

WILTSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
AND  
NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

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ACCOUNTS  
OF THE  
PARLIAMENTARY GARRISONS  
OF  
GREAT CHALFIELD  
AND  
MALMESBURY  
1645 - 1646

EDITED BY  
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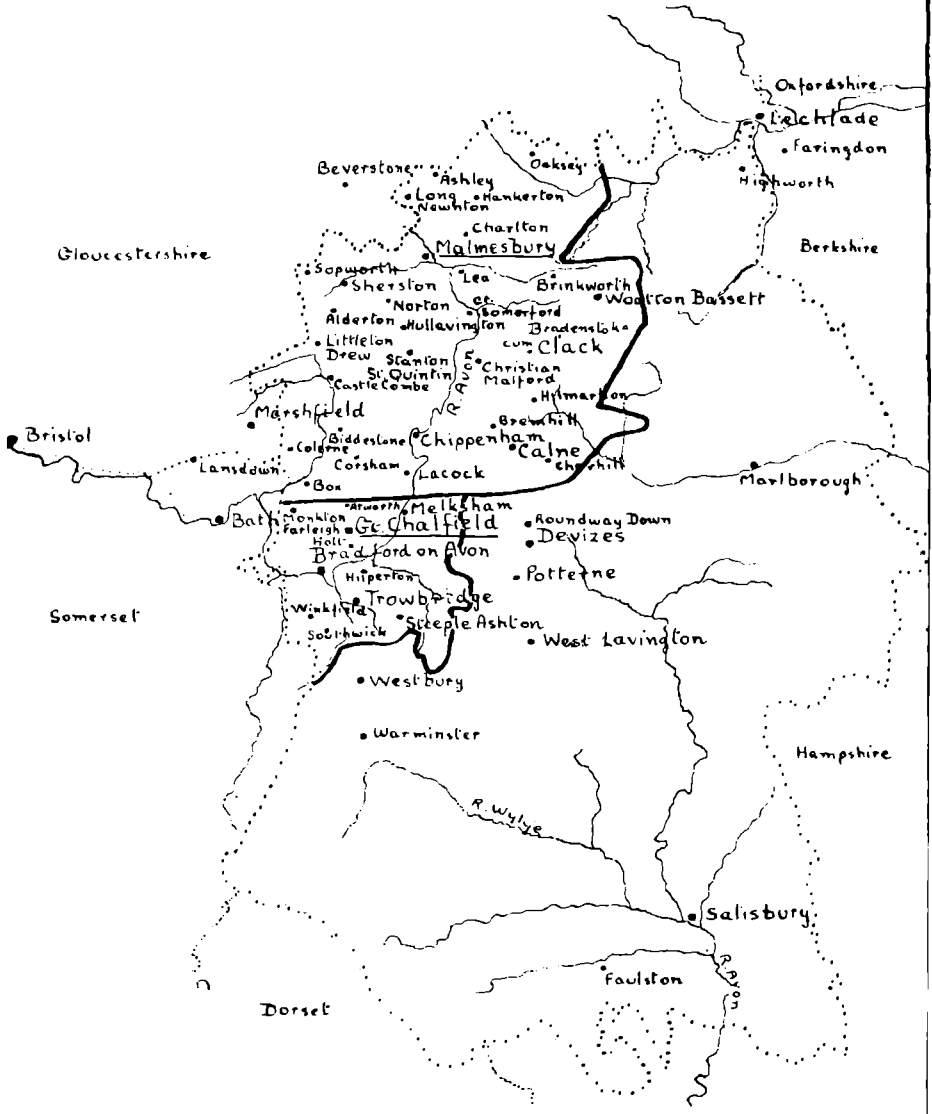
This rough map, based on a scale of one inch to ten miles, shows approximately the positions of the chief places mentioned, and the areas—bounded by a thick line and a part of the county boundary—laid under contribution by each garrison.

The Chalfield area included the hundreds of Bradford and Melksham with the liberty of Trowbridge, and, it seems, a part of the hundred of Whorwellsdown (see pp. 45-47), although nothing could be collected from certain Melksham districts since they were controlled by the Royalist garrison at Devizes, and very little from any part of Whorwellsdown for the same reason (see pp. 47, 63). 34 places are mentioned. Excluding Whorwellsdown these were together assessed for 6 months at £1,540 17s. 7d. of which £148 15s. od. was paid in cash and £660 6s. od. in goods and labour. Special payments brought the cash receipts to £455 14s. 11d. and the total to £1,116 os. 11d. or about 72 per cent. of the assessment. In addition, £91 14s. od. was received in cash from Whorwellsdown and elsewhere.

The Malmesbury area included the hundreds of Chippenham, Malmesbury, Calne, Damerham North and a part of Kingsbridge (see pp. 81-93). 90 places are mentioned which were together assessed for 6 months at £2,629 8s. od. Of this £1,537 14s. 3d. (all in cash), i.e. about 58 per cent. of the assessment was received. Although this is lower than the percentage of the total receipts in the Chalfield area it is much higher than that of the cash receipts there.

WILTSHIRE. Parliamentary Garrisons of Great Chalfield and Malmesbury. 1645-1646.

Rough map. Scale one inch to ten miles.



For notes on this map see page 9.

## INTRODUCTION

### The Documents

THIS is an edition of two manuscript account books of the Parliamentary garrisons of Chalfield<sup>1</sup> and Malmesbury during a part of the Civil War. Both documents are now in the Public Record Office where their official description is "State Papers, Domestic, Commonwealth Exchequer Papers (S.P.28), No. 138. Part 1 (Chalfield), Part 2 (Malmesbury).

Part 1 consists of eleven sheets or folios of paper, making twenty-two leaves or forty-four pages, each page measuring about 12 by 8 inches. Each sheet is folded separately and all are stitched together. It covers the period from January 1645<sup>2</sup> (or, less probably, from October 1644) to June 1645.

Part 2 has seven sheets of paper, giving fourteen leaves or twenty-eight pages of the same size as Part 1. Six sheets are folded separately and stitched within one sheet. It covers the period from October 1645 to August 1646.

Both accounts are almost entirely in one hand which is presumably the autograph of William Tarrant, who was "Receiver" or "Collector" for the garrisons at Chalfield and Malmesbury successively.

The documents were repaired in 1939 in the Public Record Office and a photostat copy of them made.<sup>3</sup> The text here printed was made from the photostat copies and checked with the originals. The illustrations are reproduced in collotype from the photostat negatives.

The contents of the accounts may be roughly summarized as follows :

#### I. CHALFIELD

- |                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| C. pp. 1-2 <sup>4</sup> | Heading and introductory note.  |
| C. p. 3                 | The assessments for the six months and receipts from each tithing of the Hundreds of Bradford and Melksham and the Liberty of Trowbridge. |
| C. p. 5                 | Details of receipts in money from the tithings.   |
| C. pp. 6-7              | Details of receipts in money from individual "delinquents" and others taxed by the assessment.  |
| C. pp. 9-27             | Details of receipts in money and kind from each tithing.  |

<sup>1</sup> *Chalfield*. Unless otherwise stated *Chalfield* always refers to Great (or "East") Chalfield.

<sup>2</sup> Until 1751 the year was reckoned, for certain formal purposes, as beginning on March 25th. This system is used in our accounts. But in the Introduction the year is taken as beginning on January 1st. Hence, in the text of the accounts, any date between January 1st and March 24th, 1644, will, in the Introduction, be called 1645. Further notes on the periods covered by the accounts are given below.

<sup>3</sup> The photostats of the Chalfield accounts have been kindly purchased from the Branch by Major R. F. Fuller of Great Chalfield, and those of the Malmesbury accounts by the Rev. Bertram Lamplugh, Assistant Curate of Malmesbury.

<sup>4</sup> A number preceded by "C. p." or "M. p." (standing for "Chalfield, page" or "Malmesbury, page") refers to a page of one or other of the actual documents. A number preceded simply by "p." refers to a page of this book, unless otherwise indicated. There is no contemporary pagination in the MSS. except of C. pp. 29-40 which are numbered 1-12.

- C. pp. 29-40 Disbursements.
- C. p. 41 The Collector's statement of his fees.
- C. pp. 4, 8, 28, 42-4 are blank.

2. MALMESBURY

- M. pp. 1-2 Heading and introductory note.
- M. pp. 3-16, 19-21 Details of assessments and value of receipts from each tithing of the Hundreds of Chippenham, Malmesbury, Calne and Damerham North.
- M. pp. 23-6 Disbursements.
- M. p. 27 Receipts from individuals taxed by the assessment.
- M. pp. 17-18, 22, 28 are blank.

**Date**

The accounts are a contemporary fair copy made, in all probability, directly from the day books and by the accountant himself. The Chalfield copy was therefore probably made late in or soon after June 1645, and the Malmesbury copy probably in or soon after August 1646.

We have already noted that the period covered by the Chalfield accounts is probably from January 1645 to June 1645, but there is some doubt about this former date. The only year dates in the manuscript are on pp. 45-46. On p. 45 Tarrant, the Collector, says that a tax "amounting to about 3 months contribution" was set about a month before he came to Chalfield and that it ended on December 10th, 1644. If the tax was for a period of three months this would indicate that Tarrant took up his duties on or about October 10th, 1644. But it seems probable that he did not come until a month after the tax ended, i.e. until about January 10th, 1645, or that if he did come earlier he did not organize and begin his collection until about that time, because the first date in the disbursements section (p. 66) is 25 January, which must be in 1645. Various dates of the month follow down to 21 June on p. 00 near the end of the document. No year date is given except the modern pencilled entry 1647 on p. 70. Additional and conclusive proof that this is a mistake for 1645 is in the entry on p. 67, between February 8th and 22nd of a payment to 5 spies to Rowden during the siege there; for the siege of Rowden House, Chippenham, took place between February 7th and 15th, 1645 (B.<sup>15</sup>, Ludlow. Vol. 1, p. 468).

The Malmesbury document is clearer about its dates. The first, on p. 81, is October 1645 and the months follow on until March [1646]. This sequence of dates is repeated on various pages up to p. 91. On p. 92 the term "the said six months contribution" must refer to the period October 1645 to March 1646. On the same page is a receipt for the seventh month, April 1646, and another for February 1645 [i.e. 1646] and on p. 93 one for March [1646]. The receipts close on this page. On p. 94 the disbursements open with the date 8 November, 1645 and follow on until 1 April [1646], on p. 98. At the end, on p. 99, is the date 22 August, 1646, for a further set of receipts.

<sup>1</sup> The letter "B" before a reference indicates an item in the Bibliography on pp. 41-44 where a fuller description of it is given.

### Purpose and Plan of the Edition

The documents were chosen because few of their exact form and character seem to exist and, apparently, none has been printed. They provide information not only on the nature and maintenance of garrison troops but on prices, wages, taxation and local industries ; on the relative size and importance of towns and villages in north-west Wilts, on place and personal names, and on dialect.

In planning the edition the chief difficulty was to decide whether to print a literal text preserving the spellings, punctuation, use of capitals and all the peculiarities of the manuscript, or to go to the other extreme and modernize everything, or to compromise between the two. It was eventually decided that the best thing with a text of this kind, which has no literary value, was to modernize all spellings except those of personal and place names, and to modernize the punctuation and the use of capitals.<sup>1</sup> At the same time a few spellings of special interest have been recorded in the text or in the index, and the principle has been not to change the original use of capitals, or punctuation (which is very slight), if it could be defended.

No alteration has been made in the phraseology or in the arrangement of the material and nothing has been omitted except (1) matter deleted in the original ; (2) the signature " William Tarrant " which appears at the foot of most pages<sup>2</sup> ; (3) trial additions in the middle or in the margins of a page ; (4) ruled lines for the figure columns and margins ; (5) such words as " From ", " Item " and " Paid " when repeated in columns : the word is then printed at the head of the column but its repetitions are indicated by double commas. With these exceptions the edition is complete and represents the documents exactly as they stand.

The nature of the original spellings and, indeed, general differences between the manuscript and the printed text can be seen by comparing the three pages of the manuscript which have been photographically reproduced, with the corresponding parts of the printed text.

### The Accounts and the Parliamentary Assessments<sup>4</sup>

A detailed examination of Parliamentary taxation is not possible here, but it is necessary to say something on the subject so that the origin and purpose of our accounts may be understood.

<sup>1</sup> The same procedure has been followed with documents printed in the Introduction. The spelling of place names in the Introduction follows the current version as given in B.31A, *The Place-names of Wiltshire*.

<sup>2</sup> The signature is found on all pages, other than blank pages, except C. pp. 1-3, 12, and M. pp. 1 and 3 (of which the bottom parts are torn away).

<sup>3</sup> The word " Paid " is usually written " Pd " : entries for money transferred to someone else, not paid for a service or thing, are sometimes opened by " Dd " which has been expanded as " Delivered ".

<sup>4</sup> Most of the information in this section is taken from B.33, Ashley, pp. 72-96, and B.26, Firth and Rait, Vol. 2, especially pp. 85-100—which gives the texts of the ordinances for the assessments. The matter is also treated in B.21, Vol. 1, pp. v-xviii, and B.34, Cannan, pp. 114-15. Part of the text of an assessment ordinance of 7th May 1643 is printed in B.37.



Both the King and the Parliament levied taxes on the country—or on those parts of it which they severally controlled—for the upkeep of their armies, the Parliament managing this matter much more efficiently than the King was able to do. It is interesting that the origin of the Parliamentary taxation is to be found in two taxes, both used by the Stuarts, and against the very principle of which Parliament was fighting—the forced loan, and ship-money.

In November 1642 Parliament appointed a Committee for the Advance of Money to arrange a compulsory loan at 8 per cent. from the City of London, personal property contributing 20 per cent. and real property 5 per cent. of their assessed value; these are the 5th and 20th parts referred to in our accounts (pp. 48-49 and 99). But Parliament soon passed from loans to actual taxation. On 24th February, 1643, an ordinance<sup>1</sup> was passed “for the speedy raising and levying of money for the maintenance of the army raised by the Parliament . . . by a weekly assessment”. This, known as the first weekly assessment, taxed Wiltshire at £725 per week, the levy to be in force for three months. Somerset had to pay £1,050, Bristol £55 15s., Gloucestershire £812 10s., Hampshire with the Isle of Wight £750, Dorset £442 10s., Devon £1,850 10s. and Cornwall £625. All persons and corporations were to be taxed on every £ value of their property but church ornaments and servants’ yearly wages were exempted, as were all people whose yearly income was under £10 or whose property was not worth more than £100. Every person was to be rated where his property was and in as many places as it was, and all convicted of evading the tax were to pay treble. Treasurers or Receivers were to be allowed 3d. in the £.

Committees of local men were appointed to supervise the collection of the money in each county. They “appointed assessors who valued the local property, making £20 of personalty equivalent to £1 of rent, and then the commissioners decided how much the correct pound rate would be to obtain the required sum from their district. In the case of rents this tax was paid by the occupier, who was allowed to transfer part or all of it to his landlord. The collectors . . . paid the money thus raised to the army treasurers at the Guildhall” (B.33. Ashley, p. 73).

The Collector, who was also appointed by the Committee, collected the taxes either in person or through a representative of each tithing—the Tithingman—and in doing so was, of course, supported by the army. We have references to armed support on p. 69 in money laid out for beer for the soldiers “at several times riding abroad with them to collect monies” and on p. 76 in a payment to “2 corporals that went forth and assisted in gathering monies by the Committee’s direction”. Entries on pp. 70, 71 and 77 seem to indicate that Melksham, at least, gave trouble; for we have payments “for a messenger 3 times to Melksham”, “to a messenger to the Constable of the hundred of Melksham”, “to a soldier that carried a warrant to the Constable of the Hundred of Melksham near Lacock”, and finally to “2 soldiers for fetching in the Tithingman

<sup>1</sup> *Ordinance*: the term used for an act passed by Parliament but which did not receive the royal assent.

of Melksham". It is natural that force had often to be used to collect these taxes, and that the Royalists used it is well known from the oft quoted letter of the Royalist governor of Worcester to some defaulting districts saying that if they did not pay up they "are to expect an unsanctified troop of horse" among them who will fire their houses and hang up their bodies (B.25, Firth : *Cromwell's army*, p. 28).

This taxation through assessments is similar to the procedure which had been followed for the ship-money tax.

On February 24th, 1643, the Committee to supervise the assessment and collection of the tax in Wilts were Sir Edward Hungerford, Sir Edward Bainton, Sir Nevill Pool, Sir John Evelyn, Edward Bainton, Edward Tucker, Edward Goddard, Alexander Thislethwait junior, Edward Poore [? Poole], Thomas Moore, Edward Ashe, Robert Jennour.

On 3rd May, 1643, another ordinance was made because the money was not coming in fast enough. It appointed two persons of trust for each county to speed things up. For Wilts these were Sir Edward Hungerford and Edward Goddard of Upham.

On the 1st July, 1644, the Committee for Wilts consisted of Philip Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, Denzill Hollis, Sir Edward Hungerford, Sir Nevill Poole, Sir Edward Baynton, Alexander Popham, Edward Baynton, Edward Poole, Walter Long, Robert Jennor, Robert Nicholas, Edward Ash, Thomas Hodges, Philip Smith, John Ash, Sir John Danvers, Edmond Ludlow, Alexander Thistlethwayte junr., Edward Goddard, Thomas Bennet of Norton, Edmond Ludlow senior, Walton Poole, John Goddard, Henry Hungerford, Robert Hippisly, Edmond Warnford, Robert Long of Southwick, Thomas Goddard, Wm. Sadler, John Read of Porton, Robert Stoakes, Humphry Ditton, John Dove, Richard Hill, Edward Brown, Robert Talboys, Thomas Baily, William Jessy.

On 15 July, 1644, was passed "An ordinance for raising and maintaining of Horse and Foot for the defence and preservation of the County of Wilts and the Garrison of Malmsbury" (B.26, Firth and Rait, Vol. 1, pp. 475-8). The committee consisted of that of the 1st July above less Walton Poole, Henry Hungerford, Robert Long of Southwick, John Read, Robert Stoakes, John Dove, Richard Hill, Edward Brown and Robert Talboys but with William, Earl of Salisbury, Philip, Lord Herbert, Charles, Lord Cramborne [i.e. Cranborne], Sir Francis Popham, Richard Whitehead, Thomas Moore, Edward Martin, Gabriel Martin, Robert Long of Whaddon, Edward Stokes, Richard Talboys, Richard Gifford, Robert Good and Robert Brown. The ordinance of the 1st July authorized the Committee to put in force the weekly assessment for a period of three months. This was later found to be insufficient and on the 26th August, 1645, was passed "An ordinance for the execution of the ordinances for weekly assessments in the western association" (B.26, Firth and Rait, Vol. 1, pp. 757-8). By this the Committee of 1st July were empowered to levy the weekly assessments for another six months from 26th August, 1645, and Wiltshire was again assessed at £725 per week.

These ordinances are all concerned with the first weekly assessment ; what is known as the second weekly assessment was authorized on 3rd

August, 1643, by "An ordinance for the speedy raising and levying of money, for the maintenance of the army raised by the Parliament, and other great affairs of the Commonwealth" (B.26, Firth and Rait, Vol. 1, pp. 223-41), the weekly figure for Wilts was still £725, this was to be paid for two months and the Committee were Sir Edward Hungerford, Sir Edward Bainton, Sir Nevill Poole, Sir John Evelin, Edward Bainton, Edward Tucker, Edward Goddard, Alexander Thistlethwaite jun., Edward Poole, Thomas Moore, John Ashe, and Robert Jennour.

What we have, therefore, are two accounts of money (in cash and in kind) collected by assessments authorized by Parliamentary ordinances for the maintenance of the army. The Chalfield account probably takes its authority from the ordinance of July 15th, 1644, but there is some doubt about this since it was clearly in the nature of a special extra levy, for the Collector says (p. 45) that the district was being taxed double and even treble and that contributions could be paid not only in cash but in goods and labour, and were so paid, the poor people mostly paying by labour. Since the Collector stresses this as a concession due to the fact that the tax was an extra one, it seems probable that in the ordinary way the taxes had to be paid in cash, as they are in the Malmesbury account. This latter almost certainly takes its authority from the ordinance of August 26th, 1645.

Each of the accounts is divided into two parts, the first of money—and in the case of Chalfield also of goods and services—received, the second of disbursements. The contents are analysed on pp. 11-12. They are very simple, and, as is common with accounts of the time, very inaccurate.<sup>1</sup> No attempt has, of course, been made to correct the mistakes, and only one or two of them, as examples, have been indicated in the text.

The Receiver or Collector for the two garrisons, and the compiler of both accounts was one William Tarrant. The Treasurer for the Wiltshire Committee in 1646 was James Goddard (p. 99) and it was presumably either he or Edward, John or Thomas who was the committeeman Goddard captured in the Royalist raid on Marlborough in January 1646 (B.5, Ludlow, Vol. 1, p. 479).

In closing these brief remarks on the assessments we may note that during the Commonwealth they were monthly, and it seems that they were probably "the most ably managed and most prolific taxes in the whole history of the seventeenth century. . . . The monthly assessment was not a remarkably new kind of tax. . . . Nevertheless, it contributed to the break-up of the medieval financial system. It was much more efficient than the subsidy, and, under Cromwell, it appears even to have solved to a large extent the problem of how to tax other income than that derived from land" (B.33, Ashley, pp. 80, 83).

According to Ludlow (B.5, Vol. 1, p. 117) the Wiltshire Committee divided itself into two parts, one to sit at Malmesbury and the other in the Salisbury district, but as noted on p. 22, the Committee (presumably the Malmesbury section) also sat for a time at Chalfield: it was at Devizes in December 1645 (p. 95) and was apparently at Marlborough in January

<sup>1</sup> Compare B.35, where the editor refers to the inaccuracy of the accounts on p. 353.

1646 (B.5, Ludlow, Vol. 1, p. 479). The section at Salisbury took up its residence at Faulston (or Falstone) House (in Bishopstone, near Wilton) and its proceedings are preserved in B.6 and 7. This explains the title which Waylen chose for his reprint of selections from those documents in B.8, Waylen: *Falstone Day-Book*.

No list of a Wiltshire Royalist Committee has been traced but Waylen (B.18A, *Devizes*, 1859, pp. 157, 199) records that the Commissioners acting for the King included Robert Eyre of West Chalfield, Richard Goddard of Swindon, Sir Thomas Hall of Bradford and Edward Yerbury and William Wallis of Trowbridge. Eyre, Yerbury and Wallis are mentioned in our accounts.

### The Civil War

In October 1644, when the Chalfield account begins, the war was in a critical period for both sides. The King had been decisively beaten at Marston Moor in the preceding July, but he had compelled the surrender of the Parliamentary Infantry under Essex at Lostwithiel in August. The position was roughly that the King held the West and Parliament the North and the East.

#### GARRISONS

The question of the importance of garrisons in the war is, of course, of particular interest for us. In general, opinion is that both sides wasted too much strength in maintaining unnecessary garrisons and that the men so tied up would have been better used in the field. This was especially true on the King's side, and indeed was appreciated by his generals, but the King had little money and could not afford to pay his troops in the field and to provide them with food. It was a recognized thing that troops in garrison had less pay than those in the field—sometimes only half-pay—and they could live on the surrounding country (B.25, Firth: *Cromwell's army*, pp. 26-8; and B.20, Buchan, pp. 28-9). It was, all through the war, always difficult for either side to persuade troops to fight outside their own county and so garrisons naturally sprang up.

#### THE CIVIL WAR IN WILTSHIRE<sup>1</sup>

The best known event in Wiltshire during the war—the Royalist victory at Roundway Down—had taken place as long ago as July 13th, 1643; and although Malmesbury had been finally taken for the Parliament in May and Chalfield finally occupied by October 1644, the Parliamentary cause was everywhere else still at a low ebb. Ludlow and Popham had been routed by Sir Francis Doddington at Woodhouse, near Frome, in July; and against Malmesbury and Chalfield there were, on the King's side, certainly garrisons at Longford House (in Britford), Wilton, Goldborne (near Salisbury)<sup>2</sup>, Highworth, Devizes, and later, at Lacock; and from our present documents we know that there must have

<sup>1</sup> Unless the contrary is stated all information about the Civil War in Wilts is taken from B.5, Ludlow, Vol. 1, pp. 439-81, and B.24, Cromwell-Abbott; but B.15, 18, 19 and, especially, B.18A, have also been extensively used.

<sup>2</sup> The exact locality of Goldborne has not been traced.

been others, for we are told that Chalfield "was environed about by 5 of the King's garrisons, some within 2 miles, the farthest but 6 miles from it" (p. 45). It is not known what these garrisons were, but they probably include Farleigh Castle in Somerset which was surrendered by Col. Hungerford to the Parliament by October 3rd, 1645 (B.28, White-locke, p. 175).

### The Chalfield Garrison

The Chalfield garrison was in the manor house of Great or East Chalfield which, with its one or two surrounding cottages, is about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles north-east of Bradford-on-Avon and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles west of Melksham. It is about 15 miles south of Malmesbury and  $6\frac{1}{2}$  east of Bath. The occupier (with a life interest only in the property) was Lady Anne Eyre, the third wife and widow of Sir William Eyre who had died in 1629. The garrison itself—which, as we are told, was a kind of outpost to Malmesbury—consisted of a troop of horse, a troop of dragoons (mounted infantry) and two companies of foot (p. 45), of which each unit would nominally consist of about 100 men (B.25, Firth: *Cromwell's army*, pp. 42-3), giving a strength of some 400 all told. But in fact it was probably less. The field pay at this time was high—8d. a day for a foot soldier, 1s. 6d. for a dragoon and 2s. for a trooper (B.25, p. 185), but—as we have seen—it was less for troops in garrisons. The Chalfield troops had half-pay and "diet"—which probably means food for man and horse (p. 45). It is therefore difficult to draw any conclusions about numbers from our payments.<sup>1</sup> There are eleven payments to the foot, each for a week. The highest is £24 and the lowest £10. There are five payments to dragoons, apparently for a week in each case, of which the highest is £8 4s. and the lowest £7 12s. There are two full<sup>2</sup> payments to the troop (presumably the horse), the first of £10 15s. (p. 70), the second of £14 5s. (p. 78), and as the latter is stated to amount to 5s. apiece we can take it as conclusive that there were fifty-seven troopers. With officers this would give us about sixty-three, and we can probably assume that the maximum strength of the garrison was about 260 men and 130 horses with a normal strength of not more than 200 men and 100 horses. The house and its outbuildings could hardly accommodate more. There would, of course, be a good deal of fluctuation, men being removed to, and received from, Malmesbury and other places. Tarrant says that the house was unfortified, but we know that it was moated and at least partly walled.<sup>3</sup> Indeed, much of the moat and some fragments of the wall remain to this day. It is clear from the accounts that extensive earthworks, basket works and other defences were thrown up, especially when the garrison was "besieged".

The period covered by the Chalfield accounts—January 1645 (or October 1644) to June 1645—is of considerable interest in the war in

<sup>1</sup> The question is further complicated by the fact that pay was nearly always in arrears and it is often impossible to tell whether full pay or only a part is being made, or even for what period it is made.

<sup>2</sup> The payment of £5 on p. 72 cannot be in full.

<sup>3</sup> See the illustration of the house in 1834 in B.9, Davies, between pp. 240 and 241.

Wiltshire. Coming from Salisbury, the King, with Goring in command, defeated Waller at Andover on October 18th. The Parliament had a small success when Major Wansey (a Warminster man) and Major Dowett or Duett (not yet turned Royalist) defeated Col. Cook at Salisbury early in December, but Ludlow was routed at Salisbury by Sir Marmaduke Langdale in the first week of January. Royalist garrisons sprang up so fast in the West that the Parliament taunted its enemy with a desire to have "a garrison at every five miles, and not to fight so often in the field" (quoted in B.5, Ludlow, Vol. 1, p. 466; B.18A, p. 205; and B.19, Waylen: *Marlborough*, p. 214); but the Parliament also set up garrisons at West Dean, Pinnel House (Calne), Lacock and Rowden House (Chippenham). Pinnel House fell to Goring's troops on December 28th, Lacock (Lady Stapylton's house) was evacuated by the Parliament and re-garrisoned by the Royalists about February 5th, and before February 15th the Royalists captured and dismantled Rowden House, taking nearly 400 men and 120 horses. The normal strength of the garrison was between 200 and 300 foot which is some indication of the probable strength at Chalfield. This important capture was achieved by combined forces of Sir Charles Lloyd, Col. Sir James Long, Sir Bernard Astley and Sir Francis Doddington, and the prisoners include some of the Malmesbury garrison who are mentioned in our accounts—as Capt. Ludford and Lawrence and the Capt. Scarborough who was dismissed in the following July, and Lieut. White and Ensign Massenger. It may be noted, in parenthesis, that throughout the war it was common for prisoners to be disarmed and released, and of the few detained many were later exchanged, and so there is nothing unusual in finding these men soon back in arms for the Parliament.

