and large-scale rebuilding of Southampton, much of the circuit of thirteenth-century walls survives, particularly along Western Esplanade, behind Queen's Way and by Platform Road and Orchard Place; three of the original town gates and several mural towers also survive.

Southwick (SU4204) Richard Norton, the Parliamentary soldier and politician, inherited Southwick Park, formerly the estate of a twelfth-century Augustinian priory. The great house, which incorporated parts of the old priory itself, was destroyed by fire around 1750 and the present Southwick House dates from the nineteenth century.

The Vyne (SU37758) The Vyne is an early Tudor red brick mansion, extended by the Chute family during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Chaloner Chute, lawyer, Parliamentarian, MP and Speaker of Richard Cromwell's Protectorate Parliament, acquired the house at the beginning of the 1650s and resided here until his death in 1659. He was responsible for adding the grand north portico, often described as the earliest domestic portico in England. As a memorial to Speaker Chute, a tomb chamber was added in the late eighteenth century to the medieval chapel which adjoins the house. Inside is a magnificent monument by Thomas Carter portraying Chute lying on his side, his head propped up on an elbow, dressed in his official Speaker's robe and with his large hat beside him. (In fact, Chute died at his London house at Little Sutton and probably lies not here but in St Nicholas's, Chiswick.) The Vyne is open at weekends and on certain weekdays during the summer.

Warblington (SU72555) Margaret Pole, Countess of Salisbury, built a large moated manor-house here in the early sixteenth century. The house was garrisoned for Parliament by Col. Norton in January 1644 but fell to Hopton later in the year following a siege and bombardment. The Royalists made no attempt to hold the place, possibly because it had been badly damaged during the bombardment, and Warblington played no further part in the war. Today nothing remains of the Tudor mansion except a tall octagonal turret in stone and red brick - formerly the angle tower of the gatehouse - and parts of the adjoining walls. The present Warblington House is a post-Civil War building which stands to the east of the site of the Tudor manor-house.

Winchester (SU42829) Town and castle changed hands several times in the course of the Civil War as first one side and then the other gained control of central Hampshire. In December 1642 Waller seized the town and quickly overwhelmed the small Royalist garrison which had taken refuge in the castle. The Parliamentarians soon moved on and the Royalists returned. Although Waller attacked the town again in spring 1643 he was driven off by a relieving force and Winchester remained in the King's hands. By summer 1645 the town was one of the few important bases in central southern England still held by the King and as such it became one of Cromwell's main targets during his Hampshire campaign. He arrived before Winchester on 28 September, overran the town on the following day and laid siege to the large and well supplied Royalist garrison which had taken refuge in the castle. Five days of heavy bombardment from all sides severely damaged the outer defences of the castle and induced the Royalists to open negotiations. The 700-man garrison surrendered to Cromwell on 6 October. The damaged castle was slighted by Parliament after the war and today little remains of the once mighty fortress begun by William I and greatly extended by his successors. The Great Hall alone survived demolition, and is now one of the finest medieval halls in England. The Roman and medieval town walls have also largely disappeared, though odd fragments remain, including a section around College Street, and two of the medieval town gates survive, Kingsgate and Westgate, the latter housing a small museum of local history.

On a hillside to the south-west of the town (SU460278) is an earthwork known variously as Cromwell's or Oliver's Battery or Cromwell's Camp, supposedly a gun emplacement thrown up by Cromwell at the end of September 1645. However, the site is a very long way from the town and castle and the association seems doubtful.

HEREFORD AND WORCESTER

Hereford and Worcester saw frequent fighting during the opening months of the Civil War until the region was secured for the King at the beginning of 1643. It remained overwhelmingly Royalist became the centre of renewed Royalist activity in August 1651 as Charles Stuart and his Scottish detachments at the Battle of Worcester was led by Cromwell, his one clearly recorded visit to the area covered by the modern county.

Aconbury Camp (SO586350) Some sources suggest that this is the Iron Age hill-fort, west-south-west of the village, was recaptured and refortified during the Civil War.

Bewdley (SO7875) The town was important during the Civil War as it commanded one of the few bridges across the Severn. Lord Wharton secured the place for Parliament in September 1642 but by the end of the year it had fallen to the King and it remained in Royalist hands for well over a year. In April 1644 Col. Fox and a 60-strong detachment for Edgbaston took the town; they arrived before Bewdley in the early evening, coolly bluffed their way past the guards on the bridge and at the east end of the town and then overpowered the surprised and gullible garrison. They proceeded to capture the governor, Sir Thomas Littleton, and the other officers, who had retired for the night to Tickenhill Manor, just outside the town. Fox made no attempt to hold the town and returned at once to Birmingham with his prisoners. He probably destroyed the town's defences as he left, for neither side garrisoned Bewdley thereafter. No trace of the medieval town walls and gates remains and the later medieval bridge across the Severn was long ago replaced by one of Telford's spans. Tickenhill Manor survives on the hillside beyond Park Lane, its Georgian exterior concealing the late medieval and Tudor building which was once a royal manor and a meeting place for the Council of the Marches.

Brampton Bryan (SO307026) A Parliamentary outpost in a largely Royalist area, the small castle held out heroically for many months. It was occupied for the last time in Parliament in 1642 and defended by Brilliana, Lady Harley, against Vavasour's besieging Royalists for much of the following year - the King's men lacked heavy artillery and were unable to batter down the outer walls. After a brief winter respite the siege and bombardment were renewed by Col. Woodhouse with greater energy and larger guns in March 1644. On 17 April the Parliamentary garrison surrendered the by then badly damaged and undermined castle. Brampton Bryan was immediately razed and little more than the ruined garrison (private property) survives. In the 1650s stone from the demolished castle was used to rebuild the adjoining Church of St Barnabas, which had been occupied as a Parliamentary outpost in 1642-43 and wrecked by the Royalist bombardment of 1643-44.

According to tradition a violent storm on 3 September 1658, which toppled many of the trees in the grounds of the ruined castle, was caused by the Devil dragging Cromwell through the park on his way down to Hell. The Devil supposedly returns every 3 September to rampage through the grounds with Cromwell's soul.

Broadway (SP0897) According to tradition, Cromwell stayed at the Lygon Arms, formerly the Whyte Harte, at some point during his Worcestershire campaign. The well-preserved Tudor building in brown stone contains a room, decorated with seventeenth-century plasterwork and a fine Stuart fireplace, in which Cromwell supposedly lodged.

Canon Frome (SO634) Canon Frome Court, a late Georgian building, stands on the site of the demolished fifteenth-century manor-house which was garrisoned for the King during the Civil War. On 22 June 1645 the stronghold was stormed and taken by Leven's Scots, who put governor Barnard and most of his garrison to the sword.

Croft Castle (SO49654) The Welsh border castle was garrisoned by both sides during the Civil War as a minor Royalist outpost guarding the northern approaches to Hereford. The fine late medieval fortified manor-house, with round corner towers in pink stone, was restored and remodelled in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The richly decorated house is open to the public on certain weekdays during the summer.
control of Evesham

Control of Evesham became a major objective of both armies during the Civil War, for the town occupied a crucial position in the Avon valley and commanded the two parallel roads which linked the Royalist cities of Worcester and Oxford. The Royalists were anxious to keep this line of communications open, the Parliamentarians to break it, and Evesham thus became the centre of frequent skirmishing. The King’s men held Evesham for much of the war and erected earthworks to protect the unwalled town. The Avon afforded protection on three sides and the Royalists concentrated on strengthening the fourth, landward side, linking the meandering river with a ditch and embankment surmounted by a timber palisade. On 26 May 1645 Massey launched a dawn raid on Evesham, filling the ditch with faggots, scaling the embankment, tearing down the palisade and breaching the defences in several places. Legg’s Royalists resisted fiercely and at first prevented Massey’s men entering the town but by mid-morning the Parliamentarians had breached the defences in so many places that the over-stretched garrison could no longer keep them out. The defences were slighted after the Civil War and no trace of them now survives.

Evesham was held by the Parliamentarians until 23 July 1646, when Cromwell stayed in Evesham on 27 August and 5–7 September 1651 on his way to and from Worcester.

Ewyas Harold (S03328) On 13 November 1642 a Parliamentary detachment under Col. Kyrle surprised and scattered a party of Welsh Royalists here and pursued them back towards Raglan.

Goodrich Castle (S03719) The medieval castle was held for Parliament by the Earl of Stamford during 1643 but by December Royalist pressure in the area had compelled the Parliamentarians to withdraw into Gloucester and the garrison was lost. From 1644 until summer 1645 the castle was garrisoned for the King by Sir Henry Lingen. Colonel Birch laid siege to Goodrich in July 1646 and bombarded it with heavy artillery, including a great mortar known as ‘Roaring Meg’. By the end of the month the castle’s water supply had been cut and when cannon-fire and mines brought down the Ladies Tower, the Royalists within surrendered. The castle was subsequently slighted. The spectacular and extensive remains of the red sandstone fortress stand on a rocky outcrop above the village. The ruins are open daily.

Hartlebury (S034712) Hartlebury Castle, built by the Bishops of Worcester in the thirteenth century and extended and renovated in the fifteenth, was one of the few medieval fortresses within the county which survived in fairly good order at the outbreak of the Civil War. It was secured for the King without opposition in 1643 and garrisoned by Col. Sandsys until the end of the war. On 9 May 1646 Col. Morgan’s Parliamentarians arrived before the fortress; brief negotiations convinced Sandsys that the King’s cause was hopeless and that no relieving force existed to come to his aid, and the castle was surrendered on terms on the 14th. Hartlebury then served for several years as a minor Parliamentary garrison but the troops were withdrawn at the end of the decade and the castle was slighted. By the late seventeenth century little remained of the medieval fortress and the present ‘castle’, a long, low building in red sandstone with a central hall flanked by projecting, two storey wings, is almost entirely late seventeenth and eighteenth century. The chapel and the Great Hall are probably medi­eval, but both were heavily remodelled in the eighteenth century. The north wing now houses a museum, open each weekday during the summer; the rest of the castle is open to the public on Sundays and certain weekdays throughout the summer.

Hereford (S05339) Although the strength of Royalism in the area ensured that the former county town was held by the King for most of the war, Hereford suffered several Parliamentary raids from Gloucester and changed hands
more than once. The Earl of Stamford took Hereford for Parliament in September 1642 but evacuated it in early November. A Royalist garrison led by John Meldray quickly moved in. On 25 April 1643 Waller led 2,500 men north from Gloucester, seized the town and briefly garrisoned it for Parliament, having failed to take Worcester. He moved on to break the Royalist hold over the area, Waller fell back at the end of May and the King's men returned once more. In July and August 1645 Leven's Scots unsuccessfully besieged the town and were driven off in early September by the approach of the King. Relief was slow; for in November a larger Parliamentary force appeared before the walls and on 18 December Col. John Birch stormed the place, surprising the garrison and quickly overcoming the very half-hearted resistance — collusion was suspected. Birch held the town for the rest of the war.

