and at the Battle of Worcester, was created Earl of Rochester in 1652. He died at Ghent 19 February 1657/8. He was the father of the poet, John, 2nd Earl of Rochester. (For full accounts see *C.P.* and *D.N.B.*).

VIII

20 MARCH 1643/[4]

15. See Introduction, p. 16, and Nos. IV, VI, VII, XI, XVI, XXV, XXVI and XXXIX.

IX

UNDATED

[Account : NOVEMBER 1643—MARCH 1643/[4]]

It should be noted that the mile as reckoned here is the old British mile of 2,428 yards. Hence the appreciably shorter distances from Oxford to the various destinations recorded in this account than those calculated to-day.

16. On 2 November 1643 the situation at Towcester was reported by two scouts to Sir Samuel Luke. One related that "there are 10,000 horse and foote in and about Toster, and 7 peeces of ordnance and they intend to fortifie the towne. . . ." On the 6th Luke was informed that "they are very much in want of provition in Toster, and that the soldiers are ready to mutony for want of good quarter" (*J.S.S.L.*, Vol. III, pp. 188 and 189). On 9 November order was given for a waggon to go to Towcester "Laden with Amunition and other Ironworke" (W.O. 55. 458/65, f. 94v : see also ff. 98, 99v and 109v).
17. This was Waller's attack of 6 November 1643. (See *M.A.*, pp. 641-2 and 654-7 : 10 and 15 November 1643 ; Godwin, 110 *et seq.* ; and No. III, note 7).

18. Donnington Castle, one mile north of Newbury, the residence of John Packer, had been garrisoned by the King in September 1643 immediately after the First Battle of Newbury. This important little fortress commanded the road from Oxford to Newbury and the great road between London and the West. The governor to whom it was entrusted was the valiant (Sir) John Boys. Ammunition for the fortifications was ordered to be sent on 10 November and was received on the 11th (W.O. 55. 458/65, f. 96 and 458/66, f. 73). (See also No. XXIX).
19. John, 1st Baron Byron (c. 1599-1652) was the eldest son of Sir John Byron, of Newstead Abbey, Nottinghamshire, and Clayton, Lancashire, etc. He served in the Low Countries and against the Scots. He was among the first to join the King at York and raised a regiment of Horse. He commanded the reserve at Edgehill, and fought both at Roundway Down and the First Battle of Newbury. In October 1643 he was created Baron Byron, of Rochdale. In November he was appointed to the Royalist command in the North-West (see No. II, note 5). In the capacity of Field-Marshal of Cheshire, Shropshire and North Wales under Lord Capel, he shortly proceeded to Chester via Evesham (Phillips, p. 188). His commission as Field-Marshal is dated 19 December 1643 (Dugdale MS. 19, f. 44). He became successively governor of Chester and Caernarvon, both of which he was obliged to surrender. He went to France, and died in Paris in August 1652. He was twice married, but had no children. (For full accounts see *C.P.* and *D.N.B.*).
20. Charles Gerard, 1st Baron Gerard (c. 1618-94) was born about 1618, the son and heir of Sir Charles Gerard, of Halsall, Lancashire. He was trained to war in the United Provinces, and on the outbreak of the Civil War joined the King at Shrewsbury, raising a troop of Horse at his own charge. At the Battle of Edgehill he commanded a brigade of Infantry, the steadiness of which largely helped to avert absolute defeat. In 1643 he was colonel of a regiment of Foot (Bluecoats) raised in 1642. He was present at the siege of Bristol (July) and arranged the terms of capitulation. He fought with distinction at the First Battle of Newbury, where he commanded a brigade of Horse. After Newbury, Lord Hopton (see note 32 below) received orders to "drawe into the feild for the cleering of Dorsettsire, Wiltshire, and Hamshire." At the beginning of November, on receipt of an appeal from Sir William Ogle, who had surprised Winchester Castle in October, he marched to its relief, proceeding by way of Andover, "where Coll. Gerard with his Brigade was then quartered." Gerard accompanied Hopton to Winchester and then to Basing "where he desired leave for himselfe to returne to Oxford, upon som speciall occasion he then had, which the lo: Hopton granted, but with regret to loose the assistance of so gallant a person" (*Hopton's Narrative*, Somerset Record Society, Vol. XVIII (1902), pp. 64 and 66). It must have been after leaving Hopton that Gerard was at Hungerford. His regiment was apparently left at Hopton's disposal until December (Warburton, Vol. II, pp. 332-3). Ammunition for his regiment of Foot was ordered to be supplied in August 1643 and again in January 1643/4 with the addition of muskets (W.O. 55. 458/65, ff. 34, 125 and 126).

Gerard was probably at Boarstall House in February 1643/4 (see note 25 below). He took part in the relief of Newark (March 1643/4) and

was shortly afterwards appointed to succeed the Earl of Carbery as Commander-in-Chief in South Wales (see Harleian MS. 6802, f. 153). Dugdale (p. 67) records on 8 May : " Col. Gerard set forward towards Wales from Oxford (wth a Regim^t of Horse a Regim^t of Foote). The E. of Carbery wth him." Although extremely able and successful (*M.A.*, pp. 1091-2 : 18 July 1644), he was a " mere soldier, daring audacious and cruel " (Phillips, p. 327). At the end of July 1645 he was deprived of his command, but became Lieutenant-General of the Horse (Harleian MS. 6804, f. 52). He fought at Rowton Heath (28 September) where he was severely wounded. He was created Baron Gerard, of Brandon in November. He left England in 1646 and remained abroad until the Restoration. (For full accounts see *C.P.* and *D.N.B.*).

21. George Brydges, 6th Baron Chandos, of Sudeley (1620-55) was born 9 August 1620, the elder son of Grey Brydges, 5th Baron Chandos, of Sudeley. He at first sided with Parliament and was nominated Lord Lieutenant of Gloucestershire in 1642, but became a zealous Royalist, being later in that year a colonel of Dragoons in the King's service. He fought at the First Battle of Newbury and was mainly instrumental in breaking the enemy's cavalry. After this he retired to his seat, Sudeley, with four hundred Foot (*J.S.S.L.*, Vol. II, p. 155), whence he later escaped (Corbet, p. 65). The castle, situated near Winchcomb, occupied a strategic position and changed hands several times during the War. After the raising of the siege of Gloucester (see No. V, note 10) Sudeley, under the governorship of Sir William Morton, was a thorn in the flesh to the garrison of Gloucester. It was " maintained by the *Lord Chandos*, a great stop to our entercourse with *Warwick*, which was the only way of commerce with *London*, that a Scout could not passe without extream hazard " (Corbet, p. 59). The garrison of Sudeley saved Cheltenham from being plundered by Massey (*M.A.*, pp. 676-7 : 25 November 1643). In December 1643 a consignment of pistols was ordered to be sent to Chandos (W.O. 55. 458/65, f. 113). Sudeley fell to Waller in June 1644 (see *M.A.*, pp. 1022-3 : 11 June 1644).

Clarendon (Book VIII, § 53) pays a tribute to Chandos' " spirit and courage " and his service at the head of the regiment of Horse which he had raised, but regrets his retirement to London. He compounded for " delinquency " in 1646 : in 1648 and 1649 he was ordered to slight Sudeley. He died in February 1654/5. He was twice married, but left no son. (For a full account see *C.P.* There is a brief notice in the *D.N.B.*).

22. Sir Thomas Tyldesley (1596-1651) was born in 1596, the elder son of Edward Tyldesley, of Morley's Hall, Astley, in the parish of Leigh, Lancashire. At the outbreak of the Civil War he raised regiments of Horse, Foot and Dragoons and served with them at Edgehill : " there was not a man in all the County more zealous and fervent for the King's part " (see *A Discourse of the Warr in Lancashire*, Chetham Society, Vol. LXII (1864), p. 19). He accompanied the Queen, at the head of Lancashire troops, from York to Oxford, and at the reduction of Burton-on-Trent on 2 July commanded the cavalry in a desperate charge over the thirty-six arches of Burton bridge, an exploit for which he was knighted.

On 24 July Forth ordered Heydon to supply Tyldesley's regiment of Foot with ammunition (W.O. 55. 458/65, f. 47). On 17 November a consignment of pistols was ordered for his regiment of Horse (*Ibid.*, f.

100v). But this reference to the presence of Tyldesley in November 1643 at Evesham, where "Colonell Washingtons Regiment kept Garrison" (Corbet, p. 65), is of particular interest as it appears to be the only indication of his whereabouts at this time. In 1645 he was appointed governor of Lichfield, which he surrendered in 1646.

Tyldesley took part in the Second Civil War in 1648 and was killed at the engagement of Wigan Lane on 25 August 1651. He was married and left issue. He was a Roman Catholic. (Clarendon pays a tribute to Tyldesley (Book IX, § 92 and Book XIII, § 70). See also *D.N.B.*; Chetham Society, Vols II (1844) and LXII; and E. Broxap, *The Great Civil War in Lancashire* (1910)).

23. John Godfrey (died 1644) was a Roman Catholic (Corbet, p. 94 and Castlemaine, *The Catholique Apology* (1674), p. 575). This being so, it is very probable that his father was Richard Godfrey, of Norwich and Hindringham, Norfolk, a well-known Recusant lawyer of Gray's Inn, who was "put owt for religion and restored againe" in 1577 (Catholic Record Society, Vol. 22 (1921), p. 103). His Will was proved in the P.C.C. in 1618 (28 Meade). Richard Godfrey's youngest son was called John (see Richard's Will, of which John was an executor, and *Visitation of Norfolk* 1664, Harleian Society, Vol. LXXXV, p. 84), and the dates would fit. Richard's daughter Frances (1575-1638) married Simon Cufaude (died 1619), of the Manor of Cufaude in the parish of Basing, Hampshire. Of her five sons, three fought for the King, one, Major Edward Cufaude, being killed in cold blood at the surrender of Basing House in October 1645. If this surmise is correct, Colonel Godfrey would have been maternal uncle of the Cufaude brothers, an interesting connexion. (For the Cufaudees see G. W. Haws, *The Haws Family* (1932), pp. 145-6).