Now, however, Waller advanced into the West, with Cromwell temporarily holding a command under him, and immediately achieved a notable success in capturing Col. Sir James Long and the whole of his regiment of over 300 horse, said to be composed mainly of gentlemen troopers and to be one of the best cavalry regiments in the King's army. Col. Long was at Devizes, but hearing of Waller's approach he decided to leave Devizes to be held by Sir Charles Lloyd with the foot and himself to retire to the main Royalist forces at Bath. He took the route through Melksham, Holt and Bradford which he probably chose in order to keep clear of the garrisons at Malmesbury and Chalfield. They would patrol the area between these two places and Massey strongly held the district to the north around Marshfield and Gloucester. To the south Waller himself lay at Lavington, Cromwell was at Potterne and Sir Hardress Waller at Trowbridge; and the troops of the last named must have advanced across the Melksham-Bradford road, probably at Holt, for we are told that when Col. Long's regiment was "a little past Melksham" they suddenly discovered Sir Hardress Waller's troops in front of them cutting them off from Bradford.<sup>1</sup> Now, unless there was a good

<sup>1</sup> B.18, Waylen: *Devizes*, 1839, p. 150. Waylen, as is his custom, unfortunately does not give his source for these details. In B.18A, pp. 217-18, Waylen says merely "as far as Melksham". See also B.5, Ludlow, Vol. 1, pp. 470-1.

reason to the contrary, anyone in Col. Long's position wishing to get to Bath would have turned right at Challymead, or at Monkton or Oxenleaze Farms through Broughton and so on to the Bath road at Atworth. In fact he turned left, presumably either fording the river at the old paved ford at Monkton Farm, or using the packhorse bridge a little below that, or returning to the bridge at Melksham. In so doing he ran right into the jaws of the enemy; some of his troops got to Steeple Ashton and Westbury where they were driven towards Lavington by Sir Hardress Waller, others turned back to Potterne and were caught by Cromwell, until, hemmed in, they were captured almost to a man.

This action is particularly significant for us because the Chalfield garrison obviously played a most important part in it even if they never quitted Chalfield House. In the first place their existence probably explains why Col. Long took the Melksham-Bradford road. In the second place they may have been the troops barring this road or, at least, may have joined Sir Hardress Waller's troops in so doing. No direct reference is made to this in our accounts, but we know that the Chalfield commander was at Trowbridge at about the time the action took place (about March 12th, 1645), for we have an unusual entry coming between the dates March 16th and 22nd for a payment to the Lt.-Col. at Trowbridge of 8s. (p. 70), and one between the 9th and 16th for a payment to the Quartermaster at Trowbridge (p. 69), and on pp. 70-71 there is evidence that the Chalfield troops had been in action in the entry "for a shroud for a wounded soldier that died" and in the reference to sick and wounded men, both shortly after this incident. Finally, the existence of the Chalfield garrison provides the only possible reason why Col. Long turned left and not right when he found the enemy across the Melksham-Bradford road, for the right turn, which was the nearest way to Bath, would have taken him almost in sight of Chalfield. It is probable that he did not know of Sir Hardress Waller's troops at Trowbridge and that he thought all the Parliamentarians of that force were behind him at Lavington and Potterne. He may well have believed that the troops across his front were the Chalfield garrison, or part of it, in which case he could most easily and safely avoid them by making a left-handed detour through Hilperton and Trowbridge to Bradford and so to Bath. Col. Long was probably right in not trying to cut through his enemy in front since the ground was no good for cavalry and the roads and weather were very bad. In any case this is clearly an instance of a decisive part—whether active or passive—played by the Chalfield garrison in an important action in the war.

By April 9th, 1645, Waller and Cromwell were at Salisbury but they were not strong enough to attack Goring and were, indeed, afraid of being attacked by the combined forces of Goring, Sir Richard Grenville and Prince Rupert. Cromwell soon left and was at Naseby when the King was finally defeated on June 14th, 1645.

On June 27th Fairfax, after his victory at Naseby, marched south to meet Goring. On his way through Wiltshire he captured the garrison

at Highworth on June 27th, and the Governor of Malmesbury re-garrisoned it for the Parliament.

This ends the period of the Chalfield accounts, but before leaving this garrison we must deal with the question of its siege.

There seem to be two events which might be called sieges. The first, which hardly justifies this term, was rather a forced evacuation, followed by a very short occupation by the Royalists. It happened just before our accounts open and there is no dispute about it, for it is based on reliable evidence from Col. Edward Massey. In a letter dated September 5th, 1644, from Marshfield, Col. Massey writes to the Committee of Both Kingdoms<sup>1</sup>: "Being upon my march towards Bristol, I understood that the Bristol and Bath forces, both horse and foot, were drawn out to Chalfield in Wilts, to beat off Col. Devereux's forces from that garrison, a house of Lady Ayre's [i.e. Eyre's], but before their coming in contact, Col. Devereux' officer<sup>2</sup> quitted the same, and retreated to Malmesbury, and the enemy took possession. They in turn understanding of my advance thither quitted it also and retreated to Bath and Bristol, and so put me upon my march to this place yesterday evening, from whence I drew out of our horse about 100 and myself marched with them to face Bath, where we gave an alarm . . . P.S. I had forgotten to advertise you that your commands for Col. Devereux 400 men to march to Waller were still in force but not executed, and having 250 of his foot yester evening come up to me hither, I have despatched them again to Malmesbury in accordance with the former order of march to Waller." It is therefore clear that the Royalists did hold Chalfield for one or two days, but after this rapid double change it remained in Parliamentary hands for the rest of the war.

There is, however, evidence—on which notes were first collected in 1855 (B.10, Waylen: Chalfield House; and repeated in B.18A, p. 240)—that it did later withstand some sort of siege. Waylen says (B.10): "Robert Eyre of West (or Little) Chalfield, in a petition, dated 1648, states that he had greatly suffered by the proximity of his house to the garrison which held Great Chalfield, especially when the latter was besieged, 'his own house being next unto it'<sup>3</sup> [i.e. about half a mile away]. Waylen goes on to give two references which he says are from the "Lords Journals" although this is in error as they are actually from the "Commons Journals". (In B.18A, p. 240, however, Waylen gives the first reference correctly.) The first reference (taken from the actual source) reads: "A letter from Sir William Waller, from Salisbury, of April 9, 1645; and a letter enclosed, from the Committee at Charlfield House, reporting that Prince Rupert and Prince Maurice are upon his

<sup>1</sup> Calendar of State Papers. Domestic Series. 1644. Ed. by W. D. Hamilton. 1888. pp. 474-5.

<sup>2</sup> Possibly Capt. Dymock who was in command before Tarrant came to Chalfield and is, later still, in the Malmesbury garrison.

<sup>3</sup> Unfortunately Waylen does not give the reference for this petition and it cannot be traced. In B.6, fo. 51a-b, there is a statement about Robt. Eyre's fine and a particular of his estate, but it contains no reference to the siege. Waylen probably saw this, although it is not included in B.8, Waylen: *Falstone Day-Book*. Robt. Eyre's delinquency is also referred to in B.22, Vol. 2, p. 1541, but this has no reference to the siege.



march into those parts, and advanced as far as Marsfield ; were this day read."<sup>1</sup> Cromwell had sent a letter to Fairfax at the same time (B.23, Cromwell-Carlyle, Vol. I, pp. 189-90 ; and B.5, Ludlow, Vol. I, p. 471) in which he speaks of " the advance of Prince Rupert with his force to join with Goring, having some notice from Colonel Massey of the Prince his coming this way . . . we hear Prince Rupert is come to Marshfield". It may be noted in passing that the letter Waller enclosed from Chalfield was almost certainly brought by the messenger from Col. Massey to Sir William Waller who passed through Chalfield and whose guide, our accounts tell us (p. 71), received 3s. This does not prove that there was a siege but is distinct evidence that the enemy were in the district at a time when, as we shall see later, the accounts actually refer to a siege. The reference is also interesting since, with the entries on pp. 73-74, it confirms Waylen's statement<sup>2</sup> that the Committee—which can hardly be other than the Committee for Wilts appointed by the Parliamentary Ordinance of July 15th, 1644 (*see* p. 15)—had for a time its headquarters at Chalfield.

Waylen's second reference is to the case of Sir Richard Gurney, Lord Mayor of London, who was fined and imprisoned by the Parliament for his Royalist sympathies. He died in the Tower in 1647. Gurney had bought Great Chalfield from Sir John Eyre on February 12th, 1631,<sup>3</sup> subject to the life interest of Anne, widow of Sir William Eyre. She was apparently still in residence during the time that Chalfield was garrisoned, but had presumably died before April 7th, 1649, when the property was sold<sup>3</sup> according to the instructions of Gurney's will. The purchaser was Thomas Hanham, Esq., the Younger, of Wimborne Minster, Dorset. Sir John Eyre died in 1639.

Now Gurney had obstinately refused to pay his fine of £5,000, and in 1652 his executors tried to show cause why it could not be paid from his estate. They included among his losses " Two thousand pounds lost by the ruin of Chawfield-House in Wiltshire ; and for timber cut down and employed for that and other of the Parliament's garrisons."<sup>4</sup> It would be unsafe to assume that this " ruin " was the result of a siege. The occupation alone might well have been enough to injure the property seriously. But actually even that apparently did not do so, as Gurney's executors must have known quite well, for they had sold it in 1649 for £3,900 whereas Gurney himself had only given £3,700 for it in 1631. It is true that these round figures may not be exact and that prices had risen between those dates, but it seems clear that the property could have suffered no serious damage.

The full story of this episode therefore reveals the opposite of Waylen's

<sup>1</sup> Journals of the House of Commons. 11 April 1645. Vol. 4, p. 107. 1803.

<sup>2</sup> B.18A, Waylen: *Devizes*, 1859, p. 230. "[At] Chalfield House . . . a section of the Wilts Committee acting for the Parliament had now been sitting for some months, protected by a body of men under Lieutenant-Colonel Pudsey or Captain Hutchinson ? for both names occur." Characteristically, Waylen neither says where these names " occur " nor gives any other indication of the source of his information.

<sup>3</sup> The deed is in the possession of Major R. F. Fuller at Great Chalfield.

<sup>4</sup> Journals of the House of Commons. 15 March 1652. Vol. 7, p. 268. 1813.

assumption that the "ruin" of the house was caused by a siege. It shows that the house could not have been seriously damaged and, as far as it goes, might therefore indicate that there was no siege. In fact, of course, it has slight value as evidence either way.

There is, however, conclusive evidence from the accounts that there was a siege of some kind in the entries "Brought in at the siege 3 cwt. and half of cheese" (p. 51), "Beer fot [= fetched] to the garrison thence [from Broughton] when Goring was about to beleaguer it" (p. 54); two entries for special payments to soldiers for extra work they did on the fortifications "when the enemy lay about the house" (p. 72), and "Paid for strong water that the Governor had taken in when the enemy lay about the house" (p. 74). Now the entries on pp. 51 and 54 cannot be dated. We can only say that they come about half way in lists of receipts probably begun at the end of January and finished late in June 1645, which would make April a likely date for them. But on p. 72 the first entry is just before April 19th, 1645, and the second just after that date. The entry on p. 74 is between May 3rd and 10th. It is therefore certain that the siege took place before April 19th and probably after April 7th—for, as we have seen (p. 21), Waller, at Salisbury, had received a letter from Chalfield on or before April 9th and the garrison was not besieged when that letter was written. There are other entries at about this time which clearly indicate that a siege was expected; on p. 71 just after April 12th there is the entry, "Paid 2 men that kept the Widow Somners oxen 6 days before they were all killed 5/-". The wholesale slaughter of cattle was probably either to save them from being carried off by a marauding enemy or to provision the garrison for a siege. On p. 72 there are other payments to soldiers for laying turf and putting baskets round the earthworks, clearly in preparation for a siege.

It is therefore clear that Chalfield was besieged in 1645 at some time in April, probably after the 7th and certainly before the 19th. Of course we do not know what this "siege" was. The term used in the accounts, "lay about the house", may mean little more than that the Royalist troops were in force in the district and that the garrison were afraid to go abroad.<sup>1</sup> There may have been no bombardment nor even any formal siege. Indeed there probably was not, or we should have heard more about it. It is possible that the Royalists may have appeared before the house and even summoned it to surrender but may have felt that it was too strong to be taken by storm. Whatever form the siege took, we know, of course, that it was not successful. We do not know whether Prince Rupert or Prince Maurice were present; probably they were not, since in spite of the letter from Chalfield mentioned by Waller on April 9th the accounts themselves speak of Goring as the prospective besieger; and although Rupert may have got as far as Chalfield we know that he did not attack Waller and Cromwell at Salisbury but withdrew to Worcester without fighting (B.23, Cromwell-Carlyle, Vol. 1, p. 191). Goring may have been present, since he is known to have been in the

<sup>1</sup> It may be significant that a similar phrase is used in the Malmesbury accounts (p. 98) on an occasion when we are reasonably sure that there was no formal siege.

district at this time—he was at Devizes on April 25th, 1645 (B.18, Waylen: *Devizes*, 1839, p. 155)—but it is more probable that the affair was conducted by some of his troops under a subordinate officer.

The "siege" may not have been an actual engagement but in July 1645 the Chalfield garrison had a definite and successful encounter with the Royalist garrison of Lacock. The *True Informer* of June 3rd, 1645, records that a Chippenham and Malmesbury force under Major Nicholas and Captain Jones had unsuccessfully besieged Lacock for a fortnight, being ultimately driven off by Col. Bovell, the Lacock governor.<sup>1</sup> Shortly after this the Lacock garrison made a raid into the Chalfield district where they were routed by the Chalfield garrison. The following account is from *Perfect Occurrences of Parliament* for July 16th, 1645:—"This day there came other very good news out of the West, nearer hand, for the enemy's horse from Lacock, going out the Lord's day last to plunder—for that is their religion, their work of piety, charity, etc., so barbarous and brutish they are—who taking the advantage of our horse's absence (the horse of that county being at this time with Major-General Massey who joined with him as they passed through Wiltshire, save only one troop of horse which is Captain Sadler's who was at that time gone with his troop to Highworth) so that the enemy came for plunder near to our garrison of Chavall, where they quartered very secure, giving themselves to pleasure (for all it was the Lord's day) and plunder the country and abuse the people.

"Lieut.-Col. Pudsey having notice thereof issued out privately out of Chavill house, and coming secretly upon them, fell into their quarters, ere they were aware of it, for they thought themselves as secure as in their own garrison. But Lieut.-Col. Pudsey fell into their quarters, and surprised them ere they were aware of it, and took from them 95 horse, which they carried away, the enemy flying some one way and some another to secure themselves, who by this means will be cut short, wanting horse to go so far abroad to plunder with."

It is unfortunately not possible to give detailed analyses of the pay for work done—the general pay of the soldiers has been noted above—nor of the food consumed and other materials used. Some information on these matters may, however, be had from the notes on prices and wages and local products and trades given on pp. 37-41, from which it will be seen, for instance, that the garrison lived chiefly on bread, cheese, bacon and beer.

Nor can much be said about the persons mentioned. No information can be found about William Tarrant, the Collector or Receiver and the compiler of these accounts. All the original garrison, of course, came from Malmesbury. Some of these were from Massey's Gloucester troops and others were probably recruited in North-West Wilts. The Governor had been Capt. Dymock and may still have been when Tarrant arrived, since there is a payment to the cook dismissed by him soon after January 25th, 1645 (p. 66), but this is followed on the same page by a reference

<sup>1</sup> Both this and the following encounter are mentioned in B.18A, Waylen: *Devizes*, 1859, p. 239.

to the Lieut.-Col. which must refer to Lieut.-Col. Marmaduke Pudsey, who is the Governor for the rest of the time although Dymock is still in the garrison apparently in command of the foot (p. 66, February 8th). Pudsey may still have been a member of the Malmesbury garrison when he was married there on September 30th, 1644 (p. 35).

The officers mentioned as being at Chalfield are:—The Governor, Lt.-Col. Pudsey; a Major unnamed; Captains Bennett, Dymock, Eyres, Gravenor and Hutchinson; Lieutenants Cliffe, Goslinge, Maxwell, Parsons, Way and Wayte; Cornet and Quartermaster Walker, Cornet Arthur; Ensigns Moyle and Parsons (perhaps the same man as Lieut. Parsons); Quartermasters Gherrish and Knight. A Lieut.-Col. Eyres is mentioned but he may not have been at Chalfield. A Lt.-Col. William Eyre at Malmesbury is noted in B.8, Waylen: *Falstone Day-Book*, p. 384.<sup>1</sup>

In B.27, Peacock, there are references to the following Parliamentary officers who may have been later at Chalfield:—Lieut. Bennet (1640), and Capt. Bennett in Col. Denzil Hollis's Regiment (1642), Capt. Thomas Dymock (1640) and Lieut. Humphry Dymock (1642), Ensign Edward Gravenor (1642), Sergeant Major of Foot Hutchinson [Sergeant Major was, of course, a commissioned rank], Lieut. Nathaniel Moyle (1640), Ensign of Foot Wayte.

It is probable that the Governor is the (Sergeant) Major Pudsey who served with distinction under Massey during the siege of Gloucester in 1643 (see B.3, *Bibliotheca Glouc.*) and may possibly be the Capt. Pudsey who is awarded £200 on September 16th, 1646 (B.22, Vol. 1, pp. 795-6). We may take it as certain that he is the Lt.-Col. Marmaduke Pudsey married at Malmesbury on September 30th, 1644 (p. 35) and it is almost certain that he is referred to by Whitelocke (B.28, p. 291) in his entry for February 7th, 1648, "Letters from Ireland, that Colonel Pudsey took in four small castles from the rebels".

The Lieut. Humphry Dymock of 1642 had become a Captain by 1646 and was active as an "informer", i.e. a discoverer of property belonging to Royalists. In B.21, Vol. 2, p. 859 is the entry, "Capt. Humphry Dymock, an informer about malignants, has served faithfully all through the war . . . begs judgement in 5 cases discovered by him, as he is designed for the next expedition to Ireland".

There is a reference to a Captain Eyre, who may have been the Chalfield captain in B.6, fo. 13v, which is printed almost in full in B.8, Waylen: *Falstone Day-Book*, p. 380, and in B.18A, Waylen: *Devizes*, 1859, p. 259; from it we learn that this Capt. Thos. Eyre had been a captain of foot and Governor of Devizes and that the local troops had already been disbanded. He is to be paid £100 towards his arrears. The entry is dated 17 November, 1646. He is presumably the "Col. Ayres, Governor of the Devizes, who was captured in the Royalist raid on Marlborough in Jan. 1646" (B.5, Ludlow, Vol. 1, p. 479; and B.19,

<sup>1</sup> Owing to the Parliamentary practice of breaking up weakened units and reducing their officers in rank—or even, if they had few men to command, to the ranks, as "reformadoes"—the rank of any officer may fluctuate considerably. It should also be remembered that one man could, in certain cases, hold two ranks simultaneously. He could, e.g., be the colonel of a regiment and the captain of a troop in it, and be paid for each rank.

Waylen : *Marlborough*, p. 232). He may have been connected with the Chalfield branch of the Eyre family, into the involved history of which we cannot enter<sup>1</sup>, although we may note that, like many other families at the time, it was divided, some being Royalists—including Robert of West or Little Chalfield—and some being for the Parliament.

There is a reference to Quartermaster Walker in B.6, fo. 33r, of which an extract is printed in B.8, Waylen : *Falstone Day-Book*, p. 385. In full it reads :—" 6 April, 1647. At the Committee of Lords and Commons for the safety of the Western Associated Counties, etc. Quartermaster Walker. Upon the humble petition of Tho: Walker late Quartermaster to the troop of horse under the command of Lieutenant Col. Pudsey, whilst he was Governor Chatfeild [*sic*] garrison in the county of Wilts hereunto annexed, it is ordered that it be recommended to the Committee of the said county of Wilts to adjust his accounts, to give him a debenture for his arrears due to him for his said service, and to pay him thirty pounds or what more conveniently they can, upon account, in part thereof. According to an Ordinance of Parliament of the 4th of February last past made in that behalf. [Signed] Arth. Nivoll, Salisbury, Ri: Aldworth, Ed: Hungerford, Geo: Horner, John Bamfield, Ln: Hodges, Nich: Martin, Cle: Walker."

The Chalfield Church registers throw no light on the garrison. The only entries connected with it are after the close of our accounts :—

" 1645 Sept. 15 John Woodburrough soldier was buried  
" 1645 „ 16 John Lane messenger was buried "

and from a later entry :—

" 1646 February 16 John the son of John Rudman and Mary his wife was baptized "

we probably learn the first names of the Rudman mentioned on p. 55 and of his wife who was " formerly cook to the garrison " (p. 66) !

Other local church records may give further information, but prospective searchers should be warned that there is a gap in the Holt registers between 1643 and 1654. It may be of Chalfield interest to note that the Holt register is resumed on June 12th, 1654, by the appointment of one Thomas Keene to act as " parish Register " and the authority for his appointment is signed by a Matthew Eyre (Holt Church Registers, Vol. 2, fo. 2a).

No attempt has been made to trace other persons, but it is interesting to note that both accounts contain names still to be found in the district.

Massey's letter of September 5th, 1644, shows that Chalfield had already been garrisoned by that date. It can be assumed that it was not garrisoned before Massey took Malmesbury on May 24th, 1644, and probably not until Col. Devereux had consolidated there. With these termini we can say that the house was, in all probability, first occupied by the garrison in July or August, 1644.

<sup>1</sup> On the Eyre family see (1) Eyre (M. E. R.) : *The History of the Wiltshire family of Eyre*, 1897 ; (2) Hartigan (A. S.) : *A Short history of the family of Eyre*, 2 vols., 1898, [? 1904] ; (3) Hoare (Sir R. C.) : *The History of modern Wilts* (Hundred of Frustfield by George Matcham), 1844 ; (4) B.9, Davies : *Great Chalfield*.

With regard to the withdrawal of the garrison we know that Massey's troops were disbanded at Devizes in November 1646 (B.5, Ludlow, Vol. 1, p. 480) and we have on the authority of Waylen an untraced, but probably correct, reference to a Parliamentary order, dated August 14th, 1646, that Malmesbury and Highworth garrisons should be dismantled (p. 36). As Chalfield would be included with these, we can reasonably assume that the garrison quitted the place between these two dates and probably in September or October 1646, having been in possession, with one short break in the early days, for about two years and two months.

### The Malmesbury Garrison

Malmesbury was important both from its size and its position in North Wilts, and as a good deal is known about its place in the Civil War we need not say much about it. It had an adventurous history, changing hands apparently six times. It was surrendered by the Parliament to the Royalists on February 3rd, 1643; on March 20th, 1643, it was stormed by the Parliamentary forces under Sir William Waller, but before April 5th in the same year it was surrendered by its Parliamentary Governor, Sir Edward Hungerford, to the Royalists. It was later abandoned by the Royalists and occupied by the Parliament, but retaken by the Royalists about July 21st, 1643. On May 24th, 1644, it was taken by the redoubtable Col. Edward Massey, the Parliamentary Governor of Gloucester, and from that time remained in the hands of the Parliament for the rest of the war. Its main troubles were therefore over before our accounts begin, and the only reference to any military action in them is an indication that the enemy was before the town in March 1646 (p. 98). By October 1645, when the Malmesbury accounts open, the war was already almost won for the Parliament. Naseby had been fought in the preceding June, and in Wiltshire Devizes had surrendered to Cromwell on September 22nd, Lacock to Pickering on September 24th, and Longford House, the last Royalist garrison in Wiltshire, surrendered to Cromwell on October 18th. The only skirmishes which took place in the county after this were a Royalist raid on Calne on December 24th, 1645, and a larger and more successful Royalist attack on Marlborough on January 20th, 1646, followed by a raid on Salisbury. "With the surrender of Oxford and Farringdon on June 20th, 1646, the Wiltshire forces were set free to return home and the war ended" (B.5, Ludlow, Vol. 1, p. 480). The actual disbanding of the local troops took place at Devizes in November 1646.

#### THE ACCOUNTS

The ordinance of July 15th, 1644, for the maintenance of Malmesbury (*see* p. 15) authorized the Wiltshire Committee to raise money for the garrison, by levying a weekly assessment for three months. This was found not to be enough, and in 1645 the County Committee took it upon themselves to order Col. Devereux, the Governor, to raise £1,000 himself. For this the Committee were duly rebuked and in August 1645 sent an explanation to Parliament. "The Committee of Wilts do not conceive

that they have done anything in prejudice to the votes of the Commons, whereby the chief command of the garrison of Malmesbury was settled upon Col. Massie, but being informed of the great sums levied in Wilts and the destitution of the Malmesbury garrison, they gave order to Col. Devereux for raising £1,000 for the present necessity of that garrison until a committee could be sent thither to whom the only power of raising [money] is given by the ordinance of Parliament."<sup>1</sup> Presumably as a result Parliament passed the ordinance of August 26th, 1645, authorizing another six months' levy of the weekly assessments (p. 15) and there is little doubt but that our accounts are of the proceeds of this actual levy. They are for a period of six months from October 1645 to March 1646.

In addition to this official origin of the accounts we have other evidence which seems to show that to some extent their existence may be traced to the discontent of local residents. This consists of a petition of inhabitants of the district near Malmesbury complaining of the neglect, mismanagement and oppression of the garrison (B.12). The petition as we have it was taken from an unsigned and undated draft on vellum which was preserved as the cover of a "ciphering book". In 1681 it had belonged to an Edward Ady and in 1830 was in the possession of "an inhabitant of Seagry", but its present whereabouts cannot be traced. The text is as follows:—

"To the Right Honourable the Committee of Both Kingdoms.

The humble petition of certain freeholders and other sufficient inhabitants of the County of Wilts, dwelling near unto the garrison of Malmesbury.

Humbly showeth,

That since the garrison of Malmesbury was reduced unto the obedience of the Parliament, the same hath not only been maintained, especially by the contribution of your petitioners, and the places near adjoining, but also your petitioners have ordinarily given free quarter to the forces of the said garrison, and their ploughs<sup>2</sup> have been pressed at all seasons both to carry stone and timber and other materials for the fortifications, and to carry hay, wood and coals for other uses in the said garrison, without any payment for the same. And moreover divers considerable debts are contracted by certain well affected gentry of the county (as your petitioners are informed) for the buying of ammunition and other necessaries, and for raising of horse and arms for the defence of the country (which debts your petitioners hold themselves bound in duty to discharge according to their proportion with other parts of the county). And whereas your petitioners hoped (as the fruits of these great expenses) to have been protected in some measure from violence and rapine, yet the enemy hath always compelled the country to pay contribution and other taxes, and also hath continually plundered and spoiled your petitioners, and the inhabitants of places nearest adjacent to the said garrison, without any opposition of the said forces, all which hath happened through the insufficiency, timidity, and falsehood of the chief

<sup>1</sup> Calendar of State Papers. Domestic. 1644. August 22. p. 446.

