

A Short History of Northamptonshire part ii

Based on the 'War and rebellion in
Northamptonshire' course

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The following is a potted history of Northamptonshire based on the slides from Mike Ingram's 10 week 'Wars and Rebellion in Northamptonshire' course.

For far too long Northamptonshire's importance in the events that shaped England have been forgotten or ignored. It is hoped that in its way, this will serve to redress the balance.

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<https://northamptonbattlefieldssociety.wordpress.com>

Northampton Battlefields Society

A non-political group originally formed to promote and protect the site of the Battle of Northampton that took place on 10 July 1460. It was the first major battle of the wars, the first time artillery was used in England in any quantity and resulted in the King Henry VI being taken prisoner. It sparked Richard of York's claim on the throne and much of the bloodshed that cumulated in the Battle of Towton began here. The significance and loss of life was down played by Yorkist propaganda as they promoted their desire for peace and only to wishing remove the Kings evil councillors.

It is also our intention to carry out further research into the battles of 1065, 1088, 1174, the three battles of 1215 and the 1264 battle. As well as the medieval sieges of Rockingham and Fotheringhay, Edgecote etc.

Our patrons are Charles Chetwynd-Talbot, 22nd Earl of Shrewsbury, whose ancestor fought and died at the 1460 battle and world famous author of historical novels, Bernard Cornwell.

The Wars of the Roses



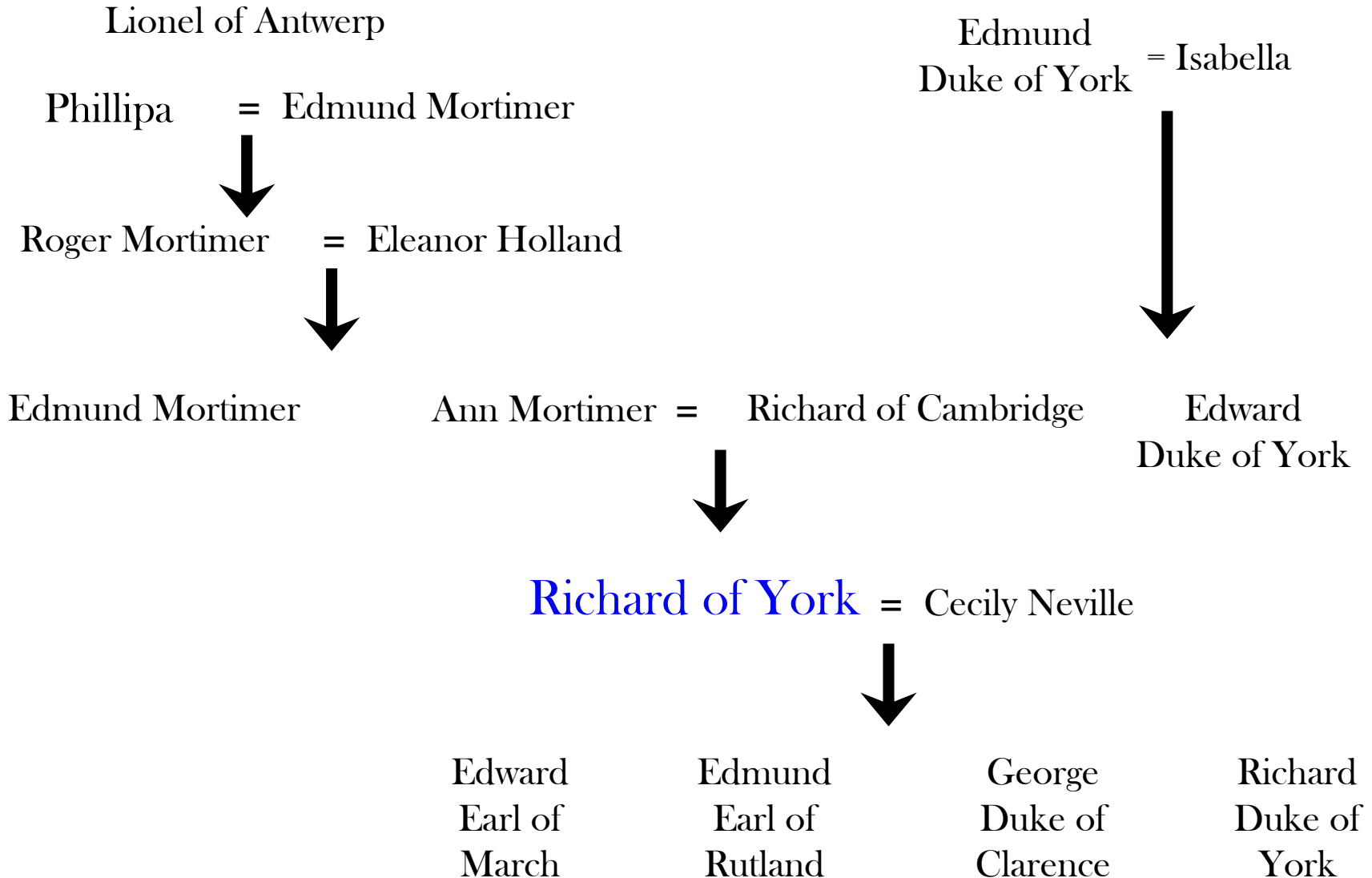
- At the end of April 1450, as Henry was making his way to the Leicester session of parliament he was stopped at Stony Stratford by John Harries a shipman from Yorkshire, wielding an agricultural flail. Harries proclaimed:
- *“to show that the Duke of Yorke then in Yreland shuld in lyke manner fight with traytours at Leicester parliament and so thrashe them downe as he had thrashed the clods of erthe in that towne”*
- He was dragged off to Northampton, where he was executed as a traitor. *“his hed put on the southe gate of Northamton, his quarters at Yorke, Lyncolne, Bristowe, and Oxenforde”*

THE WARS OF THE ROSES

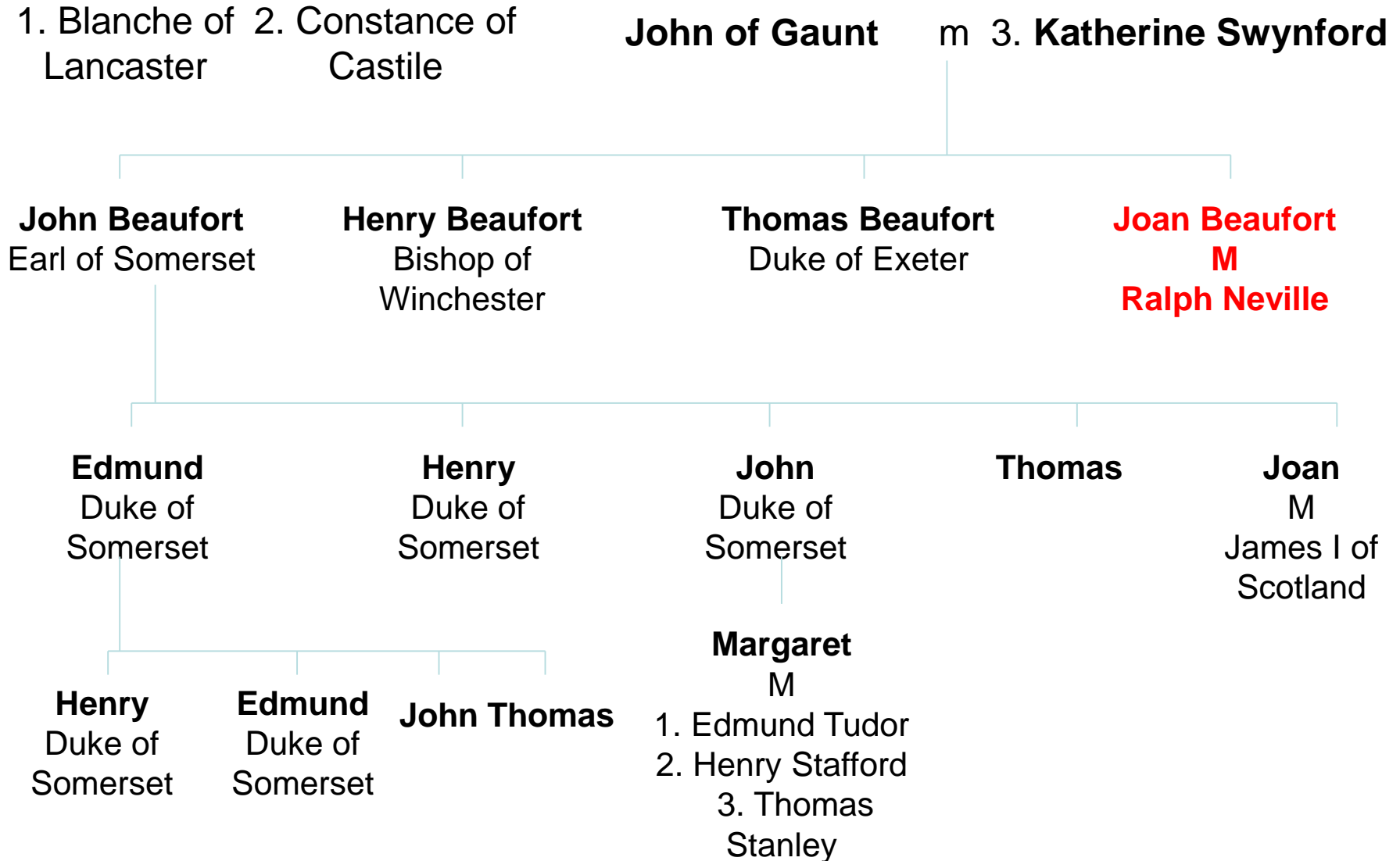
Lasted 37 Years

- 5 Kings – 7 reigns
- 10 *Coups d'etat*
- 15 invasions (5 successful)
- 5 Usurpations
- 16 battles, starting with 1st St. Albans ending with Stoke
- Numerous sieges and failed rebellions

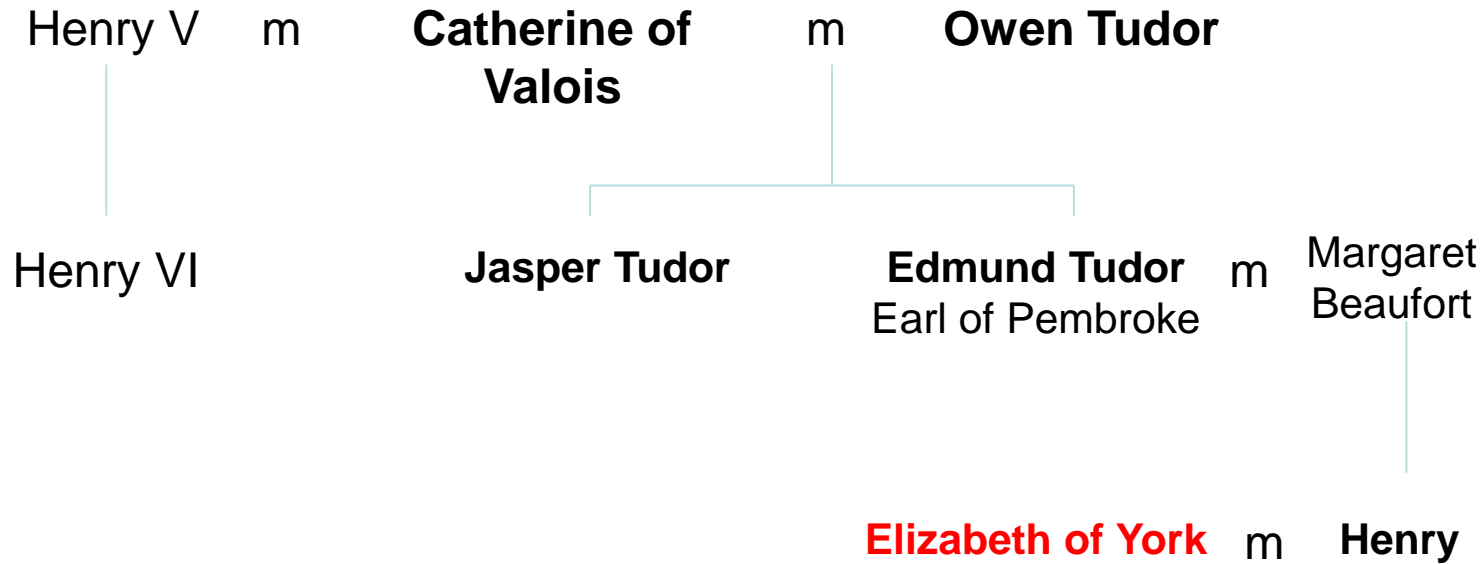
Richard of York



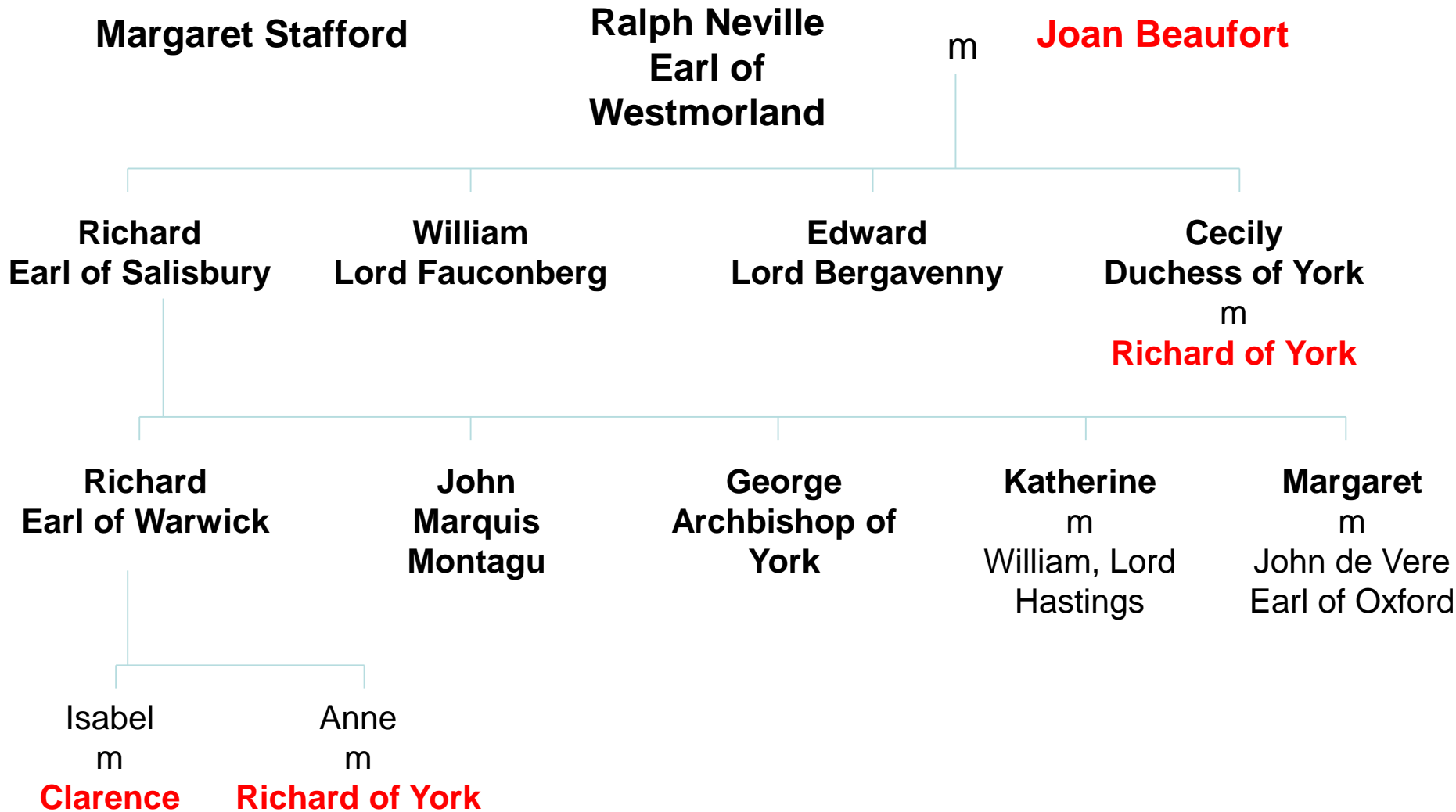
THE BEAUFORT'S



THE TUDOR'S



THE NEVILLE'S



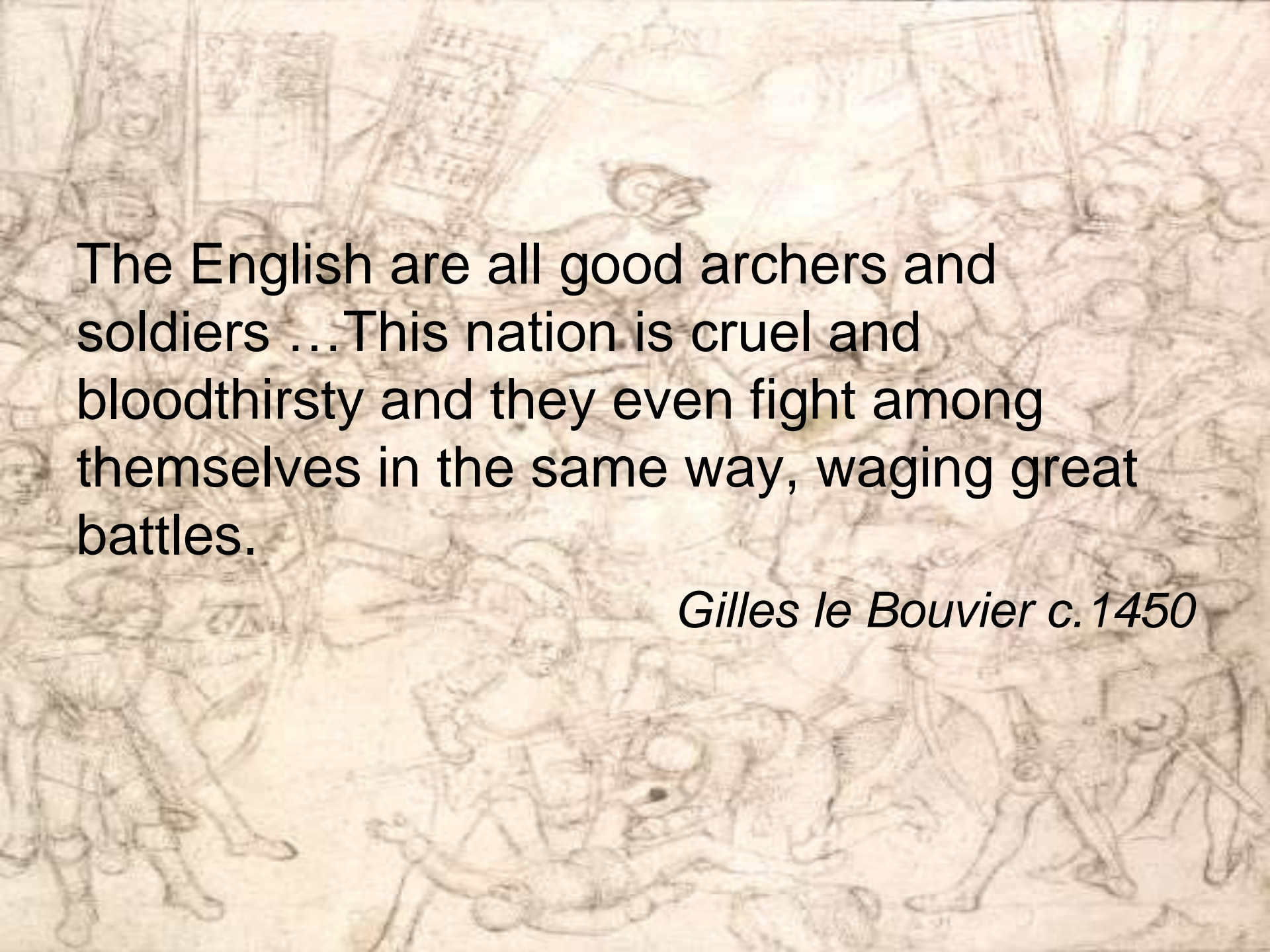
Livery Badges



Tomb of Sir
John Swynford,
St Andrew's
Church,
Spratton,
Northants 1371
The first known
Lancastrian
effigy's livery
collar

THE PHASES OF THE WARS

- 1450-9. Decent into War (Jack Cade's Rebellion)
- 1460-5. The war of succession
- 1469-71. The Neville rebellions and the return of the Lancastrians
- 1483-7. The rise of Henry Tudor



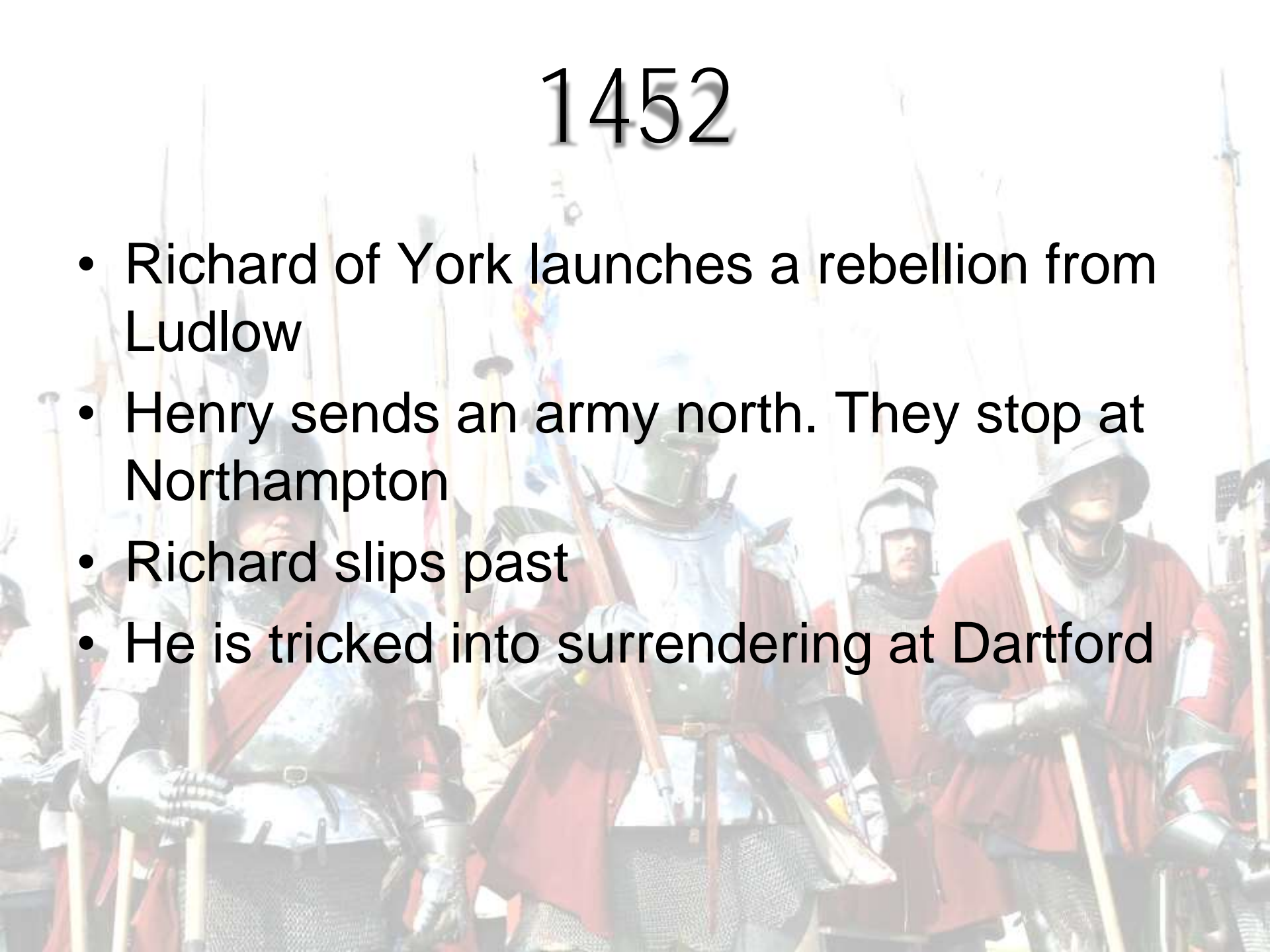
The English are all good archers and soldiers ... This nation is cruel and bloodthirsty and they even fight among themselves in the same way, waging great battles.

