

JOHN HAMPDEN CHRONOLOGY

DATE	EVENT
1595	Birth of Hampden, believed to have taken place in London, but exact date and place not recorded
1601-2	Thame Grammar School
1609	Magdalen College, Oxford
30 March 1610	Hampden matriculates.
1612	Hampden contributes verses to a Magdalen collection "Luctus Posthumus" to commemorate the death of Henry, Prince of Wales.
1613	Hampden contributes verses to another anthology, "Lusus Palatini", on the marriage of Princess Elizabeth (later Queen of Bohemia and Mother of Prince Rupert of the Rhine, General of the Royalist Horse in the English Civil War) to the Elector Palatine on the 14 th February that year. Another contributor is William, later Archbishop, Laud.
Nov. 1613	Hampden becomes a member of the Inner Temple, probably until 1615.
1618	Thirty Year' War breaks out in Europe.
24 June 1619	Hampden marries Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Symeon of Pyrton, Oxfordshire. The couple settle at Hampden House, Great Hampden
30 January 1621	Hampden becomes Member of Parliament for Grampound, Cornwall.
1624	Hampden withdraws from his seat at Grampound and promotes a scheme to restore the rights of three Buckinghamshire Boroughs to elect MPs. Wendover, Amersham and Marlow. He pays the fees of an eminent lawyer, Hakewill, to prepare a petition to be submitted to the House of Commons. The House's lawyers, Noy and Selden, report back in favour of the petitioners, to no avail, and Amersham elects Hakewill and John Crew; Marlow, Mr.Cotton and one of the Borlase family; and Wendover, John Hampden and Sir Alexander Denton, Husband of Hampden's cousin, Mary.
1624	Parliament dissolved.
18 June 1625	1 st Parliament of reign of King Charles 1 st meets in Christ Church College, Oxford, because of the plague.
2 August 1625	Parliament dissolved.
1626	King Charles issues privy seals for each County for forced loans. Buckinghamshire's share is £3052, with Hampden's assessment at £13.6s.8d and comment is made that this amount is excessive. Hampden disputes this amount and it is reduced to £10.
6 February 1625-6	Parliament reassembles. Hampden is asked to list possible charges against the Duke of Buckingham, the King's right-hand man, after disastrous naval expedition against Spain. 10 charges are listed and entitled "The Causes".
15 March 1625-6	The King summons the Commons to Whitehall for a severe lecture on not interfering with his servants. Buckingham's speech to the Commons only exacerbates the situation.
8 May 1626	The Commons impeach Buckingham at the bar of the House of Lords. Sir John Eliot, Vice Admiral of Devon, and Sir Dudley Digges are arrested at the chamber but set free, and the King dissolves Parliament.
September 1626	Privy Council authorises a forced loan but London judges refuse to endorse its legality. Among others Hampden refuses to pay.

27 January 1626-7	Hampden is summoned before the Privy Council, having already been bound over in the sum of £500 to appear when called. Hampden pleads Magna Carta as a defence, but is committed to prison in the Gatehouse.
3 February 1626-7	Hampden petitions for freedom but is unsuccessful. (It is possible Hampden spent at least part of his captivity in Hampden House, an old building on the edge of Whitehall near the great Tennis Court).
1627	England goes to war with France over Huguenots in La Rochelle
2 January 1627-8	Hampden is released.
11 January 1627-8	Writs are issued for the collection of Ship-Money from <u>all</u> Shires, not just coastal ones.
17 March 1627-8	Parliament assembles again.
21 March 1627-8	Hampden serves on the same committee as Sir Edward Coke and Sir Dudley Digges to draw up a Bill to “restrain the sending away of persons to be popishly bred beyond the seas”.
April 1628	With Sir John Eliot, Hampden seeks “to relegate the pressing of men as ambassadors, or on other foreign service, so as to promise the good of the people as well as the service of the state”.
8 May 1628	House of Commons discusses four grievances: forced loans, arbitrary imprisonment, compulsory billeting (of soldiers) and the increasing use of martial law. House of Lords seeks to insert clauses safeguarding the King’s rights, but the Commons refuses to consider them.
28 May 1628	Petition of Right is passed.
7 June 1628	After prevarication. King Charles gives the Royal consent.
11 June 1628	Commons votes a remonstrance with clauses against the popish corruption of the Church and for the full execution of the laws against recusants; also the removal of Buckingham from the royal counsels.
27 th November 1632	Hampden’s friend Sir John Eliot dies in the Tower of London
1628	First Ship Money writ issued
9 th October 1635	Second Ship Money writ issued
9 th October 1636	Third Ship Money writ issued
November 1637	Start of Ship Money Case
12 th June 1638	Ship Money decision announced
1640	Marriage to Lettice (or Letitia) Knollys at Reading Abbey
13 th April 1640	Start of Short Parliament in which Hampden is active
3 rd November 1640	Start of Long Parliament
12 th May 1641	Thomas Wentworth Earl of Strafford executed
7 th August 1641	Ship Money is declared illegal by Parliament
4 th January 1642	King Charles tries to arrest the five members
11 th January 1642	Buckinghamshire Petitioners arrive in London to support Hampden
23 rd October 1642	Battle of Edgehill
(?) October 1642	Hampden’s eldest son John dies in a skirmish at Chenies
12 th November 1642	Hampden at Battle of Brentford

13 th November 1642	Hampden at Battle of Turnham Green
13 th April 1643	Seige of Reading begins – Hampden is present
26/27 th April 1643	Royalists garrison at Reading surrenders
18 th June 1643	Battle of Chalgrove Hampden mortally wounded.
24 th June 1643	Hampden dies at Thame
25 th June 1643	Hampden's funeral at Great Hampden
21 st February 1664	Hampden's mother Elizabeth is buried at Great Hampden
29 th March 1666	Hampden's widow Lettice is buried at Great Hampden