<sup>2</sup> *ploughs*: i.e. their plough teams.

commanders and certain other officers of the said garrison, who have not only notoriously deceived the State by filling up their musters with hired men, but also have rather applied themselves to excessive drinking, profane swearing, and vicious and riotous living, than to exercise the duty of their places. And their counsels have always been so public that no design of theirs has ever been followed with good success, but those provisions which have been made for our defence have been always turned to the advantage of the enemy, and the forces and arms (especially of horse) raised to protect us, have been so remissly governed, that the enemy hath always surprised them, and by . . . been enabled to ruin us. And yet these calamities have been increased by sundry most grievous insolencies and oppressions acted by the authority of the said garrison both upon the persons and estates of divers inhabitants of the country, as by imprisonments, unjust exactions of money, hay and other provisions, seizing of horses, under pretence of recruiting the horse forces lost by negligence of the commanders, and other grievances. And lastly, the familiarity and favours which malignants have in the said garrison do beget a vehement suspicion in your petitioners, that the said commanders and officers, or some of them, may find an opportunity to deliver the same up unto the enemy without any such resistance as might be made in defence of a place so strong and considerable.

In due consideration of the premises may it please this Right Honourable Committee to grant unto your petitioners that the government of the said garrison and forces may be reduced into some better form, and that the said commanders and officers may be removed, and that other able commanders and officers, such in whom your petitioners may have confidence, may be placed to command and govern the said garrison and forces, and that a Receiver may be appointed for the said garrison, who shall be tied to give a monthly account for the satisfaction of the country, by which means corruption may be the more avoided, and the debts of the county the sooner satisfied. And that those gentry and others (many of which are either malignants or neuters) who formerly found trained horses, may be compelled to find horse and arms for the recruit of the horse forces of this county. And your petitioners in acceptance of this favour shall cheerfully contribute to the maintenance of the said garrison and forces, and shall also enter into any other consideration for defence of the said garrison and parts adjoining."

No record can be found that this petition was actually sent, but—as is explained below—there is reason to think that it was. Nor is there any certain indication of its date. The *Gentleman's Magazine* (B.12) ascribes it to 1643, probably because of the disputes between the two Parliamentary leaders, Sir Edward Hungerford and Sir Edward Baynton, in January of that year (B.5, Ludlow, Vol. 1, pp. 440-3). If it does relate to this period it may even have been composed late in 1642. But it is probably later. The war began when the King raised his standard at Nottingham on August 22nd, 1642, and this petition has clearly been drawn up after the war has been some time in progress. Its opening words speak of a time since the garrison had been reduced to the obedience of Parliament.



Now it was already in possession of the Parliament at the beginning of the war to February 3rd, 1643, when it was first surrendered to the Royalists. It was first "reduced" for the Parliament on March 20th, 1643, but as this occupation only lasted until April 5th in the same year the petition must be later since it clearly dates from a time following a fairly long period of Parliamentary possession. Malmesbury was finally taken for the Parliament on May 24th, 1644, and we therefore have good reason for assuming that the petition belongs to a period some months after that date, and probably to the early part of 1645. This view is further strengthened by our knowledge that the garrison was "destitute" at this time and that Devereux had been raising money without Parliamentary warrant. It may be noted in passing that Devereux had been raising money, apparently on his own authority, at least since July 15th, 1644, for Waylen (B.18A, *Devizes*, 1859, p. 201) prints an order issued by Devereux on that date to the High Constable of Potterne, Cannings, Devizes, Bromham and Rowde to collect and pay him £240 by July 19th. The order states that the Malmesbury garrison has not been paid since the 16th of June 1644. It seems likely that the behaviour of Devereux is largely responsible for the complaints of local residents about the garrison.

The grounds for believing that the petition was actually forwarded lie in some instructions concerning Malmesbury sent by the Committee of Both Kingdoms to the Committee of the Associated Western Counties and by them forwarded to Malmesbury. The document is dated 11 July 1645, a date which fits in excellently with what we have seen to be the most likely date of the petition, and its instructions are to rectify matters which are exactly of the kind mentioned in the petition. The original has not been traced, but a contemporary copy exists in B.6 on folio 25r-v. Waylen (B.8, *Falstone Day-Book*, p. 350) merely notes that the instructions were received and that Lieut. Walwyn and Capt. Scarborough are dismissed, giving no more details. The text is as follows:—

" 11 July, 1645

At the Committee of Lords and Commons for the safety of the Associated Western Counties.

Instructions for the better direction of the Committee residing in the County of Wilts. And of the Military Officers under the command of Col. Nicholas Devereux Governor of Malmesbury.<sup>1</sup>

1. That exact musters be frequently taken and accordingly pay to be proportioned and delivered into the hands of the superior officers to pay their soldiers. And that an equal rule of pay be held unto all the officers and soldiers according to their several allowances in the new model for Sir Tho: Fairfax army. And the same rule and method to be observed in matter of recruits.
2. That care be taken whereby the said garrison or other places of hold or quartering duly provided of victual, ammunition and other necessaries.

<sup>1</sup> In the left margin is the note, "Instructions from the Western Committee to Malmesbury".

3. That no new troops or companies or officers of horse or foot be raised from henceforth without order first obtained from this Committee or higher authority. And that such loose troops or foot companies as are already raised (being not part of the regiments settled there for the defence of these parts) be speedily reduced and put into the said regiments for the recruiting of them according to the new model of Sir Thomas Fairfax his army.
4. That the recruiting of the troops already raised may be of horses gotten from the enemy, or by their own purchase or gift of friends, so far as may be obtained. And especial regard be had to such as have so raised and maintained good troops with least charge to the country and have been otherwise very serviceable.
5. That from henceforth no captain of horse be in pay till he muster fifty horse besides officers, nor foot company allowed pay under seventy besides their officers. And that afterwards the losses of horses or arms shall be speedily supplied at the public charge.
6. That the horse raised by the Committee commonly called the Committee's Troop heretofore be reduced to recruit the Governor's troop; And that the troop of Capt. Jones (who hath quitted the same) be likewise added thereunto.
7. That upon the misdemeanours proved against Lt. Wallwyn,<sup>1</sup> Lt. of the Governor's troop of horse and for other unfitness for the duty of that place, the said Lt. Wallwyn be removed.
8. That the Governor's regiment of foot be forthwith recruited according to the new model of Sir Tho: Fairfax his army.
9. That upon the misdemeanours likewise proved against Capt. Scarborough<sup>1</sup> the said Captain Scarborough be removed. And that his company be reduced to recruit the other company of Col. Devereux his regiment of foot.
10. That Capt. Stephen White be appointed and settled Quartermaster General and Provant-master General of all the horse and foot under the command of Col. Nich: Devereux Governor of Malmesbury. And that for the time he continueth in that employment he be allowed 10/- per diem.
11. That no officer or soldier be permitted to take up any money, horses, cattle, provisions or goods whatsoever from the inhabitants within the Parliament quarters but by order of the Committee. And being so taken up and received shall accordingly be brought unto, and disposed of, by the Committee there.
12. That no soldier embezzle or sell away any horse or horses taken by him from the enemy but bring the same to the Committee, or such as shall be appointed by them, to buy them at reasonable prices. And that the said Committee for that purpose do choose and enable some sufficient person.
13. That the said Committee in Wiltes intermeddle not with the soldiery, to send out scouts or parties, to order their march, or direct in any

<sup>1</sup> In B.27, Peacock: *Army lists*, Wm. Walwin is recorded as a Quartermaster and Jos: Scarbrough as an Ensign in Lord St. John's Regiment in 1642.

thing which properly belongs to the military officers, who by their Commissioners<sup>1</sup> are to take the charge thereof, and are only accountable in case of miscarriage.

14. That for the better preparing and scaling<sup>2</sup> of the accounts of such as have or shall be employed to receive and disburse the public monies within that county, there be an honest able man entertained who may discharge that place as auditor and clerk of the Committee there, for the better performance of which service he shall be allowed an under clerk to assist him. And for he himself and his under clerk to have 6/8 per diem.
- [fo. 25v.]
15. That the Committee at every sitting, before they rise, agree upon a certain time and place when and where to meet again and accordingly adjourn, to the end that all may know how to give their attendance. And further that they do not act severally in several places but accordingly as there shall be occasion they may remove by general consent unto any other place for the advantage of the service, still keeping together as one entire Committee with their auditor and clerk who is to enter all contracts, receipts and disbursements with all other orders whatsoever agreed upon by the Committee.
  16. That whereas by order of the Committee dat' 17 Sept. 1644 the Committee attending upon the service in the County of Wilts had 5/- per diem allowed unto each of them so the number exceeded not 5 at any one time. And that accordingly the same hath been paid as appears by their accounts passed before the Committee at Malmsbury in December last. This Committee is contented to allow of the payment of the said 5/- per diem according to the said order for five, and no more, And for the time to come until further order be taken.
  17. That the Governor and Committee do constantly from time to time advertize this Committee with the state of their affairs and proceedings there.
  18. That for the rest that may be herein omitted as not comprehending the emergency that may possibly arise in those parts you look upon and consider the instructions and rules given to the Committees of Parliament in the army established by both houses of Parliament under the command of Sir Thomas Fayrefaix, and to apply them as occasion serve which are printed and herewith sent you a copy.

[Signed] Northumberland, Pembrookmount, Wa. Erle, Ed. Hungerford, Jo: Evelin, Ed. Ashe, Jo: Browne, Phil: Smyth, Rich: Emsey, Rob: Jenner, Fra: Godolphin, Ed: Poole, Nevill Poole, Tho: Arundell, Geo: Jeule."

<sup>1</sup> *Commissioners*. The text has *Com:irs* of which the *r* is doubtful. The word may be *Commissions*.

<sup>2</sup> *scaling*. The text has *staleinge* but although the second letter is certainly *t* the word is probably meant to be *scaling* in the sense of "balancing".

It will be seen that the Instructions order that the officers shall not "notoriously deceive the State by filling up their musters with hired men" (sections 3-6), there shall be no "unjust exactions of money, hay and other provisions, seizing of horses" (sections 4, 11), certain officers are dismissed for misdemeanours (sections 7, 9), and an auditor or clerk shall be appointed either to do the work of a Receiver or to check such work and see that the accounts are properly kept (section 14).

There should have been earlier accounts kept at Malmesbury. If there were they cannot now be traced. They may have been sent to Gloucester since Devereux was answerable to Massey, and the Receiver then at Malmesbury—one John Cartwright—clearly reported to Massey as is evident from Cartwright's letter to Speaker Lenthall on the interception at Chippenham of letters from the King to the Queen. The letter is dated 6 July 1644 from Malmesbury and opens: "Being entrusted by the Governor of Gloucester to receive the contributions for the maintenance of this garrison, and to give him intelligence of all occurrences, I lately sent out one Captain Salmon to fetch in some money in Chippenham hundred",<sup>1</sup> etc.

The Chalfield accounts end in June 1645, the Instructions are dated 11 July 1645, the ordinance for the six months' levy is dated 26 August 1645 and the Malmesbury accounts open in October of the same year. On the outside of the Malmesbury accounts Tarrant describes himself as Receiver for the garrison of Chalfield. It is clear that having finished his task at Chalfield he was transferred to Malmesbury so that the accounts of that place might also be efficiently kept.

#### THE GARRISON

It is difficult to estimate the number of the garrison. It was, of course, very much stronger than that at Chalfield and probably fluctuated a good deal more than that did. From Massey's letter of September 5th, 1644 (p. 21) we know that Parliament had ordered Devereux to send 400 of his men to reinforce Waller—which would immediately lead us to think that he could hardly have had less than 1,000 all told, although we know that on July 21st, 1643, when the town was taken by the Royalists, the Parliamentary garrison only consisted of 80 horse, 400 foot and some 9 pieces of cannon with their gunners (B.5, Ludlow, Vol. 1, p. 452). On or about April 12th, 1645, when Col. Stephens went from Beverstone Castle to the relief of Rowden House he took a contingent from Malmesbury, and as seven of the officers (and perhaps more) subsequently captured at Rowden are known to be from Malmesbury there must also have been at least 120 of their men there. On November 25th, 1645, Devereux reported to Lenthall that he had placed outposts to the north of Malmesbury, including a strong one at Lechlade of about 160 men (see below), and on April 10th Malmesbury was ordered to send 300 foot to blockade Faringdon.

A note on the pay of the army is given on p. 18. In the accounts for Malmesbury the highest week's pay is £78 13s. and the lowest £66 10s.

<sup>1</sup> Calendar of State Papers. Domestic. 1644. July 6. p. 313.

This may only be for the foot. It certainly does not include the gunners who are always paid separately, their normal week's pay apparently being £2 8s. The pay of a foot soldier in garrison might be about 2s. 6d. a week which would give a maximum number of foot of about 630 and a minimum of about 530. The pay would be less if the soldier had his food free, as he apparently did at Chalfield but may not have done at Malmesbury. An average number of nearly 600 foot is what we should expect, the horse, dragoons and gunners in proportion would bring the grand total up to about 1,000.

From one of the payments to the troops at Lechlade, that on p. 95, we learn that there were 153 men there, for it says that a payment of £45 18s. works out at 6s. for each man. With officers, the garrison was therefore about 160 strong.

As we have said, there are no military events of importance during the time of our accounts, but there is a reference to a "siege" on p. 98 in the entry "Paid Mr. Messenger per order to defray the expenses of the soldiers in town when the enemy lay about the town £1-5-0" and there is an indication of expectancy of a siege in the entry on p. 97 for £5 given to "the Governor at the works when the townsmen wrought". The second entry comes between March 1st and 6th, 1646, and the former between March 6th and April 1st, 1646. No other reference to this event has been traced and it probably refers to an unrecorded raid by Royalists from Faringdon or Oxford. The position probably was that for one or two days early in March troops of Royalist horse were in the vicinity and Devereux naturally took precautions.

The officers mentioned in the Malmesbury accounts are:—The Governor, Col. Nicholas Devereux; Major Fawkenor; Captains Barnes, Dymock, Hutchinson, Larance, Ludford, Nicholas Moore, William Moore, Stapp; Lieutenants Halsy, Needam, Symons, Way, White; Cornets Jones, Matrevers; Ensigns Hayes, Messenger, Moore, Moyle, Reeve; Surgeons Qin, Sampson (or Saunson); Quartermaster Nicholls. The chief gunner's name was Sidy but this was probably not a commissioned rank; and there is a reference to Marshall Bull who was probably Provost Marshal, a commissioned rank with functions which are obscure (B.25, Firth: *Cromwell's army*, p. 284).<sup>1</sup> A Mr. Bumbury (or Bunbury) and a Mr. Washington were apparently stewards though the latter also acted as "Major of the Ports"—presumably a superintendent of the gates in the town walls.

Of the above, Dymock, Hutchinson, Way and Moyle are presumably the same men who were at Chalfield and they are discussed on p. 25. In B.27, Peacock: *Army lists*, we find that in 1642 Nicholas Devereux was Captain of Firelocks. He was under Massey at Gloucester and is fairly well known; several references will be found to him in B.3, *Bibliotheca Glouc.*; B.5, Ludlow; B.18, 18A, Waylen; B.28, Whitelocke, and elsewhere. B.27, Peacock, records a Tho: Laurence who is a Lieut. of

<sup>1</sup> There is, however, a later claim that the duties of the Provost Marshal—as head of the military police—have not materially changed in the last 400 years. See Bullock (H.) *History of the Provost Marshal*. 1929.

Firelocks in 1642 with Devereux and we can reasonably assume that this is our Captain. An Ensign Atwell Needham is recorded as being in Fairfax's Regiment in 1642, who may well be our Lieutenant. Captain Falconer served with Massey and Pudsey at Gloucester (B.3, *Bibliotheca Glouc.*) and is almost certainly our Major, and a Captain Moore was also with them.

Larance (or Laurence), Ludford, White and Messinger (or Massinger) together with Captain Scarborough, Ensign Symons (probably our Lieutenant) and Capt. Stamford (Marshal and Scoutmaster at Malmesbury) and several other officers, were all captured after they had forced their way into Rowden House, on about February 13th, 1645 (B.5, Ludlow, Vol. 1, p. 469). Many of them, it will be seen, were back in service at Malmesbury by October and probably earlier, for it is to be assumed that Scarborough arrived back in time to commit his misdemeanours and be dismissed on July 11th, 1645 (p. 31). Ludford, Scarborough and a Lieut. Goodwin were probably released in May, for the Lords Journals, Vol. 7, p. 354 for 6th May, 1645, have the entry, "Col. Feilding hath procured an offer for the exchange of three prisoners for him . . . viz.: Lieut.-Col. Ludford, Governor of Rowden House, Captain Skarrborrow, which came to relieve the House with 120 musketeers, Lieut. Goodwin a Lieut. of Horse. These are prisoners in the Devizes with the Governor Sir Charles Floyd [i.e. Lloyd] and are offered in exchange for Col. Richard Feilding" (mentioned in B.18A, Waylen: *Devizes*, 1859, p. 235). Lieut. White is possibly the Capt. Whyte who was captured in the Royalist raid on Marlborough in January 1646, when Col. Devereux narrowly escaped (B.5, Ludlow, Vol. 1, p. 479), and the Capt. Stephen White mentioned on p. 31.

Unlike Chalfield, the Church Registers at Malmesbury contain numerous entries relating to the garrison. The following is a selection<sup>1</sup>:—

*Baptisms.* 1645. 23rd June: Jane Jounes the daughter of Jane Jounes, the imputed father is one Richard Cope who was a sergeant in this garrison and now gone to Bristol.

1646. 7th January: Dorcas the daughter of Wm. Tripp drum major in the garrison and of Edith his wife.

1646. 6th March: John the son of John [*blank*] a soldier of this garrison boarding at the house of Francis Hays blacksmith in this town.

1646. 20th April: Ruth Cope daughter of Thomas Cope an officer under the Committee for Wilts.

1646. 14th May: Susanna daughter of Mr. Thos. Malone Commissary to the Committee for Wilts. This child was born at Thornehil.

*Marriages:* 1644. 30th September: Marmaduke Pudsey Lieutenant Col. of this garrison and Mrs. Mary Joyce of the Abbey.

1645. 23rd January: Wm. Tripp drum major of this garrison and Edith Nicholas alias Ellett of this town.

We know that the garrison was set up when Massey took Malmesbury on May 24th, 1644, and that the House of Commons voted "that the town

<sup>1</sup> I am indebted for these entries to the Rev. Bertram Lamplugh, Assistant Curate of Malmesbury.

of Malmsbury and the Castle of Beverston, as to the government of them, shall be left wholly to the disposal of Colonel Massey" (Commons Journals, 3. 511, May 31st, 1644. Quoted in B.5, Ludlow, Vol. 1, p. 458). It is not quite so easy to determine when its duties ended. The accounts make it clear that it was in existence on August 22nd, 1646, and from other evidence there are good reasons for believing that this date probably marks its close. In B.8, Waylen: *Falstone Day-Book*, p. 377, is an entry for August 14th, 1646, that "An order passed the House that the garrisons of Malmesbury and Highworth be slighted and dismantled, and the forces be disbanded or disposed for the service of Ireland", etc. This fact is probably correct, but no corresponding entry can be found in B.6 or B.7. It may be in one of them, but seems to be one of those items which Waylen obtained from some other source.

Firth records (B.5, Ludlow, Vol. 1, pp. 480-1) that Massey's troops were disbanded at Devizes in November 1646 under the superintendence of Fairfax himself. William Ludlow's regiment was apparently not disbanded until later, for at the Committee of Lords and Commons for the safety of the Associated Western Counties an order was passed on May 4th, 1647, to disband the county troop under Capt. Wm. Ludlow; they are to have a month's pay and some arrears and the same is to apply to Capt. John Thistlethwayte and his officers (B.6, fo. 26a, but apparently not printed in B.8, Waylen: *Falstone Day-Book*).

We may therefore reasonably assume that this garrison held Malmesbury from May 24th, 1644, to some date between August and November 1646—a period of about two years and three months.

It is possible that the Malmesbury garrison gave more trouble before it was disbanded, for there is evidence that Massey's troops were a nuisance in Wiltshire in June 1646, and they may well include the Malmesbury garrison. On June 4th Massey wrote to Fairfax saying that he had heard rumours of plans to disband his forces but had received no order to do it,<sup>1</sup> and on June 13th Fairfax wrote to the Speaker, "The complaints against major-general Massey's brigade are still renewed, and, indeed, the burden is become insupportable: they not only tax the country, but by plunder, robbery, and other insolencies, do so dishearten and affright the people, that it is feared many will quit their habitations if timely remedy be not applied. It is true, I received an order from you to disband them: I have not endeavoured it, because I had some intimation that your pleasure was to send money down, which certainly would make the work the more acceptable and effectual",<sup>2</sup> etc. We know that Massey's troops were a nuisance in Wiltshire, for Whitelocke (B.28, p. 209) records on June 18th, 1646, "A petition of the Committee of Wilts of the robberies and cruelties of the forces under Major General Massey quartered in those parts, so that none could travel, nor remain in their houses with safety. A letter ordered for Sir Thomas Fairfax to suppress them; this is another misery of war, even in the conclusion, as

<sup>1</sup> Cary (H.): *Memorials of the Great Civil War . . . from 1646 to 1652 . . . from original letters in the Bodleian Library, etc.* 2 vols. 1842. Vol. 1, pp. 90-2.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 101-2. And cited by Waylen (B.18A, *Devizes*, 1859, p. 257).

was hoped, of it. Idleness caused insolence in the soldiers, therefore the House ordered them to Ireland."<sup>1</sup>

Col. Eyres later served in Ireland, so did Col. Pudsey (p. 25) and, in all probability, Capt. Dymock (p. 25). We can therefore be fairly sure that many of the Chalfield and Malmesbury garrisons later served in Ireland with Massey's men and other Wiltshire troops.

### Prices

The following prices are all taken from the Chalfield accounts and are therefore to be dated between mid-January and mid-June, 1645. The order of entry is:—name of article, any further description, number or quantity, prices, beginning with the lowest. If the quantity is unknown, it is represented by the plus sign (+). If the price is uncertain, it is followed by (?).

Ale, a barrel, 5/-, 4/-.	Horse, £1, £1.10.0, £4.5.0.
Apples, +, 1/6.	Jug, a great earthen, 6 <sup>d</sup> .
Bacon, lb., 4 <sup>d</sup> , 4½ <sup>d</sup> .	Key, a heavy, 1/-.
Beans, bushel, 1/1½, 2/-, 2/2, 2/4,	Lock, 1 door, 1/-.
4/-.	„ 1 heavy, 2/-.
Beef, lb., 2 <sup>d</sup> .	Malt, bushel, 2/-, 2/3½, 2/5, 2/6,
Beer, hogshead, 17/4, 20/-.	2/8, 2/10, 2/11, 3/8.
„ barrel, 2/6, 3/6, 6/-.	Musket, one, 5/-.
„ firkin, 2/6, 3/-, 4/-, 4/10, 5/-.	Mutton, a side, 2/6, 5/6.
„ bottle, 1/-.	„ a quarter, 2/6.
„ gallon, 2½ <sup>d</sup> , 2¾ <sup>d</sup> , 3 <sup>d</sup> , 4 <sup>d</sup> .	Nails, a hundred of, 1/-.
Bread, 4 doz. and odd, 5/4.	„ 300 lath, 6 <sup>d</sup> .
„ a dozen, 1/-.	Nutmeg, oz., 6 <sup>d</sup> .
„ a loaf, 9 <sup>d</sup> .	Oats, bushel, 1/1, 1/2, 1/2½, 1/3,
„ manchet, 6 <sup>d</sup> .	1/4, 1/4½ <sup>d</sup> , 1/5, 1/6.
Bridles, a pair, 1/6.	Ox, one, £6, £6.13.4.
Bullock, one, £3, £5, £6, £6.10.0.	Paper for cartridges, a quire, 3½ <sup>d</sup> , 4 <sup>d</sup> ,
Butter, lb., 4 <sup>d</sup> , 4½ <sup>d</sup> , 4¾ <sup>d</sup> , 5 <sup>d</sup> .	5 <sup>d</sup> .
Calf, one, 7/-, 8/-.	Peas, bushel, 2/4, 3/-, 3/4.
Candles, lb., 4 <sup>d</sup> .	„ early green, bushel, 4/-.
Capon, one, 5 <sup>d</sup> , 1/-, 1/3, 1/4, 1/6.	Pepper, ½ lb., 1/4.
Charcoal, bushel, 10 <sup>d</sup> .	Pigeons, dozen, 9 <sup>d</sup> .
Cheese, lb., 2 <sup>d</sup> , 2¼ <sup>d</sup> , 2¾ <sup>d</sup> , 2¾ <sup>d</sup> , 2¾ <sup>d</sup> , 3 <sup>d</sup> .	Pig, a porker, 15/7.
Chicken, one, 2¼ <sup>d</sup> , 3 <sup>d</sup> , 4 <sup>d</sup> .	„ the lb., 2½ <sup>d</sup> , 3¾ <sup>d</sup> .
Cloth, for tables, +, 13/-.	„ a roasting, 2/6.
Coal, bushel, 4½ <sup>d</sup> .	Pipes, tobacco, a gross, 1/6; +, 1/-.
Cow, one, £3.	Pistols, 2 cases of, £2.
Dish, earthen, for the table, one, 2 <sup>d</sup> .	Pork, lb., 2½ <sup>d</sup> .
Duck, a fat, 10 <sup>d</sup> (?).	Poultry, 6 fat, 5/-.
Fish, Cod, one, 10¾ <sup>d</sup> .	Pullet, 6 <sup>d</sup> , 8 <sup>d</sup> , 10 <sup>d</sup> , 1/-.
„ Jack (Pike), one, 2/-.	Rabbit, one, 5 <sup>d</sup> (?).
Glass, a Venice, for beer or wine, 4½ <sup>d</sup> .	Saddle, one, 3/-.
Hay, load, 13/-, 13/4, 14/1, 15/-,	Salt, bay, bushel, 4/-, 4/8, 5/-.
16/6, 18/6, 20/-.	„ white, bushel, 4/-.
Heifer, a fat, £3.	Sheep, one, 7/6, 10/-, 11/6.
Hen, one, 10 <sup>d</sup> , 11 <sup>d</sup> , 1/2.	Shroud, one, 3/4.
Hops, lb., 6 <sup>d</sup> , 9 <sup>d</sup> .	Soap, lb., 5 <sup>d</sup> , 6 <sup>d</sup> .

<sup>1</sup> Also cited by Cary, Vol. I, p. 101. Waylen (B.18A, p. 257) says that this petition was sent from a portion of the Wilts Committee sitting at Marlborough, in July, 1646.



Straw, load, 10/-.	Vice, a smith's, 16/-.
Sugar, lb., 1/4.	Wheat, bushel, 1/10, 3/-, 3/1, 3/2,
Turkey, one, 3/-.	3/4, 3/6, 3/7, 3/8.
Veal, side of, 4/6, 6/-, 8/-.	Whisk, one, 4 <sup>d</sup> .
Vetches, bushel, 2/2.	Wine (sack), quart, 1/6.

### Wages and other Payments for Services

The letter "C" indicates that the entry is from the Chalfield account, and "M" that it is from the Malmesbury account. Numerous entries for payments for unspecified times or amounts of work have been omitted.

Baker, for baking 60 bushels of wheat.	C.	24/-.
Brewer, wages (? for 1 week).	C.	9/-.
Butler, wages (? for 1 week).	C.	10/-.
Carpenter, a day's work.	C.	6 <sup>d</sup> , 1/-.
Cart, work with one, a day.	C.	3/4 (presumably includes hire of cart and horse).
Chaplain, per month.	C.	40/-.
Cleaning, a hall and tables, a week.	C.	2/-, 3/-.
Clothes, for cloth, trimming and making a coat for the porter.	C.	9/-.
Farm work, keeping oxen and sheep, one man, a week.	C.	3/-, 3/9.
Gunsmith, wages, a week.	C.	10/-.
Labourer, a day's work.	C.	3 <sup>d</sup> , 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> <sup>d</sup> , 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>3</sub> <sup>d</sup> , 1 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>5</sub> <sup>d</sup> , 1 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> <sup>d</sup> , 2 <sup>d</sup> . (But on p. 64 there are 2 entries for payments at the rate of 8 <sup>d</sup> a day!)
Mason, a day's work (?)		6 <sup>d</sup> , 1/-.
Messengers, C., for journeys from Chalfield to		Bradford, 1/-.
" " " " " " " "		Bradford, Melksham and Whorwelsdown, 2/-.
" " " " " " " "		Cannings, 2/-.
" " " " " " " "		Farly (? Farleigh Castle), 1/6.
" " " " " " " "		Malmesbury, 5/-.
" " " " " " " "		" 1/- (a woman).
" " " " " " " "		Melksham 1/-, 3 times, 1/6.
" " " " " " " "		Slaughterford, 6 <sup>d</sup> .
" " " " " " " "		Steeple Ashton, 2/6.
" " " " " " " "		Trowbridge, 6 <sup>d</sup> (a woman).
" " " " " " " "		Winsly and Stoke, 3 journeys by 2 men, 5/-.
" " " " " " " "		Wraxall and Farleigh, 1/-.
" " " " " " " "		Fairfax out of the North to Chalfield, 5/-.
" " " " " " " "		Malmesbury to Chalfield, 3/-.
" M., " " " " " "		Malmesbury to Bristol by Mr. Messenger 20/-, by an Ensign 10/-, by a messenger 4/-.
" " " " " " " "		Calne, Chippenham and Damerham North, 3/6.
" " " " " " " "		Devizes, 10/-, 3/-.
" " " " " " " "		Faringdon, 5/-, 3/-.
" " " " " " " "		Highworth, 3/-.
" " " " " " " "		Kingsbridge Hundred, 1/-.
" " " " " " " "		London, 3/- (Probably only an additional payment.)

