



Samuel Cooper's water-colour is one of the most striking likenesses of Oliver Cromwell. Painted in 1651-3, Cromwell appears markedly older and heavier than in Robert Walker's portraits of the 1640s. The miniature is unfinished and may have served as a 'master' from which numerous copies and derivatives were taken.

# THE CROMWELLIAN GAZETTEER

*An Illustrated Guide to Britain in  
the Civil War and Commonwealth*

PETER GAUNT



The great seal of the Protector by Thomas Simon. Cromwell is shown mounted and in armour; behind him are the arms of the Commonwealth.

ALAN SUTTON &  
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*The jacket shows part of the painting Cromwell After the Battle of Marston Moor by E. Crofts (1847-1911). The events of the Civil War, particularly grand battle scenes, became a favourite topic for Victorian artists, though their paintings usually owed more to imaginative dramatization than to historical accuracy. Contemporary illustrations of Civil War engagements are quite rare and none survives which realistically portrays Cromwell himself in or after battle.*

*Photograph: Bridgeman Art Library*

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No book, particularly one of this nature, can be the work of a single hand and I have pleasure in acknowledging the many debts which I have incurred: to Trewin Copplestone, Professor Ivan Roots and the Cromwell Association, who initiated the study and offered unfailing help and encouragement throughout its preparation; to the many individuals and organisations who responded to general appeals for information – that restrictions of scope and space have sometimes forced the omission of sites in no way diminishes my gratitude to all who responded; to the staffs of the British Library and Students' Room, the Institute of Historical Research, the Local Studies Centre of Guildford Library, and the Victoria University and Turnbull Libraries, Wellington; and to the many other librarians, archivists and individuals who gave of their time and knowledge in response to personal and written enquiries. My debts to the writings of others are also many and can only be partly reflected in the select list found within my Introduction.

The first draft of the book was prepared during a glorious New Zealand summer, whilst a Fellow of the Victoria University of Wellington. I am extremely grateful to the authorities of the Victoria University for awarding me a Fellowship and enabling me to spend a very happy and rewarding year in New Zealand.

## FOREWORD

The Cromwell Association's decision to commission as part of its Jubilee Commemorations a Gazetteer of Cromwellian Britain is to be commended. Cromwell's name is attached – rightly or wrongly – to so many places that it is worth while bringing them together with appropriate annotation into an accurate and comprehensive work of reference, and to extend it to cover places of interest in the Cromwellian period even where they are not directly related to the man himself. The compilation has been made with skill and scholarship by Dr Peter Gaunt, a young scholar of enterprise and dedication. The result of his efforts is a work that should have a wide appeal – to students of the period, to admirers of 'our Chief of Men' and to tourists – something in fact of a *vade mecum*.

As a biographer and historian, the idea of a Gazetteer of a major historical personage greatly appeals to me. I have always found it essential to relate together people, places and dates as accurately as possible, something which is surprisingly often overlooked.

As for Cromwell, he has for centuries been regarded as the average Englishman on, as it were, a grander scale. His career illustrates the irreconcilable contradiction between ethics and politics – the age-old problem of every statesman – and his struggle to balance morality and expediency, the desirable with the possible, makes him an example and a warning not only to rulers and politicians but to the peoples of a democracy.

C. VERONICA WEDGWOOD



## INTRODUCTION

That great God, which is the searcher of my heart, knows with what a sad sense I go upon this service, and with what a perfect hatred I detest this war without an enemy . . . We are both upon the stage and must act those parts that are assigned us in this tragedy; let us do it in a way of honour, and without personal animosities, whatsoever the issue be . . .

Waller's letter to Hopton, written a few days before the two clashed at Lansdown, is rightly famous as an eloquent expression of the reluctance and disdain with which some went to war. But neither commander drew back from the approaching engagement and both won justified renown for their skill and energy on the battlefield. And against the cool phrases and civilized tone of Waller's letter should be placed the unmistakable evidence of an altogether fiercer approach – the thousands of dead at Marston Moor, Naseby and Worcester, the reign of terror and mayhem let loose during the sack of Bolton, Leicester and other unfortunate towns, the massacres at Barthomley, Chapel en le Frith, Hopton Castle, Newark Castle in Scotland and, later, at Drogheda and Wexford in Ireland, and the summary executions of Irishmen, Catholics, turncoats and other unfortunates.

The decade of intermittent but extensive conflict which formally opened on 22 August 1642, when Charles I raised his Standard at Nottingham, affected different people in different ways. Despite the tales of bemused farmers leaning on their gates, amazed at the appearance of an army and supposedly ignorant of the conflict, in reality few if any could have been unaware of, and unaffected by, the Civil War. At the very least, they would have been hit in the pocket by the heavy and repeated exactions which both sides levied to finance the war effort. Some lost lands and property and were ruined by the war; others made a fortune out of it. Military glory and political power accrued to those who backed the winning side and lived long enough to share in the spoils. Some volunteered and fought with enthusiasm; others served under a degree of duress and sought to desert at the earliest opportunity. Some tried not merely to avoid service in person but to keep the conflict as a whole at a safe distance – in several regions the gentry attempted at the outbreak of war to agree and observe pacts of neutrality and non-hostility, thus saving their county from the terrors of war, and in different circumstances during the mid-1640s the Clubmen, too, tried to keep the warring factions from their localities. The possibility of mutilation or death awaited all in arms, from the lowliest trooper to the highest officer – an array of titled aristocrats fell on both sides and at times Cromwell, Fairfax, Rupert, Newcastle and even the King himself were in real danger on the battlefield. For Charles, the war eventually brought defeat and death, for Cromwell wealth, power and political supremacy.

Civil War Britain was overwhelmingly rural and sparsely populated. London, with over 200,000 inhabitants, was far and away the biggest urban centre, and few other towns had populations over 10,000. The uneven distribution of population and wealth was matched by the variable standard of communications. Supplies could be moved by sea – the Thames and Severn were navigable far upstream and York, Nottingham, Cambridge, Stratford and many other inland towns were still serviceable ports at this time – and the century saw significant advances in land drainage and canalisation. But the primary and often only means of transport was the road system. The shortcomings of this system are often exaggerated and it is clear that the area around London and the Home Counties had quite passable roads. Cromwell was able to commute between London and Cambridgeshire without difficulty or inordinate delay and he covered impressive distances during his campaigns in southern England. Further afield, however, only the principal routes radiating from the capital were maintained to a reasonable standard and most roads were at best difficult, at worst completely impassable. Communications and transport were correspondingly slow and although neither side in the war observed a strict 'season' or abandoned campaigning entirely during the winter, operations inevitably lagged as bad weather reduced roads to seas of mud or hid them under



under Hamilton entered England in summer 1648 but was crushed by Cromwell at Preston. Royalist risings in Kent, Surrey, Essex, South Wales, Yorkshire and elsewhere were poorly coordinated and no match for the experienced Parliamentary army. In this manner was the Second Civil War fought and lost. In its wake Parliament was purged by the army, the King tried and executed and monarchy and the House of Lords abolished.

Cromwell's military career was by no means over. In 1649–50 he went on campaign in Ireland, crushing the Catholic/Royalist rebellion which had smouldered on since 1641. In spring 1650 he was summoned back to the mainland to meet the renewed threat from Scotland, where Charles' son, the Prince of Wales, had been crowned King and was gathering an army. Fairfax had been unwilling to move against his former allies and Cromwell became Lord General of the army in his place. From July 1650 to August 1651 he campaigned in the Lowlands, attempting unsuccessfully to bring the main Scottish army to battle. Eventually, by accident or design, the Scottish army was able to march south into England; on 3 September it was caught and destroyed at Worcester. Despite occasional conspiracies and rebellions thereafter, Royalism was effectively ended as a serious threat; Cromwell's military career, too, was at an end.

Politically, however, the greatest achievement still lay ahead. With the departure of the remnant or Rump of the Long Parliament and the failure after a mere six months of the experiment with a supreme Nominated Assembly, the powers that be – the senior army officers – turned to a written constitution restoring certain elements of the pre-war system. There was to be an assured succession of triennial Parliaments possessing extensive legislative power; a permanent and independent executive Council of State; and a Lord Protector, serving to lead and unite the two arms of government, but possessing very strictly limited powers in his own right. Oliver Cromwell became Lord Protector for life. With his unique military and political background, Cromwell succeeded in containing the enormous stresses caused by the presence of a large, expensive and powerful standing army within a basically civilian and cost-cutting regime and was able to make the system work reasonably well. After his death in September 1658 no one was able to repeat the performance – certainly young Richard Cromwell lacked the necessary background – and the Protectoral edifice quickly collapsed. The repeated changes in government of the following year are difficult to follow and almost impossible to explain, but in spring 1660 the whole experiment in republicanism or government without a king was brought to a close with the Restoration of Charles II. Waller, now a gouty old Royalist in his sixties, was there to see the final curtain fall on the tragedy in which he had unwillingly played a leading role.

*The Cromwellian Gazetteer* is designed as a guide to sites in Britain and Ireland associated with the Parliamentary cause during the Civil War and Interregnum, 1642–1660. It covers sites of important Civil War battles, skirmishes and sieges and locations connected with the leading Parliamentary soldiers, politicians, clerics and artists of the period. Wherever possible, however, the emphasis is on Cromwell himself, and sites connected with Oliver and his family have been given particular prominence.

