

GARLAND, AUGUSTINE (or Augustus) (born 1602, died subsequent to 1664), regicide and Parliamentary radical, MP 1648, 1654, 1659 (Queenborough), was the only son of Augustine Garland, a well known and very prosperous London attorney, and his first wife Ellen Whitteridge, daughter of Jasper Whitteridge of London. Garland was part French, his paternal grandmother having been a Frenchwoman of Calais. The Garlands had once been of Hayes in Kent (*Visitation of London, 1634*, I, 301). Garland was baptized at St. Antholin's Budge Row, London, 13 January 1602. His father remarried Alice Johnson, widow, née Cliff (daughter of a London draper) 16 January 1604, at St. Dunstan's, Stepney, Middlesex. Garland had one full sister and two half-sisters (all married). He was on bad terms with all of them as well as his father, according to his father's will (P.C.C. Wills, Prob-11-176, p. 67), which was proved by one of the half-sisters on 27 January 1638. In the will, Garland is given less than any of the sisters (if their dowries are counted), palmed off with £550 and outlying houses and lands beyond London. These, however, were to be instrumental in Garland's acquiring a political base, for he was to become MP for Queenborough in Kent, one of these locations (election writ issued 10 May 1648; CJ, V, 556a). Garland was admitted pensioner to Emmanuel College, Cambridge, at Easter, 1618. He later attended Cliffords Inn and then was admitted to Lincolns Inn 14 June 1631, contemporary with John Dixwell the regicide. He was called to the Bar 29 January 1639. He was appointed JP for Essex 19 December 1645 (HMC 10th Report Appendix IV, 508-9). In August, 1644, Garland was residing at Great Ilford, Essex, where he was assessed for £150, and on 8 November 1644 he was further assessed for £50 more 'for a chamber at Lincoln's Inn', showing that he was a practising barrister. On 20 November 1644, these assessments were greatly reduced after he had submitted proof to the Committee for Advance of Money that 'his estate in lands is but for life', which indicates that even what little property his father did leave him was only for his lifetime (CCAM, 457). In June, 1646, Garland was recorded as being a parishioner and resident at Barking, Essex (T/B 84, Essex Record Office). Garland was still single at the age of 32 but eventually married, though the name of his wife is unknown. His wife died of smallpox in childbed 22 August 1648 (*Obituary of Richard Smyth*, p. 26), only three months after Garland's election as a recruiter MP to Parliament.

There seems to be no evidence whatever of Noble's contention (Noble, I, 249) that Garland 'for some time quitted the law to join the parliament army'. There was another contemporary Augustine Garland, probably a near cousin (*Archaeologia Cantiana*, XX, 25) alive and a minor in 1636 in Kent, mistakenly thought by Brunton and Pennington to be the regicide (*Members of the Long Parliament*, 51), but he was thoroughly obscure. This other Augustine Garland had a brother John, who may be identical with the Captain John Garland whom Noble may have mistaken for the regicide; in 1644 this John Garland was denounced for preaching extremely radical views in religion (Tanner MSS. 61, 110-1) and later took a prominent part in the battle of St. Fagan's.

Garland the regicide led a student riot at Lincoln's Inn in 1635 (*Black Books*, 326-31), but not in company with Adrian Scrope the regicide as believed by Underdown (*Pride's Purge*, 221); his companion in organising the riot was instead Sir Adrian Scrope of Lincolnshire, who was later a royalist, and who was a distant cousin of Adrian Scrope the regicide. Scrope the regicide was much older and had attended the Middle Temple 18 years earlier and was never at Lincolns Inn. The incident of the

riot, which included the extreme action of breaking the bench table in the Hall of the Inn (no greater insult to the Establishment could perhaps be imagined than that, as it was where the Benchers sat in state), was precipitated by penal action having been taken against Nicholas Love, who was later to be with Garland a member of the High Court of Justice. This must have forged a close bond between the two men.

From his entry into Parliament in June 1648, until Pride's Purge, Garland is mentioned only once in either the CJ or the CSPD, and that is 23 September 1648 as co-Commissioner with John Nutt for the Assessment of Kent (CJ, VI, 30b). Certainly for the month preceding, he must have been inactive because of being in mourning for his wife and child (it must be presumed that his child had also died of smallpox, as there is no further record of the child). Very suddenly, on 13 December 1648, exactly a week after the Purge, and in company with his old friend Nicholas Love, Garland explodes upon the political scene (CJ, VI, 96a). From this time on, he is without exception the most active, energetic, one might even say frantic, MP in the entire House. An attempt to evaluate his contribution to political developments after this time would be a considerable undertaking, perhaps even of book length. W. D. Pink was the first to notice Garland's importance, and was so impressed by Garland's gargantuan achievements in the House that he took the trouble to *count* the committees of which Garland was a member (Pink MSS., *Rylands English MSS.*, 300/22-3). Between Pride's Purge and April, 1653. Pink discovered that Garland sat on no less than 202 committees. And between 9 May 1659 and 13 February 1660 he sat on a further 48. This makes a total during his four and a half years in active politics of participation in 250 committees, meaning that his rate of joining of committees averaged out at approximately one and a half committees per week. Truly, Garland's manic pace of parliamentary activity (possibly a way of coping with his grief and loneliness) may constitute a historical record, worthy even of the *Guinness Book of Records*. His activities are all the more extraordinary because on many of these committees (such as the Committee for Compounding) he was no passive member, but time after time is given the real work to do, so that 'the report shall be made by Mr. Garland' becomes one of the most repetitive formulae of the *Commons Journals* (CJ), and was practically a parliamentary mantra, repeated almost on a daily basis by committee after committee. It was Garland who read to the House the ordinance for appointing a High Court of Justice to try the King (CJ, VI, 110), and he was singled out to draft and report the amendments to it, which he did literally in a single night (*Ibid.*), presumably staying up all night to do so and have them ready by the next morning. His most intimate collaborators in Parliament were the regicides Henry Marten, Thomas Scott, Thomas Challoner, and John Lisle, who was Vice President of the High Court of Justice to try the King (Robert Temple, *The English Regicides*). Garland sat on the Court and signed the Death Warrant. Under Cromwell he was shown no favour despite being the person who in the 1654 Parliament proposed that Cromwell be crowned King (*Clarke Papers*, III, 16), a motion enthusiastically seconded by Henry Cromwell. It would seem that Garland's true motives in this were to legitimize the military usurpation, as he seems to have been a thorough-going republican. Due to the fact that Pink's studies referred to earlier were not published, Garland's importance was first noticed in print by Blair Worden in 1974 (*The Rump Parliament*, 39), who pointed out that '(He) seems to have attended more debates than any other member except the Speaker, becoming the Rump's most assiduous committee-man and toiling incessantly over the drafting of legislation ...' His phenomenal activities still await even a cursory assessment, and they certainly are

key to a proper understanding of the true history of the republican periods preceding and following the Protectorate. At the Restoration, Garland surrendered, was tried, and imprisoned. He is last heard of in 1664 awaiting transportation to Tangier (CSPD, 31 March 1664), where presumably he later died.