The Civil War garrisons sheltered behind a hastily repaired circuit of medieval town walls, several sections of which survive, particularly on the west side, running north from Greyfriars Bridge along Greyfriars Bridge and Victoria Street. The medieval castle, probably semi-derelict by the end of the Civil War, was completely demolished at the end of the seventeenth century and nothing now survives but an open space known as Castle Green. Traffic is now carried by the Wye by modern Greyfriars Bridge but Old Wye Bridge still spans the river a little to the east; for defensive purposes the Royalists demolished the third bay from the north in 1644 and replaced it with a drawbridge, and despite many subsequent renovations the arch rebuilt immediately after the war is still noticeably different from the others. Roaring on the north side, John Birch's huge mortar used for devastating effect at Goodrich and elsewhere, is on display in Hereford Museum. Three-quarters of a mile east of Victoria Bridge stands the 'Scots' Hole' or 'Scots' Rowditch', an oval entrenchment cut into the hillside and defended by a now weathered rampart. It was supposedly constructed by Leven's men in 1645 during their unsuccessful siege.

Ledbury under Malvern (S07137) Ledbury was occupied by Massey's Parliamentary soldiers on several occasions during the last two years of the war and frequently served as a temporary base of operations in the south of the county. On one such occasion, in April 1645, it was Massey who suffered defeat, surprised and routed here by Prince Rupert. The Royalists were driven from the town by the Parliamentary soldiers overnight, arrived before Ledbury at dawn on 22 April and sent a detachment round to the south of the town to block Massey's natural line of retreat. The main Royalist force was driven from the north, overcoming stiff resistance from Massey's Infantry manning the barricades, pushing on through the streets, and finally pursuing the defeated Parliamentarians out of town. Massey struggled back to Gloucester but lost 120 dead and at least 400 captured. Bullet holes in the panelling of the Talbot Inn, New Street, are said to have been made during this clash.

Madresfield (S080874) Madresfield Court, the Elizabethan moated mansion of the Lynons family, was garrisoned for the King throughout the war. The Royalists evacuated it in October 1645 but Col. Aston promptly surrendered the place to Col. Whalley in the following June, allegedly in return for a £200 bribe. The Tudor hall has since been demolished, though a few fragments of Elizabethan workmanship, including panelling and chimney-pieces, were saved and have been incorporated within the present nineteenth-century house.

Much Dewchurch (S08331) St David's Church contains many monuments to the local Pye family, including James (d1646) and Robert (d1681). Sir Robert Pye (d1701) was a leading Parliamentary soldier and politician — he saw action in much of southern England, led the unsuccessful defence of Leicester against Rupert in 1645 and was a member of most of Parliament's committees. Pye's seat, The Mynde, 1/4 mile south-west of the village (S0470296), was seized and fortified by the King's men in autumn 1642. There seems to have been no serious action here and the house was probably abandoned without a fight towards the end of the war. The present house is a 1½ storey Georgian mansion, though incorporating the remains of the Tudor hall which saw service in the Civil War.

Pembroke Castle (S048193) Built in the thirteenth century, Pembroke Castle was a small border fortress with curtain walls, angle towers and a drawbridge guarded gatehouse; a hall, chapel and other buildings were added within the courtyard during the sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries. Pembroke was occupied by Parliamentarians in November 1644, but the garrison was battered into submission in the following November. The castle was badly damaged during the two week bombardment and played no further part in the Civil War. Although the buildings within the ward were completely demolished in the 1650s, the whole place fell derelict in the eighteenth century. The extensive ruins were purchased and partly restored in the twentieth century. Pembroke Castle is open on certain weekdays during the summer.

Pershore (S095926) In June 1644 the King fled from Oxford to Worcester and ordered the bridge over the Avon at Pershore to be destroyed behind him to hinder Waller and Essex and the pursuing Parliamentarians. The Royalists successfully blew up the central arch, but the masonry gave way sooner than expected and 30 soldiers and several civilians were drowned. The old bridge still spans the river immediately north of the modern road bridge, and its central arch, now partly rebuilt, is an impressive remnant, noticeably different from the others.

Powick Bridge (S08383) Although it was the first serious engagement of the Civil War, the skirmish fought around Powick Bridge on 23 September 1642 involved fairly small numbers and was of little significance in the development of the conflict. Moreover, our knowledge of the engagement rests on several confused and contradictory contemporary accounts.

During the third week of September the Royalists decided to evacuate Worcester and to cover their march out Prince Rupert stationed 1,000 men to the south of the city. MeanwhileCols Brown and Fienens led an advanced party of Parliamentary Horse towards Worcester, ahead of Essex's main army. By the afternoon of 23 September Fienens and his men drew up on flat ground away to the north, blocking his path. In response the Parliamentarians deployed across a slight hill — Old Nun's Hill — 1–400 yards north of Powick around Uckinghall. Waller had fewer than 1,500 men and little artillery and after an initial exchange he decided to fall back. He posted his Dragoons ahead to guard his front as he moved most of his army to the right into the lane the leading back to Riple (around S0875382). Maurice saw this movement and decided to attack, one party straight down the lane with his dragoons behind and so into Waller's left flank. The Royalist units tore into the redeploying Parliamentary force causing confusion and panic. Although Heslingrige's lancers made a temporary stand, they too were broken and Waller's men again advanced. The Royalist units tore into the redeploying Parliamentary force causing confusion and panic. A confused action followed, but most of Waller's men were driven out of the town and the Royalist force south along the river bank. Some fled west towards Tewkesbury, some fled east towards the Severn.

Ripple (S08367) A minor battle was fought here on 13 April 1643 as Waller's Parliamentarians advancing north from Tewkesbury clashed with a Royalist force under Prince Maurice marching south from Worcester to join them. Waller was following the old Worcester road which ran to the west of the present A38 and took him through the village of Ripple. At this point he could see Maurice's men drawn up on flat ground away to the north, blocking his path. In response the Parliamentarians deployed across a slight hill — Old Nun's Hill — 1–400 yards north of Powick around Uckinghall. Waller had fewer than 1,500 men and little artillery and after an initial exchange he decided to fall back. He posted his Dragoons ahead to guard his front as he moved most of his army to the right into the lane the leading back to Riple (around S0875382). Maurice saw this movement and decided to attack, one party straight down the lane with his dragoons behind and so into Waller's left flank. The Royalist units tore into the redeploying Parliamentary force causing confusion and panic. Although Heslingrige's lancers made a temporary stand, they too were broken and Waller's men again advanced. The Royalist units tore into the redeploying Parliamentary force causing confusion and panic. A confused action followed, but most of Waller's men were driven out of the town and the Royalist force south along the river bank. Some fled west towards Tewkesbury, some fled east towards the Severn.
Ross on Wye (S01924) The border town changed hands several times in the course of the Civil War as the Gloucester Parliamentarians were able to put up a strong resistance and maintain that the mission had failed. However, Lambert saw that the river was unusually low and his main force was able to cross the river at the point where the bridge itself was a spot called Fishers' Row, just below the bridge. The Royalists were taken by surprise as they were expecting to see the bridge in place. Cromwell was able to proceed up the river with his army and, as it was driven off towards Worcester with heavy losses. Masssey, the former Parliamentarian officer in charge of the siege of Gloucester, was badly wounded but lived.

Spetchley (S00938) According to a plausible tradition, Cromwell was based at Spetchley before the Battle of Worcester and lodged at Spetchley House, the home of Mr Justice Brkeley, on 30 August–2 September. The house, which no longer exists, was the property of Sir Richard Costley, a gentleman of the bedchamber to King Charles I.

Strensham (S00940) Strensham House or Court was a small but important base in the south of the county, guarding the road north from Gloucester via Tewkesbury. Sir William Russell’s fortified mansion was held by Parliament in 1644–45; although there is no record of fighting here, it must have changed hands at some point, for Strensham is listed as one of the minor outposts to be surrendered to Parliament in 1646. The old fortified mansion had been demolished, though its site is probably marked by the remains of a moat near the centre of the village. A later Strensham Court, which stood to the south-west, has also been demolished and its site obliterated under the M5.

Upton upon Severn (S00840) Before attacking the Royalists in Worcester, Cromwell wanted to gain free access to the west bank of the Severn, thus permitting him to assault the city from the south-east and breaking the possible threat of a Royalist line of retreat into Wales. To this end Lambert and a troop of dragoons were despatched to Upton on 28 August with orders to take the bridge. Arriving around dawn on the 29th, Lambert found that the Royalists had demolished the central arch of the bridge but that a plank had been left in place across the breach. Cromwell’s 300-strong Royalist guard was nowhere to be seen, and the Scots were allegedly sleeping off the night’s exertions. The Royalist line of retreat into Wales was thus effectively cut off, and the Scots were routed and fell back across the Severn, leaving behind them a large garrison under. The Scots abandoned the crossing only after a fierce fight and the arrival of Parliamentary reinforcements from the east bank. The Royalist right squadron, however, fell back into Worcestershire. Watching from the tower of the cathedral, Charles had seen the Parliamentary reformation and ordered his men to engage the depleted Parliamentary forces. Cromwell’s men were initially pushed back by this Royalist attack, but Cromwell hurriedly returned with his troops from the new secured west bank, rallied his forces and counter-attacks the Scots and fell back into the city, closely pursued by the Parliamentarians who took Fort Royal and then the town of Worcester itself. Cromwell’s retreat through Red Hill was watched by the town, which was left to the Scots to sort out. The parliamentarians were temporarily held in the cathedral – the Royalist

Hereford and Worcester

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Royalty

Ladies Aston (S00323) According to tradition Cromwell lodgered on 29 August 1651 at George Symonds’s half-timbered house at White Ladies Aston. The building was demolished in the nineteenth century.

Wigmore (S04169) Both sides established minor outposts at Wigmore at various stages of the war. The Harleys’ medieval castle was ruined in the sixteenth century and probably served as nothing more than a surveillance or artillery post. The main stronghold was probably St James’s Church. Wigmore was one of the largest of the border castles but is now poorly preserved. The remains of an oval shell keep crown the high moat, below which the inner bailey is protected by fragments of the wall, mural towers and gatehouse which once encircled the area.

Wilton Castle (S050243) Wilton Castle, a medieval quadrangular fortress with corner towers, was in a small but comfortable Elizabethan mansion during the period until 1654 when it was garrisoned for the King in 1644–45 and then fell to Parliament once again, helping to betray Monmouth to the Parliamentary army. He later defected to the King’s army, only to return to Parliament once again, helping to betray Monmouth to the Royalists in 1644. Cromwell’s men were garrisoned for the King until 1645–46, but in summer 1646 it became the base for Birch’s Parliamentarians during their operation against Goodrich. Birch himself returned after the war and lies beneath an inscribed tablet in the Kirkle Chapel of St Leonard’s Church.