This volume is intended neither as a biography of Oliver Cromwell nor as a history of the Civil War. It is, instead, a topographical guide or gazetteer to the physical remains of Civil War and Cromwellian Britain, focussing particularly upon sites and buildings which still bear evidence of their mid-seventeenth-century connections. Moreover, the gazetteer reflects the Parliamentary side in the conflict, to the ruthless exclusion of the Royalist. Thus the homes or tombs of Fairfax, Essex and Warwick figure, but not those of Rupert, Hopton or Newcastle; Charles I's movements as a prisoner of Parliament and the Parliamentary army are covered, but not his itinerary between battles 1642–46; and his son's exploits on the battlefield of Worcester are included, but not his dramatic wanderings and arboreal adventures thereafter.

An itinerary of Oliver Cromwell appears as an appendix to the gazetteer. It includes only the more reliable records of Cromwell's travels, those mentioned in his own letters or described in apparently well-informed contemporary accounts. Many of the locations listed in this itinerary do not appear in the main body of the work: where there is no reliable evidence to indicate the building in which Cromwell lodged, it seemed pointless to create a separate entry in the gazetteer merely to record his presence in that town or village on a particular date. Where precise locations are known, sites and buildings connected with Cromwell are covered in detail, as are some of the more persistent traditions concerning his whereabouts, many of them unsupported by contemporary evidence – and thus usually omitted from the itinerary – some of them quite implausible.

Several other leading figures fall within the scope of the gazetteer, and entries record where they

resided in life and lie in death. They include not only Cromwell's close relatives and descendants of the male line down to its extinction in 1821 – a detailed genealogy is to be found appended – but also other prominent members of the Parliamentary cause, senior army officers of the Civil War, leading opponents of the King in the Long Parliament, Cromwell's Major-Generals and Protectoral Councillors and the artists who painted the Lord General and his colleagues in verse as well as oils.

Careful selection proved vital in compiling the Civil War entries, for it would have been quite impossible to include every skirmish fought and every building fortified and defended. In some areas of the country there was almost perpetual fighting, with small local forces disputing territory or settling old scores. Major centres such as Gloucester, Oxford and Chester stood amid very thickly garrisoned territory, surrounded by concentric circuits of defensive outposts and enemy bases, and at the height of operations almost every village or defensible building in the area housed troops. A large army on the move would be engaged in near-continuous skirmishing, as raiding parties worried its van or rear. Temporary quarters were particularly vulnerable and frequently attacked. Clearly, it would be neither possible nor particularly illuminating to include every conflict and outpost. In general, all the major actions have been covered, even where battlefields have been completely built over – as at Seacroft Moor, West Yorks or Aberdeen, Grampian – or where nothing remains of the besieged stronghold – Lathom House, Lancs, for example, and the seventeenth-century defences of Plymouth, Devon. Lesser engagements have been included where something of the ground or building caught up in the war can still be traced.

The coverage for England and Wales is quite straightforward, with examination of the three wars of 1642–51 and of the handful of minor rebellions of the 1650s. The situation in Scotland and Ireland was less clear, for much of the bloodshed of the period in these two countries was only indirectly or distantly related to the main struggle between the King and the English Parliament. The coverage of Scotland is confined to Montrose's campaigns, Cromwell's visit of October 1648 and his campaign of July 1650 to August 1651, and a small number of other sites, usually castles, involved in the fighting of the late 1640s and early 1650s; the troubles of the mid to late 1650s and Monck's efforts to quell them have been omitted. Similarly, Irish coverage rarely extends beyond Cromwell's campaign of August 1649 to May 1650.

The sites are listed under their post-1974 counties. These, in turn, run alphabetically for each of the four countries covered. Further division seemed necessary in Greater London, and the entries have been rather loosely divided into Greater London Central and Greater London Suburbs. Approximate locations of sites in England, Scotland and Wales are indicated by four-figure references from the standard national grid; Ireland has its own, slightly different grid. Street names have often been added to help locate a site or building in London and other large towns. Where appropriate – usually when describing a specific site or building outside urban centres – a six figure reference is given. Large scale maps – preferably the Ordnance Survey 1:50 000 series – will often be indispensable for locating or understanding a particular site.

Wherever possible the entry indicates whether the site or building is open to the public and, if it is, outlines the current (1985) periods of opening. This information will, no doubt, rapidly become outdated and inaccurate and anyone planning a visit is strongly advised to check details of opening in advance. Inclusion in this gazetteer is no indication that a site or building is open to the public. Many of the entries describe sites and buildings which are strictly private, with no public right of entry. Please respect this privacy and view only from public roads or footpaths, however distant from the site itself.

Many published works have proved invaluable in the preparation of this volume. For Cromwell's itinerary – W.C. Abbott, *The Writings and Speeches of Oliver Cromwell* (Cambridge, Mass., 1937–47); the newspapers and pamphlets of the period in the Thomason Collection in the British Library, many extracts from which are reprinted in J. Caulfield, *Cromwelliana* (London, 1810); D. Murphy, *Cromwell in Ireland* (London, 1883); J.R. Phillips, *Memoirs of the Civil War in Wales and the Marches* (London, 1874). For the military events of the war – the many books of Brigadier Peter Young are indispensable, particularly P. Young and A.H. Burne, *The Great Civil War* (London, 1959) and P. Young and R. Holmes, *The English Civil War* (London, 1974); the works consulted for the war in specific counties or regions, both collections of contemporary writings and secondary narrative accounts, are legion and far too numerous to list individually. For the buildings – N. Pevsner and others, *Buildings of England* series (London, 1951+); H.M. Colvin, *History of the King's Works* (London, 1963+); and the many counties covered in the two collections, *Victoria History of the Counties of England* (London, 1900+) and *Royal Commission on Historical Monuments* (London, 1910+).



P.R. Newman, *Atlas of the English Civil War* (London, 1985) is a useful guide to military events, including a concise statement of Newman's reinterpretation of the Battle of Marston Moor. *Royal Commission on Historical Monuments, Newark on Trent; The Civil War Siegeworks* (London, 1964) is a superb account, giving a wealth of detail impossible to reproduce here, and remains essential reading for dedicated explorers.

Despite the research and preparation, a volume of this kind is bound to contain errors and to omit much which, on reflection, is worthy of inclusion. With the possibility of a revised edition in mind, we would be very grateful for having errors and omissions pointed out in as much detail as possible. These should be addressed to the publishers at 30, Brunswick Road, Gloucester GL1 1JJ.

## ENGLAND



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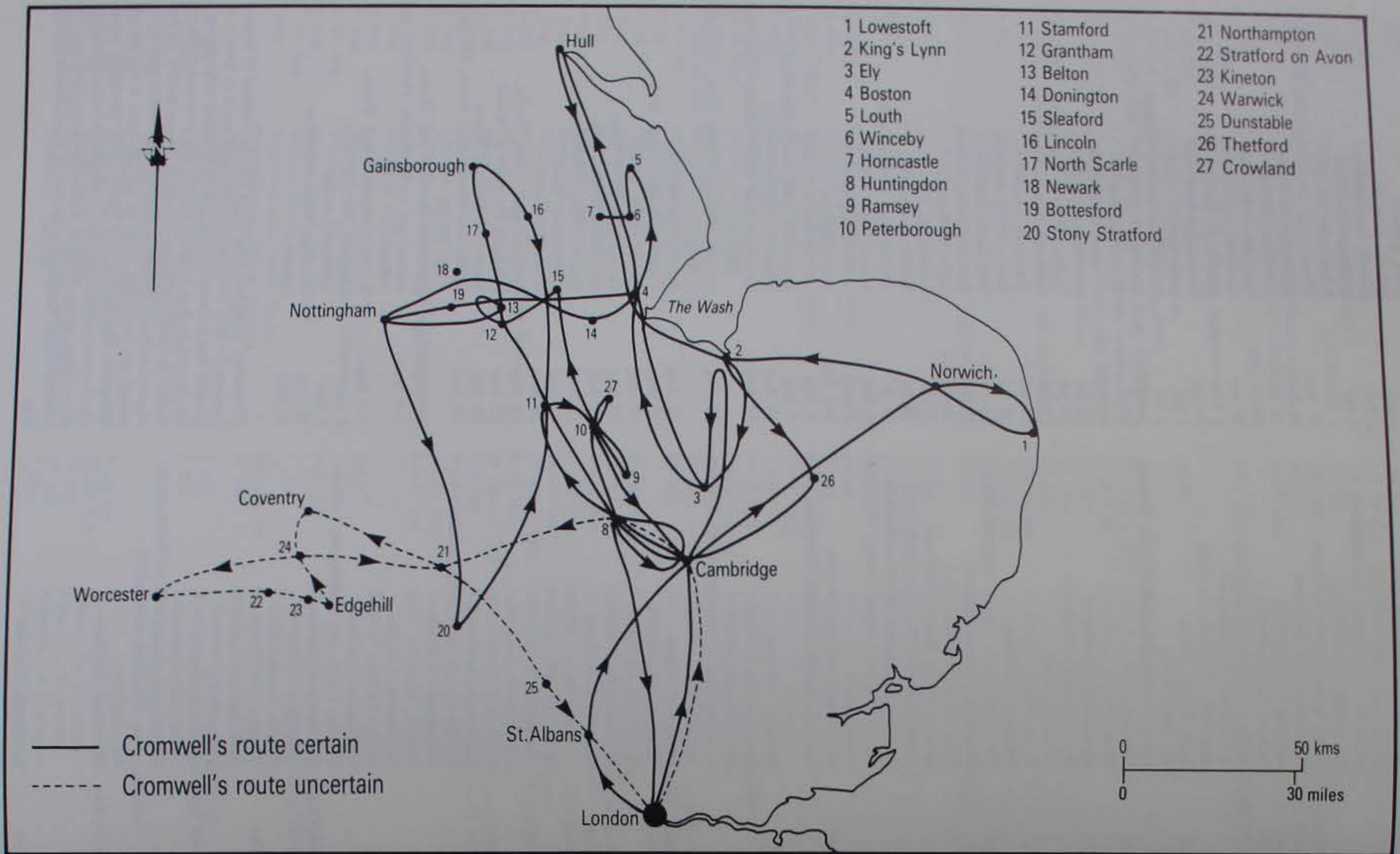