Godfrey was a captain in the XX regiment of Foot in 1640 (Peacock, p. 89). It is possible that he fought at Edgehill, since the regiment of Sir John Beaumont, 2nd Baronet, of Gracedieu, Leicestershire, fought there: it is reasonable to suppose that Godfrey had been lieutenant-colonel to Beaumont, who was killed at the siege of Gloucester in September 1643, for he took over the command of the regiment. On 27 January 1643/4 Percy ordered muskets for Godfrey (W.O. 55. 458/65, f. 131). On 11 May 1644 the King wrote to Rupert by Secretary Nicholas: "Whereas there were heretofore fifty, or three score men lent to Colonell Leueson at Dudley Castle out of S^r John Beaumonts Regiment; w^{ch} since is become vnder the comand of Colonell Godfrey, who never yet could haue the said number of men restored to him, Soe as thereby & otherwise that his Regiment is much weakened. Therefore at his humble desire to haue the same againe pute into a good Condicon of Serving Vs, Wee recomend it to you to take such order for recrewting of that his Regiment as you shall find best for Our Service" (Firth MS. c. 7, Rupert Papers, Vol. II, f. 109. See also Harleian MS. 6802, f. 73: 8 April 1644).

On 28 December 1643 Percy ordered Heydon to send powder, match and ball for the use of Colonel Godfrey's regiment of Foot (W.O. 55. 459). This fits in with Stevens' entry for the following day.

Godfrey was killed in the first charge when Parliamentary forces captured Tewkesbury on 3 June 1644.

24. See No. III, note 7, and note 27 below.
25. Boarstall House, Buckinghamshire, eleven miles north-east of Oxford, was the property of Penelope, Lady Dynham, who favoured the Parliament. In the winter of 1642-3 it was garrisoned by the Royalists for the protection of Brill and because it commanded one of Oxford's provision routes. On 16 December 1643 one of Luke's scouts reported that "there were about 100 foote whoe are fortifeing a ladyes howse neere Brill and stopp and pillage passengers upon the way" (*J.S.S.L.*, Vol. III, p. 218). On 27 February 1643[4] another scout reported that "Colonell Jerratt [probably Charles Gerard] with about 100 horse and foote are quartered at the Lady Denham's howse at Bostoll neere Oxford" (*Ibid.*, p. 258). It was abandoned by the Royalists in May 1644, occupied by the rebels, and recaptured in June (see *M.A.*, pp. 1023-5 : 12 June 1644). It was surrendered on 11 May 1646.

26. See No. IV, note 8.

27. Sir Marmaduke Rawdon (or Royden) (1582-1646) was the third son of Ralph Rawdon, of Stearby, Yorkshire, by his wife, Jane, daughter of John Brice, of Stillington, Yorkshire. He was baptized at Brandsby, Yorkshire, 20 March 1581/2. At the age of sixteen he went up to London with his eldest brother, and became the factor of an English merchant in Bordeaux. About 1610 he returned to London. A freeman of the Clothworkers Company, he was a prominent figure in the City and in trade plantation schemes. He was M.P. for Aldburgh in 1628, and chosen an alderman and City lieutenant in 1639. When he found that the City was inclined to favour the cause of Parliament, he resigned his commission and retired to Hoddesdon, Hertfordshire, where he had built himself a house.

In 1643 Rawdon offered his services to the King at Oxford, where he raised a regiment of Foot of which he was colonel (mentioned in June, *C.S.P.D.* 1641-3, p. 469, and in July, W.O. 55. 458/65, f. 48v) and a troop of Horse. Later in the year he was appointed governor of Basing House (see No. III, note 7) and commanded one of the two Foot regiments in the garrison. At the beginning of August he received ammunition for the defence of Basing (W.O. 55. 458/65, f. 50v). In November he was besieged by Waller whom Rawdon forced to raise the siege. Waller renewed the attack and was again repulsed by Rawdon, who was knighted by the King at Oxford in December.

On 2 February 1643/4 Charles I ordered Percy to issue ten barrels of powder with a proportionable amount of match and sixty brown bills and despatch them to the garrison of Basing (Rawlinson MS. D. 395, f. 21). Percy ordered Heydon to supply these items on the 6th and 3rd (W.O. 55. 458/65, ff. 136v and 133v). On 23 February one of Luke's scouts reported that "on Wednesday last was sevenight [14 February], there went from Oxford to Basing howse a load of powder and bulletts, one load of match, a load of musketts and pikes and 2 peeces of ordnance" (*J.S.S.L.*, Vol. III, p. 256). In September 1644 relief was brought to Basing by (Sir) Henry Gage. In May 1645 Rawdon was deprived of his command there because he was not a Roman Catholic. He was subsequently appointed governor of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis, and then of Faringdon, which he defended from Fairfax. He died 28 April 1646, two months before the surrender and was buried in the church.

He married in 1611 Elizabeth, only daughter and heiress of Thomas Thorowgood, of Hoddesdon, and had ten sons and six daughters. (For full accounts see *Yorkshire Archaeological and Topographical Journal*, Vol. 25 (1918-20), pp. 315-30; Camden Society, Vol. LXXXV (1863); and Godwin).

28. Sir Walter Pye (1610-59) was the eldest surviving son of Sir Walter Pye, of Mynde Park, near Kilpeck, Herefordshire, attorney of the Court of Wards and Liveries, by his first wife, Joan, daughter of William Rudhall, of Rudhall, Herefordshire. He was baptized at Much Dewchurch 16 December 1610. He was educated at Exeter College, Oxford, and was admitted a student of the Middle Temple in 1626. He was knighted in 1630. He represented Herefordshire in the Short Parliament of 1640. He was the King's commissioner of array for the county in 1642 and lieutenant-colonel to Sir Arthur Aston (Horse) in November of that year. He was taken prisoner at Hereford in April 1643 but was released in June. Pye was with Sir William Vavasour (q.v. No. V, note 10) in the operations around Gloucester: for instance, he was with Vavasour at Tewkesbury, with his own regiment, in January 1643/4. As has been seen, he was acting as Vavasour's receiver (references given under Vavasour). There are several mentions of Pye in the Rupert Papers. He was present at the surrender of Oxford, and in November 1646 begged to compound on the Oxford articles for "delinquency" in being in arms for the King. He was fined £2,360 (*C.C.C.*, p. 1482). He died 1 December 1659 and was buried at St. Clement Danes. His Will was proved in the P.C.C. in 1661 (115 May).

Pye was twice married: first, in 1628, to Elizabeth (died 1640), daughter and heiress of John Sanders, of Dinton, Buckinghamshire; secondly, in 1646, to Mary, daughter of Sir Timothy Tyrrell, of Oakley, Buckinghamshire. He had two sons by his first wife. (For a recent account see G. E. Aylmer, *The King's Servants* (1961), p. 310).

29. Richard Herbert, 2nd Baron Herbert of Chirbury (c. 1600-55) was the elder son of Edward, 1st Baron Herbert of Chirbury. He was an officer in the Army in 1639 and commanded a troop of Horse in Scotland. Captain Herbert's troops were among those ordered to be disbanded in 1641, at the same time as Henry Percy's, probably on account of fears raised by the Army Plot (*C.ſ.*, Vol. II, p. 220). He represented the borough of Montgomery from November 1640 to September 1642 when he was disabled for his Royalism. On 3 September he was commissioned by Charles I at Nottingham to raise a full regiment of 1,200 Foot and was appointed governor of Bridgnorth. He also, in October 1642, raised a troop of Horse, which was in Lord Digby's regiment. In January 1642/3 he arrived in Oxford, and later conducted the Queen from Bridlington to Oxford. On 28 September he was appointed governor of Ludlow town and castle. Percy ordered Heydon to supply him with ammunition in January 1643/4 (*W.O.* 55. 458/65, f. 122v). (For Sudeley see note 21 above). He was appointed governor of Aberystwyth Castle on 20 April 1644.

On 3 March 1646/7 Herbert stated that, although an M.P., he had repaired to the King in order to obey him rather than to offend Parliament. He had long since submitted in a letter to the Earl of Northumberland, had taken the negative oath and obeyed all orders of Parliament. He

was allowed to take the Covenant and proceed with his composition. In 1648 he was fined and in 1649 Parliament ordered the destruction of Montgomery Castle. He succeeded his father as 2nd Baron on 5 August 1648. He died 13 May 1655 and was buried in Montgomery church. He was married and left issue. (For full accounts see *C.P.* and *D.N.B.*).

30. The Honourable Henry Howard (1620-63) was the third son of Thomas Howard, 1st Earl of Berkshire, by his wife, Elizabeth, eldest daughter and co-heiress of William Cecil, 2nd Earl of Exeter. He was baptized in the chapel of St. James's Palace 26 December 1620 (*Registers of St. Martin-in-the-Fields* 1619-36, p. 9). He succeeded to the estate and manor of Revesby, Lincolnshire, by bequest of his maternal grandfather, Lord Exeter (died 1640). Like his elder brothers, Charles and Thomas, and his younger brother, William, Henry joined the Royal Army. He was appointed governor of Malmesbury after its reoccupation by the Royalists at the end of March 1643, in succession to Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert Lunsford who had been captured when Malmesbury was taken on the 23rd. On 4 March 1643/4 Percy ordered Heydon to supply five barrels of powder and a proportionate amount of match for the garrison of Malmesbury (W.O. 55. 459). This document is endorsed: "7^o die Martij 1643. Received out of his Ma^{ty} Stores accordinge to the warrant within written for the vse of the Garrison at Malmesbury [there follows the exact number of hundredweights of powder, etc.] By me Henry Stevens: by the apointment of Collonell Howard." This fits exactly with Stevens' entry for 8 March. Howard was taken at the capture of Malmesbury on 24 May 1644.

On 24 July 1644 Howard, with his brothers Charles and William, was sent out of Oxfordshire to be disposed of by the Committee of Both Kingdoms (see *C.S.P.D.* 1644, pp. 372-3, and *C.ſ.*, Vol. III, p. 574). In 1644/5, "after the unhappy breach of the treaty of Uxbridge," Howard rendered himself to Parliament. He stated that he and his family had suffered at Oxford "some by imprisonment, others under a cloud of disgrace and disfavour, for declaring themselves enemies to all that were enemies to peace," and had left their employments. In January 1647/8 he begged to compound, having taken the Covenant and negative oath (*C.C.C.*, p. 879 and *C.ſ.*, Vol. V, p. 510).

