

The Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire Committees of 1642-1646.

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DURING the period of the Civil War, Parliament from time to time nominated Committees in each county and important city for specific purposes. In the "*Collection of all the Publicke Orders, Ordinances and Declarations of both Houses of Parliament from the Ninth of March 1642 until December 1646 with several of His Majesty's Proclamations and other Papers printed at Oxford*" which was published by Edward Husband, the printer to the House of Commons in 1646, we are enabled to learn what Committees were appointed during that period, and who were nominated to serve on them.

The first such Committee appointed was that of April 1st, 1643, for sequestering the Estates of "Notorious Delinquents." These Committees had very onerous and responsible tasks to perform, as they were directed to "take and to seize into their hands as well all the Money, Goods, Chattels, Debts, and personall Estate, as also all and every the Manors, Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, Rents, Arrerages of Rents, Revenues, and profits of all and every the said Delinquents or persons before specified, or which they, or any of them, other in trust for them or any of them, or any other in trust for them, or any of their use or uses, have, hath, or shall have." They were also ordered and empowered to take similarly into their hands two-thirds of the estate of any known Papist in the area for which they were appointed to act. All that thus passed into their hands was to be paid over to the appointed officers, and was earmarked for the maintenance of the Parliamentary Army in the field. The persons styled by the Parliament "Delinquents" were of course the Royalist and Cavalier party, who were opposed to the Parliament, and had taken up arms against them.

There appears to have been no Committee appointed for Oxfordshire. Provision was made for it, as in the Ordinance the words "For the Countie of Oxon" appears, but unlike all

the other Counties, names of the Committee members are not inserted. The reason for this omission was that it was probably recognised as impracticable to enforce the Ordinance in Oxfordshire, where, at that date (April, 1643), the Royalists were strong, the King's Headquarters being at Oxford itself. The Ordinance however gives the following lists of names of Committeemen for Berkshire and Buckinghamshire :—

"For the County of Berks, Sir Francis Pile, Baronet, Sir Francis Knollis Juniour, Knight, Peregrine Hobby, Henry Martin, Roger Knight, Henry Powle, Thomas Fettiplace, and Tanfield Vachell, Esquire. On June 1st, 1643, Sir George Stonehouse, Baronet, and Edmund Dunch, Esquire, were added.

"For the County of Buckinghamshire, Sir Richard Ingolesly, Knight, Henry Bulstrode, Thomas Terrall, Richard Grenville, Esquires; Sir Peter Temple, Baronet, Sir Thomas Sanders, Knight, Antony Ratcliffe, Thomas Westall, Esquires; Sir William Andrews, Knight, Bulstrode Whitlock, John Hampden, Arthur Goodwin, Richard Winwood, Esquires."

On the 3rd of August, 1643, another Ordinance was made "For the speedy Raising and Levying of money for the maintenance of the Army raised by the Parliament and other great affairs of the Commonwealth by a weekly Assessment upon the several counties herein mentioned for two months beginning from the third day of August, 1643."

Berkshire was assessed at £550 a week, Buckingham £420, and Oxfordshire at £400. The Berkshire Committee consisted of Sir Francis Knollis, Baronet, Sir Francis Pile, Baronet, Sir George Stonehouse, Knight and Baronet, Sir Robert Pye, Henry Martin, Tanfield Vachell, Edmund Dunch, Peregrine Hobby, Collonell Ven, Roger Knight, Henry Powle, Thomas Fettiplace, George Purefoy, and John Sourby, Esquires. A small separate Committee was appointed for Reading, consisting of the Mayor (ex-officio), Sir Francis Knollys, Henry Martin and Tanfield Vachell.

The Committee for Buckinghamshire had as its members, Sir Richard Ingoldsly, Knight, Sir Heneage Proby, Sir Richard

Piggot, Henry Bulstrode, Thomas Terrall, Richard Grenville, Sir Peter Temple, Knight and Baronet, Sir Alexander Denton, Anthony Radcliffe, Thomas Westall, Edmund West, Sir William Andrews, Knight; Sir Thomas Sanders, Knight, Bulstrode Whitlock, Arthur Goodwin, Richard Winwood, Thomas Turringham of Nether Winchendon, Thomas Fountain, William Wheeler and Thomas Bulstrode.

On the third of May, 1643, a further Ordinance was passed naming the "Knights and Gentlemen entrusted in every County to bring up a speedy Account of the Weekly Assessment, and to return the names of all such persons as refused to pay." Henry Bulstrode and Thomas Terrall were nominated to serve in this capacity for Buckinghamshire, and Sir Francis Knollys Junior and Tanfield Vachell for Berkshire. In the July of that year, it became necessary to raise a body of Horse, and each county had to raise a definite quota. Thus Berkshire had to find 200 Horse, and Buckinghamshire 200. The Buckinghamshire horses had to be delivered with those of Bedfordshire, Northamptonshire and Hertfordshire to the Earl of Manchester or, in his absence, to Sir John Norwich, who was to command that division of the cavalry, whilst those from Berkshire were to be delivered with those of Surrey, Sussex and Hampshire to the Earl of Manchester or his representative, Colonel Richard Norton, commissioned to command that division.