1647		8-9 Oct	Dalhousie, Lothian.
		14 Oct	Carlisle, Cumbria.
		17-19 Oct	Newcastle upon Tyne, Tyne & Wear.
		20-24 Oct	Durham, Durham.
		25 Oct	Barnard Castle, Durham.
		28 Oct	Boroughbridge, North Yorks.
		2 Nov	Byram House, North Yorks.
		6-29 Nov	Knottingley and before Pontefract Castle, West Yorks.
		6-31 Dec	London and Windsor, Berks.
		1649	
		Jan-Apr	London.
		30 Apr-1 May	Hursley, Hants.
		2-10 May	London.
		11 May	Alton, Hants.
		12 May	Andover, Hants.
		13 May	Theale, Berks.
		14-16 May	Burford, Oxon.
		17-c.20 May	Oxford, Oxon.
		25 May-9 Jul	London.
		10 Jul	Brentford, Greater London; Windsor, Berks.
		11 Jul	Reading, Berks.
		12 Jul	Marlborough, Wilts.
		14-c.23 Jul	Bristol, Avon.
		28 Jul	Tenby, Dyfed.
		30 Jul	Swansea, West Glam.
		2 Aug	Tenby, Dyfed.
		4-13 Aug	Milford Haven, Dyfed.
		15-31 Aug	Dublin, Co Dublin.
		1 Sept	Ballygath, Co Meath.
		2-10 Sept	before Drogheda, Co Louth.
		11-12 Sept	in Drogheda, Co Louth.
		16-27 Sept	Dublin, Co Dublin.
		28 Sept	Arklow, Co Wicklow.
		29 Sept	Ferns, Co Wexford; towards Enniscorthy, Co Wexford.
		30 Sept	Enniscorthy, Co Wexford.
		2-10 Oct	before Wexford, Co Wexford.
		11-15 Oct	in Wexford, Co Wexford.
		17-18 Oct	before New Ross, Co Wexford.
		19-26 Oct	in New Ross, Co Wexford.
		27 Oct-5 Nov	before Duncannon, Co Wexford.
		6-23 Nov	New Ross, Co Wexford.
		24 Nov-1 Dec	before Waterford, Co Waterford.
		2-3 Dec	Kilmacthomas, Co Waterford.
		4-c.6 Dec	Dungarvan, Co Waterford.
		c.7-16 Dec	Youghal, Co Cork.
		17-31 Dec	Cork, Co Cork.
		1650	
		early Jan	based at Cork, but also visits garrisons in area: Kinsale, Bandon, Dunmanway and Skibbereen, Co Cork.
		mid-28 Jan	Youghal, Co Cork.
		29 Jan	Mallow, Co Cork.
		2 Feb	Kilbehenny Castle, Co Limerick.
		3 Feb	Rehill Castle, Co Tipperary.
			Fethard, Co Tipperary.
			Cashel, Co Tipperary.
			before Kilkenny, Co Kilkenny.
			Callan, Co Kilkenny.
			Fethard, Co Tipperary.
			Cashel, Co Tipperary.
			Caher, Co Tipperary.
			Kiltinan, Co Tipperary.
			Cashel, Co Tipperary.
		9-10 Feb	
		15-17 Feb	
		24 Feb	
		27 Feb	
		5 Mar	
Jan-Apr	London.		
(20 Mar	Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk?)		
2-20 May	Saffron Walden, Essex.		
21 May-3 Jun	London.		
4 Jun	Ware, Herts.; Kentford Heath, Suffolk.		
5 Jun	Newmarket and Kentford, Suffolk.		
6-9 Jun	Cambridge, Cambs.		
(7 Jun	Childerley, Cambs.)		
10-24 Jun	Royston and St Albans, Herts.		
25-26 Jun	Berkhamsted, Herts.		
27 Jun-2 Jul	Uxbridge, Greater London.		
4-c.18 Jul	Caversham and Reading, Berks.		
19 Jul-early Aug	with army at Bedford, Beds; Colnbrook, Bucks; Hounslow Heath, London.		
Aug	London, with visits to army HQ at Putney and King at Hampton Court.		
early Sept	Isle of Wight?		
14 Sept-13 Nov	London, at Westminster and army HQ at Putney.		
14 Nov	Hertford, Herts.		
15 Nov	Corkbush Field, Herts.		
19 Nov-31 Dec	London, at Westminster; and army HQ at Windsor, Berks.		
1648			
Jan-Mar	London and Windsor, Berks.		
27 Mar	Farnham, Surrey.		
1 Apr-3 May	London and Windsor, Berks.		
8 May	Gloucester, Gloucs.		
10 May	Monmouth, Gwent.		
11-14 May	Chepstow, Gwent.		
15-16 May	Cardiff, South Glam.		
19 May	Swansea, West Glam.		
24 May-10 Jul	before Pembroke, Dyfed.		
11-14 Jul	in Pembroke, Dyfed.		
24 Jul	Gloucester, Gloucs.		
26-30 Jul	Warwick, Warks.		
1 Aug	Leicester, Leics.		
3 Aug	Nottingham, Notts.		
6 Aug	Mansfield, Notts.		
8 Aug	Rotherham, South Yorks.		
9 Aug	Doncaster, South Yorks.		
10 Aug	Pontefract and Leeds, West Yorks.		
11 Aug	Wetherby, West Yorks.		
13 Aug	Otley, West Yorks.		
14 Aug	Skipton, North Yorks.		
15 Aug	Gisburn, Lancs.		
16 Aug	Clitheroe, Hodder Bridge and Stonyhurst, Lancs.		
17 Aug	Longridge and Preston, Lancs.		
18 Aug	marching south from Preston, Lancs.		
19 Aug	Winwick and Warrington, Cheshire.		
20-22 Aug	Warrington, Cheshire.		
23 Aug	Wigan, Greater Manchester.		
27-28 Aug	Skipton, North Yorks.		
1 Sept	Knaresborough, North Yorks.		
	Boroughbridge, North Yorks.		
	Northallerton, North Yorks.		
	Darlington, Durham.		
	Durham, Durham.		
7-8 Sept	Newcastle upon Tyne, Tyne & Wear.		
9-10 Sept	Morpeth, Northumberland.		
11 Sept	Alnwick, Northumberland.		
12-15 Sept	Cheswick, Northumberland.		
16-18 Sept	Norham, Northumberland.		
19-21 Sept	Mordington, Borders.		
22-29 Sept	Berwick upon Tweed, Northumberland.		
30 Sept-2 Oct	Edinburgh, Lothian.		
4-7 Oct			