Westoby (S00451) In 1569 John Birch was laired in the Church of St Peter and St Paul in Weobley. Before, Birch had joined the Parliamentary army and risen rapidly through the ranks. Severely wounded and left for dead during the attack on Arundel Castle, he survived to become one of the most active commanderies in Herefordshire during the latter stages of the first Civil War, capturing Hereford in December 1645 and remaining there as governor. He fell from favour during the 1640s and actively supported the Restoration.

Thereafter he enjoyed a long and rewarding political career and acquired considerable property in the Hereford area. A white marble statue in St Peter’s and St Paul’s shows Birch dressed in armour and carrying a baton.

White Ladies Aston (S00323) According to tradition Cromwell lodged on 29 August 1651 at George Symonds’s half-timbered house at White Ladies Aston. The building was demolished in the sixteenth century.

Hereford and Worcester

rations who had besieged and bombarded the city for nearly two months.

The region was fairly quiet during 1648 but three years later Worcester again became the Royalist HQ. Cromwell arrived on 22 August the small Parliamentary garrison held out. As the approach of the main Royalist army and Prince Charles entered the city unopposed on the following day. He halted at Worcester, established his court at a house in the City Market and set about repairing the city’s defences in preparation for the expected attack. Earthworks were thrown up beyond the walls, particularly around the gates and across the loop-holes to cover the southern approaches to the city; a large, star-shaped fort, Fort Royal, was built south-east of the city and was linked to the walls by earthen ramps.

Cromwell appeared before Worcester at the end of August and laid careful plans for the final attack. His main force was stationed on Red Hill, south-east of the city, and from here Parliamentarian cannon maintained a heavy bombardment to soften up the Royalists within. At the same time he secured the west bank of the Severn and stationed a secondary force under Fleetwood around Powick. To ensure easy communication between the two halves of his army, Cromwell constructed bridges of boats over the Severn and the Teme near the junction of the two rivers.

The two-pronged attack was launched on 3 September. On the west bank, Fleetwood advanced through Powick, throwing back the Scottish outposts – the bull marts on Powick Church may have been damaged during this skirmish – and eventually entered Powick Bridge, the Severn and the Teme near the junction of the two rivers.

The two-pronged attack was launched on 3 September. On the west bank, Fleetwood adv
As the city fell, Prince Charles briefly took refuge in Rowland Berkeley's town house, a Tudor half-timbered building in New Street, now known as King Charles's House. The Commandery off Sidbury Street, a Tudor building incorporating parts of an earlier hospital, became the Royalist HQ during the battle; recently restored, it is now a museum and contains displays on Worcester during the Civil War, including arms and armour, a copy of Cromwell's death mask and an excellent film presentation of the Battle of Worcester. The City Museum in Foregate Street also contains several relics from the war and the battle. The façade of the Georgian Guildhall in High Street incorporates statues of Charles I and II and Cromwell's head appears above the doorway, nailed by the ears to the wall behind.

The Cromwell Association has a memorial tablet in an alcove at the city end of Sidbury Bridge, adjoining St Peter's Church, on the site of the former Sidbury Gate through which Parliamentary troops first entered Worcester.

**HERTFORDSHIRE**

The county was held securely for Parliament throughout the period and saw no significant fighting during the Civil War. The Parliamentary army and its high command were frequently stationed in Hertfordshire and were in the area for much of spring and summer 1647 during their dispute with Parliament. Cromwell was certainly in Hertfordshire with the army in June and July 1647 but he must have passed through the county on many other occasions on his way between London and Cambridgeshire.

**Berkhamsted (9pp190)**

Cromwell and the Parliamentary army were stationed here on 25 June 1647. The soldiers probably quarrered in the grounds of the medieval castle; derelict by the early seventeenth century it had played no part in the Civil War. Berkhamsted or Castle Place, an Elizabethan mansion on Castle Hill, was owned by the Parliamentarian soldier and regicide Col. Daniel Axwell and Cromwell and the other senior officers may well have lodged here for the night. Little remains of the old house, a victim of late seventeenth-century fires and modern rebuilding.

**Cheshunt (11p340).**

Richard Cromwell spent his last years in quiet retirement in this small Hertfordshire village, now overshadowed by the extensive modern developments to the east. On his return to England in 1680 Richard lodged with the Pengelly family in Finchley, north of London. At the death of Thomas Pengelly in 1700, his widow moved to a house in Churchgate, Cheshunt, left to her by her late uncle Arthur Orway, and Richard spent the last twelve years of his life here. The house, which was destroyed by fire in the nineteenth century, stood next to the present, much later Pengelly House.

By coincidence, another Cromwell came to Cheshunt a century after Richard's death. Oliver Cromwell, great-great-grandson of Lord Protector Oliver through his fourth son, Lord Deputy Henry, inherited Cheshunt Park and other parts of the former royal estate of Theobalds. Oliver, a London-based solicitor and author of a rather muddled biography of his illustrious forefather and namesake, used Cheshunt as his country retreat. He died here in 1681 and lies buried beneath an inscribed slab in the north-west corner of St Mary's churchyard. He left only two descendants of Oliver Cromwell, a son and a grandson, although the last male heir died in 1732. The house passed to an heiress who died childless in 1819 and was then bought by the Tuffett family.

Cheshunt, Herts. Two descendants of Oliver Cromwell ended their days here. The Protector's eldest surviving son and successor as Lord Protector, Richard (left), enjoyed a mere nine months in power followed by half a century in exile or retirement. From 1660 he lived very quietly in England, calling himself John Clark but otherwise adopting little disguise. The sad life of "Richard IV" — or "Queen Dick" to the army officers had cruelly called him — ended in Cheshunt in 1712.

A brick table tomb in St Mary's churchyard (above) marks the resting place of Oliver Cromwell of London and Cheshunt. The lawyer and biographer was Cromwell's last male heir through the male line and the direct line died with him in 1821. According to tradition, King George had been approached sometime before to sanction the preservation of the name in the female line but had refused, allegedly declaring that there had been quite enough Cromwells already and that there should be no more!
daughters—both had died in infancy forty years before—and at Oliver's death the Protector's direct male line became extinct. The Lord Protector had many descendants through the female line, but his namesake lying in St Mary's churchyard was his last male descendant through the male line.

Hatfield (TL234685) During summer 1647 Charles I was lodged by the Parliamentary army at several points in Hertfordshire in order that he be kept close to the parliamentary army HQ. On the 26th June he was held at Hatfield House, the magnificent Jacobean mansion built for the Earl of Salisbury in 1607–12. Hatfield House is open daily except Mondays throughout the summer.

Hertford (TL3212) Cromwell and Fairfax stayed here in mid-November 1647 while negotiating with the discontented and semi-mutinous troops drawn up on Cockshott or Cockshott Fields, open ground to the east of the town. Some accounts claim that the two commanders lodged at the Bell, now the Salisbury Arms, a late-sixteenth- and early-seventeenth-century coaching inn which stands on the corner of Fore and Church Streets. Other reports have it that they stayed in Hertford Castle, a medieval fortress remodelled and modernised in the sixteenth century; most of the castle has since been demolished and the three-storey turreted gatehouse is the only part to survive intact.

On 15 November Cromwell and Fairfax confronted the troops at Cockshott, crushing the half-hearted mutiny and arresting the ringleaders, who were tried by a hasty court martial and sentenced to death. They were forced to draw lots and the loser, Richard Arnold, was executed on the spot. The area is now covered by a modern housing estate, 3½ miles east-north-east of Hertford town centre; the street name Cockbush Avenue is the only reminder of the events of 1647.

Hitchin (TL1829) According to tradition, Cromwell, Pym, Hampden and other prominent figures used to meet and confer at the Sun Inn, Hitchin, during the 1630s and early 1640s. During the war it certainly became a meeting place for soldiers and officers. The Tudor inn was remodelled and refronted during the eighteenth century and stands close to the Sun Street; a low, half-timbered range off the courtyard incorporates the former Tudor gallery.

Royston (TL3540) Cromwell stayed here in early June 1647 while conferring with the discontented Parliamentary troops quartered around Thriplow (Camb). A fortnight later, on 25 June, Charles I was lodged overnight in King James' Palace, his father's hunting lodge, a ramshackle collection of mostly Jacobean buildings which stood in the area between Kneesworth Street, Dog Kennel Lane and Melbourne Street. Most of the complex has disappeared, but several buildings in Kneesworth Street belonged to the palace, including the former buttery, kitchen, guardhouse and the so-called 'Palace', a two-storey brick house with large chimneys, much of which dates from the eighteenth century.

St Albans (TL1407) Cromwell probably passed through the town on many occasions in the early 1640s as it lay on one of the routes—though not the most direct—between London and Cambridgeshire. According to tradition, he often broke his journey here and stayed with Col. Alphan Cox. Moreover, Cromwell was probably with Essex's army as it marched through St Albans on its way to and from Edgell in autumn 1642. He was certainly here on 14 January 1643, for he and his men broke up a pro-Royalist meeting in the Market Place—after a brief mélée around the gateway of the Great Red Lion. The Parliamentary soldiers arrested Sir Thomas Coningsby, the High Sheriff of Hertfordshire, who had been attempting to read a Royal proclamation.

St Albans was a convenient base for the Protectorate army and both the soldiers and the high command were frequently stationed here. Part of the abbey, now the cathedral, was requisitioned by the military and used as prison, conference hall and army court—it was here that Nathaniel Fiennes was convicted and sentenced to death for the loss of Bristol. In mid-November 1648 Fairfax, Ireton and other senior officers—though not Cromwell, who was absent in Yorkshire—met in the Abbey to discuss the future settlement of the country. Despite opposition from Fairfax and others, the St Albans meeting ratified The Remonstrance of the Army, calling for the trial and punishment of the King.

Stanstead St Margarets (TL80116) In St Margaret's Church lie several members of the Lawrence family, including Henry Lawrence, friend and secretary of Cromwell during the 1630s, a leading supporter of the Protectorate twenty years later, a Member of the Protectorate Parliaments and President of the Protectoral Council. Lawrence retired to Stanstead at the Restoration and died here four years later. He lies beneath an inscribed slab in the chancel, near the altar.

Stevenage (TL2325) The Cromwell Hotel in the High Street was built around a sixteenth-century farmhouse supposedly owned at one time by John Thurloe, Cromwell's Secretary of State and Secretary of the Protectoral Council. Above the fireplace in what is now the Cromwell Bar is a stone bearing the date 1667 and the initials 'TP'; it has been suggested that they stand for Thurloe Home Farm.

Although most of Humber'side was secured for Parliament at the outbreak of war, the area saw considerable fighting during 1643 as the Royalists advanced to the gates and ditches of Hull. The Royalist threat receded during the opening months of 1644 and disappeared altogether after Marston Moor. In September 1643 Cromwell visited the besieged garrison at Hull, his only recorded visit to the area covered by the modern county of Humberside.