Howard died at Winwick, Northamptonshire, in December 1663: there is an M.I. in Revesby church. His Will (P.C.C. 56 Bruce) was proved in 1664. He married in 1648 Elizabeth, daughter of William Spencer, 2nd Baron Spencer, of Wormleighton, and widow of John Craven, Baron Craven, of Ryton, Shropshire. There were no children of the marriage.

31. James Compton, 3rd Earl of Northampton (1622-81) was the eldest of the six sons of Spencer Compton, 2nd Earl of Northampton. As Lord Compton he was M.P. for Warwickshire 1640-42/3, when he was disabled from sitting for bearing arms against Parliament. On the outbreak of the Civil War Lord Northampton ordered his elder sons (all very young) to join the King's Army: according to the 3rd Earl's statement in 1650 (belied by a letter written to Prince Rupert after his father's death) he had done so involuntarily during his minority (*C.C.C.*, p. 1247).

On the surrender of Banbury Castle to Charles I in October 1642, the 2nd

Earl was appointed governor and his eldest son was made colonel of the regiment of Horse which the King commanded the Earl to raise (Bulstrode, *Memoirs*, pp. 92-3). Lord Compton fought at Hopton Heath (where his father was slain) 19 March 1642/3 and was severely wounded. He succeeded his father as governor of Banbury Castle (*C.C.C.*, p. 1246). In May 1643 he routed a large party of rebels at Middleton Cheney near Banbury. He was present at the First Battle of Newbury.

At the end of February 1643/4 one of Luke's scouts reported that Colonel Green was acting as governor of Banbury "till y^e younge L^d of Northampton is returned from Oxford" (Beesley, *History of Banbury* (1841), p. 354). At the beginning of March the Earl was absent from Banbury (*M.A.*, p. 866) but returned later in the month (Beesley, p. 355). On 7 March Percy issued a warrant to Heydon for ten barrels of powder and a proportionate amount of match and ball and ordered him to despatch these "with all speed" to the garrison of Banbury Castle. This document is endorsed with a receipt for the ammunition on behalf of Lord Northampton dated 8 March (W.O. 55. 459).

Northampton took part in the Battle of Cropredy Bridge and marched with the King into Cornwall. On his return he raised the three months' siege of Banbury Castle (26 October) which had been gallantly defended by its young lieutenant-governor, the Earl's brother Sir William Compton (born 1625) : (see *M.A.*, pp. 1179-81 : 27 September 1644). Bulstrode (p. 93) is wrong in stating that Compton was made governor in 1642 : he was lieutenant-governor first under his father and then under his brother ; he was appointed governor in 1645.

In March 1644/5 Northampton and three of his brothers were engaged with the Banbury Horse against the Northampton Horse near Northampton. In April 1645 his force was routed by Cromwell at Islip. He escorted the King from Banbury to Oxford in November. By February 1645/6 the Earl had deserted the King's cause, since the Committee of Both Kingdoms was reporting on a pass for him on condition that he took the negative oath (*C.ſ.*, Vol. IV, p. 474), but he did not go abroad. On 30 April 1646 he begged to compound for "delinquency."

Northampton died at Castle Ashby, Northamptonshire, 15 December 1681. He was twice married and was succeeded by his eldest surviving son. (For a full account see *C.P.* and *History of the Comptons* (1930)).

32. On 7 March 1643/4 the King despatched the Earl of Forth (q.v. No. I, note 2) to the assistance of Hopton in his Hampshire campaign (see note 20 above). "And upon the...His Majestie was pleased to send the Earl of Brainford [an anticipation] himselfe with a very handsome body, to the number of about 1200 foote, about 800 horse, and fower pieces of cannon, to joyne with the Lo : Hopton....The Lo: Hopton met him at Newbery....." (*Hopton's Narrative*, p. 77). Dugdale (p. 63) records the meeting of Forth and Hopton at Newbury on 14 March and Forth's arrival at Andover on the 16th. Forth and Hopton were firm friends and together shared in the defeat of Cheriton on 29 March.
33. See No. V, note 10.
34. Thomas Leveson (died 1652) was the second son of Sir Walter Leveson, of Wolverhampton, by his second wife, Anne, daughter of William Colles, of Leigh Court, Worcestershire. His mother married, as her second

husband, John Potts, of an old Staffordshire family. The Leveson family appears to have been Recusant, and, although Thomas is not described as such in the list of Staffordshire "delinquents" of 1648 (*C.C.C.*, p. 89), he was called the "Papist" governor of Dudley Castle. The date of Leveson's birth is unknown. In April 1642 he incurred the anger of Parliament by disrespectful words spoken of one of the deputy lieutenants of Staffordshire (*H.M.C. Portland*, I, p. 700 and *C.J.*, Vol. II, p. 554).

Dudley Castle, Staffordshire, was seized for the King within a fortnight of the outbreak of the Civil War; Leveson was appointed governor. The castle, with its strong walls and commanding position, was secure enough for Leveson to be able to lead detachments of its garrison on raids into northern Staffordshire. In May 1643 he was commissioned to "raise and entrayne" a regiment of 1,500 Foot, volunteers (*Dugdale MS.* 19, f. 16). Some of his men fought at the relief of Newark, at Marston Moor and at Naseby.

On 18 March 1643/4 Percy received instructions from the King to issue from the Magazine ten barrels of powder and a proportionate amount of match and send them to Colonel Leveson for the garrison of Dudley Castle (*Rawlinson MS. D.* 395, f. 27). On the 19th Percy transmitted this order to Heydon (*W.O.* 55. 459). The document is endorsed with a receipt dated 23 March. In June 1644 Leveson successfully withstood a siege. It was not until 13 May 1646 that Dudley Castle was surrendered to Sir William Breton, with no fighting. Leveson did not sign the articles of surrender, but in April 1651 he petitioned Parliament to allow him to have his fine remitted or a favourable composition on the ground that he had offered to surrender without standing a siege on the understanding that he should be favourably treated (*H.M.C. Portland*, I, p. 570). Leveson's half-brother, Captain John Potts, of Holbeach, a Recusant, was present at the surrender.

In March 1648/9 the House of Commons resolved that Leveson's name should be included among those of persons to be banished and their estates confiscated. He went to France. In Visitation and other pedigrees it is stated that he died in November 1651, but he, in fact, died 8 September 1652 at Bordeaux, where he was buried. He had received support from the Prince de Conti (*C.C.C.*, p. 2483).

Leveson married Frances, daughter of Sir William Paulet, the eldest of the four natural sons of William Paulet, 3rd Marquess of Winchester, and had a son and a daughter. (For Dudley Castle see D. R. Guttery, *The Great Civil War in the Midlands* (1951), chapters 8, 25, 31, 32 and 33 and *M.A.*, *passim*).

35. Trinder was a long-established family in the parish of Spelsbury. Seven men of this name signed the Spelsbury Protestation Return of 1641/2 (*O.R.S.*, Vol. XXXVI (1955), pp. 67-8). Timothy, however, was not among them, nor is he to be found in the Parish Registers. It is possible that "Timothy" is a slip for "Humphrey." Humphrey Trinder, of Taston (a hamlet in Spelsbury parish, three-quarters of a mile east of the village) was baptized in 1610 and buried in 1685. The Churchwardens' Account Book 1525-1703 shews that he, together with William Freeman, was collector for the poor 1644-8. In 1669 he was churchwarden, as his father, Henry Trinder, had been in 1620 and 1621.

X

11 APRIL 1644

36. This was where the Privy Council used to meet.
37. Three days later these Commissioners reported to the Council of War, which had appointed them, a suggestion that the Mayor and aldermen of Oxford should immediately furnish £1,000 for the provision of meal, butter, cheese, etc. for the Magazine (Harleian MS. 6802, f. 86).
38. On 29 March 1644 the King issued a Proclamation requiring all owners of corn and grain in Oxfordshire and Berkshire to bring in their corn to Oxford, and store it there for safety against the rebels, and to furnish the markets in Oxford (Dugdale MS. 19, f. 70v ; *L.J.*, Vol. VI, p. 526). A Proclamation of 24 May mentions the grain "laid up in the publicke Magazine."
39. It is possible that he is to be identified with the Thomas Collett, attorney-at-law, of Chancery Lane, who, in May 1651, was informed against on the ground that "in 1644 and 1645 he often went from London to Oxford, and carried intelligence to the King's garrison." In March 1651/2 he begged for discharge on the Act of Pardon, which was granted with the usual provisos (*C.A.M.*, p. 1334). This lawyer must not be confused with a contemporary Thomas Collett who was a barrister of the Middle Temple.

XI

15 MAY 1644

40. See Introduction, p. 16, and Nos. IV, VI, VII, VIII, XVI, XXV, XXVI and XXXIX.
41. See No. IX, note 31.

XII

7 JUNE 1644

Between the dates of Nos. XI and XII there had been acute danger of the King being shut up in Oxford by the converging forces of Sir William Waller and the Earl of Essex. On the night of 3-4 June Charles made his famous night march out of the city and escaped to the West. The greater part of the twenty-five days which elapsed between his departure and the Battle of Cropredy Bridge on the 29th were spent in marching and counter-marching in Worcestershire, Gloucestershire and Oxfordshire. During the King's absence, which continued throughout the summer and autumn, the Privy Council, together with Sir Arthur Aston, the governor, who was assisted by five officers specially appointed by Charles on 29 May, were in control at Oxford. There follows a long series of orders issued by them to Stevens.

42. This is the first reference to Stevens in his capacity of Commissary-General of Victuals for the Oxford garrison. On 22 May Overseers of Provisions had been appointed by the Council of War (Harleian MS. 6802, f. 179).
43. Francis Cottington, Baron Cottington (1578?-1652), Privy Councillor, Lord Treasurer.