Out of the sum of £420, weekly, raised by Buckinghamshire, it was ordered on April 14th, 1643, that £200 should be allotted weekly to the garrison at Aylesbury, and to the fortifications of that town.

A matter of a somewhat different kind for which County Committees were appointed was the administration of the "Act for the Punishment of Scandalous Clergymen and others." There does not appear to have been a Committee for Oxfordshire or Buckinghamshire, nor for Cambridgeshire, Herefordshire, Hampshire or Wiltshire. Committees were appointed for all the other Counties however, and that for Berkshire consisted of William Lenthall (Speaker of the House of Commons), Sir Francis Pile, Baronet, Sir John Backhouse, Knight of the Bath,

Samuel Dunch, Martin Simpson, Henry Bewbery of Lawrence Waltham, Hugh Hankins, John Tisdale, John Packer, Thomas Fettiplace, Henry Martin, Edmund Dunch, George Purfrey, Samuel Wightwick, Henry Bewbury and Cornelius Holland.

In the latter part of the year 1643 the Parliament became concerned for the safety of the North Buckinghamshire town of Newport Pagnell, which they ordered on December 18th 1643 to be fortified, the cost of this fortification being borne by the associated counties of Bedford, Hertford, Northampton, Huntingdon, Cambridge, Suffolk, Norfolk and Essex, and that part of Buckinghamshire which was comprised in the "Three Hundreds of Newport Pagnell." The sum to be found for this purpose by those three Hundreds was £52 10s. 0d. Further provision was made for the raising of a monthly sum of £4,000 for the Newport Pagnell garrison, and towards this the three Hundreds of Newport Pagnell had to contribute £250. The Buckinghamshire Committee was entrusted with the task of raising the required sums from the Newport Pagnell Hundreds.

By the midsummer of 1644 the three counties of Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire were an important war area, and Parliament gave particular attention to them. On June 27th, 1644, Parliament passed an Ordinance:—

"For the Better Execution of the Orders and Ordinances of Parliament in the severall Counties of Berkshire, Buckingham and Oxon, and for the Raising of Money and Forces within the said Counties, for Suppressing the Rebels there and for the Maintenance of all such Garrisons within the said Counties, as are, or shall be Erected by authority of Parliament for the Better Defence of the Same." Committees were nominated from each of the three counties and to them was assigned the task of carrying out the following Ordinances.

1. For voluntary loans and contributions to Parliament.
2. For collecting the weekly Assessments.
3. For collecting the imposts known as the Fifth and Twentieth part.
4. For the Sequestration of Papists' and Delinquents' Estates.

They were empowered to assess, tax, and levy upon the Counties such sum "not exceeding £400 a week as they considered they were able to pay, and to remit such sums to a Treasurer who should disburse them among the various garrisons engaged in the defence of those counties, to cut and take sufficient Timber standing or being upon the lands of Papists or Delinquents, for the Making of Fortifications in such Towns and Places of any of the said Counties, as by three or more of the Committees of every of the said Counties respectively shall be thought fit, expressing the same by warrant under their hands," to take an account of all Musters made by the County Committees to arrest, examine, and if necessary punish Clergymen or Schoolmasters deemed to be of scandalous lives or ill-affected to the Parliament. The Members of the Committees were further expected to advance Horses, Plate, Arms or Money for the use of the Parliament which promised them repayment with interest at a rate of 8 per cent.

The financial stringency of the time is further indicated by a direction in this Ordinance :—

"That every Captain both of Horse and Foot and every other Superior or Inferior Officer whose pay comes to ten shillings a day or over, shall take halfe the pay due unto him and respite the other halfe upon the publique faith until the warre shall be ended, and every Officer whose pay commeth to five shillings a day or more and under ten shillings a day shall accept of two parts of three, of such pay due unto him, and respite the other third part upon the Publique faith untill the warre be ended, and when there is three moneths pay due unto any of them, a Certificate thereof under the hands of the said Committees or any three of them respectively shall be a sufficient warrant to such Officer to demand and receive the said moneys owing upon the Publique faith as aforesaid."

The Committees were constituted as under :—

Berkshire, William Lenthall (Speaker of the House of Commons and Master of the Rolls), Sir Francis Knollys, Knight, Sir Francis Pile, Baronet, Sir Robert Pye, senior, Sir Benjamin Rudyard, Richard Whitehead, Edmund Dunch, Henry Martin, Peregrine

Hoby, Tanfield Vachell, Daniel Blagrave, Sergeant Major General Richard Browne, William Ball, John Packer, Senior, Robert Packer and Cornelius Holland.