Gilles le Bouvier c.1450

- 1450 – Jack Cade's Rebellion
- 22 May 1455 – 1st St Albans
- 23 September 1459 – Blore Heath
- 12 October 1459 – Ludford Bridge

1452

- Richard of York launches a rebellion from Ludlow
- Henry sends an army north. They stop at Northampton
- Richard slips past
- He is tricked into surrendering at Dartford



**The future King Richard III is born 2 October 1452 at
Fotheringhay in Northants**



The King and Queen move their court to Kenilworth and Coventry in 1456

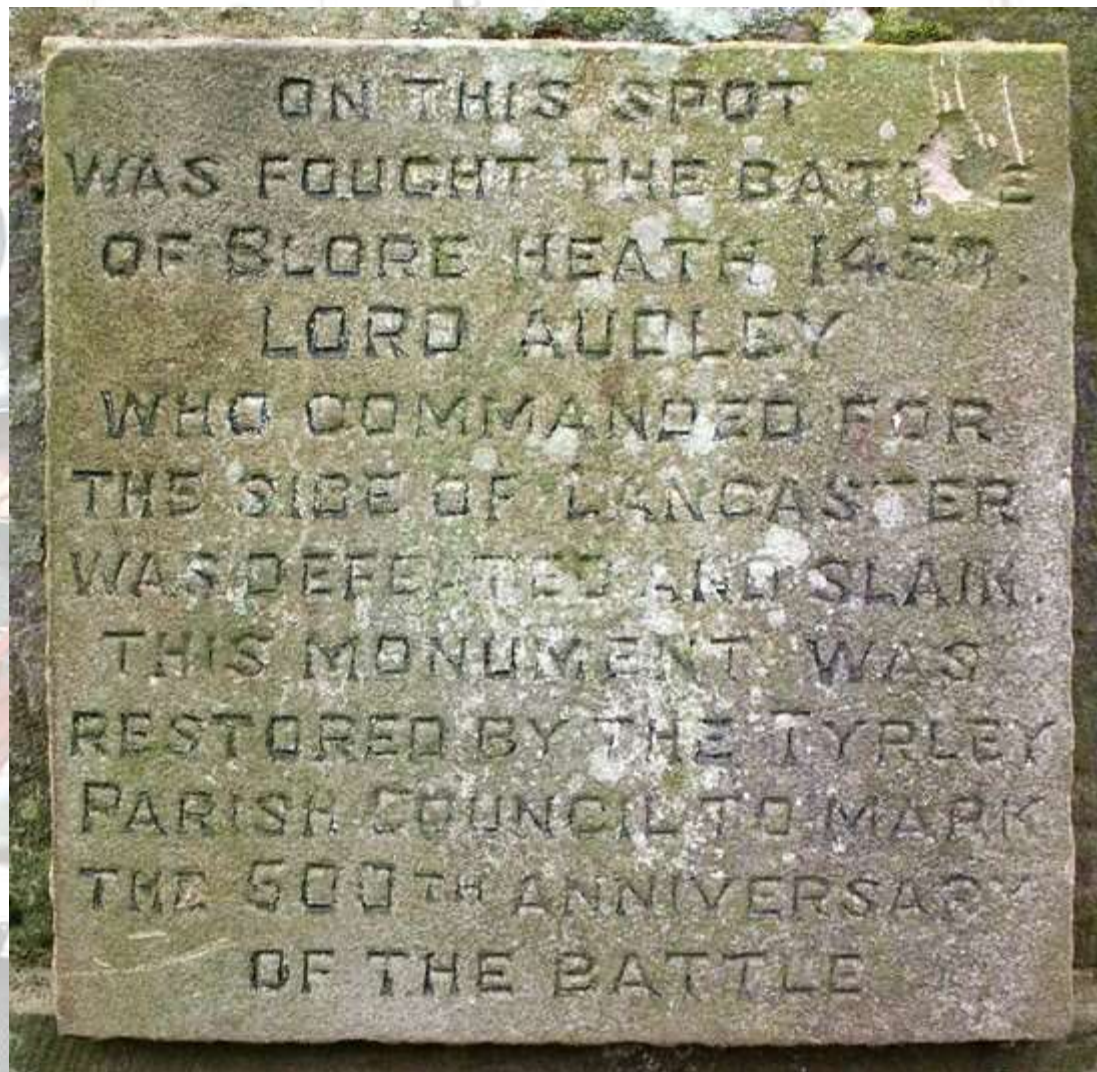


1459



- Margaret of Anjou begins to move against Richard of York, his father-in-law Salisbury and brother-in-law Richard Neville, earl of Warwick.
- Richard starts to assemble an army at Ludlow Castle

23 September 1459 – Blore Heath



12 October 1459 – Ludford Bridge





The
Yorkists
flee



The Parliament of Devils

20 November 1459
parliament meets at
Coventry.

York's supporters
are attained



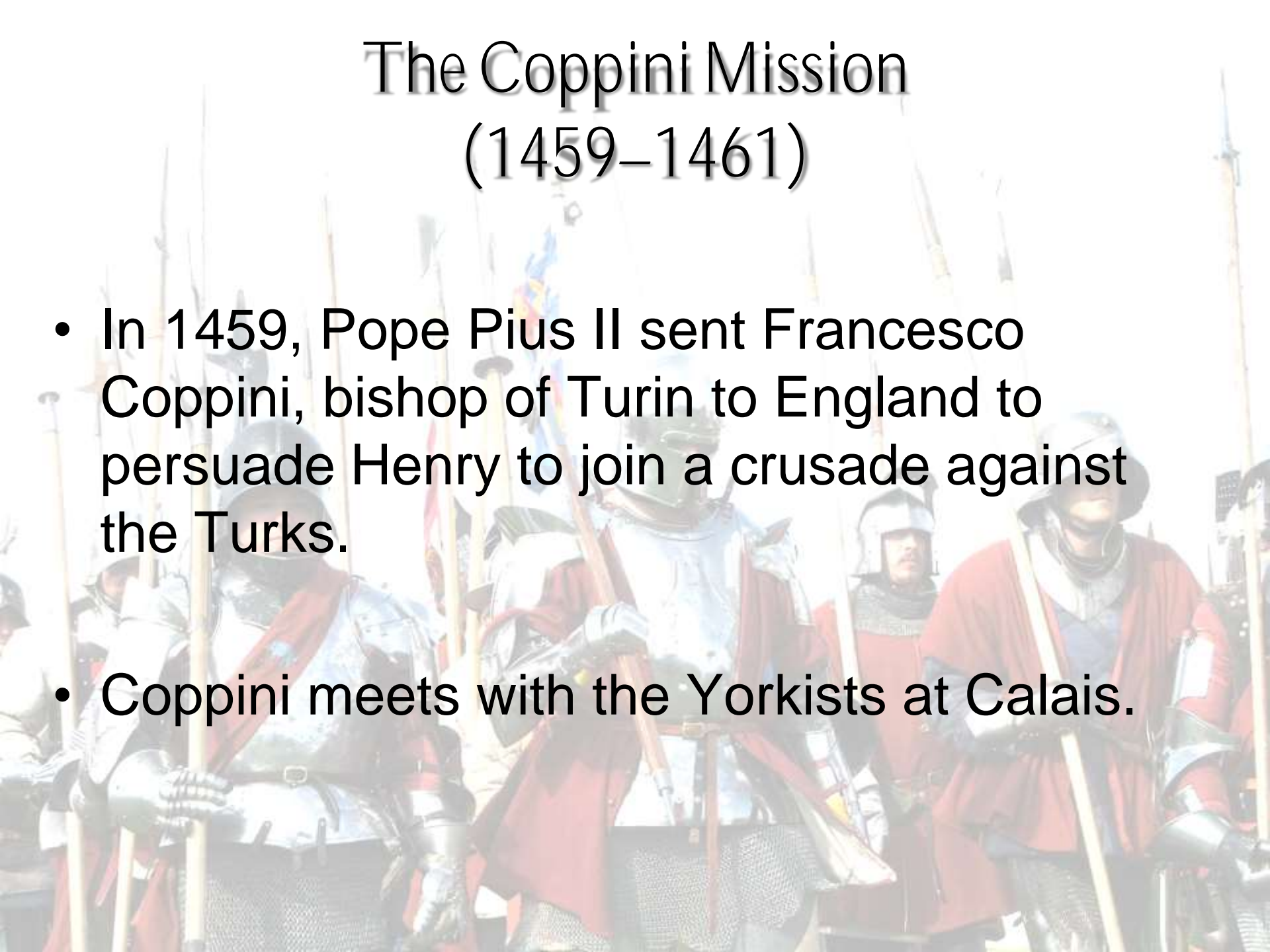


- Warwick turns to piracy
- Duke of Somerset attacks Calais



The Coppini Mission (1459–1461)

- In 1459, Pope Pius II sent Francesco Coppini, bishop of Turin to England to persuade Henry to join a crusade against the Turks.
- Coppini meets with the Yorkists at Calais.



1460



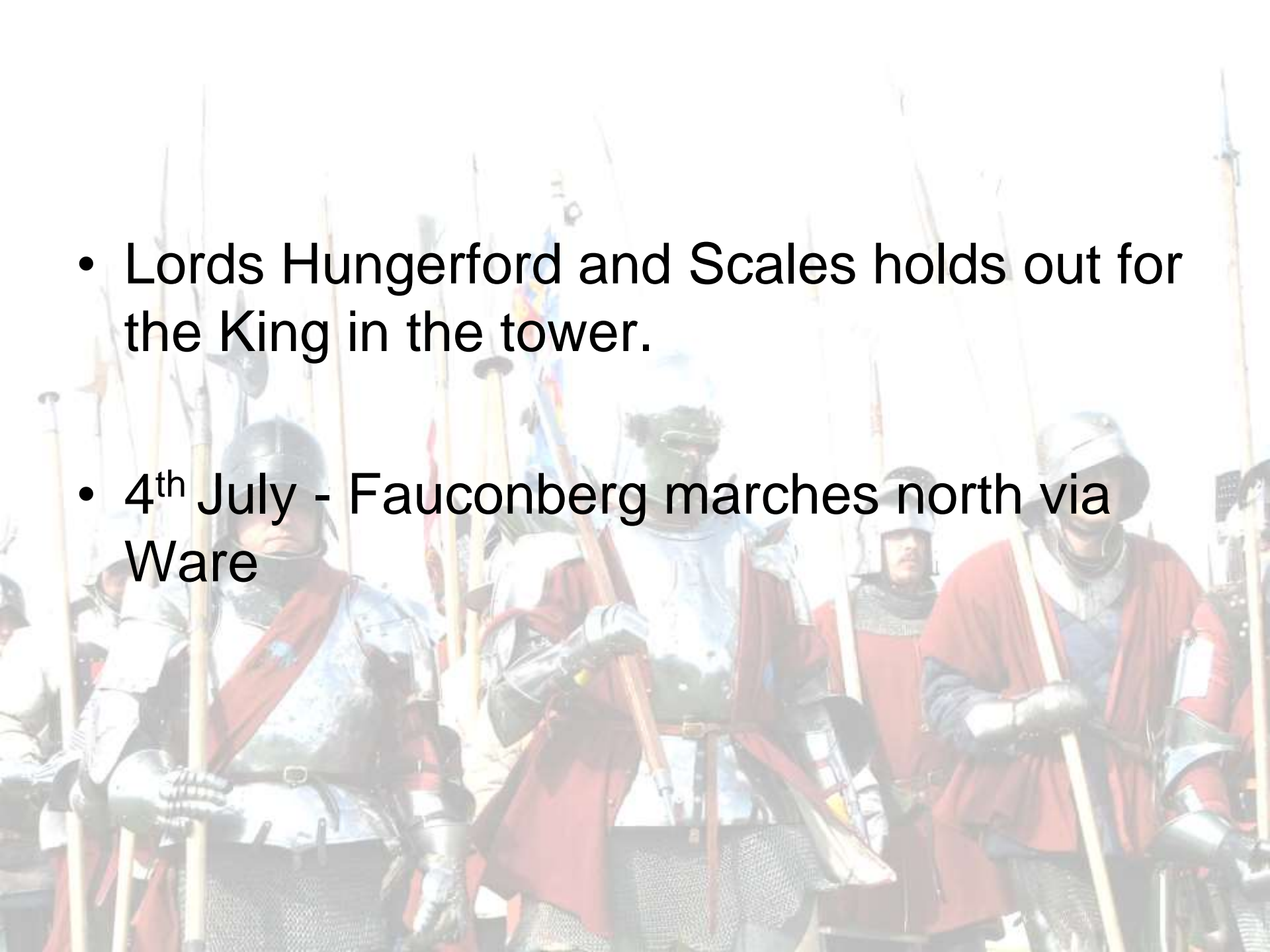


- 15 Jan - John Dynham raids Sandwich seizing a fleet preparing to relieve Somerset. Richard Woodville, Lord Rivers and his son are captured
- March - Warwick sails to Ireland
- 23 April - Somerset attacks Calais but beaten at Newnham Bridge and forced into Guines Castle
- May - Warwick returns to Calais

The Return of the Calais Lords

- On 25th of June Fauconburg lands at Sandwich
- The next day Warwick, Salisbury and Edward land with two thousand men at arms.
- 27th – Yorkists are at Canterbury. Robert Horne, John Scot and John Fosse who are sent by the King, change sides and negotiate the cities surrender.
- The Yorkists camp at Blackheath on 1st July entered London on 2nd. The Bishops of Ely and Exeter met them in Southwark : the crush on London Bridge was such that thirteen men-at-arms, stumbling over holes in the roadway, were trampled to death.

- Lords Hungerford and Scales holds out for the King in the tower.
- 4th July - Fauconberg marches north via Ware



Coppini's Warning

'....out of the pity and compassion you should have for your people and citizens and your duty, to prevent so much bloodshed, now so imminent. You can prevent this if you will, and if you do not you will be guilty in the sight of God in that awful day of judgement in which I also shall stand and require of your hand the English blood, if it be spilt'



- 5th - Warwick marches north via St. Albans with a train of artillery.
- Salisbury and Cobham lay siege to the tower.
- The two columns join at Dunstable and wait two days for the infantry to catch up.
- The Lancastrians march south via Daventry arriving in Northampton on the 6th or 7th July.

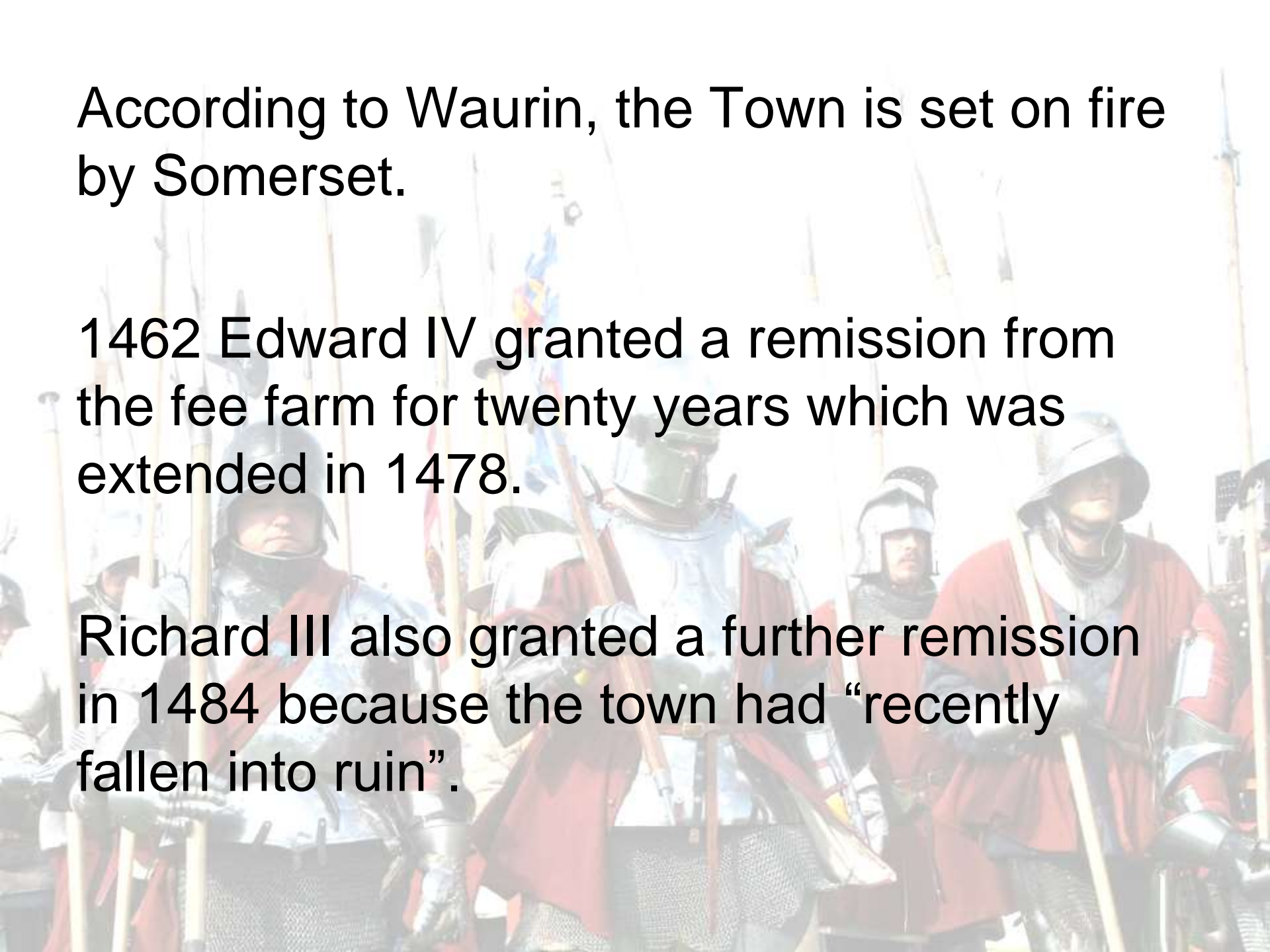
The Lancastrian's stop outside the town and build a camp



According to Waurin, the Town is set on fire by Somerset.

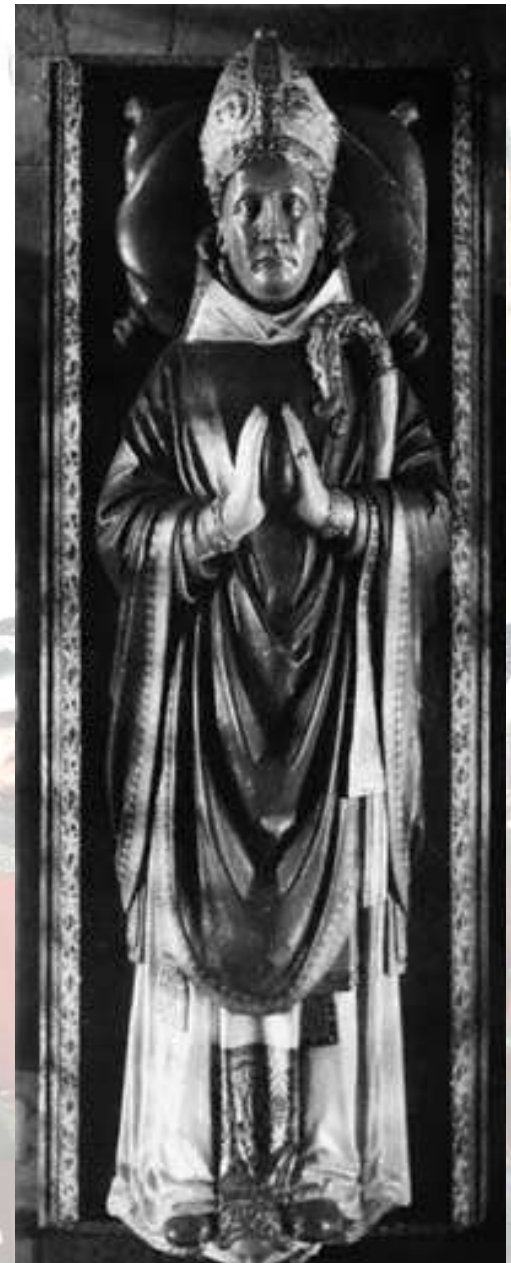
1462 Edward IV granted a remission from the fee farm for twenty years which was extended in 1478.

Richard III also granted a further remission in 1484 because the town had “recently fallen into ruin”.



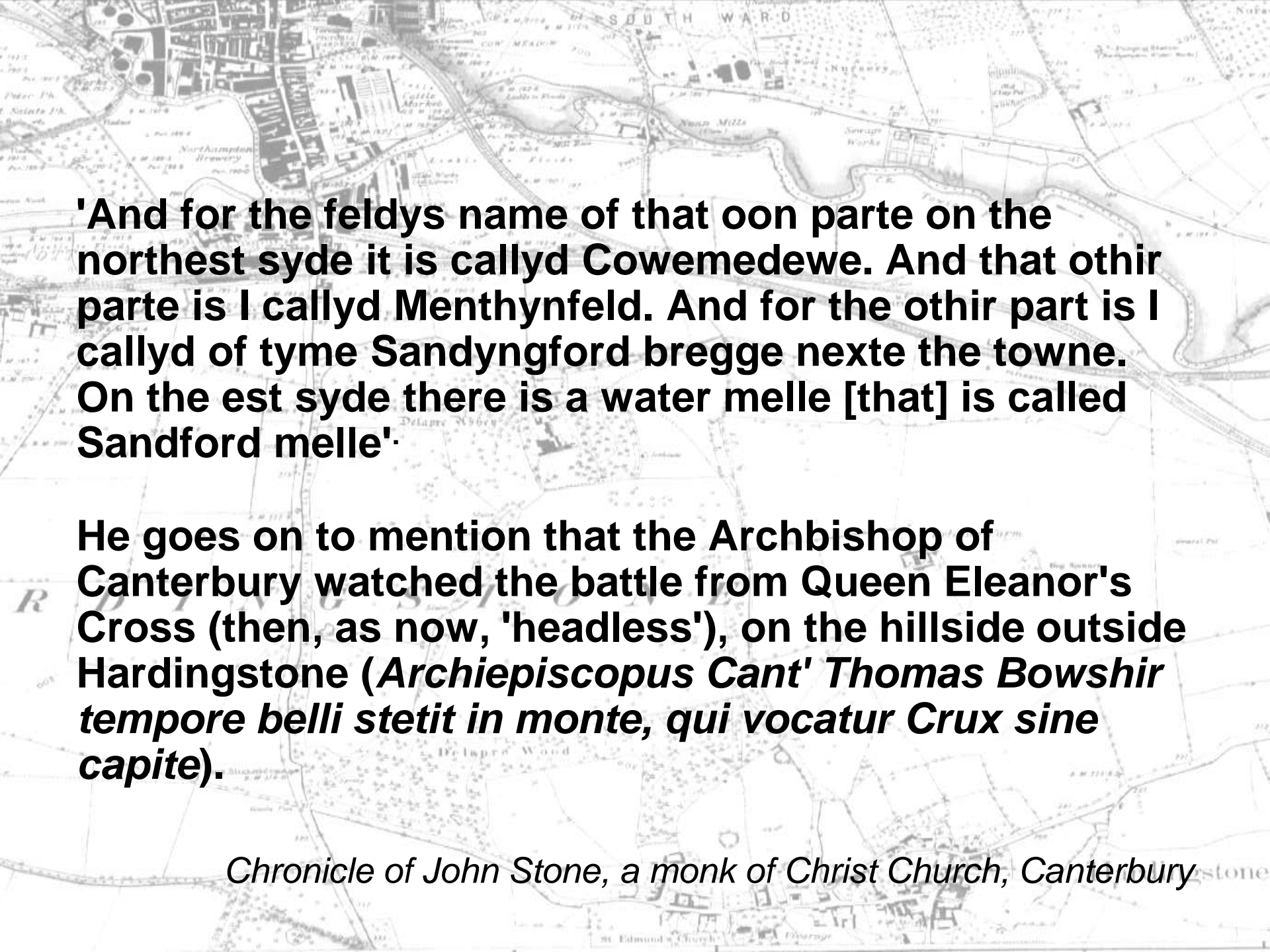
- In 1462 Edward IV and the Duke of Somerset are passing through Northampton when locals try to hang Somerset in the Market Square for being a traitor. Edward has to stand over him with his sword drawn whilst they bring 250 gallons of wine for the townsfolk. Whilst the town gets drunk Somerset makes his escape. Was this because of the burning of the town two years earlier?