Beverley (TAO339) The town was held by Parliament in 1642–43 to defend the northern approaches to Hull and the garrison hastily repaired the medieval town walls. In June 1643 Sir John Hotham, senior, former Parliamentary governor of Hull turned Royalist, was captured here as he fled north to join the King's forces. In the following month the garrison abandoned the town without a fight at the approach of Newcastle's 15,000-strong army. Of Beverley's medieval and Civil War defences nothing now survives except a single gateway, the fourteenth-century North Bar.

Boynton (TAN8678) Boynton Hall, a late Tudor brick hall with projecting wings, extensively remodelled in the eighteenth century, stands amid private parkland and plantations at the southern end of the village. The hall was the principal seat of the Strickland family, including Sir William (d1673), a prominent Parliamentarian and member of all the parliaments of the Protectorate period, and his younger brother Walter, Parliament's agent in Holland in 1642–51, one of Cromwell's leading supporters during the 1650s, a member of the Protectorate Parliaments and a Protectoral Councillor.

Bridlington (TA1766) Bridlington was secured by Newcastle in early February 1643 and on the 22nd Queen Henrietta Maria landed here with cash and plate collected on the Continent.

Parliamentary ships under Batten were in pursuit of the Queen's convoy and bombarded the town that night; according to tradition, the Queen rushed back to her ship to rescue her dog and then sought refuge in a ditch while shot flew overhead. Some accounts indicate that after the incident the Royalists threw up batteries to overlook and defend the harbour, but there is no record of further fighting here and no trace remains of any Civil War earthworks.

Brigg (TAM007) Seventeenth-century Brigg possessed neither walls nor a castle and the weakly defended town changed hands several times during 1643. It was not formally garrisoned until the end of the year, by which time the area had been secured by Parliament. Lord Willoughby's garrison threw up earthworks around the town early in 1644 but they were not put to the test for the Royalists never returned. No trace of the Civil War defences survives.

Burton upon Stather (S8618) The village guarded the lowest safe ferry crossing on the Trent before it joined the Humber estuary, under control of which was vital to anyone seeking to defend or attack what was then north Lincolnshire, now south Humberside. In consequence, the village and ferry changed hands several times during 1643 before the Parliamentarians secured the area at the end of the year and established a large garrison at Burton to guard
against further attack. The Civil War earthworks, thrown up during 1643 on both banks of the Trent, were obliterated by repeated flooding and by the growth of a small hamlet, The floodings were caused by a small stream called the Humber, which flows into the Humber estuary, and was prevented from being used for shelter by a besieging army.

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| Hull | A vital east coast port and military centre during the mid-seventeenth century. Hull was one of the first towns in England openly to defy Charles I in 1642. It was a Parliamentary stronghold throughout the Civil War, one of the very few bases in the area to resist the Royalist tide of summer and autumn 1643. Secure behind newly renovated medieval walls, governor John Hotham refused to admit the King on 23 April 1642 and continued to resist throughout the summer, enduring a Royalist blockade organised by Lord Lindsey from his base in Anlaby. The Royalists departed in July, but during the following months Hotham made further repairs and additions to the town's defences. The Parliamentarians piled earth behind the fourteenth-century stone wall which enclosed the old town to the west of the river Hull. As a second, outer line of defence, Hotham added a bank and ditch beyond the walls, with half-moon batteries covering each of the four principal town gates. The east bank of the Hull was defended by three blockhouses linked by a Tudor wall. After the capture of Hull, the English army, watched over by the governor of the town, continued to the north of the walls and gates, the banks and the earthworks formed. A modern plaque in Whitefriargate shopping precinct marks the site of Beverley Gate, the town gate from which Hotham defied the King in 1642. Ye Old White Hart, off Silver Street, is a Tudor inn, extended in the sixteenth century and restored in the nineteenth. Sir John Hotham was dining here in April 1642 when he received word that King Charles was approaching. He retired to a back room, later dubbed the Plotting Room, to consult with Pelham and others about granting or refusing admission to the town.

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| Scroby | A decayed moat south of the church and near the later great house is the only surviving trace of the late medieval moated hall which once stood here. In the seventeenth century the hall was the seat of the Hotham family, including Sir John senior and junior, the leading Parliamentarians in the county during the opening year of the Civil War who later attempted to defect to the King and were executed by Parliament in 1645.

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| Winestead | The Isle of Man was dominated during the 1640s by the Lord Stanley of Derby, who also held the island for the Royalist cause. During the anti-Stanley rebellion here, which was fanned during the year all the Royalist strongholds had fallen and the island was controlled by Parliament for the remainder of the decade.

The Royalists garrisoned a number of medieval strongpoints, including Peel Castle (SC424845), the thirteenth-fourteenth century cathedral-cum-fortress on St Patrick's Isle; the outer walls of Peel Castle were damaged by artillery in 1651 during its capture by Parliament. The Stanley's also built or refurbished several earthwork defences around the island, most of which, including the fort at Point of Ayre (NX466052), have completely disappeared. However, one such earthwork, Fort Loyal, survived intact and has recently been restored. Built in 1648–9, the large rectangular fort with bank and ditch defences and corner bastions stands south-east of Kirkcolm (SA46970), and is freely accessible to the public.

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ISLES OF SCILLY

The Isles of Scilly were nominally Royalist throughout the first Civil War, but played no part in the conflict beyond sheltering the Prince of Wales for six weeks in spring 1646 after he had fled the mainland. In the late 1640s St Mary’s and Tresco became the base of Sir John Grenville and his force on the Scillies and combined land and sea operations quickly secured Tresco. St Mary’s fort was then besieged and bombarded into submission. The islands were held peacefully by Parliament for the rest of the 1650s.

St Mary’s Above Hugh Town stands Star Castle (SV899107), a late Elizabethan artillery fort in the shape of an eight pointed star surrounded by a rock cut ditch and earthwork ramparts. The castle has been converted into an hotel.

Tresco On high ground in the north-west of the island stand the fragmentary remains of King Charles’s Castle (SV883162), a two storey artillery fort built by Henry VIII to cover the landward side.

Cromwell’s Castle, a 60 foot high circular tower on a granite platform, stands on an islet near the south of King Charles’s Castle (SV82159). Now entered at ground level through an eighteenth-century doorway, marks on the outer wall indicate where an external stairway originally led to the first floor, where the garrison was quartered. The guns were mounted on the roof and six gun ports pierced the low parapet. The castle was probably garrisoned for Parliament during the 1650s and was almost certainly built by Blake’s troops immediately after the 1651 invasion. The well-preserved castle stands on land freely accessible to the public.

KENT

In August 1642 Col Sandys and Livesey and their force of 2,300 troops secured the county for Parliament in the face of little serious resistance. Despite occasional plots and minor risings, the county remained firmly Parliamentarian throughout the first Civil War and saw no significant action until 1648, when Kent became one of the centres of Royalist rebellion. Cromwell made only one recorded visit to the area, in May 1652, long after order had been restored.

Canterbury (TR1457). On Christmas Day 1647 the Royalist elements within Canterbury rose up in rebellion and expelled the small Parliamentary garrison stationed here. 3,000 men, drawn largely from the London Trained Bands, invested the town in January and the rebels surrendered without a fight. The ringleaders were imprisoned in Leeds Castle and the town defences slighted to prevent further trouble—all the gates were broken down and a stretch of wall on the west side of the town demolished. Long stretches of the medieval flint walls remain, particularly around the south and east of the town. The fourteenth-century Westgate also survives and is now a museum, open daily.

Deal (TR378522). Deal Castle was one of a string of Henrician forts built along the south coast in the late 1530s and early 1540s. It saw no action during the first Civil War but in June 1648 it was seized and garrisoned by the Royalist rebels. Deal was promptly besieged by Parliamentary forces and endured a heavy bombardment by land and sea. The garrison surrendered on 25 August after a small relieving force had been scattered by the Parliamentarians. The castle, open daily, comprises a central circular keep surrounded by six semicircular bastions linked by an outer wall.

Dover (TR224420). Dover Castle was held by a
small Royalist garrison during summer 1642 but
on 21 August the fortress was seized by Capt.
Richard Dawkes and ten companions in a dar-
ing night raid. It was renamed in Parliament's
hasting. Without the first Civil War. At the
beginning of June 1648 the castle was besieged
by Royalist forces under Sir Richard Hardress
but Governor Brandon and his garrison held
out until a relieving force arrived and drove off
the King's men. Cromwell visited town and
castle in May 1652 to engage in naval busi-
tess. The magnificent deft city fortress, with a
twelfth-century keep standing amid concen-
tric walls, gatehouses and mural towers, is
open daily.
East Farleigh (TQ7353). On 1 June 1648 Fairfax
and his army crossed the Medway at East
Farleigh, avoiding the main Royalist outposts
and thus approaching Maidstone from the
south. The bridge he crossed still spans the river,
a five-arched ragstone construction, one of the
finest medieval bridges in southern England.
In the nineteenth century a number of bodies
were discovered in ground adjoining the bridge,
probably members of the small Royalist guard
who fell as Fairfax swept through.
The Parliamentary and local M.P. August-
tine Skinner owned East Farleigh Hall, since
demolished. Skinner lies beneath a monument in
St Mary's Church.

East Malling (TQ7075). Matthew Tomlinson
lived in retirement at East Malling after the
Restoration. A colonel in the Parliamentary
army, Tomlinson saw action throughout Eng-
land during the 1640s and later served under
Fleetwood and Henry Cromwell in Ireland. He
is best remembered, however, as the comman-
ding officer of the troop which guarded Charles
I from December 1648 until his execution. His
courteous treatment of his prisoner earned praises from the doomed King and saved his
own head eleven years later. Tomlinson lies
beneath an inscribed slab in the chancel of St
James's Church.

Lullingstone Castle (TQ328445). The castle,
really a fortified manor-house, was captured
April 1645 in the course of a minor Royalist
rebellion and immediately retaken by two
Parliamentary troops under Col. Blount. Most
of the Tudor house was subsequently
moluined and the present 'castle' dates from the
eighteenth century. In the grounds, however,
stands the original sixteenth-century gatehouse,
a three storey embattled building in red brick.

The castle and grounds are open to the public
during the summer.

Maidstone (TQ7056). The Battle of Maid-
stone of 1 June 1649 was the only major
engagement of the Civil War in Kent. At the end
of May the Earl of Newcastle and his 7-8,000
Royalists established themselves at Maidstone,
throwing up barricades across the streets and
remaining a three-storey embattled building,
demolished. Skinner fell discovered in ground adjoining the bridge, prob-
able bodies in the ground were
found when the River Medway was crossed
by order of the High Court which tried the
King by

The interior of the nave, however, with its great hammer-beam
roof, is thought to date from 1649.

Rochester (TQ7468). A port and fortified town
on the Medway, Rochester was secured for
Parliament in autumn 1642 by Col. Sandys,
who scouted a group of local Royalists trying
to hold the bridge. In early June 1648 many
Royalist rebels fled here after the Battle of
Maidstone, but surrendered to Fairfax without
further resistance. Cromwell visited the town
in May 1652 on naval business.