Officers.	M.	Captain, a week's pay,	£2.12.6.
		Lieutenant, a week's pay,	£1.8.0.
		Lieuts. and Ensigns, a week's pay,	£9.16.0; £5.19.0.
		Ensign, a week's pay,	£1.1.0.
		Quartermaster, a week's pay,	£1.15.0.
		Mr. Washington, as Major of the Ports, a week's pay,	10/-.
		(He is also paid 16/- a week for other unspecified services.)	
Plough, a day's work with.	C.	3/4, 6/8, 8/10½.	
" " " " "	M.	2/4, 3/5, 4/-, 6/8.	
Porter, a week's wages.	C.	5/-.	
Sawyer, a day's work.	C.	6 <sup>d</sup> .	
Spies, C., from Chalfield to Bath,		3/-, 5/-.	
" " " " "		towards Bath,	2/6.
" " " " "		" Bristol,	5/-.
" " " " "		" Devizes,	3/-.
" " " " "		" Lacock,	2/-, 3/-.
" " " " "		" Rowden,	3/-.
" " " " "		to " "	5/-.
" " " " "		towards Warminster,	2/-.
" Women, <sup>1</sup> C., from General Fairfax to Chalfield and to go on to Bristol,			5/-.
Surgeon, C., for curing a man,			20/-.
Thresher, C., for threshing oats, one man a day,		4 <sup>d</sup> , 4½ <sup>d</sup> .	
Tiler, C., one, a day's work,			1/-.
Tiler and his boy, C., a week's work,			9/-.
Washing table linen, C., a woman, a week's work,			1/6.

### Relative Size and Importance of the Tithings

Interesting evidence on this can be gathered from the amounts of the assessments and the quantity and nature of the contributions. In the Chalfield accounts these are summarized on p. 46, where it may be noted, for instance, that Broughton is assessed at more than Melksham and at the same amount as Bradford, and Hilperton and Whaddon are together assessed at more than either.

In the Malmesbury accounts the assessments and receipts are tabulated on pp. 81-92, but in making comparisons here it should be noted that the assessment for Malmesbury itself is as low as it is probably because it was bearing the burden of the garrison, just as in the other account Chalfield itself is let off lightly for the same reason (p. 59).

In the body of the accounts there are other passages which are significant in this matter, as the qualification on p. 71 of "Melksham near Lacoke".

### Local Products and Trades from the Chalfield Accounts

The contributions of the tithings in the Chalfield accounts have been analysed in the following table and list—an analysis which could not be made for the Malmesbury accounts as the contributions were there of money only. The units in the table are explained on p. 41.

<sup>1</sup> Both sides seem to have used women as spies and messengers. Letters were sent by a woman messenger between Prince Rupert and Sir E. Nicholas in July 1645 (see Warburton (B. E. G.): *Memoirs of Prince Rupert and the Cavaliers*. 3 vols., 1849. Vol. 3, pp. 153-4).

CHALFIELD AND MALMESBURY GARRISONS, 1645-46

	Bacon	Beans	Beef	Beer	Butter	pen- ters	Cattle	Cheese	Hay	Hens	Labour- ers	Malt	Money	Mutton	Oats	Plough- men	Sheep	Wheat
Atworth	166			26		30	+	3	315	5	+	1	8.0.0	70	+	+	6	15½
Beaenacre Blackmore and									129		+		19.5.8					
Canhold	84	2½	2h					8			+		10.9.2	20			1	11
Bradford	198	46	128 + 5½h 6b, 1f, 75	604							+	5	16.18.2	5 q. +	8			
Broughton	2f, 26	39	80	2½h, 30 9b, 4f, 1070	36			3	304	3 + 25	+			1s	27½	+	2	79
Hilper-ton and																		
Whaddon					103			3	195		+	21	23.11.0	34	+		17	
Holt			4b	4	6			6	1094	6	15	34						
Leigh and																		
Woolley							+	2	289	3	2	36	11.10.0	39	+		13	
Melksham	25		372					1	357				20.17.0	2s	27½			
Monkton- Farleigh	3c, 3f, 234½							1	268		+	29	23.0.0	27	+		2	
Seend								4				18	27.1.0	4				
Trowbridge		132		120					736	30			23.0.0	8			6½	
Trowle	6												10.19.0			+		
Trowle (Little)	86							1	48					3				
Whitley and Shaw	53		1b	84	6			1	667		+			19			6	
Winsley																		
and Stoke									674 +		+	4	23.16.0	52			36½	
Woodrow									80		+		19.10.10					
Woolmer									52		+		3.17.6					
Wraxall (South)	219		1b		9		+		168	20	5	37 +	4.7.0	92	+		44½	

The units in this table are as follows :—

For beef, butter, cheese :—the lb.

„ beans, malt, oats, peas, salt, wheat :—the bushel.

„ bacon :—c = chine, f = flitch ; if there is no letter the unit is the lb.

„ beer :—h = hogshead, b = barrel, f = firkin ; if there is no letter the unit is the gallon.

„ bread :—the loaf.

„ hay :—the load.

„ mutton :—q = quarter, s = side.

In addition, the following items, which could not conveniently be tabulated; were supplied to the garrison from the places named :—

Atworth : vetches, 6 bushels.

Bradford : cinnamon, + ; hops, 60 lb. ; nutmegs, 4 oz. ; pork, a loin ; soap, 6 lb. ; sugar, +.

Bromham : salt, 1 bushel.

Broughton : coals, 3 bushels ; ducks, 2 ; rabbits, 2 ; threshers, 2 ; turkeys, 2 veal, 4 sides.

Chalfield : money, £2.6.0 ; peas, 56 bushels.

Cheverell : cattle, 28.

Hilperton and Whaddon : sawyers, +.

Holt : peas, 4 bushels.

Lavington : malt, 17 bushels, +.

Marshfield : salt, 18½ bushels.

Melksham : fish, 4.

Monkton Farleigh : tilers, +.

Seend : pig, 1.

Staverton : cattle, 8 ; malt, 16 bushels.

Studley : money, £7.9.10 ; oats, 3 bushels.

Trowbridge : bridles, 4 ; carrots, + ; kale, + ; paper, 95 quires ; peas, 10 bushels ; pork, + ; radishes, + ; salt, 55½ bushels ; turnips, +.

Whitley and Shaw : candles, 12 lb.

Wingfield : money, £19.13.9.

Wraxall (South) : charcoal, 1 bushel ; masons, + ; pig, 1 ; tailors, +.

Certain commodities and tradesmen, it will be noticed, come from one place only, such as hops from Bradford, paper from Trowbridge, sawyers from Hilperton and ducks from Broughton<sup>1</sup>. South Wraxall comes first in the supply of malt and oats, Broughton leads with wheat and probably with beer, though here it is closely followed by Bradford. Holt is an easy first with cheese and a close second to Monkton Farleigh with bacon, and so on.

## Bibliography

This “ bibliography ” is mainly a list of books to which reference has been made in the Introduction. The chief purpose of gathering the entries together here has been to save printing full titles in the Introduction. There, references are made to the numbers in this list followed, where necessary, by brief descriptions which should, after any item has been once looked up here, be enough to identify the book without further reference to this list.

<sup>1</sup> Ganders are not mentioned.

## CHALFIELD AND MALMESBURY GARRISONS, 1645-46

The list does also have some use as a bibliography, although it is obviously only of immediate sources. For other works reference should be made to items 1 and 2 below.

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CIVIL WAR. WILTSHIRE AND DISTRICT. [See also 2, 9-19, 35, 37.]

3. Bibliotheca Gloucestrensis: a collection of scarce . . . tracts, relating to the county and city [of Gloucester . . . during the Civil War, *etc.* [Edited by J. Washbourn.] Gloucester, 1825.
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7. Register of the Committee of Sequestrations for the County of Wilts; containing the compositions of delinquents, *etc.*; from 1645 to 1648, with their *signatures*. 97 leaves. Paper. Small folio. Manuscript. British Museum. Additional MS. No. 22,085. (See B.8, Waylen: *Falstone Day-Book.*)
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- 18A. [Waylen (James)]: A History . . . of the Devizes, *etc.* 1859. (The title-page has no author's name but the book is a much enlarged and revised edition of B.18. The Civil War is dealt with in detail on pp. 134-282 but some material given in B.18 is not included. These pages are a storehouse of information on the Civil War in Wiltshire but some references are wanting and the book is not well indexed.)

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37. Return for the Hundred of Westbury, 1643. *In* Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Magazine, Vol. 39, 1917, pp. 445-8.

## ILLUSTRATIONS

The illustrations, which are just over a quarter the size of the originals, show one page of Chalfield receipts, one of Chalfield disbursements and one of Malmesbury disbursements. As the Malmesbury receipts are of a very simple kind and are reproduced almost literally in the printed text it seemed unnecessary to illustrate them.



Receipts

Receipts from ...	3 0 0
11 ...	0 15 6
11 ...	0 11 0
11 ...	0 19 0
11 ...	3 19 6
11 ...	0 15 0
11 ...	3 7 0
11 ...	0 17 6
11 ...	3 0 0
11 ...	0 7 0
11 ...	10 14 6
11 ...	4 7 4
11 ...	3 19 0
11 ...	3 0 0
11 ...	0 4 0
11 ...	4 1 0
11 ...	3 5 5
11 ...	1 9 0
11 ...	1 11 2
11 ...	2 10 0
11 ...	1 19 0
11 ...	0 9 4
11 ...	5 0 0
11 ...	0 5 0
11 ...	0 3 9
11 ...	0 3 6
11 ...	0 5 0
11 ...	0 3 0

Sum total 54 9 6

1900

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## THE CHALFIELD GARRISON

[C. p. 1]<sup>1</sup>

**Will. Tarrant, Collector**  
**pro Chadfield house garrison**

[C. p. 2]

The Account of William Tarrant appointed Collector for the garrison of Chaldfeld house in the county of Wiltes by the Committee of the said county.

About a month before my coming to Chaldfeld garrison there was a tax set by the Committee of the county amounting to about 3 months contribution on the hundreds of Bradford and Melksham which ended the 10th of December 1644, which 3 months and 3 months more, ending the 10th day of March 1644,<sup>2</sup> was only charged on the said hundreds during my being in the garrison.

This garrison was only a [front]<sup>3</sup> naked house and made a frontier garrison to Malmesbury and Gloucester, and was environed about by 5 of the King's garrisons, some within 2 miles, the farthest but 6 miles from it.

And the country paying some double some treble contributions to this and other garrisons. And this garrison being unfortified and to be supplied in victual and provision for man and horse and other necessaries for a troop of horse, a troop of dragoons and 2 companies of foot always maintained there, who had their diet and half pay.

Therefore the country had liberty to pay their contribution in victual, hay, oats, or might work it out at the fortifications; whereby the far greater part was brought in such provisions as they could spare and delivered to Ensign Moyle who was the steward of the garrison and who delivered it forth every meal to the soldiers. And the poorer sort wrought forth theirs.

<sup>1</sup> [C. p. 1], i.e. "Page No. 1 of the Chalfield Manuscript."

<sup>2</sup> 1644, i.e. 1645 by modern reckoning. See p. 11, n.2.

<sup>3</sup> *front*: Apparently deleted, presumably the beginning of "frontier".

**BRADFORD HUNDRED**

	Charged for the tax and 3 months' contri- bution thereunto added, being in all about 6 months' contri- bution ended the 10th of March, 1644 <sup>1</sup>	Received in money	Brought in to the steward in provision wrought out in labour and received by others before I came	Remained unpaid
Bradford Town	96 15 0	8 0 0	68 2 5	76 2 5 <sup>2</sup>
Holt	72 12 0	0 0 0	54 0 0	16 2 6
South Wraxall	72 12 0	4 7 0	64 3 5	4 1 7
Broughton	96 15 0	0 0 0	77 5 3	18 14 9
Mounckton Farly	72 12 0	13 10 0	39 0 0	19 18 10
Leigh and Wolley	72 12 0	11 10 0	36 4 5	24 17 7
Atworth	48 7 6	8 0 0	32 0 0	8 7 6
Winckfeild and Trowle	96 15 0	30 12 0	7 5 7	58 16 8
Chaldfeild	48 0 0	2 6 0		
Winsly and Stoak	96 15 0	21 16 0	20 5 6	54 13 6
	773 15 6	99 11 0	391 6 7	281 15 4

**THE HUNDRED OF MELKSHAM WITH THE LIBERTY OF  
TROWBRIDGE**

Melksham	94 18 8	5 15 0	24 2 0	65 1 0
Benacre	52 5 0	0 13 0	30 15 10	14 16 2
Woolmer	29 11 2	0 7 0	0 0 9	22 14 8
Blackmore and Canhold	58 7 0	5 15 0	15 7 8	37 4 4
Woodrew	43 10 5	7 0 0	13 11 10	22 18 7
Whitly and Shawe	49 15 4	0 0 0	26 2 2	23 13 2
Scene	64 8 0	5 0 0	36 2 2	33 1 10
Bulkington, Polshott and Earlestoak	132 12 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	132 12 0
Hillperton and Whaddon	100 0 0	10 0 0	53 0 2	36 14 2
Trowbridge Liberty	141 10 0	14 12 0	63 10 10	63 7 3
	766 17 7	49 4 0	268 19 5	452 1 2

[C. p. 4 is blank]

<sup>1</sup> 1644, i.e. 1645 by modern reckoning. See p. 11, n.2.

<sup>2</sup> £76 2s. 5d. This is the total of the second and third columns, whereas, of course, it should be the difference between this total and column 1, i.e. £20 12s. 7d. (see p. 50, where it is given as £20). It is a typical inaccuracy.

THE RECEIPTS OF CONTRIBUTIONS IN MONEY

Bradford Hundred

Received

From Bradford Borough	8	0	0
„ Leigh and Woolleigh	11	10	0
„ South Wraxall	4	7	0
„ Winsly	15	0	0
„ Stoake	6	16	0
„ Moxams Farm in Chaldfeld Tithing	2	6	0
„ Great Trowle	10	19	0
„ Winckfeild	19	13	9
„ Attworth	8	0	0
„ Mounckton Farleigh	13	0	0
	<hr/>		
	99	11	9

The Hundred of Melksham and Liberty of Trowbridge

From Melksham	5	15	0
„ Trowbridge and Studly	14	12	0
„ Hillperton and Whaddon	10	11	10
„ Canhold	5	15	0
„ Woodrewe	7	0	0
„ Sceene	5	4	0
„ Benacre	0	13	0
„ Woollmer	0	7	0
Mr. Goffe his contribution	1	14	0
	<hr/>		
	51	11	10

The Hundred of Whorlesdowne<sup>1</sup>

From Semington	5	0	0
„ Steeple Ashton	16	6	6
„ West Ashton	18	19	0
„ Bradly and Southweeke	39	19	0
	<hr/>		
	80	4	6
From Box	8	9	6
„ Foord	3	0	0
	<hr/>		
	11	9	6
	£	s.	d.
Sum	242	17	7

<sup>1</sup> In the left margin is written, in the same hand and ink, the note : This hundred in the enemy's quarters.

**Received of Sequestration money from Delinquents as followeth viz.**

From Mr. Wadman of Winckfeild	12	0	0
„ Mr. Long of Hawe	24	6	8
Of Mrs. <sup>1</sup> Yerbury	8	0	0
„ Mr. Vynor	10	0	0
„ Mrs. Speake	20	0	0
„ George Graunt in part of his rent to Mr. Watson	2	0	0
„ Mr. Wallys of Trowbridge in part of his fine	16	13	0
„ the Widow Baker of Farly for her quit rent to Mr. Watson	0	6	8
„ Tho: Maltman of South Wraxall	2	0	0
„ Wm. Deverell of the Legh	2	0	0
„ Robt. Foote of Cumberwell farm towards his quit rent due to S <sup>r</sup> Willm. Button being £5	2	0	0
„ Mr. Kinge of Mounckton Farleigh for his quit rent due to Mr. Watson	0	8	0
	<hr/>		
	99	14	4

**Received of 5<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> parts assessed by the Committee as followeth viz.**

Of Jo: Dycke of Winslie	13	0	0		
„ Wm. Druce of the same place	11	0	0		
From Bradford	}	Of Robert Holton	2	0	0
		„ Jo. Smith	3	0	0
		„ Richard Audly	2	0	0
		„ Paull Methin	2	0	0
Of Mr. Longe of Mounckton	22	0	0		
„ Thomas Skryne of Broughton	1	0	0		
„ Henry Hardinge there	4	0	0		
„ Edmund Lewis there	1	0	0		
„ Richard Gardiner there	2	0	0		
„ Mr. Godwyn	1	10	0		
„ George Graunt of Mounckton Farly	2	0	0		
„ Nathaniell Sturridge of Winckfeild	2	0	0		
„ Robt. Crooke of South Wraxall	2	0	0		
„ Henry Batchelor of South Wraxall	2	0	0		
„ Roger Baker of Mounckton Farly	2	0	0		
„ Anthony Deverell of Winsly	1	10	0		
„ Alice Howell of South Wraxall	2	0	0		
„ Jo: Slade the elder of Hillperton	1	10	0		
„ Jo: Selve of the same	1	0	0		
„ Mr. Webb clerk there	1	0	0		
„ Mr. Parry for S <sup>r</sup> Jo: Horton	15	0	0		
„ my lady Beauchamp	30	0	0		
„ Walter Graunt of Mounckton Farleigh	2	0	0		
„ Jo: Painter, Mr. Twistes bailiff, for Mr. Twistes 5 <sup>th</sup> and 20 <sup>th</sup> part at South Wraxall and Boxe	10	0	0		
	<hr/>				
	138	10	0		

<sup>1</sup> The abbreviation Mrs has been printed Mrs. throughout. The term may be used for a spinster or a married woman.



[C. p. 7]

Of Mr. Merriweather of Hillperton	2	0	0
„ Jo: Slade sen. there	1	4	0
„ Jo: Selfe there	1	0	0
„ Jo: Slade jun. there	2	0	0
„ John Moore there	2	0	0
„ Mr. Hope there	2	0	0
„ Wm. Slade	2	0	0
„ Mr. Milles of Trowbridge	2	12	0
„ Richard Singar there	2	16	0
„ Mrs. Honor Wallys there	2	15	0
„ Anthony Chapman there	0	10	0
„ Anthony Sheapard there	2	0	0
„ Edward Martyn there	1	0	0
„ the Widow Pinchin there	0	10	0
„ Agnes Horlocke there	0	10	0
„ Wm. Horlocke there	0	10	0
„ Mr. Shepman of Whaddon clerk	2	0	0
„ Wm. Winter of Whitly and Shawe	3	0	0
„ Edward White there	2	0	0
„ Elianor Bodnam there	2	0	0
„ the Widow Heskins and Tho: Buckley there	2	0	0
„ Wm. Chandler of Woolleigh	2	0	0
„ Anthony Rogers there	2	0	0
„ Wm. Clement of Boxe	1	0	0
„ Mr. Power and Jo: Thrift there	2	0	0
„ Mr. Bushnell clerk there	1	0	0
„ the Widow Webb there	1	0	0
„ Mr. Foot of Bradford Leigh	2	0	0
„ Wm. Deverell for a tenement of Mr. Allens at Winslie	3	0	0
„ Mr. Smyth for a tenement there of the Widow Bullocks	2	0	0
„ Richard Pontinge for a tenement of Tho: Bakers there	2	0	0
„ Mathewe Randall for the Leigh	2	0	0
	<hr/>		
	56	7	0
	£	s.	d.
The total of all the receipts is in money whether for contribution 5 <sup>th</sup> and 20 <sup>th</sup> parts or sequestration	547	8	11

[C. p. 8 is blank]

**BRADFORD HUNDRED**

**The Town of Bradford**

[C. p. 9]

£ s. d.

Charged 96 15 6

Inprimis. There was received in money by Captain Dymock then Governor of the garrison before my coming thither in money	8 18 2
Item of Mr. Holton there 2 porkers weighing 198 lb. at 2½ <sup>d</sup> the pound	2 1 3
„ delivered into the garrison more 6 bushels of beans at	0 14 0
„ 7 bushels of wheat at	1 3 4
„ one quarter of oats at	0 10 0
„ 40 bushels of beans at 2/4 the bushel, 4 bushels wheat at 3/4 the bushel	5 6 8
„ 5 bushels of malt at	0 12 0
„ 12 dozen of bread	0 12 0
„ 1 quarter of beef and 1 quarter of mutton at	0 10 0
„ 1 calf at	0 7 0
„ 60 pound of hops at 9 <sup>d</sup> the pound	2 5 0
„ 6 pound of soap	0 2 6
„ 4 ozs. of nutmegs	0 2 0
„ 7 days work discharged by the Constable	0 4 8
„ Sugar and cinnamon	2 0 0
„ 1 hogshead of beer and the vessel	1 0 0
„ 1 barrel of beer	0 4 0
„ 1 hogshead and half of beer	1 6 0
„ 3 barrels of beer	0 12 0
„ 2 barrels of beer	0 8 0
„ 3 hogsheads of beer and 1 side of beef	4 0 0
„ In beef, pork and mutton to the value of	0 11 0
„ 12 dozen of bread	0 12 0
„ 1 quarter of beef and 1 quarter of mutton	0 10 0
„ 6 fat bullocks and a calf at	29 0 0
„ 80 pound of beef 2 <sup>d</sup> the pound, and 1 quarter of mutton 2/6 <sup>d</sup>	0 15 10
„ 4 dozen and half of bread	0 4 6
„ 1 whole sheep 11/6 <sup>d</sup> , 2 hinder quarters of mutton, 1 lyne <sup>1</sup> of pork 5/6 <sup>d</sup>	0 17 0
„ 2 firkins of beer 17 gallons	0 5 8
„ 14 dozen and half of bread	0 14 6
„ 1 firkin of beer	0 4 0
„ 8 dozen of bread	0 8 0
„ 2 barrels of beer 43 gallons	0 14 4
„ 1 firkin of beer 15 gallons	0 5 0
„ 48 pound of beef 2 <sup>d</sup> per pound	0 8 0
	68 2 5
Received my self in money	8 0 0
	76 2 5
Remains unpaid £20	

<sup>1</sup> *lyne*=loin. Common in Warwickshire, Worcestershire, and Shropshire dialect. [B. 31, Wright.]

Holt

Charged 72 12 0

Inprimis brought in from the said tithing 1 fat cow	3	0	0
Item 6 fat hens 5/-, 50 lb. of cheese 11/6 <sup>d</sup>	0	16	6
„ 8 bushels of oats 9/4 <sup>d</sup> , 4 lb. of butter 1/8 <sup>d</sup>	0	11	0
„ 11 bushels of wheat	1	19	4
„ 1 fat cow £3, 5 hens 4/6 <sup>d</sup> , 4 bushels of malt 10/-	3	14	6
„ 10 bushels of oats and 6 lb. of butter	0	13	8
„ 1 fat bullock £3, 34 lb. of cheese 7/-	3	7	0
„ 3 hens and a capon 3/6 <sup>d</sup> , 4 bushels of wheat 14/-	0	17	6
„ 1 load of hay 20/-, 3 flitches of bacon £2	3	0	0
„ 5 days work with the tithing ploughs	0	17	0
„ in workmen, 7 labourers 24 days work 16/-, 14 days labour 9/4, 6 labourers 12 days work 8/-, 5 labourers 13 days work 8/8 <sup>d</sup> , 4 labourers 12 days work 8/-, 6 labourers for 26 days 17/4 <sup>d</sup> , 5 labourers for 18 days work 12/-, paid by the tithing to Capt. Dymock by his warrant, being then Governor, for labourers £2—8—0. In all	4	7	4
„ 2 bushels of wheat 6/-, 320 lb. of cheese at 21/- per cwt.	3	3	0
„ 30 bushels of malt at 2/- per bushel	3	0	0
„ 4 bushels oats	0	4	8
„ brought in at the siege 3 cwt. and half of cheese	4	1	8
„ 200 lb. and half of cheese £2—8—9, 20 lb. of bacon 6/8 <sup>d</sup>	3	5	5
„ 5 loads of hay £3—15—0, 12 bushels of oats 14/-, both	4	9	0
„ 63 lb. [ <i>? of cheese</i> ] 14/2 <sup>d</sup> , 46 lb. of bacon 15/4 <sup>d</sup> , 5 lb. of bacon 1/8 <sup>d</sup>	1	11	2
„ 42 lb. of bacon 14/-, 40 lb. bacon 13/4 <sup>d</sup> , 94 lb. of bacon £1—11—4	2	18	8
„ 82 lb. of bacon 27/-, 4 loaves of bread 3/-, 15 lb. of cheese 12/8	1	19	8
„ 4 bushels of peas at 2/4 the bushel	0	9	4
„ for the diet of a sick man and of a woman to tend him in the tithing	0	5	0
„ for the woman's wages	0	5	0
„ for a shroud for him	0	3	4
„ a little barrel of beer	0	3	6
„ in workmens wages paid by the Tithingman for 66 days work at the works	2	5	0
„ for the diet of a sick soldier sent to the parish to be kept and of a woman that tended him 16 days	0	5	0
„ for the woman's wages which he paid	0	5	0
„ one barrel of beer	0	3	6
	<hr/>		
	54	9	6
Sum total	54	9	6
Remains £18—2—6.			

