

THE NEWSLETTER OF THE CROMWELL ASSOCIATION

The Protector's Pen

Association News

Cromwell Day
Lincoln Study Day
Schools' Day

17th Century Genealogy

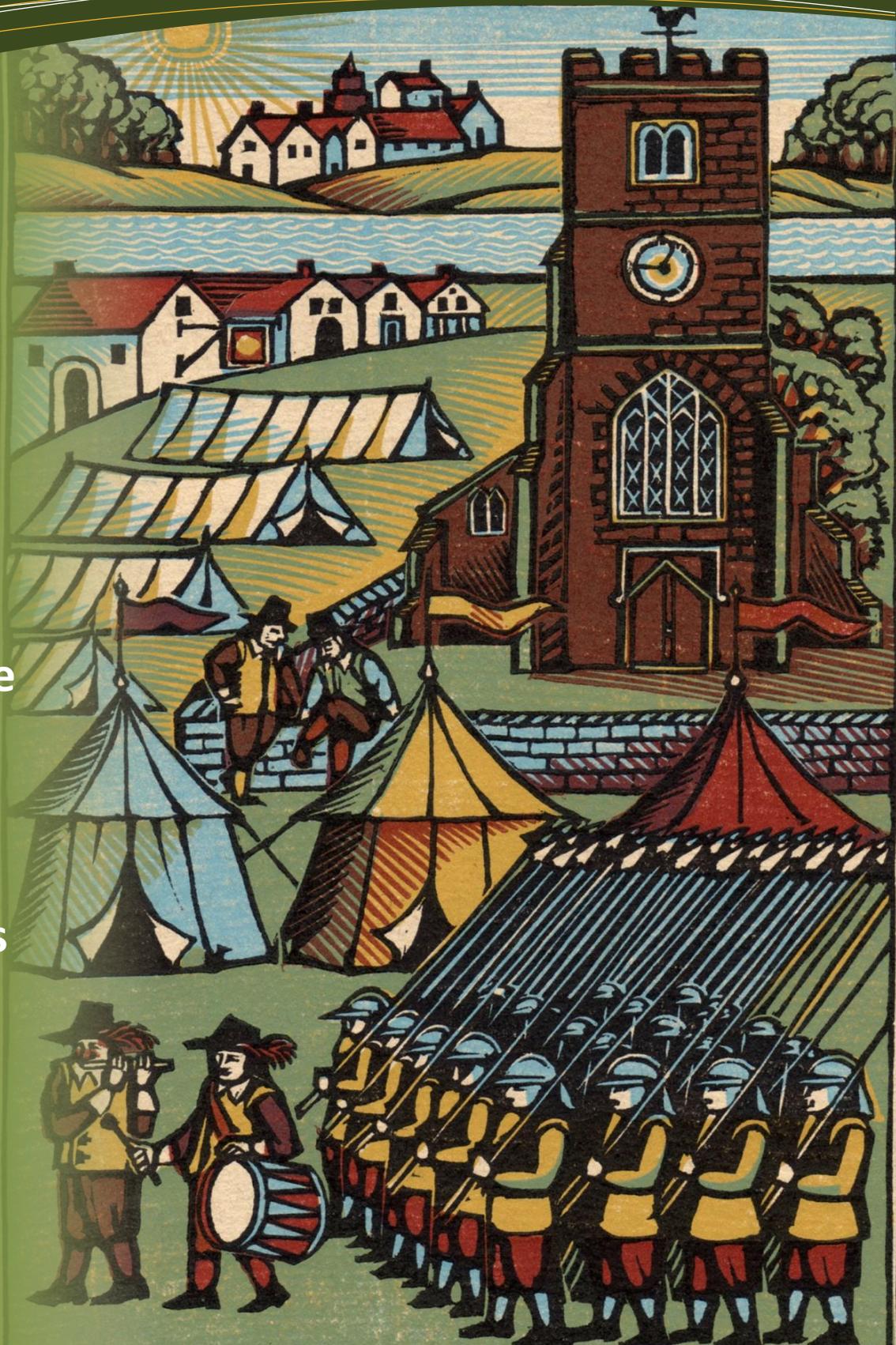
Cromwell State Standards (II)

Soviet Theatre

News & Events

In the Press
In this year...1643
Book Reviews

Vol 21 Issue 2 July 2019



The
CROMWELL ASSOCIATION

....promoting our understanding of the 17th century

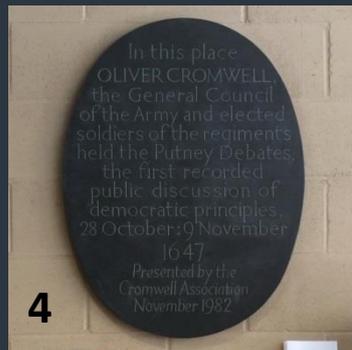
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Front cover: Lino cut illustrations
© Clare Melinsky
Commissioned for the book
'The Putney Debates' published by
The Rampant Lions Press in 1983



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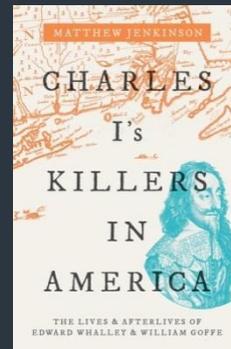
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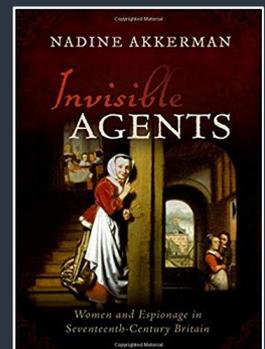
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The Protector's Pen is the newsletter of The Cromwell Association. It is published twice a year and distributed to our membership, and is also available on our website in the members' area. If additional copies are required, to help promote the Association and our work, please contact the Chairman.

The Association is governed by elected officers and Council members; for all matters relating to :

- subscriptions, please contact our treasurer Geoffrey Bush – finance@olivercromwell.org
- changes of address and email, contact our membership secretary Paul Robbins - membership@olivercromwell.org
- all other matters, please contact our chairman John Goldsmith - chair@olivercromwell.org

Full mailing addresses for these officers can also be found on your membership card.

President	:	Peter Gaunt
Chairman	:	John Goldsmith
Treasurer	:	Geoffrey Bush
Membership Secretary	:	Paul Robbins

 www.olivercromwell.org
 [@Cromwellorg](https://twitter.com/Cromwellorg)

All opinions expressed in *The Protector's Pen* are the views of the authors and not necessarily those of the Association. *The Protector's Pen* is produced twice a year (March and July) for the Cromwell Association and printed by **The Printing Place**. All information is correct at the time of going to press.
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The Protector's Pen

Chairman's Note

Welcome to the summer edition of *The Protector's Pen*

Finding connections

Telling stories is a human characteristic. Short stories, long stories, fairy stories, mystery stories, tall stories, and some of the most accessible history is written as a narrative account – in other words a story. Hopefully with narrative history the evidence is arranged and explained to make a series of known events into a readable and engaging account of the past. Over the last few years it has become commonplace in museums to interpret their collections through first person accounts of both momentous and mundane activities. Oral history has a role to play in this, but that is a challenge for the 17th century.

Stories are at their most powerful when you can find a personal connection with them, sometimes through a sense of place, the atmosphere generated, but most especially through the people involved.

We have a number of members of the Association who can trace their descent from well-known figures in 17th century history, including some whose ancestral line clearly goes back to Oliver Cromwell (though the direct male line died out nearly 200 years ago). Although we are not a 'name society', fixated on those who can claim famous forebears, there are undoubtedly many members who have either traced their family history already, and found a connection, or would like to do so. Many of the enquiries received via our website are trying to trace people who they believe may have fought in the civil wars, often on the basis of spurious family tradition. There is a lot of general guidance available for the would-be family historian, the most important of which is always to work backwards from what you know and can prove, but very often researchers get stuck in the 17th century. New Council member, Charlotte Young, has particular expertise in this area and in this issue, in the first of three articles, she provides guidance on what sources are available for this period; to come are articles on sources for the military and those for Ireland. If you are stuck, we hope it may help unstuck you; if you haven't started, it may encourage you to do so. Good luck!

You will find in this mailing a price list of all of the Association's new merchandise, and an article in this issue about a new bust of Cromwell for sale. Any purchases of these items will help us in two ways: by both generating some additional income for us, and by helping to promote the Association to the wider world. Your support is essential to us, and we appreciate it enormously.

John Goldsmith
Chairman

chair@olivercromwell.org

Notes from Council

Council has met twice since the last edition of *The Protector's Pen* went to press. We met towards the end of March and in the middle of June. The major item discussed, outside of the normal event planning and reviewing, was the consideration of our financial priorities in the medium term. Council is committed to continue all of our normal activities, publications, events and plaques and memorials, but in addition we agreed to focus on four areas:

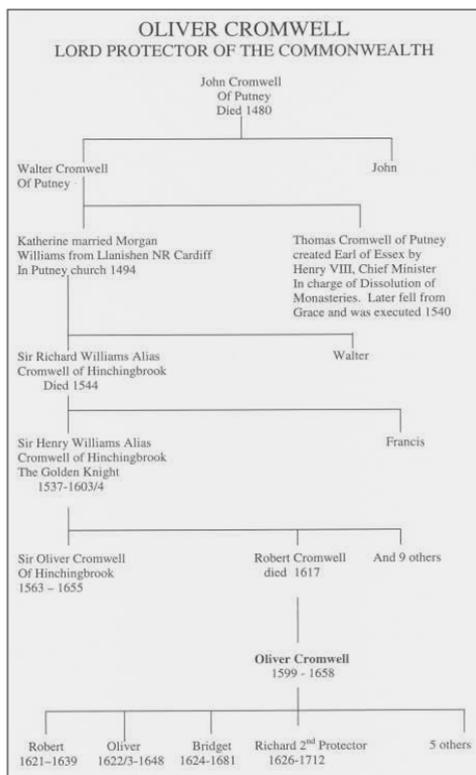
- To find an affordable replacement for the current volume of articles given to new members on joining. We now have a solution: a brief biography of Cromwell. Current members will also be able to purchase it at a special price. Further details in due course.
- Significant new content will be commissioned for the website in the form of some key texts with analysis and commentary.
- Grants will be offered to doctoral and post-doctoral students to enable their research to be both encouraged and enhanced. The terms of the scheme are being drawn up and will be published early next year.
- As ever, we are open to applications from organisations seeking support for activities that help us to fulfil our objectives.