Buckinghamshire, Thomas, Lord Viscount Wenman, Sir Peter Temple, Knight and Baronet, Richard Winwood, Bulstrode Whitlock, Sir William Andrews, Sir Richard Pigott, Sir William Cobb, Isaac Pennington (Lieutenant of the Tower), George Fleetwood, Sir Richard Ingolesby, Anthony Ratcliffe, Thomas Lane, Thomas Fountaine, Edward Woodward, Peter Dormer, Richard Sergeant, Henry Beake, Anthony Carpenter, Simon Mayne, Edward West, Thomas White, Thomas Ayres, Thomas Scott, John Potter, Thomas Ligoë, John Lane, William Theed of Crofton, Thomas Wheeler, John Doylie, Sir Gilbert Gerrard, Bart., Christopher Henn, Thomas Wyan, John Berringer and Major General Richard Browne.

Oxfordshire, Thomas, Lord Viscount Wenman, William Lenthall (Speaker of the House of Commons and Master of the Rolls), James Fienes, John Fiennes, Sir Peter Temple, Kt. and Bart., Sir William Cobb, Kt., John Doylie, Thomas Knight, William Tipping, Robert Scrope, Edward Clerke, Edmund Dunch, Bulstrode Whitlock, Sir Peter Wentworth, Knight of the Bath, Sir Nathaniel Brent, Knight, and Sergeant Major General Richard Browne.

On October 12th, 1644, Parliament passed an Ordinance for raising an additional sum for the needs of the army in Ireland, and Buckinghamshire was assessed for this purpose at £70 a week, Berkshire at £91 13s. 4d. a week, and Oxfordshire at £66 13s. 4d.

The Committees for this purpose had the same personnel as the one just cited, with the single exception of Sergeant Major General Richard Browne, whose name was not included. By the middle of 1645, the Parliament was so concerned at what their Ordinance of July 18th of that year styled "the miserable conditions of the Counties of Oxon, Bucks and Berks and Southampton, by reason of continual plunderings and alarms from the Garrisons of Oxon, Basing, Winchester, Wallingford, Banbury," and that they ordered a levy of horses and dragoons

for their relief from London and Middlesex, Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk, the cities of Norwich and Canterbury, Kent, Surrey, Sussex, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Huntingdonshire, Cambridgeshire and the Isle of Ely.

On September 3rd of the same year, a monthly sum of eighty pounds was ordered to be raised in Buckinghamshire, towards the maintenance of the Newport Pagnell, King's Lynn and other garrisons of the Eastern Association.

For the purpose of this Ordinance a Committee of the Lords Lieutenant of the Counties concerned was constituted.

It may be of interest to have, where possible, a brief summary of what is known of the individual careers of members of these Committees. Of some of them no facts have so far been obtained by the writer, but the names are duly placed in the list in the confident hope that some readers of the journal will be able to give the desired information.

Abbreviations :—D.N.B. ; Dictionary of National Biography.
V.C.H. ; Victoria County History.

Andrews, Sir William

Ayres, Thomas

Backhouse, Sir John, who was a Knight of the Bath, held the Manor of Swallowfield, where he resided. He died in 1649, aged 66, and was buried at Swallowfield. Although his name appears in the Committee of Sequestrations, it is extremely improbable that he ever served on it, as he was a Royalist, and his own estates were sequestrated.

(Lysons' Berks, 384, V.C.H. Berks, III., 269). Hist. of Swallowfield by Lady Russell.

Ball, William, was a descendant of William Ball of Barkham, who according to the Heralds Visitation of Berkshire was settled in that parish in 1480. William Ball, the member of the Berkshire Committee was a lawyer of Lincolns Inn and at one time held the office of "Attorney of the Pleas of the Exchequer Court." For a short time he was Member of Parliament for Abingdon, viz., from 25th March to 15th October, 1647, when he fell ill and died in the following year. During the time he was in the House of Commons he was an active member for he served on 34 committees. In 1647 he was appointed one of the Westminster

Militia Commissioners. Before he represented Abingdon he had previously contested Reading in 1644 and on 13th February, 1646, was ordered to take care of the soldiers in Reading. He was not a member of the family who owned Sulhamstead.

Barringer, John.

Beake, Henry. There was a "Rev. Henry Beeke" who was Rector of Eaton Hastings, and died in 1670, and the Manor of Hartley Court, Shinfield, was held by the Bekes and the Bekes also owned Whiteknights.

(Lysons' Berks, 273, 362, 380, V.C.H. Berks, III., 264).

This Henry Beeke however was on a Buckinghamshire Committee and probably was the Henry Beeke who owned Haddenham, Buckinghamshire.

Bewberry, Henry.

Bewberry, Henry, of Waltham St. Lawrence. } No reference to
a family of this
name has been found in either the Victoria County History or
Lyson's. May not Husband have printed Bewberry in mistake
for Newbery, a family which was represented at Waltham St.
Lawrence?