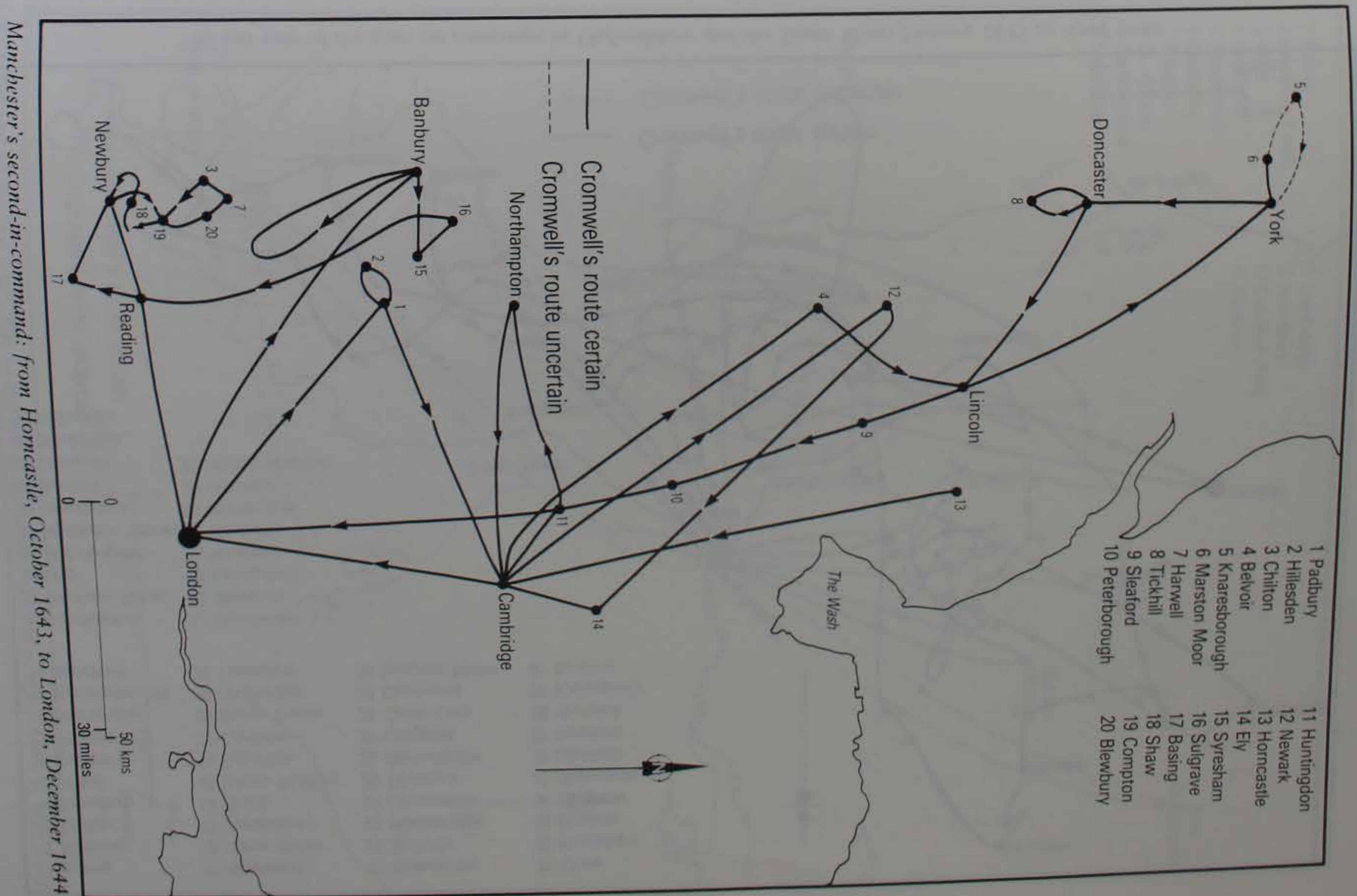
16 Mar	before Grenan Castle, Co Kilkenny.	4 Feb	Leith, Lothian.
17 Mar	Thomastown, Co Kilkenny.	5 Feb	Falkirk, Central.
18 Mar	Knocktopher, Co Kilkenny.	6 Feb	Kilsyth, Strathclyde.
19 Mar	before Gowran Castle, Co Kilkenny.	7 Feb	Linlithgow, Lothian.
20 Mar	in Gowran, Co Kilkenny.	8 Feb-16 Apr	Edinburgh, Lothian.
22-26 Mar	before Kilkenny, Co Kilkenny.	17 Apr	Musselburgh and Livingstone, Lothian.
27-28 Mar	in Kilkenny, Co Kilkenny.	18 Apr	Edinburgh, Lothian.
1-13 Apr	Carrick, Co Tipperary.	19 Apr	Hamilton, Strathclyde.
23-26 Apr	Fethard, Co Tipperary.	20-29 Apr	Glasgow, Strathclyde.
27 Apr-17 May	before Clonmel, Co Tipperary.	30 Apr	Carnwath, Strathclyde.
18 May	in Clonmel, Co Tipperary.	2 May-late Jun	Edinburgh, Lothian.
26 May	sails from Youghal, Co Cork.	30 Jun	Newbridge, Lothian.
c.28 May	lands Bristol, Avon.	1 Jul	Linlithgow, Lothian.
31 May	Windsor, Berks.	2 Jul	Falkirk and Larbert, Central
1 Jun	Hounslow Heath and Hyde Park, London.	3-4 Jul	Linlithgow, Lothian.
2-27 Jun	London.	5 Jul	Shotts, Strathclyde.
28 Jun	Ware, Herts.	6-11 Jul	Glasgow, Strathclyde.
29 Jun	Cambridge, Cambs.	12 Jul	Monckland, Strathclyde.
	Northampton, Northants.	14 Jul	Larbert, Central; Linlithgow, Lothian.
	Leicester, Leics.	15 Jul	Callendar House, Central.
	York, North Yorks.	17 Jul	Torwood, Central.
	Durham, Durham.	20 Jul	Bannockburn, Central.
10-15 Jul	Newcastle upon Tyne, Tyne and Wear.	21-23 Jul	Linlithgow, Lothian.
16 Jul	Morpeth, Northumberland.	24 Jul	Dundas Castle, Lothian.
17 Jul	Alnwick, Northumberland.	26-28 Jul	Leith, Lothian.
18 Jul	around Rock, Northumberland.	29 Jul	Burntisland, Fife.
19 Jul	Chillingham Castle, Northumberland.	30 Jul	Fordell Castle, Fife.
20 Jul	around Haggerston, Northumberland.	31 Jul	around Loch Leven, Tayside.
21 Jul	around Berwick upon Tweed, Northumberland.	1 Aug	before Perth, Tayside.
		2 Aug	in Perth, Tayside.
22-24 Jul	Mordington House, Borders.	4-5 Aug	Leith, Lothian.
25 Jul	Cockburnspath, Borders; Dunglass, Lothian.	8 Aug	around Kelso, Borders.
		9 Aug	Eglington Hall, Northumberland.
26 Jul	Dunbar, Lothian.	10 Aug	Whalton, Northumberland.
27 Jul	Haddington, Lothian.	12 Aug	Newburn and Stella House, Tyne and Wear.
28 Jul	Musselburgh, Lothian.	14 Aug	around Newcastle upon Tyne, Tyne and Wear.
29 Jul	Restalrig and St Leonard's Hill, Lothian.	15 Aug	Brancepeth, Durham.
30 Jul-5 Aug	Musselburgh, Lothian.	16 Aug	Catterick Bridge, North Yorks.
6-10 Aug	Dunbar, Lothian.	17 Aug	Ripon, North Yorks.
11-12 Aug	Musselburgh, Lothian.	19 Aug	Ferrybridge, West Yorks.
13 Aug	Braid Hill, Lothian.	21 Aug	Doncaster, South Yorks.
15-17 Aug	Musselburgh, Lothian.	22 Aug	Rufford Abbey, Notts.
18-25 Aug	Braid Hill, Lothian.	23 Aug	Lutterworth, Leics.
26-27 Aug	around Gogar, Lothian.	24 Aug	Warwick, Warks.
28 Aug	Blackford Hill, Lothian.	26 Aug	Stratford upon Avon, Warks.
29-30 Aug	Musselburgh, Lothian.	27 Aug	Evesham, Hereford & Worcs.
31 Aug	Haddington, Lothian.	28 Aug	Moor, Hereford & Worcs.
1-5 Sept	Dunbar, Lothian.	29 Aug	Upton and White Ladies Aston, Hereford and Worcs.
7-13 Sept	Edinburgh, Lothian.	30 Aug-2 Sept	Spetchley, Hereford and Worcs.
14 Sept	Niddry Castle and Leith, Lothian.	3-4 Sept	around and in Worcester, Hereford and Worcs.
15 Sept	Linlithgow, Lothian.	5-7 Sept	Evesham, Hereford and Worcs.
16 Sept	Falkirk, Central.	8 Sept	Chipping Norton, Oxon.
17 Sept	St Ninians, Central.	9 Sept	Aylesbury, Bucks.
18 Sept	before Stirling, Central.	11 Sept	Uxbridge, Greater London.
19 Sept	Linlithgow, Lothian.	12 Sept	London.
20 Sept	Dundas Castle and Linlithgow, Lothian.		
21 Sept-8 Oct	Edinburgh, Lothian.		
9 Oct	Linlithgow, Lothian.		
10 Oct	Kilsyth, Strathclyde.		
11-13 Oct	Glasgow, Strathclyde.		
14 Oct	Muir Head, Strathclyde.		
15 Oct	Livingstone, Lothian.		
16 Oct-26 Nov	Edinburgh, Lothian.		
27 Nov	Livingstone, Lothian.		
28 Nov	Blackburn, Lothian; Kirk of Shotts and before Hamilton, Strathclyde.		
	marches east.		
29 Nov			
30 Nov-31 Dec	Edinburgh, Lothian.		
1651			
Jan-3 Feb	Edinburgh, Lothian.		

Thereafter, Cromwell very rarely left the confines of Greater London. In May 1652 he paid two brief visits to Kent - on 22nd he was in Dover and on 25th he travelled to Rochester - but there is no firm evidence that he ever returned to his old haunts in Cambridgeshire or visited the properties he had acquired in Essex, Buckinghamshire and elsewhere after 1651. Instead the last seven years of his life were spent around Whitehall, Westminster and (from 1654) Hampton Court, with frequent visits to the City, to Woolwich for the launching of new ships, and probably to Wimbledon to see Lambert. The itinerant soldier had become the settled, London-based politician.