Sevenoaks (TQ5255). In July 1643 around
1,000 anti-Parliamentarian or pro-Royalist pro-
testers gathered at Sevenoaks, though many
scattered on hearing that Parliamentary troops
were approaching to restore order. On the 23rd
Col. Browne's man entered the town and dis-
persed the 700 rebels who remained, expelling
them from the town and pursuing them south
wards to Tonbridge

Shipbourne (TQ392522). The remains of Sir
Henry Vane junior, the leading Parliamentary
executed in June 1648 by Col.

Stone (TQ3774). In June 1648 Major Hub-
bard's Parliamentarians caught a party of
Royalist rebels here, killing 20 and scattering the
rest.

Tonbridge (TQ3845). On 23 July 1643 a party
of Royalist rebels, driven back from Sevenoaks by
Col. Browne, entered Tonbridge, breaking down
the bridge over the swollen Hilden Brook behind
them (TQ85474) in an effort to hinder the
Parliamentarians. Five hundred rebels
attacked to hold the town and castle but were
expelled after a fierce exchange with Browne's
troops. It was probably this episode which
prompted Parliament to order the castle slight-
ed. The ruins, including a sixteenth-century
gatehouse with massive flanking towers, curtain
walls and a twelfth-century shell keep, stand in
the town centre; they are open daily.

Upnor Castle (TQ18708). Upnor Castle
was built in 1561 to guard the entrance to the
Medway and the shipping moored just inside the
river mouth. Extended and strengthened in the
late sixteenth and early seventeenth century, the
fortress comprises a blockhouse with a large
pointed bastion facing the river and a gatehouse
on the landward side. It was held uneventfully
for Parliament throughout the first Civil War
and occasionally served as a prison for captured
Royalist officers. The castle was seized by the
Kentish rebels in May 1648 but was swiftly
retaken by Parliamentary forces. Upnor Castle
remained in military use until the nineteenth
century but is now a scheduled monument, open
to the public daily.

Walmer Castle (TQ377501). The Heritian
castletop, comprising a central circular keep
surrounded by four circular towers enclosing
a small courtyard, survives intact and re-
mains one of the official residences of the
Warden of the Cinque Ports. The present
Walmer was seized by Royalist rebels in June 1648 but was soon
under close siege. Royalist ships tried to relieve the
garrison by sea but attempts to land stores and
reinforcements on 18 July were beaten
back by heavy fire. The 60 rebels within aban-
doned the struggle soon after and surrendered
Walner on 12 July. The castle is open daily,
unless the Lord Warden is in residence.

Much of the county is fairly bleak
upland and was neither garrisoned nor fought over during the
Civil War. The conflict in Kent was focused on control of the road from Warrington
via Preston and Lancaster to Carlisle and thence to Scotland. There was little fighting in the
southern fringes of Lancashire fell
King by the Earl of Derby in 1642, from the outbreak of war the southern fringes of Lancashire fell
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Astley Hall (SD74184) Astley Hall, Chorley, a richly plastered half-timbered hall, was built by the Charnock family in the sixteenth century. It was subsequently renovated and extended on several occasions — the front was redesigned in the 1660s — but much of the Elizabethan building survives. It is now an art gallery and museum, open daily. According to tradition Cromwell spent a night here in August 1648 after the Battle of Preston; his boots and the large oak bed in which he slept are on display within the hall. Cromwell's movements at this time are well-documented and seem to rule out a night halt at Astley. On 17 August he fought the Scots outside Preston and then entered the town late in the day; if he had any sleep that night it was probably in a building in or very near Preston (see Walton le Dale). On the 18th he marched south from Preston and spent the night quartered in open ground to the north of Wigan. If there is any truth in the tradition, it is more likely that Cromwell and the other senior officers stopped at Astley sometime around midday on the 18th to shelter from the driving rain and to snatch a few hours sleep before continuing their journey towards Wigan.

Blackburn (SD4827) Houghton's Royalists occupied Blackburn unopposed in November 1642 but were expelled later in the month by a night attack led by Shuttleworth and Starkie. Thereafter neither side garrisoned the weakly defended town.

Clitheroe (SD74347). The medieval hiltop castle housed a Royalist garrison in 1643-44 but was evacuated in August 1644 following the defeat of the northern Royalists at Marston Moor. It was slighted by Parliament some years later. The remains of the small twelfth-century square keep and the inner bailey wall stand on a limestone knoll above the town. On 16 August 1648 the advanced guard of the Parliamentary army skirmished in the town with the rear of the retreating Scottish Royalists. Cromwell himself passed through Clitheroe later in the day.

Gawthorpe Hall (SD80341) Restored by Barry in the nineteenth century, Gawthorpe Hall is a compact three storey fortified hall built in 1600 around an earlier square tower. It was owned by the Shuttleworth family in the seventeenth century and although some Shuttleworths fought for the King in the Civil War, the family home was garrisoned for Parliament by Col Richard Shuttleworth. It saw little action. The well-preserved hall is open on Wednesdays and at weekends during the summer.

Greenhalgh Castle (SD500452) Greenhalgh Castle outside Garstang is a rectangular fortified hall with corner towers. Built by a Stanley Earl of Derby at the end of the fifteenth century, it was garrisoned for the King by his descendant 150 years later. The Royalist garrison withdrew one siege in summer 1644 but fell back in the year, a victim of the general demise of the Royalist cause in the area after Marston Moor. The castle was demolished by Parliament in 1649 and only fragments of walls and of one of the corner towers now remain. The ruins stand on private land but can be viewed from a public footpath which runs close by.

Hodder Bridge (SD70382). The medieval three arched bridge, still sometimes called 'Cromwell's Bridge', stands next to the present modern road bridge across the Hodder. Cromwell held an impromptu Council of War here on 16 August 1648 to discuss the movement of the Scottish Royalists and the Parliamentary response. It was decided to march straight for Preston and the Parliamentary army immediately crossed the bridge and headed south-west towards the Scottish position.

Hoghton or Houghton Tower (SD42245) Houghton Tower was built by Thomas Hoghton in the 1560s, a fortified hilltop mansion in the form of a double quadrangle, with a cross wing and gatehouse separating the outer and inner courts. Sir Gilbert Hoghton garrisoned the place for the King at the end of 1642. The Royalist tenure was brief, however, for the garrison was attacked by Col. Starkie in February 1643 and surrendered almost immediately. By accident or design, the Royalist powder stored in the central gatehouse exploded as the hall was being hand-ed over, wrecking that part of the building and killing Col. Starkie and at least sixty of his men. Hoghton Tower was restored after the war and has been remodelled on several occasions since. It is open to the public on summer weekends.

Hornby Castle (SD387867). There was a castle on the site in the twelfth century, but the present remains date from the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, when the fortress was rebuilt by Lord Conyers. Hornby passed to the Stanleys in the late fifteenth century and was garrisoned for the King by the Earl of Derby in 1642. Col. Astlton's Parliamentarians attacked the place in June 1643, as one party diverted the Royalists by assaulting the gatehouse, their colleagues
did the defenders, then under the command of Col. Rosthain, finally surrender Lathom. By holding out for so long, the Royalist garrison had tied down large numbers of Parliamentary troops and thus imperilled the war effort. In January, Parliament ordered the mansion razed in 1646. So complete was the destruction that the position of the medieval fortress cannot now be located with certainty. Although the present Lathom House may stand on the site (SD459091), its surroundings seem inconsistent with contemporary descriptions of the Civil War stronghold. Extended earthworks 2½ miles south east, on a slight rise above a stream and amid post-seventeenth-century woods, may mark the site of the medieval fortress (SD466085).

Longridge (SD54037) Early on 17 August 1648 the rear guard of the Scottish Royalist army under Langdale was surprised here by units of the Parliamentary army led by Col. Hodgson and Smithson. The Royalists briefly attempted to hold the main street through the town but soon turned and fell back south-west, towards Preston. The main Parliamentary army under Cromwell passed through Longridge later in the morning.

Preston (SD5429) The town changed hands several times during the first Civil War but was, for the most part, under Parliamentary control. Johan Rovaworn designed a circuit of earthworks defences. The decisive battle of the second Civil War was fought at Preston on 17 August 1648 when the Parliamentary army, under Cromwell caught and scattered part of the Scottish Royalist invasion force led by Hamilton, Callendar and Langdale. The Royalist force of 20,000 men was far larger than the Parliamentary army, but Cromwell skillfully exploited his enemy's disarray and never engaged the whole Royalist army. By 17 August the King's men had reached the Preston area on their march south, but they had become dangerously strung out, with much of their force still operating as their Horse left Wigan, several miles to the south. The Royalist rear fell back from Longridge in the early morning, pursued all the way by advanced units of the Parliamentary army. Langdale halted his men two miles north-east of Preston and attempted to hold the sunken lane from Longridge to Preston at the point where it left the open space of Ribbleton Moor and ran through an area of hedges and enclosures. The Royalist high command in Preston was probably unaware that its rear was faced by the whole weight of the Parliamentary army and Hamilton refused to send Langdale any reinforcements. Thus Langdale's men were heavily outnumbered when Cromwell attacked at around 4 p.m., his main force charging down the road as flanking units moved to cut through the enemy lines on each side of the lane. The fight was long and fierce but Langdale's men were pushed back, at first slowly, then in rout, and by evening Cromwell had captured the town and its large Parliamentary garrison.

Stonyhurst College (SD569039) Despite many later alterations and additions, Stonyhurst remains a handsome quadrangular building, with its name deriving from a Roman Catholic college and is not usually open to the public.

Thurland Castle (SD610730) The medieval castle was garrisoned for the King at the outbreak of the Civil War but changed hands three times in the following year. In June 1643 local Parliamentarians captured the castle but did not garrison it and Sir John Gillingham's Royalists quickly returned. In August a second Parliamentary force under Col. Rigby appeared before the castle, which surrendered two months later following a prolonged siege and a heavy bombardment. The old fortress was destroyed by fire in the nineteenth century and the present 'castle' is a mock-Tudor fortified mansion surrounded by the restored and remodelled moat which once protected its medieval predecessor.

Walton le Dale (SD55328) According to tradition, a thatched seventeenth-century inn, the Unicorn (now a restaurant), in the lane leading from Darwen Bridge became Cromwell's HQ after the Battle of Preston. From here he directed the mopping-up operations around the town and despatched units south to pursue the fleeing Royalists; he may have spent the night of 17-18 August here. A Cromwell Association plaque on the outer wall records the building's link with Cromwell.
Ashby de la Zouch (SK61160) A Royalist stronghold throughout the Civil War, the fifteenth-century castle was garrisoned for the King by Henry Hastings at the outbreak of war and became a centre for Royalist activities over a wide area of north-west Leicestershire and the adjoining counties. Town and castle were occasionally raided by Parliamentary units from Leicester, but not until autumn 1643 were the Parliamentarians strong enough to launch a sustained campaign against Ashby. The town was quickly overrun and the castle invested; it surrendered in the following February after a long siege. The fortress was slighted in 1648 and the south wall of the Hastings Tower and much of the outer defences were brought down by mines. The present extensive ruins, including the massive four-storey tower added by Lord Hastings in the 1470s, are open daily.