South Wraxall

Charged 72 12 0

Inprimis received from the said parish 22 lb. weight of cheese	0	4	1½
Item 8 lb. of cheese 12 <sup>d</sup> , 4 bushels of malt 10/- (1 bushel malt 2/6 <sup>d</sup> )	0	11	0
„ 27 lb. cheese, 5 lb. of butter and 1 chine of bacon	0	8	0
„ a day's work at the garrison with a plough	0	4	0
„ 3 bushels of wheat 11/-, 20 lb. of cheese 3/9	0	14	9
„ 4 bushels of wheat 14/8 <sup>d</sup> , 61 lb. of cheese 11/5 <sup>d</sup>	1	6	1
„ 30 bushels of oats 37/6 <sup>d</sup> , 4 lb. of butter 1/8 <sup>d</sup> , 1 bushel malt 2/6 <sup>d</sup>	2	1	8
„ paid by the Tithingman to workmen that wrought at the garrison, 10 days work of carpenters and masons 10/- and 17 days work of labourers at the works	1	2	0
„ paid more by him to 2 masons and 1 carpenter 9 days	0	9	0
„ more to 3 labourers 9 days work, 8 days work with mason	0	14	0
„ more for 18 days work with masons and carpenters and 23 days work with labourers	1	13	4
„ more to a mason for 2 days work, to labourers for 8 days work	0	7	4
„ more for 15 days carpentry work 15/- and to labourers 12/-	1	7	0
„ more to a carpenter for 5 days work	0	5	0
„ more to 11 labourers for 45 days work at the fortifications	1	10	0
„ more to 5 labourers for 16 days work and more for 11 days	0	19	8
„ more paid by him for masons, carpenters and labourers work by a warrant from Capt. Dymock then Governor of the garrison	2	12	0
„ 2 bushels and half of wheat 9/2 <sup>d</sup> , 28 lb. of cheese 5/2 <sup>d</sup>	0	14	4
„ 10 days work with ploughs about the fortifications	1	3	4
„ 4 bushels of oats 4/8 <sup>d</sup> , 72 lb. of pork at 2½ <sup>d</sup> the pound 15/-	0	19	8
„ 1 porker weighing 75 lb. 15/7 <sup>d</sup> , 1 load of hay 13/4 <sup>d</sup>	1	8	11
„ more 20 bushels of oats and 1 load of hay	1	16	8
„ paid by the Tithingman for 40 days work with labourers	1	6	8
„ paid more for 32 days work	1	1	4
„ more for 30 days work 20/-, for 6 days with a carpenter 1/- [i.e. 6/-]	1	6	0
„ 1 load of hay and 1 bushel of charcoal 10 <sup>d</sup>	0	15	10
„ 16 loads of hay from Mr. Twist there	11	5	0
„ paid labourers by Tithingman for 51 days work and carpenters for 18 days work	2	12	0
„ 2 days work with a plough 6/8, 4 bushels of oats 5/4 <sup>d</sup>	0	12	0
„ 4 bushels of oats 5/8 <sup>d</sup> , 2 pullets 1/-	0	6	8
„ 3 labourers 18 days work, 2 masons 12 days work	1	4	0
„ 6 bushels of oats 7/4 <sup>d</sup> , 13 days work 8/8 <sup>d</sup>	0	16	0
„ 1 day's work with a plough 3/4 <sup>d</sup> , 2 pullets 1/-	0	4	4
„ 1 porker 15/7 <sup>d</sup> , 72 lb. weight of pork besides 15/-	1	10	7
„ 2 quarters 4 bushels of oats 25/-, 10 bushels of malt 23/-	2	8	0
„ 3 days work with a plough 10/-	0	10	0
„ 35 bushels of wheat £6—2—6, 1 quarter of malt 20/-	7	2	6

CHALFIELD GARRISON, 1645

[C. p. 12]

Item one smith's vice brought in for the service of the garrison	0	16	0
„ for 30 days work with labourers paid by the tithing	1	0	0
„ paid by them for 9 days carpentry work	0	9	0
„ one barrel of beer 3/6 <sup>d</sup> , a load of hay 13/-	0	16	6
„ more paid by him for 61 days work with labourers at the garrison	2	0	8
„ paid more by him for 18 days work with a carpenter also for 5 days work with a mason	0	18	0
„ 4 bushels of oats 6/-, 1 day's work with a plough 3/4 <sup>d</sup>	0	9	4
„ for a pullet	0	1	0
	£	s.	d.
Sum total received in work and provision is	64	3	5
In money	4	7	0
Total	68	10	5
Remains	4	1	7

[C. p. 13]

£ s. d.

**Broughton**

Charged 96 0 0

Inprimis there was brought in to the garrison from thence 11 bushels of wheat	1	14	0
Item 5 bushels of beans at	0	10	0
„ 1 barrel of beer 30 gallons	0	6	0
„ 15 pounds of bacon	0	5	4
„ 4 bushels of beans 8/-, 1 barrel of beer 40 gallons 10/-	0	18	0
„ 1 other barrel of beer 14 gallons	0	3	6
„ 1 hundred weight of cheese	0	19	2
„ 1 barrel of beer 18 gallons 4/-, 2 dozen of butter 9/-	0	13	0
„ 1 bushel and half of oats and 1 bushel of beans	0	3	8
„ 49 lb. of cheese 8/10, 1 dozen of bread 1/-	0	9	10
„ 80 lb. of beef	0	13	4
„ a days work with a plough	0	6	8
„ 1 barrel of beer of 14 gallons 3/6 <sup>d</sup> , a fat heifer £3	3	3	6
„ 2 fat sheep 15/-, 5 bushels of wheat 15/-, 2 bushels of beans 4/-	1	14	0
„ 24 lb. of cheese 4/-, 3 barrels of beer 52 gallons 12/-	0	16	0
„ paid by the Tithingman for 40 days work of several labourers at 8 <sup>d</sup> per diem	1	6	8
„ paid by him more 45 days work of several workmen	1	10	0
„ 4 bushels of oats	0	4	4
„ 1 load of hay	1	0	0

CHALFIELD GARRISON, 1645

Item 4 barrels of beer	I	4	10
„ paid by the Tithingman more for 37 days work of several workmen at the fortifications	I	4	8
„ for 1 barrel of beer 16 gallons 4/-, 2 bushels wheat 6/4 <sup>d</sup>	0	10	4
„ 11 bushels of wheat at	I	15	10
„ 5 pullets and 2 fat ducks 4/2 <sup>d</sup> , 2 sides of veal 9/-	0	13	2
„ 4 pullets	0	3	4
„ paid by the Tithingman for 53 days work at the garrison by several workmen	I	15	4
„ paid by him to the carpenter for 4 days work	0	4	0
„ 8 bushels of beans 17/4 <sup>d</sup> , 3 bushels beans 6/-	I	3	4
„ 1 barrel of beer 6/-	0	6	0
„ paid by the Tithingman for 96 days work at the works and for 11 days work to the carpenter	4	6	0
„ 8 bushels of beans 16/-, 2 pounds of butter 9 <sup>d</sup>	0	16	9
„ 4 bushels oats 4/8 <sup>d</sup> , 4 capons 5/-	0	9	8
„ 16 bushels of oats	0	17	4
„ 44 bushels of wheat	7	3	0
„ a side of veal	0	8	0
„ kept a sick soldier at the parish charge fortnight	0	6	0
„ kept another 1 week	0	3	0
„ 4 bushels of wheat	0	14	0
„ paid by the Tithingman for 45 days work at the works and 5 days work for a carpenter	I	15	0
„ 1 barrel of beer 4/-, 1 flitch of bacon 19/4 <sup>d</sup>	I	3	4
„ 2 bushels and a peck of oats 2/8 <sup>d</sup> , 6 lb. of butter 2/6 <sup>d</sup>	0	5	2
„ 6 fat poultry	0	5	0
	44	17	1

[C. p. 14]

Item 2 bushels of beans	0	2	3
„ beer fott <sup>r</sup> to the garrison thence when Goring was about to beleaguer it to the value of	11	1	8
„ for 2 barrels more of beer	0	13	8
„ for 31 lb. of cheese	0	8	6
„ 12 lb. of cheese and a dozen and half of bread	0	4	0
„ paid by the Tithingman to the workmen for 48 days work that wrought at the fortifications	I	12	0
„ paid by him the remainder of another bill to workmen	0	9	4
„ paid by him to the threshers	0	6	8
„ paid by him to the baker for bread and baking the garrison wheat	I	5	0
„ paid by him to the carpenter for 6 days work	0	6	0
„ paid by him for 3 bushels of coals	0	2	3
„ 1 barrel of beer 4/- and 10 lb. cheese 2/6	0	6	6
„ 11 lb. of bacon 3/8 <sup>d</sup> , for 2 pullets and 2 capons 4/-	0	7	8

<sup>1</sup> *fott*=*fetched*. Past tense of *fet*. A widespread dialect form. [B. 31, Wright; B. 29, Dartnell and Goddard.]

CHALFIELD GARRISON, 1645

Item paid by the Tithingman to the 2 threshers that wrought for the garrison	0	6	0
„ paid by the Tithingman to the workman that wrought at the works for 49 days work	1	12	8
„ paid by him to the carpenter for 6 days work	0	6	0
„ 2 bushels of wheat and 4 bushels of beans	0	14	8
„ 2 bushels of beans 4/4 <sup>d</sup> , a turkey 3/-	0	7	4
„ 1 turkey, 3 pullets	0	5	6
„ 1 sheep skin search <sup>r</sup> and other things for the use of the gunner	0	5	0
„ 10 lb. of cheese and 1 couple of rabbits	0	3	1
„ paid by the Tithingman to the carpenter for 6 days work	0	6	0
„ paid by him to workmen that wrought at the barn and at the garrison for 48 days work	1	11	0
„ 2 pullets 1/8 <sup>d</sup> , a firkin of beer 5/-	0	6	8
„ 1 side of mutton 5/6 <sup>d</sup> , a side of veal 6/-	0	11	6
„ a firkin of beer	0	4	10
„ a firkin of beer	0	5	0
	<hr/>		
	6	17	3

[C. p. 15]

Item paid by the Tithingman for milk for a sick soldier	0	2	2
„ 25 lb. of cheese	0	5	2
„ for a sick soldier kept in the parish 3 weeks	0	8	8
„ paid by the Tithingman to a poor woman for attending the same soldier	0	4	0
„ a firkin of beer	0	2	6
„ 6 days work by the carpenter paid by the Tithingman	0	6	0
„ paid by him to the workmen at the barn	0	3	2
„ a load of hay and a flich of bacon	1	3	4
„ more hay	0	10	0
„ 2 hogsheads and half of beer	1	15	4
„ 31 lb. of cheese which the Tithingman paid towards it	0	2	5
„ 4 lb. of butter	0	1	8
„ paid by the Tithingman to Rudman's son for 12 days work	0	8	0
„ 2 fat oxen from Mr. Long which were paid for out of the contribution	12	0	0
	£	s.	d.
Sum Total	77	5	3
	£	s.	d.
No money received there.			
Remains unpaid	18	14	9

<sup>1</sup> *search* = searce:—a sieve, and in particular “a sieve made of sheep-skin drilled with holes, used in granaries for sifting the dust from grain”. Widespread in dialect but especially in Shropshire, Bedfordshire, Hampshire, Gloucestershire. [B. 31, Wright.]

CHALFIELD GARRISON, 1645

[C. p. 16]

£ s. d.

**Monckton Farley**

Ch<sup>d</sup> 72 12 0

Inprimis. Brought in from that tithing 1 hundred weight of cheese, 1 flitch of bacon containing 35 lb., 17 bushels of oats.

Item 3 quarters of malt, 4 flitches of bacon weighing 181 lb., 3 chines of bacon, 1 bushel of malt, 1 fat bullock.

„ 3 flitches of bacon and 1 fat bullock.

All this accounted at

10 16 5

Besides the bullock valued at

6 10 0

„ 4 bushels of oats 4/8<sup>d</sup>, 7½ lb. of bacon 2/6<sup>d</sup>, and 11 lb. of cheese 2/3<sup>d</sup>

0 9 5

„ in the hire of labourers 68 days

2 5 4

„ 7 bushels of oats

0 8 2

„ 2 bushels of wheat 7/4<sup>d</sup>, 26 lb. of cheese 5/5<sup>d</sup>

0 12 9

„ 11 lb. bacon 3/8<sup>d</sup>, 109 lb. of cheese £1—3—0

1 6 8

„ in 21 days labour

0 14 0

„ in 4 days work of a tiler

0 4 0

„ in 81 days work with labourers

2 14 0

„ 6 bushels of oats

0 7 0

„ 10 lb. of cheese 2/1<sup>d</sup>, 4 bushels of malt 10/-

0 12 1

„ in 45 days labour

1 10 0

„ 4 days work with a cart

0 13 4

„ 15 days work with labourers

0 10 0

„ Received thence by Capt. Dymock before I came to the garrison

10 0 0

Sum is

39 13 2

Received in money myself as appears elsewhere

13 0 0

52 13 2

Remains due and arrear

19 18 10

[C. p. 17]

£ s. d.

**Leigh and Woolley**

Charged at 72 12 0

Brought into the garrison from this tithing

£ s. d.

Inprimis 61 lb. of cheese

0 12 3

Item paid by the Tithingman to the steward of the garrison

0 4 0

„ paid by the Tithingman to the brewer of the garrison by Governor's direction

0 12 0



CHALFIELD GARRISON, 1645

Item in 26 days work of labourers	0	17	4
,, 76 lb. of cheese	0	15	9
,, 31 days work with labourers and 4 bushels of oats 4/8 <sup>d</sup>	1	6	4
,, more from the tithing 44 days work with labourers	1	11	10
,, 28 lb. of cheese and 17 bushels of oats	1	5	8
,, one load of hay	1	0	0
,, from the tithing in the work of carpenters and labourers	0	13	0
,, paid by the Tithingman to the brewer of the garrison for wages	0	2	0
,, more from the tithing in labourers	0	13	6
,, 30 lb. of cheese	0	6	3
,, more 12 days work	0	9	0
,, more 21 days work	0	14	8
,, more 21 days work	0	14	8
,, more 33 days work	1	2	0
,, 12 days work	0	8	0
,, 8 lb. of cheese 16 <sup>d</sup> , half a hundred of cheese 11/6 <sup>d</sup>	0	17	10
,, 22 lb. of cheese 4/6 <sup>d</sup> , 28 days work 18/8 <sup>d</sup>	1	3	2
,, 17 days labour of labourers	0	11	4
,, 2 load of hay	1	17	0
,, 8 lb. of cheese 1/4 <sup>d</sup> , in 5 days labour	0	3	4
,, 2 fat hens 20 <sup>d</sup> , 19 days work 12/4 <sup>d</sup>	0	14	0
,, 9 bushels of oats 12/-, in labourers 14/-	1	3	0
,, received by Capt. Dymock thence when he was Governour	2	4	0
,, 20 bushels of malt and a days work with a plough	2	6	8
,, 20 days work with labourers	0	13	4
,, 15 days work	0	10	4
,, 6 bushels of oats	0	8	0
,, in 24 days work	0	16	0
,, one quarter of malt	1	0	0
,, paid by the Tithingman to several labourers that wrought at the fortifications 120 days	4	0	0
,, paid by him more for 60 days work	2	0	0
,, 1 quarter of malt	1	1	4
,, 3 days work with a plough	1	6	8
	<hr/>		
Sum Total is	36	4	5
Received in money myself as appears elsewhere	11	10	0
	<hr/>		
	47	14	5
	<hr/>		
Remains arrear	24	17	7

2 bullocks valued at £6 of Mr. Baylies of Leigh were brought in which were not accounted as part of the contribution.

CHALFIELD GARRISON, 1645

[C. p. 18]

Atworth		£	s.	d.
	Charged	48	7	6
Inprimis brought into the garrison thence 3 bushels of oats		0	3	6
Item 50 lb. weight of cheese, 4 bushels of oats, 1 bushel and $\frac{1}{2}$ of wheat		1	0	2
„ more brought in the same quantities of goods		1	0	2
„ received by Capt. Dymocke for payment of labourers thence that wrought at the works		4	6	8
„ 10 bushels of wheat		0	18	4
„ 1 bushel and $\frac{1}{2}$ of wheat and 16 lb. of cheese		0	9	4
„ 4 bushels of oats $4/8^d$ , 64 lb. of cheese $13/4^d$		0	18	0
„ 76 lb. of bacon, 43 lb. of cheese, 2 dozen of bread		1	13	4
„ 11 bushels of oats and 2 loaves		0	14	10
„ 48 lb. of bacon 16/-, 5 bushels of oats $5/10^d$		1	1	10
„ in labourers from the tithing as was affirmed by Captain Dymock then governor		3	4	0
„ 13 bushels of oats		0	15	2
„ 18 lb. of bacon and 5 bushels of oats		0	11	10
„ 5 pecks of wheat and a quarter of a cwt. of cheese		0	10	0
„ 6 days work with their ploughs		1	0	0
„ 59 days work with labourers and 4 days work with carpenters		2	7	0
„ 64 lb. of cheese $13/4^d$		0	13	4
„ 4 days work with a carpenter 4/-, and 8 days work with labourers $5/4^d$		0	10	0
„ for the carriage of 2 loads of hay		0	4	0
„ for 2 loads of hay		1	13	0
„ in 17 days carpentry work 17/-, in 32 days work with labourers $£1-11-4$		1	17	4
„ one days work with a plough		0	3	4
„ 15 days work with carpenters		0	15	0
„ 2 days work with a plough $6/8^d$ , 7 bushels of oats $9/6^d$		0	16	0
„ 2 days work with a plough $6/8^d$ , 2 bushels of oats $2/8^d$		0	9	4
„ 1 load of hay		0	13	0
„ 1 quarter of oats 10/-, 14 days work $9/4^d$		0	19	4
„ 2 days work with a plough		0	6	8
„ 6 bushels of fetches <sup>1</sup>		0	13	0
„ 4 bushels of oats, 1 bushel of malt $2/6^d$		0	8	6
„ 15 days work		0	10	0
„ 1 days work with a plough		0	3	4
„ 24 lb. of bacon		0	8	0
		32	0	0
Received in money		8	0	0
		40	0	0
Remains arrear		8	7	6

<sup>1</sup> "fetch" for "vetch", a common alternative until the seventeenth century. Later, "fetch" is found only in dialect. [B. 30, O.E.D.]

CHALFIELD GARRISON, 1645

[C. p. 19]

£ s. d.

**Winckfeild and Trowle**

Charged at 96 15 0

From Trowle

Inprimis. Brought in from that tithing to the garrison

4 hundred weight of cheese 4 0 0

Item 1 quarter of oats 0 9 4

„ 120 lb. of cheese 21/3<sup>d</sup>, more in cheese 10/- 1 11 3

„ in bacon 0 2 0

„ one hundred of cheese 1 3 0

Sum is

Received in money thence 7 5 7  
10 19 0

Received from Winckfeild in money

18 4 7

19 13 9

37 18 4

Remains arrear

58 16 8

£ s. d.

**Chaldfeild Tithing**

Charged 48 7 6

Inprimis 7 quarters of peas from Mr. Robt. Eyres at

Received thence in money 8 8 0  
2 6 0

And no more paid because that divers grounds belonging to the Lady Eyres adjacent to the garrison were feed out to the value of all the contribution and more.

[C. p. 20]

£ s. d.

**Winsly and Stoake**

Charged 96 15 0

Inprimis brought in to the garrison from thence

183 lb. of cheese, 6 bushels of oats and 5 bushels and a half of wheat; valued at

3 11 2

Item 204 lb. of cheese 2 9 0

„ 6 bushels of wheat and 2 cheeses 1 4 0

„ 8 bushels of oats 9/4<sup>d</sup>, 2 bushels of wheat 7/4<sup>d</sup> 0 16 8

„ 220 lb. of cheese 2 10 0

„ 5 labourers 29 days 0 19 4

„ 3 bushels of good wheat 0 11 0

„ 6 bushels of oats and 8 bushels of wheat 1 16 0

CHALFIELD GARRISON, 1645

Item 24 bushels of oats	I 12 0
„ 58 lb. of cheese and 6 bushels of wheat	I 16 4
„ 4 bushels of malt 10/-, 8 bushels of oats 10/-	I 0 0
„ received in money thence by Capt. Dymock before I came to the garrison	2 0 0
	<hr/>
Sum total	20 5 6
Received in money	21 16 0
	<hr/>
	42 1 6
	<hr/>
Remains arrears	54 13 6

[C. p. 21]

THE HUNDRED OF MELKSHAM WITH THE LIBERTY OF  
TROWBRIDGE

	£	s.	d.
<b>Melksham</b>			
	Charged	94	18 8
		<hr/>	
Inprimis. Received thence by Capt. Dymock and Lieut. Wayte before I came to the garrison	15	2	0
Item received thence 45 lb. of cheese 9/-, 25 lb. of bacon 8/4 <sup>d</sup>	0	17	4
„ 3 quarters of oats	1	8	0
„ 112 lb. of cheese 23/4 <sup>d</sup> , 2 sides of mutton 5/-	1	8	4
„ one hundred of cheese more	1	3	4
„ 1 fat bullock	3	0	0
„ 1 hundred of cheese and 3 bushels and 3 pecks of oats	1	8	0
	<hr/>		
	24	2	0
Received in money my self	5	15	0
	<hr/>		
	29	17	0
	<hr/>		
Remains arrear	65	1	0
	<hr/>		
<b>Beneacre</b>			
	Charged	52	5 0
		<hr/>	
Inprimis. Received thence by Lieut. Maxwell before I came	17	14	8
Item received more by Capt. Dymock then governor	1	8	0
„ one fat bullock of Mr. Selfe valued [£] 5 whereof there went towards the contribution there	3	0	0
„ more of him one ox valued £6 whereof in the contribution there	3	0	0
„ more thence of Edw. Flower one ox price £6 of which for contribution there	5	0	0
„ 129 lb. of cheese £1—6—8, 30 lb. of butter 12/6 <sup>d</sup>	1	19	2

CHALFIELD GARRISON, 1645

Item 6 fat sheep	3	0	0
„ in 48 days labour	1	14	0
	<hr/>		
	36	15	10
Received in money	0	3	0
	<hr/>		
	37	8	10
Remains arrear	14	16	2

[C. p. 22]

£ s. d.

**Woolmer**

Charged at 29 11 2

Inprimis. Brought in thence 88 lb. of bacon and 52 lb. of cheese	2	2	4
Item 6 days work at the garrison with labourers	0	4	0
„ 38 lb. of bacon	0	12	8
„ received of the tithing by Capt. Gravenor	2	0	0
„ received by Captain Dymocke which he had of the soldiers that took it from the Tithingman	1	10	0
	<hr/>		
Sum is	6	9	0
Received myself in money	0	7	0
	<hr/>		
Total	6	16	0
Remains arrear	22	14	0

**Blackmore and Canhold**

Charged 58 7 0

Inprimis. Brought in thence 4 bushels of oats	0	6	0
Item one flitch of bacon weighing 48 lb.	0	16	0
„ one other flitch of bacon of 36 lb.	0	12	0
„ 2 quarter of oats	0	18	8
„ 2 hogsheads of beer	2	0	0
„ 2 bushels and half of beans	0	5	10
„ received thence by Capt. Gravenor	6	0	2
„ received more thence by Lt. Wayte	1	19	0
„ received more thence by Capt. Dymock before my coming	2	10	0
	<hr/>		
Received in money by myself	15	7	8
	5	15	0
	<hr/>		
	21	2	8
Remains	37	4	4

[C. p. 23]

£ s. d.

**Woodrew**

Charged at 43 10 5

---

Inprimis. Received at twice by Capt. Dymock then Governor from the tithing as they informed	12 10 10
Item in workmen	0 4 0
„ half a hundred weight of cheese 12/- and 24 lb. of cheese 5/-	0 17 0
	<hr/>
	13 11 10
Received myself in money	7 0 0
	<hr/>
	20 11 10
Remains arrear	22 18 7
	£ s. d.

**Whitly and Shaw**

Charged at 49 15 4

---

Inprimis. Brought in thence 19 bushels of oats and 12 lb. of candles	1 6 2
Item 6 bushels of wheat and 1 barrel of beer	1 8 3
„ 7 dozen of bread 7/-, 300 lb. of cheese £3—10—0	3 17 0
„ paid by the Tithingman to the baker for his wages	0 10 10
„ 2 hundred weight of cheese and 64 lb. of cheese and 6 lb. of butter	3 2 4
„ in part Mr. Selfe's bullock for his contribution	1 10 0
„ by Capt. Gravenor in money as the tithing informed	7 0 0
„ one fat calf	0 8 0
„ received by Capt. Gravenor in fruit and spice	0 15 6
„ in workmen 89 days work of labourers	2 19 8
„ 79 lb. of cheese and 53 lb. of bacon	2 5 4
„ in part of the oxen brought in from Beeneacre in discharge of the contribution of this tithing	0 19 1
	<hr/>
	26 2 2
I received no money thence. Remains arrear	23 13 2

CHALFIELD GARRISON, 1645

[C. p. 24]

	£	s.	d.
<b>Scæne</b>	Charged at <u>64 8 0</u>		
Inprimis received by Capt. Dymock before my coming, from that tithing as is affirmed	21	17	10
Item 3 heifers and 1 steer	13	0	0
„ one porker weighing 76 lb. at 2 <sup>d</sup> [ <i>sic</i> ] per pound	1	4	4
	<u>36</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
Received myself in money	5	4	0
	<u>41</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>2</u>
Remains arrear	23	1	10

**Bulkington, Powlshott, Earlestoake, with Scæne<sup>1</sup>**

Charged altogether at £197

These 3 tithings lying remote from the garrison and lying under the enemy's principal garrison of the Devizes nothing was received from them.

[C. p. 25]

**THE HUNDRED OF MELKSHAM WITH THE LIBERTY OF TROWBRIDGE**

	£	s.	d.
<b>Hillperton and Whaddon</b>	Charged at <u>100 6 2</u>		
Inprimis. Brought in thence 3 oxen valued at	20	0	0
Item 5 bushels of malt	0	12	6
„ in labourers before I came to the garrison	3	19	4
„ paid to Capt. Dymock in money from the tithing as they affirm	10	0	0
„ 2 quarters of malt	2	0	0
„ 6 lb. of butter 2/3 <sup>d</sup> , 15 lb. of cheese 3/1 <sup>d</sup>	0	5	0 <sup>½</sup>
„ paid to Capt. Dymock from the tithing in money instead of provision as is affirmed	3	0	0
„ in sawyers and labourers	0	16	0
„ in labourers 6 days	0	4	0

<sup>1</sup> with Scæne, added later.

CHALFIELD GARRISON, 1645

Item 2 sawyers 12 days	0 12 0
,, 2 sawyers and a labourer	0 16 0
,, 2 sawyers 10 days	0 10 0
,, 1 labourer 5 days	0 3 4
,, 180 lb. of cheese and 73 lb. of butter	2 2 0
,, 24 lb. of butter	0 8 0
,, 2 sawyers 10 days, one labourer 3 days	0 12 0
,, 2 sawyers for 20 days	1 0 0
,, 1 labourer 2 days	0 1 4
,, in labourers work 8 days	0 5 4
,, 2 sawyers 18 days work	0 18 0
,, 2 sawyers 24 days work	1 4 0
,, 2 sawyers 11 days work apiece	1 2 0
,, in labourers 23 days work	0 15 4
,, 2 sawyers 24 days work	1 4 0
Received in money myself	10 11 10
	<hr/>
	63 12 0
Remains arrear	36 14 2

[C. p. 26]

£ s. d.

**The Liberty of Trowbridge**

Charged at 141 10 0

**Trowbridge**

Inprimis brought in from Trowbridge in beef and pork	0 11 0
Item paid by the tithing to Capt. Dymock then Governor of the garrison as they affirm	23 0 0
,, 70 lb. of beef and 1 bushel of wheat	0 15 0
,, 4 bushels of oats and 7 pecks of wheat	0 9 4
,, 10 dozen of bread	0 10 0
,, 4 bushels of wheat, 18 bushels of malt and 6 bushels of peas and 2 bushels of salt: in all	4 5 4
,, 62 lb. of beef at 2 <sup>d</sup> per lb.	0 10 4
,, 3 bushels of bay salt	0 14 0
	<hr/>
	30 5 0

**Studly**

Received thence by Capt. Dymock before my coming hither as they affirm	7 9 10
Item 3 bushels of oats	0 3 6
	<hr/>
	7 13 4



CHALFIELD GARRISON, 1645

**Little Trowle**

Item 1 old cow valued at	3	0	0
,, 3 bushels of oats 3/6 <sup>d</sup> , 40 lb. of bacon 13/4 <sup>d</sup>	0	16	10
,, 48 lb. of cheese 9/11 <sup>d</sup> , 46 lb. of bacon 15/8 <sup>d</sup>	1	5	7
	<hr/>		
	5	12	5

**Staverton**

Item 16 bushels of malt at 2/6 <sup>d</sup> the bushel	2	0	0
--	---	---	---

Moreover there brought in to the garrison as many sheep from Mrs. Yerbury which were valued at £18, which were to be cast into the contribution of Trowbridge	18	0	0
---	----	---	---

63 10 10

Received myself in money 14 12 0

Total 78 2 9

Remains arrear 63 7 3

[C. p. 27]

Goods brought into the garrison from Hazelbury not being in contribution thereunto [ ]<sup>1</sup>

Inprimis 20 bushels of oats

Item 14	,,	,,	malt
,, 12	,,	,,	wheat
,, 2	fitches		of bacon

From Box

Six bushels of wheat

Goods brought into the garrison not accounted within the contribution

Thirty loads of hay from Mr. Yerbury of Trowbridge 23 0 0

Eight oxen from Mr. Vinor of Staverton valued at 48 0 0

Eight and twenty oxen from Mr. Longe of Chiverell valued at £6 apiece 168 0 0

There were also some other rother<sup>2</sup> beasts and sheep brought into the garrison by the soldiers but whether he had them again or were there spent I know not.