Next year Cromwell's birthday, 25th April, falls on a Saturday, so please put that date in your diary for our **Annual General Meeting**. Options for venues have been discussed and a decision will be taken in October.

Approved minutes of Council meetings are placed on the members' area of the website should you want a more complete picture of our discussions. If any member would like to raise any issue with Council, or make any proposals for future events, do not hesitate to get in touch – by e-mail at chair@olivercromwell.org or write to the address below.

The next Council meeting will be in mid October.

John Goldsmith
25 Fox's Way
Comberton
Cambridge
CB23 7DL



Oliver Cromwell's family tree
(St Ives Town Web)

Cromwell Day Service 2019

The annual Cromwell Day Service will take place on the Saturday 7th September, marking the anniversary of Oliver Cromwell's death on 3rd September 1658.

As referred to elsewhere, we are unable to hold our event by the Thorneycroft statue at the Palace of Westminster due to reasons (way) beyond our control. Instead the service will take place at a site of great significance to Cromwell and students of 17th century history, St. Mary's and All Saints' Parish Church in Putney.



The church is the place where, in the autumn of 1647, the General Council of the New Model Army discussed the future settlement of the nation, including the constitutional details of the government and the broad principles upon which they were to rest. Cromwell chaired several days of the debates and opened the first meeting on 28th October stating, "That the meeting was for public businesses; those that had anything to say concerning the public business, they might have liberty to speak". At a time when many commentators are questioning the strength of western democracies it is perhaps fitting that we should hold our service where the roots of our modern democratic system were first debated, albeit within the constraints of the 17th century. The Putney Debates may not have been conclusive, and

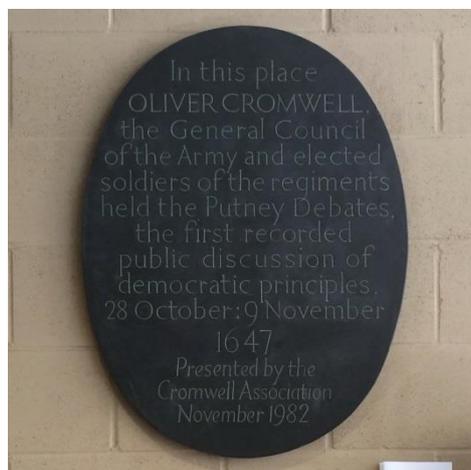
not all the ideas expressed were welcome to Cromwell, but the fact that they took place, and that we have a record of them, is extraordinary.

Our service will start at 3.00pm and will be conducted by the Rev. Dr Tim Woolley, the Superintendent Minister of the Hinckley Circuit of the Methodist Church. The address will be given by Professor Edward Vallance, Professor of early modern British political culture at the University of Roehampton. Following the service, which will last



approximately 45 minutes, there will be an opportunity to chat over tea and cake. In order that we can cater accordingly, please can you confirm if you will be attending by emailing secretary@olivercromwell.org or dropping a note in the post (see your Membership Card for details). No money will be collected in advance but we request that a donation be made on the day to help cover our costs of £5 a head.

The Association erected a plaque in 1982 commemorating the debates, and as is our custom, where appropriate, a wreath will be laid by the plaque at the conclusion of the service to mark Cromwell Day.



The honour of laying the plaque is normally shared by our speaker and our President, but, at the suggestion of a member Council, would like to invite a member of the Association to take on the role of joint wreath-layer. If you would like to take this role please let the Chairman know by Saturday 24th August, either by email chair@olivercromwell.org or by post, again details are on your Membership Card. All those put forward will be advised of the final decision by Saturday 31st August.

St. Mary's is on the south side of Putney Bridge by the Thames (SW15 1SN). The closest Underground Station is Putney Bridge on the District Line (Wimbledon spur), a 10-15 minute walk away on the north side of the river. Alternatively, Putney Station is slightly closer and is further south on Putney High Street, and served by South Western Railway from Waterloo.

St. Mary's has an excellent, if small, exhibition about the Putney Debates and their significance, and it has an equally excellent café; so do allow time before the service to feed both the mind and the body.

Cromwell Day Timetable

10:55	Meet at National Army Museum
11:00	Guided tour
12:00	Lunch break and travel time
15:00	Service led by Rev. Dr Tim Woolley at St Mary's and All Saints Parish Church, Putney
15:45	Wreath-laying ceremony
16:00	Afternoon Tea
17:00	Close

On the morning of the 7th September a guided visit has been arranged for a small group to the National Army Museum, Royal Hospital Road, Chelsea, SW3 4HT. The museum, recently refurbished, was reviewed in *The Protector's Pen* in Spring 2018. Although the collections relating to the 17th century are not huge they do have

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some interesting material (eg Cromwell's funeral banner), and the Civil War exhibits will be highlighted. Places on this tour are limited to twenty; to reserve your place please contact secretary@olivercromwell.org. Members will not be charged for this tour as the Association is meeting the cost. The tour will commence at 11.00am, please assemble in the foyer by 10.55am at the latest. The museum is on the 170 bus route from Victoria Station, or less than a mile from Sloane Square Underground Station on the Circle and District Lines. The tour will last about an hour and will leave plenty of time for travelling to Putney for the service. The museum also has an excellent café serving hot and cold lunches.

The annual service is one of the major dates in the Association's year and it is important that we continue to make it a success. If you have never been to an Association event before why not make it a first and come along; if you are a regular attender, we hope to see you there. All welcome.

Future of Cromwell Day Services

As many members will know, by tradition our annual service of commemoration for Oliver Cromwell is held on 3rd September at 3.00pm by the statue of Cromwell on the Green outside the Great Hall of the Palace of Westminster. The service was initiated by one of our founding members and first chairman, Isaac Foot. The first service was scheduled for 3rd September 1939, but as that date marked, and now commemorates, the start of the Second World War, it was postponed for very good reasons.

Services were held from the late 1940s onwards and the format has remained more or less unchanged, with a service of Christian worship and an address on a relevant theme. Although it was not always possible to hold the service on 3rd September, and very occasionally it was held elsewhere, such as at Dunbar in 2000, by and large the time and place remained constant until the recent past.

Two factors have made it increasingly difficult to stick to the usual formula. The first was the decision by the coalition government that the House of Commons would sit in the first full week of September. The service has only ever been possible whilst the House is in recess, and inevitably the number of times the 3rd September is available to us has diminished as a consequence. The second factor is the continuing programme of building works which is being carried out at Westminster. The Green has been a convenient place for contractors' cabins to be located and so our meeting place is unavailable due to space and safety issues. We did take the option one year of holding the service in New Palace Yard, but detached from the Thornycroft statue it seemed less appropriate. There is also a third factor which has not been cited as a reason why the service cannot be held, but inevitably must have a bearing on it, and that is the need to maintain the highest levels of security.



Council is very aware that to hold the service at Westminster is a privilege and not a right, and in that spirit we have written to the Serjeant-at-Arms respectfully requesting that if possible the Association would wish to continue to hold our service on the Green. The major refurbishment of the Palace, with a full decant of all of the work that takes place there, now seems inevitable, and is scheduled to last for a number of years. It is difficult to be optimistic about the likelihood of holding our service on the Green in the short to medium term.

As you will recall, last year's service was held at Worcester, the previous year's in St Giles' Cripplegate, and this year it will be at St Mary's, Putney – all places with strong Cromwell connections. Revisiting them on a regular basis is probably not feasible, so Council is open to suggestions, offers and proposals of alternative venues (contact details on the contents page).

The membership has made it clear when asked previously that there is a strong desire to maintain the service on the closest Saturday to 3rd September. We will endeavour to make that possible.

Cromwell Association Council



AGM in the news

Extract from article in the *Newmarket Journal* about the AGM of the Cromwell Association and the talk by Newmarket-based historian, John Sutton, on Cromwell's links with Newmarket.

'...one aspect of Cromwell's 'reign' on the town of Newmarket had been his ban of horseracing, introduced in 1655, partly in line with other puritan measures, but also because every available horse was needed for the army. The ban was soon overturned after the restoration of the monarchy in 1660....from that time the town was known, albeit unofficially, as Royal Newmarket, while Cromwell's place in its history has been largely forgotten – a state of affairs which Mr Sutton and the Cromwell Association aim to put right on Saturday.'