Belvoir Castle (SK82037) The spectacular Gothic pile overlooking the Vale of Belvoir is the latest in a succession of buildings on the site stretching back to the eleventh century. Robert de Teden's Norman castle was repeatedly modernised by the Earl of Rutland in the sixteenth. The castle changed hands several times during the Civil War and was briefly based here in June 1645 after the county on several occasions in 1643 and 1644. Belvoir Castle suffered little more than fairly minor Royalist raids. Cromwell passed through the county in late 1643 and 1644 and was briefly based here in June 1645 after the Battle of Naseby. He passed through the county again in 1648 and 1650-51 on his way to and from Scotland.

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Burley (SK55102) Burley House, built by the 1st Duke of Buckingham in the 1620s, served as the Parliamentary garrison for much of the Civil War. Occupied by the Parliamentary Army's Leicester HQ for much of the war, it was hastily evacuated in June 1645 by the arrival of Prince Rupert and 3,000 Royalist troops. The King's men surrounded the town and captured a small garrison. Whether the Royalists actually entered the town is in dispute. After the battle, it was destroyed by fire in the eighteenth century.

Coles (SK3417) Coles Court served as a Parliamentary garrison for much of the war, enduring frequent raids and evacuations from time to time — for instance, the troops temporarily pulled out in May 1645 after the fall of Leicester. The garrison was housed in the sixteenth-century manor-house of the Beaumont family, of which nothing remains. The present building on the site, a Gothic ashlar mansion, dates from the early sixteenth century.

Cotes (SK3529) The decayed medieval village of Cotes stood at an important crossing of the river Soar and was the scene of several skirmishes. In March 1644, for instance, a Parliamentary force under Hartop engaged a party of Royalists near Newark, around the bridge; Hartop fell back on the approach of Royalist reinforcements under Loughborough. After the war Sir Christopher Packe acquired Cotes from the Tudor seat of the Skipwith family, and he spent the last years of his life in retirement here. The hall was destroyed by fire in the eighteenth century.

Emington Hall (SK4532) Medieval Emington Hall served as a minor Royalist base during the Civil War, defended by trenches and earthworks on the slope above. There is no record of fighting here, as the hall was probably abandoned as Royalist fortunes waned. The weathered earthworks survive and below them, to the west of the church, stand the remains of the hall, two stone ranges at right angles to each other.

Hinckley (SK429) In March 1644 a fierce but indecisive skirmish developed around St Mary's and Hinckley attempted to rescue some of their colleagues, held prisoner within the village church.

Kirby Bellars (SK717) The early seventeenth-century great house in Kirby Park was garrisoned for Parliament throughout the Civil War; it was one of the bases hastily evacuated in June 1645 following the fall of Leicester. Although the garrison have escaped Royalist attention, the old iron stone manor-house still stands, but it was drastically altered and remodelled in the nineteenth century. Neither house nor park is open to the public.

Leicester (SK8104) After 2½ uneventful years as the Parliamentary HQ for the county, Leicester was seriously threatened for the first time on 29 May 1645 by the arrival of Prince Rupert and 3,000 Royalist troops. The King's men surrounded the town and captured a small garrison. Parliamentary accounts probably exaggerated the ensuing massacre; there is little doubt that Rupert exacted a bloody and violent revenge on the town. The Prince and most of his men soon marched on, leaving a small garrison to hold the town. A fortnight later Fairfax and the main Parliamentary army appeared before Leicester, and Governor Hastings surrendered the town on 18 June after a two day siege and bombardment. The Norman chancel and early fourteenth-century chancel, west tower, west gallery, box pews. The church inside an oultery and screen and a small Gothic porch, with an ornate marble monument. Sir Arthur rests in a small circular mound surrounded by a ditch and grass. In March 1644, for instance, a Parliamentary force under Hartop engaged a party of Royalists near Newark, around the bridge; Hartop fell back on the approach of Royalist reinforcements under Loughborough. After the war Sir Christopher Packe acquired Cotes from the Tudor seat of the Skipwith family, and he spent the last years of his life in retirement here. The hall was destroyed by fire in the eighteenth century.

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Nottingham (SK2003) In autumn 1642 a 200-strong Royalist garrison was established in Henry Noel's fortified house, Luffenhall. The house was burnt, and the buildings were either demolished or renovated. The present Luffenhall House dates from the early seventeenth century. The adjoining thirteenth-century Chapel of St Mary survives intact. Heislege and his two wives lie buried here beneath an ornate marble monument. Sir Arthur rests in a small circular mound surrounded by a ditch and grass.

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LINCOLNSHIRE

Although the county was secured for Parliament at the outbreak of the Civil War, the Royalists soon began making incursions into the region and by autumn 1643 much of Lincolnshire had fallen to them.

Ancaster Heath (SK8364) In March 1643 a large Royalist force led by Charles Cavendish and including men from the Belvoir and Newark garrisons advanced into southern Lincolnshire in the hope of cutting the county in two and breaking the lines of communication to Cambridgeshire and the south. The Royalists took Grantham and pushed on towards Boston. On 11 April 1643 their path was blocked at Ancaster by 1,500 Parliamentarians under Lord Willoughby and the younger Hotham. In a brief engagement on heathland just outside the town, the Parliamentarians were brushed aside by the larger and better organised Royalist army.

Bellevue (TL1078) The old manor-house at Bel­leau was owned by Lord Willoughby during the 1640s and was acquired by Sir Henry Vane junior after the Civil War. Vane lived here and at Raby (Durham) until the Restoration. Sections of the sixteenth-century moated manor-house survive and are now incorporated within a later farmhouse and outbuildings; an octagonal dovecote, once part of the Tudor estate, and had worked hard in 1642–43 to secure East Anglia and to organise the Lithefield campaign; and was acquired by Sir Henry Vane.

Belton (SK9339) On 13 May 1643 Belton was the scene of a confused skirmish between Parlia­mentarians under Cromwell and Willoughby and 1,200 Royalists from Newark and Gains­borough led by Cavendish and Henderson. Our knowledge of the engagement rests largely on a brief and sometimes dubious account given in one of Cromwell's letters. The Parliamentarians had just retaken Grantham and early on the 13th Cromwell led his troops out of the town towards Newark in a fruitless attempt to find the Royalist forces known to be in the area. In fact, Cavendish's men were already very close to Grantham and in the morning they attacked and scattered a Parliamentary outpost stationed around Belton. The main engagement took place that evening, when Willoughby and Cromwell faced Cavendish's army on flat land between the river Witham and the present park gates of Bel­ton House (which was built forty years after the Civil War, south-east of Torksey). After the dragoons had exchanged fire, Cromwell launched a cavalry attack which seems to have surprised and shaken the Royalists—possibly they were off-guard, not expecting their oppo­nents to give battle at 10 p.m. A brief mêlée in falling light left 100 Royalists dead or wounded, 45 captured and the rest falling back north­wards in disorder.

Bolingbroke Castle (TF149648) The Norman motte and bailey castle in Old Bolingbroke, enlarged and strengthened by John of Gaunt in the fourteenth century, was occupied and garrisoned by Rheinhard of Jonsaur in the summer of 1643. The Royalists were under siege by September and surren­dered to the Earl of Manchester in the following month. It was then garrisoned for Parliament, but the troops were soon withdrawn for service elsewhere and the castle slighted to prevent its reoccupation. Some sections, including the gate­house, survived until the nineteenth century, but very little now remains. Recent excavations have revealed extensive foundations, but nothing more than odd fragments of masonry are now visible on and around the motte.

Boston (TF3244) Boston was the principal parliamentary stronghold and magazine in the south-east of the county, held for Parliament without serious challenge throughout the war. Cromwell passed through the town on many occasions in 1643 and was based here for much of September and early October.

Cressey Hall (TF225304) In one of the earliest engagements of the Civil War in Lincolnshire, Sir Anthony Irby surprised and scattered a party of local Royalists before Cressey Hall. A small Parliamentary garrison was established in the late medieval moated hall, but the troops were
soon withdrawn to serve in more important bases in the region and Cressery played no further part in the conflict. The battle thus survived to the present day, but it was burnt to the ground in 1791 and nothing survives except the remains of the moat near the road and the present nineteenth-century hall.

Crowland (TF241240) The medieval Abbey of Crowland and the village which grew up around it stood on an island in a marshland. Most of the monastic buildings were demolished at or soon after the Dissolution, though parts of the great abbey church were retained and converted into a secular church. On 25 March 1643 a pro-Royalist faction within Crowland secured the village for the King and occupied and fortified the village church and other surviving sections of the abbey. Local Parliamentarians under Hobart and Irby soon surrounded Crowland, and operations were stepped up when Cromwell and his troops joined the siege on 25 April. Their heavy artillery pounded Royalist positions for three days until the King's men surrendered on the 28th.

The village saw further action in 1644. The Parliamentary garrison was temporarily evacuated in March as Royalists passed through. It was evacuated again in October when the Royalist army returned and on this occasion the King's enemy Lord Byron had Crowland, Fair旭 and Rossett laid to siege as far as the main Royalist force had marched on, but heavy autumn rains flooded the surrounding ground and the moat necessitated a direct attack. The Royalists were eventually driven out, surrendering at the end of the year.

Parts of the abbey church, including the north aisle and tower, still serve as the village church, incorporated into the largely nineteenth-century building; nearby are the remains of the nave and other sections of the medieval church.

Donington (TF330355) Donington was the scene of several skirmishes 1643-44, the most important of which took place on 13 June 1643 when Royalists from Belvoir (Leics.) surprised and routed a party of Parliamentarians from Boston. Cromwell himself hadsummered there in the village after the Civil War, and a prosperous port and commercial centre defended by nothing more than earthwork banks and ditches and standing in an area which, though controlled by Parliament for much of the war, was dangerously close to Newark and other Royalist bases. Gainsborough was captured by a raiding party from Newark in January 1643 and remained in Royalist hands for six months, until 20 July when Willoughby launched a surprise attack and overwhelmingly defeated the Earl of Kingston's men, retaking the town for Parliament. He was, however, almost immediately besieged by Charles Cavendish's Royalist army and summoned assistance.

On 28 July a 1,200-strong relieving force under Cromwell and Meldrum approached Gainsborough. They engaged and overcame Cavendish's advanced guard near the village of Lea (SK22868) and then overran Gainsborough and the town and its main force, drawn up on the hill immediately east of Gainsborough. The ensuing fight was fierce but brief, for the Parliamentarians soon broke through to the Royalists from the field. Cavendish, however, had kept some troops in reserve, and at this point he charged the flank of the now-disorganised and careless Parliamentarians. Cromwell, too, had held back three troops from the chase and with these he swooped down on the rear of Cavendish's force, breaking the last surviving element of the Royalist army and completing the rout. Cavendish was fatally wounded, and his men were pursued downhill into the marshland beside the Trent. Long afterwards, the names of fields and other features in this area recalled the battle and ensuing slaughter - Redcoats Field, Cavendish Bog.