44. Thomas Savile, 1st Earl of Sussex (1590-1658?), Privy Councillor, Treasurer of the Household.
45. Henry Carey, 1st Earl of Dover (c. 1580-1660).
46. John Lovelace, 2nd Baron Lovelace, of Hurley (c. 1616-70).
47. Francis Seymour, 1st Baron Seymour, of Trowbridge (1590?-1664), Privy Councillor.
48. Sir Edward Nicholas (1593-1669), Secretary of State.
49. Sir Edward Hyde, afterwards 1st Earl of Clarendon (1609-74), Privy Councillor, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

XIII

10 JUNE 1644

50. Katharine (Temple), wife of Sir Richard Ashcombe, of Shill House, Alvescote, near Burford, who had given a night's hospitality to the King and his two elder sons after the raising of the siege of Gloucester and three days before the First Battle of Newbury. The *I.C.* under date 17 September 1643 records: "To Norlich dinner, Alscot supper." The house, long in a dilapidated condition, was pulled down a few years ago.
51. Sir Arthur Aston (died 1649), governor of Oxford 1643-4.
52. Francis Leigh, Baron Dunsmore (died 1653), Privy Councillor. He had been created Earl of Chichester on 3 June, and on 20 June signs as such (see Nos. XVIII and XIX).
53. Christopher Hatton, 1st Baron Hatton, of Kirby (1605?-70), Privy Councillor.
54. Sir John Bankes (1589-1644), Privy Councillor, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

XIV

11 JUNE 1644

55. William Seymour, 1st Marquess of Hertford, afterwards 2nd Duke of Somerset (1588-1660), Privy Councillor.

XV

12 JUNE 1644

56. (Sir) William Lower (c. 1600-62), dramatist. He was the only son of John Lower and grandson of Thomas Lower, of St. Winnow, Cornwall. In 1640 he was a lieutenant in Sir Jacob Astley's regiment of Foot. In the early stages of the Civil War he served in the Parliamentary Army (*C.ſ.*, Vol. IV, p. 435), but went over to the King, and became lieutenant-colonel in Colonel Thomas Blagge's regiment and lieutenant-governor of Wallingford under him. On 3 June Blagge and Lower were ordered by the King to levy weekly contributions for the maintenance of the garrison of Wallingford, and at the end of the month Lower was further ordered to raise £150 in three weeks from the Corporation of Reading for the same purpose (*H.M.C. XI Report*, App. VII, pp. 189, 219 and 220). He was knighted on 27 March 1645 (Symonds, p. 162). In January 1645/6 he was taken prisoner by the garrison of Abingdon, whence he was sent to London. A year later Lower was discharged and permitted

to go beyond seas (*C.ſ.*, Vol. V, p. 48), but he was in England in 1655, when he had a pass for Holland and arrived in Cologne (*C.S.P.D.* 1655, pp. 596 and 365). He returned to England at the Restoration and died in 1662 (*Will P.C.C.* 76 Laud).

(There is an account of Lower in the *D.N.B.* which does not, however, mention his change of allegiance).

57. By the agreement reached on 21 December 1642 between the King and the inhabitants of Oxfordshire for provisions for the Royalist Horse billeted in the county, the Hundred of Lewknor was to pay £50 a week to its receiver, John Chamberlaine, Esq. (See Introduction, p. 9, and note 9).
58. Edward Sackville, 4th Earl of Dorset (1591-1652), Privy Councillor, Lord Chamberlain of the Household, Keeper of the Privy Seal and President of the Council.

XVI

12 JUNE 1644

59. The Will of John French, of Broughton, Oxfordshire, yeoman, was proved in the P.C.C. in 1657 (195 Ruthen). His name appears fourth in the list for Broughton among the Oxfordshire Protestation Returns of 1641/2 (*O.R.S.*, Vol. XXXVI, p. 45).
60. See Introduction, p. 16, and Nos. IV, VI, VII, VIII, XI, XXV, XXVI and XXXIX.

XVII

15 JUNE 1644

61. James, Duke of York had been left behind in Oxford when the King made his night march, taking Prince Charles with him (see No. XII). He was ten years and eight months old. This is not the earliest signature extant of the future James II. Comparison should be made with that in the Old Vellum Book of the Honourable Artillery Company when he was enrolled as a member on 1 June 1641 (G. Goold Walker, *The Honourable Artillery Company 1537-1947*, 2nd edn. (1954), frontispiece). (See also No. XXXI, note 88).
62. Sir Edward Littleton, Baron Littleton (1589-1645), Privy Councillor, Lord Keeper. The initials after his name stand for *Custos Sigilli*. An excellent representation of his insignia of office appears on his monument in Christ Church Cathedral, Oxford.

XVIII

20 JUNE 1644

63. This is probably Leonard Pinckney (q.v. No. XXXV, note 103).
64. Half a pound of cheese a day was the soldier's ration (See No. XII and Bodleian, Add. MS. D. 114, f. 94).

XIX

20 JUNE 1644

65. John Bissell, Commissary for the sick and wounded soldiers, is mentioned in Ashburnham's account (p. xxiv), when he was paid £100 for the sick.

His name also occurs at the end of a long memorandum on provisions (Add. MS. D. 114, f. 99v). He received 5s. a day (Harleian MS. 6804, f. 202). After the Restoration Bissell addressed several petitions to Charles II for grants and places. He was then of Worcester, where he claimed that he had been a "great sufferer" when the King was there in 1651, and had had twenty-six houses burned in addition to losses sustained by his father-in-law, William Gibbs. He eventually received £1,200 (*C.S.P.D.* 1660-1, pp. 124, 375, 390 and 495 ; 1663, p. 133).

(For the subject of sick and wounded see Introduction, pp.18-19).

XX

24 JUNE 1644

66. The King and his Army reached Buckingham from Bletchington on their march from the West on Saturday 22 June 1644. They left on Wednesday the 26th, and three days later the Battle of Cropredy Bridge was fought (*M.A.*, p. 1048 : 22 June 1644 ; Symonds, pp. 20 and 22 ; and *I.C.*).
67. Montagu Bertie, 2nd Earl of Lindsey (c. 1607-66), Privy Councillor.
68. James Stuart, 4th Duke of Lennox and 1st Duke of Richmond (1612-55), Privy Councillor.
69. George Digby, 2nd Baron Digby, of Sherborne, afterwards 2nd Earl of Bristol (1612-77), Secretary of State.
70. John Colepeper, 1st Baron Colepeper, of Thorsway (died 1660), Privy Councillor.
71. (1579-1652) : created Baron Astley, of Reading on 4 November 1644.
72. Full particulars of this Council of War are to be found in Walker, pp. 28-9.

XXI

28 JUNE 1644

73. This was the Queen's regiment of Foot (Redcoats). The colonel was Henry Jermyn, 1st Baron Jermyn, of St. Edmundsbury, afterwards Earl of St. Albans (died 1684), who was also colonel of the Queen's regiment of Horse. The lieutenant-colonel was Richard Gerard. It did not join the King in time to participate in the Battle of Cropredy Bridge.

XXII

28 JUNE 1644

74. This is an example of the use to which captured enemy equipment was put.

XXIII

2 JULY 1644

75. For oxen see also Nos. XXVII, XXIX, XXXI, XXXIII and XLVIII.
76. Thomas Wriothesley, 4th Earl of Southampton (1607-67), Privy Councillor.

XXIV

2 JULY 1644

77. The warrant of 22 June 1644 referred to in the Introduction (p. 17) explains the process by which three hundred quarters of wheat delivered out of the Magazine by Stevens, with the object of being kept in meal, was to be handed over to two men entrusted to see it ground and brought back to the Magazine. They were authorized to impress carts for the service. A further order instructed mills on the river above and below Oxford to receive the wheat from them and grind it into meal (Harleian MS. 6802, f. 237).
78. On the morning of Tuesday 2 July the King and his Army left Deddington, where he had spent the previous night, and marched via Great Tew to Moreton-in-the-Marsh (Symonds, p. 25). The Privy Council evidently hoped to catch the Army at Chipping Norton, which lay on its route.

XXV

4 JULY 1644

79. See also Introduction, p. 16, and Nos. IV, VI, VII, VIII, XI, XVI XXVI and XXXIX.
80. The City and Scholars' regiments exercised in Magdalen College Grove. After the Battle of Edgehill, the King placed his pieces of ordnance there.

XXVI

4 JULY 1644

81. See No. XXV, note 79 above.

XXVII

5 JULY 1644

82. See also Nos. XXIII, XXIX, XXXI, XXXIII and XLVIII.

XXVIII

6 JULY 1644

83. After leaving Moreton-in-the Marsh on Wednesday 3 July, "his Majestie with his whole army marched over the Cotswold hills, with colours flying &c., to Brodway; thence to Evesholme that night, where he lay" (Symonds, p. 25). Charles remained at Evesham until Friday the 12th. Stevens does not seem to have been long absent from Oxford.

XXIX

14 JULY 1644

84. Light on this incident is provided by an entertaining passage in *M.A.* (p. 1081; 12 July 1644): "Now because the Earle of *Essex* findes so little Kindnesse in the *West*, therefore hee'll ease them of their Horses and Cattle; sending all he gets to his Enemies at *Westminster*. Particularly this day no lesse than 84 goodly fat Oxen were brought from his Lordship, and passing through *Berkshire*, notice whereof being brought to

Donnington Castle, the Governor thereof Lieutenant Colonell Boys. . . . presently made forth, and happily took all the 84 Oxen, which are since conveyed more safely to *Oxford* ”.

Money does not seem to have been aware of this passage when he wrote (p. 135) that Sir John Boys (see No. IX, note 18) must have been well off for supplies since he could spare such a considerable number of oxen for the *Oxford* garrison. (For the sequel to this order to Stevens see No. XXXIII. For oxen see also Nos. XXIII, XXVII, XXXI and XLVIII). Christ Church Meadow and Magdalen Meadows were used as cattle grounds. (See Harleian MS. 6802, f. 196 : Council of War, 27 May 1644).