Newmarket Journal, 25th April 2019

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Cromwell Association AGM

Held in Newmarket, Suffolk

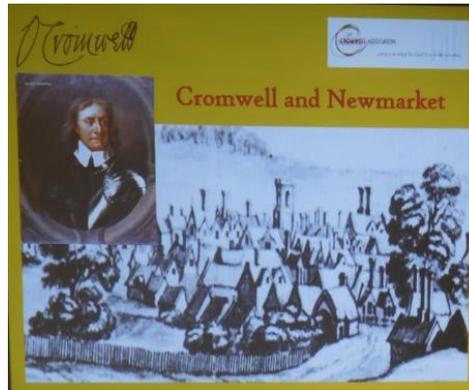
The AGM was attended by 35 members on Saturday 27th April in the Community Centre attached to the Catholic Church in Newmarket, where we were made to feel very welcome. The facilities on hand were as close to perfect as one could hope for, and helped make the day run smoothly.

The formal meeting received the Annual Report, with finances sound, membership steady, Twitter followers increasing and good work continuing with schools, plus improvements in monuments and interpretation: it is all very positive. The meeting was clearly advised that next year we would have to bow to the inevitable and increase subscriptions, but for this year they are holding steady.

Our spending priorities for the coming year were outlined and it is hoped that an enhanced website and the offer of some research grants might pay dividends in further increasing our membership.

The vacant post of secretary was filled with Richard Warren moving into the role; huge thanks to Richard for taking this on. Retiring members of Council, Serrie Meakins and Ismini Pells, were re-elected and Dr Charlotte Young joins the Council for the first time.

After the close of the formal business the doors were opened for non-members to join us for John Sutton's lecture on Cromwell and Newmarket.



John had dedicated his lecture to a former student of his, and one-time Association member John Durrant, who died earlier this year. The room was packed to hear John's exposition of Cromwell's contact with the Royalist town delivered with enormous enthusiasm and brio, which held the audience's attention to the end. The speaker was warmly thanked for his talk, and for helping to make the AGM possible.

Following an ample buffet lunch, John Sutton led a walking tour through a rather chilly and windswept Newmarket focussing on the sites he had mentioned earlier.

Welcome to Council

At the Annual General Meeting we welcomed a new member to Council. Charlotte Young has a PhD on the administration of sequestration during the English Civil War from Royal Holloway, where she studied under the supervision of Professor Justin Champion. She has worked as a genealogist since 2010, and has contributed research to various BBC radio and television programmes, as well as the US and Australian versions of 'Who Do You Think You Are?'

She is currently researching and writing the early modern history of Towcester for the next publication of *Northamptonshire Victoria County History*, and is also writing a biography of John Bradshaw which will be published by Amberley in late 2020.



Cromwell Letter

A letter was found recently (in an attic with some old paperwork) from Oliver Cromwell (dated July 22, 1643) asking for troops to reinforce the recently taken town of Gainsborough. The letter is a 'scribal copy' of an original which has been lost and only a summary now remains (published 1930). Valued at £4-6K.

BBC 2, Antiques Roadshow, Cromer, 9th June 2019



Civil war cannonball found in Guernsey

What is believed to be a cannonball dating from the civil war was found earlier this year in the wall of Castle Cornet, St Peter Port, Guernsey, when repointing work on the masonry was being carried out. Guernsey supported Parliament but the Governor and the garrison in the Castle was Royalist, and under siege from 1643 to the end of 1651. The cannonball is so well embedded it has been decided to leave it *in situ*; a long lost reminder of a small island peculiarly conflicted by the civil war.

Thanks to member Robert Yerby for bringing this to our attention.



Courtesy of Planet Peewee, Guernsey Press and Star

Getting started with 17th century genealogy records



The success of the BBC's *Who Do You Think You Are?* elevated genealogy from a curious hobby to a national interest almost overnight and I was one of the many people captivated by the idea of studying how my ancestors had lived. I began by researching my own family, and even made contact with unknown cousins through genealogical websites. I was one of the lucky few able to transition from hobby to job, thanks to some work experience offered to me by Dr Nick Barratt, the initial researcher on the programme.

Genealogy has provided me with many of the research and archive skills I needed to write my dissertations and thesis, and it is a job I still thoroughly enjoy. In recent years much of the genealogical work I have done has been largely early modern, because that ties in with my own research on sequestration during the English Civil War.

In this article I will be introducing you to some of the most useful resources available for tracing ancestors in the 17th century, although most of these resources stretch from the 16th to the 20th centuries, so this guide could also be used for later research if you haven't quite got back to the 1600s yet.

Parish Registers

The most basic and readily accessible sources are parish registers. In 1538 it became compulsory for all parishes to record the baptisms, marriages, and burials which took place in the church. Some registers do survive from 1538, but by no means all of them. However, survival rates from the 17th century are quite good.

There are several places to find parish registers. Local record offices usually hold the originals, and you can search their online catalogues to check. Quite often they will have microfilm copies which you can find in their search rooms, but more and more record offices are making the registers available online through

partnerships with genealogical websites such as *FindMyPast* or *Ancestry*. Both sites can be searched for free to see what resources have been digitised, but if you want to view images of the registers a subscription will be required. These can be quite expensive so check whether your local library has bought a subscription instead.

Another way to consult parish registers is via your nearest Family History Centre. These were established by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, and provide free access to transcribed or digitised parish registers from around the world. The transcriptions and some digitised images are available to view from home. To use these resources you will need to create a free account on their website. To search their catalogue and check whether they have the parish registers you need, visit:

www.familysearch.org/search/catalog. The vast majority of digitised images can only be viewed at a Family History Centre, and you can find your nearest one by visiting www.familysearch.org/locations. It can be quicker, easier, and cheaper to use a Family History Centre than to travel to a record office at the other end of the country.

Manorial Court Rolls

A greatly underused and underappreciated resource for early modern genealogy are manorial documents, a broad term which includes court rolls, surveys, maps, terriers, and any other documents relating to the boundaries, customs, or courts of a manor from the 13th to 20th centuries. To check whether manorial documents survive for the parishes in which your ancestors lived, and which archive those documents are held at, visit:

www.discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/manor-search

Manorial documents are a treasure trove of information about the everyday lives of people in the early modern period. They can provide details about the relationships

between the Lord of the Manor and his tenants, the local customs surrounding farming and the maintenance of livestock, the transferral of property rights, the election of parish officers, minor disputes and cases of theft, and sometimes even complete lists of all heads of household living in a particular area. However, be aware that these documents can be in Latin as well as in English.

Quarter Sessions Records

Quarter sessions courts were held four times per year and dealt with issues such as minor crime, local disputes, public nuisances, and removal orders for vagrants. Anyone, regardless of social status, could be summoned to appear at the court, and the records are a wonderful resource for finding out about the lives of ancestors who didn't quite follow the rules.

In most cases the records are held by the local Record Office, and some have undertaken extensive name indexing or transcription projects to make the documents more accessible. The best way to find out what the Record Office holds and what work has already been done is to contact them directly.

Taxation Records

The 17th century is almost as famous for its taxes as for its political turbulence. To name a few, the century saw people charged with hearth taxes, window taxes, poll taxes, and Charles I's ship money tax, to say nothing of the numerous taxes imposed by Parliament during the Civil War years.

Taxation records are perhaps the most challenging documents for early modern genealogy, and the main difficulty is tracking them down. Because taxation was largely organised by central government in Westminster, most taxation records are preserved at the National Archives in Kew. Some can be found within the Exchequer papers (record series E), and ship money

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taxes are often featured in Privy Council documents (record series PC), but taxes dating from the Civil War years are more commonly found in the State Papers (record series SP 28).

Particularly in the case of SP 28 taxes, the National Archives' Discovery catalogue does not contain information about individual documents. The only way to see whether taxes survive for the parish your ancestors lived in is to order up the county file. If you can't find the relevant file using Discovery, the staff at the National Archives are very knowledgeable about the collections held there and will be able to point you in the right direction. Alternatively, you can try using State Papers Online, which is discussed below.

Precisely what these records will contain depends on which tax it was, and how detailed the writer was. Some taxes will only list the total amount collected from a particular parish, but some will go into more detail and list how much money was contributed by each household. The poll tax could also record whether the head of the household was married, and whether they had children and servants. Hearth and window taxes can also reveal details about your ancestors' homes.

State Papers

The State Papers at the National Archives must be flagged in their entirety as a genealogical resource. The 17th century saw a huge influx of petitions being submitted to successive governments in Westminster on topics ranging from religious petitions to sequestration appeals and complaints about local parish officials. A large number of these petitions have been preserved in the State Papers. The documents often contain information about the petitioner's life, such as occupation and location, making them a uniquely detailed resource.

The majority of SP files have been indexed, transcribed, and/or digitised through the resource, State Papers Online. This is largely only available through higher education institutions, but it can be used free of charge onsite at the National Archives. SPO allows you to do keyword searches through the files, and will display the transcription or image of the document any matches appear in.

Wills and Inventories

The final genealogical resource I'm going to mention here are wills and inventories. Not everyone in the 17th century left a will, but they were by no means exclusive to the landed gentry, and many 'ordinary' people can be found in indexes. Just like today, wills were created so a person could state their wishes for their funeral and name the people who would inherit their real or personal estates after their death.

There were two courts which wills could be submitted to: the Prerogative Court of Canterbury (PCC), which covered the south, and the Prerogative Court of York (PCY), which covered the north. PCC wills up to 1858 have been digitised by the National Archives, and can be searched and downloaded onsite, via their website, and via *Ancestry*. PCY wills are available from the Borthwick Institute at the University of York.

Inventories have survived in fewer numbers than wills, unfortunately. Until 1782 every executor or administrator of a will had to send the prerogative court an inventory of the deceased person's goods. These documents, when they do survive, provide a fascinating snapshot, because by understanding what they owned you can understand how they lived. Inventories are held at the National Archives.