Blagrove, Daniel; was a son of John Blagrove, the mathematician of Reading, and studied law. In 1640 he entered Parliament as Member for Reading, of which town he was Recorder in 1645-6, and in 1658. He signed the death-warrant of Charles I. At the Restoration he went to Holland, where he died in 1668. His home at Reading was Southcote Manor; the mansion was built by his father.

(D.N.B., V. 156, Lysons' Berks, 541, V.C.H. Berks, III., 359).

Brent, Sir Nathaniel, became the Warden of Merton College, Oxford, in 1622. He also became Commissary of the Diocese of Canterbury, Vicar-General to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and Judge of the Prerogative Court. He received his Knighthood in 1629. He developed a feud with Archbishop Laud, on account of Laud's insistence on drastic reforms in the administrations of Merton College, where Laud made a visitation in 1638. When the Civil War broke out, he declared his Parliamentary sympathies. One of the last direct exercises of the King's authority must have been his deposition of Brent from the Wardenship of Merton

in 1645. Shortly after this the King became a prisoner, and the Parliament reinstated Brent at Merton, and in 1647 made him President of the Commission for Visitation of the Universities. Brent became a property owner in Berkshire, as he foreclosed a mortgage which had been granted him on Rush Court, Clapcot, near Wallingford, in consideration of a loan of £2,000 to Michael Molyns. He died in 1657.

(D.N.B., VI. 262, V.C.H. Berks III., 549).

Browne, Sergeant Major General Richard*, was son of John Browne of Wokingham, Berks. He became leader of the Presbyterian Party in Parliament, and was one of the Parliamentary Generals. The reason that his name appears in the Committee lists of each of the three counties of Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire, is that at the time of their nomination he was the Officer Commanding in the area comprised in the three Counties, having been appointed in 1644. In the following year he was made Governor of Abingdon. To him fell the task of effecting the capture of Oxford, a matter of great importance to the Parliament, as Oxford was the Royal Headquarters. Towards the later days of the Civil War, he became very unpopular with the army on account of his opposition to the extreme measures adopted against the King. The army influence was exerted in 1648 to secure his expulsion from Parliament, in which he sat as the representative of High Wycombe from October 1645 till 12th December 1648, when he was removed from the House of Commons and imprisoned. He eventually returned to Parliament as member for the City of London, which he represented from 1656 to 1658. In 1659 he was once more Member for the City and again in 1660. The following year he became Member for Ludgershall until his death in 1669. He was among those who engineered the Restoration of Charles II. He was Lord Mayor of London in 1660-61 and rode at the head of the Procession when Charles II. entered London. For this outburst of loyalty he was knighted on 29th May and on 22nd July was created a Baronet in

* The Sergeant Major General had command of all the infantry of the army; he was also known as the Major General of the Foot.—*Firth, Cromwell's Army*, p. 61.

recognition of his services in quelling Venners' Fifth Monarchy Rising. He died on 24th September, 1669.

(D.N.B., VII. 54, Genealogist O.S., Vol. III., p. 377, Vol. IV., p. 128, and Vol. V., p. 185).

Bulstrode, Henry, was a member of the Bulstrode family which owned much property in Buckinghamshire. Their name is still preserved in the name of one of the family estates, Bulstrode Park. Some Bulstrodes were also living at Horton Manor House, when Milton was residing at Horton. There are brasses to the memory of some of the Bulstrodes at Upton Church near Slough.

(Lysons' Bucks, 577).

Carpenter, Anthony.

Clerke, Edward, a member of the Oxfordshire Committee, was appointed Sheriff of Oxfordshire on 1st December, 1645 by the Parliament.

Cobb, Sir William, resided at Adderbury, Oxfordshire, of which County he was Sheriff in 1629; he was created a Knight on 15th June, 1625. When the Civil War broke out he espoused the cause of the Parliament being one of the Parliamentary leaders in north Oxfordshire. So strenuous an opponent of the Royal cause was he, that he was excluded, together with Lord Saye and Sele, Nathaniel Fieenes and John Doyley from the King's declaration of pardon issued on 3rd November 1642 to all persons in Oxfordshire who had taken arms against him. Sir William Cobb died 1658. His son and successor, Thomas Cobb, however, made his peace with the Royal party for he was created a baronet by Charles II. on 9th December, 1662. The baronetcy became extinct by the death of Sir George Cobb through being drowned on 29th March 1762 in the moat at Southcote Manor, Berks.

Denton, Sir Alexander, of Hillesdon near Buckingham, presumably did not serve on the Committee as he was a Royalist, and defended Hillesdon House for the King. It was however captured and plundered in 1643 and he died of a broken heart in prison.

(Lysons' Bucks, 578).

Dormer, Peter. The Dormer family figure largely in the Manorial History of Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire. In the former County at Lenborough, Buckland, Chearsley, North Crawley, Long Crendon, Edgcott, Hughendon, Ilmer, Marsh Gibbon, Waddesdon (Eythorp), and West Wycombe. In Oxfordshire at Ascot and Rowsham. Peter Dormer was one of this family. He owned Lee Grange in Quainton, Bucks.