- 7 July - William Waynflete, Bishop of Winchester and Lord Chancellor resigns and surrenders the great seal to the King in his tent on Hardingstone field. The King's secretary, and the Bishop of Durham, Keeper of the Privy Seal also resign.
- Earl of Wiltshire flees to Holland taking a large amount of treasure



The Battle of Northampton

THE SOURCES



**'And for the feldys name of that oon parte on the
northeast syde it is callyd Cowemedewe. And that othir
parte is I callyd Menthynfeld. And for the othir part is I
callyd of tyme Sandyngford bregge nexte the towne.
On the est syde there is a water melle [that] is called
Sandford melle'.**

**He goes on to mention that the Archbishop of
Canterbury watched the battle from Queen Eleanor's
Cross (then, as now, 'headless'), on the hillside outside
Hardingstone (*Archiepiscopus Cant' Thomas Bowshir
tempore belli stetit in monte, qui vocatur Crux sine
capite*).**

Chronicle of John Stone, a monk of Christ Church, Canterbury



A detailed historical map of Northampton and its surroundings. The map shows the River Nidd flowing through the town, with various landmarks such as Northampton Brewery, St. Edmund's Church, and Delapre Wood. The map is oriented with North at the top, and the title 'RDINGTONSTONE' is written across the middle. The text 'SOUTH WARD' is visible at the top, and 'Hardingstone' is at the bottom right. The map includes numerous place names, streets, and geographical features.

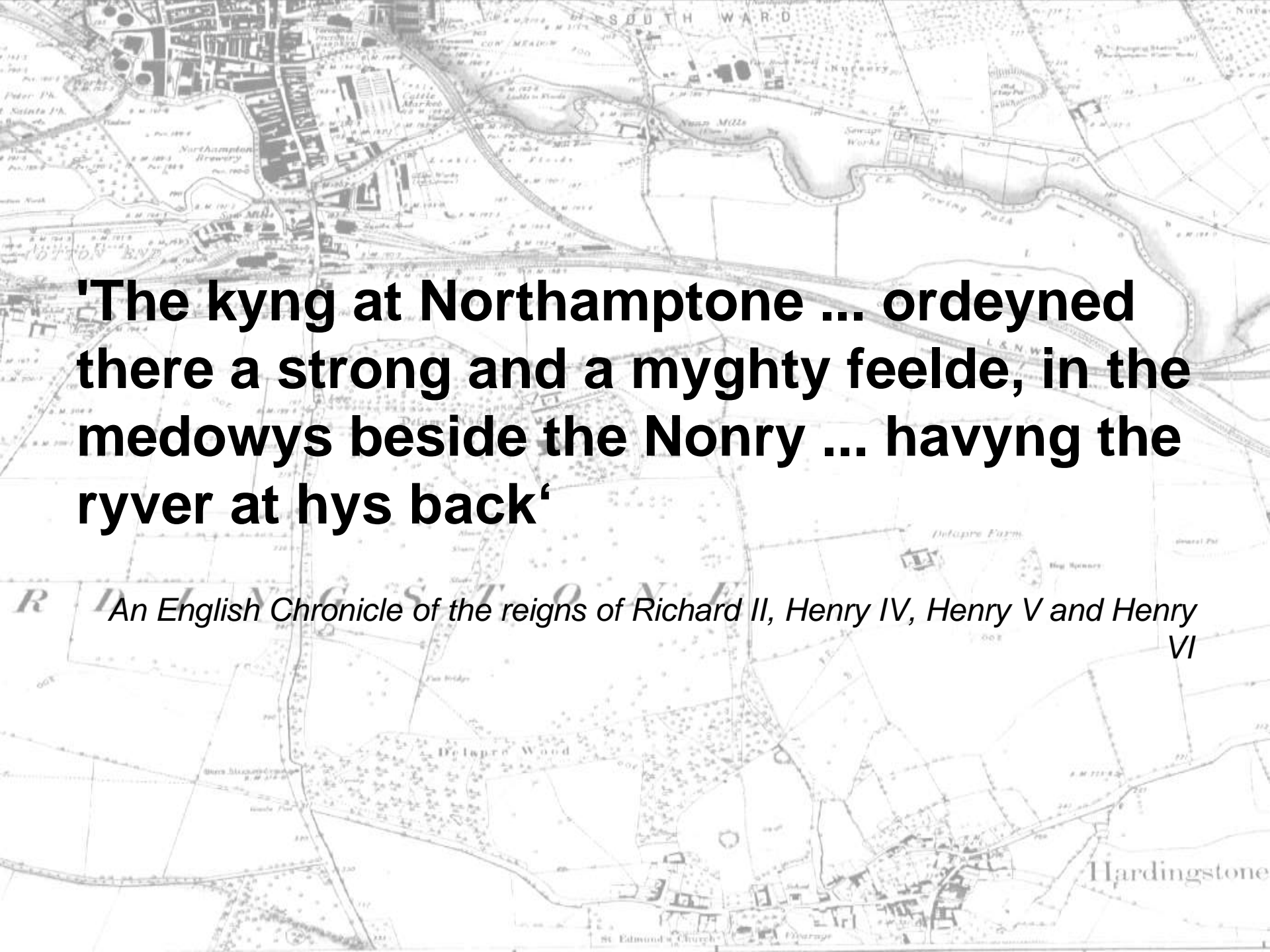
'be syde Northampton in the Newfelde be twene Harsyngton and Sandyfforde'

A Short English Chronicle



“...was positioned between Hardingstone and Delapre Abbey”

Benet's Chronicle: John Benet's Chronicle for the years 1400 to 1462



**'The kyng at Northampton ... ordeyned
there a strong and a myghty feelde, in the
medowys beside the Nonry ... havynge the
ryver at hys back'**

An English Chronicle of the reigns of Richard II, Henry IV, Henry V and Henry VI



**..pass the ryver of Nene, and there in the
Newefelde, between Harsyngton and
Sandifford**

Edward Hall writing 100 years later



The Battle of Northampton

THE LANDSCAPE



The Lost Bridge

The bridge now forms part of the main sewer of Hardington Local Board and is enclosed at each end, it is now invisible and has been thus for some few years', E.F Law, *County Bridge Report, 1870 (with later additions)*, County Records Office

... the arches of old St Leonard's Bridge, the parapet of which is now standing, were culverted over, thus hiding two of the earliest and best proportioned arches in the county'.

J T' writing in the Herald for August 25th 1894

Site of the lost bridge today



lardingstone

Site of the lost bridge today



St Leonard's Hospital



- Founded by William the Conqueror
- Hospital, church, farm and houses
- Church used for parochial purposes
- Later records show it was frequently flooded
- Early 1800's St. Leonard's farm was "situated immediately to the left of the road on the further side of the south bridge, after passing the Midland Railway gates" burned down in a fire
- Site of Asda today

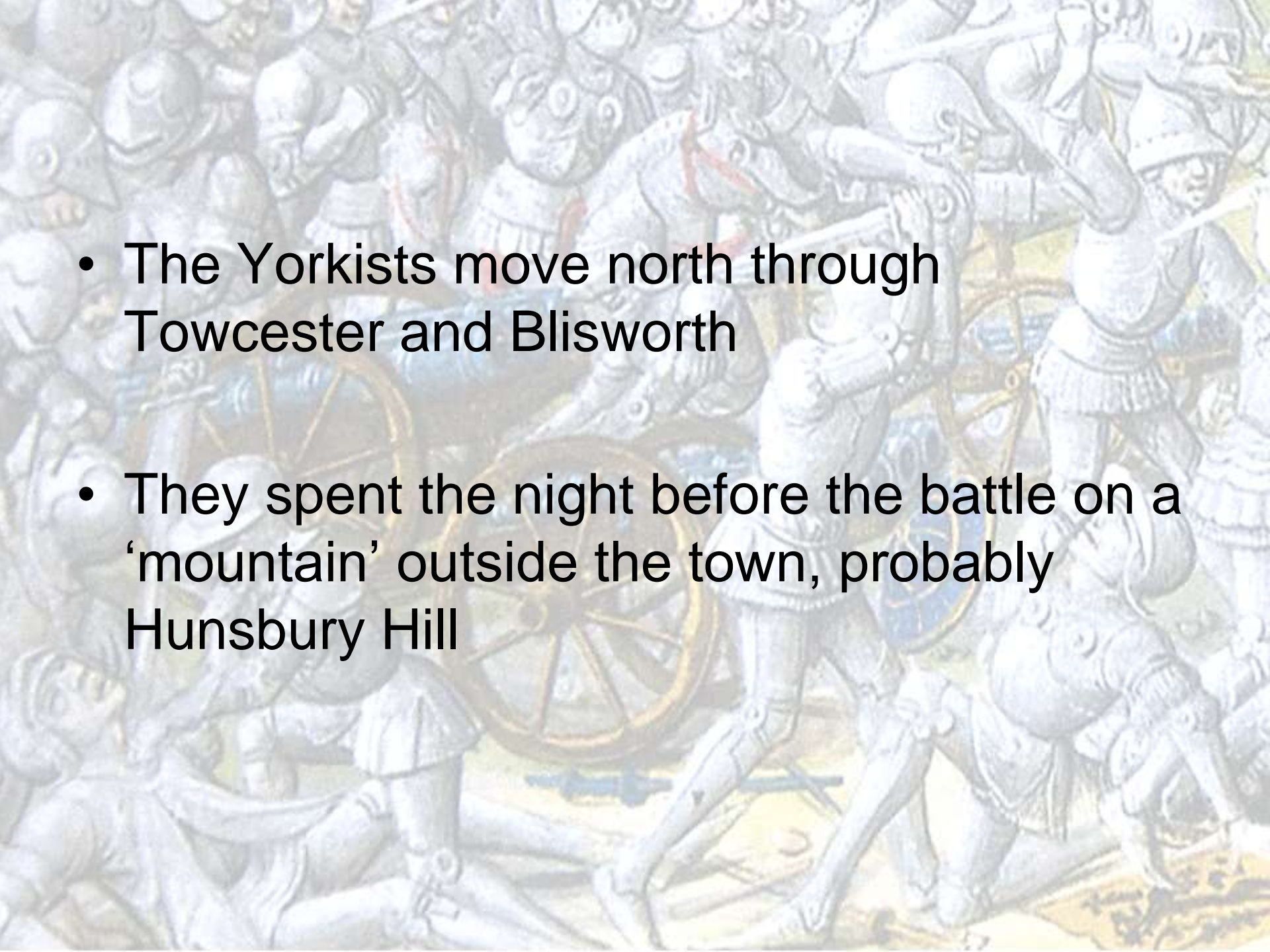








The Battle

- 
- The Yorkists move north through Towcester and Blisworth
 - They spent the night before the battle on a ‘mountain’ outside the town, probably Hunsbury Hill

Lancastrians

5,000-8,000 men



**King
Henry IV**



Humphrey Stafford,
Duke of Buckingham and
earl of Northampton



Edmund
Lord Grey of Ruthin

Men from Beverley, Shrewsbury and Coventry. The Wake's, William Catesby, Thomas Tresham, William Vaux, under the wild rat banner. The Stanley's from Cheshire



Henry Percy – Lord Egremont



Viscount John Beaumont



Sir John Talbot - Earl of Shrewsbury

Margaret of Anjou?



Yorkists

8,000-15,000 men



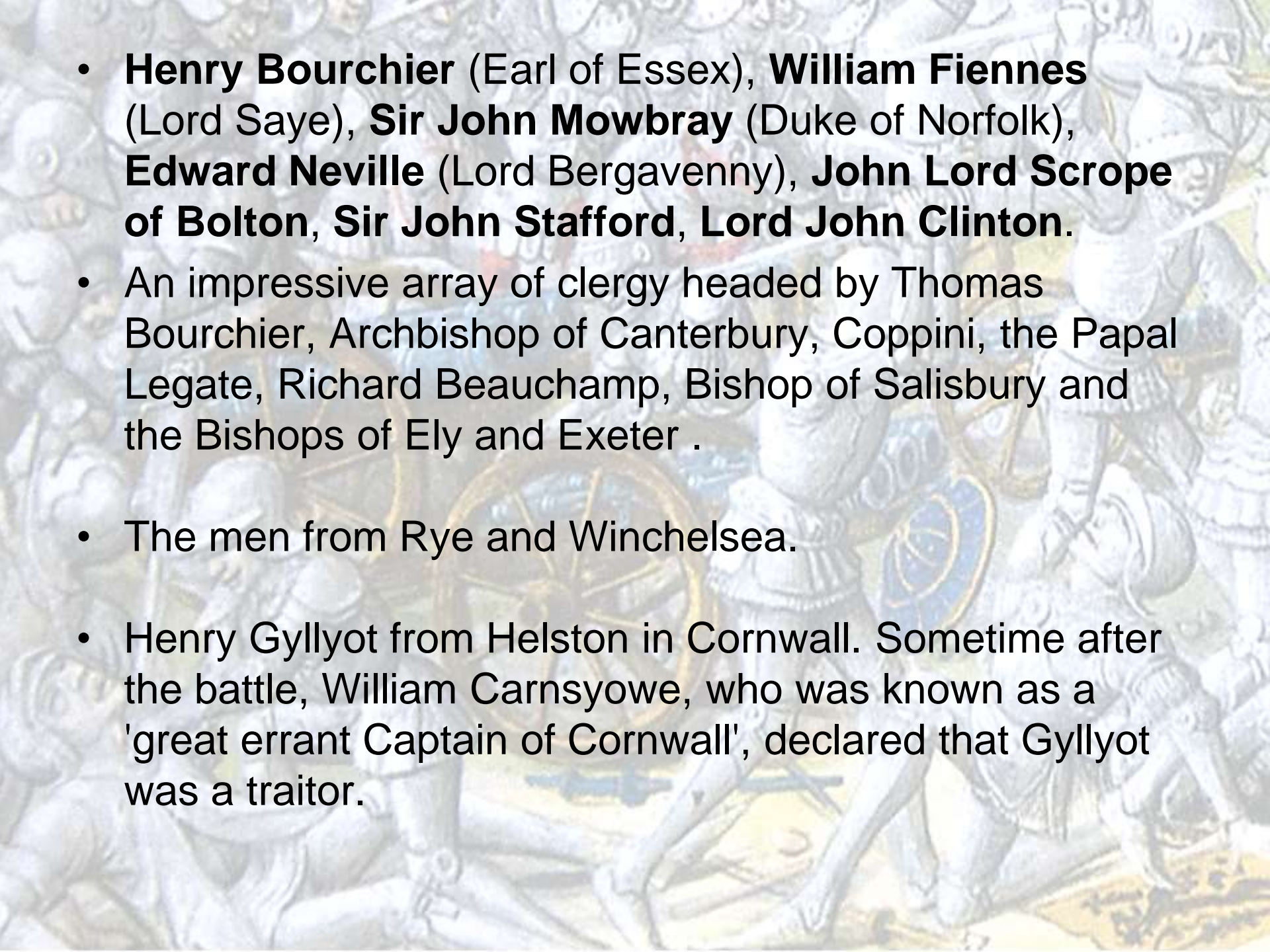
Richard Neville
Earl of Warwick



Edward Plantagenet
Earl of March



William Neville
Lord Fauconberg

- 
- **Henry Bouchier** (Earl of Essex), **William Fiennes** (Lord Saye), **Sir John Mowbray** (Duke of Norfolk), **Edward Neville** (Lord Bergavenny), **John Lord Scrope of Bolton**, **Sir John Stafford**, **Lord John Clinton**.
 - An impressive array of clergy headed by Thomas Bouchier, Archbishop of Canterbury, Coppini, the Papal Legate, Richard Beauchamp, Bishop of Salisbury and the Bishops of Ely and Exeter .
 - The men from Rye and Winchelsea.
 - Henry Gyllyot from Helston in Cornwall. Sometime after the battle, William Carnsyowe, who was known as a 'great errant Captain of Cornwall', declared that Gyllyot was a traitor.

Knighted on the battlefield by Henry VI

- John Ashton of Ashton under Lyme
- Thomas Dymoke
- William Tyrell
- William Tyrell of the Beche
- Henry Lewys
- Thomas Thorpe
- William Norrys
- Thomas Stanley
- Henry Stafford



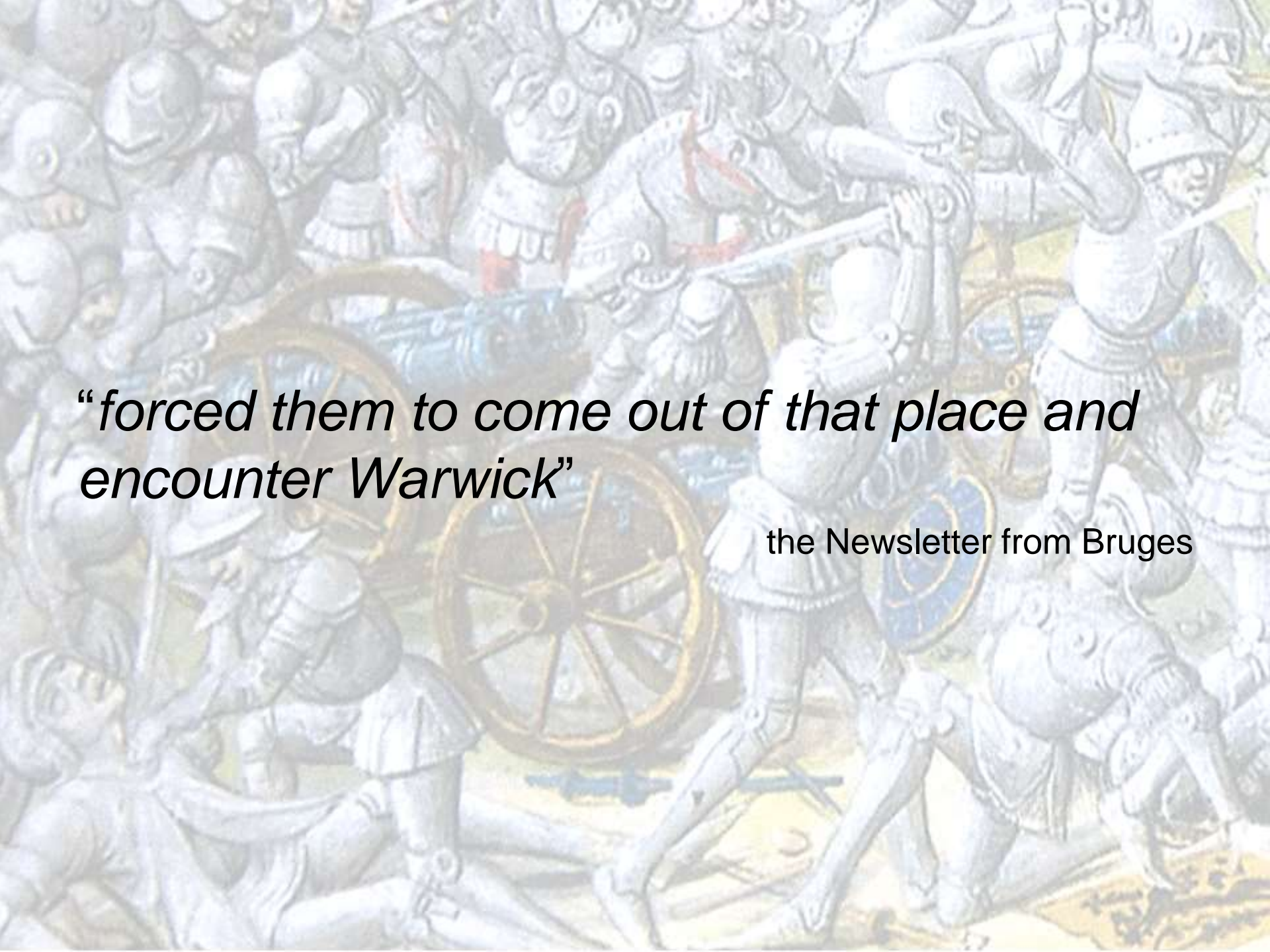
The Negotiation

- Three delegations are sent to treat. One of them the Bishop of Hereford, changes sides and urges the Lancastrians to fight.
- “At 2 o’clock I will speak to the King or die”
- “Spare the commoners” or spare the “Black ragged staff”
- Coppini excommunicates the Lancastrians

The Cavalry?

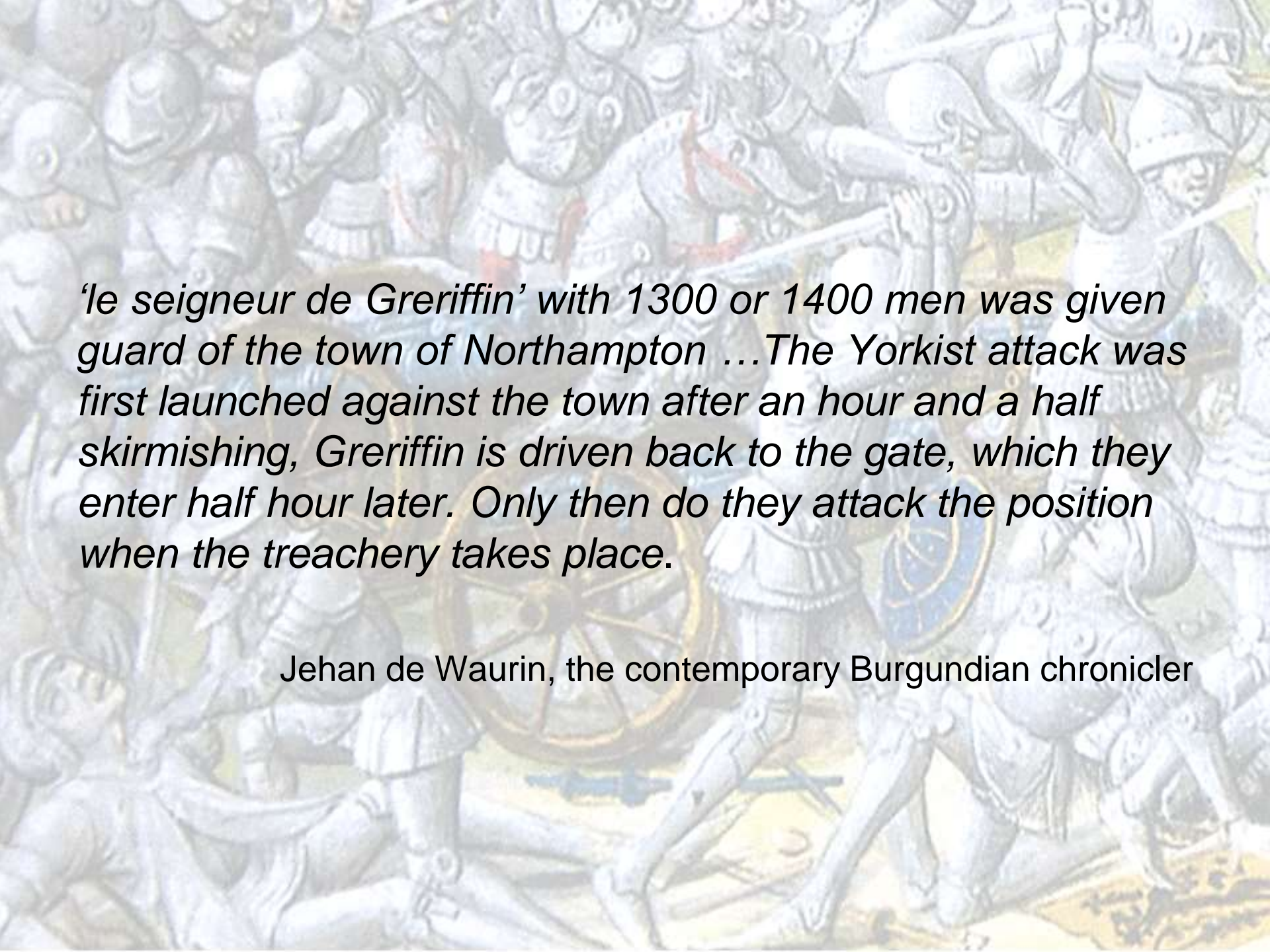
*wherof the vawegard was conducted by the
erle of Warwycke, which, either by strength
or stealth, despite lord Beamond, which kept
a strayt, goyng toward the Kynges campe,
entered freshly and began the battayle*

Hall's chronicle



*“forced them to come out of that place and
encounter Warwick”*

the Newsletter from Bruges



'le seigneur de Greriffin' with 1300 or 1400 men was given guard of the town of Northampton ...The Yorkist attack was first launched against the town after an hour and a half skirmishing, Greriffin is driven back to the gate, which they enter half hour later. Only then do they attack the position when the treachery takes place.