Approximately 800 pre-1660 inventories have survived in file series PROB 2. Post-1660 inventories are spread across PROB

3-5, PROB 16, and PROB 32. These have all been carefully indexed and you can search for your ancestor's name using the National Archives' Discovery catalogue.

If all else fails you could always consider hiring a professional genealogist to offer you some advice or undertake the research for you. Below are a selection of websites which will help you find genealogists who cover different areas of the United Kingdom;

England and Wales

Association of Genealogists and Researchers in Archives – www.agra.org.uk

Sticks Research Agency – www.stick.org.uk

Scotland

Association of Scottish Genealogists and Researchers in Archives – www.asgra.co.uk

Scotland's Greatest Story – www.scotlandsgreateststory.wordpress.com

Ireland

Accredited Genealogists Ireland – www.accreditedgenealogists.ie

I hope this has given you a helpful introduction to some of the resources available to find out more about the lives of your 17th century ancestors. In the next issue I'll be writing about how to trace ancestors who served in the military during the English Civil War.

Dr Charlotte Young



Derbyshire's very own 'Gretna Green'

...the then Duke and Duchess of Devonshire lost a son fighting for the Royalists, which doubtless prompted them to build a chapel at Peak Forest in 1657 and dedicate it to Charles, King and Martyr. As it was built on land not owned within a church Bishopric, it could be used to marry couples without the usual residential qualifications. Its incumbent vicars...were able to perform marriages without the need for reading of banns, hence the Gretna Green nickname...

Reflections Magazine, May 2019



Church of St Charles the Martyr in Peak Forest. (Diocese of Derby)

The Protector's Pen

Review of play: Oliver Cromwell

by Anatoly Vasilyevich Lunacharsky

With its central focus on his character, it is as much and perhaps more, about the humanity of Oliver Cromwell, as man, as husband and as father, than about his official position as military Commander...

This may not be Shakespeare but it ain't half bad. A play set out in 10 scenes, it does exactly what it says on the tin. With its central focus on his character, it is as much and perhaps more, about the humanity of Oliver Cromwell, as man, as husband and as father, than about his official position as military Commander and as depicted, the de facto Parliamentary forces head honcho.

Although clearly written from a Marxist point of view by a committed Marxist, Cromwell, as seen in this production, comes across as a fully-rounded human being and not some one-dimensional Socialist Realist cardboard cut-out.

This is explained by when the play was written and by whom. It was published in 1920 at the moment when the Bolsheviks were on the home run and close to winning in the civil war against the Whites following the 1917 Revolution. In those first years following the Revolution everything, especially in the Arts, seemed up for grabs. Experimentation was the order of the day. So, a play that had three-dimensional characters was perfectly in order and in fact this was just carrying on the dramatic tradition of 19th century Russian drama and literature. Only in the 1930s onwards, under Stalin, did the political correctness of Socialist Realism become the stultifying orthodoxy you deviated from – literally – at your peril.



The man himself, the author, had much to do with the quality of the play. Born in 1875, Anatoly Lunacharsky was amongst the most cultured of the Soviet

leaders now in charge of the Russian State. At 15 he had become a Marxist and when in 1903 the Russian Social Democratic Party had split, he had sided with Lenin and joined the Bolsheviks. After the 1917 Revolution he had been put in charge (made Commissar) of the People's Commissariat for Education.

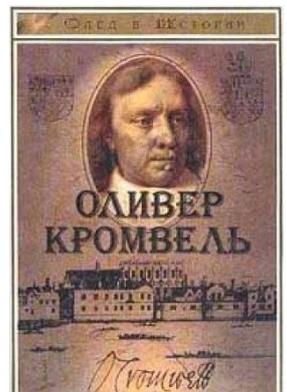
In his role as Education Commissar he had worked hard to preserve much of Russia's cultural heritage and argued for the protection of historic buildings against elements in the Communist Party that wished to destroy them. He also directed some of the great experiments in public arts, such as sending trains fitted out as mobile cinemas to the provinces, in an attempt to bring culture (and the Party line) to the masses. On a personal level, Lunacharsky was an active playwright, critic, essayist and journalist. This was the right man for this job.

So, why a play about Oliver Cromwell; a 17th century foreigner? Given the the Russian experience of the past few years, this was a no-brainer. After the Revolution had overthrown the autocratic Tsar Nicholas II in February 1917, the Bolsheviks had seized power in October of that year and had survived and won the resultant civil war by sheer force of arms. As well, and to show there was no going back, they had executed the Tsar and his family. The parallels with England in the 1640s would appear to have been obvious. Back in the 1640s Oliver Cromwell had done what he had had to do and so too had the Bolsheviks over the past three years. Ticks in all the boxes, especially in all the relevant ideological ones.

Although written in 10 Scenes, the play follows the familiar three-act structure of traditional theatre. The first act starts at the end of military operations in the later 1640s and the seizure of the King by Cornet Joyce. The middle section mainly deals with the King and to his execution and the

forcible quelling of discontent within the Parliamentary Army. It continues time-wise to Charles I's execution. The final third act is set during the First Dutch War in the early 1650s and ends with news arriving of the Dutch being defeated at sea. The English Revolution is safe.

The play opens in Cromwell's headquarters in Newmarket with Cromwell and his family and friends (including John Milton) in a relaxed domestic situation. This establishes the



all-important baseline that Oliver Cromwell is a 'Good Person' and we all go forward with that now firmly fixed in our collective mind. Bring on King Charles I, Cromwell's not very willing guest. Right from the get-go, it is clear that Cromwell wants a peaceful resolution of the situation and wants to engage the King as part of it.

However, the King is not sincere but only playing along and is really attempting to string Cromwell along as long as he has to. This becomes readily apparent as the play continues as a letter to this end from the King to Queen Henrietta Maria is intercepted. Failing to warn his wife, His Majesty now attempts to escape by bribing the officer in whose guard he is. Thankfully, all of Charles's stratagems are uncovered and foiled. Clearly, this King Charles has shown himself to be a 'Bad Person' and will never stop attempting to regain his throne and his arbitrary power by means of force. As such, the only recourse is to have him stopped. That is, by executing him. Not only was this pretty much the case in the late 1640s, this also provides a textbook

(cont'd)

The Protector's Pen

ideological underpinning (true or not) for the execution of Tsar Nicholas II. As for the Tsar's family, as the phrase is, they are 'collateral damage'.

As for Anatoly Lunacharsky himself, what happened to him? When Stalin achieved total power in 1929 Lunacharsky was removed as Education Commissar. Over the next three years he served in lower-level posts and in 1933 he was appointed Soviet Ambassador to Spain but never took up his post. He fell ill and died in Spain en route to Madrid. His body was repatriated and his remains were interred in the Kremlin Wall.

If he had not died in 1933, Lunacharsky would most likely have been purged a few years later during Stalin's Great Purge of the late 1930s. He would probably have been shot. As it was, his name was erased from the Communist Party's official history and his memoirs were banned. After Stalin's death in 1953, during the thaw under Khrushchev in the later 1950s and 1960s there was a revival of interest in the man's work and his achievements. This culminated in 1971 when, in an example of conferring Marxist sainthood, or at least materialist immortality, the man had an asteroid (Asteroid 2446) named after him. I think Oliver Cromwell would have approved.

John Newland

New Manx stamps The Age of Rebellion

The Isle of Man, although not part of any of the three Kingdoms, nor of Wales, was not exempt from the traumas of the civil wars. It was held by the largely absentee Stanley family, under the English crown. In 1643 at the king's direction James Stanley, 7th Earl of Derby, was ordered to go there to suppress a revolt. After the execution of the king he was ordered to surrender to parliament but refused and instead made the fatal decision to take a Manx army to join Charles Stuart in his ill-fated Worcester campaign, which led to Stanley's execution. The remainder of the Manx Militia then declared for parliament, or perhaps saw the wisdom of surrender in the face of superior

forces. At the Restoration, the Stanley's were reinstated and the leader of the Militia, William Christian, known by his Manx name as Illiam Dhone, was executed.

To mark the events the Isle of Man Post Office have issued a set of six stamps including one (£1.62) featuring an inset of a portrait of Oliver Cromwell.

As a Crown Dependency the Isle of Man can issue stamps but they must be approved by the Crown and feature either the Queen's portrait or the Royal Cypher.



Sketch of the curtain to the drama of A V Lunacharsky 'Oliver Cromwell' (The Museum of the State Academic Maly theatre, Moscow)



**Exclusive Access
Opening 2019**



NEWBURGH PRIORY
COXWOLD · YORK

...the House over the years has been a hotbed of political shenanigans, with a collection of ceramics and unique family portraits for visitors to view - there's also the addition of the tomb (the alleged final resting place) for the body of Oliver Cromwell - minus his head!

19th March 2019

The Protector's Pen

Oliver Cromwell and the Visual Arts - a lecture

I found myself standing outside Windsor Castle on a cold, damp evening at dusk, wondering why I had swapped my comfortable house for a dismal lecture room...

I was very happy to find a friend, now the Learning Coordinator at the castle, standing in the security area. The circuitous tour, through private quarters of the Palace, that she took me on to reach the China Room, the magnificent venue for the lecture, was worth the journey all on its own!

Dr Williams talked for an hour with characteristic exuberance. He had some wonderful pictures to illustrate his points and displayed an effortless expertise. He spoke first about the traditional iconoclastic view of puritans and their consequent destruction of much religious imagery. I was glad to hear him point out that a huge amount of medieval religious art had already been destroyed in the Reformation, a point I feel often gets forgotten. He was very interesting on the destruction of monarchical statues, pointing out that it was only representations of Charles I that were destroyed. Invariably, older monarchs were left alone, although usually the sceptre, symbol of power, was painted over or broken off.