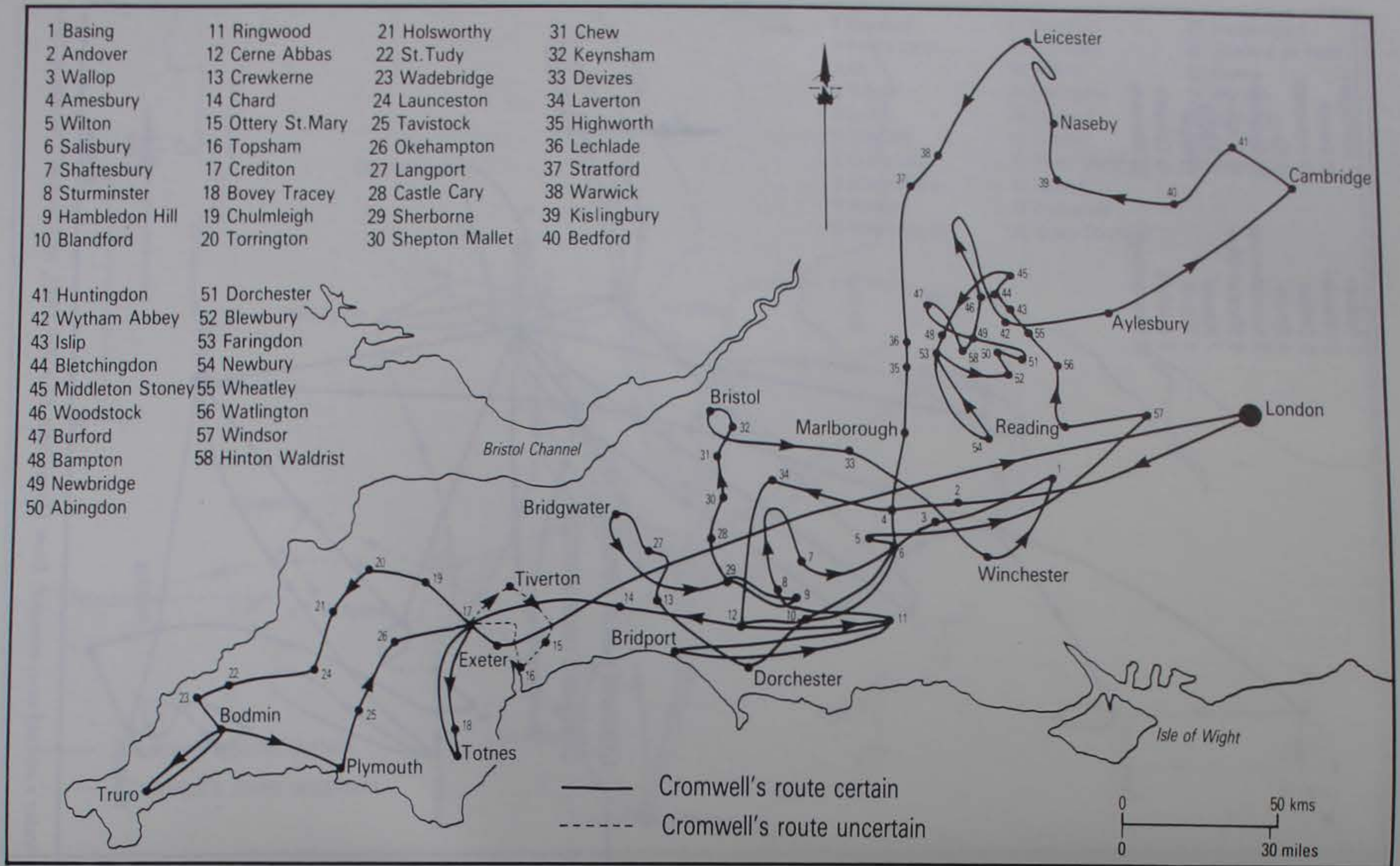


The first stage of the war: from London, January 1642, to Winceby, October 1643

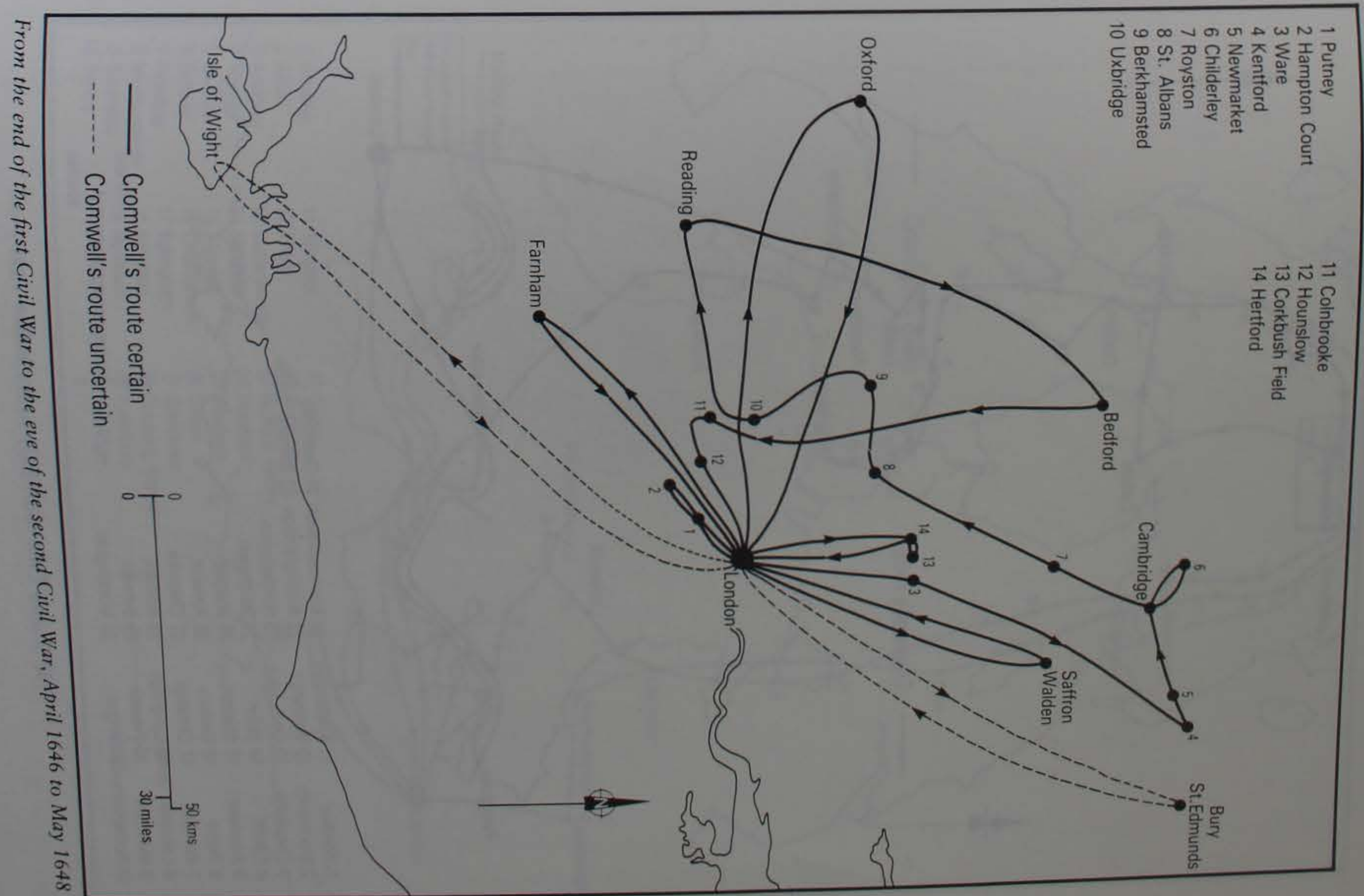


Manchester's second-in-command: from Horncastle, October 1643, to London, December 1644



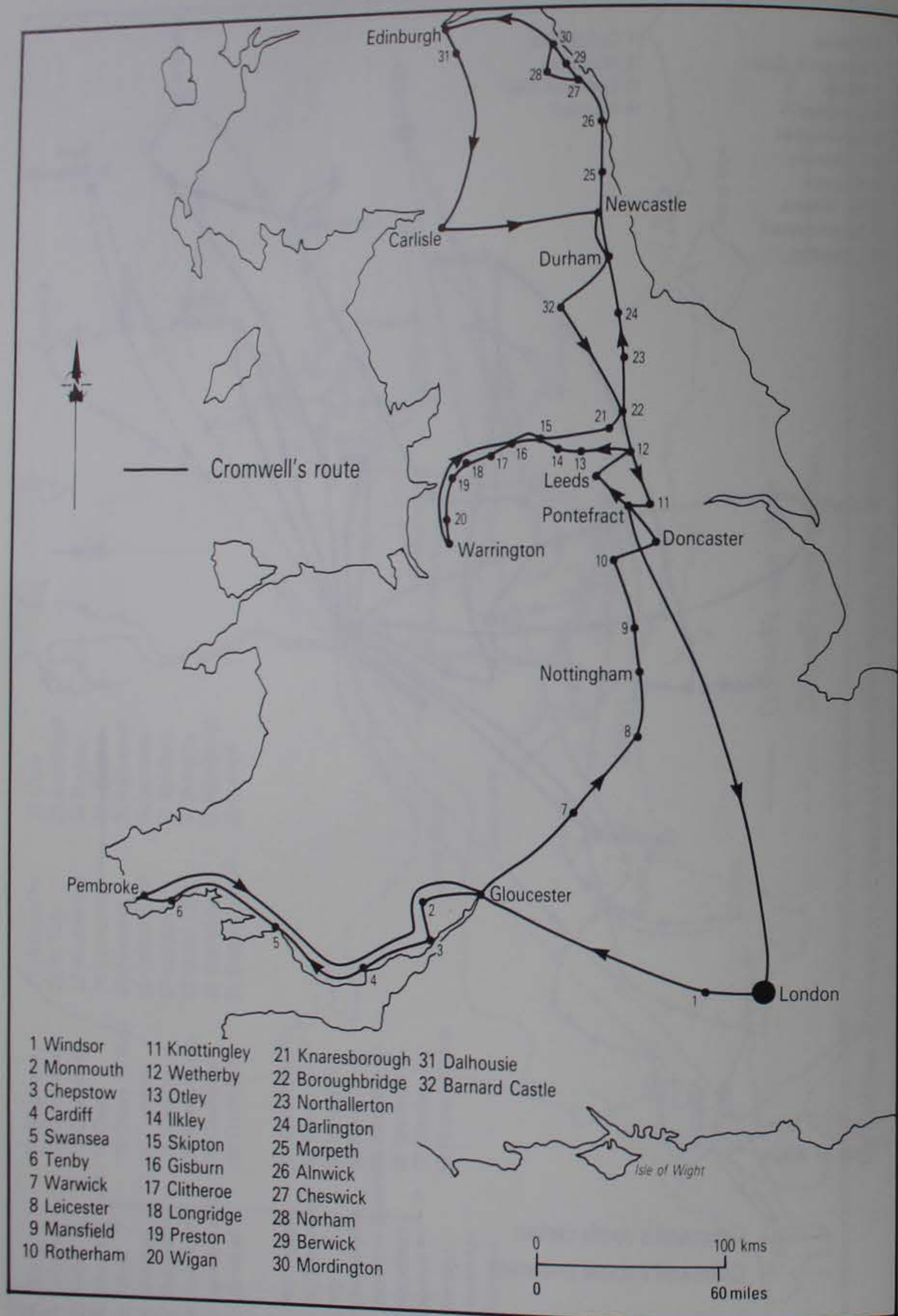


The last year of the war: on campaign in Oxfordshire and the South West, January 1645 to April 1646