85. Not identified, but presumably a member of the *Donnington* garrison.

XXX

14 JULY 1644

86. For hay see also Nos. XXXIV and XLIV. On 15 March 1643/4 the *Oxford* City Council granted the King the first crop of hay from Port Meadow, on certain conditions (Hobson and Salter, p. 118). The Meadow and Wolvercote Common were leased to him for hay for one year from 25 March 1644 (Varley, p. 105). See also a warrant of 30 April 1644 to the Sheriff for provisions for the Horse of the *Oxford* garrison (Harleian MS. 6802, f. 151).

XXXI

17 JULY 1644

87. See also Nos. XXIII, XXVII, XXIX, XXXIII and XLVIII.
88. John Hall figures in both the Household books of Charles, Prince of Wales, dated 1638 and 1641 (Harleian MSS. 7623 and 3791). In the former (f. 10), “Cla : Comptrollments,” his wages are given as xxxii^{li}; in the latter (f. 5) he appears as “Cla: Comptroller.” For James, Duke of York see No. XVII, note 61.

XXXII

18 JULY 1644

89. These were presumably on the two bastions (of which the more northerly was at Holywell Mill) and Dover's Pier, a fortification situated in Addison's Walk, opposite to the modern St. Clement's Church. They are shewn on Sir Bernard de Gomme's contemporary plan of the defences of *Oxford* dated November 1644 (see *Oxoniensia*, Vol. I (1936), pp. 161-72). De Gomme writes “Dovers Speare.” The guard at “Dover Peare” is mentioned several times in the city records. On Richard Rallingson's plan of 1648 Dover's Pier appears as Dorobernensis Specula.
90. Sir John Heydon (1588-1653) was baptized at Saxlingham, Norfolk, 13 June 1588. He was the second son of Sir Christopher Heydon, of Baconsthorpe, Norfolk, writer on astrology, by his first wife, Mirabel (died 1593), daughter and co-heiress of Sir Thomas Ryvett, of Chippenham, Cambridgeshire, a London merchant (according to Blomefield's *Norfolk*). His father's second wife was Anne, daughter and co-heiress of John Dodge, of Mannington, Norfolk, widow of Sir John Potts, of Mannington, and sister of Mary Dodge, mother of Sir William Vavasour

(q.v. No. V, note 10). There is an undated letter (c. 1642) from Heydon to his "much esteemed brother S^r Jo. Potts" in the Bodleian (Tanner MS. 114, f. 101).

John Heydon was probably educated at home with his elder brother, William, who proceeded to Caius College, Cambridge, in 1598, aged twelve. William Heydon, who was knighted by James I, was described by John Weever (*Funerall Monuments* (1631), p. 591) as a "worthy gentleman, a valiant Souldier, and an Expert Engineer." He was in favour with Charles I both before and after his accession, and was appointed Lieutenant of the Ordnance before 26 June 1626 (*C.S.P.D.* 1625-6, p. 360). Sir William lost his life in the expedition to the Isle of Rhé in July 1627. He was succeeded in his post by John, who was also esteemed by King Charles, and who was holding the position by 6 November 1627 (*Ibid.* 1627-8, pp. 294 and 493). As a young captain he had been in charge of the store and munition of Sandown Castle, under Lord Zouch, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, as early as 1613 (*Ibid.* 1611-18, p. 202). He was knighted in 1628/9.

The *C.S.P.D.* bear eloquent testimony to the activity of Sir John Heydon as Lieutenant of the Ordnance throughout the period up to the outbreak of the Civil War. His services were naturally of especial importance during the Scottish campaigns of 1639 and 1640. In 1642 he was with the King at York, where he formed and prepared the Artillery. At the Battle of Edgehill and afterwards he displayed the utmost efficiency (see Lieutenant-Colonel Peter Young, "The Royalist Artillery at Edgehill," *Journal of the Society for Army Historical Research*, Vol. 35 (1957), pp. 145-51).

It was thus against a background of long professional experience that Heydon filled his role during the Civil War at Oxford, where he was created D.C.L. in December 1642. In this he contrasts strongly with the great majority of his colleagues, including Lord Percy (q.v. No. II, note 6) under whom Heydon served from Percy's appointment as General of the Ordnance in May 1643. How greatly the King's advisers relied upon Heydon's *expertise* and dependability, can be gauged by the list of queries concerning the state of the Ordnance propounded to him and other officers in March 1643/4 (Rawlinson MS. D. 395, f. 121).

Like another prominent professional on the King's side, Lord Astley, Heydon was a man of sterling character. Indeed, he won some remarkable tributes from the Royalists. Clarendon speaks of him as "his majesty's faithful lieutenant general of the ordnance" (Book VI, § 1). In his *Treatise of Bodies* (1645), Sir Kenelm Digby wrote of him as "that generous and knowing Gentleman; and consummate souldier both in theory and practise." Lord Digby's confidential servant, Walsingham, was equally eloquent, while one of the latter's correspondents asserted that "I have erred if there be 3 in Europe greater masters of the art of war and fitter for a General Commander . . . in matters of action . . . as for design I do believe him not so excellent" (*C.S.P.D.* 1645-7, pp. 59, 141 and 52-3).

Heydon's real monument, however, is to be found in the pages of the Royalist Ordnance Papers in the Public Record Office (see Introduction, pp. 14-15), where his activities may be fully studied. Various references and instructions to him will be found in the *C.S.P.D.* 1641-3 (p. 502), 1644

(p. 14) and 1625-49 (p. 662) : also in Rawlinson MS. D. 395 (ff. 31 and 121). (For an exploit "on Saint Clementes Bulwarkes" see *M.A.*, p. 1000 : 29 May, 1644).

In September 1646, after the fall of Oxford, Heydon begged to compound on the Oxford articles for "delinquency." In February 1647/8 it was noted that, having exceeded his time, he was not to be admitted. He was fined on 31 March 1648.

Little is known of Heydon's last years, but a letter dated 23 September 1652 to (Sir) Thomas Browne is preserved among the Rawlinson MSS. (D. 391, ff. 26-27v). Sir John died at Heston, Middlesex, 16 October 1653, and was buried there on the 19th (Lysons, *Environs of London*, Vol. III, p. 34). His Will was proved in the P.C.C. in 1654 (321 Alchin). He was survived by his wife, Mary, daughter and heiress of William Philips, by whom he had several children (Rawlinson MS. B. 76, f. 48v).

There is a short article on Heydon in the *D.N.B.* He would well repay a fuller study.

XXXIII

13 AUGUST 1644

91. See No. XXIX.

XXXIV

26 SEPTEMBER 1644

92. See No. XXX and note 86 and No. XLIV.

93. Sir Arthur Aston's regiment of Horse. Symonds noted this unit at the rendezvous at Awborne (Aldbourne) Chase in Wiltshire on 10 April 1644. It was then in Wilmot's brigade (Harleian MS. 986, f. 84v).

94. Sir George Boncle (also spelt Bunckle and Bunckley) (1616-45) was baptized at Greenwich 28 April 1616, the son of John Boncle (Bunckley) (*Registers* 1615-1636/7, *Transactions* of the Greenwich and Lewisham Antiquarian Society, Vol. II (1920), p. 2). Beyond the fact that he was stated to be "of Greenwich" when he was knighted in 1644/5, nothing has previously been known of him before the outbreak of the Civil War. Boncle is a Scottish name, and John "Bunckley" was undoubtedly one of the many Scots who followed James VI and I to England. His name and that of his wife, Margaret, occur in the *Registers of St. Martin-in-the-Fields* 1619-36 together with those of others of their name (variously spelt), probably relatives. At St. Martin's two younger sons of John and Margaret were baptized : Sebastian (q.v. note 95 below) in 1621 and Gilbert in 1624. As will be seen, there appears to have been yet another son, called John. John Boncle senior evidently held a post at Court. On 27 February 1622[3] Secretary Conway wrote to Secretary Calvert requesting that "Mr Bunckle may have the carriage of a packet" (*C.S.P.D.* 1619-23, p. 501).

George Boncle married on 7 January 1635/6, before he was twenty. The *Greenwich Registers* (p. 72) describe him as "of St Martines in the feildes musicianer," which suggests a Court appointment, but his name does not appear in the lists published by H. C. De Lafontaine in *The King's Musick* (1909). His bride, Elizabeth "Phoreboscoe," of Green-

wich, came of a dynasty of Court musicians of Italian origin, her father being the lutenist and composer Alfonso Ferrabosco II. He was buried in 1627/8 at Greenwich, where several of his numerous children were baptized and buried.

In 1637 George was in danger of trouble through an informer who deposed that he "a recusant baptised his own child, using the ordinary words, and pulling a glass of water out of his pocket. Mrs. Ferrabosco, grandmother to the child, desired that it might be christened according to the rites of the Church of England." The endorsement on the information states that Boncle was to be summoned before the High Commission (*C.S.P.D.* 1637-8, p. 63). "Elizabeth Bunckell daughter of George Bunckley" is duly entered in the Greenwich baptism *Registers* (p. 47) on 24 February 1636[7]. Boncle is not included by Castlemaine in his *Catholique Apology* in the catalogue of "Catholicks that died and suffered for their loyalty."

On 10 October 1640 William Cavendish, Earl of Newcastle, governor to Charles, Prince of Wales from 1638 to 1641, informed Sir John Heydon (q.v. No. XXXII, note 90) that "the powder which you last delivered for the Prince's Highness' use is already spent, so my desire is that you will supply that defect with two barrels more of powder and one of match, which please deliver to this bearer, Captain Boncle, or any that he shall appoint" (*C.S.P.D.* 1640-I, p. 158). Examination of the two Household books of Prince Charles and his brothers and sisters for the years 1638 and 1641, which exist in the British Museum (Harleian MSS. 7623 and 3791), proved rewarding. On f. 10v of the earlier book, under the heading "Pastry," were found "John Bunckle yeom George Bunckle groo : Peter Lake groo :" with the amounts of their respective wages. The same three names occur under "Pastry" in the later book (f. 7), with John and George appearing as Boncle. This settled the identity of "Captain Boncle" as George. He may have been an officer in the troop of Horse called Prince Charles's Troop, of which Newcastle was commissioned as captain on 1 April 1639 (*H.M.C. Portland*, II, p. 132).

