



The Falstone Day Book By Jay Waylen 1894

The object of this paper is to exhibit some of the various methods of raising money put in practice in Wiltshire during the Civil War by such of the resident gentry as were favourable to the Parliament's cause.¹ The first standing Committee for the county was organised at the close of the year 1642, in pursuance of a Parliamentary Ordinance applicable to the whole of England, and levying a weekly assessment of so much in the pound; though this by no means represents the various forms of appeal made from time to time as the struggle went on. On the other hand, the King also had his Committee. At least he occasionally nominated local groups of his friends for a variety of objects in his own behalf; but their action was spasmodic and their existence very brief. The poor people, meanwhile, whenever this double action was put in force, found themselves ground between two millstones. If the Royalist visitations were sweeping and desolating, those of the Committees were systematic and perennial.

The first Wilts. Committee acting for the Parliament comprised only the fifteen following names:-²

| Surname | Given Names | Title | Residence |
|----------------|-----------------|-------|------------------|
| Ashe | John | | Heytesbury |
| Baynton | Edward | | Bromham |
| Baynton | Edward | Sir | Bromham |
| Evelyn | John | Sir | West Dean |
| Goddard | Edward | | Marlborough |
| Hollis | Denzil | | Haughton |
| Hungerford | Edward | Sir | Farley |
| Jennour | Robert | | Marston Meysey |
| Moore | Thomas | | Heytesbury |
| Poole | Edward | | Wootton Bassett? |
| Poole | Nevill | Sir | Oaksey |
| Thistlethwayte | Alexander, Jnr. | | Winterslow |
| Tooker | Edward | | Maddington |
| Wheeler | William | | Westbury |

¹ The source from which the matter printed here is derived is the original manuscript, contained in two small vellum-covered folios which were copied by myself some forty years ago, when they were in the possession of a professional gentleman at Salisbury whose name I do not accurately remember - nor do I know what subsequently became of them.

² OPC Note - the tables in this transcription replace lists of text of names involved. The names have also been listed alphabetically rather than as in the originally documents.

| | | | |
|-------|------|--|-------------|
| White | John | | Grittleton? |
|-------|------|--|-------------|

The town of Malmesbury, as the spot in the county the most susceptible of fortification, became at first the most attractive place of meeting; but in the course of a few months the Committee greatly reinforced, in order to secure the combined object of maintaining a garrison at Malmesbury and securing the county generally. The names constituting this enlarged Committee are all set forth at page 637 of the sixth vol. of the Lords' Journals, and are as follows:-

| Surname | Given Names | Title | Residence |
|----------------|--------------|-------------------------------|-----------|
| | Charles | Lord Cranbourne | |
| | Philip | Earl of Pembroke & Montgomery | |
| | Philip | Lord Herbert | |
| | William | Earl of Salisbury | |
| Ashe | Edward | Esq. | |
| Ashe | John | Esq. | |
| Bailey | Thomas | Gentleman | |
| Baynton | Edward | Esq. | |
| Baynton | Edward | Sir | |
| Bennet | Thomas | Esq. | Norton |
| Brown | Robert | Gentleman | |
| Danvers | John | Sir | |
| Ditton | Humphrey | Gentleman | |
| Gifford | Richard | Gentleman | |
| Goddard | Edward | Esq. | |
| Goddard | John | Gentleman | |
| Goddard | Thomas | Gentleman | |
| Good | Robert | Gentleman | |
| Hippisley | Robert | Esq. | |
| Hodges | Thomas | Esq. | |
| Hollis | Denzil | Esq. | |
| Hungerford | Edward | Sir | |
| Jennour | Robert | Esq. | |
| Jesse | William | Gentleman | |
| Long | Robert | Gentleman | Whaddon |
| Long | Walter | Esq. | |
| Ludlow | Edmund, Jnr. | Esq. | |
| Ludlow | Edmund, Snr. | Esq. | |
| Martin | Edward | Gentleman | |
| Martin | Gabriel | Gentleman | |
| Moore | Thomas | Esq. | |
| Nicholas | Robert | Esq. | |
| Poole | Edward | Esq. | |
| Poole | Neville | Sir | |
| Popham | Alexander | Esq. | |
| Popham | Francis | Sir | |
| Sadler | William | Esq. | |
| Smith | Philip | Esq. | |
| Stokes | Edward | Gentleman | |
| Talboys | Richard | Gentleman | |
| Thistlethwayte | Alexander | Esq. | |
| Warneford | Edmund | Esq. | |
| Wheeler | William | Esq. | |
| Whitehead | Richard | Esq. | |

Of this body three of more might at any time constitute a quorum, thus enabling them to act in sections in different parts of the county, as the exigencies of the war might require. Eventually they seem to have thought they would be more out of harm's way in a fortified house than in a town; and accordingly made choice of Falstone House, a little south of Wilton (the property of Sir George Vaughan). In this they were undoubtedly right; for in fact Malmesbury, as

well as Marlborough and Devizes, was taken and re-taken half-a-dozen times in the course of the war. This establishment was made in the spring of 1645. In the autumn of the same year Longford Castle, having been reduced by Cromwell, was occupied in a similar manner.

