

Anno 1642. his Army marcheth to Reading, Henley, and those Parts; Prince Rupert's Brigade quartered at Henley, and of them a Regiment of Horse at my House at Fawcley-Court.

Sir John Biron and his Brothers commanded those Horse, and gave order that they should commit no Insolence at my House, nor plunder my Goods; but Soldiers are not easily govern'd against their Plunder, or persuaded to restrain it, for there being about 1000 of the King's Horse quarter'd in and about the House, and none but Servants there, there was no Insolence or Outrage usually committed by common Soldiers on a reputed Enemy, which was omitted by these brutish Fellows at my House. There they had their Whores with them, they spent and consumed 100 Load of Corn and Hay, littered their Horses with Sheaves of good Wheat, and gave them all Sorts of Corn in the Straw: Divers Writings of Consequence, and Books which were left in my Study, some of them they tore in Pieces, others they burnt to light their Tobacco, and some they carried away with them, to my extreme great Loss and Prejudice, in wanting the Writings of my Estate, and losing very many excellent Manuscripts of my Fathers and others, and some of my own Labours.

They broke down my Park Pales, killed most of my Deer, though Rascal and Carrion, and let out all the rest, only a tame young Stag, they carried away and presented to Prince Rupert, and my Hounds which were extraordinary good. They eat and drank up all that the House could afford, broke up all Trunks, Chests, and Places; and where they found Linen or any Householdstuff they took it away with them, and cutting the Beds, let out the Feathers, and took away the Ticks. They likewise carried away my Coach, and four good Horses, and all my saddle Horses, and did all the Mischief and Spoil, that Malice and Enmity could provoke barbarous Mercenaries to commit, and so they parted.

This is remembered only to raise a constant Hatred of any thing that may in the least tend to the fomenting of such Unhappiness and Misery.

The King marched forward with his great Army towards London, and the Parliament having voted an Address to him for Peace, desired a safe Conduct for the Earls of Northumberland, and Pembroke, and for Mr. Pierpoint, the Lord Weenman, Sir John Evelyn, and Sir John Hippesley, to present their Petition to his Majesty.

But he excepted against Sir John Evelyn, because he had proclaimed him Traitor, which so irritated the Houses, that they voted it a Refusal of a Treaty, and acquainted the City therewith.

But afterwards the Petition was sent to the King at Colnebrook, by the other Commissioners without Sir John Evelyn, and was to desire him to appoint his Residence in some Place near London, where the Commissioners of Parliament might attend him with Propositions of a Peace, and the King appointed his Castle of Windsor for that purpose, and desired that the Treaty might be speeded,

The Commissioners of Parliament being newly departed from the King, he was informed, That Essex had drawn forth his Cannon, and Forces out of London, and was advised to take in Brentford; whither he advanced the same Night.

There were quartered Part of the Regiment of Colonel Hollis, who were very stout Men, as appeared by the Resistance which they made to the King's Forces, and though many of them were slain, and divers driven into the River, and drowned, being mightily overpowered with Numbers; yet they defended themselves, till the Lord Brook's,

and Hampden's Regiment came in to their Relief: and when Night came on, they quitted the Town, and the King possessed it. 18 Car.

This being known to the Parliament Nov. 13. they sent a Committee to the City to move them to send forth their Trained Bands the next Day to join with Essex for defence of the City and Parliament, against the King's Forces at Brentford.

The City were in much Trouble, and different Opinions, but the Lord Mayor Pennington, and Officers of the Militia, named by the Parliament were so forward, that what was desired was resolved by the City.

General Essex was advised to order some of his Horse and Foot to the number of about 3000 who then were quartered at Kingston, that they should march to Hunsloe, and be on that side of the King's Army, and Essex with his Party, and the City Forces to advance on the other side of them from London, and so the Army of the King would be encompassed between these two strong Parties of the Parliament Forces, which doubtless would have been a very great Advantage to the Parliament Forces.