13 bushels of wheat of Toby Love of the Leigh 7 11 0

[C. p. 28 is blank]

<sup>1</sup> Two illegible words, the first perhaps of three and the second probably of two letters.

<sup>2</sup> rother (O.E. hrither)=an ox, animal of the ox kind, a horned beast. Obsolete in general use by about 1600. Preserved in widespread dialect at least until the nineteenth century, and especially in the combination "rother beast" [B. 30, 31].

I

Paid and disbursed for the payment of the soldiers provision and other necessaries about the garrison as followeth, viz.—

	£	s.	d.
Inprimis			
25 Jan. <sup>1</sup>			
1 Paid to Lieut. Wayte for the payment of the dragoons one week's pay	8	4	0
,, to the gunsmith for fixing 25 muskets of Capt. Eyres which he bought of country men	0	5	0
,, for a lock and key, shelving and otherwise fitting of a little closet for my use	0	4	0
for Poll Davys for the use of the gunner to make cart-ridges	0	2	4
Paid to 2 messengers for carrying warrants to the Constables of the Hundreds of Bradford, Melksham and Whorlesdowne	0	2	0
,, to Rudman's wife who was cook to the garrison at her dismissal by Capt. Dymock's direction	0	10	0
Sent for the relief of 3 prisoners at Farly Castle	0	7	6
Paid to the baker for baking 60 bushel of wheat for the use of the garrison	1	4	0
,, for 2 couple of capons	0	5	0
,, for a barrel of beer brought in to the use of the garrison	0	4	6
,, to a messenger to the Tithingmen of Wraxall and Farly	0	1	0
2   ,, the Lieut. Col. for the use of the garrison	0	10	0
,, Willm. Rudly for beer for the Lieut. Col.	0	3	0
,, the smith for a lock for the surgeon's chamber	0	1	0
,, Willm. Cater of Holt for a barrel of ale for the Lieut. Col.	0	5	0
,, Lieut. Cliffe for the buying of 2 cases of pistols when he was appointed Scoutmaster to the garrison	2	0	0
,, 2 men for serving and keeping the fat cattle abroad 2 days	0	2	0
8 Feb.			
3   ,, to Capt. Dymocke for the payment of the foot a week's pay by the Lieut. Col.'s direction	24	0	0
4   ,, then to Lieut. Wayte by his direction for the payment of the dragoons	7	10	0
,, for eggs for the use of the garrison	0	2	0
,, towards 13 bushels of malt from Lavington at 2/8 <sup>d</sup> the bushel	1	4	10
,, the smith for iron work about the drawbridge	1	10	11

<sup>1</sup> The dates in the left margin have been raised for convenience in printing. In the MS. they are written opposite the line above which they are printed. They occur against payments to the troops or officials. Other similar payments are indicated by the numbers 1-6, 8-17 in the margin, and afterwards by strokes (which are not reproduced).

CHALFIELD GARRISON, 1645

Paid the smith for mending the cook's jack and other iron work	0	2	0
„ by the Lieut. Col.'s appointment for 4 gallons and one quart of sack	1	5	0
	<hr/>		
	50	5	1

[C. p. 30]

2

Paid more towards 4 bushels of malt from Lavington of Collett	0	10	8
5 „ to Thomas Hyde gunner in part of his pay to furnish him with clothes after his imprisonment	0	10	0
„ to 2 men for watching and foddering the oxen abroad for a week	0	7	6
„ to 5 spies to Rowden during the siege there	1	5	0
„ to a messenger to the Constable of the Hundred of Cannings	0	2	0
„ for 4 bushels of bay salt to Longe of Trowbridge	1	0	0
6 „ the Lieut. Col. for the use of the garrison	0	1	0
„ for mercery wares as spice etc. per bill	0	6	0
„ the drummer that went to Farly by the Governor's appointment	0	1	6
To a guide which the Malmsbury scout took up to guide him hither	0	1	0
Paid the tinker for mending the boiling furnace	0	2	0
„ Christofer Longe towards 5 bushels $\frac{1}{2}$ of bay salt at 5/- the bushel	3	12	6
To a messenger towards Rowden	0	3	0
Paid more to the mercer for wares per bill	0	8	6
„ to Jo. Collett for 24 bushels of malt at $\frac{3}{8}^d$ the bushel	3	4	0
„ the smith upon his bill for iron work	0	5	6
„ to the Lieut. Col. for the use of the garrison	1	0	0
„ Capt. Eyres for oats by the Lieut. Col.'s order	1	8	0
„ Stephen Crooke for going as a spy towards Lacock	0	2	0
8 „ to Lieut. Way for the payment of those soldiers that marched to Malmsbury	10	0	0
„ Capt. Eyres for his sergeants and corporals that then marched	0	8	0
„ Lieut. Cliffe by the Lieut. Col.'s direction	0	10	0
„ for 3 capons	0	4	0
„ for a barrel of ale for the Governor	0	4	0
„ to a messenger towards Lacock	0	3	0
„ for a hatch to the store house door	0	1	0
„ to John Collett son of Jo. Collett for 22 bushels of malt at $\frac{3}{8}^d$ the bushel	2	18	8
9 „ to Capt. Eyres by the Lieut. Col.'s appointment	2	0	0
„ to a post that went to Malmsbury	0	5	0
„ for beer for the Lieut. Col.	0	3	6
„ for eggs	0	2	0

CHALFIELD GARRISON, 1645

	Paid for 5 capons at 16 <sup>d</sup> apiece	0	6	8
	„ Nicholas Gore and 3 other workmen of Broughton for their work at this garrison	0	10	0
	„ for a firkin of beer for the Lieut. Col.	0	3	0
	„ for 6 lb. of butter	0	2	3
22 Feb.	„ to the Lieut. Col. for the payment of the foot a fortnight	30	12	0
10	„ to Wm. Gherrishe a trooper by the Lieut. Col.'s appointment	0	5	0
	„ Jo. Collett by the Lieut. Col.'s direction towards a mare bought of him into the troop which afterwards went for payment for malt	1	0	0
	„ for 11 bushels of malt for Jo: Collett	1	12	0
		<hr/>		
		66	0	3

[C. p. 31]

3

	Paid for 3 lb. of butter	0	1	1½
	„ for pitch and taw <sup>1</sup> to mend the boat to fish the moat	0	1	0
	„ the glazier for work done about the house towards his bill of 31/8 <sup>d</sup>	0	12	0
	„ the smith for more iron work about the drawbridge, turnpike and other works	0	19	8
	„ the cooper for mending our brewing vessel	0	1	4
	„ towards 12 bushels of bay salt amounting to 3 lb.	0	15	0
	„ for medicines for the surgeon from Bathe per bill	0	10	0
	„ for beer the Lieut. Col. gave the soldiers at Broughton	0	3	0
	„ for 6 lb. of butter	0	2	3
	„ for beer for the Lieut. Col.	0	3	0
1 March	„ to the porter for a week's wages by the Lieut. Col.'s appointment	0	5	0
	„ more for 6 lb. of butter	0	2	3
11	„ the Lieut. Col. for the use of the garrison	0	3	6
	„ him more to buy a musket	0	5	0
	„ to Ancient Moyle for vinegar and other necessaries	0	3	4
	„ for a saddle by the Lieut. Col.'s appointment	0	3	0
	„ for 2 couple of capons	0	5	4
	„ for three quarts of sack for the Governor	0	4	6
	„ for 5 couple of codfish	0	8	6
9 March				
12	„ to the Lieut. Col. for the payment of the soldiers	5	6	0
13	„ to Lieut. Wayte for the dragoons	7	12	0
	„ the porter more for his week's pay	0	5	0

<sup>1</sup> *taw*=tow (the fibre of flax). [B 30, O.E.D.]

CHALFIELD GARRISON, 1645

	Paid the gunsmith in part of his wages appointed by the Governor being 10/- a week	1	0	0
	„ to 2 men to see to the hay and preserve it from spoiling	0	5	0
14	„ the surgeon towards his pay by the Lieut. Col.'s direction	1	0	0
	„ more for medicines for him per bill	0	7	2
15	„ the Lieut. Col. for the use of the garrison	1	0	0
16	And to Capt. Eyres	1	1	0
	Paid for a jack fish	0	2	0
	„ Ancient Parsons towards his horse which the Lieut. Col. bought into his troop at £4.5.0 price by his direction	3	6	0
	„ the baker in part of his bill	0	10	0
	„ for the soldiers for shoeing their horses and laid out for beer for them at several times riding abroad with them to collect monies	0	10	0
17	„ to quartermaster Gherrish at Trowbridge	0	3	0
	„ the Lieut. Col. for the use of the garrison	0	5	0
	„ him more to buy a horse into his troop	1	10	0
	„ Lieut. Goslinge by the Lieut. Col.'s appointment	0	10	0
	„ for beer for the Lieut. Col.	0	3	0
	„ him more	0	5	0
	„ Lieut. Wayte for 3 prisoners that were exchanged from the Devizes by the Lieut. Col.'s appointment	0	12	0
	„ by the Lieut. Col.'s appointment for a horse into his troop	1	10	0
	„ to a spy to Bath	0	5	0
				42
				15 11½

[C. p. 32]

4

16 March

	Paid to the porter for his week's pay	0	5	0
	„ for poultry	0	5	0
	„ Jo. Collett for a quarter of malt at 2/8 the bushel	1	1	4
	„ Samuel Bussell of Attworth towards his wages for work at the bulwarks	0	3	0
	„ Wm. Charles of Attworth for his work likewise	0	2	8
	„ for washing the table linen	0	5	0
	„ to Hector Mallard one of the Major's company when he was sick, by the Governor's direction	0	2	0
	„ for a barrel of beer for the table	0	3	0
	„ the gunsmith further towards his wages	0	5	0
	„ Lieut. Cliffe for guides he took up to guide him the foot way from Malmsbury hither by night	0	3	0
	„ the Lieut. Col. for the use of the garrison	0	5	0
	„ the saddler's wife of Trowbridge for 4 bridles for the troopers	0	3	0

CHALFIELD GARRISON, 1645

	Paid for 5 lb. of butter	0	1	10
	„ for eggs	0	1	0
	„ for earthen wares for the house	0	1	6
	„ for another barrel of beer from Holt	0	3	0
	„ which the Lieut. Col. gave to the soldiers that fott <sup>1</sup> the widow Somners <sup>2</sup> oxen	0	10	0
	„ the Lieut. Col. at Trowbridge	0	8	0
	„ for washing the Lieut. Col.'s linen	0	2	0
	„ for poultry	0	4	0
	„ for butter	0	4	0
	„ to a spy by the Lieut. Col.'s appointment	0	5	0
	„ for a couple of capons	0	3	0
	„ to Christofer Longe in part of payment of £4 for 20 bushels of bay salt received of him	1	0	0
	„ for a messenger 3 times to Melksham	0	1	6
	„ for making the cannon and musket baskets	1	4	2
	„ to Hugh Batten the gunsmith towards his wages	0	8	0
22 March	„ the Lieut. Col. for a fortnight's pay for the foot	30	0	0
23 <sup>3</sup>	„ Capt. Gravener for a week's pay for the dragoons	7	12	0
	„ Lieut. Wayte for his pay	0	8	0
	„ the Lieut. Col. at Malmsbury	0	5	0
	„ for a shroud for a wounded soldier that died	0	3	4
	„ to a messenger to the Constable of the Hundred of Melksham	0	1	0
	„ for milk for the soldiers	0	1	0
	„ for butter	0	3	0
	„ Mr. Browne	1	0	0
	„ for beer for the Lieut. Col.	0	4	0
	„ more to the hurdlemaker for making cannon and musket baskets	0	10	0
	„ to a woman that went to Trowbridge in a message	0	0	6
	„ the gunsmith more for his wages	0	10	0
	„ to Ancient Moyle to pay for butter	0	5	0
	„ to 4 men that buried the garbage about the house	0	3	0
	„ for a barrel of ale for the Governor	0	3	0
		<hr/>		
		49	8	10

[C. p. 33]

5

5 April

	Paid Lieut. Way with the £10 borrowed of the Lady Eyres and 15/- added for the payment of the troop	10	15	0
	„ to the mercer upon his bill	0	5	0
	„ the porter towards his pay	0	10	0

<sup>1</sup> *fott* = fetched.

<sup>2</sup> *Somners*, possibly for *Sommers* as *m* is elsewhere sometimes written *n* and vice versa.

<sup>3</sup> Below the 23 is a modern entry in pencil 1647. It is a mistake for 1645.

CHALFIELD GARRISON, 1645

To a messenger to Slaughtenford to Matrevers the tanner	0	0	6
Paid to Quartermaster Knight towards his pay when he was upon his parole to carry him to Malmsbury	0	5	0
To a messenger to Steeple Ashton to enquire after Sir Wm's <sup>t</sup> army	0	2	6
Paid to a woman for washing the table linen	0	3	0
„ for butter	0	2	0
„ to Stephen Crooke for going to Bathe as a spy	0	3	0
„ for a barrel of beer for the Governor	0	4	6
„ for 10 quire of paper to make cartridges	0	4	2
„ for milk for the sick men	0	2	2
„ the glazier for mending the windows	0	3	0
„ for unguents for the surgeon per bill	0	5	0
„ to Twynny and Henty towards 3 quarters and one bushel of malt received of them	2	0	0
„ to a soldier that carried a warrant to the Constable of the Hundred of Melkesham near Lacoke	0	1	0
„ the smith of Wraxall in part of his bills	1	0	0
„ for 10 quire of paper more to make cartridges	0	3	4
„ to the Lt. Col. for the buying a horse into his troop	1	0	0
„ for fish	0	4	0
„ the Governor to pay workmen for the making of the bower in the meadow	0	10	0
„ a guide that conducted a messenger from Col. Massy to Sr. Willm. Waller	0	3	0
„ the soldiers that fott <sup>2</sup> 3 oxen from Holt	0	1	0
„ to the woman that tended our sick and wounded men	0	5	0
„ for ink	0	1	0
„ Ancient Moyle for butter and eggs	0	5	0
„ to a spy towards Bristoll	0	5	0
„ to Say for a journey to Malmsbury	0	5	0
„ to Twymny <sup>3</sup> and Henty for 3 journeys to Winslie and Stoake for contribution and cattle	0	5	0
12 April			
„ the Governor for a fortnight's pay for the foot	30	0	0
„ the brewer for wages	0	9	0
„ Maurice the butler for wages	0	10	0
„ for tobacco pipes for the Governor	0	1	6
„ for wine for the Governor	0	4	0
„ 2 men that kept the Widow Somners oxen 6 days before they were all killed	0	5	0
„ for beer	0	3	0
„ to Ancient Moyle for butter	0	2	0
„ to Capt. Gravener over and above the £6 he received of the Governor for his troop, for 2 sergeants, 2 drummers, 2 corporals and one soldier			
		1	11
		52	18
			8

<sup>1</sup> *Sir Wm's.* Presumably Sir William Waller.

<sup>2</sup> *fott* = fetched.

<sup>3</sup> *Twymny*, perhaps *Twymmy* or *Twynny*.

6

Paid	to 6 soldiers for 2 day's work in laying turf	0	8	0
„	the Quartermaster by the Governor's direction to buy butter	0	10	0
„	the smith upon his bill	0	11	0
„	to the soldiers that placed the cannon and musket baskets round the works	0	2	0
„	to soldiers for ridding the moat of logs and rubbish	0	10	0
„	to 16 soldiers for 4 days' work apiece	2	0	8
„	for 3 bottles of beer for the Governor	0	3	0
„	to a messenger that went to Westbury to spy out cattle	0	2	6
„	our butcher in part of his bill of 40/-	1	10	0
„	for a barrel of beer for the table	0	3	0
„	the smith for work done for the troopers	0	2	0
„	for 3 lb. of sugar	0	4	0
„	for a roasting pig	0	2	6
„	for beer for the house	0	2	0
„	the soldiers more for their work when the enemy lay about the house	1	10	0
19 April				
„	Capt. Hutchinson for the payment of the troopers	5	0	0
„	the mercer per bill	0	4	10
„	Ancient Moyle for butter and eggs	0	5	10
„	him also for vinegar and other small wares	0	1	6
„	the soldiers more for laying of turf and other labour when the enemy lay about the house	0	16	0
„	the woman that tended the sick men	0	2	6
„	to Christofer Longe of Trowbridge towards 12 bushels of bay salt at 5/- the bushel amounting to £3	2	0	0
„	Mr. Robt. Eyres maid for milk for the sick men	0	1	0
„	Mr. Browne of Holt more in part of the £10 borrowed of him for the payment of the soldiers	0	10	0
„	for beer for the use of the Governor	0	4	0
„	for a great earthen jug for the use of the table	0	0	6
„	the baker towards his wages in part of his bill which amounted to £4	2	0	0
„	for washing the table linen	0	2	6
„	for earthen dishes to furnish the new tables	0	2	0
„	for radishes	0	0	6
„	for 2 earthen dishes more	0	0	4
„	for 2 roasting pigs	0	5	0
„	to the gunsmith for fixing arms for the troop	0	2	6
„	for a bushel of salt	0	5	0
„	for bread for the house	0	5	0
„	to Mrs. Pudseyes maid to buy beer for her Mistress in the country	0	5	6
„	more to the woman that tended the sick men	0	2	6
„	for fish	0	1	6



CHALFIELD GARRISON, 1645

Paid for a bushel and a peck of salt	0	6	3
„ for 16 lb. of butter	0	5	4
	<hr/>		
	19	9	9

[C. p. 35]

7

	Paid to a spy towards Bathe	0	2	6
	„ for worm-wood beer	0	1	6
	„ to a man for keeping the beasts a week	0	3	0
	„ to another for keeping the sheep	0	3	0
	„ for 2 capons	0	2	8
25 April	„ the Lt. Col. for a week's pay for the foot	15	0	0
	„ to the smith upon his bill for work to the garrison	0	10	0
	„ to the gunsmith towards his wages	0	10	0
	„ Quartermaster Walker by the Committee's appointment	2	0	0
	„ for 2 dozen of pigeons	0	1	6
	„ for a couple of hens	0	1	8
	„ old Barrett for 5 couple of chicken 22 <sup>d</sup> , for 2 pullets and a cock 2/6 <sup>d</sup> , for manchet <sup>1</sup> 6 <sup>d</sup> , for a pound of soap 6 <sup>d</sup> , for eggs 6 <sup>d</sup> , for rosewater 2 <sup>d</sup> , for apples 12 <sup>d</sup> , for eggs more 6 <sup>d</sup> , for mustard 2 <sup>d</sup> , for a whisk 4 <sup>d</sup> . In all	0	8	0
	„ for milk and butter for the sick men to Mr. Eyres maid	0	2	0
	„ Christofer Longe of Trowbridge for 9 bushels of salt	2	5	0
	„ for worm-wood beer for the Committee	0	1	0
	„ the porter towards his wages	0	5	0
	„ a messenger to the Devizes for intelligence	0	3	0
	„ the woman that tended the sick men	0	2	6
	„ for beer for the Governor and the Committee	0	3	0
	„ for fish	0	1	0
	„ Ancient Moyle to buy butter and eggs	0	3	6
3 May	„ the Lt. Col. for a week's pay for the foot	15	0	0
	„ to 2 men that kept the oxen and sheep a week	0	6	0
	„ Capt. Hutchinson by the direction of the Committee	1	0	0
	And to Walter Reeves upon his account	0	4	0
	Paid Lieut. Wayt then	0	5	0
	„ Mrs. Eyres for the entertainment of 4 men that came for soldiers	0	4	0
	To Ancient Moyle for butter and eggs	0	4	0
	Paid for rosewater for Mrs. Pudsey	0	1	0
	„ for worm-wood beer for the Governor	0	1	6
	„ for fish	0	0	6

<sup>1</sup> *manchet*, the finest kind of wheaten bread.

CHALFIELD GARRISON, 1645

Paid for apothecary ware for the surgeon	0	1	4
„ for eggs 1/-, for beer for the Governor and Committee 3/-, for tobacco pipes 1/-, more for 2 barrels of beer 3/-. In all	0	8	0
„ to a messenger towards Warminster	0	2	6
„ to 2 of Capt. Sadler's soldiers that came upon their parole from Lacocke by the direction of the Committee	0	5	0
for a pound of sugar	0	1	4
„ half a pound of pepper	0	1	4
Paid for strong water that the Governor had taken in when the enemy lay about the house	0	16	0
„ for a barrel of beer	0	3	6
	<hr/>		
	41	14	10

[C. p. 36]

8

	Paid for 4 great bottles of beer from Melksham	0	4	0
	„ more for earthen wares for the cook	0	3	0
	„ to Stephen Crooke for a journey to Malmsbury	0	5	0
	„ to 2 men for keeping the fat cattle and the sheep a week	0	6	0
10 May	„ Mr. Williams for the payment of the foot, a week's pay	15	0	0
	„ for fish	0	1	6
	„ for salads out of the country at 3 times	0	1	0
	„ for beer from Melksham	0	5	0
	„ the smith upon his bill for shoeing and other work	1	5	0
	„ to the woman that tended the sick men	0	5	0
	„ the gunsmith towards his wages	0	10	0
	„ for mending the mill being torn	0	5	0
	„ more for beer from Melksham	0	5	0
	„ for cloth to make 2 board cloths	0	13	0
	„ for 2 couple of capons	0	5	4
	„ for tobacco pipes	0	1	0
	„ for 15 lb. of butter	0	5	0
	„ for a hard cheese for the table	0	1	10
	„ to a woman that came from S <sup>r</sup> Tho. Fairefax privy and was to go to Bristoll for intelligence by the Committee's appointment	0	5	0
	„ for fish	0	1	8
	„ to a woman that went to Malmesbury	0	1	0
	To Willm. Say the butler for beer for the table	0	12	0
	Paid to the woman that washes the table linen for all her arrears	0	8	0
	„ for a couple of capons	0	2	6
	„ for fish	0	1	0

CHALFIELD GARRISON, 1645

15 May

Paid Capt. Gravenor when he marched hence to Clacke for himself and his men	10	0	0
„ to the party of soldiers that fott <sup>1</sup> fat cattle from about Lacocke	0	5	0
„ for 7 bushels and a half of white salt from Marsh- feild	1	10	0
„ for beer for the house from Melksham	0	15	0
„ for medicines for the surgeon per bill	0	5	6
„ the tiler for a week's work for him and his boy	0	9	0
„ for nails for him	0	1	2
„ Stephen Crooke for a journey to Malmsbury	0	5	0
„ Painter of Wraxall for cloth trimming and making of a coat for the porter by the Lt. Col.'s direction	0	9	0
„ W <sup>m</sup> Say for beer the Governor gave the soldiers that fott <sup>1</sup> in fat cattle	0	5	0
„ to him for beer for the table	0	3	0
„ to Quartermaster Walker to buy butter in the country	1	0	0
„ for tobacco pipes	0	1	0
„ for medicines from Bath for the surgeon and bringing them	0	11	0
„ the soldiers that wrought this week	1	5	0
„ for fish	0	1	0
	<hr/>		
	38	19	0

[C. p. 37]

9

Paid for salt that was brought in of Jo: Taylers of  
Bromeham

0 8 0

19 May

„ a week's pay for the foot	15	0	0
„ Steven Crooke for a journey to Bath as a spy	0	5	0
„ Sparkes the cook for beer from him for the Governor	0	4	0
„ for beer from Melksham	0	7	0
„ to Willm. Gay for 2 bushels and a half of bay salt	0	12	6
„ for milk for the sick men	0	2	0
„ for eggs that old Barrett fott <sup>1</sup>	0	1	0
„ more to the woman that tends the sick men	0	2	6
„ the joiner for stocking the troopers pistols, upon his bill	0	11	0
„ more for eggs	0	1	0
„ the gunsmith	0	6	4
„ for a hundred of nails for the carpenter	0	1	0
„ Hendy for 9 bushels of malt received of him	1	2	6
„ for fish	0	1	6

<sup>1</sup> *fott* = fetched.

CHALFIELD GARRISON, 1645

	Paid to Ro: Nash the baker for wheat he bought	I	0	0
	„ for 7 bushels of bay salt from Willm. Gay of Marshfeild	I	15	0
	„ Ancient Moyle for 6 pullets	0	4	0
	„ Christofer Longe more towards his salt	I	0	0
	„ the messenger that brought a letter from Malmshury touching Corsham business	0	3	0
	„ to a plumber for mending the plump <sup>1</sup>	0	4	0
	„ 2 corporals that went forth and assisted in gathering monies by the Committees direction	0	2	6
	„ for beer for the soldiers then	0	1	6
	„ to the smith for work done about the garrison	0	9	8
	„ the surgeon by the Committees direction	0	10	0
	„ for beer from Melksham this week	0	18	0
24 May	„ the Lt. Col. for the payment of the foot a week	15	0	0
	„ to 3 of Lt. Col. Eyres his men for keeping the sheep and fat cattle a week	0	9	0
	„ to a soldier for making clean the hall and tables where the soldiers go to meals at 3/- the week	0	6	0
	„ Capt. Hutchinson to make up the monies received at Corsham 6/- apiece for the troopers	0	12	0
	„ Lieut. Parsons towards his arrears	2	0	0
	„ Ancient Moyle for butter and eggs	0	3	0
	„ Mr. Wattes chaplain to the garrison upon account	2	0	0
	„ W <sup>m</sup> Earle to make up the monies he gathered from Hillperton enough to pay the soldiers for their work	0	10	6
	„ for 6 quire of paper for cartridges	0	2	0
	„ for 10 quire more for cartridges	0	2	10
	„ to the labourers of Leigh and Woolleigh	0	16	0
		47	14	4

[C. p. 38]

10

28 May

	Paid to the Governor to pay to the officers a month's pay	20	0	0
	„ Lieut. Way before in part of his pay	1	0	0
	„ Ancient Moyle for apples, oranges and lemons he had taken in	0	5	0
	„ for fish	0	1	0
	„ for 20 lb. of butter and one hard cheese	0	8	9
	„ for 7 quire of paper for cartridges	0	2	4
	„ the butcher that found out and that guided the soldiers to fat ware <sup>2</sup>	0	5	0

<sup>1</sup> *plump* = pump. Wiltshire, Somerset, Devon and Cornwall dialect. [B 31, Wright.]

<sup>2</sup> *ware* = livestock, cattle. Use in this sense recorded in Suffolk and Devon dialect; now obsolete. [B 31, Wright.]

CHALFIELD GARRISON, 1645

Paid the tiler and his boy for another week's work in mending the tiles	0	9	0
for 300 of laft <sup>1</sup> nails	0	0	.6
Paid to the woman that tended the sick men	0	5	0
„ to the gunsmith on his bill at his departure	0	6	0
„ to Mr. Goddard, Mr. Bennett and Mr. Browne, 40/- apiece	6	0	0
„ Ancient Moyle for butter, eggs, oranges, lemons, and pippins that he had taken in	0	5	0
„ a man for carrying letters to the Countess of Marlebrough, Mrs. Longe and others from the Committee	0	2	6
„ a soldier for his week's wages for making clean the hall and tables where the soldiers dine	0	3	0
„ 2 men for keeping the sheep and oxen this week	0	6	0
„ Quartermaster Walke <sup>2</sup> to buy butter in the country	0	17	0
„ Sparkes the cook by the appointment of the Committee	0	10	0
for beer from Melksham this week	1	3	0
3 June			
Paid the Lt. Col. for the payment of the foot a week's pay	10	0	0
„ Mrs. Pudsey	0	3	0
„ the Governor more for the payment of the officers	10	0	0
„ Christofer Longe's wife towards salt formerly received of her	1	0	0
for three bushels of rathe <sup>3</sup> green peas	0	12	0
Paid for 4 Venice glasses for beer and wine	0	1	6
„ Goodman Hendy in further part of the £4.5.0 due to Ancient Parsons for a horse received by the Governor for his troop of him	0	15	0
„ for beer from Melksham	0	8	0
„ to the porter	0	5	0
	55	13	7

[C. p. 39]

II

4 June			
Paid 2 soldiers for fetching in the Tithingman of Melksham	0	3	0
„ W <sup>m</sup> Gay of Marshfeild for 2 bushels of bay salt	0	10	0
„ for 12 lb. of hops at 6 <sup>d</sup> the pound	0	6	0
„ for fish to Melksham men	0	1	6
„ the gunsmith in part of his wages	0	5	0
„ 2 threshers for 4 days work in threshing oats	0	2	8
„ the woman that tended the sick men	0	2	6
„ Lieut. Way by Capt. Bennett's direction	1	0	0

<sup>1</sup> *laft* = lath. Principally Somerset and Cornish dialect. [B 31, Wright.]