(Lysons' Bucks, 527, 530, 536, 545, 546, 553, 580, 583, 603, 627, 655, 665, 679, V.C.H. Bucks, 308, 350).

D'Oylie, John. The D'Oylie family were the owners of one of the two manors of Turville, the other being in the possession of the Dormers. They also held the manor of Greenlands in the parish of Hambleden. Sir John D'Oylie sold the latter to Sir Bulstrode Whitlock in 1651. John D'Oylie who was on the Oxfordshire Committee was Sheriff of Oxfordshire, 1638-39.

(Lysons' Bucks, 568, 651).

Dunch, Edmund. } The Dunches held the manor of Little
Dunch, Samuel. } Wittenham, near Wallingford. Sir William Dunch, who represented Wallingford in Parliament, married Sir Henry Cromwell's daughter, an aunt of Oliver Cromwell; Edmund Dunch, their son, received a peerage from his relative the Protector on 26th April 1658, as Baron Burnell of East Wittenham; of this however, he was deprived at the Restoration.

(Lysons' Berks, 440, V.C.H. Berks III., 298, 466, 696).

Fettiplace, Thomas. The Fettiplace's played a great part in the life of Berkshire and Oxfordshire. They owned several manors in Berkshire, to name but a few, Appleton, Ockwells, Carswell in the parish of Buckland, Maltravers in Childrey, Compton Beauchamp, Letcombe Basset, Letcombe Regis, East Shefford, Shilton (an isolated parish of Berkshire embedded in Oxfordshire near Burford), and Stanford-in-the-Vale, and Swincombe and Swinbroke in Oxfordshire.

(Lysons' Berks, 234, 260, 247, 252, 240, 265, 311, 312, 360, 361, 374. Transactions Newbury Field Club, Vol. V., pp. 1-16.)

Fiennes, James and } The former was the eldest son and the
Fiennes, John } latter third son of Lord Saye and Sele, of Broughton Castle, Oxfordshire. John was a Colonel of the

Parliamentary Horse, and fought at Naseby. He was summoned to the House of Lords by Cromwell in 1658. Just before the outbreak of the Civil War several meetings of the Parliamentary leaders were held secretly at Broughton Castle.

(D.N.B., XVIII., 430, Memorials of Old Oxfordshire, 403).

Fleetwood, George, was one of the regicides. He represented Buckinghamshire in the Long Parliament and in that of 1653, and was Member for the Borough of Buckingham in 1654. He was a Member of the last Commonwealth Council of State and entered Cromwell's House of Lords in 1657. He joined Monck in 1660, but this did not save him from being condemned to death at the Restoration, though the sentence was not executed. The Fleetwoods owned the manor of Aston Sandford, and that of the Vache in the parish of Chalfont St. Giles.

(D.N.B., XIX, 265, Lysons' Bucks, 501, 534, XXX., 265).

Fountaine, Thomas. This was probably a member of the family who owned the manor of Hulcot.

(Lysons' Bucks, 583).

Goodwin, Arthur, was an intimate friend of John Hampden and was with him when he died from wounds received at the battle of Chalgrove Field. He was a Barrister of the Middle Temple. He represented Chipping Wycombe in the Parliament of 1620 to 1624, and Aylesbury in that of 1625-6, and the County of Buckinghamshire in the Long Parliament. He was the Parliament's Commander-in-Chief for Buckinghamshire in 1643.

(D.N.B., XXII., 141).

Grenville, Richard, was a member of the family that owned the manors of Foxcote, one at Haddenham and that of Wotton Underwood. Wotton House was their principal seat.

(Lysons' Bucks, 563, 567, 673).

Hampden, John. The great statesman and protagonist of the opposition to the payment of Ship Money, was pre-eminently a Buckinghamshire man, whilst his education was received in Oxfordshire at Thame Grammar School, and at Magdalen College Oxford. It was at a vestry meeting at Great Kimble Church that the fateful decision was taken by Hampden and several of his fellow parishioners to refuse the payment of Ship Money. He represented Wendover in five Parliaments. He died at

Thame from wounds received in the battle of Chalgrove Field and was buried at Great Hampden Church.

(D.N.B., XXIV., 254).

Hankins, Hugh.

Henn, Christopher. There was a Henry Henne or Hene who was granted the manor of Folijohn Park in the parish of Winkfield in 1630, and who received a Baronetcy in 1643. Possibly Christopher Henn may have been a member of this family, though his name does not appear in the pedigree of the family of Henn, Baronets.

(Lysons' Berks, 436, V.C.H. Berks, III., 87).