But Dalbier chiefly, and Sir John Mayricke, and others gave contrary Advice, which was followed, and the Forces at Kingston commanded to march round about by London-Bridge into London, and from thence to join with the Parliament Army; whereby they came late and tired when they were to have done Service.

The City Bands marched forth very chearfully under the Command of Major General Skippon, who made short, and encouraging Speeches to his Soldiers, which were to this purpose.

Come my Boys, my brave Boys, let us pray heartily and fight heartily, I will run the same Fortunes and Hazards with you, remember the Cause is for God; and for the Defence of your selves, your Wives, and Children: Come my honest brave Boys, pray heartily and fight heartily, and God will bless us. Skippon's Speeches.

Thus he went all along with the Soldiers, talking to them, sometimes to one Company, and sometimes to another; and the Soldiers seemed to be more taken with it, then with a set, formal Oration.

Beyond Hammersmith in a Lane were placed the great Guns ready to be drawn up as there should be occasion, and a little beyond that were the Carriages, in a Field close to the Highway, placed with great Guards about them for their defence. The whole Army was drawn up in Battalia in a Common called Turnham-Green, about a Mile from Brentford. Essex had there a strong Party of Horse, stout Men, well horsed and armed; Sir Philip Stapleton's Regiment, and Colonel Goodwin's Regiments of Horse, had the Van. Turnham-Green.

The other Regiments of Horse were placed on both Wings, the Foot of the Army were in good plight, and well armed; and were placed in the Body one Regiment of them, and another of the City Band, one by another, and some were left for Reserves.

The Order and Marshaling of them was chiefly by the Earl of Holland, who took great Pains, and shewed good Skill in Martial Affairs: With him were the Earl of Northumberland, and most of the Lords who continued with the Parliament, and divers Members of the House of Commons, and all were armed.

The General Essex likewise took great Pains in the Field, and accompanied with the Lords and Commons with him, rode from Regiment to Regiment encouraging of them; and when he had spoken to them, the Soldiers would throw up their Caps, and shout, crying, Hey for old Robin.

An Address for Peace.

Petition.

Anno  
1642.

The whole Army of Horse and Foot, consisted of above 24000 Men; stout, gallant, proper Men, as well habited and armed, as were ever seen in any Army, and seemed to be in as good Courage to fight the Enemy.

The General *Essex*, and the Lords, and others with him upon Consultation together in the Field, thought fit to command a Party of two Regiments of Horse, and four of Foot to march about from the Green by *Acton*, and so to get beyond the King's Army, and upon a Sign when they fell upon the King's Army on that Side, *Essex* and his Forces were to fall upon them on this Side, and so to have them between both Parties of their Army.

Accordingly Orders were given, and *Hampden's* Regiment being one of that Party which were to go about, I marched with them, they had the Van next to the Horse, and after we had marched about a Mile on our Way, and the Enemy began to gaze on us, Sir *John Meyricke* Major General to *Essex* rode galloping after us.

When he had overtaken us, he told us, that the General had changed his Resolution of dividing his Forces, and had sent him expressly to command us to retreat back again to the rest of the Army: At which we were exceedingly troubled, and wondered how this should come to pass that we should be recall'd, and lose so great an Advantage against the Enemy, and it was fear'd that some who were false had given this Advice to the General.

We all retreated according to Command to *Turnham-Green*, where the whole Army stood many Hours in Battalia, as the King's Army had done, facing one another.

Whensoever either of them advanced towards the other, or that the Soldiers shouted, then 2 or 300 Horsemen, who came from *London* to be Spectators, would gallop away towards *London* as fast as they could ride, to the Discouragement of the Parliament's Army; and divers of the Soldiers would steal from their Colours towards their home, the City.

It was then consulted whether the Parliament Army should advance, and fall upon the King's Forces, which was the Opinion of most of the Parliament-men, and Gentlemen, who were Officers; but the Soldiers of Fortune were altogether against it; and while we were consulting the King had drawn off his Carriages, and Ordnance, and when every one spake his Opinion, the General gave his Orders as he thought best.

