



The Monmouth Rebellion 1685

Militia Men Who Fought in The Monmouth Rebellion May 1685 – 6 July 1685

Parish of Allington in the Amesbury Hundred

The Amesbury Hundred Company were led by
Lieutenant Colonel John Young, Esq.

The following table shows the officers of the Amesbury Hundred Troop

Surname	Given Names	Title/Occupation	Rank	Notes
Barford	John		Serjeant	
Bishop	William		Drummer	
Hampton	Jay	Gentleman	Ensign	
Parker	William		Sergeant	
Turner	William	Gentleman	Lieutenant	
Wheeler	Adam		Drummer	
Young	John	Esq.	Lieutenant Colonel	

Men of the Parish

Surname	Given Names	Notes
Bryant	James	
Croomes	Richard	
Dyer	John	
Newby	William	

Summary of Men Who Served

Company Commander			Total of Men Serving in Company	Hundreds Covered
Surname	Given Names	Rank		
Ashby	Gabriel	Captain	100	Amesbury & Part of Elstubb and Everley
Davenant	John	Captain	86	Branch & Dole
Hearst	William	Major	94	Cawden and Cadworth & Underditch
Wyndham	John	Colonel	148	Alderbury, Chalk & Swanborrow
Young	John	Lieutenant Colonel	112	Amesbury & Part of Elstubb and Everley
Total Number of Wiltshire Troops			540	

Transcribed from the Wiltshire and Swindon History Centre - Reference 490/1410

OPC Notes:-

The names above are found in a handwritten manuscript comprising nine sheets of folded cartridge paper folded and stitched into a small 3 x 9 ins booklet of thirty-six sides containing lists of names by company, hundred and parish plus a summary of totals.

The militia was set up so that men knew each other from surrounding villages.

The **Monmouth Rebellion**, also known as **The Revolt of the West** or **The West Country rebellion**, was an attempt to overthrow James II, the Duke of York who had become King of England, Scotland, and Ireland upon the death of his elder brother Charles II on 6 February 1685. James II was a Roman Catholic, and some Protestants under his rule opposed his kingship. James Scott, 1st Duke of Monmouth, an illegitimate son of Charles II, claimed to be rightful heir to the throne and attempted to displace James II.

Plans were discussed for several different actions to overthrow the monarch, following the failure of the Rye House Plot to assassinate Charles II and James, in 1683, while Monmouth was in self-imposed exile in the Dutch Republic. The Monmouth rebellion was coordinated with a rebellion in Scotland, where Archibald Campbell, the Earl of Argyll, landed with a small force. The Duke of Monmouth had been popular in the South West of England, so he planned to recruit troops locally and take control of the area before marching on London.

Monmouth landed at Lyme Regis on 11 June 1685. In the following few weeks, his growing army of nonconformists, artisans, and farm workers fought a series of skirmishes with local militias and regular soldiers commanded by Louis de Duras, 2nd Earl of Feversham, and John Churchill, who later became the Duke of Marlborough. Monmouth's forces were unable to compete with the regular army and failed to capture the key city of Bristol. The rebellion ended with the defeat of Monmouth's army at the Battle of Sedgemoor on 6 July 1685 by forces led by Feversham and Churchill.

Monmouth was executed for treason on 15 July 1685. Many of his supporters were tried during the Bloody Assizes, led by Judge Jeffreys, and were condemned to death or transportation. James II was then able to consolidate his power. He reigned until 1688, when he was overthrown in a *coup d'état* by William of Orange in the Glorious Revolution.

Source Wikipedia

According to Wikipedia the total casualties and losses during the Rebellion were 1300 Rebels and 200 Loyalists killed. 320 rebels were executed and 750 transported. [Wiltshire totals are unknown]