The Boncles' avocation, moreover, explains a puzzling reference to John in a letter from Brian Duppa, Bishop of Salisbury, Prince Charles' former tutor, to his friend Sir Justinian Isham, 2nd Baronet, of Lamport, written on 22 January 1650[1] (*The Duppa-Isham Correspondence* 1650-1660, Northants Record Society, Vol. XVII (1955), p. 29). In thanking for the present of a "py," the Bishop writes : "your pastry man, though he hath not so many languages as Mr Boncle, hath so good a hand."

The Royal children had their establishment at Richmond, where the *Registers* record the baptisms of three "Bunckley" infants, who can be assigned with practical certainty to George, between 1638 and 1640.

On the outbreak of the Civil War, George Boncle joined the Royalist Army as a major of Foot in Sir Thomas Salisbury's regiment, which was probably present at the Battle of Edgehill. His previous military experience would have stood him in good stead. On 1 November 1642 he signed a receipt for powder, match, etc. delivered out of the Magazine at Oxford for the use of Salisbury's regiment (W.O. 55. 423, f. 3). Later in the same month Colonel John Gwynne, military instructor to the Royal family, and four comrades from the Court at Richmond, put themselves "into rank and file under the command of our worthy old acquaintance Sir

[an anticipation] George Bunckley" whom they encountered on Hounslow Heath (*Military Memoirs* (1822), p. 24). In April 1643 Boncle was among the defenders of Reading under the governorship of Sir Arthur Aston, and signed the articles of surrender. On 23 May he was still major in Salisbury's, then at Culham Camp (W.O. 55. 1661), but by June he had transferred to the cavalry as lieutenant-colonel of Aston's regiment of Horse. Aston's original lieutenant-colonel, Sir Walter Pye (q.v. No. IX, note 28), had left him, and his choice for this more than ordinarily responsible post (since Aston himself was a general officer in command of a brigade) fell on Boncle (see "The Ottley Papers" in *Transactions of the Shropshire Archaeological Society*, 2nd Series, Vol. VIII, p. 283, an undated letter belonging to the summer of 1643, tentatively ascribed to 1644-5 by the editor; and *His Highness Prince Ruperts late beating up of the Rebels quarters at Postcomb and Chinnor* [on 25 June] (1643)).

Aston's regiment took part in the storming of Bristol on 26 July, and Boncle is mentioned by name ("The Siege and Capture of Bristol in 1643," *Journal of the Society for Army Research*, Vol. IV (1925), pp. 193 and 194). On 23 August Aston was appointed governor of Oxford, and for the next two years his regiment was virtually part of the garrison, though it was present at the First Battle of Newbury in September. On 12 November Percy ordered Heydon to deliver certain weapons from the Magazine to "L^t: Colonell Boncle for y^e Armeing of y^e Regiment of Horse of Sir Arthur Aston knight" (W.O. 55. 458/65, f. 97). On 21 January 1643[4] a scout reported (falsely) to Sir Samuel Luke that "the governor of Oxford by reason of his cruelty is to bee displaced and Leiftenant Collonel Bunclie is to bee in his roome" (*J.S.S.L.*, Vol. III, p. 237).

On 1 May 1644 Boncle was created D.C.L., and on the 29th was one of the five officers commissioned to assist the governor during the King's forthcoming absence, a signal recognition of his "Approved Wisdom Courage fidelity and Experience in military Affaires" (Harleian MS. 6802, f. 199). The sequel to this document about the hay will be found in an undated letter from Boncle (No. XLIV) which must belong to the end of September or beginning of October 1644.

During 9 to 13 September 1644 Aston's regiment took part in (Sir) Henry Gage's relief of Basing House. Boncle commanded the detachment of about one hundred men, and in the fight before Basing commanded the left wing of Horse (*M.A.*, pp. 1160-3 : 12 September 1644; Walker, pp. 90 and 92). In December Aston resigned the governorship of Oxford after the amputation of his leg. Boncle had been lieutenant-governor under him, but in January 1644/5 Lord Dover secured the appointment of Sir Stephen Hawkins to serve in his place under Gage. Boncle was knighted at Christ Church on the 30th, partly no doubt for his services at Basing and elsewhere and partly to make amends for his dismissal (Symonds, p. 162). He took over the command of the regiment from Aston. Boncle was evidently popular with the Mayor of Oxford and other members of the city corporation who granted him £20 and gave him a "testimoniall" (Hobson and Salter, pp. 127 and 427).

The remnants of the regiment fought with the field Army during the campaign of 1645. Boncle was taken prisoner at Naseby (Peacock, p. 99). On "28 June there was brought into Lambeth hous [a Parliamentary

prison since 1642] from the artillirer yard 680 pore prisoners, part of those which were taken at nasby." So Lady Twysden, wife of Sir Roger Twysden, of Royden Hall, East Peckham, records in her Diary. Among the prisoners was Boncle. Later Lady Twysden enters : " the 13 august S^r goirge bunkleye left this world for a better at 3 o'clock in the morning 1645 and was buried that night in the church at Lambeth " (*A.C.*, Vol. LI (1940), p. 118). Lloyd, *Memoirs* (1668), p. 689, calls Boncle an " Ingenious Gentleman and a good Commander " and attributes his death to " hard usage." Lysons in his *Environs of London* (*Surrey*, p. 273) says that " there appears to have been a great mortality here [Lambeth] in the autumn of 1645, when many entries of their [prisoners'] burials are to be found in the parish register. Among others is Sir George Bunkley . . . " Lady Boncle survived her husband until November 1649 (*A.C.*, Vol. LI, p. 132).

95. Sebastian Boncle, younger brother of George, was baptized at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields 12 November 1621. In 1642 he was a captain of Foot, perhaps in Sir Thomas Salisbury's regiment : a Foot captain called Bunckle is listed in British Museum Add. MS. 34,713, f. 1. In 1643, with George, he joined Aston's regiment, as a captain, and on 25 June, when Sir John Urry beat up the rebels' quarters at West Wycombe, he led seventy Horse belonging to Aston's (*His Highness Prince Ruperts* etc.). He was shortly afterwards promoted major and served with this rank at the siege of Bristol. He signed the receipt for the arms delivered by Heydon for the use of Aston's on 12 November 1643. At the end of 1644 or beginning of 1645 he succeeded his brother George as lieutenant-colonel of the regiment, being promoted colonel of what remained of it after George's capture at Naseby. He signed Prince Rupert's petition to Charles I at Newark in October 1645 (Symonds, p. 271). This is the last mention that has been found of him. He probably died abroad before the Restoration. Lloyd (p. 689, note a) says that he was a " good Souldier and very true-hearted man."

On 5 December 1643 Percy ordered Heydon to deliver a case of pistols and a back and a breast to Cornet Bunckle, who acknowledged receipt of them four days later (W.O. 458/65, f. 107). This John Bunckle may have been a brother of George and Sebastian. Their father deserves a few words. According to a petition which he presented to Charles II in 1660 (*C.S.P.D.* 1660-1, p. 166), he was sent from Newmarket (Charles was there on his way North in March 1641/2) to London to serve the Royal children. He was, however, dismissed by Parliament, though evidence for this is not forthcoming. Later he became a protégé of Cromwell who, as Chancellor of Oxford University, caused him to be created M.A. on 22 December 1652, extolling his eminent learning—confirmation of Bishop Duppa's tribute to this accomplished " pastry man." The same day he was elected superior beadle of divinity, also under pressure from Cromwell. He resigned next year to become master of Charterhouse School, and was subsequently head master of Eton, of which he was elected a fellow in 1655. He begged Charles II to allow him to retain this position " though now too old to serve as formerly," but he was ejected. According to Wood (*Fasti*, Vol. II, ed. Bliss, p. 174) he became " master of the school in Mercers Chappel in London, where he was living in 1673."

In his petition Boncle requested that John Bell, his son-in-law, might have a place as Groom of the Robes, or Keeper of the Standing Wardrobe at Windsor. Bell had himself petitioned the King "for the place of a Commissioner of Customs." He stated that he had served in the wars, chiefly as treasurer of war to Prince Rupert, at his own cost, and that he had lived in banishment until he returned with the fleet at the Restoration (*C.S.P.D.* 1660-1, p. 152). Bell provides an interesting family connexion for the Royalist Boncle brothers.

96. Not certainly identified. He may be George Stanton, second son of Reginald Stanton, of Smewens, Buckinghamshire, by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Anthony Shuckburgh, of Shuckburgh, Northamptonshire, who, in 1634, was "an ensigne to Sir Tho. Rotheram's comp. in Ireland" (*Visitation of Buckinghamshire* 1634, p. 114). A Captain Staunton was "at Girkcum" in 1642, and left his command under the Prince of Orange "for the King's service." A Major Thomas Staunton, of Horringer or Staunton, Suffolk, a major of Horse, compounded for his estate under the articles of the surrender of Faringdon and was fined £160 (*C.C.C.*, p. 1448).
97. Michael Trollope was the fourth, but elder surviving, son of John Trollope, ninth squire of Thornley, co. Durham, by his second wife, Isabel, daughter of George Holtby, of Shackerton, Yorkshire, and sister of Lancelot Holtby, of Thorpe Bulmer, co. Durham (*M.N. Trollope, A Memoir of the Family of Trollope* (1897), pp. 39-40). He probably succeeded Sebastian Boncle as major of Aston's regiment late in 1644 or early in 1645, and as lieutenant-colonel after the Battle of Naseby. He was killed at the engagement of Wigan Lane 25 August 1651 (see authorities cited under Sir Thomas Tyldesley, No. IX, note 22). Trollope was unmarried. He was a Roman Catholic. Michael's younger brother, Major William Trollope, was wounded at Naseby, was taken prisoner at Leicester, and died of wounds at Oxford in 1645.
98. Probably Edward Armory who was an ensign in the II regiment of Foot (Earl of Newport) in 1640 (Peacock, p. 75). Armory is a Kerry name.
99. He is almost certainly the son of John Tapsell, husbandman, of Chibbenhurste (Chippinghurst, a hamlet in the parish of Cuddesdon, a mile and a half south of the village) who was buried at Cuddesdon in 1616, and his wife, Joane, who was buried there in 1615 (Parish Registers). The marriage of John Tapsell and Joane Broadwater is recorded in the Parish Registers of Garsington, from which village the Tapsell family came, in October 1574. John was left "two good sheepe" in the Will of John Tapsell, the elder, of Garsington, proved in the Oxford Archdeaconry Court in 1584. The baptism of Nicholas Tapsell is recorded in the Garsington Registers in February 1582/3. He figures in the Cuddesdon Registers as the father of three children born between 1604 and 1610. His son, Richard, was raising a family at Cuddesdon between 1641 and 1650. Unfortunately, the Cuddesdon Registers were very irregularly kept for a long period after 1652 so that Nicholas' burial is not to be found entered there.
100. Search in the Parish Registers and Churchwardens' Accounts of Marston has failed to produce John Lambe or, indeed, any individual of this surname. The Registers, however, do not begin until 1654 and there are

gaps in the Accounts : nothing from 1610 until 1669 except for a fragment covering 1628 to 1632.