Mortlake Tapestry – Vulcan and Venus
(The Djanogly Gallery, V&A)

Inevitably he touched on the scale of Charles I's art collection and the subsequent sale by Parliament of major works of art. He commented rather cryptically on the sort of art Cromwell kept in his private apartments at Hampton Court - a tapestry from the Mortlake Tapestry Factory of Vulcan and Venus in his

bedroom, a picture of the severed head of John the Baptist, (why? a reminder?) and, surprisingly, a number of Catholic religious paintings – The Assumption of the Virgin and the Madonna and Child among others. He did say that Cromwell didn't show a great penchant for artwork, so it occurred to me that maybe these were Mrs Cromwell's taste. Either way, it seems an odd collection. Cromwell also retained certain magnificent items for the public apartments, such as Mantegna's Triumphs of Caesar, but this was a political decision as such artwork was intended to impress visitors and cannot be seen as a reflection of Cromwell's taste. The same can be said for the regime's retention of the ceiling in the Banqueting House. Dr Williams asserted that Cromwell was, however, very keen on sculpture. Clement Kinnersley, who decorated Hampton Court and Whitehall for the regime, spent the equivalent of £57k on objects from the Royal Collection and in the first six months of 1654 blew £12k on Cromwell's private apartments. A large amount of this sum was spent on sculpture, notably Le Sueur's Cleopatra. A female well-wisher complained to Cromwell about the bare breasted women surrounding the classical fountain he had transported to Hampton Court for his pleasure but he ignored her outrage.

Dr Williams is clearly not an admirer of Robert Walker ('pedestrian') but he was interesting on Laura Knopper, an American academic's views on the depictions of Oliver Cromwell commissioned by the regime from men like Walker and Samuel Cooper. Knopper believes that Cromwell's famous 'warts and all' approach, his emphasis on being seen as a plain man, was deliberate. She believes that Cromwell emphasised plainness in dress, speech and behaviour as an indication that he was honest and straightforward. In modern parlance, he was spinning his image by deliberately repudiating the grand, confident poses of kings in favour of a plain, unflattering image. Dr Williams was

not convinced by the argument given the state in which Cromwell lived, but it was clear from the questions that several of the audience disagreed with him.

I was amused to hear republican voices raised to (very politely) contradict Dr Williams. All in all, a very entertaining evening.

Lecture given by Dr Richard Williams,
Learning Curator at Windsor Castle

Serrie Meakins



Sir Thomas Browne



Melvyn Bragg and guests discussed the range, depth and style of Browne (1605-82), a medical doctor whose curious mind drew him to explore and confess his own religious views, challenge myths and errors in science, and consider how humans respond to the transience of life. His *Religio Medici* became famous throughout Europe and his openness about his religion, in that work, was noted as rare when others either kept quiet or professed orthodox views. He also contributed more words to the English language than almost anyone, such as electricity, indigenous, medical, ferocious, carnivorous, ambidextrous and migrant.

<http://www.sirthomasbrowne.org.uk/>

BBC Radio 4, *In Our Time*, 6th June 2019

The Protector's Pen

The State Standards of Honour for the Lying-in-State and Funeral of His Late Highness, Oliver Lord Protector

Part Two: Scotland and Ireland

John Royce's engravings for *Prestwich's Respublica* (1787) provided the basis for my colour reconstructions, despite containing some errors of interpretation, especially in the Irish and Welsh standards.

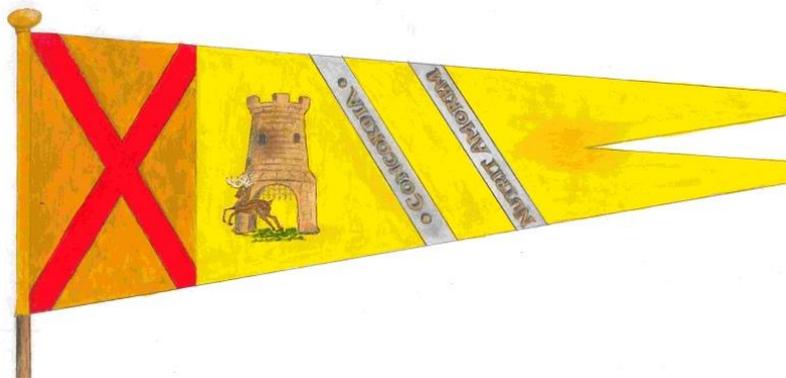
The Scotland Standard

The familiar white/argent saltire cross of St Andrew on a blue/azure field is here combined with the Royal Arms of Scotland crest for the 'trayle' device '...an imperial crown proper, surmounted by a lion sejant affront Gules, (red) imperially crowned holding...a bared sword...and sceptre both proper'. I have not succeeded in tracing the origin of the motto, 'In My Defence: God Me Defend'.



The Ireland Standard

The cross of St Patrick and the coat of arms of the powerful Fitzgerald clan are identical, and it remains unclear whether the Church or the Welsh/Norman family were first to take up the design. The Fitzgeralds were originally part of the hated invasion forces of the 12th and 13th centuries, but in time became 'more Irish than the Irish'. Substituting gold/or for the usual white/argent field may have been a diplomatic decision to avoid any allusion to them. I have corrected Royce's error of engraving a St George's cross instead of the contemporary description of a red, saltire cross of St Patrick.

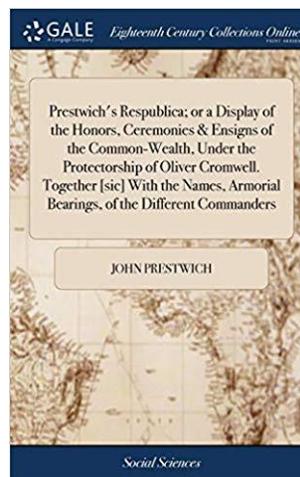


'Great beasts of the chase', such as the bear and stag, were considered popular noble attributes by Irish clans and frequently portrayed in their heraldry. The image of the buck leaping out of a turreted castle through a raised portcullis in this instance needs a little explanation.

The motto 'Concordia Nutrit Amorem' (Harmony/Agreement Nourishes Love) is a clear conciliatory declaration tacitly

acknowledging the protracted, fractious relationship between Ireland and England.

Using a pale yellow dyed material for the elongated 'trayle' would seem a sensible option for clarity and 'differencing' the deeper gold of the cross field and castle device; and further colour substitution is used elsewhere in the state funeral flags. Of four surviving items, a small painted escutcheon (now in the National Army Museum and previously featured in *The Protector's Pen*) has the normal white areas of the English and Scottish emblems rendered in a dull greyish-yellow to highlight the white lion rampant of the Cromwell family arms. The Welsh and Scottish standards may also have been constructed with pale yellow 'trayles' but I choose to make use of the suggested colour mix to convey heraldic gold/or (yellow ochre combined with a bright yellow, such as cadmium, and a small amount of white).



As a final point, Royce portrayed all the motto lettering facing outwards from the hoist (flagpole), a feature I have followed, contrary to the style of traditional battlefield standards. If draped 'trayle' downwards, it allows the wording to be easily read; if nothing else, a display of Commonwealth/Protectorate good sense!

David E. Evans

The Protector's Pen

In this year...1643

A look back at a summary of the year's events . . .

- Jan 19** Battle of Braddock Down: Sir Ralph Hopton defeats Colonel Ruthven and secures Cornwall for the King
- Feb 01** Treaty negotiations open at Oxford
- Mar 19** Battle of Hopton Heath (W)
- Mar 27** Parliament issues its first ordinance for sequestration (confiscation of Royalist estates)
- Mar 30** Battle of Seacroft Moor (W)
- Apr 03** Battle of Camp Hill (W)
- Apr 08** Prince Rupert besieges Lichfield (W)
- Apr 14** Oxford treaty negotiations break down
- Apr 14** Earl of Essex besieges Reading
- Apr 25** Battle of Sourton Down (W)
- May 16** Battle of Stratton (W)
- May 29** Sir William Waller besieges Worcester (not captured) (W)
- Jun 16** **Long Parliament** passes the **Licensing Order** (Milton's *Aeropagitica* written against this) (W)
- Jun 18** Battle of Chalgrove field where John Hampden mortally wounded (W)
- Jun 30** Battle of Adwalton Moor: The Earl of Newcastle defeats Lord Fairfax to secure most of Yorkshire for the King
- Jul 01** **Westminster Assembly** meets to discuss reform of the Anglican church
- Jul 04** Battle of Burton Bridge (W)
- Jul 05** Battle of Lansdowne (W)
- Jul 13** Battle of Roundway Down: Sir William Waller's Western Association army destroyed
- Jul 20** Battle of Gainsborough (W)
- Jul 26** Bristol falls to Prince Rupert
- Aug 10** King's army besieges Gloucester
- Aug 17** The Church of Scotland ratifies the **Solemn League and Covenant** (W)
- Sep 02** Earl of Newcastle besieges Hull
- Sep 05** Earl of Essex relieves the siege of Gloucester
- Sep 15** Marquis of Ormond signs a one-year cease-fire with the Irish Confederates, allowing troops stationed in Ireland to return to England and fight for the King
- Sep 18** Battle of Aldbourne Chase (W)
- Sep 20** First Battle of Newbury; the Earl of Essex fights his way back to London
- Sep 25** **Long Parliament** and **Westminster Assembly** ratify the **Solemn League and Covenant**
- Oct 11** Battle of Winceby (W)
- Oct 12** Earl of Newcastle abandons the siege of Hull
- Dec 08** Death of John Pym



BCW PROJECT

British Civil Wars, Commonwealth & Protectorate 1638-1660

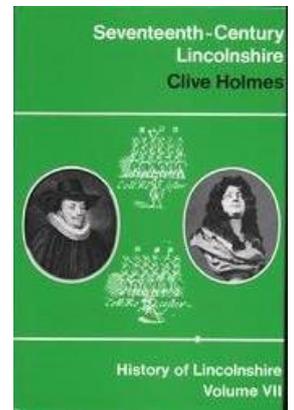
<http://bcw-project.org/timelines/the-english-civil-war>

(W) https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_the_English_Civil_War#Events_of_1643

Successful study day in Lincoln

The Association's study day this year took the form of a one day conference, *The Civil War in Lincolnshire*, organised jointly with the Society for Lincolnshire History and Archaeology, and took place in Lincoln on Saturday 15th June.