Jehan de Waurin, the contemporary Burgundian chronicler

The Guns

English Chronicle *“The ordenaunce of the kynges gonnes availed nat, for that day was so grete rayne, that the gonnes lay depe in the water, and so were queynt and might not be shott”*

Waurin says that they fired blanks?

William Lucy arrives on hearing the sound of guns?

Chroniclers tell of how the Yorkists leave London with cannons



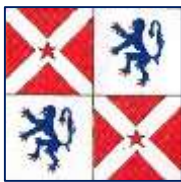
St. Leonard's Hospital



De la Pre Abbey

Probable site of
cavalry battle
before the main
assault

Fauconberg



Warwick



Edward
Earl of March



Archbishop,
Coppini and
Staff



Queen
Eleanor's
Cross



King
Henry



- As the Yorkists attack, the Lancastrian archers fire on them.
- With over 3,000 archers they fire in excess of 100,000 arrows. Even if only 1% kill then there is still over 1,000 dead making nonsense of some claims that less than 200 were killed during the battle.



St. Leonard's
Hospital



Church

De la Pre Abbey



King
Henry



Lord Grey of Ruffin

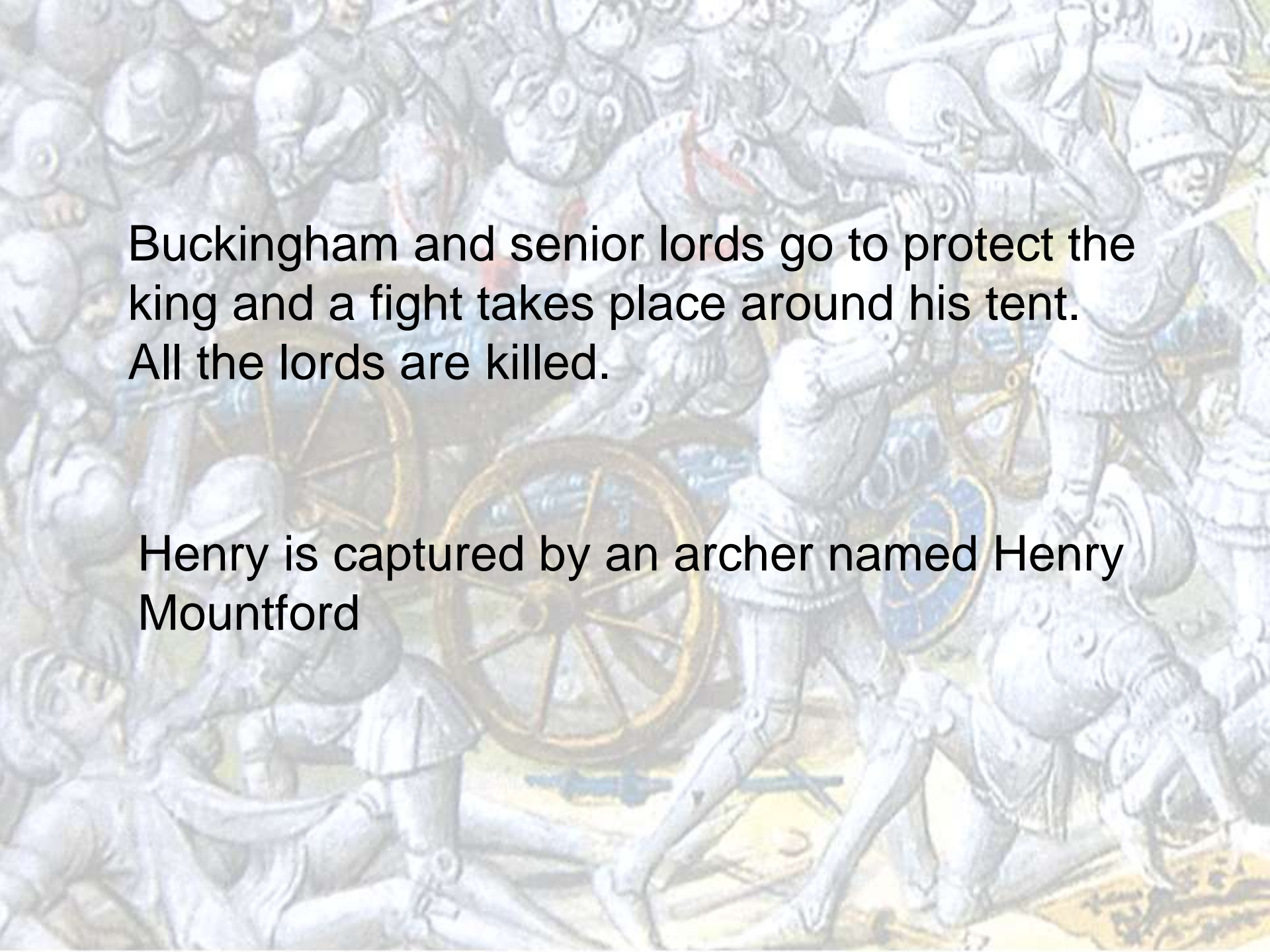
Archbishop,
Coppini and
Staff



Queen
Eleanor's
Cross



- With the way towards the town blocked by Fauconberg and the water course on the northern perimeter of the Abbey, the only way the Lancastrians can flee is back towards the modern Eagle Drive and to the ford or bridge in the area of the now Britannia pub.



Buckingham and senior lords go to protect the king and a fight takes place around his tent. All the lords are killed.

Henry is captured by an archer named Henry Mountford



Sir William Lucy
from Dallington
arrives and is
killed.

The bodies?

- Leyland, although he does not give a number, says some were buried near St. John's church with the majority being buried close to the Abbey's church (the church was pulled down during the destruction of the monasteries under Henry VIII).
- Sept 1820 it was reported that 400 young and middle aged bodies were found 10-12 feet down whilst rebuilding the 'Three Cups' in Bridge Street. (Quoted in *The New Monthly Magazine Part 2, 1820*).

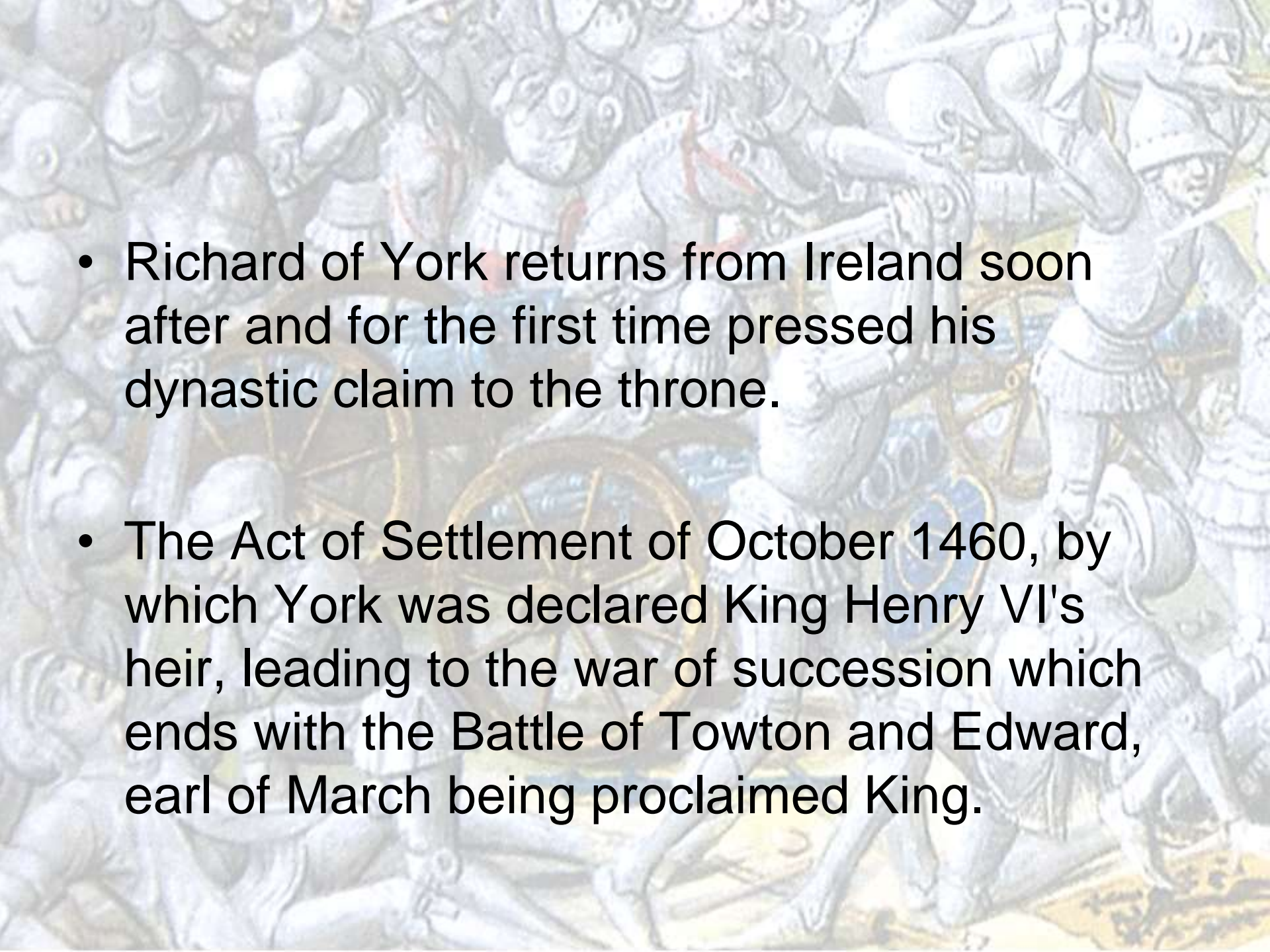
Aftermath

- Henry stays in Northampton for three days where he hears mass at Delapre
- Henry is led back to London in procession with Warwick at the head bearing the sword of state.
- Bishop of Hereford is captured and held at Warwick. Thomas Thorpe tries to escape disguised as a monk but is captured and held at Newgate before being executed.



- Official accounts describe how the Royal baggage is sacked at Gayton. This ties with chroniclers accounts of the Queen being robbed as she flees to Wales.



- 
- Richard of York returns from Ireland soon after and for the first time pressed his dynastic claim to the throne.
 - The Act of Settlement of October 1460, by which York was declared King Henry VI's heir, leading to the war of succession which ends with the Battle of Towton and Edward, earl of March being proclaimed King.



Tactically the Battle of Northampton is of interest because:-

- It featured an assault on a fortified camp, protected by entrenchments and artillery.
- First use of massed guns
- The last major cavalry charge
- Last time negotiations proceed a battle



Head of the Duke of York.

Edward's marriage to Elizabeth



Aftermath

- The Duke of York for the first time pressed his dynastic claim to the throne.
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The campaign continues

- 30 December 1460 – Wakefield
- 2 February 1461 – Mortimers Cross
- 17 February 1461 – 2nd St Albans
- 29 March 1461 – Towton

The Woodville's (Wydeville)



- Held Grafton since 12C
- High Sheriff's of Northamptonshire during the reigns of Edward III, Richard II, Henry IV, V and VI

Richard Woodville, 1st Earl Rivers (1405-1469)

- Son of another Sir Richard Wydeville, chamberlain to the Duke of Bedford. After the duke died, the younger Richard married the widowed duchess, Jacquetta of Luxembourg (1416-1472).
- Richard was considered "the handsomest man in England" and rose to become the squire of Henry V. At the Battle of Agincourt, he kept the king's lucky totem of a squirrel's tail tied to a lance "always within sight of the king" during the fighting, and was knighted afterwards.
- He was created Baron Rivers by Henry VI on 9 May 1448. Initially a Lancastrian, but he became a Yorkist when he thought that the Lancastrian cause was lost.
- 16 Children. Oldest Elizabeth
- Executed by Warwick in 1469

Anthony Woodville, 2nd Earl Rivers

(1440-1483)

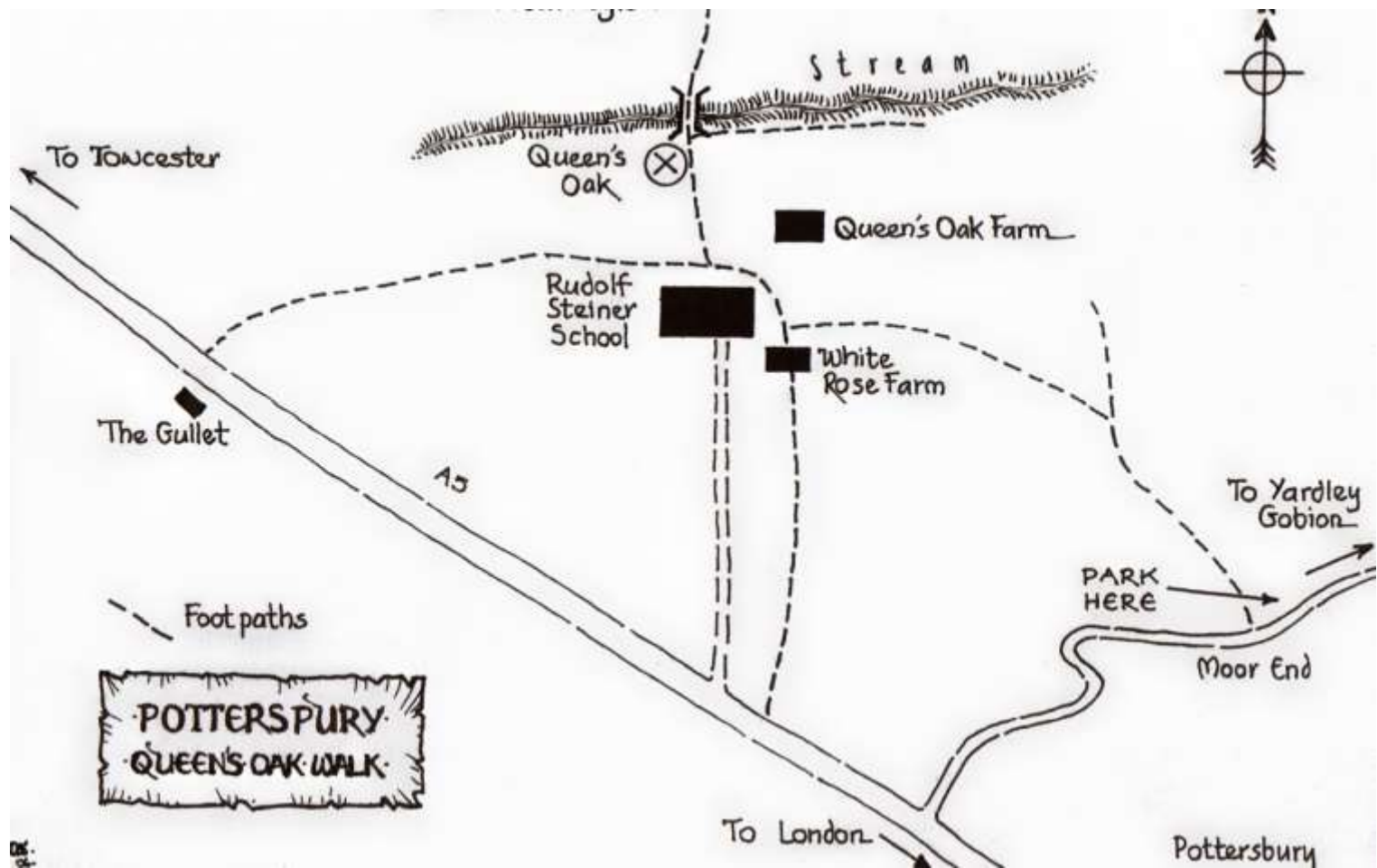
- On the Lancastrian side at the 2nd battle of St Albans and at Towton in 1461.
- Fought in Spain against the Moors
- Renowned as Joustier
- In 1462 Anthony became Lord Scales by right of his wife.
- In 1473 he became guardian and governor to the young prince of Wales
- Wounded at Barnet
- First patron of William Caxton



Elizabeth Woodville

c. 1437 – 8 June 1492

- In about 1452, she married Sir John Grey of Groby, who was killed at the Second Battle of St Albans in 1461, fighting for the Lancastrian cause, Elizabeth had two sons from the marriage, Thomas (later Marquess of Dorset) and Richard.
- Meets Edward whilst he is hunting soon after Towton, lobbies for her inheritance. Possibly engineered by Lord Hastings, a friend of the Woodvilles.
- Crowned on 26 May, 1465.



Edward's marriage to Elizabeth



The Woodville Legacy

- Grandmother to Henry VIII and Great, Great Grandmother of Lady Jane Grey and Elizabeth I! Through her granddaughter, Queen Margaret of Scotland, Elizabeth became an ancestress of the Stuart, Hanover, and Windsor dynasties.

Edward IV and the Earl of Warwick



- Edwards marriage to Elizabeth
- A difference of opinion on foreign policy (Edward – Burgundy, Warwick – France)
- Edwards growing independence
- Edwards refusal to allow Clarence to marry Warwick's daughter.
- The rise in power of the Woodvilles

The Woodville Marriages

- Margaret to the heir of the Earldom of Arundel
- John to Dowager Dutchess of Norfolk (John 20, Katherine 65)
- Mary to son of Lord William Herbert
- Katherine to the heir to the Dukedom of Buckinghamshire
- Eleanor to the son of Anthony Grey heir to the Earldom of Kent

The Battle of Edgecote



THE ELEGY OF THOMAS AP ROGER THE LORD OF HERAST.

The mightiest battle in Christendom
Was lost through treachery.

The clash of armies took place in Banbury,
With great slaughter to fair Cambria.

There in the battle-field were heard
The cries of the mighty spearmen ;

Some, Herbert ! Some, our Edward ! Earl
Warwick ! others, Harry !

Contemporary Sources:

- ‘Hearne’s Fragment’ in *The Chronicles of the White Rose*, edited by JC Giles, 1843
- *A Chronicle of the First Thirteen Years of the Reign of King Edward IV* by John Warkworth. Edited by JO Halliwell, 1839
- *Recueil des Chroniques D’Engleterre* edited by W Hardy and E Hardy, 1891

Further Reading:

‘... Where both the hosts fought...’ - *The Rebellion of 1469-1470 and the Battles of Edgecote and Lose-Coat Field* by PA Haigh. Battlefield Press, Heckmondwike, West Yorks 1997.