101. The Parish Registers of Kidlington record the baptism of Oddell, son of Edward Streete, on 14 December 1600, and his burial as Mr Odhill Streete on 28 October 1680. He is the "M^r Streete" whose son Vincent was baptized at Kidlington in 1638/9 and buried there in 1641. An Edward Street was also living in the parish at this time.
102. The Parish Registers of Waterstock record the baptism of a daughter of Moses Clark in 1619, the burial of his two wives in 1622 and 1647 respectively and the burial of one of his servants in 1622/3.

XXXV

27 OCTOBER 1644

103. Leonard Pinckney (c. 1602-67) was the second son of James Pinckney, of Thirsk, Yorkshire, by his second wife, Isabell, daughter of Alveray Copley, of Warren Hall, Sykehouse, in the parish of Fishlake, Yorkshire. During the personal rule of Charles I he was engaged in the saltpetre business. In 1639 he was holding the post of Commissary-General of Victuals for the King's Army, which was his throughout the two Northern campaigns. On the outbreak of the Civil War, it proved necessary to appoint two Commissaries-General of Victuals, and Pinckney, who remained loyal to the King, was given the task of providing for the Foot. Throughout the War his headquarters were at Oxford. References are to be found to him in the *C.S.P.D.*, the Clarendon State Papers, the Walker Papers and the Rupert Papers (Vol. II, ff. 264, 265 and 275). The last three are dated 18 and 23 December 1644. The first is addressed by Nicholas Blount to Prince Maurice from Pebworth, requesting him to "remit this thything from the provision sent for by Commissary Pinckney there being none but what I had before taken up for my soldiers"; the second, written by Astley (no address, but clearly Cirencester) to Prince Rupert, informs him that "Mr Pinckney is now Cominge unto y^e who will Informe y^e and his Ma^{tie} what Contributions can be drawne out of y^e Contry for the subsistence of this Garrison." The third mentions Pinckney's mission to report on the provisions of the Cirencester garrison. A further reference to Pinckney, also belonging to December 1644, is contained in the Letter Book of Sir Samuel Luke 1643-5 (British Museum, Egerton MS. 785, Vol I, f. 47) : this describes him as the chief officer present at a rendezvous at Black Down, near Burford. A memorandum in Add. MS. D. 114, f. 99v states : "Commissary Pinckney to be advised wth bread to bake biskett." (See also No. XXXIX, note 110).

Pinckney was at Oxford at its surrender in June 1646 and begged to compound on the Oxford articles. In the report on his "delinquency" he is described as "one of the Clerks of His Ma^{ties} Kitchen." During the Interregnum he took refuge with a married sister in Yorkshire, but emerged at the Restoration to hold the posts successively of second Clerk of the Kitchen and Clerk Comptroller. He died in 1667. He married Mary, daughter of William Beriff, of Colchester, and was survived by a son and a daughter. (For a full account see "Some Royal Servants of

the Name of Pinckney," by the present writer, *Notes and Queries*, January and August 1958).

104. The Second Battle of Newbury was fought on 27 October 1644. On 1 November the Royal Army was quartered at Woodstock, Witney, Burford, etc. (Symonds, p. 147).

XXXVI

28 OCTOBER 1644

105. This was after the Second Battle of Newbury.

XXXVIII

2 NOVEMBER 1644

106. See No. XXXIV, note 94, and No. XLIV.
107. Arthur Capel, 1st Baron Capel, of Hadham (1610-49), lieutenant-general in Shropshire, Cheshire and North Wales 1643. He was with the King after the Second Battle of Newbury (Symonds, p. 146), and evidently returned with him to Oxford on 1 November.
108. On 14 August 1644 Ralph, 1st (and only) Baron Hopton, of Stratton (1598-1652) (q.v. No. IX, notes 20 and 32) succeeded Lord Percy (q.v. No. II, note 6) as General of the Ordnance. Thenceforth his headquarters were at Oxford. He is found signing various documents addressed to Stevens (see Nos. XL, XLI, and XLIII). He was not made a Privy Councillor until 1644/5.

XXXIX

13 NOVEMBER 1644

109. See also Introduction, p. 16, and Nos. IV, VI, VII, VIII, IX, XVI, XXV and XXXVI.
110. Charles left Oxford on 7 November 1644. At a Council of War held at Lambourn on the 11th Commissary Leonard Pinckney (q.v. No. XXXV, note 103) was ordered to go at once to Marlborough to take up provisions and carts and assign quarters. On the 12th ("a miserable wett windy day") the Army reached Marlborough "where the King lay at the Lord Seymour's howse" (Symonds, p. 151). He remained there until the 17th. Light on the outcome of this requisition of supplies in Wiltshire is furnished by another order, signed by Pinckney on the 17th, which is in the possession of Miss F. J. H. Pinckney: "These are to desire all Off^{rs} and Sold^{rs} of his Mat^{ty} Army to pmitt this Company with their Horses and Goods quietly to pass home without molestacon or trouble they having brought pvicon of victualls for y^e use of his Ma^{ty} Army" (See also Egerton MS. 785, Letter Book of Sir Samuel Luke 1643-5, Vol. 1, f. 38: 12 November 1644; and Harleian MS. 6802, ff. 286-304, a series of eighteen documents dated from Marlborough in November 1644, especially f. 286 which deals with enquiries for provisions and carriages). At Hungerford on the 18th Pinckney was ordered to send provisions to Great Shefford, the next stop on the return to Oxford (Harleian MS. 6851, f. 227).

XL

25 NOVEMBER 1644

- III. Sir Lewis Dyve (1599-1669) was the elder and only surviving son of Sir John Dyve, of Bromham, Bedfordshire, where he was born 3 November 1599. His mother (who was his father's second wife) was Beatrice, daughter of Charles Walcot, of Walcot, Shropshire. After Sir John Dyve's death in 1607, she married, in 1609, Sir John Digby, afterwards 1st Earl of Bristol, by whom she was the mother of George Digby, 2nd Earl of Bristol. Lewis Dyve subscribed at Oxford in 1613/14, but was probably educated in Spain, where his step-father was in almost continuous residence from 1611 to 1624. He was in England in 1620, when he was knighted. In 1624 he married Howarda (died 1646), eldest daughter of Sir John Strangways, of Melbury Sampford, Dorset, and widow of Edward Rogers, of Bryanston, Dorset. Dyve made his home at Melbury for several years.

He was elected M.P. for Bridport in 1625 and 1626. In April 1624 he played an important part in Charles I's unsuccessful attempt to seize Hull, after which he joined his half-brother Digby in Holland, returning to England in July and becoming active in purchasing horses for the Royal Army. He narrowly escaped arrest in consequence of his activities.

Dyve was appointed colonel of a regiment of Foot the rendezvous of which was to be at Nottingham on 13 August. It was at Edgehill, included in the brigade of Colonel Charles Gerard (q.v. No. IX, note 20) and also at the capture of Brentford (12 November). Before the end of the year Dyve was appointed governor of Abingdon. In October 1643 he began to fortify Newport Pagnell in order to disrupt communications between London and the eastern counties, but shortly withdrew when Essex advanced against him (see No. I, note 1). By the close of the year he had returned to his command at Abingdon. On 25 May 1644 Abingdon was evacuated by the Royalist forces, and Dyve returned to Oxford. On the 29th he was one of the five officers commissioned to assist the governor, Sir Arthur Aston, during the King's forthcoming absence (Harleian MS. 6802, f. 199). He subsequently joined the Royalist Army in the pursuit of Essex in Cornwall. On the return march in October he was appointed by the King Sergeant Major General of Dorset, and was left in command at Sherborne Castle, the home of the Digbys. In November he was active at Blandford and Dorchester. It would appear that while at Oxford Dyve had lodged at Wadham. Faringdon would be a stage on the journey to the South-West. The King had left it two days earlier.

In February 1644/5 Dyve succeeded in temporarily capturing Weymouth by a surprise attack. The loss of Weymouth was followed by the siege (1-15 August 1645) of Sherborne, which, together with the Isle of Portland, was all that remained of Dorset in Royalist hands. Sir Lewis was taken prisoner, and shut up in the Tower, where he remained until 1648. His estate had been sequestered. While he was in the Tower, he addressed a number of letters to the King (see "The Tower of London Letter Book of Sir Lewis Dyve 1646-7," ed. H. G. Tibbutt, Bedfordshire Historical Record Society, Vol. XXXVIII (1958), pp. 49-96). From the King's Bench Prison, to which he was removed on account of his debts, he escaped to France in 1647/8. From France he

made his way to Scotland and joined the Marquess of Hamilton's expedition into England. Dyve was captured at the Battle of Preston. He again escaped (1648/9), and, after reaching The Hague, crossed to the Isle of Man. Thence he crossed to Ireland on the affairs of Charles II, returning to Holland in 1650. The remaining years before the Restoration were spent by Dyve in the Low Countries, France and Italy. He then returned to England. His last days were spent at Comehay in Somerset, a small estate which he had purchased in 1644. Here he died 17 April 1669 and was buried in the church (M.I.). He left three sons and one daughter. His Will was proved in the P.C.C. (53 Coke). (The above account is derived from H. G. Tibbutt's "The Life and Letters of Sir Lewis Dyve 1599-1669," Bedfordshire Historical Record Society, Vol. XXVII (1948), pp. 1-150).