Over 120 delegates were registered and although the greater proportion were SLHA members there were a good number of Association members present. The day had been masterminded by Council member Jon Fitzgibbons who also chaired the event. The range of speakers was impressive, from Dr Clive Holmes whose book *Seventeenth-Century Lincolnshire*, published in 1980, has become the definitive work on the civil war in the county, through to David Appleby's discussion of the very recent findings of the Civil War Petitions project which is revealing a huge amount of new information about the human cost of the conflict in the region. The Association is delighted to have been able to partner with SLHA in the development of the conference which was appreciated by all those present. It is planned that some of the papers will be published in a future edition of *Cromwelliana*.



Council is currently considering themes for the next study day and is always open to both suggestions of topics and invitations to run an event jointly with another organisation.



'An argumentation of historians'

the speakers left to right: Dr David Appleby, Stuart Orme, Dr Jonathan Fitzgibbons (organiser), Dr Stuart Jennings, Professor Martyn Bennett, Dr Clive Holmes.

Book Reviews

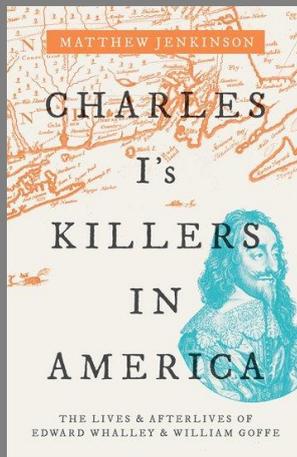
Charles I Killers in America: the lives and afterlives of Edward Whalley and William Goffe (released in August 2019)

The dramatic title of *'Charles I's Killers'* has the less chilling subtitle of *'The lives and afterlives of Edward Whalley and William Goffe'*. The story though is at heart a dramatic one, of how two of the signatories to the king's death warrant in 1649 fled to America a few days before Charles II landed at Dover to be 'restored' to the throne. The theme of what happened to the regicides has been addressed recently in two popular accounts, Don Jordan's and Michael Walsh's *The King's Revenge* (2012) and Charles Spencer's *Killers of the King* (2014), so is there really any further mileage in another book looking at what happened to just two of the sixty-nine men who had determined the fate of Charles I?

This forthcoming title, due to be published by OUP in the USA later this year, is not, despite the title, an attempt at another popular account. It is an academic study, with the full apparatus of footnotes, appendices and bibliography, which looks firstly at what did actually happen to Whalley and Goffe (and, in passing, Dixwell) but secondly, and in some ways more interestingly, at how their history was interpreted, adapted and downright distorted to suit the views of those struggling firstly for independence from Britain and secondly helping to build a narrative of how the new nation of the USA came about. Whalley and Goffe were both significant figures in the civil wars and both served as Major-Generals under Cromwell. The former was a first cousin of Oliver Cromwell and Goffe was his son-in-law. They had good reason to fear for their lives and if caught in the early 1660s would almost certainly have been executed. The author argues though that after an initial enthusiasm for revenge on behalf of the crown the 'hunt' was neither particularly assiduous nor a serious threat to the fugitives. The crown was more concerned about maintaining beneficial relationships with the new settlements on the eastern seaboard of America than exacting revenge. But the myths remain, and the possibility of some truth in the romantic account of the Angel of Hadley, when Goffe is said to have provided military leadership against raiding native tribes, is allowed.

This study of the contested legacy of Whalley and Goffe is a fascinating one and a valuable contribution to understanding how much the events of the mid seventeenth century in England have influenced interpretations of national history on the other side of the Atlantic as well as this.

John Goldsmith

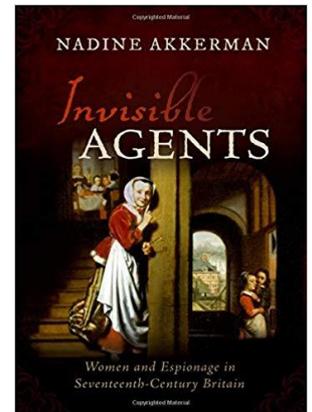


Matthew Jenkinson, **Charles I Killers in America: the lives and afterlives of Edward Whalley and William Goffe**, Oxford University Press, pp 288, August 2019, ISBN-13: 978-0198820734, Hardcover £20

Invisible Agents: Women and Espionage in Seventeenth Century Britain

Maybe you know the story of Susan Hyde, the Earl of Clarendon's sister? She ran the London end of operations for the Sealed Knot, and was at the very heart of espionage activities in 1650s London. Not surprisingly, I had never heard of her – she doesn't appear in the *History of the Rebellion*, nor in biographies of Edward Hyde, nor even in John Thurloe's extensive papers.

Nadine Akkerman, intrigued by Susan Hyde, set out to find out if there were more 'she-intelligencers' in Susan's mould, and this book is the result of her research. Akkerman turned spy herself, delving into archives, libraries and private collections, breaking cypher codes and their keys, studying invisible inks and interpreting riddles to uncover a fabulous collection of women. These include playwrights and postmistresses, aristocrats and laundresses, all acting as spies either from religious or political conviction, or to obtain money or power. Most have been missed from the narrative of history. Some, like Jane



Whorwood, beaten by her brutish husband yet fearlessly working to try to free Charles I from captivity, were already known. Others, like Elizabeth Alkin aka 'Parliament Joan', have been missed by posterity because her illiteracy forced her to sign with her mark, not her name. I was drawn to the book because of Akkerman's extensive treatment of Elizabeth Murray and I was delighted to learn new details about her spying activities for the Great Trust. The author revisits many existing sources, revealing hidden messages previously uncovered. She includes extensive footnotes, some with links to videos showing how to 'lock' a letter into its folds, or how to make invisible ink from artichoke juice!

Her contention is that many of these women escaped detection because men did not consider them capable
(cont'd)

The Protector's Pen

of spying. She quotes Sir Lewis Dyve's words, 'vessels too weak for the retention of strong liquor'. The women took advantage of this prejudice and often covered their messages within family missives, which was why many of Hyde's letters were considered unsuitable for inclusion in state papers. Yet one of these letters, from 'Fran: Edwards' to his or her sister, on close examination of ink, folds, seal and handwriting was shown by Akkerman to be a message from Charles Stuart to Susan Hyde.

The book arose from Akkerman's PhD and reads a little like an academic thesis, yet the story she tells is so compelling that one overlooks that. It is distinguished by scholarly rigour and original thought. The author has certainly displayed the significance of 'she intelligencers' in the 17th century and shown they could come from many walks of life, and were active in far greater numbers than previously thought.

What of Susan Hyde? After the failed uprising in 1655, she was arrested and taken to Westminster where she was strip-searched, sleep-deprived and threatened with death. Eventually she succumbed to madness and died at Lambeth House. She was too dangerous to allow to live. Akkerman cites a letter in her brother's papers that never made it into his book. It is from a contact telling him of his sister's fate and ends, 'I will number your sister among them that have the glory of Martyrs.' He kept the letter in his personal effects. I am very glad that Akkerman has retold her story.

If you are interested in espionage, if you are interested in women, I urge you to read the book yourselves; you won't be sorry!

Serrie Meakins

Nadine Akkerman, *Invisible Agents: Women and Espionage in Seventeenth Century Britain*, pp. 288, Oxford University Press, 2018, ISBN 13: 978-0198823018, Hardcover £20

Dunbar 1650 Project

Upcoming events...

The **Dunbar 1650 Project** is an initiative led by the *Scottish Battlefields Trust*, aimed at raising the profile of the historic battlefield at Dunbar, East Lothian, where Oliver Cromwell's army turned an inglorious retreat into a spectacular victory. The project, supported by *Historic Environment Scotland*, has already seen the battlefield monument



professionally cleaned and new signage erected, and this will be followed by a trail of interpretation panels connecting the monument to the town of Dunbar. In addition, an abridged version of Durham University's *Bodies of Evidence* exhibition can be seen from 29 June to 30 September at the Town House Museum.

In September, the *Scottish Battlefields Trust* is organising a series of events which will mark the 1650 Project's high point. These begin on the anniversary day, **Tuesday 3 September**, with a guided walk from the town centre to the monument, where a short commemorative service will be held in honour of those who fought and fell. This will be followed by a 'Meet the Soldier' afternoon at the Town House Museum.

On **Friday 13 September**, Dunbar will welcome a delegation from the USA of those descended from Scottish prisoners of war taken at the battle. In the historic harbour a colourful presentation will take place to commemorate the town's role in the events of 1650, climaxing with a volley of muskets at dusk.