Battle Location



Rebellions in the North

April 1469

**‘Robin of Holderness’
(Sir Robert Hildyard?)**

June 1469

**‘Robin of Redesdale’
(Sir John Conyers or Sir William
Conyers)**

Royalists

**Sir William Herbert
Earl of Pembroke**



**Sir Humphrey Stafford,
Earl of Devon**



15,000 - 20,000 men

Including 7,000 archers (Devon)

2,000 cavalry (under Sir Richard Herbert)

Over 200 Welsh Nobles



Rebels

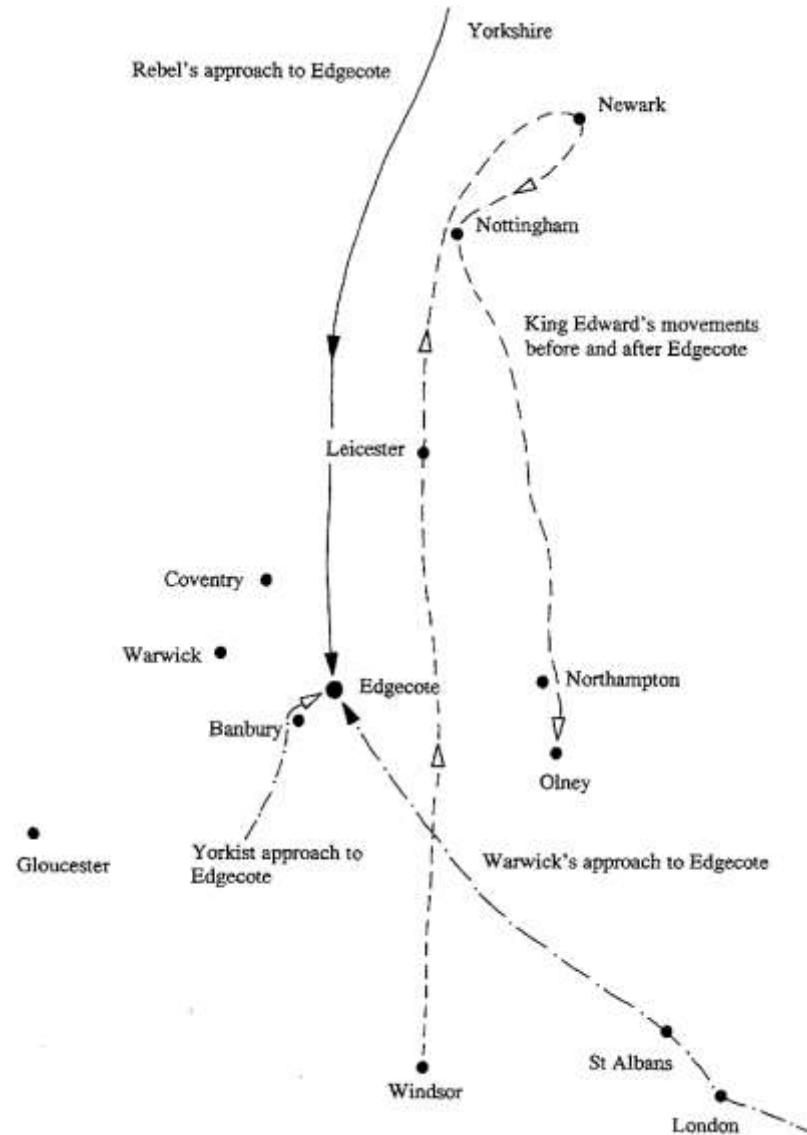


Sir William Conyers

15,000 men

Plus 5,000 men at Northampton under Sir John
Clapham

The Armies approach



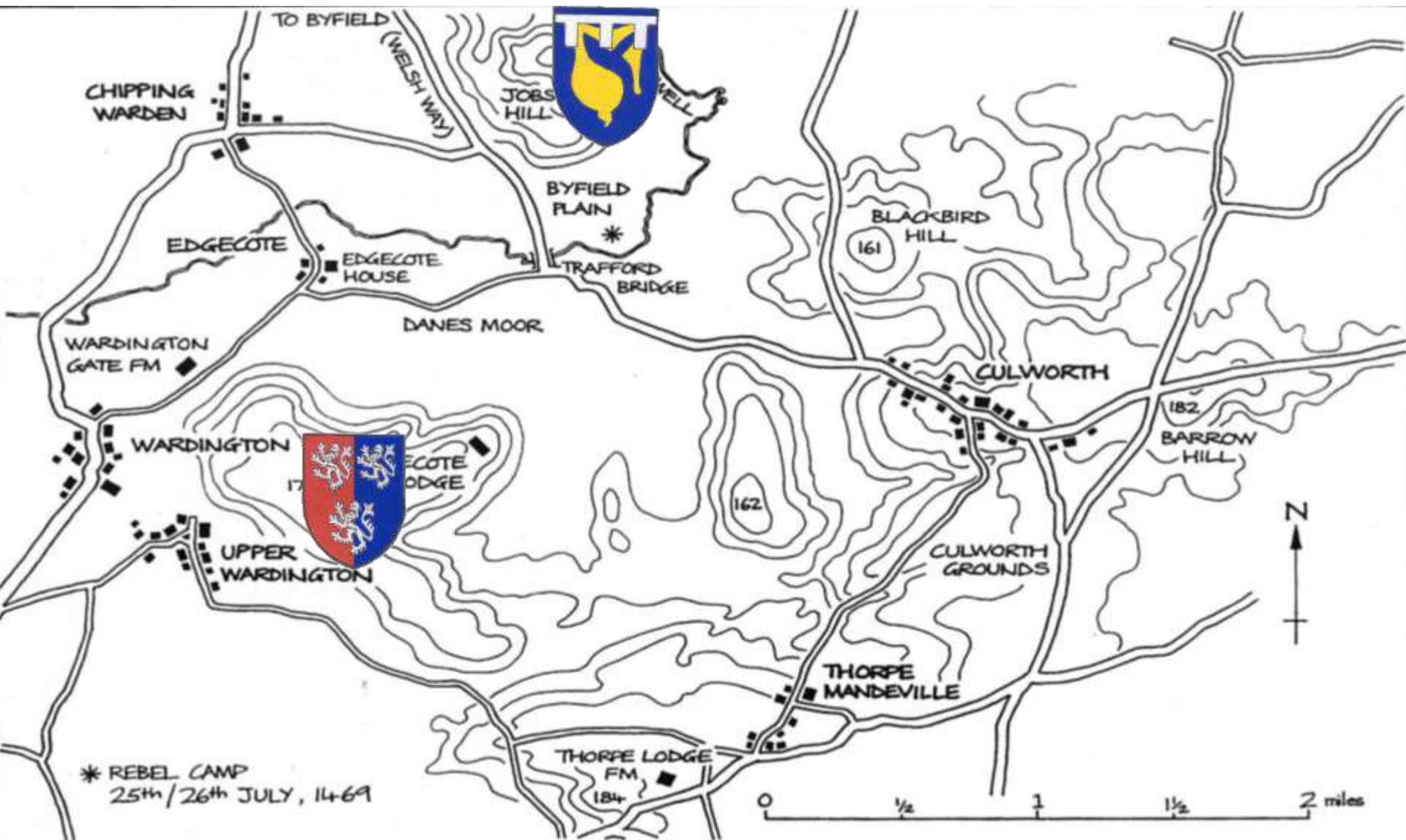
On 25th July Pembroke and Devon arrive at Banbury. They argue and Devon withdraws with his men south to Deddington Castle, thus dividing their army at a crucial point.

On that same day the Welsh cavalry skirmish with the vanguard of Conyers' army, which was coming from the direction of Daventry.

“...from the covert of a wood, espied the enemy passing on, and suddenly set upon their rear; whereupon, the Northren men with suche agilitie so quickly turned aboute, that in a moment of an houre, the Welshemen wer clene discomfited and scatered, and many taken, and the remnaunt re-turned to the armie with small gain”.

Hall's Chronicle

The Battlefield



The Battlefield today

Looking down on Danesmoor from Edgcote Lodge hill.



The battle - the hand to hand fighting

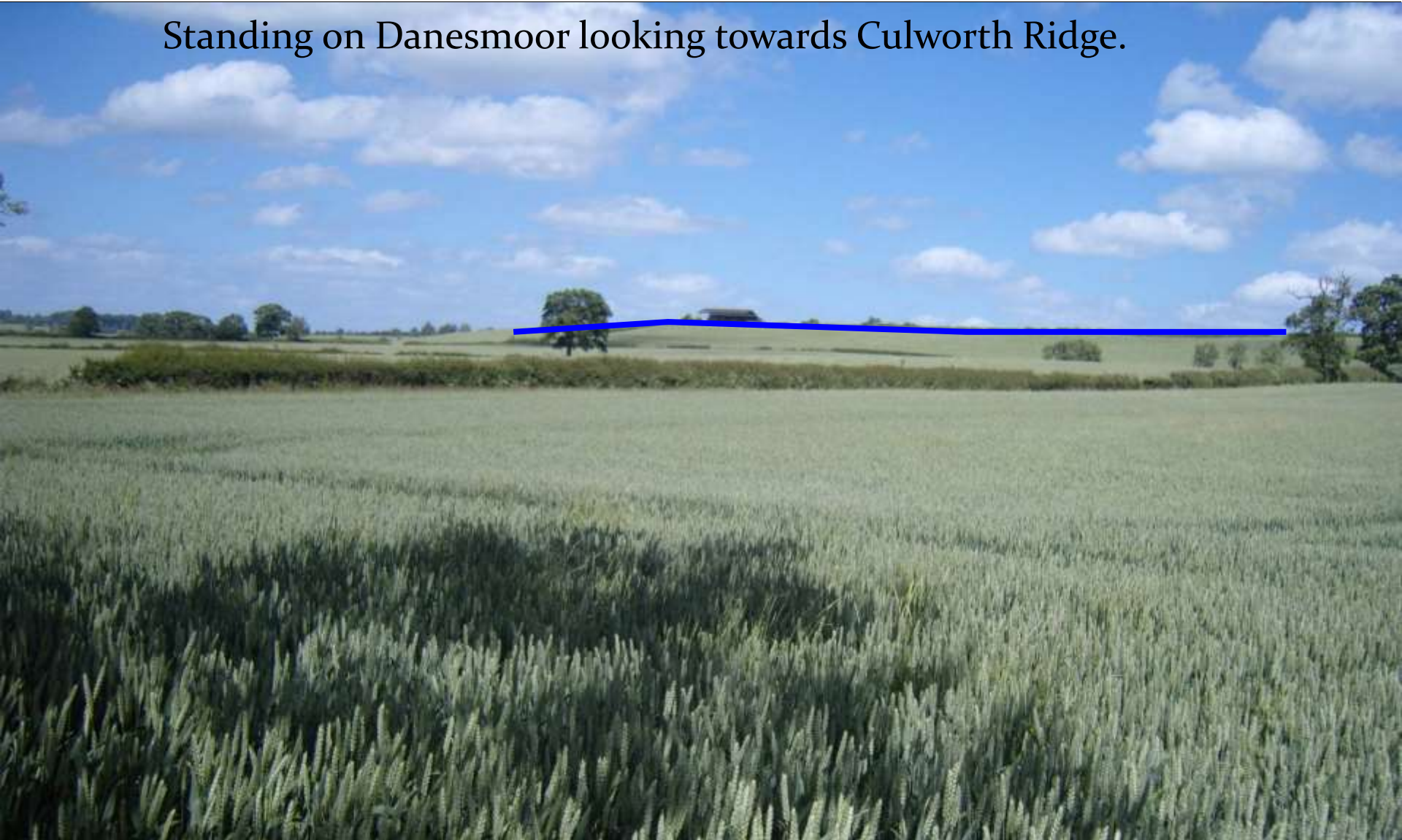


- “...John Clapham Esquire mounted up the side of East Hill accompanied only with 500 men gathered of all the rascals of the town of Northampton...crying ‘a Warwick, a Warwick.’”

Hall's Chronicle p275

The Battlefield today

Standing on Danesmoor looking towards Culworth Ridge.





The battle - the hand to hand fighting

The battle – the rout



Trafford bridge



Trafford bridge



A black day in Welsh history

Tomb of Sir Richard Herbert



- 5,000 Welshmen including 168 Nobles are killed. A young Henry Tudor, as ward of Herbert watches the battle but escapes and is taken to his Uncle Jasper.
- The Herbert's are taken and executed at Queen Eleanor's Cross, Northampton in the presence of Warwick
- The Earl of Devon never reached the battlefield and on learning of the defeat of the Welsh he fled with his army, but was captured and executed at Bridgewater, Somerset a few weeks later.



The Woodville's

- The Rebel Army surprises Lord Rivers, the queen's father, and Sir John Woodville, her brother, at Grafton. They are taken to Northampton or Coventry and executed.

King Edward

- Edward, heading from Northampton is surprised at Olney and taken prisoner by George Neville, Archbishop of York (Warwick's brother). He is taken to Middleham Castle in Yorkshire.
- Warwick is now in control of the country having two Kings prisoner

Witchcraft!

- July 1469 - Jacquetta of Luxembourg is accused of witchcraft by Thomas Wake – Sheriff of Northampton, a retainer of Warwick, and John Daunger parish clerk of Stoke Brewerne who lived in Shetyllanger
- Jacquetta goes before the King's Bench January 1470 where she is acquitted

- April 6 1471 – Palm Sunday. Edward is at Daventry. Hearing Mass, whilst at the Rood the hoarding around the statue of St. Anne collapses. It is taken as a sign that Edward would reclaim the throne.
- Edward heads for London along Watling Street via Northampton, arriving on 11th
- 12 April – Warwick is at St. Albans
- 13 April – Edward marches out to meet them



- 14 April 1471 – Barnet
- 4 May 1471 - Tewkesbury

Richard III



1483

- 9 April. Edward IV dies.
- 24 April, Anthony Woodville and the new King leave Ludlow for London. Party includes Sir Richard Grey and Sir Thomas Vaughan and 2000 men.
- Gloucester leaves York with 600 'gentlemen of the north'
- The two groups are supposed to meet at Northampton.
- The Woodvilles continue to Stony Stratford. Anthony returns Northampton to meet Richard.
- On night of 29 April they meet. Richard is joined by Buckingham and 300 men. They all have a party.
- In the morning Anthony is arrested. Richard goes to Stony Stratford. Arrests Grey and Vaughan, takes control of the King

William Catesby



- **Sir William Catesby** of Ashby St Ledgers (1408 – 1485) was one of Richard III of England's principal councillors. He also served as Chancellor of the Exchequer and Speaker of the House of Commons during Richard's reign.
- Catesby was an aspiring lawyer who rose initially in the service of William, 1st Lord Hastings. He was a member of the Council that ruled during the reign of Edward IV, serving as a spy for the Duke of Gloucester .
- After Richard was enthroned, Catesby served as Chancellor of the Exchequer, and as Speaker of the British House of Commons during the Parliament of 1484. He also received a substantial grant of land from the king, enough to make him richer than most knights.

- Catesby became one of the few to enjoy King Richard's full confidence and Collingbourne summed up his importance in 1484 with his famous lampoon:

“ the Catte, the Ratte and Lovell our dogge
rulyth all Englande under a hogge ”

- Catesby fought alongside Richard at the Battle of Bosworth and was captured. Alone of those of importance he was executed three days later.

Battle of Bosworth 22 Aug 1485

- Contingent from Northampton under Roger Wake. Sheriff of Northants and Commissioner of Array.
- Geoffrey St German of Broughton



Margaret Beaufort 1443 - 1509

- Mother of Henry VI
- Official residence at Collyweston.
- 1499 took vow of chastity. Lived as a nun and tending to paupers in Collyweston.
- Created Christ's College, Cambridge



Sir Thomas Tresham

- He was the son of Sir William Tresham and his wife Isabel de Vaux.
- In 1443 he and his father were appointed as stewards to the Duchy of Lancaster's estates in Northamptonshire, Buckinghamshire, Bedfordshire and Huntingdonshire, and by 1446 Thomas was serving as an esquire for Henry VI, being made an usher of the king's chamber in 1455.
- He was returned to parliament in 1459 for Northamptonshire again, and the parliament, packed with anti-Yorkists, chose him to act as Speaker of the House of Commons.

- After the Parliament ended he was appointed to various anti-Yorkist commissions of Oyer and terminer, followed by an appointment as Controller of the Household in 1460.
- He fought at the Battle of Northampton in 1460
- He joined up with Margaret of Anjou in January 1461 and fought at the Second Battle of St Albans, where he was knighted. He fought at the Battle of Towton and was captured.
- He secured a pardon in 1464 and again represented Northamptonshire in Parliament in 1467, but failed to regain his lands and possessions.
- As a result he took part in the plots of John de Vere, 13th Earl of Oxford, and was imprisoned in the Tower of London from 1468 until Henry VI regained the throne in 1470.

- After the Battle of Barnet he fled to meet Margaret of Anjou but was captured and executed on 6 May 1471. His children included a son, John, who was born in 1462 and a daughter, Isabella, born 1471, who married Sir Henry de Vere of Addington, thus establishing a long line of descendants.

Henry VIII



- Henry VIII reenergized militia during an era when contemporary monarchs were moving away from such traditions. Militia, by definition, puts arms in the hands of local citizens. When organized, it contributes a sense of local empowerment and autonomy.

- Unlike earlier feudal levies, however, Henry's militia generally deployed under the effective control of the central government rather than of local magnates.
- The militia ideally represented trained and effective local military manpower that was readily available for national service.

Muster of 1545

- Towcester – 12 Archers, 12 Billmen , 9 in armour
- Hundred of Wardon 5 Archers 6 Billmen inc 4 in armour.

Chipping Warden 2 Archers, 1 Billman

Byfield – Thomas Cotisbrok, George Scleyth
– Archers, William Heynes, Thomas
Lapworthe - Billmen

Sanctuary ?

- The Sanctuary Act of 1540
- No fugitive was allowed sanctuary for rape, murder or burglary where life was threatened. Arson and robberies of churches were also excluded.
- Every fugitive in sanctuary was required to go to a sanctuary town after 40 days.
- Maximum of 20 criminals in any one town
- Northampton, Westminster, Wells, Norwich, York, Derby and Launceston.

- He was not allowed to carry arms and only allowed out in daylight.
- He had to wear a 10x10 inch badge designed by the Governor.
- If the criminal did not comply they were put in prison for two days for the first offence, six for the second and loose the right for the third
- Right of Sanctuary was eliminated in 1647 although continued in theory until 1841

Elizabeth I

17 November 1558 – 24
March 1603



Muster of Sept. 30 1559

Soulgrave

Mr. Washyngton is charged to fynd an archer on foote & the rest of yt towne an archer.

Edgecote.

Mr. Chauncye is chargyd to furnishe a lyght horse man & an archer of fote.

Byfeyld.

This towne is chargyd to furnyshe an archer.

Towcestor

This towne is chargyd to furnyshe ij archers & ij byll menne.

20 September 1583

- Dymilauncs and Light Horsses, must'ed & viewed by Sir John Spencer and Sir Eichard Knyghtley Knights at Daventry
- 10 Demilance, 53 Light Horse inc Mrs Shugburghe , Mr Wake, Catesby, plus 6 from Northampton, Great Haughton, Harlestone

Mary Stuart Queen of Scots



- In 1571, Cecil and Walsingham uncovered the Ridolfi Plot, which was a plan to replace Elizabeth with Mary with the help of Spanish troops and the Duke of Norfolk. Norfolk was executed, and the English Parliament introduced a bill barring Mary from the throne, to which Elizabeth refused to give royal assent.
- On 11 August 1586, Mary was arrested after being implicated in the Babington Plot.
- Mary was convicted on 25 October and sentenced to death with only one commissioner, Lord Zouche, expressing any form of dissent

Executed at Fotheringhay on
8 February 1587.

She spent the last hours of
her life in prayer, distributing
her belongings to her
household, and writing her
will and a letter to the King of
France.

The scaffold that was erected
in the Great Hall was two feet
high and draped in black.

The earls of
Shrewsbury and Kent were
there to witness the execution



Thomas Tresham III

- Thomas Tresham served as High Sheriff of Northamptonshire for 1573 and was knighted at the Queen's Royal Progress at Kenilworth in 1575. Sir Thomas enjoyed a lavish lifestyle, and frequently entertained large numbers of friends and acquaintances. His Catholic religion burdened him frequently with debt and fines.



James I

24 March 1603 – 27 March
1625



Robert Catesby 1572- 1605

- Robert's parents were prominent Catholics; his father had suffered years of imprisonment for his faith and in 1581 had been tried in Star Chamber alongside William Vaux, 3rd Baron Vaux of Harrowden, and his brother-in-law Sir Thomas Tresham, for harbouring the Jesuit Edmund Campion.
- In 1601 Catesby was involved in the Essex Rebellion. The rebellion was a failure however, and the wounded Catesby was captured, imprisoned at the Wood Street Counter, and fined 4,000 marks (equivalent to over £10 million).
- When Catesby's father died in 1598, his estates at Ashby St Ledgers were left to his wife, while Catesby and his family remained at Chastleton.



- Despite the ease with which Catesby seems to have inspired his fellow conspirators, that it was he and not Fawkes (today most often associated with 5 November) who devised what became known as the Gunpowder Plot, has largely been forgotten.
- 200 men besieged Holbeche House at about 11:00 am on 8 November.
- Catesby and Percy were reportedly both dropped by a single lucky shot, while standing near the door. Catesby managed to crawl inside the house, where his body was later found, clutching a picture of the Virgin Mary.
- Although buried close by, The Earl of Northampton exhumes and decapitates them. The heads are put on display at Northampton.

Ein Spruchwort ist so alters gela
 Ein K. hat sich zu der andern gela
 Solche sich man hat auf die Welt
 Da sich ein Kon. der andern hat
 Einlich Engländer Edelleute
 Tutten das Kon. hochlich verdrut.
 Den Ruffrich Robert Carey.
 Der ander war Thomas Percy.
 Allende von allem geschlechte
 So man daselbst nemer Schut knecht
 Diese brachten noch mehr ins Spiel
 wiewol es war ihr eigen will
 Dann war gera dantes de ihr gar gut
 Hießen das er halt sprangen ehn
 Robert wider woler suchte seyn
 Der letz. brachte auch mit sich sein
 sein Bruder in sich heissen verstand
 John und Chrystoffel richte zur Hand
 John w. den theten auch ergucken
 welche sie des K. Ofte ihr leben.
 Robert Bates sein Herrn getreu
 wolt seyn, w. sich ihm h. nach getreu
 Der hohe Mann meyns hunderlich
 war Guido Faukes, welcher sich
 zuwenden hat unternehmen
 Das Feuer hernach ist noch kenne
 In dieser G. allschafft, Dugby, Grant,
 Rockwood, Keyne, and Vnguent
 Ihr.

ET GENTLICHE ABBILDUNG WIE ETZLICH ENGLISCHE EDELLEUT BIVEN RAHT

schlossen den Konig sampt dem gantzen Parlament mit Ruffen zuverfolgen



Ihr Anschlag war zu rotten in
 Den Konig sampt dem gantzen Konig
 Des Parlamentes durch eingelag
 Pulver der Ruffrich aufschloß
 und kam an Tag gar wunder bar
 Durch einen Brief der Anschlag gar
 Etlich sind in der Flucht erblagen
 Die andre hat man bei der age
 Genommen und in Gefangnis gestellt
 und nach dem das r. theil gestellt
 Seind etliche auff starcken gelegt
 und zum Galgen hinauß geschleppt
 Ein Strick ihn stach den Hals gethan
 Am Galgenholz gehend er an
 Doch von Stund an abgehirtet
 Auf einer Bank hinten der mull
 Der Bald erschrockt z. Ingerst
 Geworffen in ein Feuer beret
 Das Gottlich richte ihn von d. Hand
 Geschlagen und darauf zur Hand
 Der Konig abgehirtet und endlich
 Der Leib getheilt in vier Stuck
 W. sich hat und daselbst aufgehangen
 Die 2. auf gefelch auf pyrenäisch
 und öffentlich der ganzen welt
 zu einem Schauw. und f. gestellt
 Sich das ist der verräther Lohn
 So muß auch allen andern gehn

Abbildung wie und welcher gestalte etliche der fürnemsten Verräther in Engelland von Leben zum tod hingerichtet worden



Conspirati Angli, mox ista pcedere regem.
 Et regium peratone sequebatur suum.
 Supplicium pcedit, loc. cor. murmur, in illam
 Si pcedit secleris tanta libido cadat

Anno 1606
 Mens. Feb.

Voyez, amy lecteur, comme les conspirateurs sont executez, a mort. Premièrement ils ont este traime sur un matras au lieu du supplice, pendus a une potence, mais incontinent otez, puis on les a mis sur un banc, et ouvert le ventre et leurs intestins ont esté mis a la face, en apres escartelez, les quartiers pendus en hauteur et les têtes mis sur des perches de fer, et les entrailles brulés

Francis Tresham

(c. 1567 – 23 December 1605)

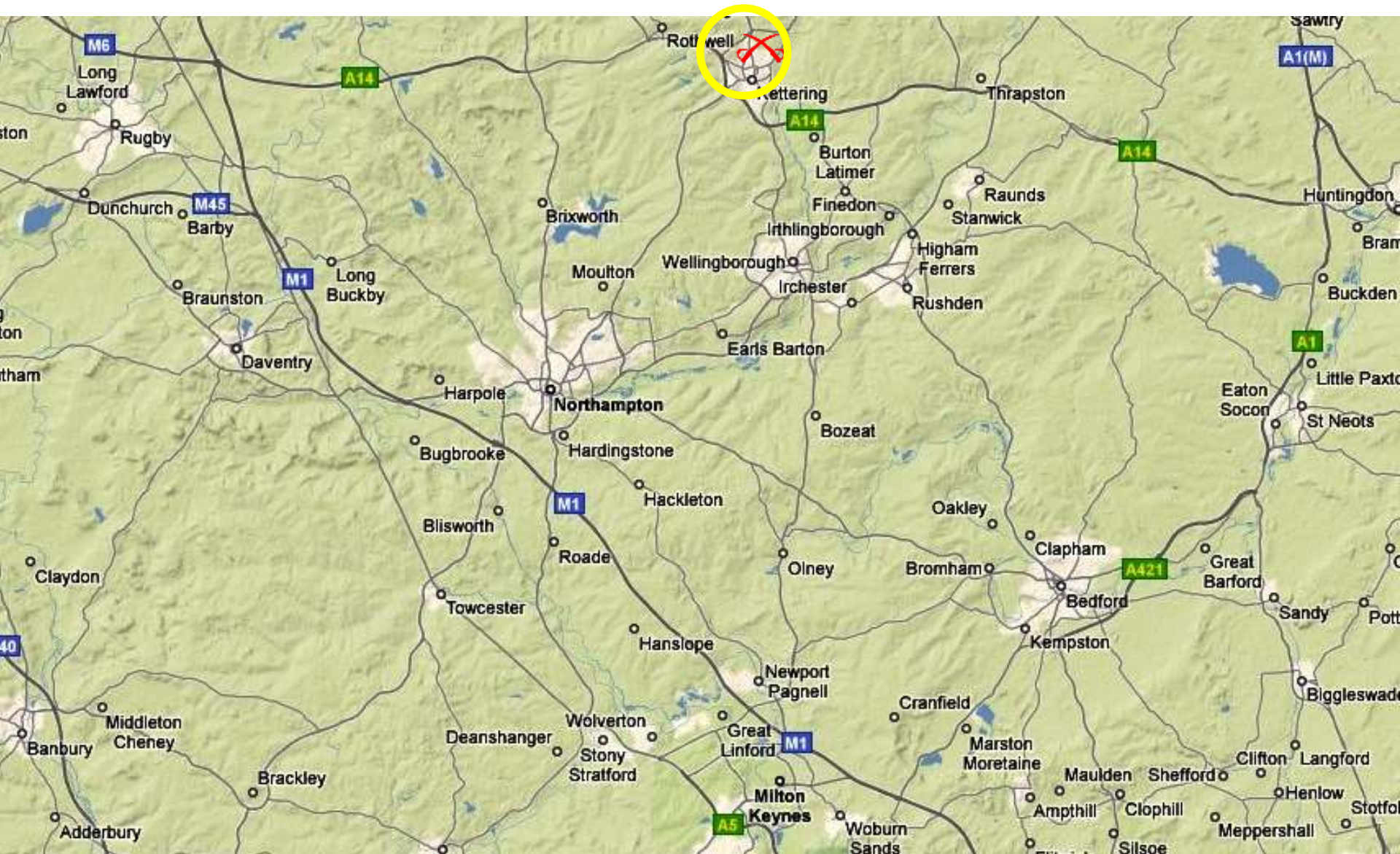


Francis Tresham

- Eldest son of Sir Thomas Tresham and Merial Throckmorton
- Imprisoned for his part in the Earl of Essex's failed rebellion against the government in 1601.
- Joins the Spanish Treason on 14 October 1605.
- Arrested on 12 November. He was transferred to the Tower three days later. Dies probably of urinary tract infection on 23 December 1605 protesting his innocence.
- Despite not being tried, his head joined those of Catesby and Percy on display at Northampton while his body was thrown into a hole at Tower Hill.