<sup>2</sup> *Walke*, presumably an error for *Walker*.

<sup>3</sup> *rathe* = early.

CHALFIELD GARRISON, 1645

	Paid to the gardiner of Trowbridge for peas, kale, turnips, radishes and carrots	0	19	6
	„ Ancient Moyle for eggs	0	1	0
	„ to a man for keeping of cattle this week	0	3	0
	„ for 12 lb. of butter	0	4	0
9 June	„ for beer from Melksham	0	5	0
	„ the Governor for a week's pay for the foot	10	0	0
	„ the woman for washing the table linen	0	2	0
	„ 2 men for thrashing of oats 3 days apiece	0	4	6
	„ the mercer for wares per bill	0	3	6
	„ Mr. Eyres' maid for milk for the sick men	0	2	4
	„ Davys of Trowbridge for 59 quire of paper for cartridges	0	19	8
	„ to Lionell Witchurch of Trowbridge for more paper	0	12	0
	„ W <sup>m</sup> Earle by the Governor's direction in part of his pay	1	0	0
	„ a messenger that brought a letter from St Thomas Fairefax out of the North	0	5	0
	„ more to Elianor Burden, who washed the table linen, for all her arrears of 18 <sup>d</sup> a week	0	4	0
	„ Ancient Moyle for eggs	0	1	0
	„ Ancient Moyle for butter bought at Broughton	1	0	0
	„ to Melksham men for fish	0	2	6
	„ for beer for Mr. Bennett from Melksham	0	3	0
	„ Cornet Arthur by Capt. Bennett and the Governor's direction	1	0	0
	„ for 4 bushels of peas 13/4 <sup>d</sup> , for 1 peck of beans 1/-, for radishes 8 <sup>d</sup> , for parsley and salad 6 <sup>d</sup> , for kale 4 <sup>d</sup> . In all	0	15	10
	„ for a gross of tobacco pipes for the Governor	0	1	6
	„ the joiner for stocking the troopers pistols per bill	0	19	0
	„ the gunsmith for mending their arms per bill	0	12	0
	„ the smith for shoeing their horses per bill	1	9	0
		24	1	0

[C. p. 40]

12

14 June	Paid for the payment of the troop to Cornet Walker by the Governor's command	13	10	0
	„ more to Capt. Hutchinson to make it up 5/- apiece	0	15	0
15 June	„ the Governor at his going to Malmsbury	5	0	0
	„ Capt. Bennett then	5	0	0
	„ to a fellow to carry warrants round the country for provision	0	1	6
	„ to Robt. Nash the baker for 4 dozen and odd bread	0	5	4
	„ the woman that tended the sick men	0	2	6
	„ for apples to Ancient Moyle	0	1	6

CHALFIELD GARRISON, 1645

	Paid to the party that fott <sup>1</sup> in cattle	0	2	6
	,, to a messenger to Bradford	0	1	0
	,, to the soldier for making clean the hall and tables for the soldiers for a fortnight	0	4	0
	,, for 5 chicken 1/8 <sup>d</sup> , a hen 14 <sup>d</sup> , eggs 8 <sup>d</sup> , barley 7 <sup>d</sup> and milk 2 <sup>d</sup> . In all	0	4	3
18 June				
	Paid Mr. Wattes for having been at the garrison 2 months after the rate of 40/- the month, 40/- being formerly paid	2	0	0
	,, to a fellow that has sought out cattle and gave intelligence of them, for his pains	0	2	6
	,, Oatridge the mercer on his bill for wares	0	11	0
	,, Mrs. Pudsey	0	3	0
	,, Cornet Artur	0	10	0
	,, for eels	0	0	8
	,, Capt. Hutchinson	0	5	0
	,, Flower of Melksham for guiding the soldiers to fat ware <sup>2</sup>	0	2	6
	,, the soldiers that fott <sup>1</sup>	0	2	0
	,, for the carriage of 6 bushels of wheat from Winslie	0	0	8
	,, to a carpenter for mending our grist mill being out of order	0	2	0
	,, to a fellow that fott <sup>1</sup> sheep from Bath from the enemy by night	0	10	0
	,, Jo: Collett of Wraxall for a quarter of malt	1	2	8
	,, for 4 bushels of peas to the gardener of Trowbridge for kale, radishes, parsley and salad	0	0	10
	Paid for 10 chicken at 3 <sup>d</sup> apiece 2/6 <sup>d</sup> and 1 capon 12 <sup>d</sup>	0	3	6
21 June				
	Paid the Lt. Col. for the payment of the foot a week	10	0	0
	,, him more at my coming away	4	0	0
		<hr/>		
		45	17	5
	,, Mr. Goddard	2	0	0
	,, Wm. Earle overseer of the works	0	10	0
	,, Mr. Bennett	0	5	0
	,, the old gunner in part of his pay	0	7	6
	,, Ancient Moyle in part of his pay	0	11	6
	,, Capt. Hutchinson	0	5	6
		<hr/>		
		3	17	6

[C. p. 41]

Total of the disbursements amount to £540.13.0

The receipts in money	£547.8.11
Disbursed	540.13.0

<sup>1</sup> *fott* = fetched.

<sup>2</sup> *ware* = livestock, cattle.

CHALFIELD GARRISON, 1645

I pray to be allowed, for collecting, 3 <sup>d</sup> the pound, which comes to	6	15	0
And forasmuch as the pains, care and trouble of the paying and disbursing the same was very great I also pray the like allowance of 3 <sup>d</sup> the pound therefor	6	15	0
Moreover I kept an account of what provisions and labour was brought in to the steward by the country in order to their contribution, which required much more labour and care than to have collected or received the money, for which I pray the allowance of 3 <sup>d</sup> the pound for £660	8	5	0

W<sup>m</sup> Tarrant.

[C. pp. 42-44 *are blank*]



## THE MALMESBURY GARRISON

[M. p. 1]

**No. 2. William Tarrant Receiver  
for the Garrison of Chadfield under Colonel Nic<sup>o</sup> Devereux**

[M. p. 2]

The Account of William Tarrant appointed receiver to the Garrison of Malmesbury by Col. Nicholas Devereux Governor thereof, for the assignation allowed by the Committee of Wiltes for the maintenance of the said Garrison and Regiment.

The assignation consisted of the Hundreds of  
 Chippenham  
 Malmesbury  
 Calne  
 Damerham North

And afterwards some allowance out of Kingsbridge for some time, the fund proving much too short.  
 W<sup>m</sup> Tarrant.

[M. p. 3]

Malmesbury Hundred for the month October 1645	Assessed	Received	Returned
Malmesbury	6- 4- 6	0- 0- 0	6- 4- 6
Brockenbrough	6-18- 4	6-18- 4	0- 0- 0
Foxly and Bremnam	3-12- 8	3-12- 8	0- 0- 0
Newneton	4-16-10	3- 0- 8	1- 6- 2
Kemble and Ewen	5-10- 8	3- 1- 6	2- 9- 2
Poole	3- 9- 0	2- 5- 3	1- 3- 9
Ashly	2- 1- 6	2- 0- 0	0- 1- 6
Oakesey	5-10- 8	2-14- 8	2-16- 0
Hanckerton and Cloatly End	5-17- 7	5-12- 2	0- 5- 5
Crudwell, Escott and Chedgloe	12-15-11	10- 6- 3	2- 9- 8
Charleton	8-19-10	8-10- 8	0- 9- 2
Garsdon	5-10-10	5-10-10	0- 0- 0
Milborne	5- 3- 9	5- 3- 9	0- 0- 0
	76-12- 1	59- 6- 9	17- 5- 4

<sup>1</sup> *Returned* i.e., was not paid

MALMESBURY GARRISON, 1645-46

Brinckworth	13-18- 4	13- 2- 4	0-16- 0
Grittenham	6-19- 2	6-12-10	0- 6- 4
Dauntsey and Smythcott	13-18- 0	10- 3- 6	3-14- 6
Lea and Cleaverton	7-13- 1	5-18- 4	1-14- 9
Somerford magna	6- 5- 3	5-18- 6	0- 6- 9
Seagry	4-17- 5	2- 2- 3	2-14- 9
Somerford parva	6- 5- 3	6- 5- 3	0- 0- 0
Sutton Benger	4-17- 5	4-11- 3	0- 6- 2
Dracott Cerne	4- 3- 6	2-11- 0	1-12- 6
Stanton Quintyn	4- 3- 6	4- 3- 6	0- 0- 0
Hullavington	5-11- 4	4- 9- 0	1- 2- 4
Norton	4- 3- 6	4- 3- 6	0- 0- 0
Rodborne	3- 9- 7	0- 0- 0	3- 9- 7
Corston	2- 8- 8	1-18- 8	0-10- 0
Burton Hill	3- 9- 7	3- 0-10	0- 8- 9
Easton Percie	2- 1-10	2- 1-10	0- 0- 0
Coale and West Parkes	4- 3- 4	0- 0- 0	4- 3- 4
	<hr/>		
	98- 8- 9	77- 3- 0	21- 5- 9
	<hr/>		

Malmesbury  
Hundred for the  
month November  
1645

[M. p. 4]

	Assessed	Received	Returned
Malmesbury	6- 4- 6	0- 0- 0	6- 4- 6
Brockenbrough	6-18- 4	1-14- 0	5- 4- 4
Foxly and Bremnam	3-12- 8	3-12- 8	0- 0- 0
Newneton	4-16-10	3- 3- 4	1-13- 6
Kemble and Ewen	5-10- 8	3- 6- 3	2- 4- 5
Poole	3- 9- 0	2- 0- 4	1- 8- 8
Ashly	2- 1- 6	2- 0- 0	0- 1- 6
Oakesey	5-10- 8	1- 8-10	4- 1-10
Hanckerton and Cloately End	5-17- 7	5-10- 1	0- 7- 6
Crudwell, Escott and Chedgloe	12-15-11	10- 9- 5	2- 6- 6
Charleton	8- 9-10	0-16- 7	0-13- 3
Garsdon	5-10-10	5-10-10	0- 0- 0
Milborne	5- 3- 9	2- 0- 8	3- 3- 1
	<hr/>		
	76- 2- 1	49- 3- 0	27- 9- 1
	<hr/>		

Brinckworth	13-18- 4	11-18- 4	2- 0- 0
Grittenham	6-19- 2	6-11- 8	0- 7- 6
Dauntsey and Smithcott	13-18- 0	9-15-10	4- 2- 2
Lea and Cleaverton	7-13- 1	4-12- 0	3- 1- 1
Somerford magna	6- 5- 3	5-12- 3	0-13- 0
Seagry	4-17- 5	4- 8- 1	0- 9- 4
Somerford parva	6- 5- 3	6- 5- 3	0- 0- 0
Sutton Benger	4-17- 5	3- 0- 8	1-16- 9
Dracott Cerne	4- 3- 6	2- 9-10	1-13- 8
Stanton Quynin	4- 3- 6	4- 3- 6	0- 0- 0
Hullavington	5-11- 4	4- 1- 9	1- 9- 7
Norton	4- 3- 6	4- 3- 6	0- 0- 0

MALMESBURY GARRISON, 1645-46

Rodborne	3- 9- 7	0- 0- 0	3- 9- 7
Corston	2- 8- 8	2- 6- 8	0- 2- 0
Burton Hill	3- 9- 7	2-12- 6	0-17- 1
Easton Percie	2- 1-10	2- 1-10	0- 0- 0
Coale and West Parkes	4- 3- 4	0- 0- 0	4- 3- 4
	98- 8- 9	74- 5- 8	24- 3- 1

[M. p. 5]

Malmesbury  
Hundred for the  
month of December  
1645

	Assessed	Received	Returned
Malmesbury	6- 4- 6	0- 0- 0	6- 4- 6
Brockenbrough	6-18- 4	4-13- 4	2- 5- 0
Foxly and Bremnam	3-12- 8	3-12- 8	0- 0- 0
Newneton	4-16-10	3- 6-10	1-10- 0
Kemble and Ewen	5-10- 8	2-12- 9	2-17-11
Poole	3- 9- 0	2- 6- 0	1- 3- 0
Ashly	2- 1- 6	2- 0- 0	0- 1- 6
Oakesey	5-10- 8	1-16- 5	3-14- 3
Hanckerton and Cloatly End	5-17- 7	5- 7- 4	0-10- 3
Crudwell, Escott and Chedgloe	12-15-11	10-17- 9	1-18- 2
Charleton	8-19-10	8- 3- 9	0-16- 1
Garson	5-10-10	5-10-10	0- 0- 0
Milborne	5- 3- 9	4- 0- 9	1- 3- 0
	76-12- 1	54- 8- 5	22- 3- 8
Brinckworth	13-18- 4	12- 4- 9	1-13- 7
Grittenham	6-19- 2	6-12-11	0- 6- 3
Dauntsey and Smithcott	13-18- 0	10- 3-10	3-14- 2
Lea and Cleaverton	7-13- 1	5-10- 3	2- 2-10
Somerford magna	6- 5- 3	5-17- 2	0- 8- 1
Seagry	4-17- 5	4-13- 6	0- 3-11
Somerford parva	6- 5- 3	6- 0- 3	0- 5- 0
Sutton Benger	4-17- 5	4- 7- 0	0-10- 5
Dracott Cerne	4- 3- 6	2- 8- 6	1-15- 0
Stanton Quintyn	4- 3- 6	4- 3- 6	0- 0- 0
Hullavington <sup>1</sup>	5-11- 4	4- 6- 4	1- 5- 0
Norton	4- 3- 6	4- 3- 6	0- 0- 0
Rodborne	3- 9- 7	2-10- 6	0-19- 1
Corston	2- 8- 8	1-12- 5	0-16- 3
Burton Hill	3- 9- 7	2- 4-11	1- 4- 8
Easton Percie	2- 1-10	2- 1-10	0- 0- 0
Coale and West Parkes	4- 3- 4	0- 0- 0	4- 3- 4
	98- 8- 9	79- 1- 2	19- 7- 7

<sup>1</sup> *av* interlined in another ink.

MALMESBURY GARRISON, 1645-46

[M. p. 6]

Malmesbury Hundred for the month January 1645	Assessed	Received	Returned
Malmesbury	6- 4- 6	0- 0- 0	6- 4- 6
Brockenbrough	6-18- 4	3-13-10	3- 4- 6
Foxly and Bremnam	3-12- 8	3-12- 8	0- 0- 0
Newneton	4-16-10	3- 0- 4	1-16- 6
Kemble and Ewen	5-10- 8	3- 6- 0	2- 4- 8
Poole	3- 9- 0	1-19- 5	1- 9- 7
Ashly	2- 1- 6	2- 0- 0	0- 1- 6
Oakesey	5-10- 8	1-18- 2	3-12- 6
Hanckerton and Cloately End	5-17- 7	5- 7- 5	0-10- 2
Crudwell, Escott and Chedgloe	12-15-11	10- 3-10	2-12- 1
Charleton	8-19-10	6-13-10	2- 6- 0
Garsdon	5-10-10	0- 0- 0	5-10-10
Milborne	5- 3- 9	2- 5- 9	2-18- 0
	<hr/>		
	76-12- 1	44- 1- 3	32-10-10
	<hr/>		
Brinckworth	13-18- 4	12- 7- 9	1-10- 7
Grittenham	6-19- 2	6-10- 3	0- 8-10
Dautesey and Smythcott	13-18- 0	9- 3-10	4-14- 2
Lea and Cleaverton	7-13- 1	5-11- 2	2- 1-11
Somerford magna	6- 5- 3	5-10- 3	0-15- 0
Seagry	4-17- 5	4- 9- 8	0- 7- 9
Somerford parva	6- 5- 3	6- 2- 9	0- 2- 6
Sutton Benger	4-17- 5	3- 4- 0	1-13- 5
Dracott Cerne	4- 3- 6	2-10- 0	1-13- 6
Stanton Quintyn	4- 3- 6	4- 3- 6	0- 0- 0
Hullavington <sup>†</sup>	5-11- 4	4- 9- 4	1- 2- 0
Norton	4- 3- 6	4- 3- 6	0- 0- 0
Rodborne	3- 9- 7	3- 0- 4	0- 9- 3
Corston	2- 8- 8	2- 6- 8	0- 2- 0
Burton Hill	3- 9- 7	2- 2- 5	1- 7- 2
Easton Percie	2- 1-10	2- 1-10	0- 0- 0
Coale and West Parkes	4- 3- 4	0- 0- 0	4- 3- 4
	<hr/>		
	98- 8- 9	77-17- 4	20-11- 5

[M. p. 7]

Malmesbury Hundred for the month February 1645	Assessed	Received	Returned
Malmesbury	6- 4- 6	0- 0- 0	6- 4- 6
Brockenbrough	6-18- 4	2-18- 4	4- 0- 0
Foxly and Bremnam	3-12- 8	3-12- 8	0- 0- 0
Newneton	4-16-10	2-13- 2	2- 3- 8
Kemble and Ewen	5-10- 8	3- 0- 2	2-10- 6
Poole	3- 9- 0	1-19- 8	1- 9- 4

<sup>†</sup> *av* interlined in another ink.

MALMESBURY GARRISON, 1645-46

Ashly	2- 1- 6	1-19-11	0- 1- 7
Oakesey	5-10- 8	2- 1- 6	3- 9- 2
Hanckerton and Cloately End	5-17- 7	3-17- 3	2- 0- 4
Crudwell, Escott and Chedgloe	12-15-11	0- 0- 0	12-15-11
Charleton	8-19-10	6- 1- 3	2-18- 7
Garsdon	5-10-10	0-10-10	5- 0- 0
Milborne	5- 3- 9	2- 3- 9	3- 0- 0
	76-12- 1	30-18- 6	45-13- 7
Brinckworth	13-18- 4	11- 7- 0	2-11- 4
Grittenham	6-19- 2	6-12-11	0- 6- 3
Dauntesey and Smithcott	13-18- 0	9-11- 8	4- 6- 4
Lea and Cleverton	7-13- 1	5- 7-11	2- 5- 2
Somerford magna	6- 5- 3	5-17- 7	0- 7- 8
Seagry	4-17- 5	4-13-11	0- 4- 6
Somerford parva	6- 5- 3	6- 2-11	0- 2- 4
Sutton Benger	4-17- 5	3- 0- 5	1-17- 0
Dracott Cerne	4- 3- 6	0- 0- 0	4- 3- 6
Stanton Quintin	4- 3- 6	4- 3- 6	0- 0- 0
Hullavington	5-11- 4	4-10- 2	1- 1- 2
Norton	4- 3- 6	4- 3- 6	0- 0- 0
Rodborne	3- 9- 7	3- 0- 4	0- 9- 3
Corston	2- 8- 8	2- 6- 8	0- 2- 0
Burton Hill	3- 9- 7	1-16- 3	1-13- 4
Easton Percie	2- 1-10	2- 1-10	0- 0- 0
Coale and West Parkes	4- 3- 4	0- 0- 0	4- 3- 4
	98- 8- 9	74-15- 7	23-13- 2

[M. p. 8]

Malmesbury Hundred for the Month of March	Assessed	Received	Returned
Malmesbury	6- 4- 6	0- 0- 0	6- 4- 6
Brockenbrough	6-18- 4	0- 0- 0	6-18- 4
Foxly and Bremnam	3-12- 8	3-12- 8	0- 0- 0
Newneton	4-16-10	2- 4- 4	2-12- 6
Kemble and Ewen	5-10- 8	3- 1- 2	2- 9- 6
Poole	3- 9- 0	1- 8- 9	2- 0- 3
Ashly	2- 1- 6	1-19-11	0- 1- 7
Oakesey	5-10- 8	0-10- 6	5- 0- 2
Hanckerton and Cloately End	5-17- 7	5- 4- 3	0-13- 4
Crudwell, Escott and Chedgloe	12-15-11	5-18- 2	6-17- 9
Charleton	8-19-10	5-14- 7	3- 5- 3
Garsdon	5-10-10	3-10-10	2- 0- 0
Milborne	5- 3- 9	0- 0- 0	5- 3- 9
	76-12- 1	33- 6- 2	43- 6-11

MALMESBURY GARRISON, 1645-46

Brinckworth	13-18- 4	11- 6- 4	2-12- 0
Grittenham	6-19- 2	6-16- 7	0- 2- 7
Dauntesey and Smithcott	13-18- 0	0- 0- 0	13-18- 0
Lea and Cleaverton	7-13- 1	3- 0- 1	4-13- 0
Somerford magna	6- 5- 3	5- 8- 3	0-17- 0
Seagry	4-17- 5	3- 0-10	1-16- 7
Somerford parva	6- 5- 3	3-13-10	2-11- 5
Sutton Benger	4-17- 5	2-14- 5	2- 3- 0
Dracott Cerne	4- 3- 6	1-12- 3	2-11- 3
Stanton Quintyn	4- 3- 6	4- 3- 6	0- 0- 0
Hullavington	5-11- 4	4-10-10	1- 0- 6
Norton	4- 3- 6	4- 3- 6	0- 0- 0
Rodborne	3- 9- 7	3- 0- 4	0- 9- 3
Corston	2- 8- 8	2- 6- 8	0- 2- 0
Burton Hill	3- 9- 7	1- 9- 3	2- 0- 4
Easton Percie	2- 1-10	2- 1-10	0- 0- 0
Coale and West Parkes	4- 3- 4	0- 0- 0	4- 3- 4
	<hr/>		
	98- 8- 9	59- 8- 6	39- 0- 3
	<hr/>		

[M. p. 9]

Calne Hundred for the months October, November, December	Assessed	Received	Returned
Calne borough	22-10- 0	19-19- 5	2-10- 7
Whetham	4- 6- 0	4- 6- 0	0- 0- 0
Whitly and Beversbrooke	11-10- 0	11- 5-10	0- 4- 2
Stocke	10- 6- 0	9- 4- 6	1- 1- 6
Stockly	10-15- 0	9-19- 8	0-15- 4
Blackland	8- 2- 0	4-15- 8	3- 6- 4
Caulston	10- 0- 0	9-11- 0	0- 9- 0
Cherrill	10-15- 0	5-10- 1	5- 4-11
Heddington	13-10- 0	11- 7- 2	2- 2-10
Yatesbury	15- 0- 0	11- 2- 0	3-18- 0
Studly	9-11- 0	8-19-11	0-12- 1
Eastmanstreet	9-11- 0	7-11-10	1-19- 2
Quemerford	13- 8- 0	11- 5- 5	2- 2- 7
Barwicke	10- 0- 0	10- 0- 0	0- 0- 0
Compton Bassett	20-16- 0	14- 5- 7	6-10- 5
	<hr/>		
	180- 0- 0	149- 4- 1	30-15-11
	<hr/>		

Calne Hundred for the months Jan., Feb., March	Assessed	Received	Returned
Calne borough	22-10- 0	16- 0- 4	6- 9- 8
Whetham	4- 6- 0	4- 6- 0	0- 0- 0
Whitly and Beversbrooke	11-10- 0	11- 7- 2	0- 2-10
Stocke	10- 6- 0	9- 4- 6	1- 1- 6
Stockly	10-15- 0	9- 6-10	1- 8- 2
Blackland	8- 2- 0	6- 9- 6	1-12- 6

MALMESBURY GARRISON, 1645-46

Caulston	10- 0- 0	8-19- 3	1- 0- 9
Cherrill	10-15- 0	5- 3- 1	5-11-11
Heddington	13-10- 0	12- 2- 0	1- 8- 0
Yatesbury	15- 0- 0	14- 6- 0	0-14- 0
Studly	9-11- 0	7- 7- 6	2- 3- 6
Quemerford	13- 8- 0	8-17-11	4-10- 1
Barwicke	10- 0- 0	7- 8- 5	2-11- 7
Compton Bassett	20-16- 0	14- 7- 0	6- 9- 0
Eastmanstreete	9-11- 0	8- 3-11	1- 7- 1
	<hr/>		
	180- 0- 0	143- 9- 5	36-10- 7

[M. p. 10]

Damerham North  
Hundred for the  
months of October,  
November and December

	Assessed	Received	Returned
Keynton St. Michaells	12-13- 6	12- 2- 4	0-11- 2
Langly	13-11- 6	0- 0- 0	13-11- 6
Christian Malford	26- 5- 0	20- 2- 3	6- 2- 9
Grittleton	17-10- 0	11-15- 0	5-15- 0
Nettleton	17-10- 0	14-15- 1	2-15-11
	<hr/>		
	87-10- 0	58-14- 8	28-16- 4

The same  
for the 3 months  
of Jan., Feb. and  
March

Keynton St. Michaells	12-13- 6	7-16- 8	4-16-10
Langly	13-11- 6	0- 0- 0	13-11- 6
Christian Malford	26- 5- 0	12- 3- 1	14- 1-11
Grittleton	17-10- 0	5-18- 0	11-12- 0
Nettleton	17-10- 0	4-13- 0	12-17- 0
	<hr/>		
	87-10- 0	30-10- 9	56-19- 3

[M. p. 11]

Chippenham  
Hundred for  
the month  
October 1645

	Assessed	Received	Returned
Box	8-15- 0	8- 9-10	0- 5- 2
Cullerne	7- 8- 0	4-13- 2	2-14-10
North Wraxall	4-12- 0	4- 2- 3	0- 9- 9
West Kineton	5-10- 0	5- 3- 9	0- 6- 3
Littledrewe	3-12- 0	2-13- 7	0-18- 5
Aldrington	4-16- 0	4- 9-10	0- 6- 2
Lidallymore	3-12- 0	3- 3- 0	0- 9- 0
Luckington	4- 1- 0	2- 3- 0	1-16- 0
Sheereston magna	6-12- 0	6-12- 0	0- 0- 0
Pinckney	2- 7- 9	2- 7- 9	0- 0- 0
Sopworth	2- 8- 0	1-18- 6	0- 9- 6

MALMESBURY GARRISON, 1645-46

Easton Grey	3-12- 4	3-13- 4	0- 0- 0
Kingswood	9-10- 2	0- 0- 0	9-10- 2
Surrenden	3- 1- 3	2-16- 3	0- 5- 0
	69-17- 6	52- 6- 3	17-12- 3
Chippenham	11-12- 0	10-19- 0	0-13- 0
Corsham	20- 0- 0	15- 2- 0	4-18- 0
Bremble parish	17- 0- 0	11- 7- 0	5-13- 0
Lacocke	12- 0- 0	8- 8- 0	3-12- 0
Combe	4- 0- 0	3-14-10	0- 5- 2
Longly Burrell	6- 0- 0	2-13- 4	3- 6- 8
Tetherton and Kellawaies	6- 0- 0	3- 6- 0	2-14- 0
Stanly and Nethermore	9- 0- 0	5- 2- 0	3-18- 0
Slaughtenford	2- 8- 0	1-16- 0	0-12- 0
Yeaton Kennell	4- 4- 0	4- 4- 0	0- 0- 0
Allington	3- 0- 0	3- 0- 0	0- 0- 0
Harnish	1-16- 0	1-15- 0	0- 1- 0
Avon	1-12- 0	1-12- 0	0- 0- 0
Pewsham	4- 0- 0	2- 8- 0	1-12- 0
Bitson	2- 0- 0	1- 8- 0	0-12- 0
	104-12- 0	76-15- 2	27-16-10

[M. p. 12]