Saturday 14 September begins with a parade of re-enactors through the town, Oliver Cromwell and David Leslie each leading their troops in procession. The parade will conclude in fields close to the battlefield itself, where a weekend of living history displays and re-enactments will take place across **Saturday 14 and Sunday 15 September** to bring the sights and sounds of the battle vividly to life. These events will conclude with the launch of a new book about the battle, *Essential Agony* by Dr Arran Johnston.

The Trust is grateful to the *Cromwell Association* for its support with our interpretation plans, and we look forward to welcoming your members any time at Dunbar Battlefield.

For more information on our activities, visit www.scottishbattlefields.org or look for the **Dunbar 1650 Project** on Facebook.

Contact arranjohnston@scottishbattlefields.org



Brexit and Parliament

'Ye are grown intolerably odious to the whole nation.' The line was uttered by Oliver Cromwell to reviled politicians in Parliament in 1653 – yet it continues to stir the blood of Brexiteers today who feel it has never been more apt.

Extract from *Daily Express*, 4th April 2019

Did Charles I really have to die?

Leanda de Lisle charts the plotting and politics that led parliament to kill a king. Accompanies a three-part documentary series coming soon on **BBC Four**:

Charles I and a Nation Divided

BBC History Magazine, July 2019



Cromwell Curator's Corner

It's been a curious few weeks at the Cromwell Museum, not least as it's been dominated for some of that time by a huge model ship that we acquired recently and has been on temporary display – and attracted a lot of interest. The ship in question was a 1/32 scale model of the *Naseby*, the flagship of Cromwell's navy, ironically used in 1660 to transport Charles II back to England for the Restoration of the Monarchy. Renamed *Royal Charles* it became the flagship of the Royal Navy.

The original *Naseby* ship was launched in 1655 at Woolwich, as one of four new battleships for the Protectorate Navy, designed by Peter Pett; originally they were all supposed to carry 60 guns, but the *Naseby* was altered during construction to include an extra deck. This made her the largest ship in the navy, carrying a complement of 80 guns and a crew of up to 650 men. The smaller ships commissioned alongside the *Naseby* were similarly named after Cromwell's victories, being called the *Marston Moor*, *Dunbar* and *Worcester*. The *Naseby* was commissioned by Cromwell; when it collected Charles II, Edward Montagu was in command, Samuel Pepys on board and Edmund Ibbot as his chaplain: all four men attended the grammar school that is now our museum!

As the *Royal Charles* the ship saw action in the Second Anglo-Dutch War, acting as the

flagship of the Duke of York at the Battle of Lowestoft in 1665, helping destroy the Dutch flagship. The *Royal Charles* was also present at the Four Days Battle and the St James's Day Battle in 1666. The Dutch had their revenge for these English naval victories in 1667 when a Dutch fleet raided the River Medway to the naval base at Chatham, burning or capturing 13 English ships. In addition, they captured the *Royal*



Charles as the English flagship and towed it back to Holland, where it was placed in a dry-dock and opened as a tourist attraction, before being sold for scrap in 1673. The decorative stern is now displayed in the Rijksmuseum in Amsterdam (image below).

The model was kindly donated to the museum by the family of the late Fred Pearl. Fred made props for film and

television, including creatures for *Star Wars*, but his pride and joy was this model of the *Naseby* which he created over twenty years.



The *Naseby* was used as a film prop too, appearing in the *Muppet's Treasure Island* film in 1996! Fred's project in his spare time for over 20 years was to make a 1/32 scale radio-controlled scale model of the *Naseby*. The model was as far as he got; but it did float, move under sail and was demonstrated at many model engineering shows. Fred planned eventually to have the gun-ports open and cannon 'fire', and also to make copies of the model for sale! It was a delight to have this on display for a few weeks, having been carefully cleaned by some of our volunteers – it's now gone back to the museum's stores for the time being.

We have a whole series of events coming up over the next few months, and our next exhibition is:

Dressed to Kill: Arms and Armour of the Civil War

Saturday 6 July – Sunday 22 September

Admission FREE to this event

Please do take the opportunity to pop along if you get the opportunity, and check out the museum's website for full details of this and other events.

At the time of writing we are scheduled to close for refurbishment on 29th September, re-opening at the beginning of March 2020.

You can keep up to date with what we're up to via our website:

www.cromwellmuseum.org

or our social media streams – we're on:

 @thecromwellmuseum
 @museumcromwell

Stuart Orme
Curator, The Cromwell Museum

The Protector's Pen

Cromwell Association & Newark Civil War Centre: Schools' History Conference

For the fifth consecutive year the Association organised a one-day event aimed at A level students and teachers of 17th century history.



Held on the last Wednesday in June at the National Civil War Centre in Newark, this attracted an audience of almost a hundred that filled the splendid Tudor Hall to capacity.

In the morning there were three sessions in each of which two historians, chaired by a third, debated a key issue: the significance of the Levellers, the fate of Charles I and whether or not the mid 17th century was genuinely a revolution. Thanks to the four historians involved – Dr Joan Redmond of

King's College London, Professor Andrew Hopper of the University of Leicester, Dr Jonathan Fitzgibbons from the University of Lincoln, and our President, Professor Peter Gaunt of the University of Chester – the delegates enjoyed listening to high-level academic debate, all conducted with passion and good humour.

Following lunch each historian led a workshop session with students, providing them with the opportunity to study some original source material and to analyse it

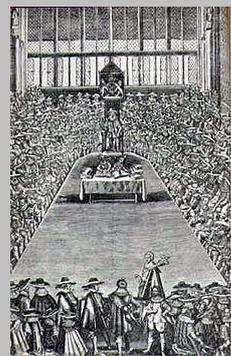
critically with expert guidance.

At the end of the day all of those attending were generous in their praise and thanks for what was a very successful programme. The Association is grateful to the National Civil War Centre for their hospitality, to the speakers for their time and commitment, and to Council member Serrie Meakins for her tireless efforts in developing this aspect of our work.

education@olivercromwell.org



Brexit impasse leads to longest UK parliament session since civil war



The current session of parliament is now the longest since the civil war period as the impasse over Brexit continues, House of Commons officials have said. As of Friday, the Commons had sat for 298 days,

comprising 2,657 hours and 56 minutes,

the House of Commons library said in a briefing. The existing record was set during the 'long parliament', when members sat for 3,322 days without prorogation from 3 November 1640 until 20 April 1653. The record session, which the library noted was unlikely to be broken, included not just the civil war but the trial and execution of Charles I, and ended only when Oliver Cromwell used soldiers to remove MPs.



Extract from the Guardian, 13th May 2019

The 400-year-old legal precedent that might break Brexit

As such, it seems only fitting that the latest blow to Brexit involves a 1604 legal

precedent. This is what John Bercow, speaker of the House of Commons, cited on Monday when he announced he would not allow Prime Minister Theresa May's government to hold a third vote on her withdrawal agreement in its current form. In his ruling, about which the prime minister's office has said it was not forewarned, Bercow quoted from a guide to parliamentary procedure that said a question that 'has been decided during a session may not be brought forward again during that same session.' He said this is a 'strong and long-standing convention' dating to 1604.

'I'll concede that I wasn't actively aware of the British Parliament's rules of procedure from the 17th century, so I took note of this with interest yesterday' German Chancellor Angela Merkel said on Tuesday.

Extract from Washington Post, 19th March 2019

The Protector's Pen

New table bust of Cromwell for sale

Earlier this year the Association was contacted by Stephen Galvin, a sculptor, who has created a new small bust of Cromwell and wondered if our members might be interested. Stephen is a long-term admirer of Cromwell, and writes below about how he made the bust.

'My interest and occasional forays into sculpting and selling fine art figures naturally combined with a wish to venerate the great man, and allow other admirers to partake in the pleasure of owning a worthy piece of art to display.

While there are many extant works portraying Lord Cromwell, my favourite, and the one which seems to capture the look of grim amusement of a man, is that by Hamo Thorneycroft outside parliament. I have based this bust loosely on that figure as it is a masterpiece of English sculpting. Why I waited until my early fifties to do this will be familiar to anyone who seeks excellence, and while I will one day make a full body figure after Thorneycroft at this or smaller scale, I am pleased with how the end result turned out.

The process of producing a reproduction bust like this is relatively simple, but must be done with great care, as any imperfection in the mould will be produced in every subsequent casting, and it is important to have an exact replica of the original, for obvious reasons.



I use a two-part poured silicon mould for capturing the model, where the original sculpture is placed on a bed of clay into which the back of the figure is sunk. Keylock points are pressed into the clay and the whole is confined in a walled box. The silicon is poured in to cover the figure



entirely, and when it is set, the whole is turned over, clay removed, mould release sprayed over the surface, and the other side of the two-part silicon mould is then poured into the, again, confined box to make the other side of the mould. When fully cured, it is then a simple matter to put the two parts together, and pour in some suitable casting material such as resin or plaster.

For this piece, I decided to have a thin outer coat of resin to ensure a crack resistant exterior, while the inside is filled with resin-bonded plaster of Paris to give the bust some heft. I went for a simple base of English oak, darkened to the colour of a Puritan cabinet, protected by a matt varnish. I airbrush the bronze paint with several burnt sienna misted overpaints to achieve the effect of slightly patinated bronze, and the whole is then satin varnished for a slight sheen. I have felted the underside of each piece to protect furniture, and placed my own trademark seal above the Cromwell motto which rings the base of the bust.

I confess, I am proud of the end result, and though the man himself abjured pride and wished himself portrayed 'warts and all', I am content to have made my small effort in remembering this man who did so much to shape our modern England.'