The Midland Revolt 1607

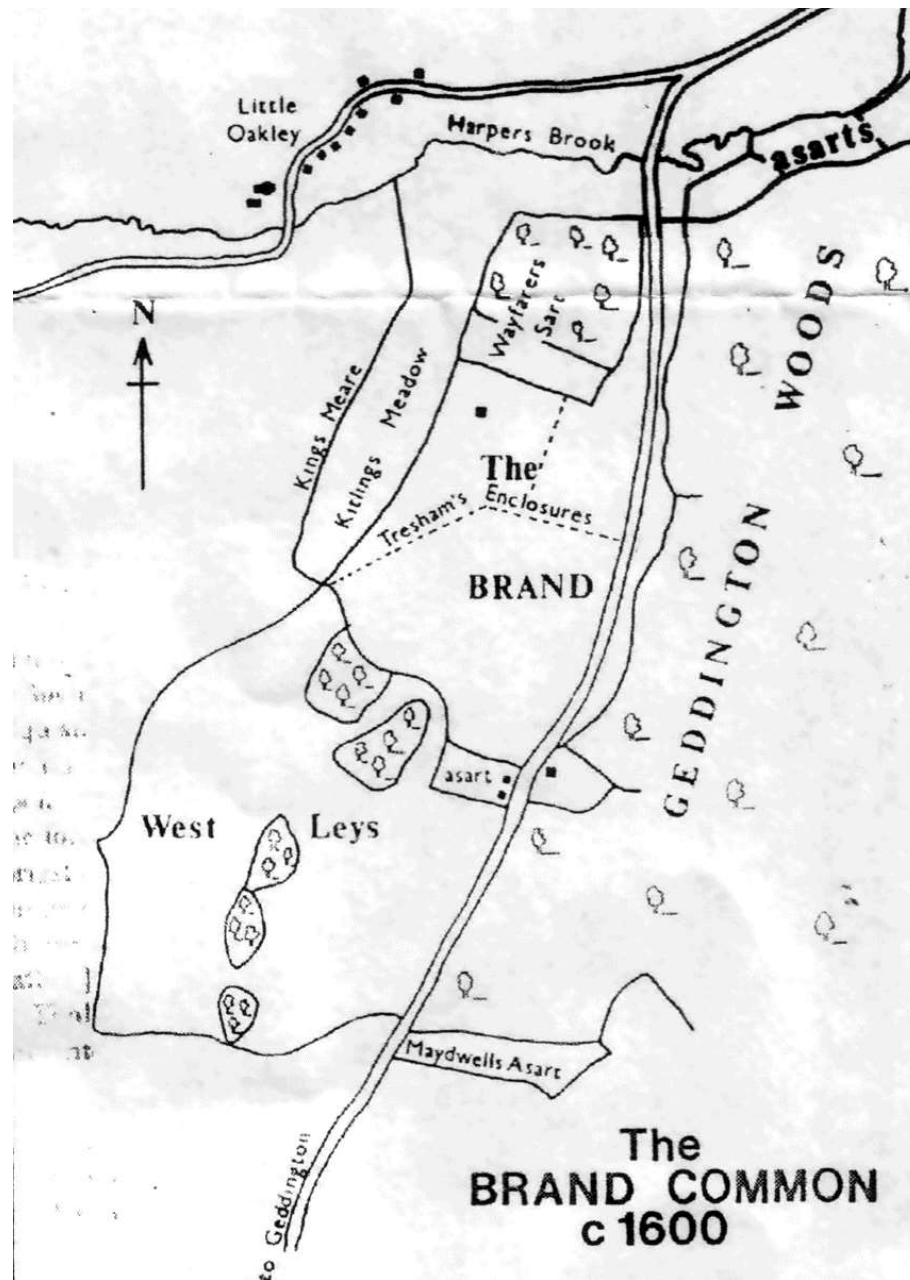
- May- Riots throughout Northants, Warks and Leicestershire protesting against enclosure of common land.
- Protestors are led by Captain Pouch, otherwise known as John Reynolds, a tinker said to be of Desborough. He told the protestors he had authority from the King and the Lord of Heaven to destroy enclosures and promised to protect protesters by the contents of his pouch, which he carried by his side.
- Sir Thomas Tresham of Rushton was known as “the most odious man in the county”. The old Roman Catholic gentry family of the Treshams had long argued with the emerging Puritan gentry family the Montagus of Boughton about territory. Now Tresham was enclosing common land – The Brand – that had been part of Rockingham Forest.



- Things come to a head on 8 June. Over 1000 protestors gather at Newton.
- James I orders his lieutenants in Northants to put down the rebellion. The local militia, led by the Montagues refuse to take part. So the landowners use their own servants.

Whereas some of the meaner sort of our people did of late assemble themselves in riotous and tumultuous maner within our Countie of Northampton, sometimes in the night, and sometimes in the day, under pretence of laying open enclosed grounds of late yeeres taken in, to their damage, as they say...and that they have presumed to gather themselves in greater multitudes, as well in that Countie, as in some others adjoining, We find it now very necessary to use sharper remedies.

James I 1609



The rebels refused to obey the orders to disperse, and continued to pull down hedges and fill in the enclosing ditches.

The King's proclamation was read twice. Still the rebels refused to give way.

Finally, the gentry and their troops charged, and over 40 peasants were killed.

Prisoners were taken, imprisoned in St Faith's Church.

The ringleaders are tried, hanged and quartered. Their quarters were hung in towns across Northamptonshire as a clear message.

NEWTON REBELLION

8th June 1607

This stone commemorates the
Newton Rebellion of 8th June 1607

During this uprising
over 40 Northamptonshire villagers
are recorded to have been slain
whilst protesting against the
enclosure of common
land by local landowners

May their souls rest in peace

THE ENGLISH CIVIL WAR

The Marprelate Controversy

- The **Marprelate Controversy** was a war of pamphlets waged in England and Wales in 1588 and 1589, between a puritan writer who employed the pseudonym **Martin Marprelate**, and defenders of the Established Church. The pamphlets were printed at a secret press established by John Penry, a Welsh puritan, with the help of the printer Robert Waldegrave, around midsummer 1588. Penry's press, was moved to the home of Sir Richard Knightley at Fawsley, in November the same year near Northampton, and a second tract by Martin, the *Epitome* was then produced

The Knightleys of Fawsley

The eldest surviving son of Edward Knightley, esquire (*d.* 1598), of Preston Capes, Northamptonshire, and his wife, Mary Coles (1577–1611), daughter of Peter Coles, gentleman, of Preston Capes. The family had been established in the county since the early fifteenth century when they acquired a large estate centred on the manor of Fawsley. Richard Knightley succeeded to this in 1618 when his uncle, Sir Valentine, died without leaving a male heir; and Fawsley Hall became his principal residence. During the 1620s and 1630s Richard Knightley (1593–1639) was an influential figure in Northamptonshire, where he inherited the religious and political connections of his renowned grandfather Sir Richard Knightley of Fawsley.

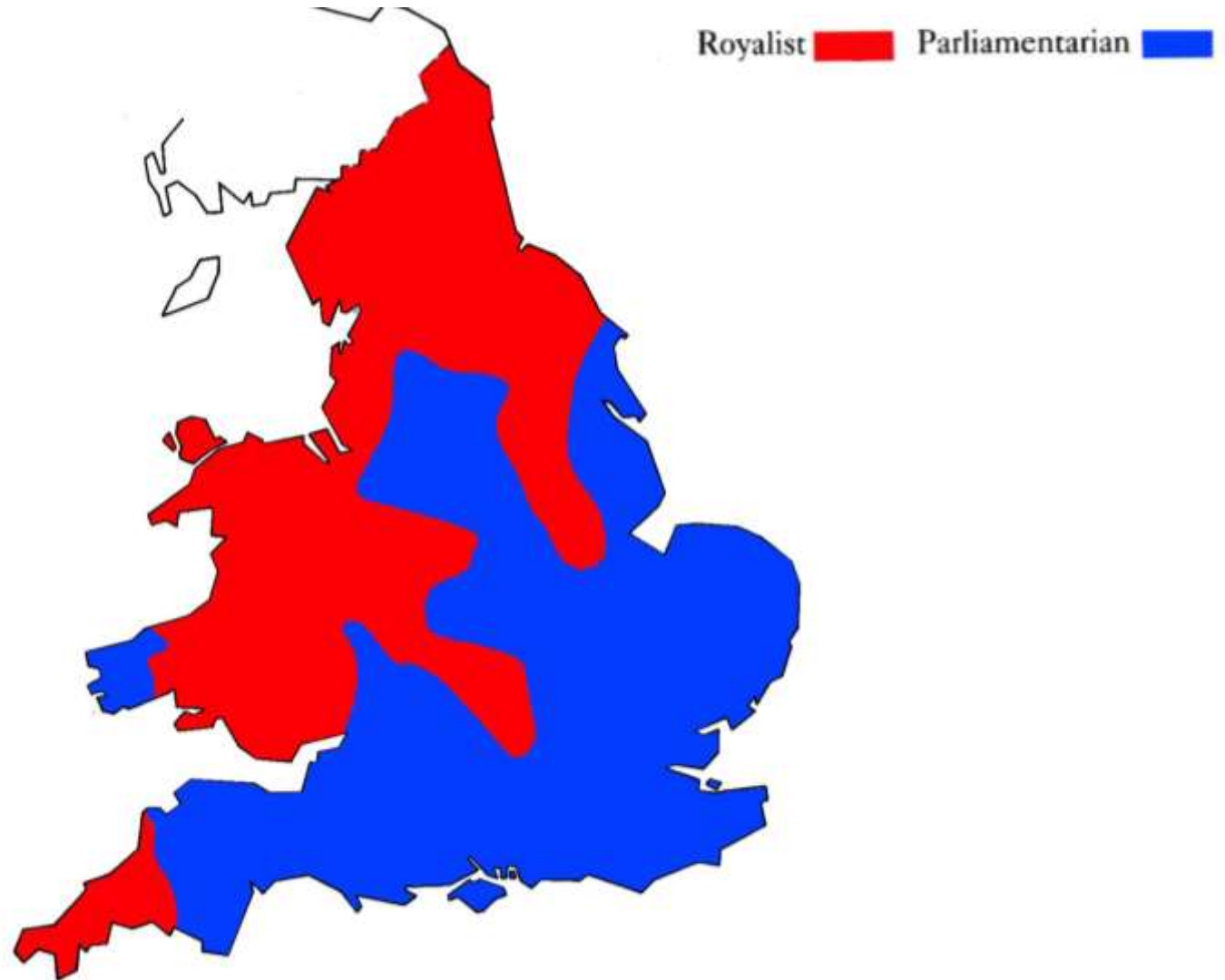
- Knightley was an active figure in local government, notable particularly for the vigour with which he pursued Roman Catholics. This led to a *cause célèbre* in October 1625 when he was assaulted while leading a search for arms at the house of the Catholic Lord Vaux. Vaux seems to have been provoked by Knightley's insistence that, in accordance with the recent statute, his brother be fined for swearing; but Vaux was summoned before the council and imprisoned. Knightley's anti-popery and determination to punish swearing were symptoms of a Calvinist zeal which lay at the heart of his beliefs and many of his actions.

- He was also very conscious of threats to Calvinist orthodoxy, protesting at the poisonous influence of Arminian sermons in June 1628. His most significant interventions on secular issues were in 1628. He was especially concerned about the dangers of billeting, repeatedly warning that the presence of Catholic Irish soldiers in Northamptonshire was a standing invitation to a papist uprising. He also delivered a fierce attack on Buckingham, whom he described as 'an enemy of all christendom', because of his willingness to grant letters of marque to Catholics and thereby undermine the loyalty of the navy

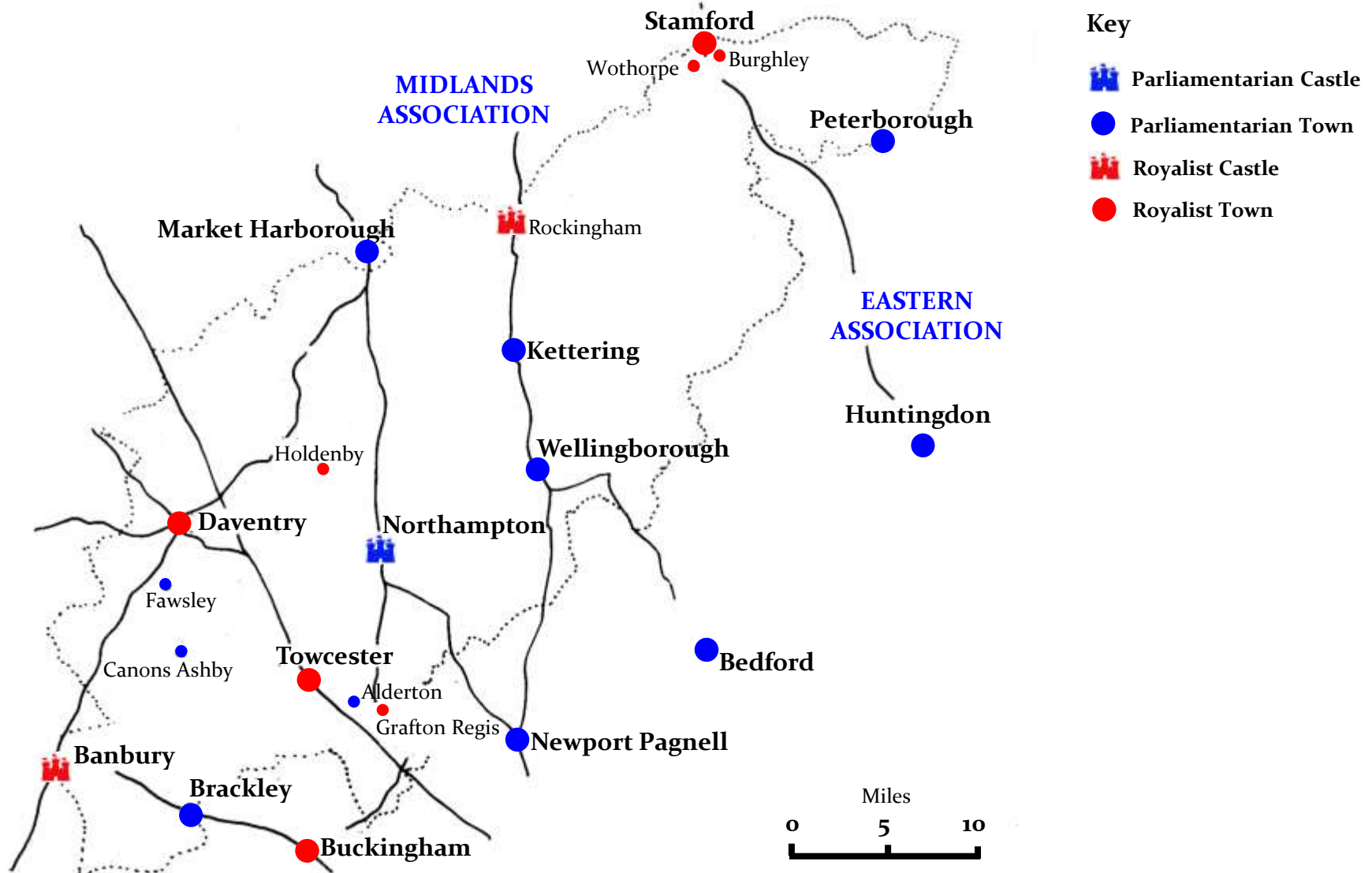
1641

- Northampton prepares for war
- The walls of Northampton repaired
- 20 men patrol each of Northampton's four wards every night.
- Holdenby House garrisoned by 500 Royalist Musketeers
- Northampton gentry leave their estates to join the King

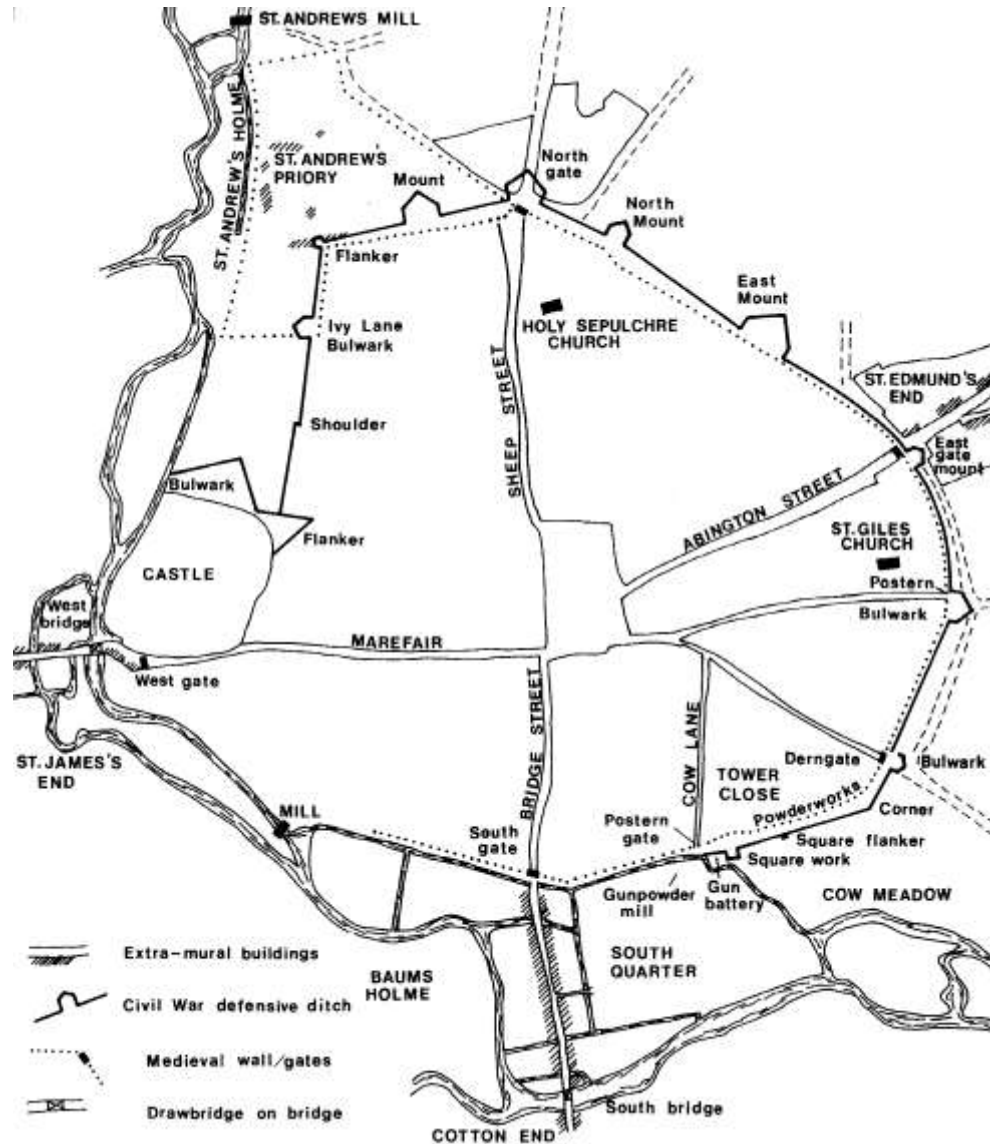
England & Wales 1642



Northamptonshire



Northampton 1642



1642



August

- The King decided to send three troops of horse - about 300 men - under the command of Sir John Byron (the poet's ancestor), from Nottingham to the Royalist centre of Oxford. Byron's men carried a large sum of money and other valuables which were intended for the launch of the Royalist effort in the south.
- Byron's route took him through Brackley, where he arrived on the evening of 28th August.
- As supper was prepared, Byron was attacked by a force of some five hundred locals wielding pikes, bills and pitchforks – the numbers are large enough to suggest a planned ambush.
- Byron and about half his men made their escape towards Oxford. The others were caught unprepared and routed. The booty was enormous

“about 60 horse: two hatfuls of gold: about 2000 pounds in silver: a trumpet: a box with great riches and wealth: a packet of rich cloathes of sir John Byron’s worth 200 pounds: about fourteen or fifteen pairs of pistols: a sumpter horse (i.e. pack-horse carrying goods) of sir John Byron’s: very rich: and betwixt 60 or 70 men. The value of all the gold, money and apparel could not be worth less than 6 or 8000 pounds.’

- Essex assembles his army at Northampton.
- 1 Sept 1642 - The army of the Earl of Essex, comes from Coventry to Northampton via Long Buckby plundering the countryside and ignoring the Royalist presence at Holdenby House.

Nehemiah Wharton

Sergeant of Musketeers

- 1 Sept. Leave Coventry
- They reach Long Buckby but there is a shortage of accommodation. The church is crowded with tired soldiers.
- “were glad to dispossess the very swine”
- The next day they continue their march looting *en-route*.

- 14 September 1642: Earl of Essex reviews Parliamentary army 15,000 - 20,000 strong at Northampton, 'both front, rear and flank, the drums beating and the trumpets sounding ... a harmony delectable to our friends, but terrible to our enemies.'
- 19 September: The army leaves Northampton heading towards Worcester and the King.

- 12 October – Charles and his army leaves Shrewsbury intending to march on London.
- 19 October – Essex and his army leaves Worcester looking to meet them in battle
- By 22 October, the Royalist army was quartered in the villages around Edgcote, and was threatening the Parliamentary post at Banbury. The garrison of Banbury sent messengers pleading for help to the Parliamentary garrison at Warwick Castle.
- Essex, who had just reached there, ordered an immediate march to Kineton to bring relief to Banbury, even though his army had straggled and not all his troops were present.
- That evening, there were clashes between outposts and quartermasters' parties in Kineton and the villages nearby, and the Royalists had their first inkling that Essex's army was close by.
- The King issued orders for his army to muster for battle on top of the escarpment of Edgehill the following day.