Cromwell had relieved Gainsborough and spent the night in the town but the respite was short-lived. On the following morning Newcastile and the main Royalist army were spotted approaching from the north and although Cromwell managed to get his troops away and back to Grantham, the garrison was left in a hopeless position; Willoughby surrendered on 31 July. The town changed hands twice more - it was retaken by Meldrum but evacuated in March 1644 at the approach of Prince Rupert - before it was finally secured for Parliament by the Earl of Manchester in summer 1644.

Grantham (SK9135) Although the town was held for Parliament for most of the war, it was vulnerable to attack from nearby Belvoir and Newark and changed hands several times in 1643. Royalists took the town in January but were promptly ejected. Two months later, on 23 March, a much larger force under Charles Cavendish stormed and captured Grantham and, although they did not garrison the place, the presence in the vicinity severed the main road between London and York and seemed to herald a full-scale invasion of Lincolnshire. In response, Willoughby, Hotham and Cromwell rendezvoused at Skellow on 9 May and re-entered Grantham two days later. Although they had retaken the town without opposition, Caven-dish's forces were still in the area and soon moved to expel the Royalists. On 13 May the armies clashed 2½ miles north-east of the town (see Belton).

Grimsby Castle (TF045228) Gilbert de Gant's thirteenth-century quadrangular fortress was extensively modernised during the sixteenth century when a fine south front was added. In the seventeenth century the castle was owned by the Berries, Earls of Lindsey, and they garrisoned it for the King late in 1643. Grimsby was captured in the following April by the Earl of Manchester, whose men proceeded to sack and partially demolish the place. It was repaired and remodelled by Vanbrugh and much of the stonework dates from the eighteenth and nineteenth century. Of the fortress which saw action in the Civil War, there survive the four medieval corner towers, the Elizabethan south front and several early modern features. Grimsby is open daily during August.

Horncastle (TF6669) According to a strong and plausible tradition, Cromwell stayed in Horncastle after the Battle of Winceby, lodging at a house in West Street, now demolished, which stood next to the present Cromwell House. On 11 October he supposedly supervised the burial of Sir Ingram Hopton, a Royalist officer killed at Winceby as he was about to attack the unhorsed Cromwell. Hopton lies in St Mary's Church, near a later monument which describes Cromwell as an 'arch rebel'. The church also contains a number of relics found on the battlefield.

Hougham House (SK888442) The medieval moated manor-house of the Bussey and Bessenden families was surrendered for Parliament during the Civil War. Near the hall is the border of the former Isle of Newark, which was held for Parliament. Most of South Holland was held for Royalist troops in the early days of the war. On 6 June 1643, only to fall to themselves at Col. Rossiter's in the course of a fierce counter-attack launched later that same day. The present stone mansion east of the church is Georgian, but it incorporates sections of its medieval and Jacobean predecessors; nearby are the remains of the medieval moat which surrounded the old house. The house and grounds are private but a public footpath runs close by.

Lincoln (SK7771) By the seventeenth century the Roman and medieval defences at Lincoln were semi-ruinous and the town could put up little resistance to a determined attack. Thus although Lincoln was held for Parliament for much of the war, it never became a major base and it repeatedly fell to Royalist raids from Newark and, in 1644, from Prince Rupert's forces. The county town was surrendered again in summer 1648 as Royalist rebels marched through. Cromwell was here in July 1643 and May 1644 and he spent most of August 1644 at Lincoln, kicking his heels while Manchester did nothing.

The extensive ruins of the Norman castle, open daily, stand in the north-west corner of the old town. Fragments of the Roman and medieval walls survive, together with Eastgate, Newport Arch and the foundations of Lower Westgate.

Mablethorpe Hall (TF428460) In August 1643, at the height of their fortunes in Lincolnshire, the King's men established an outpost at Mablethorpe. The garrison was armed by Parliamentary forces towards the end of the year. The Royalists garrisoned Mablethorpe Hall, the moated mansion of the Fitzwilliam family, one mile west of the town. The old house has been largely demolished, but remnants were incorporated in the modern farm buildings, still called Mablethorpe Hall, which stand amid the remains of the moat.

Saltfleet (TF4159) Tradition has it that Cromwell spent the night before the Battle of Winceby at Saltfleet on 11 October 1643 - in South Holland in the seventeenth-century brick manor-house opposite. There, is, however, no corroborating evidence to place Cromwell here and the story conflicts with another unconfirmed but
Suffered repeated Royalist raids in 1643-44 and of medieval masonry from the original hall of the town centre. Stamford was garrisoned for Parliament, and the garrison established a base in the twelfth-century castle, which was repaired and reused during the Civil War.

Winchney (TF1658) On 11 October 1643 the Parliamentary army under Lincoln and Winchney engaged and defeated a large Royalist force on open ground about 3/4 mile north-west of Winchney. The armies drew up on parallel ridges which ran east-west but which curved round and met to the east, thus forming a horseshoe of high ground enclosing a natural amphitheatre. Manchester deployed along the southern ridge, with Cromwell in the van, the Royalists along the northern. The battle opened with the Dragoons charging forward and crossing in the low ground between the two armies. Both front lines then charged, exchanging fire at close range and engaging. In the course of the hand-to-hand fighting, Cromwell had his horse shot from under him and was attacked by Sir Ingram Hopton, who was himself cut down. Cromwell escaped unhit but apparently played little further part in the battle. With a fierce but confused fight raging behind him, Sir Thomas Fairfax led the second Parliamentary line along the ridge and round to the east and then charged down into the Royalist left flank, quickly breaking the enemy line. The Royalist Cavalry fled south-west, where they were trapped by high hedges and a narrow gateway and were cut down by the pursuing Parliamentary Horse; the horse's pass was afterwards known as Slash Hollow. Although fairly small numbers had been involved, Winchney was a decisive and important Parliamentary victory, for it halted the Royalist advance south and east through Lincolnshire.

The battlefield is still open farmland to the east of the A115 road junction with the A158. The battle symbol on Ordnance Survey maps is placed at TF315689, near the centre of the hollow.

Woollsthorpe (SK335336) The medieval church at Woollthorpe was held by the Royalists for much of the Civil War as an outpost of Belvoir. At the beginning of 1646, as part of the Parliamentary operation against the castle, Woollthorpe was attacked and the church captured after a heavy bombardment which wrecked the building. It was never repaired and today the ruins still stand in the old graveyard about 3/4 mile from the post-Restoration Church of St James which replaced it.

**MERSEYSIDE**

There was very little action within Merseyside during the Civil War. The Wirral played no part in the conflict and the only town and stronghold in the area was Liverpool, a small but prosperous port and a possible landing point for reinforcements from Ireland. Cromwell never visited the area.

**LIVERPOOL**

Garrisoned for Parliament in spring 1643, Liverpool was strongly defended by a medieval wall and ditch which ran in an arc round the landward side of the town, a thirteenth-century castle stood at the southern point. Rupert approached the town in June 1644 and began bombarding the stronghold with heavy artillery on the 7th. The defences held for five days, enabling Col. Moore to send men and ammunition away by sea, but on the 12th Rupert's guns finally demolished a section of wall near the northern end of the town and the Royalists rushed in. Liverpool was then garrisoned for the King, but the town was soon captured and invested in a solidly Parliamentary area and isolated in a solidly Parliamentary area and isolated in a solidly Parliamentary area and isolated in a solidly Parliamentary area and isolated in a solidly Parliamentary area and isolated in a solidly Parliamentary area and isolated in a solidly Parliamentary area and isolated in a solidly Parliamentary area and isolated in a solidly Parliamentary area and isolated in a solidly Parliamentary area and isolated in a solidly Parliamentary area and isolated in a solidly Parliamentary area and isolated in a solidly Parliamentary area and isolated in a solidly Parliamentary area and isolated in a solidly Parliamentary area and isolated in a solidly Parliamentary area and isolated in a solidly Parliamentary area and isolated in a solidly Parliamentary area and isolated in a solidly Parliamentary area and isolated in a solidly Parliamentary area and isolated in a solidly 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Great Yarmouth (TG329) Cromwell passed through the town on 13 or 14 March 1643 on his way from Norwich to Lowestoft and he may have stopped here overnight, lodging in the house in South Quay belonging to John Carter, the leading Parliamentarian in Great Yarmouth. According to a later, rather unlikely story, Carter's house was the venue for a meeting of senior officers in 1648 at which it was decided to bring the King to trial. The house, No. 4 South Quay, was extensively altered in the eighteenth century but retains its late Tudor and Jacobean interiors. It is now a museum of domestic life.

Cromwell's granddaughter, Bridget Wren and her husband Thomas Bandysh lived at Long Wenford in 1648 at which it was decided to bring the King to trial. The house, No. 4 South Quay, was extensively altered in the eighteenth century but retains its late Tudor and Jacobean interiors. It is now a museum of domestic life.

King's Lynn (TF61t9J Cromwell visited King's Lynn on 20–21 March 1643 to investigate rumours of a Royalist plot and to ensure the town's loyalty to Parliament. The rumours were eventually matched by action, for on 13 August 1643 the governor, Sir Hammond L'Estrange, declared for the King, the first and only stronghold within the county to do so. The Royalists hastily repaired the town's defences, adding earthworks and bastions beyond the medieval stone walls. Local Parliamentary troops were refused admission and in late August Manchester arrived before the town, establishing his base at Salthouse to the south. Cromwell visited the siege in early September and reportedly supervised the placing of guns at West Lynn. The town was bombarded and St Margaret's Church hit, though little or no damage was caused. A Civil War cannon-ball now hangs above the entrance to Hampton Court, a late medieval house and warehouse in Nelson Street. King's Lynn surrendered to Parliament on 16 September and a fortnight later, on 2 October, Cromwell visited the newly-secured town to confer with Manchester.

The Royalists' earthworks have long since disappeared but parts of the medieval stone walls remain, chiefly on the east side of the town, along Kettlewell Lane, Wyatt Street and the Walls. One gateway also remains, the South Gate, an early Tudor brick and stone building with angle turrets and battlements.

Norwich (TG2308) Cromwell was here on 12–13 and 17–19 March 1643 on his tour around the county. The town had a quiet Civil War and peace was shattered only once, in May 1648, when a series of pro-Royalist riots broke out and threatened Parliament's control of Norwich. Fleetwood's troops, stationed nearby, quickly put down the disturbances, but in the course of the troubles the magazine in the Committee House was ignited—whether by accident or design is unclear—and the resulting explosion killed 40 people, demolished the Committee House and badly damaged many buildings in the area, including St Peter's Man­crot. Fairfax visited Norwich in July to survey the damage and to ensure that everything was quiet. Over 100 rioters were subsequently tried and seven or eight were shot by firing-squad in the castle grounds on 2 January 1649. The medieval castle itself played no recorded part in the war, the restored keep is now a museum of local history and possesses many relics from the period, including Civil War armour and Cromwell's death mask.