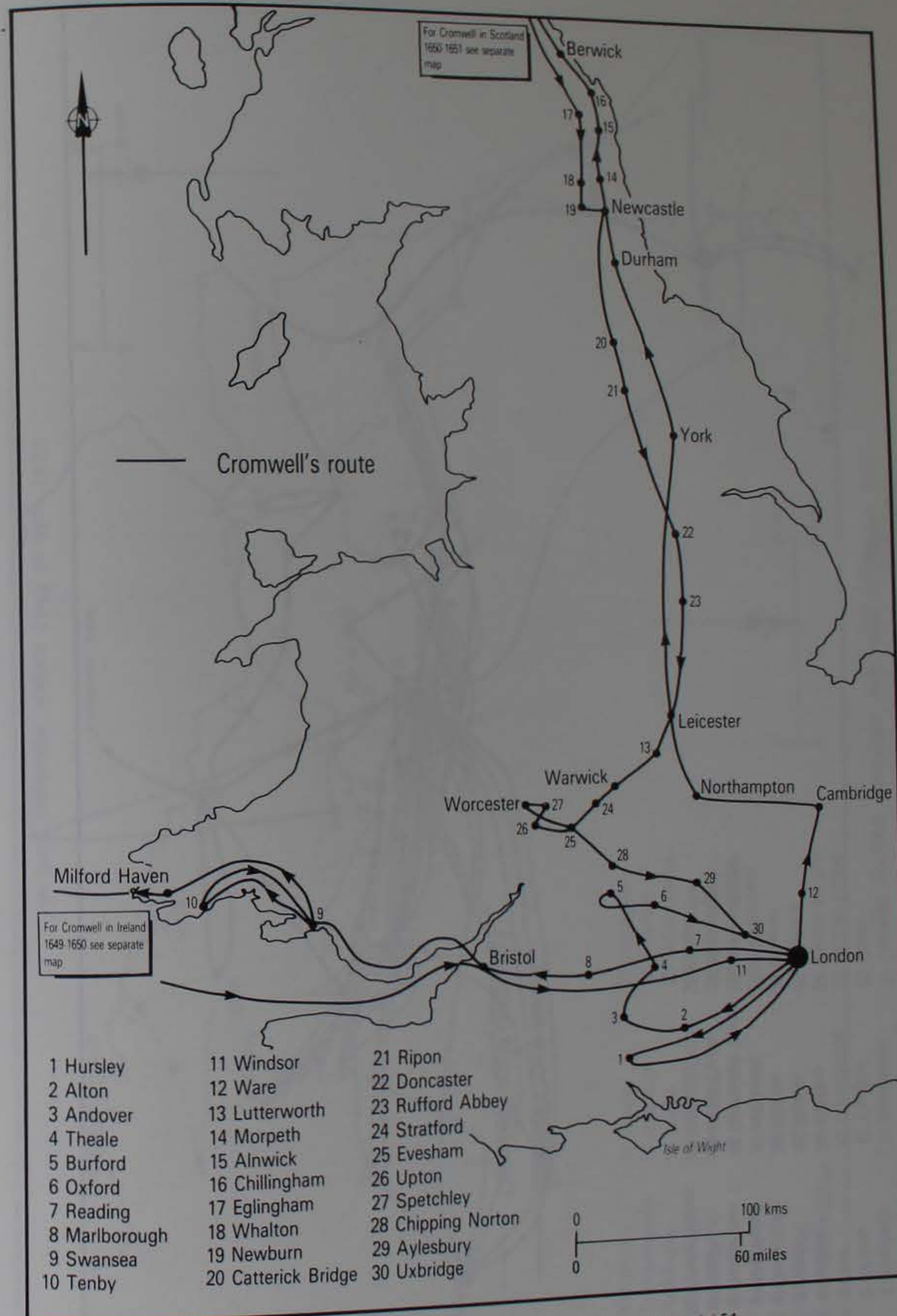


From the end of the first Civil War to the eve of the second Civil War, April 1646 to May 1648