The City Good-wives, and others, mindful of their Husbands and Friends, sent many Cart-loads of Provisions, and Wines, and good things to *Turnham-Green*, with which the Soldiers were refreshed, and made mery; and the more, when they understood that the King, and all his Army were retreated.

Upon this was another Consultation whether we should pursue them, which all advised, but the old Soldiers of Fortune: on whose Judgment the General most relied; and their Reasons were, *That it was too hazardous to follow the Enemy, and Honour and Safety enough to the Parliament that the King was retreated.*

But some of the King's Party did afterwards confess to me and others, that if we had fallen on them at this time, they had not Bullet enough to have maintained Fight for a quarter of an Hour, but that, in probability, we had wholly broken them, and that this was the Cause of their Retreat. And God had a farther Controversy yet against us.

The King being marched away, the General gave Orders for the Citizens to go home, which they gladly obeyed; to return to their Wives and Families that Night.

The King marched back to *Colnebrook*, from thence to *Reading*, and so to *Oxford*, his most convenient Quarter.

This Action of the King, in the time of a Treaty, was so ill resented by many Men, that they spake very hardly of it; and the Parliament voted *that they would have no Accommodation.* Yet upon a Message from him, *that he intended to march at such a distance from London, as might take away all Misapprehension, and not hinder the preparing of their Propositions.*

They again send a Petition to him *to desert his Army, and to return to his Parliament.* In the mean time Letters from *Holland* to the King are intercepted, whereby Notice is given him of store of Ammunition and Money, sent to him from thence, and of an Ambassador coming from *Denmark* to the King, and Colonel *Cockeram* with him.

The Earl of *Newcastle*, in the North hath great Forces for the King, and overpowered the Lord *Fairfax*.

*Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, Hertford, Cambridge and Ely*, associate under the Lord *Grey of Warke*, for the Parliament. *Winchester* and *Chester* are gained by the Parliament's Forces.

*Goring* lands with the Queen's Standard, and store of Officers and Ammunition from *Holland*, and joins with *Newcastle*.

The City of *London* petition the King professing their Grief for his distrust of them, and their Loyalty to him, he answers, *that he hath a good Opinion of many of them, and could willingly pardon all, except Pennington, Ven, Fowke, and Manwaring; and he threatens such as shall continue to assist his Adversaries.*

The City were put in heart again by the Speeches of Mr. *Pym*, and the Committee of Parliament to their Common Council, of the Houses Love to the City, and Resolution to live and die in their defence.

In the North the Parliament's Forces prevail again; Sir *Hugh Cholmley* defeats some of the Enemies at *Malton*, and Jan. 16, he and Sir *Matthew Bointon* at *Gisborough* rout a Party of 600, killed many, took 15 Prisoners, whereof their Commander *Slingsby* was one, and 200 Arms.

Sir *Thomas Fairfax* carries *Leeds*, and took there four Colours, 500 Prisoners, with much Arms and Ammunition; then *Wakefield*, and *Doncaster* yield themselves to the Parliament.

The Earl of *Newcastle* draws down his Forces towards *York*, to prepare for the Queen's Entertainment, and proclaims the Lord *Fairfax*, and Sir *Thomas Fairfax* his Son, Traitors, and the Parliament did the like for the Earl.

This Lord *Fairfax* was my Kinsman, and my very noble and kind Friend, he himself would say that his Name and mine were all one, his was *French* and mine was *Saxon*, that *Fairfax* in *French* was *Whitlocke*, or fair Hair; he was a Gentleman of a noble Family, descended from the Law, of a generous and couragious Spirit, yet meek and civil, and not given to insulting.

In all the great Transactions of the Time I would never appear to be intirely of any Faction, or Party, but followed the Dictates of my own Reason and Conscience, and upon all Overtures for Peace I industriously laboured to promote them.

The Parliament resolved to send some Propositions to the King, and named their Commissioners, two of the House of Lords, and four of the House

The King's  
Forces re-  
treat.

18 Car.

Vett.

Message.

Petition.

Letters in-  
tercepted.

Petition.

Answer.

City.

Sir Hugh  
Cholmley.

of