Although there is no record of fighting here, the village may have been garrisoned at some stage during the conflict, for earthworks here are sometimes described as Civil War defences. Other sources, however, suggest that they are part of the decayed medieval village.

Althorp (SP632651) The early Tudor house, extensively rebuilt in 1790, played no significant part in the war. It does, however, contain many fine portraits from the period, including a representation of Oliver Cromwell thought to be by Walker.

Canons Ashby (SP577508) In the mid-sixteenth century the Dryden family built a quadrangular stone and brick house here on the site of the former guesthouse of the medieval priory. Extended in the early seventeenth century, Sir John Dryden's house became a base for Parliamentary units operating in the south-west of the county during the Civil War. One such unit was surprised by Royalists on the night of 18–19 August 1644 and took shelter, not in the house but in the nearby Church of St Mary, which was quickly surrounded. As the Royalists blew the doors with a petard, the Parliamentarians took refuge in the tower, but they emerged when the King's men threatened to burn the building down. The house itself survived the war intact and is now open to the public at weekends and on certain weekdays in summer. Amongst the furnishings and other relics on display is a small collection of Civil War arms and armour.

Daventry (SP57562) The final military action of the Interregnum took place just outside Daventry on 22 April 1660, when a motley Republican force under Lambert, Okey, Axtell and others was attacked by troops sent by Monck and commanded by Col. Edgcumbe, a former Parliamentarian and regicide out to earn a Royal Pardon. The engagement to the north of the town was brief and one-sided and after an exchange of fire and a short mêlée the Republican force disintegrated and Lambert was captured; he was never to know freedom again. A fortnight later the Convention Parliament declared Charles Stuart King of England.

East Farndon (SP626651) Although there is no record of fighting here, the village may have been garrisoned at some stage during the conflict, for earthworks here are sometimes described as Civil War defences. Other sources, however, suggest that they are part of the decayed medieval village.

Grafton Regis (SP87646) Although the south-west fringes of the county fell under the influence of Royalist Oxfordshire, the King's men established very few formal garrisons in the area. From time to time they attempted to garrison Henry VIII's palace at Grafton Regis, but the base was very vulnerable to Parliamentary attack and the Royalist tenure was usually brief. Eventually Skippon and 3,000 men from Newport Pagnell put an end to the outpost once and for all, capturing the garrison and then plundering and burning the house to prevent its recapture. A later manor-house now occupies the main site and the only part of the Tudor palace to survive is a rectangular outbuilding which stands by the road near St Mary's Church.

Holdenby House (SP606768) In spring 1647 King Charles was held by Parliament at the royal mansion at Holdenby while MPs discussed his own and the country's future. Suspicious of Parliament's intentions, an army unit under Cornet Joyce marched to Holdenby on 2 June and secured the place; two days later the King was removed to the army base in Cambridgeshire. Sir Christopher Hatton's double-walled Elizabethan mansion had been acquired by James I in 1607. After his second execution, the house was bought by Col. Adam Baynes, a Parliamentary officer and close associate of Lambert, who proceeded to demolish most of the Tudor house. The present Holdenby House was built in the nineteenth century and incorporates some of the earlier, much larger and more grandiose fragments of the earlier, much larger and more grandiose mansion. Three of the original archways stand in the gardens, two on the lawn and the third, in the grounds, two on the lawn and the third, in the grounds. It stands on the lawn and the third, in the grounds. It stands on the lawn and the third, in the grounds. It stands on the lawn and the third, in the grounds. It stands on the lawn and the third, in the grounds. It stands on the lawn and the third, in the grounds. It stands on the lawn and the third, in the grounds.
army began marching away towards Market Harborough, closely pursued by the Royalists. Fairfax joined the King by the early hours of the 14th, stumbling around in the gloom and the fog, looking for each other and trying to give battle. Eventually the two forces drew up on either side of a slight mound in the centre, reportedly a communal grave for those who fell in the battle. Nineteenth-century excavations uncovered many human bodies here. According to tradition "Cromwell's Table", now in All Saints Church, Naseby, once stood at an inn in the village and was the table around which Royalist officers were eating and drinking on the evening of the 13th when disturbed by the Parliamentary advanced guard.

Naseby Battle and Farm Manor, immediately south of the village, contains several Civil War relics found on the battlefield, together with a large model of the battle itself.
and throughout the war the Parliamentary troops under Colonel Reynolds attacked the town on 17 May. Levellers into Holy Sepulchre Church in Sheep Street where they were captured after further fighting; the walls still bear bullet marks from the brief exchange. Thompson lies buried in an unmarked grave in All Saints Church, George Row.

The town was the centre for the manufacture of leather goods during the seventeenth century, and throughout the war the Parliamentary army marched in Northampton boots and rode in Northampton saddles. The Museum of Leathercraft in Bridge Street contains many examples of Civil War leatherwork.

Rockingham Castle (SP667914) Rockingham was one of the few fortresses in the county still defensible in the mid-seventeenth century, though most of the Norman motte and bailey stronghold had disappeared and the 'castle' which saw action in the Civil War was an Elizabethan fortified house, comprising the restored Great Hall and additional sixteenth-century ranges. Rockingham was secured for Parliament by Lord Grey in 1643 and garrisoned thereafter. The buildings were badly damaged at this time, though it is not clear whether by a Royalist attack during the war or by Parliamentary slighting after it. Parts of the castle were restored or rebuilt during the 1650s, including the three bay Walker’s House to the north of the gatehouse. The building was remodelled and extended in the eighteenth and nineteenth century and the present castle is a confusing mixture of several ages, medieval – the gatehouse and parts of the Great Hall – early modern – the restoration work to the Great Hall, the east and west ranges, Walker’s House and the Laundry – and modern – the square south tower, the roof and most of the interior. The castle is open on Sundays and certain weekdays during the summer.

Titchmarsh (TL01800) Sir Gilbert Pickering, a close associate and distant relative of Oliver Cromwell, was born, brought up and lived at the late Tudor manor house in Titchmarsh. A man of adaptable religious and political views, he managed to survive most of the pitfalls of the period to remain at or near the centres of power. A member of every parliament 1640–60, he also served on numerous councils and committees, including the powerful Protectorate Councils of Oliver and Richard Cromwell. Barred from office at the Restoration, he retired to his extensive estates in Northamptonshire. His principal seat, which had been built for his father John in 1591, was demolished at the end of the eighteenth century and today nothing remains except extensive if poorly preserved earthworks on the north-west outskirts of the village.

Wendon Bec (SP6258) On 26 February 1645 a Royalist force attacked 400 Parliamentary Horse as they were moving through Wendon on their way from Daventry to Northampton. The Parliamentarians retreated westwards, harried all the way from Wendon to Borough Hill, and lost over 150 killed or injured before they reached the relative safety of Daventry.

Wellingborough (SP8868) There is a tradition that Cromwell spent the night before the Battle of Naseby, 13 June 1645, at the Hind Inn, now the Hind Hotel, in the centre of the town. However, Cromwell’s movements immediately before and after the battle are fairly well documented and at no point does a night halt in Wellingborough appear plausible.

Four years later, in May 1649, William Thompson, the leader of the Leveller-inspired army mutiny, was shot by pursuing Parliamentary troops in Wellingborough Woods. Thompson managed to hit two of his pursuers before being cut down by carbine.

NORTHUMBERLAND

The county was held for the King without challenge during 1642–43 and the first real fighting occurred in January and February 1644 as the Scottish Parliamentary troops marched through the county. The Earl of Newcastle’s army and capturing most of the strongholds en route was encouraged by the short-lived presence of Monmouth’s Scottish Royalists. Their Parliamentary forces ended. Cromwell passed through the county in 1648 and 1650–51 on his way to and from Scotland.

Alnwick Castle (NU87136) The medieval border castle was taken by the Scots as they marched southwards in March 1644 and served as the Royalist Parliamentary outpost thereafter. Cromwell probably lodged here when he halted at Alnwick on 12–13 September 1648 and again on 17 July 1650. By the eighteenth century the former Percy stronghold was derelict and much of the present building dates from the eighteenth and nineteenth century, when the castle was restored and modernised. The shell keep, bailey walls, some of the mural towers, and the outer gatehouse and barbican are largely medieval. Alnwick Castle is open daily except Saturdays during the summer.

Bamburgh Castle (NU183352) The stunning clifftop castle occupies a site fortified since Roman times. The defences have been repeatedly strengthened and rebuilt and the present castle, though basically medieval, owes much to over-zealous restoration work of 1894–1905. The castle played no serious part in the Civil War, but the armoury contains a good selection of weapons and armour of the period. Bamburgh is open during the summer.

Berwick upon Tweed (NT9953) The most northerly town and stronghold of England, Berwick was in something of a military backwater in the seventeenth century and, despite some strong defences, saw no serious action during the first Civil War. In 1648, however, Berwick became one of the northern centres of the second Civil War, taken by Langdale’s Royalists on 28 April and held by them throughout the summer. After the disintegration of the King’s Scottish army around Preston, the Royalist elements in Berwick melted away and Cromwell entered the town unopposed in the latter half of September. He was in the area for a fortnight before moving into Scotland on 3 October, and returned here in late July 1650 prior to his second Scottish campaign. On both occasions, however, he seems to have spent most of the time lodging outside Berwick, either at Northumberland or in the west of Mordant just across the border to the north.

The town’s rather unexciting Civil War history is one of the reasons why its defences survive in such good condition. The twelfth-century castle has gone, flattened by the Victorians to make way for the railway station, but the town walls remain almost complete. Begun by Edward I, they were remodelled and strengthened in the latter half of the sixteenth century, when several towers, bastions and gun platforms were added. Holy Trinity Church, off the Parade, is of interest as one of only a handful of churches built during the Civil War and Interregnum. Designed by John Young of London and constructed 1648–52 under the supervision of Governor George Fenwick, Holy Trinity is a curious mixture of classical and gothic designs, rather heavy and squat, with no tower of any kind – according to tradition, plans for a tower were vetoed by Cromwell, who inspected the works on his hurried tour to the area in summer and western turrets were added in the nineteenth century. Originally galleried on all four sides, only the west gallery now remains; the pulpit dates from 1652.

Chillingham Castle (NU068238) Cromwell’s army quartered in the grounds of Chillingham Castle on 19 July 1644, and Cromwell himself probably lodged within the fortress. Built in the fourteenth century and extended over the following 200 years, Chillingham had been converted into a more comfortable, domestic residence during the second quarter of the seventeenth century. It was modernised again in the mid-eighteenth century, when the surrounding park was laid out. The quadrangular castle, with four three-storey ranges linked by square angle towers, is not usually open to the public.

Coquet Island (ND2090) The tiny North Sea island off the county of the river Coquet was held for the King during the opening year of the Civil War, and was one of several off-shore strongholds se-