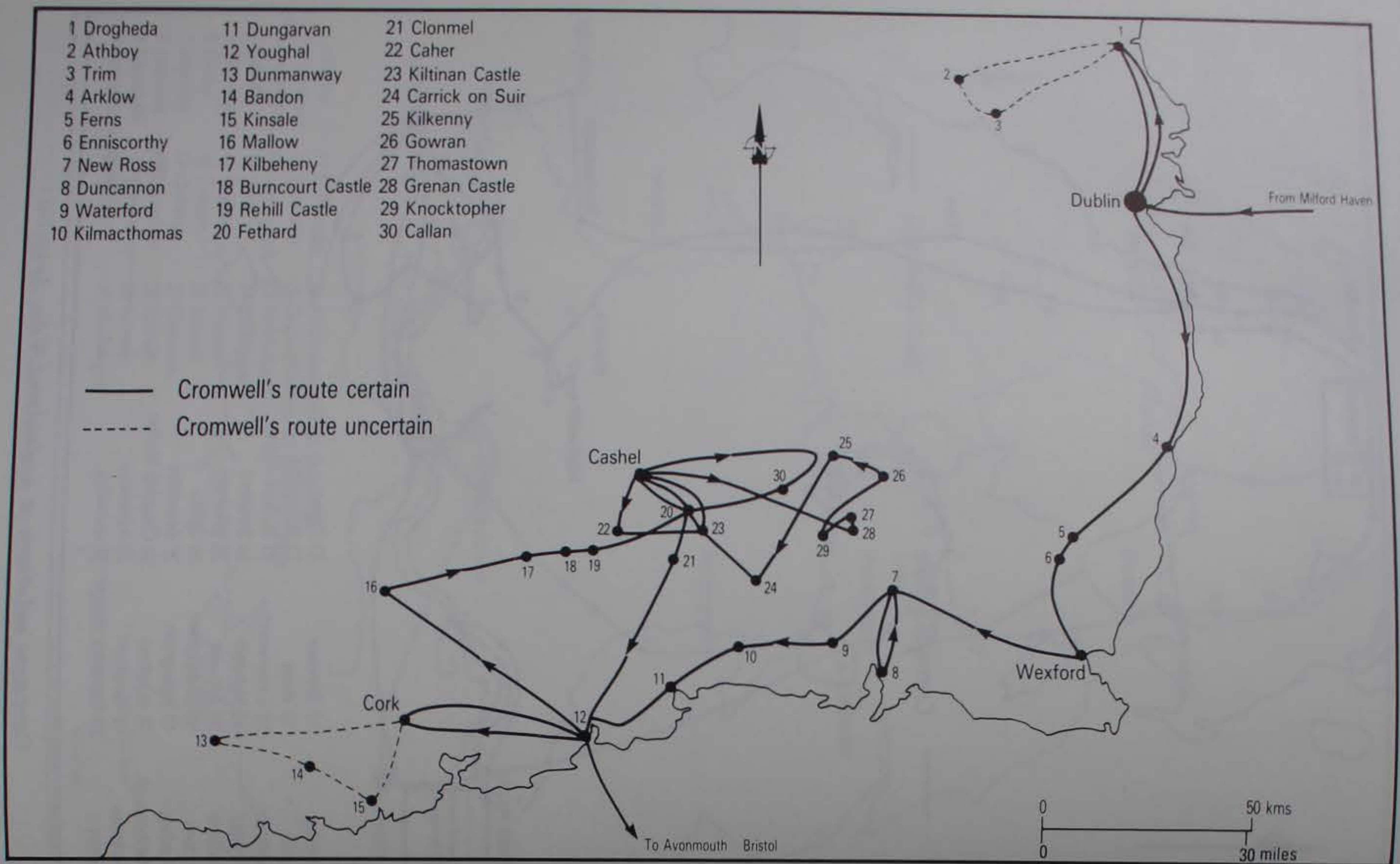


The second Civil War, May to December 1648

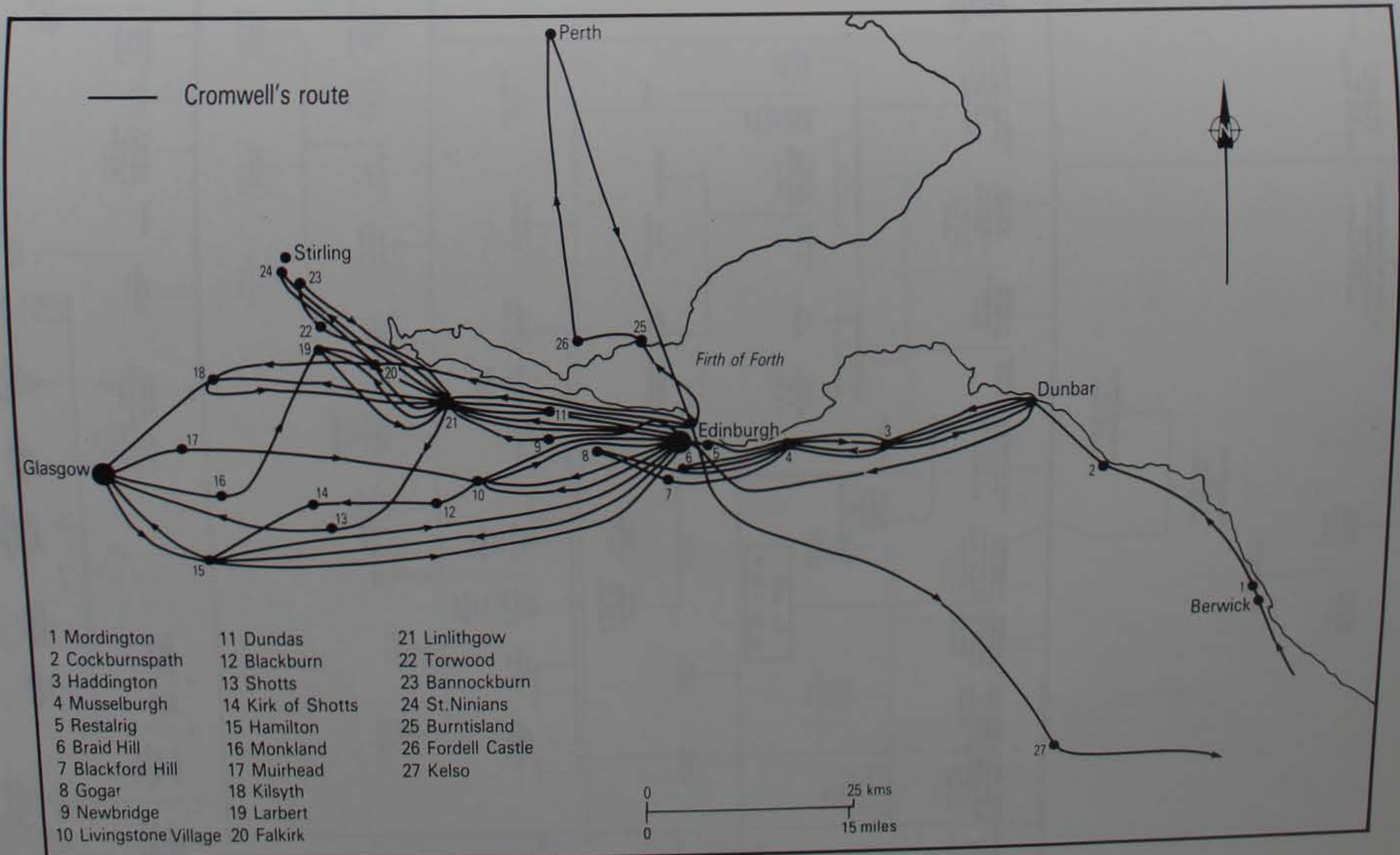


Campaigns and travels in England and Wales, 1649-1651



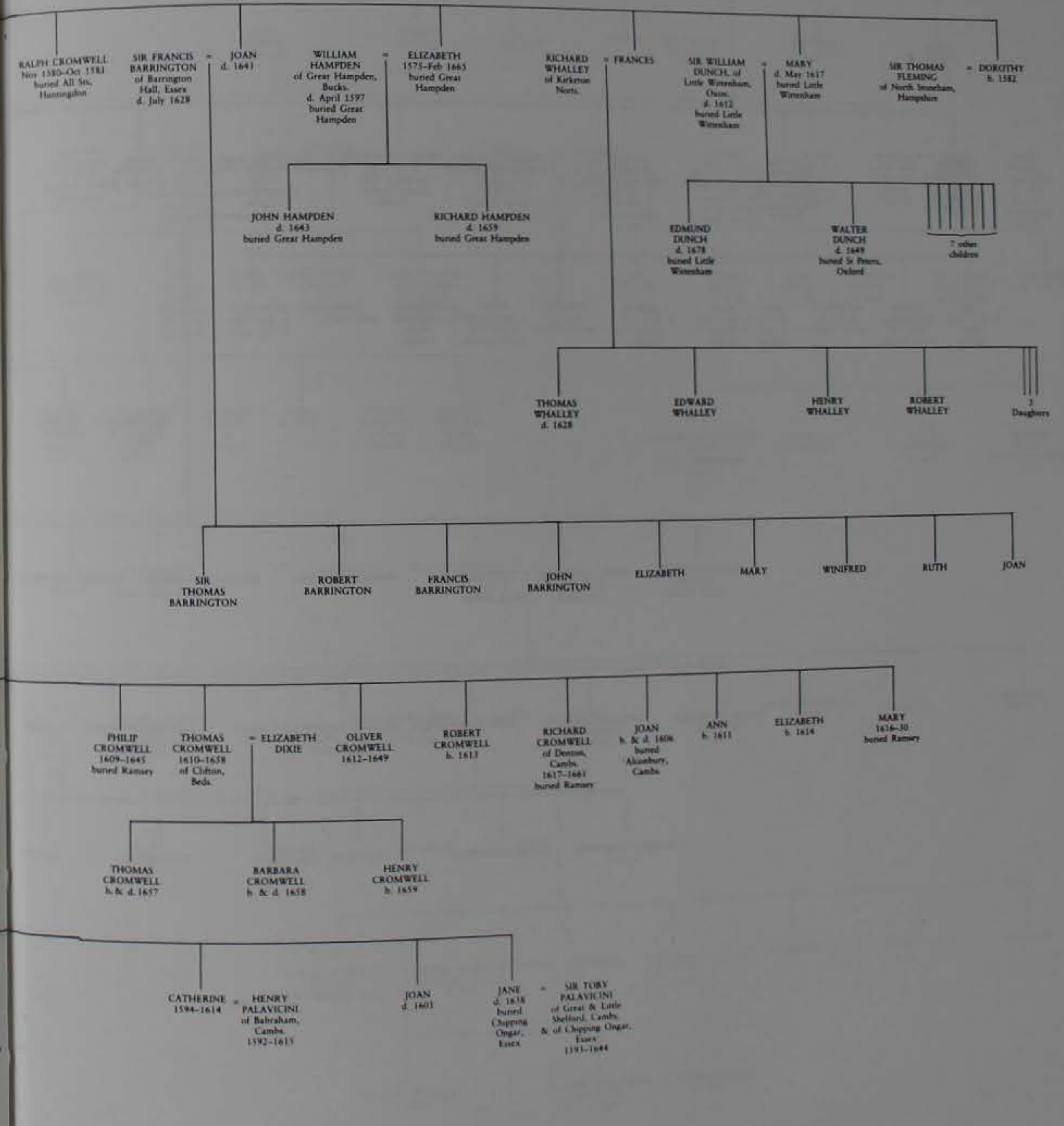
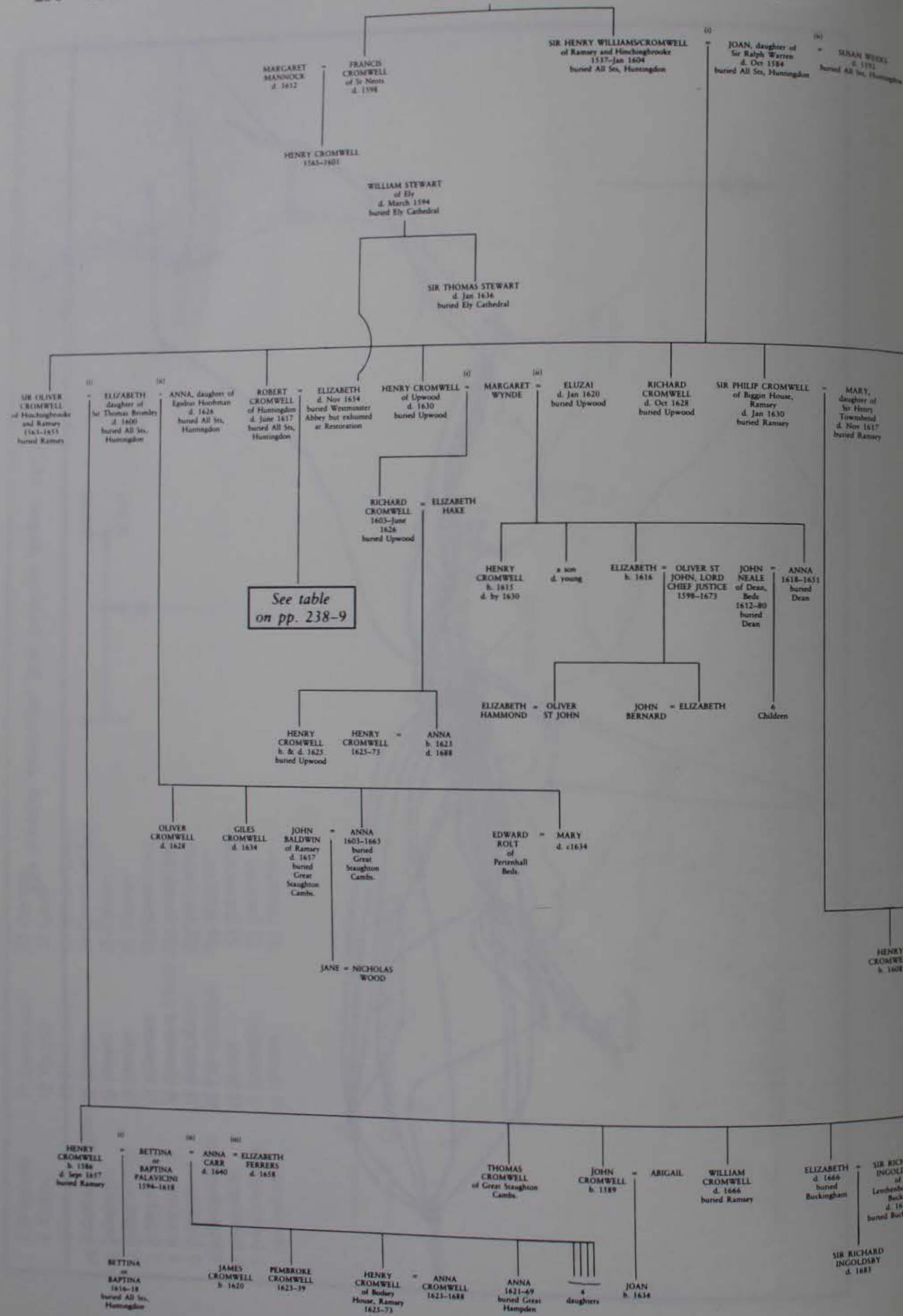