Hoby, Peregrine. He was the illegitimate son of Sir Edward Hoby of Bisham Abbey by Katharine Pinkney; he succeeded his father in the estate of Bisham and registered his arms at the Heralds' Visitation of Berkshire in 1667 by Ashmole. He represented Marlow in the Parliaments of 1640, 1660 and 1661. He died in 1678 and was succeeded by his eldest son Edward Hoby, who had been created a Baronet during his father's lifetime on 12th July, 1666.

(D.N.B., XXVII., 53, Lysons' Berks, 243, V.C.H. Berks, III., 271, 278, Visitations Berks, Harl. Soc., II., 147).

Holland, Cornelius, was one of the regicides. He was in 1635 Clerk Comptroller to the Prince of Wales, and he was granted the Crown Lands of Creslow Pastures near Aylesbury by Charles I. He was one of the Members for New Windsor in the Parliament of 1641. At the beginning of the Civil War, the Garter, which had been conferred on the King of Sweden, Gustavus Adolphus, and which had at his death been returned to England for its preservation, was buried by direction of the Dean of St. George's Windsor, under the floor of the treasury of St. George's Chapel. It was found by Holland and sold by direction of the Long Parliament. He destroyed the Churches of Creslow and Grandborough. At the Restoration he escaped to Holland.

(D.N.B., XXVII., 139, Lysons' Bucks, 547, 565, Ashmole, Order of the Garter, pp. 203, 204 and 641).

Ingoldsby, Sir Richard, was another regicide, though he always averred that he was compelled to sign the death warrant

of Charles I. against his will. On December 28th 1659, in conjunction with Major Wildman, he seized Windsor Castle, and suppressed Lambert's Rising. His mother was an aunt of Oliver Cromwell. He held the manor of Lenborough and also that of Walldridge in Denton Parish. When Charles II. was restored, Ingoldsby contrived to make his peace with the King so successfully that he was made a Knight of the Bath. His brother Henry Ingoldsby, a Colonel in the Parliamentary Army, was created a Baronet by Cromwell, 10th April, 1658. This title was cancelled at the Restoration; he was eventually made a Baronet by Charles II.

(D.N.B., XXIX., 9, Lysons' Bucks, 527, 550, V.C.H. Bucks, III., 271, 278).

Knight, Roger.

Knight, Thomas.

Knollys, Sir Francis. } The Knollys family held manors at
Knollys, Sir Francis. } Wendover in Buckinghamshire; at
 Caversham and at Greys in Oxfordshire; and at Whitley, Aston
 Upthorpe and Cholsey in Berkshire. The elder Sir Francis
 was 5th son of Sir Robert Knollys, from whom he inherited the
 Battel manor and other estates. He represented the City of
 Oxford in Parliament and afterwards the County of Berks.

(Lysons' Berks, 341, Bucks, 659, V.C.H. Berks, III., 285, 297, 360, 529).

Lane, John. } There were Lanes holding the manor of
Lane, Thomas. } Hogshaw, near Winslow, and that of Upton,
 near Slough.

(Lysons' Bucks, 581, 653).

Lenthall, William, was the famous Speaker of the House of Commons during the Long Parliament, so that it fell to him to defend the privileges of the House when the King attempted to arrest five members. He also became Master of the Rolls in 1643. He left London in fear of mob violence in 1647, but in September 1654 became Member of Parliament for Oxfordshire, and was again elected Speaker. He supported the Restoration of Charles II. He purchased Besselsleigh of the Fettiplaces and sometimes resided there. He was more frequently, however,

at Burford Priory (in Oxfordshire), where he died on 1st September 1662 and was buried at Burford church.

(D.N.B., XXXIII., 55, Lysons' Berks, 240).

Lygoe, Thomas. There was a family named Legoe which held the manor of Ledbourne in Mentmore for a short time.

(Lysons' Bucks, 606).

Marten, Henry, was one of the bitterest opponents of the King, and, as might be expected from this, was a regicide. He represented Berkshire in the Parliament of 1640. He was Governor of Reading in the early days of the Civil War, and in 1644 was Governor of Aylesbury. He commanded at the siege of Donnington Castle. His violence was too much for the Parliament, and he was expelled from the House of Commons in 1643, for seizing the King's private property and urging the destruction of the Royal Family. His return to the House in 1646 was an ominous symptom of the hardening of Parliamentary opinion against the King. His vitriolic sentiments seem however to have been pretty impartially distributed, as he is said to have desired the assassination of Oliver Cromwell also. He had pluck however, for he did not fly the country at the Restoration, but gave himself up for trial at which he conducted his own defence with conspicuous ability. He escaped death, but was imprisoned for life. He seems to have owned the manors of Eaton Hastings and Longworth.

(D.N.B., XXXVI., 263, Lysons' Berks, 273, 314, V.C.H. Berks, III., 107, 359).

Mayne, Simon. Another of the regicides, was the owner of the manor of Dinton, near Aylesbury. He was Member of Parliament for Aylesbury in 1645, and was one of the judges of Charles I. in 1649, and signed his death-warrant. He himself died in the Tower where he was imprisoned at the Restoration. He was buried at Dinton.