The finished article is approximately 8 inches (21cm high). As you can see it is a high-quality product which is labour-intensive to produce. The Association, with the generous support of the artist, is able to offer copies of the bust for sale to members for £69.95 plus £5.00 p&p to a UK address; for the cost of delivery outside the UK, please enquire.

The lead time from order to delivery is 6–8 weeks. Please place orders with our Merchandising Officer, John Gibbon, on the form enclosed with this mailing.



Battle over civil war pub

The owners - Star Pubs and Bars - part of the Heineken brewing company, have been accused of planning to turn a pub that Oliver Cromwell's Roundhead army drank dry before the civil war Battle of Marston Moor in 1644, into a 'trendy city-style bar'. Proposals to modernise the Black Bull, a 600-year-old inn in Otley, West Yorkshire, have been described as corporate vandalism.

The Telegraph, 24th & The Times, 25th March 2019

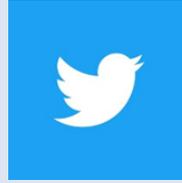


The Black Bull, Otley
Photo © Dr Neil Clifton (cc-by-sa/2.0)

The Protector's Pen

Twitterbox

Miranda Malins looks after the Twitter feed for *The Cromwell Association*. Below are a few of the tweets that have been sent out or 're-tweeted' in the past few months. If you have something of interest, please forward to Miranda to re-tweet or tweet on your behalf...



Cromwell Association @Cromwellorg · May 14
The Civil War can't keep out of the headlines at the moment! This is now the longest parliament since the Long Parliament... bit.ly/30lvC7G

Cromwell Association Retweeted
English Civil War @EnglishCivilWar · May 17
A #Leveller mutineer waits to be executed by firing squad. Today is Leveller Day - #onthistday 370 years ago three mutineers were executed in Burford, Oxfordshire. Find out more about the #Levellers in our latest post >> instagram.com/p/BxjmB4oHErJ/ #levellersday

Cromwell Association Retweeted
The Cromwell Museum @MuseumCromwell · May 23
#OnThisDay 23 May 1660 Charles II embarked for England for his restoration on board the 'Royal Charles', hastily renamed from the 'Naseby', the flagship of Cromwell's navy (a huge model of which we now not entirely coincidentally have on display!) Thread 1/2 #17thCentury #OTD

Cromwell Association Retweeted
English Civil War @EnglishCivilWar · Jun 5
6th formers keen for UCAS points - enter our essay prize comp! Answer "That which you have by force, I count as nothing." Was the English Revolution anything more than a military coup d'etat? in 2000 wds & you could win £150 & publication. Details on website. deadline 26 July

Cromwell Association Retweeted
English Civil War @EnglishCivilWar · Jun 14
On the anniversary of the day in 1645 when Parliament's new army defeated the forces of King Charles outside a small village in rural Northamptonshire, we look at seven reasons why the Battle of Naseby changed British history forever earlofmanchesters.co.uk/seven-reasons-...



Cromwell Association, Civil War Centre UK, John McCafferty and 7 others



The Cromwell Museum

National Army Museum @NAM_London · Jun 24
In case you missed @BBC_ARoadshow last night (we know you wouldn't normally dream of missing it, but these things happen 😊) there's a great bit from 48:00 about a funeral banner for Oliver Cromwell that we were v. pleased to add to our collection recently: bbc.in/2J1oYM7



Cromwell Association Retweeted
The Cromwell Museum @MuseumCromwell · Jun 8
Couple of gentle criticisms of #HistoricTowns on Oxford this evening (which overall was excellent): inaccurate stereotypes of the two sides during the #EnglishCivilWar & over-egging austerity of Cromwell's regime (and him personally). Biggest omission: no mention of Fairfax... 😊

Cromwell Association @Cromwellorg · May 18
Teachers & students: join us for our popular Schools Conference, this year on "Revolution": 26th June, 11-3 in Newark at the fab @civilwarcentre 4 eminent historians will lecture & lead source workshops. Price £20pp (members) £25pp (non) & inc museum entry. Details on our website

Association News

Merchandise available

The Association's merchandise has recently been restocked thanks to the endeavours of Council member John Gibbon. For the first time we have added keyrings to the list, a different style of ball-point pen, and new tote bags in either natural cotton or maroon. The new items are all branded with the Association logo, promoting our organisation as well as helping to continue to raise funds.

All of the items are listed on the flier enclosed with this mailing.

Renewal Notices and Membership Cards

Enclosed with this mailing are both the renewal notice for your subscription which ends on 2nd September, and your new membership card. Failure to renew promptly makes the work of the Treasurer and Membership Secretary more arduous. If for any reason you choose not to renew (and we very much hope that is not the case!) it would be very helpful if you could advise our Membership Secretary to save him the trouble of contacting you, and please either return (or destroy) the membership card. For family members who require additional cards, please contact the Membership Secretary: details are on the reverse of the card.



The Protector's Pen

Publications, Exhibitions and Events

Date	Venue	Details
Jun 22 – Sep 22	Museum of London	Great Fire of London Family Walk
Jul 24 – Aug 31	Commandery, Worcester	Every Wed & Thur – Civil War Story @The Commandery and guided walk to Fort Royal Park to recount the events of the day
Jul 27 – 28	Marlborough	ECWS – A Call to Arms
Jul 27 – 28	Cheriton, Hampshire	Sealed Knot – Battle of Cheriton re-enactment
Aug 10 – 11	Brampton Bryan, Ludlow	ECWS – 375 th anniversary of second siege with Living History Village (LHV) and talk by battlefield historian, Martin Hackett
Aug 10 – 11	Great Chalfield Manor, Wiltshire	ECWS – Re-enactment of Royalist occupation (375 years ago) with LHV
Aug 10 – 11	Lauder, Berwickshire	Sealed Knot – Thirlestane Castle Civil War re-enactment
Aug 15	Commandery, Worcester	Battle of Worcester Society Talk: The City of Worcester – Civil War Destruction and the Process of Urban Repair by Dr Victoria Anker
Aug 25 – 26	Gloucester	ECWS – Major muster
Sep 3	Commandery Worcester	Battle of Worcester Society and Worcester Militia : Drumhead ceremony
Sep 7 – 8	Walton Hall Gardens, Warrington	ECWS – tba
Sep 7	St Mary's Church, Putney	Cromwell Day and visit to National Army Museum
Sep 14	Commandery, Worcester	Heritage Open Day – 1643 Defending of the City, with talks and Living History Camp
Sep 14 – 15	Dunbar	Battle of Dunbar, 2019 East Lothian Battle Weekend (see article)
Sep 15	Farnham Castle, Surrey	ECWS – tba
Sep 21	National Army Museum, London	Century of the Soldier conference : Defending the Crown (see below)
Sep 28	Chichester	Sussex 1635-1665 – The impact of the Civil War and Interregnum (conference): register interest via HelenMWhittle@aol.com
Oct 13	Snipe Dales Country Park, Winceby	Battlefields Trust – Walk around battlefield
Oct 26	Radway Church, Warwickshire	Battlefields Trust – Simon Marsh leads a walk across the battlefield and there is an exhibition in the local church
Nov 2	University Centre Shrewsbury	Century of the Soldier Conference : Fire and Sword along the Marches (see below)

All information correct at time of going to press (*Cromwell Association* events highlighted)

HELION & COMPANY PRESENTS THE
CENTURY OF THE SOLDIER
ENGLISH CIVIL WAR
CONFERENCE 2019

FIRE AND SWORD
ALONG THE MARCHES
FIGHTING THE ENGLISH CIVIL WAR ON THE WELSH MARCHES

Helion and Company are proud to announce a Century of the Soldier conference dedicated to the English Civil Wars and how they were fought along the Welsh Marches. The conference is being held jointly with University Centre Shrewsbury and is being generously supported by the Pike and Shot Society.

TICKET PRICE £30 PER PERSON
including lunch and drinks during the day

SATURDAY 2ND NOVEMBER 2019
9.30AM – 5.30PM

UNIVERSITY CENTRE SHREWSBURY,
GUILDHALL, FRANKWELL QUAY,
SHREWSBURY, SHROPSHIRE SY3 8HQ

HELION & COMPANY PIKE AND SHOT SOCIETY University Centre Shrewsbury

www.helion.co.uk | 0121 705 3393 | info@helion.co.uk

HELION & COMPANY PRESENTS THE
CENTURY OF THE SOLDIER
CONFERENCE 2019 -
DEFENDING THE CROWN
ARMIES OF THE LATER STUART MONARCHS

Helion and Company are proud to announce the 16th Century of the Soldier conference. This year's conference is being held at the National Army Museum, London and is being generously supported by the British Commission for Military History and the Pike and Shot Society.

TICKET PRICE £20
including drinks and refreshments

SATURDAY 21ST SEPTEMBER 2019
9.30AM – 5.30PM

THE NATIONAL ARMY MUSEUM ROYAL
HOSPITAL ROAD, CHELSEA, LONDON SW3 4HT

British Commission for Military History PIKE AND SHOT SOCIETY NATIONAL ARMY MUSEUM

www.helion.co.uk | 0121 705 3393 | info@helion.co.uk

THE INDEPENDENT THE TIMES The Guardian

hael Parkinson meets Nelson
Robert Wilson Polly Toynbee Richard Lambert
I hope, sir, that you will be able to hear my questions
at one and twelve. I will take the next 1 hour to see you

NEW MODEL ARMY

AUTUMN 2019 UK TOUR

New Model Army played their first gig in Bradford on October 23rd 1980...