- Essex originally intended marching straight to the relief of Banbury, but at about 8 a.m. on 23 October, his outposts reported that the Royalists were massed on Edgehill, 4.5 miles (7.2 km) from Kington. Essex deployed his army about halfway between Kington and the Royalist army, where hedges formed a natural position.

Battle of Edgehill

23rd October 1642

First major battle of the English Civil War

For more details see

<http://www.battlefieldstrust.com/resource-centre/civil-war/battleview.asp?BattleFieldId=3>



- As it draws dark the two sides draw back to their original positions.
- During the night Charles withdraws to Edgecote. From there he takes Banbury and then to Oxford which he makes his headquarters for the rest of the war.
- Essex then moves back to Warwick harried by Rupert who captures guns and supplies. From there to Northampton and London.

Bartholomew Tate

- 3rd son and heir of John. Vice Marshal of Calais, member of Henry VIII household
- Died in 1533.
- In 1548 Delapré was either sold or gifted to Anne Saunders and her third husband, Andrew Wadham, possibly to provide for the maintenance of her son by her first marriage to Bartholomew Tate

Sir William Tate

Sir John Tate

d. 1514

Sir Bartholomew

Vice Marshal of Calais d. 1533

= Anne Saunders of Harrington

Eleanor Pauncefoot =

**Sir
Bartholomew**

b. 1532 - d.1601

= Dorothy Tanfield of
Gayton

Anthony

Anne = Sir
Thomas
Tresham

Sir William
1559-1617

= Elizabeth
da William
Lord Zouche

Francis

X 4 more

Catherine Allington
=
William

Zouch

1606 -1650

William

X 3 more

William

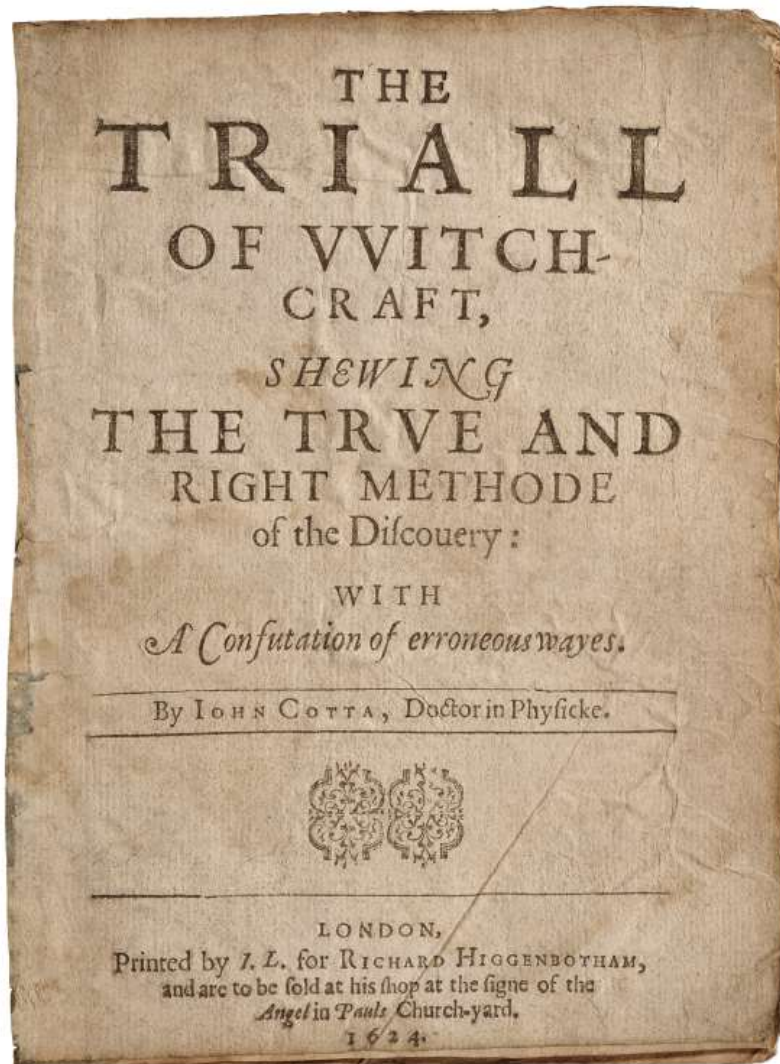
b. 1635 d. 1695

Zouch

Sir William Tate 1559-1617

- He studied at Magdalen College, Oxford, and entered the Middle Temple. He was first in Parliament as member for Corfe Castle, in 1593. He succeeded his father in 1601, inheriting Delapré Abbey.
- Tate was an associate of Richard Knightley. He used Delapré Abbey as a centre for local Puritans. He brought the physician John Cotta to the area, from the University of Cambridge, in 1603. He was appointed High Sheriff of Northamptonshire for 1603-04. He was knighted in 1606. In 1607, Cotta and Tate were accused of spreading libel against local opponents.
- He was elected to Parliament for Northamptonshire in 1614

John Cotta – Witch hunter



He obtained the M.D. degree in 1603, and immediately took up his residence at Northampton, where, through the patronage and influence of Sir William Tate, he acquired a considerable professional practice. He was still at Northampton in 1623, and possibly as late as 1650.

- Tate died at Delapré on 14 Oct. 1617.
- He made his father-in-law, Edward, 11th Lord Zouche both his executor and guardian of his heir, Zouch Tate.

Zouche Tate

Sir John Tate

d. 1514

Sir Bartholomew

Vice Marshal of Calais d. 1533

= Anne Saunders of Harrington

Eleanor Pauncefoot =

**Sir
Bartholomew**

b. 1532 - d.1601

= Dorothy Tanfield of
Gayton

Anthony

Anne = Sir
Thomas
Tresham

**Sir
William**
1559-1617

= Elizabeth da
William Lord
Zouche

Francis

X 4 more

Catherine Allington = **Zouch**

William

X 3 more

1606 -1650

William

b. 1635 d. 1695

Zouch

Zouch Tate

1606 -1650

Married Catherine Allington - granddaughter of Margaret Spencer of Althorp

Zouch a staunch Presbyterian. Member of House of Commons for Northampton on Short Parliament - 13 April to 5 May 1640 and on the Long Parliament sat from 1640 until 1648

When war breaks out he is one of those that are keen to fight to the finish



9 August 1642, Zouch is Part of a Committee of seven sent to Northampton by Parliament with Instructions for the Putting the Militia in Execution, and the Preservation of the Peace of the County.



December 1642 - Zouche sends a rabble of Watermen to Northampton. Raid Wellingborough and bring back a considerable number of prisoners including a lame Rev Thomas Jones. Rev Jones struggles to walk and they make a bear, taken from the barber chase him, but he manages to climb on the bears back who carries him a way.

Mercurious Rusticus

But about four that day, in the afternoon, came the rebel forces from Northampton, and overcame the country, and have plundered all Wellingborough town, and are carrying the goods to Northampton. The rebels are not yet returned, but lie scattered in the town and thereabouts by forties and fifties in a company ; so that if there could be but three hundred dragoons, with a regiment of horse, sent, it would not only disperse them, but encourage the country to rise on his Majesty's behalf against them.

Letter from Earl of Northampton to Prince Rupert . 27 Dec

1642



Royalist cavalry
under Prince
Rupert attack the
town from Queen
Eleanor's Cross

1643



May

- 6 May. The governor of Banbury garrison – James Compton, 3rd Earl of Northampton, received information 700 infantry and 300 cavalry at Culworth, who were preparing to attack Banbury.
- The Earl sent a detachment commanded by a Captain Trist to face them and keep them in action, whilst he advanced with approximately 5-600 cavalry.
- He found the enemy in close formation in the 'Town Field' of Middleton Cheney (near to the present day Moors Drive) where they made a stand – firing their brass cannon and volleys of musket shot in a co-ordinated movement.

- The Earl then charged them from the front, with Captain Trist on his left wing and Sergeant Major Daniel on his right and routed them. In order to avoid former mistakes by too rashly pursuing the fugitive cavalry, the Earl immediately followed up by charging their infantry – completely defeating them.
- Skirmish at Wooton. 500 cavalry under Lord Grey with foot and cavalry from Northampton clash with 1,000 horse and foot under Earl of Northampton.

August

- 50 Royalist Horse under Capt James Chamberlain arrive at Towcester from Banbury
- Takes 20 troopers towards Northampton.
- They are met by 120 Parliamentarians under Captain Lawson.
- A skirmish lasts for half hour. Chamberlain is wounded several times before being shot in the head.

Attack on Northampton

14 October 1643

- Rupert with 2000 horse and 700 foot launch a raid towards Northampton via Long Buckby.
- Parliamentarian cavalry are sent out to meet them at Kingsthorpe.
- Advance guards clash at Brampton Bridge
- The main Parliamentarian force retires into the town, chased by Rupert's cavalry.
- It is a moonlight night.
- The gates are opened to let the cavalry in, musketeers lining the walls fire on their pursuers

- Royalists move out of range to await the infantry.
- Exchanges of fire until cannon are brought to bear.
- Two Royalists are killed.
- The Royalists move off through Kingsthorpe Hollow and Moulton Park to Billing Bridge and into Bedfordshire

November

- Prince Rupert, based at Easton Neston, sent out a proclamation to all the local villages demanding labourers with shovels to fortify Towcester based around Bury Mount where two guns are placed.
- The forces were increased by a further 14 regiments from Oxford. Towcester was mainly cavalry whereas Northampton was mainly infantry.
- 300 horse scoured the countryside in all directions for provisions and disrupted the provisions being taken to Northampton. Greater number of horse kept back and 7 pieces of ordnance. Value of pillaging and forced contributions reckoned at £1000 daily.

- constant skirmishes took place between the two sides. On one occasion, a party of the Newport horse, headed by Colonel Harvey, surprised Towcester in the night, slew the sentinels, killed about 30 men, took 2 colours, and 20 prisoners, whom they brought to Newport, without the loss of a single man, and only two slightly wounded.

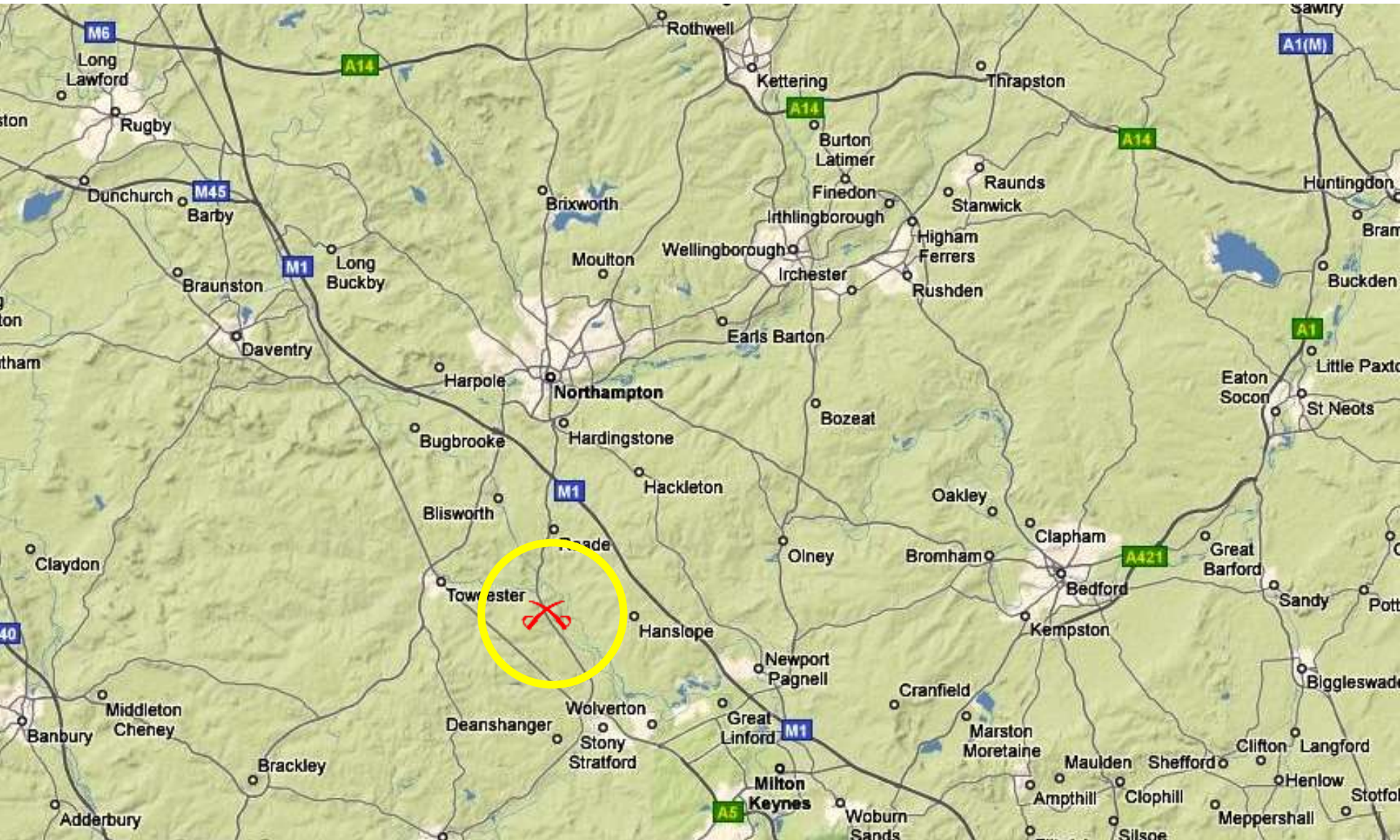
- 2nd. Skirmishes at Alderton and Stowe Nine Churches.
- 14th.Col. John Digby with 400 horse at Paulerspury
- Grafton Manor is fortified to control the main road from London to Northampton and Leicester.

December

- Prince Rupert, having made Towcester very strong by constructing water filled ditches and using the remains of the Roman walls, moved to Oxford but left a strong force at Towcester.
- 20th Northampton forces then attacked quarters at Duncote killed 20 and returned with 30 prisoners. Skippon, advanced from Newport to Grafton Regis with two troops of horse and 400 foot joining with Colonel Whitam from Northampton with 1400 horse and foot.

Siege of Grafton Manor – December 1643

Siege Location



1644



January

- Cannons Ashby
- 40 Parliamentarians surprised by superior Royalist force. They take refuge in the church.
- The Royalist blow the door down with a petard.
- Most surrender but some hold out in the steeple.

June

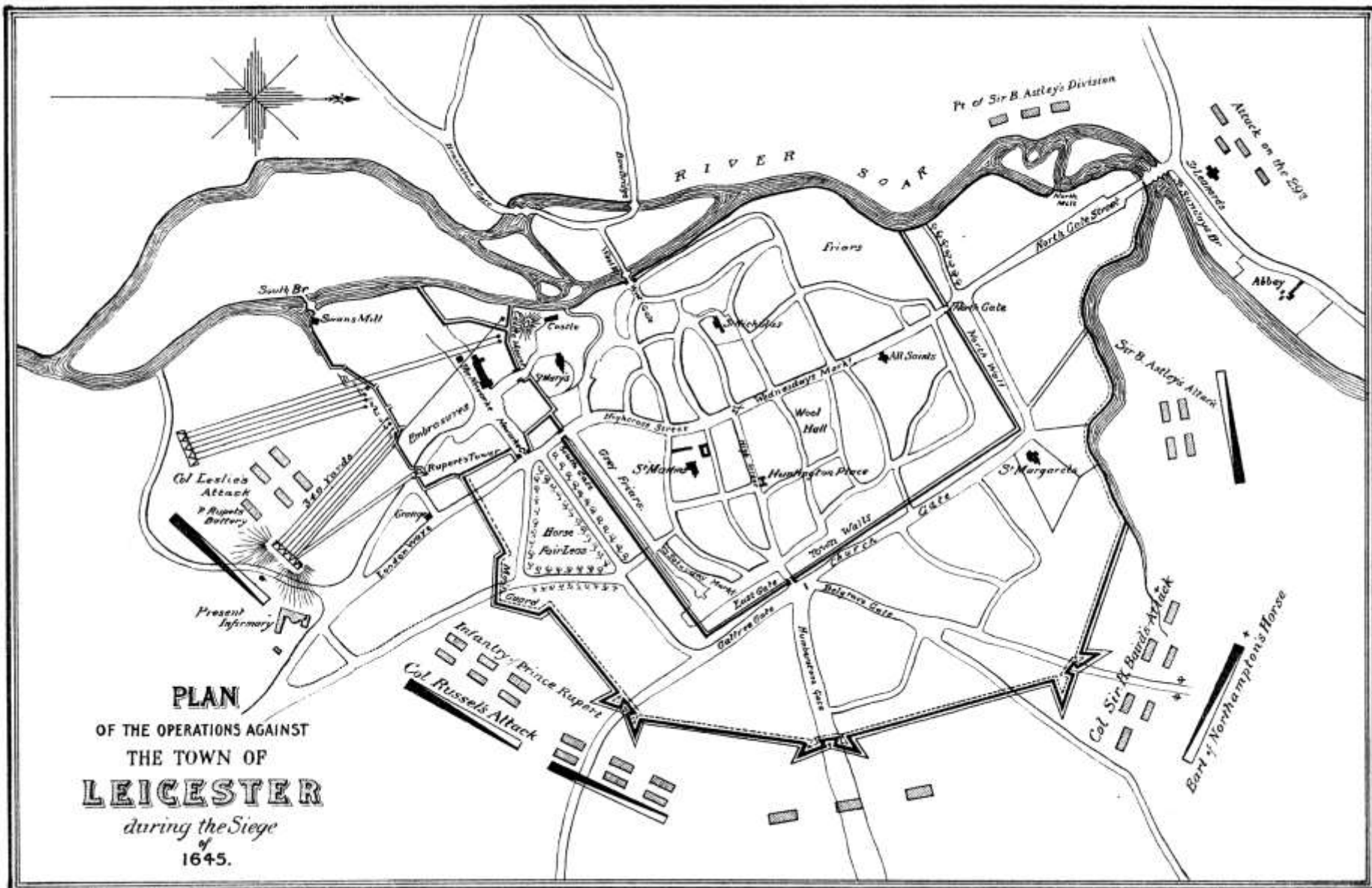
- Charles I is directing the war from Brackley.
- Forces meet at Croperdy Ridge on 29th.
- Parliamentarians beaten and retreat to Northampton

The New Model Army

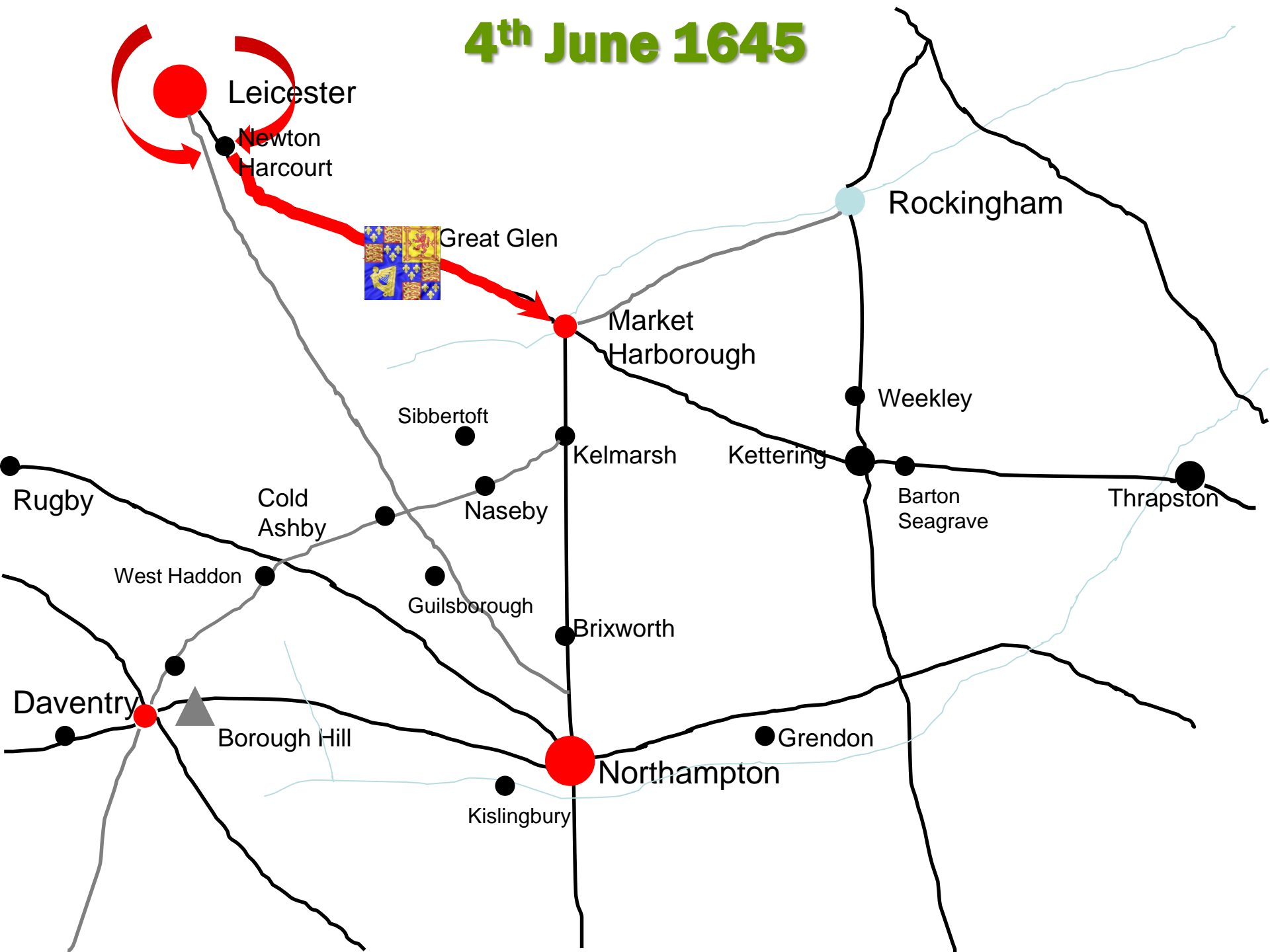
- Zouch Tate is chair of the Committee for the reform of the Lord General's Army.
- 9 December 1644, - Zouch moved that "That no Member of either House of Parliament shall during the War Enjoy or Execute any Office or Command Military or Civil"
- Known as the Self-denying Ordinance.
- Start of the New Model Army