Chippenham  
Hundred for the  
month November  
1645

	Assessed	Received	Returned
Box	8-15- 0	7-12- 0	1- 3- 0
Cullerne	7- 8- 0	0- 0- 0	7- 8- 0
Northwraxall	4-12- 0	0- 0- 0	4-12- 0
West Kyneton	5-10- 0	4-16- 0	0-14- 0
Littleton Drewe	3-12- 0	3- 0- 0	0-12- 0
Aldrington	4-16- 0	3-13- 0	1- 3- 0
Lydallymore	3-12- 0	3-12- 0	0- 0- 0
Luckington	4- 1- 0	1-17- 0	2- 4- 0
Sheerston magna	6-12- 0	5- 8- 0	1- 4- 0
Pinckney	2- 7- 9	1-13- 3	0-14- 6
Sopworth	2- 8- 0	1-18-10	0- 9- 2
Easton Grey	3-12- 4	3-12- 0	0- 0- 4
Kingswood	9-10- 2	0- 0- 0	9-10- 2
Surrenden	3- 1- 3	2-16- 3	0- 5- 0
	69-18- 6	39-19- 4	29-19- 2
Chippenham	11-12- 0	9-12- 6	1-19- 6
Corsham	20- 0- 0	14-14- 0	5- 6- 0
Bremble	17- 0- 0	1- 4- 4	15-15- 8
Lacocke	13- 0- 0	8-11- 6	3- 8- 6
Combe	4- 0- 0	3-18- 4	0- 1- 8
Longly Burrell	6- 0- 0	2-13- 4	3- 6- 8



MALMESBURY GARRISON, 1645-46

Tetherton and Kellawaies	6- 0- 0	3-13- 0	2- 7- 0
Stanly and Nethermore	9- 0- 0	5- 2- 0	3-18- 0
Slaughtenford	2- 8- 0	0- 0- 0	2- 8- 0
Yeaton Kennell	4- 4- 0	4- 1- 7	0- 2- 5
Allington	3- 0- 0	3- 0- 0	0- 0- 0
Harnish	1-16- 0	1-15- 0	0- 1- 0
Avon	1-12- 0	1-11- 7	0- 0- 5
Pewsham	4- 0- 0	1- 8- 5	2-11- 7
Bitson	2- 0- 0	1- 2-10	0-17- 2
	<hr/>		
	104-12- 0	62- 8- 5	42- 3- 7

[M. p. 13]

Chippenham  
Hundred for the  
month December  
1645

	Assessed	Received	Returned
Box	8-15- 0	5-19- 8	2-15- 4
Cullerne	7- 8- 0	4-15-11	2-12- 1
North Wraxall	4-12- 0	3-18- 1	0-13-11
West Kinton	5-10- 0	4-19- 0	0-11- 0
Littleton Drewe	3-12- 0	2- 8- 1	1- 3-11
Aldrington	4-16- 0	4- 4- 8	0-11- 4
Lydallymore	3-12- 0	3- 8- 0	0- 4- 0
Luckington	4- 1- 0	2- 3- 6	1-17- 6
Sheerston magna	6-12- 0	4-12- 0	2- 0- 0
Pinckney	2- 7- 9	2- 7- 9	0- 0- 0
Sopworth	2- 8- 0	1- 9- 0	0-19- 0
Easton Grey	3-12- 4	3- 4-10	0- 7- 6
Kingswood	9-10- 2	0- 0- 0	9-10- 2
Surrenden	3- 1- 3	2-15- 9	0- 5- 6
	<hr/>		
	69-18- 6	46- 7- 3	23-11- 3
	<hr/>		
Chippenham	11-12- 0	0- 0- 0	11-12- 0
Corsham	20- 0- 0	9- 2- 7	10-17- 5
Bremble	17- 0- 0	6- 2- 4	10-17- 8
Lacocke	12- 0- 0	8-11- 6	3- 8- 6
Combe	4- 0- 0	3- 9- 3	0-10- 9
Longly Burrell	6- 0- 0	2-13- 4	3- 6- 8
Tetherton and Kellawaies	6- 0- 0	3- 7- 6	2-12- 6
Stanly and Nethermore	9- 0- 0	0- 0- 0	9- 0- 0
Slaughtenford	2- 8- 0	0- 0- 0	2- 8- 0
Yeaton Kennell	4- 4- 0	4- 4- 0	0- 0- 0
Allington	3- 0- 0	0-17- 0	2- 3- 0
Harnish	1-16- 0	1-15- 0	0- 1- 0
Avon	1-12- 0	1-11- 5	0- 0- 7
Pewsham	4- 0- 0	0- 0- 0	4- 0- 0
Bidston	2- 0- 0	1- 3- 6	0-16- 6
	<hr/>		
	104-12- 0	42-17- 5	61-14- 7

MALMESBURY GARRISON, 1645-46

[M. p. 14]

Chippenham  
Hundred for the  
month January  
1645

	Assessed	Received	Returned
Box	8-15- 0	5- 9- 4	3- 5- 8
Cullerne	7- 8- 0	0- 0- 0	7- 8- 0
North Wraxall	4-12- 0	4-12- 0	0- 0- 0
West Kineton	5-10- 0	4-17- 4	0-12- 8
Littleton Drewe	3-12- 0	0- 0- 0	3-12- 0
Aldrington	4-16- 0	2- 4- 9	2-11- 3
Lydallimore	3-12- 0	0- 0- 0	3-12- 0
Luckington	4- 1- 0	2- 6- 0	1-15- 0
Sheereston magna	6-12- 0	6-12- 0	0- 0- 0
Pinckney	2- 7- 9	2- 7- 9	0- 0- 0
Sopworth	2- 8- 0	0- 0- 0	2- 8- 0
Easton Grey	3-12- 4	3- 9- 0	0- 3- 4
Kingswood	9-10- 2	0- 0- 0	9-10- 2
Surrenden	3- 1- 3	2-16- 0	0- 5- 3
	69-18- 6	34-15- 2	35- 3- 4

Chippenham	11-12- 0	0- 0- 0	11-12- 0
Corsham	20- 0- 0	0- 0- 0	20- 0- 0
Bremble	17- 0- 0	0- 0- 0	17- 0- 0
Lacocke	12- 0- 0	9- 0- 0	3- 0- 0
Combe	4- 0- 0	3-13- 6	0- 6- 6
Longly Burrell	6- 0- 0	0- 0- 0	6- 0- 0
Tetherton and Kellawaies	6- 0- 0	3- 5- 6	2-14- 6
Stanly and Nethermore	9- 0- 0	0- 0- 0	9- 0- 0
Slaughtenford	2- 8- 0	0- 0- 0	2- 8- 0
Ycaton Kennell	4- 4- 0	4- 4- 0	0- 0- 0
Allington	3- 0- 0	2- 5- 0	0-15- 0
Harnish	1-16- 0	0- 0- 0	1-16- 0
Avon	1-12- 0	0- 0- 0	1-12- 0
Pewsham	4- 0- 0	0- 0- 0	4- 0- 0
Bidston	2- 0- 0	1- 1- 4	0-18- 8
	104-12- 0	23-12- 0	81- 0- 0

[M. p. 15]

Chippenham  
Hundred for the  
month of February

	Assessed	Received	Returned
Box	8-15- 0	0- 0- 0	8-15- 0
Cullerne	7- 8- 0	4- 4- 0	3- 4- 0
North Wraxall	4-12- 0	0- 0- 0	4-12- 0
West Kyneton	5-10- 0	0- 0- 0	5-10- 0
Little drewe	3-12- 0	0- 0- 0	3-12- 0
Aldrington	4-16- 0	0- 0- 0	4-16- 0
Lydallymore	3-12- 0	0- 0- 0	3-12- 0
Luckington	4- 1- 0	0- 0- 0	4- 1- 0
Sheereston	6-12- 0	4- 0- 0	2-12- 0

MALMESBURY GARRISON, 1645-46

Pinckney	2- 7- 9	0- 8- 3	1-19- 6
Sopworth	2- 8- 0	0- 0- 0	2- 8- 0
Easton grey	3-13- 4	0- 0- 0	3-13- 4
Kingswood	9-10- 2	0- 0- 0	9-10- 2
Surrenden	3- 1- 3	0- 0- 0	3- 1- 3
	69-18- 6	8-12- 3	61- 6- 3
Chippenham	11-12- 0	0- 0- 0	11-12- 0
Corsham	20- 0- 0	0- 0- 0	20- 0- 0
Bremble	17- 0- 0	0- 0- 0	17- 0- 0
Lacocke	12- 0- 0	8- 6- 0	3-14- 0
Combe	4- 0- 0	3-16-10	0- 3- 2
Longly Burrell	6- 0- 0	0- 0- 0	6- 0- 0
Tetherton and Kellawaies	6- 0- 0	3-19- 0	2- 1- 0
Stanly and Nethermore	9- 0- 0	3-15- 1	5- 4-11
Slaughtenford	2- 8- 0	0- 0- 0	2- 8- 0
Yeaton Kennell	4- 4- 0	4- 0- 4	0- 3- 8
Allington	3- 0- 0	0- 0- 0	3- 0- 0
Harnish	1-16- 0	0- 0- 0	1-16- 0
Avon	1-12- 0	1-12- 0	0- 0- 0
Pewsham	4- 0- 0	3-15- 3	0- 4- 9
Bidston	2- 0- 0	1- 2- 4	0-17- 8
	104-12- 0	30- 6-10	74- 3- 2

[M. p. 16]

Chippenham Hundred for the month of March	Assessed	Received	Returned
Box	8-15- 0	0- 0- 0	8-15- 0
Cullerne	7- 8- 0	5- 6-10	2- 1- 2
West Kyneton	5-10- 0	5-10- 0	0- 0- 0
Littleton Drew	3-12- 0	2-14- 0	0-18- 0
Aldrington	4-16- 0	0- 0- 0	4-16- 0
Lidallymore	3-12- 0	0- 0- 0	3-12- 0
Luckington	4- 1- 0	2-10- 8	1-10- 4
Sheereston magna	6-12- 0	0- 0- 0	6-12- 0
Sopworth	2- 8- 0	0- 0- 0	2- 8- 0
Easton grey	3-12- 4	0- 0- 0	3-12- 4
Kingswood	9-10- 2	0- 0- 0	9-10- 2
Surrenden	3- 1- 3	3- 1- 3	0- 0- 0
North Wraxall	4-12- 0	0- 0- 0	4-12- 0
Pinckney	2- 7- 9	0- 0- 0	2- 7- 9
	69-17- 6	19- 2- 9	50-14- 9
Chippenham	11-12- 0	0- 0- 0	11-12- 0
Corsham	20- 0- 0	0- 0- 0	20- 0- 0
Bremble	17- 0- 0	0- 0- 0	17- 0- 0
Lacocke	12- 0- 0	0- 0- 0	12- 0- 0

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Combe	4- 0- 0	0- 0- 0	4- 0- 0
Longly Burrell	6- 0- 0	0- 0- 0	6- 0- 0
Tetherton and Kelwaies	6- 0- 0	0- 0- 0	6- 0- 0
Stanly and Nethermore	9- 0- 0	2- 9- 0	6-11- 0
Slaughtenford	2- 8- 0	0- 0- 0	2- 8- 0
Yeaton Kennell	4- 4- 0	3- 2- 2	1- 1-10
Allington	3- 0- 0	0- 0- 0	3- 0- 0
Harnish	1-16- 0	0- 0- 0	1-16- 0
Avon	1-12- 0	1-12- 0	0- 0- 0
Pawsham	4- 0- 0	0- 0- 0	4- 0- 0
Bidston	2- 0- 0	1- 3- 0	0-17- 0
	<hr/>		
	104-12- 0	8- 6- 2	96- 5-10
	<hr/>		

[M. pp. 17-18 are blank]

[M. p. 19]

£ s. d.

Received from Cornet John Matrevers which he collected of the returns and divers whole months in the Hundreds of Chippenham and Damerham North of the said 6 month's contribution the sum of	}	254	19	9
Received of Phillipp Jenkins which he collected of the returns of the 6 months' contribution in Malmesbury and Damerham north Hundreds with some whole months the sum of		27	3	3
Received from the Governor as followeth :		£		
Of Mr. Bumbury		31		
Of Phillip Edwards		40		
Of Cornet Matraverse		20		
Of Philip Jenkins		4		
and from the Governor on account		19		
Received for the 7th month, viz. April 1646				
From Grittenham	}	5	12	9
From Seagry		3	16	3
From Somerford parva		4	0	0
		<hr/>		
		412	12	0
		<hr/>		

[M. p. 20]

£ s. d.

Receipts from Kinsbridge Hundred in the time it continued as a part of the assignation of Malmesbury Garrison.

In February 1645.

From			
Wootton Bassett parish		17	4 3
Lyddiard Treygooze		16	17 6

MALMESBURY GARRISON, 1645-46

Hillmarton parish	10	0	0
Lyneham parish	6	0	0
Cleeve Pepper parish	6	10	0
Binoll	2	14	0
Tockenham Wicke	2	14	6
Elcombe	4	5	10
Overtowne	3	16	0
Ufcott	1	6	4
Salthropp	2	12	11
	<hr/>		
	74	1	4

In the month of March following

From			
Wootton Bassett	11	7	0
Lyddiard	16	10	0
Tockenham Wicke	2	4	0
Lyneham	1	12	0
West Tockenham	2	19	0
Cleeve Pepper	5	4	0
Hillmarton vizt. from Corton	1	10	0
from the 5 Tithings	4	4	8
Chisselden parish vizt. from the Tithings of Dracott and Hodson	4	10	5
Binoll	2	4	0
	<hr/>		
	52	3	1
Total	126	4	5

[M. p. 21]

Charge

£ s. d.

The whole charge of the 6 months' contribution for the 4 Hundreds of Malmesbury, Chippenham, Calne and Damerham North comes to	2,629	8	0
Whereof received in money	1,537	14	3
Returns and spent in quartering	1,091	13	9
	<hr/>		
in Total	2,629	8	0

The total of all my receipts

from the 4 Hundreds abovementioned	1,537	14	3
from Cornet Matraverse	254	19	9
from Phillip Jenkins	27	3	5
from the Governor	117	0	0
for the money of April	13	9	0
	<hr/>		
	1,950	6	5
from the Hundred of Kingsbridge	126	4	5

The Sum Total is 2,076 10 10

MALMESBURY GARRISON, 1645-46

[M. p. 22 is blank]

[M. p. 23]

		£	s.	d.
Paid and disbursed as followeth, viz.				
8° Nov. 1645	Paid Major Fawkenor towards the payment of the soldiers 3 weeks' pay	120	0	0
	,, Capt. Stapp	2	0	0
	,, Ensign Reeve	2	0	0
	,, Mr. Bumbury for Capt. Wm. Moore's company	15	13	0
	,, Capt. Nich: Moore for a week's pay for the soldiers	36	15	0
	,, Capt. Barnes for odd men	3	0	0
	,, Capt. Nich: Moore for the Major's Drum Major	2	8	0
29°	,, Capt. Moore sen: for himself	5	5	0
	,, Capt. Ludford for himself	5	5	0
	,, Capt. Willm. Moore for himself	5	5	0
	,, Capt. Barnes for himself	2	16	0
1° Dec.	Delivered <sup>1</sup> Marshall Bull to pay a messenger that went to Highworth from the Governor	0	3	0
	Paid John Weebb	1	0	0
	,, Mr. Washington for the Governor's use	0	6	0
	,, Mr. Messenger for a journey to Bristoll by the Governor's order	1	0	0
	Delivered Mr. Helme	5	0	0
	Paid Capt. Moore for the payment of the soldiers at Lechlade a fortnight's pay	61	4	0
	,, Capt. Dymock for his own and Capt. Stapp's company a week's pay which they were arrear	29	6	0
	,, Mr. Bumbury for Mrs. Devereux use	0	10	0
	,, Major Fawkenor for the payment of the Foot a fortnight's pay	133	0	0
	,, Mr. White to pay workmen	1	0	0
	,, Capt. Barnes for odd men allowed	1	12	0
12° Dec.	,, Mr. Sidy for a week's pay for the gunners	2	8	0
	,, Mr. Washington for Mrs. Devereux use	0	5	0
	,, Willm. Younge for the workmen	1	16	0
	,, Parker for a load of straw	0	10	0
	,, Hayes for a key to the Lower Port gate	0	1	0
	,, Mr. White which the Governor borrowed of him	43	0	0
24°	,, Major Faukoner for his own use by the Governor's order	20	0	0
	Expended in a journey to the Devizes about the public business	0	5	0
	Paid Major Faukenor a fortnight's pay for the soldiers	137	6	0

<sup>1</sup> *Delivered for Delivered to.* Always represented in the MS. by *Dd.*

MALMESBURY GARRISON, 1645-46

	Paid Sidy a week's pay for the gunners	2	8	0
	,, Dan: Bassett by the Governor's order for carrying a letter from the Commissary to the Committee at the Devizes and staying for answer	0	3	0
1° Jan:	Delivered Washington for the Governor's use	5	0	0
£ s. d.	Paid Capt. Moore for 2 weeks' pay and a half for Lechlade soldiers	76	10	0
724 8 1	,, Bumbry for the Governor's use	1	0	0

[M. p. 24]

		£	s.	d.
	Paid Ro: Messenger by the Governor's direction	2	10	0
	,, Capt. C. Ludford in the Major's absence for a fortnight's pay for the soldiers	130	10	0
	,, Mr. Washington for Mrs. Devereux use	0	5	0
	,, W <sup>m</sup> Younge for the workmen	1	16	0
	,, Selman for the Governor's use	5	19	2
	,, Hayes the smith for work done for the Governor	0	12	0
	,, the Governor's cook to buy bacon for the house	1	1	0
	,, Mr. Bumbry for the Governor	1	0	0
10°	,, Ancient Hayes for Lechlade soldiers 6/- apiece	45	18	0
	,, Capt. Larence a fortnight's pay	5	5	0
	,, Owen James for Mrs. Devereux use	0	10	0
	,, Mr. Washington for 2 locks for the ports	0	4	0
	,, Johnson for ringing the Claudyport <sup>1</sup> bell	1	0	0
	,, Mr. Bumbry for the Governor's use	1	0	0
	,, Washington to pay the glazier for work done about the Governor's house	1	13	0
	,, Sidy to pay workmen for work done about the drawbridge	0	5	0
26°	,, Tho: Pickeringe the Governor's drummer for his journey to Farindon	0	5	0
	,, the Governor's Quartermaster and 10 men of his troop	1	5	0
	,, Lt. Needam's wife	0	10	0
	,, Mr. Bumbry to pay for links at	0	6	0
1° Feb.	,, Major Faukenor towards 14 days' pay for the soldiers	120	0	0

<sup>1</sup> *Claudyport*. The word has not been traced. It is probably a corruption of the Latin "claude portas" meaning either "close the gates" or "close your doors", the bell being rung every evening as a signal either to the sentries to close the gates in the town walls or—as a measure of martial law—to the inhabitants to close their doors finally for the night. This second sense would make it a kind of curfew—a word itself constructed in a similar way.

There is no record that any of the town gates bore a name like this or "clandyport"—a reading which is, of course, equally possible; and it is improbable that the word contains the *claud*=ditch or fence (N. country dialect) or Welsh *cladd*, *clawdd*=fossa. [B 31, Wright.]

MALMESBURY GARRISON, 1645-46

Paid Capt. W <sup>m</sup> Moore to make up the money he received of the Governor a fortnight's pay for Lechlade soldiers, viz.	15	6	0
„ the Governor's drummer for another journey to Faringdon	0	3	0
„ Geo: Brothers the Commissary's man in part of his Mr. Snell's arrears per order	5	0	0
„ to Messenger for the carriage of 3 warrants to the Constables of Calne, Chippenham and Damerham North Hundreds about the Governor's business	0	3	6
„ to Lt. Needam's wife per order	0	10	0
„ the bullet makers	1	0	0
„ Tho: Larance a trooper in the Governor's troop per order	0	5	0
„ Sidy a week's pay for the gunners	2	8	0
„ Major Faukenor to pay the soldiers a fortnight's pay	151	4	0
„ Mr. Bumbry sen: by the Governor's order	75	0	0
„ Mr. Washington as Major of the ports for a fortnight	1	0	0
„ Fran: Pinnell for carrying of wood for the Governor	1	0	0
„ Capt. Moore jun: for Lechlade soldiers fortnight	59	14	0
Expended in a journey to the Devizes 2 days and nights about the public business of the Committee by the Governor's direction	0	6	0
Paid Ensign Messenger for a journey to Bristoll per order	0	10	0
„ Dan: Bassett for carrying a warrant to the Constable of Kingsbridge Hundred	0	1	0
„ Willm. Younge to pay the workmen	3	0	3
„ Corn. Jones	2	0	0
„ Capt. Hutchinson for odd men allowed per Commissary	3	4	0
Delivered Lt. Halsy by the Governor's direction	0	2	0
„ Nich: Stoakes for Mrs. Devereux use	0	10	0
Paid at Sheereston for the expenses of the soldiers and Capt. Dymock by his appointment	0	10	0

[M. p. 25]

£ s. d.  
635 11 8  
24<sup>o</sup> Feb.

	£	s.	d.
Paid Mr. Washington more	1	0	0
„ Mr. Sidie for himself and the rest of the gunners	4	16	0
March 1 „ Major Faukenor for a fortnight's pay for the soldiers	157	6	0



MALMESBURY GARRISON, 1645-46

Paid Ro: Messenger for a journey to the Devizes by the Governor's appointment	0	10	0
„ to the messenger that carried warrants to the Constables of Kingsbridge and Dameram North	0	2	6
Delivered the Col. himself	0	5	0
Paid Geo: Brothers the Commissary for bags to carry ammunition with the parties	0	3	0
„ Mr. Bunbury to pay the butcher for the Governor's use	3	0	0
„ Mr. Qin ——— for the cure of Scriven that was hurt with firing one of the great guns	1	0	0
„ the apothecary for his medicines	1	17	6
„ a messenger for going with intelligence to Bristoll	0	4	0
„ Capt. W <sup>m</sup> Moore for the soldiers at Lechlade	62	18	0
„ Mr. Bumbry for the Governor's use	1	0	0
„ Geo: Brothers for bags for ammunition	0	3	0
„ Mr. Bumbry more for the Governor's use	1	0	0
„ Lieutenant Way	2	0	0
„ Sam: Scriven for his wages	1	10	0
„ Jo: Scriven towards his pay	1	0	0
„ the Lts. and Ensigns a week's pay a piece, viz.	9	16	0
Delivered the Governor at the works when the townsmen wrought	5	0	0
Paid Lt. Halsey	0	10	0
„ Povy for a journey to Farrington	0	5	0
„ Quartermaster Nicholls a week's pay	1	15	0
„ Ensign Moore a week's pay	1	1	0
„ Owen the Governor's man for oats for the Governor's use	1	0	0
„ 4 men for carrying ammunition to Highworth	0	4	0
„ Sidy for himself and the 2 Bristoll gunners	1	10	0
„ the plumbers for making of bullets	1	0	0
6° „ the gunners more	1	0	0
„ Mr. Washington	0	10	0
„ Ro: Messenger by the Governor's direction to pay	0	6	0
„ 4 troopers	0	8	0
„ the Governor's groom for to buy oats	1	0	0
„ Nath: Appleford for Mrs. Devereux use	0	6	0
„ Saunson the surgeon	1	0	0
„ Cox one of the Scoutmaster's men	0	5	0
„ the Major towards the payment of the soldiers a fortnight's pay	123	4	0
„ Mr. Washington	1	6	0
„ Nich: Strok [for Mrs. Devereux]	0	6	0
£ s. d.	<hr/>		
390 13 3			
„ the joiner for stocking muskets for Capt. Nich: Moore	1	18	0

MALMESBURY GARRISON, 1645-46

Paid Sidie for himself and the rest of the gunners a fortnight's pay	6	17	0
„ Tho: Stoakes for oats for the Governor	1	0	0
„ Capt. W <sup>m</sup> Moore for fortnight's pay for the soldiers at Lechlade	62	18	0

[M. p. 26]

	£	s.	d.
Paid Mr. Messinger per order to defray the expenses of the soldiers in town when the enemy lay about the town	1	5	0
„ Mr. Bunbury to pay the Col.'s company and officers	42	3	0
1 Apr: „ Quartermaster Nicholls for a week's pay	1	15	0
„ Mr. Bunbury to pay the butcher for meat served in for the Governor	3	0	0
„ Nich: Stokes for oats for the Governor	0	10	[ <sup>1</sup>
„ Nich: Grayle for working 3 weeks at the bulwarks	0	3	[
„ Edw: Saunson surgeon	1	0	0
„ Sam: Scriven	3	0	[
„ the bullet makers	2	0	[
„ Lieutenant White a fortnight's pay	2	16	0
Expended to defray the expenses of the party at Clack	0	5	0
Delivered Mrs. Devereux maid for her use	1	6	[
Paid Major Faukenor for a fortnight's pay for the soldiers	128	0	0
„ for a pair of wheels for one of the carriages	0	16	0
„ the Lts. and Ensigns a fortnight's pay	11	18	0
„ a messenger who carried a letter for Mrs. Devereux to London	0	3	0
„ Mr. Washington a fortnight's pay	1	12	0

274 2 0

„ the Major	3	0	0
„ Capt. Stapp	3	0	0
„ Capt. Dymock	2	15	0
„ Capt. W <sup>m</sup> Moore	2	0	[
„ Ensign Moyle	0	11	[
„ Lieutenant Symons	0	5	[
„ Capt. Nicholas Moore's wife	0	10	[
„ Edward Sampson Surgeon	0	5	[
„ Ensign Messenger	0	5	[
Delivered Mrs. Devereux	0	5	[

<sup>1</sup> The right margin of this page is damaged and a bracket [ has been printed where the figures in the pence column are illegible. These were probably 0 throughout.

MALMESBURY GARRISON, 1645-46

	Paid Gilbert Jones	I	0	0
	„ Mr. Bumbury	I	0	0
<u>14</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>0</u>		
	Total disbursed	2045	10	11
I crave to be allowed for receiving the same at 3 <sup>d</sup>	the pound	25	11	3
And also for the collectors for which I have paid		25	11	3
	Total is	2096	13	5

[M. p. 27]

I was desired by Mr. James Goddard Treasurer for the 5th and 20th parts in Wiltshire to assist with Cornet Matraverse in the gathering up some of the assessments, which we did and received these sums following:—  
22 Aug: 1646

		£	s.	d.
Lydallymore	received of Mr. Kingswell there	2	0	0
	of Isaac Bristow and his son	2	0	0
Shereston	„ of Thomas Mosly there	1	0	0
	of Philip Seaborne	2	0	0
	of Thomas Davis	4	0	0
Luckington	„ of Rice Jones	1	0	0
	of Symon Jorden	2	0	0
	of Richard Jorden and John Shipway	1	0	0
	of W <sup>m</sup> Buy	1	0	0
	of Thomas Cooke there	1	0	0
	of the Widow Foard	1	0	0
Littledrew	„ of George Beames	1	0	0
	of Robt. Chapman	1	0	0
Easton Gray	„ of John Gale	4	0	0
Lacock	„ of the Lady Stapleton	10	0	0
	of John Pountney	1	0	0
Corsham	„ of Richard Kinton	1	0	0
	of John Jones tenant <sup>1</sup> to the Widow Jones	2	0	0
	of Grace Colborne Widow	2	0	0
	of Robt. Croome	1	0	0
Sopworth	„ of John Shipway	4	0	0
	of John Cullymore	2	0	0
Alderton	„ of Jeffery Gale	4	0	0
	of Thomas Lawes	2	0	0
		53	0	0

Which £53 I paid to Mr. Goddard the Treasurer.

W<sup>m</sup> Tarrant.

[M. p. 28 is blank]

<sup>1</sup> *tenant*. The reading is doubtful.

## INDEX

Place names are entered under the current form used in B.31A, *The Place-names of Wiltshire*—although that form may not actually be found in our book—followed, in alphabetical order, by the forms and spellings which are found there. Different spellings of the surname of one and the same person are grouped in one entry in alphabetical order. Abbreviations of Christian names have not been expanded. Cross references have been made from different forms of place and personal names only where there is great divergence in spelling.

Some obsolete words and obsolete spellings—cross-referenced under *dialect*—have been included in the index, which also includes references to works by James Waylen but not to other books cited. Most of these are listed in the Bibliography.

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