*The Irish campaign, August 1649 to May 1650*

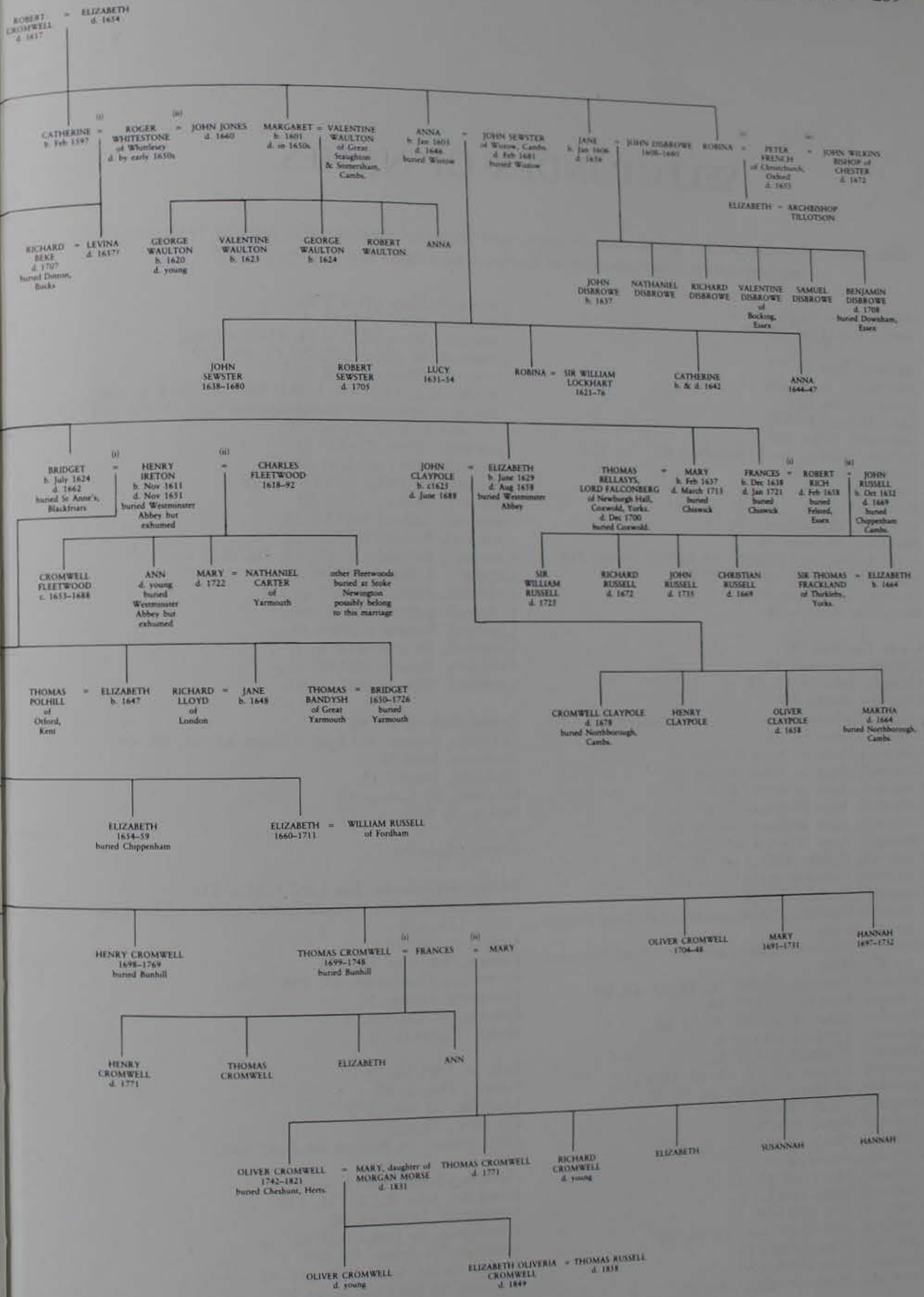
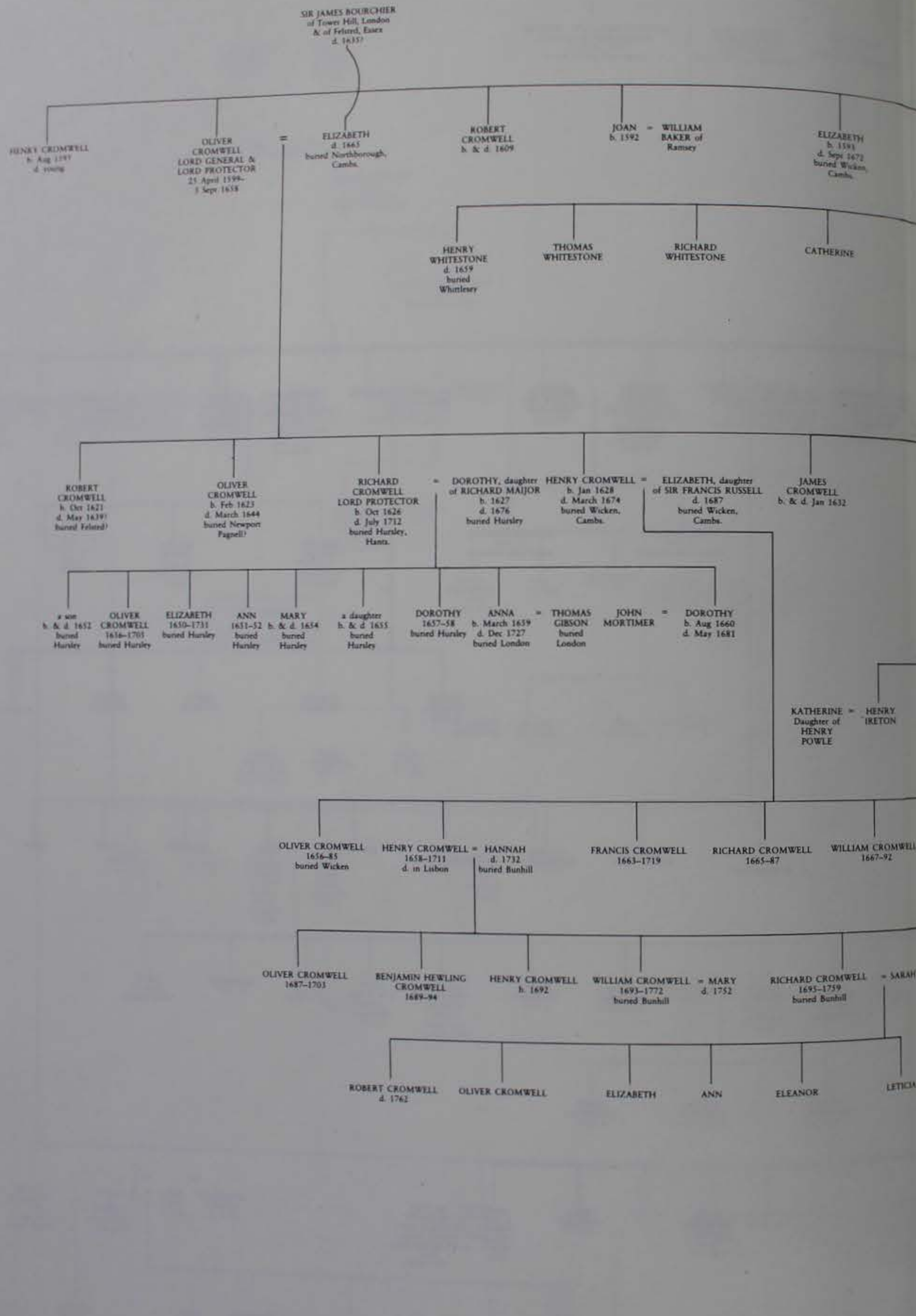


*The Scottish campaign, July 1650 to August 1651*











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