1645

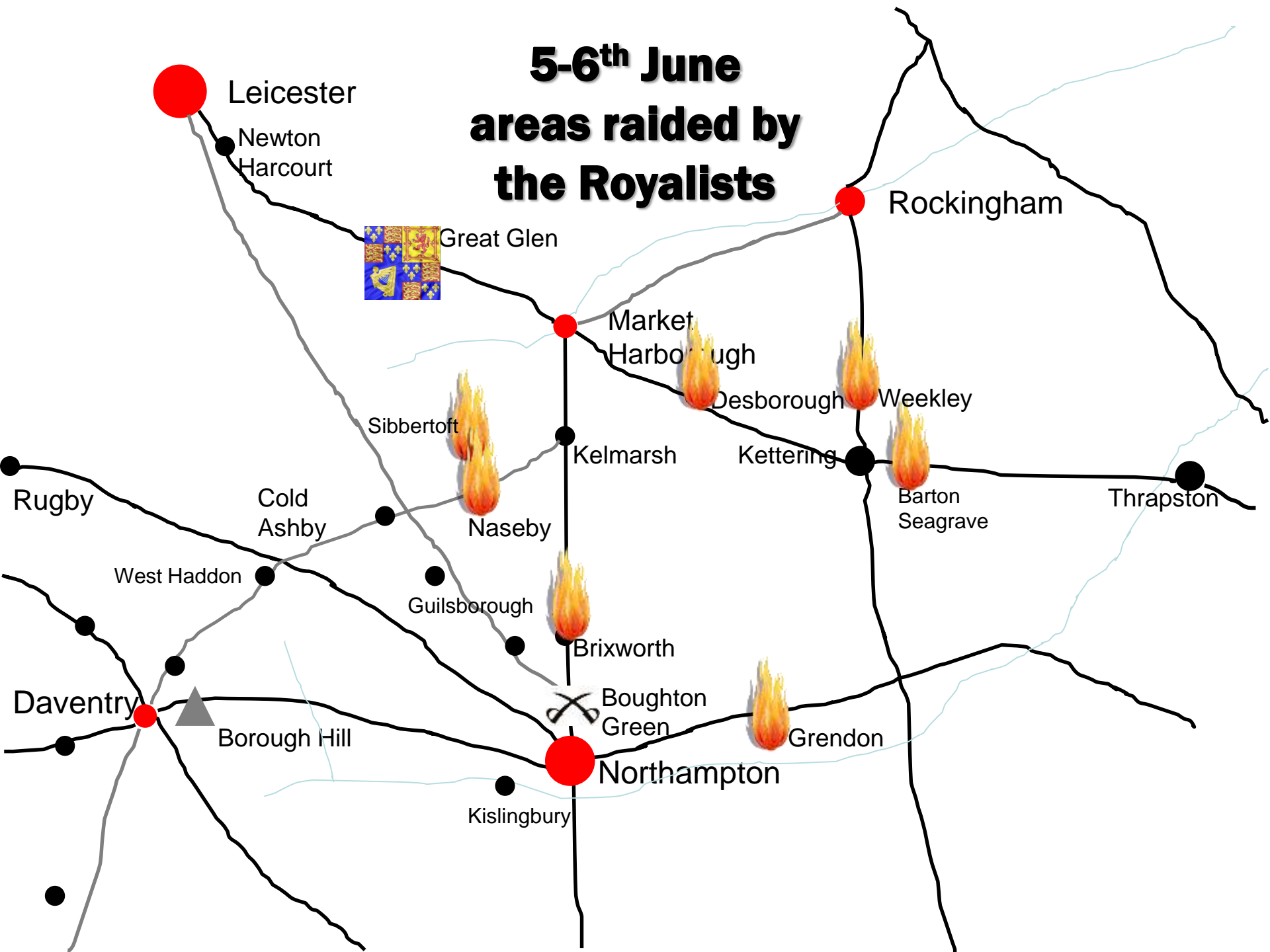
- Leicester Falls
- Northern Horse threatens rebellion



4th June 1645

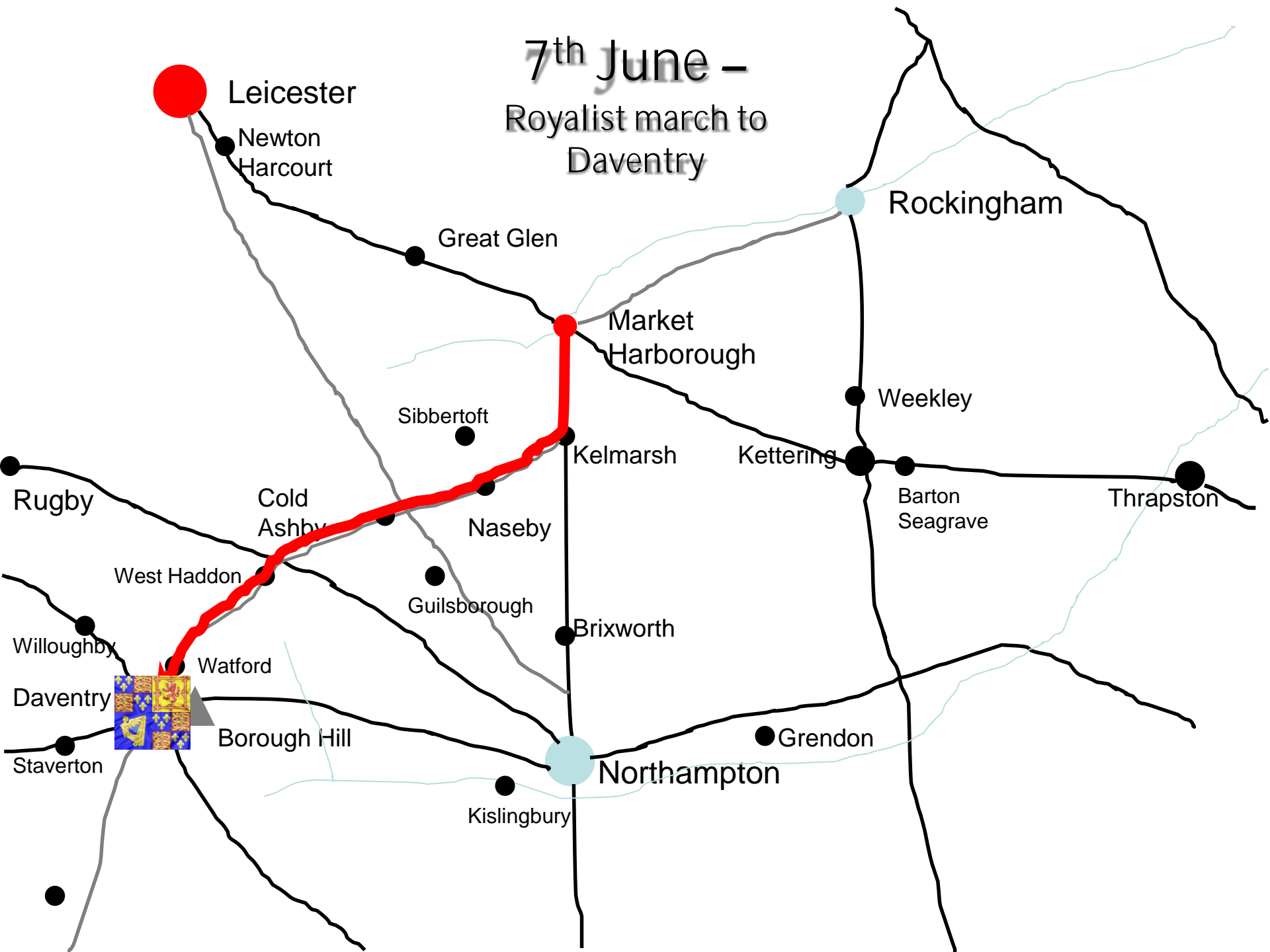


5-6th June areas raided by the Royalists



“Made an utter desolation in most of the towns between Deintray and Leicester driving away not only thousands of sheep and other cattle, but even the Countrymen themselves.”

7th June – Royalist march to Daventry





Royal Army - 7 June

- King Charles stays at the Wheatsheaf Inn
- The Army camps on Borough Hill



New Model Army 7-10 June

- 7 June – at Newport Pagnell
- 8 June – HQ at Sherrington
 - Joined by Vermuyden with 2,500 horse and dragoons
- 9 June – Commons empower Fairfax to appoint Cromwell as Lieutenant-General of Horse



Royal Army 8-10 June

- 'Taxing' continues as far as Brackley and Harlestone
- 8 June – convoy of supplies leaves for Oxford. Parliament claims with 30,000 sheep and 8,000 cattle
- 10 June – King possibly at Holdenby House
 - - 700 Horse and Foot at Towcester
 - - cruelties reported at Greens Norton
 - - 300 horse guarding Whilton Bridge



New Model Army - 11 June

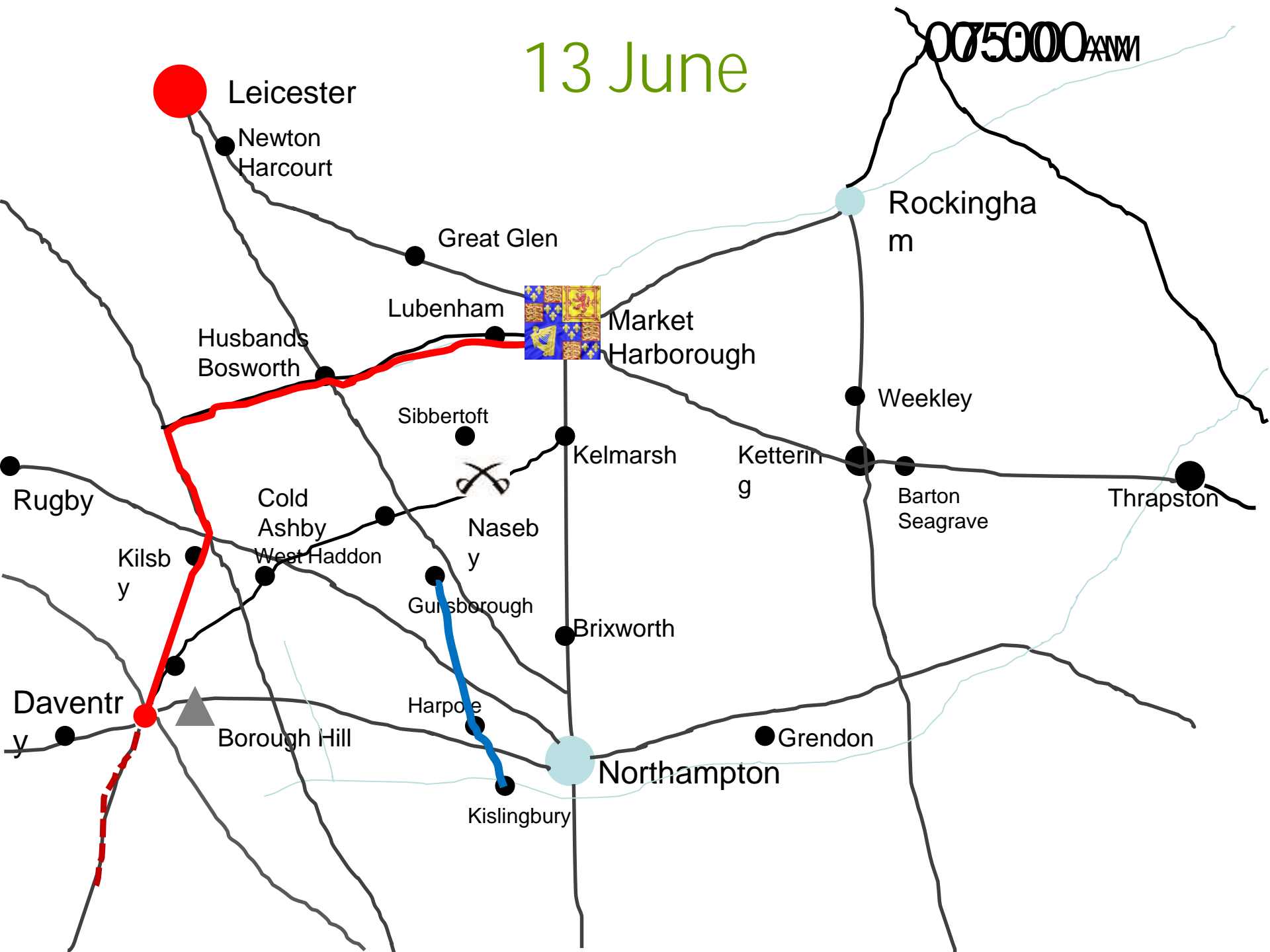
- 4:00am 800 cavalry under Col Whalley reach Northampton
- HQ established at Wooton



New Model Army -12 June

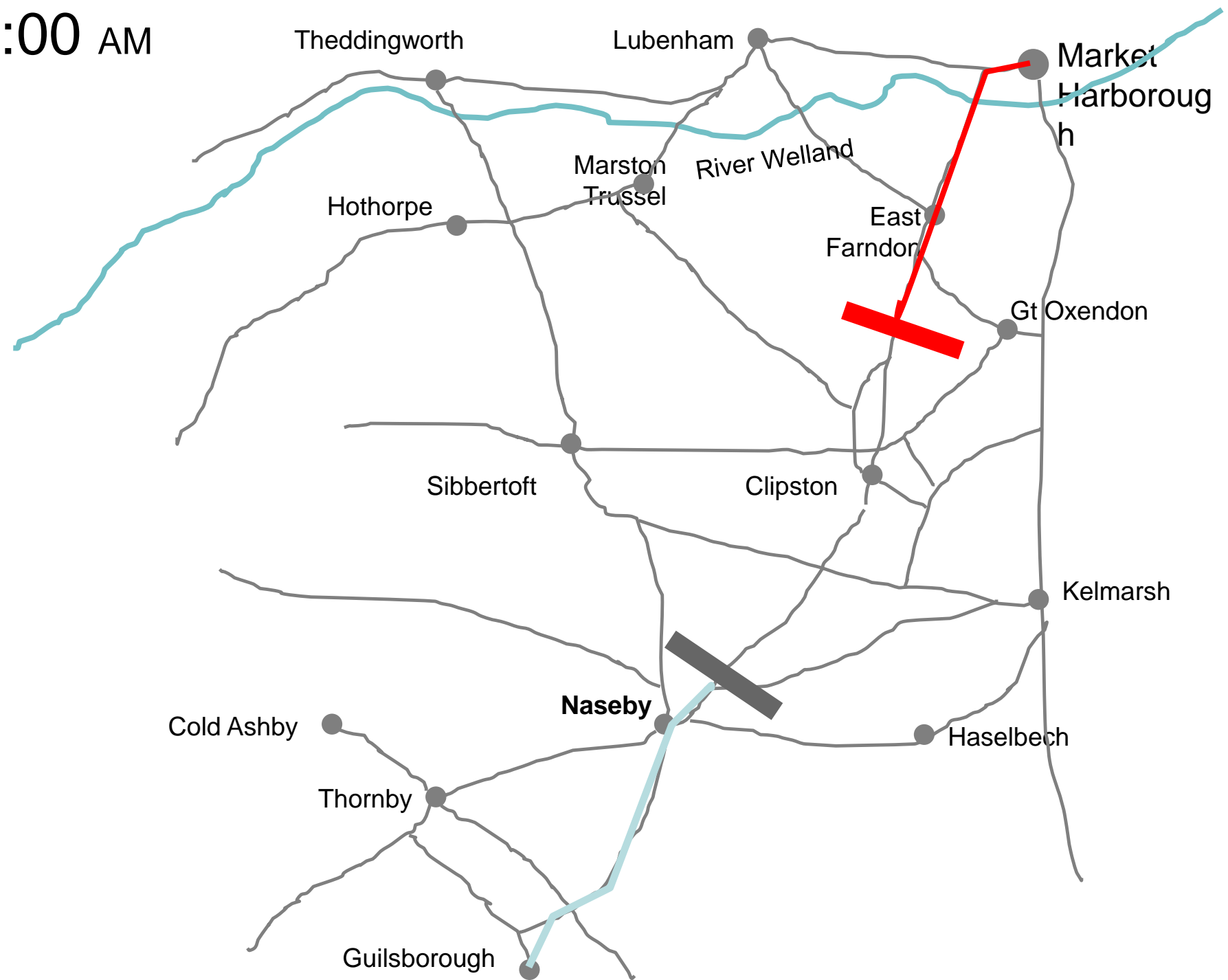
- HQ moved to Kislbury. Horse quartered in Rothersthorpe and Harpole, 2,000 horse in the meadows. 3,000 foot at Collingtree and Hackleton
- Royalists horse taken by surprise at Flore
- Evening Cromwell arrives, possibly staying at Hazelrigg House

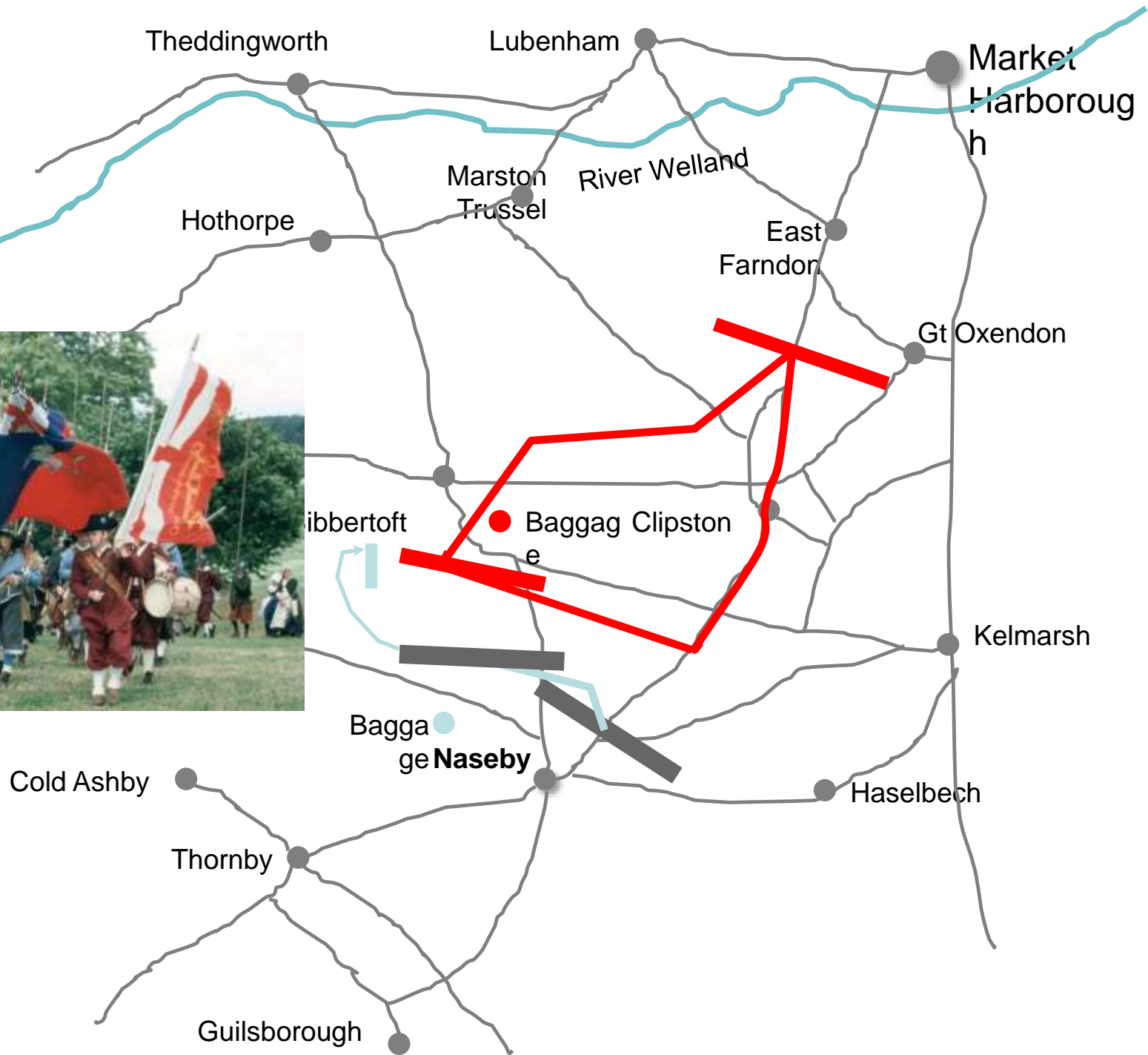
0075000XNW



14 JUNE 1645

03:00 AM





Naseby

14 June 1645



Battle Location



See www.Naseby.com for details

After Naseby a series of 39 of the Kings letters are captured. These are presented to Parliament. Almost all of them individually witnessed as accurate by Zouch Tate, Miles Corbett or Edmund Prideaux.

1646 - The Banbury Mutiny

- At the end of the war, a large number of soldiers are owed pay. The pay issue was defused by Oliver Cromwell acknowledging the justice of the soldiers' financial grievances and securing £10,000 towards payment of arrears from Parliament. 400 troopers under the command of Captain William Thompson who were sympathetic to the Levellers, mutiny and head for Salisbury.
- Major White was sent by Cromwell and Thomas Fairfax to mediate with Thompson's troops and give assurances that force would not be used against them. However on May 13 Cromwell launched a night attack. Several mutineers were killed in the skirmish at Burford (Ox). Captain Thompson escaped only to be killed a few days later in another skirmish at Walgrave.

- Parliament held Charles under house arrest at Holdenby House in Northamptonshire, until Cornet George Joyce took him by threat of force from Holdenby on 3 June 1647.
- By this time, mutual suspicion had developed between Parliament, which favoured army disbandment and Presbyterianism, and the New Model Army, which was primarily officered by Independent non-conformists who sought a greater political role.
- Charles was eager to exploit the widening divisions, and apparently viewed Joyce's actions as an opportunity rather than a threat.
- He was taken first to Newmarket, at his own suggestion, and then transferred to Oatlands located between Weybridge and Walton on Thames in Surrey and then to Hampton Court.

- 20 June 1685 - Henry Mordaunt Earl of Peterborough raises the 3rd regiment of horse. They would become known as the 2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen Bays) now 1st Queens Dragoon Guards.

The Northampton Militia

- A company of volunteers is formed by the Earl of Westmorland dated in 1660 .
- 1744. England is at war with France and is threatened by invasion. Authority is given to Lord-Lieutenants and Mayors to form Volunteer Associations for local defence.
- Northampton is one of the first and 530 freeholders, yeomen and their sons sign up in Northampton.

- 1797-98 companies of 60 to 100 are formed in many of the towns and villages.
- One of the first is the Daventry Volunteers approved at the Wheat Sheaf Hotel on 15 June 1797.

Daventry Volunteers Rules

- Each member shall provide his own uniform, arms and accoutrements.
- They parade every Monday at 9:00. Absentees to be fined one shilling.
- Commissioned officers to be fined two shillings and sixpence if absent for field days.
- Each member that does not appear on parade with his hair powdered, dress, arms and accoutrements becoming a soldier forfeits one shilling.
- No member will talk or behave in any manner unsteady whilst under arms under Penalty of one shilling.
- If any member withdraws without good reason he shall forfeit Five Guineas.
- The sum of Five Shillings to be paid on admission.

- Northampton Volunteers follow soon after, commanded by 26 year old Dr. William Kerr, surgeon to the Royal Horse Guards. A company of infantry and troop of light horse are raised.
- He also built the 'new infirmary'. Memorial in Holy Sepulchre.

THE BLACK WATCH REBELLION MAY 1743

- On May 17, 1743, approximately 100 men deserted, and set off to return to Scotland.
- The mutineers march within four miles of Northampton. General Wade's regiment of horse based in Northampton follow.
- Pass through Thrapston.
- They are surrounded at Lady Wood, four miles from Oundle and after some negotiations surrender on 22 May



THE MUTINEERS OF THE BLACK WATCH ENTERING THE TOWER UNDER GUARD, 31ST MAY, 1743.

All the deserters were tried by court martial, and sentenced to death. The capital sentence was commuted for all men except for Corporals Malcolm and Samuel McPherson, and private Farquhar Shaw. The "pardoned" men were drafted into service with regiments in Minorca, Gibraltar, Georgia, and the West Indies, and the rest of the Highland Regiment left for Flanders.



1. Samuel Macpherson shot in the back after he was down.
2. Malcolm Macpherson shot, but the first shot.
3. Farquhar Shaw shot in the forehead after he was down.
4. The first of the Scotch guards who first shot them.

5. The more ready to dispatch them.
6. The Rev. Mr. Patterson & his wife present with them.
7. The Major, Clavin, who gave the signal with his hankering.
8. Three hundred of the Scotch guards in a line.

9. One hundred of the Highland prisoners in a ser. formation.
10. The engine ready to pull them out in.
11. The grave diggers all buried in.
12. The Tower Chapel, as the soldiers on duty, 19 July, 1743.

EXECUTION OF CORPORALS SAMUEL AND MALCOLM MACPHERSON AND PRIVATE FARQUHAR SHAW, OF THE BLACK WATCH, ON THE TOWER PARADE, 18TH JULY, 1743.