(D.N.B., XXXVII., 166, Lysons' Bucks, 550, V.C.H. Bucks, II., 271, 274).

Packer, John. } John Packer owned Donnington Castle
Packer, Robert. } which was garrisoned for the King, and
 stood a prolonged siege during the Civil War. He himself
 maintained neutrality as far as it was possible. He was Member
 for Wallingford in the Long Parliament.

(Lysons' Berks, 356, Cooper King's History of Berkshire, 102).

Pennington, Isaac, was a member of the Fishmongers Company and was Lord Mayor of London. He was a zealous Puritan and was Member for the City of London in both the Short and the Long Parliaments. Although on the Commission for the trial of Charles I., he refused to sign the death-warrant. After the Restoration he was imprisoned in the Tower and died there.

(D.N.B., XLIV., 295).

Piggott, Sir Richard. The Piggotts held the manors of Grendon Underwood, Quainton, Shenley and Whaddon and had for a time a mansion at Little Horwood.

(Lysons' Bucks, 565, 575, 622, 629, 662).

Pile, Sir Francis, owned the manor of Compton Beauchamp. His father was created a Baronet 12th September 1628. His son mentioned in this article was Sheriff of Berkshire 1643-45, and represented the County in Parliament from 1646 until his death, 12th February 1648.

(Lysons' Berks, 265).

Potter, John.

Powle, Henry, was the owner of Shottesbrook. His son Henry became Master of the Rolls and Speaker of the Convention Parliament.

(Lysons' Berks, 363, V.C.H. Berks, III., 166, 175, 181).

Proby, Sir Heneage, was of Raines, Amersham, Bucks. He sat in Parliament for Amersham and was Sheriff of that Shire. He died 1667. His eldest son, Thomas Proby, like many others mentioned in this article, received a Baronetcy from Charles II. at the Restoration.

Purefoy, George, was probably a relative of William Purefoy the regicide. The Purefoys held the manor of Shelstone. Possibly this was the Colonel Purefoy who was in command of the Parliamentary garrison of Buckingham in 1642.

(Lysons' Bucks, 609, 628).

Pye, Sir Robert, was the owner of Faringdon House. He was a Colonel of horse under Essex and Fairfax, and represented Berkshire in the Parliaments of 1654, and 1658. He joined William of Orange in his march on London in 1688.

(D.N.B., XLVII., 71, Lysons' Berks, 277, V.C.H. Berks, III., 449, 594, 619, 636).

Ratcliffe, Anthony.

Rudyerd, Sir Benjamin, was seventy years of age when the Civil War broke out. In earlier days he had been a close friend of Ben Jonson and of William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke. He made unsuccessful efforts to mediate between the King and the Parliament, but when war finally broke out he threw in his lot with the Parliamentary party. He was a poet.

(D.N.B., XLIX., 385).

Sanders, Sir Thomas. There was a family of the name of Sanders holding the manor of Newlands in Chalfont St. Peter, but it is not clear if this was the family to which Sir Thomas Sanders belonged.

(Lysons' Bucks, 535).

Scott, Thomas, was one of the regicides. He represented Aylesbury in Parliament in 1645, and Wycombe in 1649, but was expelled for refusing to acknowledge Oliver Cromwell's Protectorate. He was executed after the Restoration.

(D.N.B., LI, 70).

Scrope, Robert, probably a member of the Scrope family who held the manor of Hambleden.

(Lysons' Bucks, 568).

Sergeant, Richard, the Sergeant family held the manor of Walldridge in the parish of Denton, near Aylesbury. It was sold to Sir Richard Ingoldsby in 1651.

(Lysons' Bucks, 550, V.C.H. Bucks, III., 278).

Simpson, Martin.

Sowerby, John.

Stonehouse, Sir George, held manors at Hungerford, and at Radley. Was Sheriff of Berkshire, 1637-38, Member of Parliament for Abingdon, April to May, 1640, till dismissed from the House of Commons on account of his Royalist sympathies which shows that, though on the Commission, he never sided with the party opposed to the King. He further suffered for his loyalty. Though his name was placed on the Committee of Sequestrations, he presumably did not serve, as he was an avowed Royalist and joined the King at Oxford, and in due course was himself mulcted in large sums of money by the Sequestrators.

(Lysons' Berks, 296, 327).

Temple, Sir Peter, of Stowe, Bucks, was Sheriff of Buckinghamshire 1634-35. Member for the County, 1640-1653. At the commencement of the strife between the King and the Parliament he sided with the latter. Though appointed one of the judges of the King, he refused to sit, and after the execution of Charles I. retired from being an officer in the Parliamentary army. Some writers have confused him with his cousin of the same name (Peter Temple), one of the regicides, who at the Restoration was condemned to be hanged but died in prison. With his nephew, Sir Peter Temple of Stantonbury, Bucks, he has also been confused.