While this Falstone conclave dealt principally with the southern half of the county, other portions of the Committee were occasionally sitting and acting in Marlborough, Malmesbury, Devizes, and Salisbury; but I am inclined to think that this was the central place of business; for the Falstone, treasurers' accounts deal also with financial matters in the north of the county, though to a less extent; and further, because the county troops received their pay at Falstone; and, after the occupation of Longford Castle, William Ludlow, who commanded the horse, took up his station in and around the fortalice.

The names of some of the Falstone treasurers in succession were:-

| Surname | Given Names |
|---------|-------------|
| Cox | Thomas |
| Poulton | Thomas |
| Ditton | Humphrey |
| Good | Robert |
| Hill | Richard |

- Salisbury men apparently; nomination to office by the month. The Committee's clerk was Mr. John Strange at a salary of £8 a month.³ In 1649 Mr. Strange was succeeded by Jonathan Hill.

When gathering for private use the memoranda here bearing the general name of The Falstone Day-Book, I had no expectation of their ever coming under the notice of your archaeological experts. A few miscellaneous entries have in consequence found place, which could not now be detached; but, as all the matters are homogeneous, it is hoped no objection will be taken. The verbiage is of course in numberless cases abbreviated; but no names are omitted; and the whole may form a sort of prelude to the narrative of the final settlements effected at Goldsmiths' Hall, already set forth in our Magazine, under the title of Wiltshire Compounders. (See vol. xxiii., 314; xxiv., 58, 308). To include a transcript of the various treasurers' accounts would have made the affair far too bulky. Neither have the charges been recited which were brought against some of the resident clergy, by which so many of them were displaced from their livings - those charges being creditable to neither party.

These County Committees had no authority to compound with Royalists by levies on real property; but they could deal with personals in the form of stock or rent, and re-let sequestered estates. A few more explanatory notes must close this introductory chapter.

"Delinquency" meant adherence to the King's party. A "Recusant" was a Romanist. The word "parsonage" must be taken in the modern sense of rectory. "A rowless thing," an expression often occurring in the terriers, otherwise spelt a "rowlist thing" and a "rowlass thing," seems to indicate wasted or unregistered land [?]. Money advanced "upon the propositions" was understood to rely on the public faith for re-payment - to what extent ever realized it were hard to say. "The twenty-fifth part," so called, was a direct levy on a man's personal property, if not under £200. "Illegal Assizes," another term of frequent occurrence refers to an action on the King's part, which the Parliament never forgave, namely, that of opening a commission at Salisbury to arraign for high treason the Earls of Salisbury, Pembroke, and Northumberland, and divers other friends of the Parliament. The "Negative Oath" was a promise not to take up arms against the Parliament. The "Covenant" embraced polemical issues of a far wider sweep.

THE LOG BOOK

1646

February 6th to 10th. Mr. Wilkinson delivered in upon the Propositions two muskets, two pair of bandoliers, a case of pistols, and a carbine, worth £3, and 40 shillings in money. – Francis Matthews, of Barton Ball, £5. – Francis Collyer and John Merret, of Hanging Langford, £5 each. – Thomas Miles, of Wroughton, a black mare worth £6. – Robert Blake, of Wishford, £10, besides a horse lent to Sir William Waller. – John Newman, of Charlton, and Rowland Newman, each £20. – John Chubb, in behalf of the widow Andras, of Bulford, £10. – Richard Ratway, in behalf of Henry Poynter, of Bulford, £5. – Francis Weeks, of Amesbury, £20. – Mr. John Lynch, of Downton, £7 10s. in a hay horse. – William Lawes, of Broadchalk, £20. – Thomas Wheeleer, £5.

³ OPC Note £8 in 1642 would equate to more than £1500 in 2015

16th September. William Kent, of Boscombe, Esq., hath compounded for his estate in land at Boscombe, Durrington, Manningford, and Charlton, at £40 in hand for the time past. For the year beginning next Michaelmas he agrees to pay £100. This agreement is dated at Longford Caste. [*After the receipt of £40 occurs the following :-.*] "The rest is taken off above [i.e., in London] by his composition."