XLI

18 DECEMBER 1644

112. It is probable that he is to be identified with the Thomas Parnell who in 1641 is listed among the King's servants of the Chamber in ordinary, as a messenger extraordinary (P.R.O., L.C. 3/1). He was sworn to be Prince Charles' post and letter carrier on 28 December 1642 (*C.S.P.D.* 1641-3, p. 420). On 31 October 1661 Brian Duppa, Bishop of Winchester, wrote to Sir Edward Nicholas requesting the settlement of Parnell in the place of Postmaster to His Majesty's Household to which he had already been sworn. He is described as having served the King when Prince and behaved well in the wars (*Ibid.* 1661-2, p. 129). There are numerous references to Parnell in this volume and also in that for 1663-4 : on p. 672 he is called "Captain." Further references will be found in the volumes for 1664-5, 1665-6 and 1667. He was alive on 9 November 1665, but dead by 12 December. He left a widow. Still further references to Parnell will be found in *C.T.B.*, Vols I and II.
113. This document and the two following ones, Nos. XLII and XLIII, shed some light on Hopton at a period which is otherwise a blank in his history.

XLII

19 DECEMBER 1644

114. Lord Hopton's coachman.

XLIII

20 DECEMBER 1644

115. Not identified.

XLIV

UNDATED

116. See Nos. XXX and XXXIV. The date of this letter is probably late September or early October 1644.
117. The Hormer and Ganfield Hundreds of Berkshire lie in the north of the county, and are separated from one another by the Hundred of Ock.
118. The Hundred of Bullingdon had been assessed at £100 a week (*An*

Explanation of the Agreement . . . betwixt His Majesty and the Inhabitants of the County of Oxon. (1642[3]), p. 2).

XLV

UNDATED

119. Sir George Strode (1583-1663) was the younger son of William Strode, of Shepton Mallet, Somerset, by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Jeffery Upton, of Warminster. He went to London, engaged in trade and became an Examiner in Chancery. By 1636 (possibly earlier, as his son Philip was baptized there in 1633/4) he was in possession of the seat of Squerries in the parish of Westerham, Kent. He was knighted in July 1641. Strode's marriage in 1615 to Rebecca, daughter and co-heiress of a London alderman, Nicholas Crisp, was to connect him with three prominent City Royalists, Sir Nicholas Crisp, Sir Thomas Cullum and Sir Abraham Reynardson, all of whom, like Strode himself, are noticed in the *D.N.B.*

His Kentish property involved him in an unpleasant episode in the first half of 1642, a circumstance ignored in the *D.N.B.* article. In common with nine of the nineteen members of the Grand Jury at the assizes held at Maidstone, he, on 25 March, signed a petition to both Houses of Parliament desiring that "the militia might not be otherwise exercised in that county than the known law permitted . . ." Great exception was taken to this petition by the Commons, and Strode, with three other signatories, was immediately summoned to appear before the House as a "delinquent." Shortly afterwards (April) articles of impeachment were drawn up against him, and in August his bail was required to surrender his person to the House (*C.ſ.*, Vol. II, p. 501 etc. ; *A.C.*, Vol. I (1858), pp. 200, 202, 211, Vol. II (1859), p. 189).

Strode must, however, by this time have joined the King. Although nearly sixty, he conducted the Artillery at Edgehill (*C.S.P.D.* 1661-2, p. 614), where he was wounded with "some other gentlemen who served amongst the foot" (Clarendon). This fact is further commemorated in his epitaph at St. James's, Clerkenwell: "quippe vulneribus septem imo in proelio contra rebelles, fortiter dimicando acceptis" (Stow, *Survey of London*, Vol. II (1755), p. 64).

Thenceforth, for the duration of the war, Strode's wealth and business experience were placed at the King's service at Oxford, particularly in the arms department under Lord Percy (q.v. No. II, note 6). A letter of Charles I to Percy dated 21 June 1643 (Rawlinson MS. D. 395, f. 77) states that Strode and one John Wandesford had been appointed "Commissioners to make prouision of Match and powder to ffurnish our Magazine withall." Percy received authority to apply to them for powder, match, etc., "beinge first assayed by the proper Officers," when he should need them. References will be found in the Royalist Ordnance Papers and the Walker Papers to Strode and Wandesford receiving orders from the King to deliver ammunition out of the stores to the officers of the Magazine at New College. On 23 October 1643 letters under the privy seal were addressed to the Exchequer to pay Strode and Wandesford a sum not exceeding £5,000 "for the provision of powder, match, bullet, muskets, pikes, and other implements of war for our army" (*C.S.P.D.*

1641-3, p. 493). From petitions preferred to Charles II in 1660 we learn that the two men formed and conducted the Royal Artillery train in addition to furnishing supplies.

On 24 February 1643/4 Strode and Wandesford received a commission to make saltpetre and gunpowder (Dugdale MS. 19, f. 59). Materials being scarce, they agreed with the Privy Council to make gunpowder at 12d a pound. (See also Egerton MS. 785, Letter Book of Sir Samuel Luke 1643-5, Vol. I, f. 119v. Further allusions to Strode and Wandesford will be found in Harleian MS. 6802, ff. 126, 142, 143, 160 and 342). In the winter of 1643 Strode had become involved through Sir Nicholas Crisp in the Ogle Plot (see *A Secret Negotiation with Charles I*, Camden Miscellany VIII (1883), pp. 14-16, which throws light on his personal financial straits). As late as 26 June 1645 a warrant was issued to the Exchequer to pay Strode and Wandesford £3,000 for the provision of arms and ammunition (*C.S.P.D.* 1644-5, p. 612). On 6 May 1645 Strode and Wandesford were granted by Charles I Marylebone Park as security for a debt of over £2,000 due to them for supplying arms and ammunition. This grant was successfully claimed in 1660 by the two men, who also claimed the right to make gunpowder. This undated document among the Stevens Papers shews that Strode, in addition to his arms work, lent a hand with the commissariat of the Oxford garrison.

With the collapse of the Royal cause, Strode left England, but he had returned by May 1649 when, as of Squerries, he begged to compound, having been "beyond seas until very recently." His fine was assessed at half his estate, and was finally paid off in 1651/2 (*C.C.C.*, pp. 2049-50).

Strode died in 1663 and was buried at St. James's, Clerkenwell, on 2 June. His will (*P.C.C.* 76 Juxon) was proved the following day. He left several children.

(There is a brief account of Strode in the *D.N.B.*).

XLVI

UNDATED

120. This Note of Provisions, clearly dated 1640, must concern either 1643 or 1644. The price list should be of interest to economic historians.

APPENDIX A

XLVII

[1613/14]

121. This letter, although included among the Papers of Henry Stevens, does not belong to the collection. It must be addressed to Richard Stevens, Henry's father, by William, Lord Knollys (1547-1632), later successively Viscount Wallingford and Earl of Banbury, to whom he apparently acted as agent or steward. The date of the letter must be 1613/4, as it relates to nominations for the "Addled" Parliament of James I, which met on 5 April 1614.

Lord Knollys, who was a Privy Councillor, exercised influence in four boroughs—Oxford, Abingdon, Wallingford and Reading—in 1614. As High Steward of Oxford he nominated Sir John Astley (died 1639), Master of the Revels. For Abingdon he nominated his nephew Sir Robert Knollys, son of his brother Sir Robert Knollys. The *D.N.B.* and

Mr. T. L. Moir in his *The Addled Parliament of 1614* (1958), p. 49, state that it was the elder Sir Robert who represented Abingdon in 1614, but this appears to be erroneous, as Mr. Moir himself agrees since I brought this letter to his notice. For one of the Wallingford seats Lord Knollys nominated Sir Carew Reynell (died 1624), Gentleman Pensioner to James I. J. K. Hedges in his *History of Wallingford* (1881), Vol. II, p. 200, gives the name as William Reynolds, quoting the Wallingford Statute Book as his authority. This was adopted by Mr. Moir, *op. cit.*, *loc. cit.*, as a correction of "Sir Carey Reynouldes" printed in *Members of Parliament* (1878), Appendix, p. xxxvii. The latter, however, is right. Mr. Peter Walne, the Berkshire County Archivist, kindly checked for me the entry in the Statute Book (which is in his custody at Shire Hall, Reading): this reads "Sir Carye Reynolds." Hedges miscopied the Christian name, as I have informed Mr. Moir. Knollys did not succeed in securing the second seat at Wallingford, which was filled by George Simeon. Of his potential nominees, Sir Michael Moleyns, of Clapcott had sat for the borough in 1589: Moleyns' grandson, Michael, was to do so in 1625. Emmanuel Gifford, of Tapley, Devonshire, later represented Rye and Bury St. Edmunds.

For Reading (which finds no mention in this letter) Knollys, as High Steward, nominated his nephew (Sir) Robert Knollys, son of his brother Francis Knollys, and Francis Moore.

APPENDIX B

XLVIII

23 MARCH 1643[4]

(Harleian MS. 6852, f. 50)

122. For oxen see also Nos. XXIII, XXVII, XXIX, XXXI and XXXIII.
123. Owen Wynne's name occurs in two lists of the officers and servants of the train of Artillery. In the first (Rawlinson MS. D. 395, f. 208) he is described as "M^r Wynn Comissary for the draught Horses of the trayne at viij^s: per diem." His assistant received 4s. and his clerk 2s. 6d. In the second, dated 12 February 1643[4] (State Papers Domestic, 16/500.40A), he is called Commissary of the Cannon Horse, and the name of his assistant is given as Hugh Wynn, who may have been a relative. In Rawlinson MS. D. 395, f. 35 he is mentioned as "gent Comissary." It has not been possible to discover any details about his origins: he must have been a Welshman. Obviously Owen Wynne and his staff would have taken a considerable burden off Stevens' shoulders. As related in the Introduction, he was appointed Waggon-Master-General by Charles I on 10 July 1644.

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