(Lysons' Bucks, 632, 641, D.N.B., LVI., 37, Her. & Gen., III., pp. 305, 410, pp. 530-544, IV., pp. 8-13, VIII, 510-514).-

Terrell, Thomas. Though the name is spelt thus by Husband, it should probably be Tyrrell. A family of this name had manors at Astwood, Hanslope, Oakley, and Thornton in Buckinghamshire, and Shotover in Oxfordshire. This was probably the Sir Thomas Tyrell who was Deputy Lieutenant for Buckinghamshire in 1642, and who represented Aylesbury in the Parliament of 1659-60. He made his peace at the Restoration and was Knighted, and became Justice of the Common Pleas.

(D.N.B., LVII., 443, Lysons' Bucks, 501, 572, 615, 648).

Theed, William, of Crafton. This was a member of the Theed family of whom there are memorials in the parish church of Mentmore.

(Lysons' Bucks, 606).

Tisdale, John.

Turringham, Thomas. This was evidently a member of the family of Tyingham that held the manor of Nether Winchendon by marriage with one of the Goodwins. They also held that of Emberton. Also, as naturally might be expected, they held that of Tyingham, in the church of which parish are memorials of them.

(Lysons' Bucks, 556, 617, 653, 665, V.C.H. Bucks, III., 268).

Tipping, William, of Wheatfield, Oxfordshire. There is a memorial in the church erected by Thomas Tipping in 1595, to himself, his wife, and his nine children. The Tippings also held the manor of Cadmore End in Fingest parish, and Woolley

in the Berkshire parish of Chaddleworth, in which also there are Tipping memorials.

(Lysons' Berks, 257, Bucks, 563, 583, V.C.H. Berks, 308).

Vachell, Tanfield, was the Member of Parliament for Reading, and his memory is perpetuated there in the name of Vachel Street. The Vachells held the manor of Hartley Court in Shinfield.

(Lysons' Berks, 362, V.C.H. Berks, III., 283, 333, 345, 359).

Wentworth, Sir Peter, of Lillingstone Lovell, was High Sheriff of Oxfordshire in 1634-35, and represented Tamworth in the Long Parliament. He was one of the more moderate of the Parliamentarians, and refused to be one of the judges of Charles I. He was a friend of John Milton.

(D.N.B., LX., 263).

Venn, Colonel John, was one of the regicides. He had been Warden of the Merchant Taylor's Company in 1641, and was extensively engaged in commerce. His appointment on a Berkshire Committee was due to the circumstance that from 1642 to 1645 he was the Governor of Windsor. Heath in his Chronicle, described Col. Venn as "a broken silkman in Cheapside," and further remarked "it is reported he hanged himself, certain it is he died strangely and suddenly."

(D.N.B., LVIII., 209, Lysons' Berks, 19).

Wenman, Viscount.—Thomas Wenman, the second Viscount Wenman, represented Brackley in the Parliament of 1620-5, and 1628, and the county of Oxfordshire in that of 1626, and in the Long Parliament, and in the Convention Parliament of 1660. He was one of the Commissioners appointed to negotiate with the King on three occasions. He disliked and opposed the extreme measures taken against the King, and was consequently expelled from Parliament in 1628, and imprisoned. He resided at Thame Park. The Wenmans held the manor of Twyford, near Buckingham.

(D.N.B., LX., 255, Lysons' Bucks, 652).

West, Edmund, may have been one of the Wests of Leckhamstead.

(Lysons' Bucks, 596).

Westall, Thomas.

Wheeler, Thomas.

White, Thomas.

Whitehead, Richard.

Whitelocke, Bulstrode. Lived at Fawley Court, which however was captured and occupied by the King's troops early in the Civil War. He represented Marlow in the Long Parliament, and was Chairman of the Committee appointed to prepare the case against Strafford. He was a barrister, and was made Keeper of the Great Seal. He was Governor of Henley-on-Thames in 1644. He made great efforts to secure a peace between the King and the Parliament, and refused to be a judge at the trial of Charles I. He served in various offices of state during the Commonwealth period. He was not penalised at the Restoration, but lived quietly in retirement, and wrote his "Memorials of English Affairs, 1625-1660," which were published seven years after his death which occurred in 1675.

(D.N.B., LXI., 110, Lysons Bucks, 562, Berks, 261, 351, 432).

Wightwick, Samuel, was probably a member of the Wightwick family of Bucklebury, one of whose members, Richard Wightwick, founded Pembroke College, Oxford.

(Lysons' Berks, 254, V.C.H. Berks, III., 183, 293).

Winwood, Richard, represented Windsor in Parliament, 1640-1658. During this period his colleague in the representation of the borough was Colonel Venn. The manor of Wexham belonged to the Winwoods.

(Lysons' Bucks, 662).

Woodward, Edward.

Wyan, Thomas.

[The writer desires to acknowledge with best thanks the valuable additional information which he has been able to include in this article by the kindness of Mr. J. Hautenville Cope.]